Paper Abstracts

ABBAS, Chelsea (Widener U) *State Failure, Migrant Others and the Formation of Community Vigilante Groups in Rural Costa Rica.* Recent political violence in Nicaragua has sent waves of migrants south to Costa Rica in numbers not seen since the Nicaraguan Revolution. At the same time, proposed fiscal reforms in Costa Rica have led to massive protests and strikes straining the nation's response both in terms of resources and attitudes. Rising xenophobia and perceived failings of the Costa Rican state have led to the formation of armed community vigilante groups that are taking direct action in some regions. This research explores this tense reality, drawing upon interviews with vigilante members in the San Carlos region. (F-130)

ACEVEDO, Sara (Bellevue Coll) *Naming Silences: Reclaiming Disability Narratives through Curricular Intervention.* This paper documents my experiences as Diversity and Disability Advocacy Fellow, a PhD candidate in Anthropology and Social Change, and adjunct faculty at the California Institute of Integral Studies. I discuss my role in the implementation of disability-specific curricula through the punctual delivery of a three-installment lecture series entitled "Disability as Diversity." In so doing, I call attention to the overall barriers that disabled constituents face as they contest the absence of disability representation in the curricula. Second, I argue that the systematic neglect of disability-specific materials magnifies existing inequalities and effectively erases disability identity. (F-98)

ACOSTA-MUNOZ, Felipe (NCSU) *Ko'ox T'aano'on ich Maaya: Yucatec Maya Language Revitalization Efforts among Professional Educators in the State of Yucatan, Mexico.* Indigenous languages throughout the Americas are endangered. In Mexico 14 million people spoke an indigenous language in 1930; today that number has declined over 60%, even among the Yucatec Maya, who number around 795, 000 speakers. In the summer of 2018, my research in Merida and Valladolid, through interviews and systematic observation, had as its purpose collecting data about efforts among Maya educators to revitalize Maya. I report in this paper that despite lukewarm support for Maya revitalization from the government, there is insufficient legislative action and enforcement to secure the linguistic and cultural rights of Maya speakers in Yucatan. *feacosta@ncsu.edu* (S-04)

ADAMS, Ryan (Lycoming Coll) *The Local Food Movement in San Juan, Puerto Rico: Challenges and Opportunities.* The small and struggling local food movement in San Juan, Puerto Rico could be understood as occupying two distinct settings. The first is among new farmers, environmentalists and other activists interested in various counter-culture causes. The second setting is among chefs and restauranteurs. The interaction between the two settings is not robust, but their shared motives and experiences suggest that they might be able to find common cause if circumstances changed. Based on six months of ethnographic fieldwork, I examine the distinctions between these settings and the potential for the local food movement in Puerto Rico. *adamsr@lycoming.edu* (TH-13)

AGBELIE, Chris-Mike (Stony Brook U) *Contestations of Citizenship: Paradox of Recognition and Redistribution in Cash Transfers for Disabled People in Ghana.* This paper joins contemporary discourses in anthropological disability studies about the lived experiences of disabled people in sub-Saharan African contexts. I draw on a qualitative study of cash transfers for disabled people in Volta Region of Ghana to frame disabled people's claim-makings as contestations of citizenship. I argue that disabled people's contestations of citizenship in this context constitute a "recognition-redistribution paradox." This thesis advances new theorizations of citizenship as an institution in flux embedded in current cultural, social and political struggles that constitute it. It calls for multidimensional strategies to simultaneously curtail maldistributive and misrecognition mechanisms that marginalize disabled people. *chris-mike.agbelie@stonybrook.edu* (TH-21)

AHMED, Khadara, **RAHRICK, Anna**, **SWENSON, Riley**, and **DAGGETT, Alexandria** (CSBSJU) *Language Matters: Interpreter Efficacy through Technology in the Clinical Setting.* This study explores the use of interpreters with Limited English Proficient (LEP) patients in a small midwestern city. It examines the efficacy of the current interpreter system and explores potential differences in interpreter use by profession and by diverse patient groups. There were three primary barriers to in-person interpreters: time, availability, and patient anonymity. Surprisingly, technological solutions, such as video and audio interpreters, increased flexibility, availability, and language choice for LEP patients. This research reveals a need for improvements in interpreter formats, including increased access to technological solutions, in order to better provide care for diverse groups of LEP patients. *kaahmed@csbsju.edu* (W-35)

AHMED, Saleh (U Arizona) *Data Collection in Data Poor Regions: Understanding the Demands for Climate Information in Coastal Bangladesh.* Data collection is sometimes a challenge in many developing countries, largely because of lack of available human resources and poor accessibility. This presentation focuses on a research that has been conducted to understand the local demands of weather and climate information in coastal Bangladesh. Using the theoretical arguments of social vulnerability to climate change, it highlights agrarian societies are not homogeneous, which also determines by capturing the local social and cultural nuances that shapes differentiated power and access to opportunities as well as capacities to use and needs of weather and climate information for local disaster preparedness and adaptation decisions. *ahmeds@email.arizona.edu* (F-128)

AJIBADE, Idowu (Portland State U) *The Double-Edged Nature of Patronage Politics, Capital Accumulation, and Transformative Adaptation in the Philippines.* This paper explores the relationship between power politics and socio-ecological patterns of vulnerability and adaptation in Quezon City, Philippines. The paper discusses how patronage politics and a culture of indebtedness were mobilized to create transformational change in a certain low-income community but show that these same factors engendered vulnerability and subverted meaningful engagement on risk reduction and transformative adaptation in an adjacent community. The paper further interrogates the contradictions and dependency relations embedded in patronage politics and how this creates subjectivities and an alignment with visions of resilience that may not be in the long-term interest of low-income communities. *jajibade@pdx.edu* (TH-137)

ALANIZ, Ryan (Cal Poly) *"A resettlement is not the same as a community": Evaluating Post-Disaster Social Development Strategies.* Mass migration and disaster refugee crises have spurred debates about how non-governmental organizations should respond to the difficult task of relocation. Research on seven Honduran resettlements built for survivors of Hurricane Mitch (1998) by different organizations evidences the critical need to invest in social development for long-term success including: Sustaining basic resources, Accompanying vulnerable residents over time, Guiding the creation of political, economic, and social institutions, and Empowering residents toward self-reliance (the SAGE strategy). *ralaniz@calpoly.edu* (TH-43)

ALBERTIE, Mariah (U Arizona) *Aztec Butte: Sacred or Profane.* This paper evaluates an apparent disconnect between interpretative signage and naming at Aztec Butte, in Canyonlands National Park, and indigenous interpretations documented in an ethnographic study. Drawing on 38 interviews conducted at this location with tribal and pueblo representatives, I show how Aztec Butte structures were identified by park signage as "granaries," whereas native interpretations reached a general consensus that the structures were for ceremonial purposes. Traditional meanings of both the structures and the area as a whole are drastically changed by indigenous interpretations. I argue that this case demonstrates the scientific and management significance of applied research documenting indigenous voices in parks. (S-08)

ALBRIGHT, Karen (U Denver) and **GREENBAUM, Jordan** (Int'l Ctr for Missing & Exploited Children) *Medical and Mental Health Services for Child Survivors of Sex Trafficking: Barriers to Access.* Globally, approximately 4.5 million children are victims of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. It is critical that child survivors are offered health services, yet little is known about the availability of medical and mental health services, or barriers to care. This presentation will report results from a global literature review and 44 interviews of academicians, service providers and health care professionals from around the world and will identify existing services and common barriers (related to the quality, availability, accessibility, acceptability, accommodation and affordability of services) to medical and mental health care access by child sex trafficking victims. *karen.albright@du.edu* (W-44)

ALEKSEEVSKY, Mikhail (Ctr for Urban Anth-Moscow) *Freedom of Choice: Quality of an Urban Environment and Migration Strategies of Highly Qualified Specialists in Russia.* After the collapse of the USSR, many factories in Russia were closed. Experienced specialists left small degrading industrial cities. In the 2000's the industries revived. But the qualified specialists from Russian metropolis refused to move to less developed towns where the factories were built. Analyzing the case of the city of Svobodny near the Chinese border (where the largest gas processing plant in Russia is currently being built) the author presents an applied anthropological study of the demands of highly qualified migrants in relation to the urban environment. The research helped with the development of a strategy for the city. *alekseevsky@yandex.ru* (S-35)

ALESHIRE, Jewel (UNT) *Impacts of Climate Change: A Comparison of Fijian and Tuvaluan Culture.* Prior research concludes that climate change is generally impacting islanders' culture. This comparative research of Fiji and Tuvalu aims to identify the specific impacts of climate change on island environments and islanders' lives, how climate change is defined and perceived, education surrounding climate change, and local responses and solutions to climate change. This study uses semi-structured ethnographic interviews as the primary source of data. This data is intended to assist aid organizations in providing culturally competent aid. Furthermore, the research will provide an important contribution to the literature by highlighting islanders' personal lived climate change experiences. *jewelaleshire@my.unt.edu* (W-158)

ALEXANDER, Megan (NMSU/UConn) *The Fine Line between "More Harm Than Good" in Medical Education.* The existing pedagogy of biomedicine pushes residents to perceive the practice of medicine as foremost lifesaving. This paper considers this perception within the dynamic structure of power and agency in resident education, and through the lens of resident-patient interactions at end of life. Drawing on ethnographic findings, this paper 1) identifies particular resident experiences that are at odds with the current didactic paradigm, 2) examines how this creates a space in which resident physicians, in particular, are caught in a moral conflict in which their care may do more harm than good, and 3) considers an alternate pedagogical space. (F-153)

ALEXANDER, William (UNCW) *The Classroom After the Disaster: Hurricane Florence and Environmental Justice Ethnography in Coastal North Carolina.* In a semester disrupted by Hurricane Florence and its catastrophic flooding, the content of the course "Environmental Justice Ethnography" at University of North Carolina Wilmington took on unexpected significance for anthropology undergraduates. Before the storm, three on-going local issues– drinking water contamination from decades of chemical dumping in the Cape Fear River by the Chemours (DuPont) corporation, coal ash spills from Duke Energy plants, and pollution from hog waste lagoons in concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) owned by Smithfield Foods— had been chosen as focal topics. This paper discusses the opportunities for engaged learning and community involvement after the storm. *alexanderw@uncw.edu* (W-08)

ALLEN, Alejandro (TX State U) *Study Hard, Eat Less: Contextualizing and Exploring Food Insecurity among College Students.* Rates of food insecurity are significantly higher among college students than among the general population. In this presentation, I share findings from an ethnographic study exploring how college students experience food insecurity. In particular, I highlight the challenges students face in living up to expectations of the collegiate experience while managing various interconnected demands, including feeding themselves, rigorous coursework, employment, socializing, and time management. In reaction to these challenges, students develop creative ways to eat, and construct a view of food insecurity that relies on its status as a shared and temporary condition tied to their identities as college students. *aca95@txstate.edu* (F-08)

ALLEN, Karen (Furman U) *Changing Conservation through Conversations: The Role of Dialogue.* Anthropologists have developed extensive critiques of popular market-based conservation strategies, analyzing the ways that they advance a neoliberal agenda; but we are often hesitant to offer alternatives. This research examines how anthropologists can work as boundary agents in conservation through engaged research that embraces dialogue. I present a case study of workshops held in the Bellbird Biological Corridor, Costa Rica, during July 2018. These workshops demonstrate how conservation dialogues can serve to: 1) strengthen social capital and networking across communities, conservation practitioners, and policy-makers, 2) increase the knowledge base of locals, and 3) elucidate local concerns for improved conservation actions. *karen.allen@furman.edu* (W-111)

ALMEIDA-TRACY, Katia (CWRU) *Beyond Words: A Linguistic Anthropological Approach to Active Learning.* The goal of this paper is to analyze theoretical and practical pedagogical implications of my experience teaching a first-year seminar on language & communication to a diverse group of students primarily interested in STEM fields. On one hand, I will explore the educational impacts that an anthropological approach with focus on language and communication may have on student's intellectual engagement, learning outcomes, and analysis of diverse modes of being and belonging. On the other hand, I will discuss the pedagogical implications of applying linguistic anthropology to the design and implementation of an active learning seminar. (TH-125)

ALTIMARE, Emily (FTE Performance Consulting) *Leveraging Process Improvement as a Driver of Culture Change in the Workplace.* Organizations are quick to assert that they desire culture change yet slow to enact meaningful modification to workplace behaviors and practices. Process improvement, when grounded in redefined roles, responsibilities and standardized work can serve as a carrier of culture change and represents an underutilized approach. This paper presents an illustrative case study drawn from the manufacturing sector and describes one company's effort to improve efficiency a process that generated a secondary benefit—culture change. The dynamics and context that contributed to the culture change are explored in an effort to document process improvement as an effective lever of culture change. *emily.altimare@fteperformance.com* (S-65)

ANANEA, Danielle and **DUNCAN, Whitney** (UNCO) *Project HealthViews: Understanding Patient Experience and Putting Medical Anthropology to Work in Greeley, Colorado.* In this presentation, I present data collected through an undergraduate medical anthropology community engagement project with a local safety-net clinic, Sunrise Community Health. Specifically, I will explore how factors such as ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, and insurance coverage play a role in access to treatment and satisfaction with healthcare. Although data are still preliminary, they point to high degrees of satisfaction with care despite considerable socioeconomic barriers, suggesting that Sunrise plays an important role in providing care to vulnerable populations. In my presentation I also discuss the community engagement model for putting medical anthropological tools to work in real-world contexts. *jone7291@bears.unco.edu* (S-96)

ANDERSON, Barbara (Frontier Nursing U) *The U.S. Nursing Shortage:*

Determinant of National and Global Health. The nursing shortage is a global problem. In America, the numbers of graduates have not met the growing health care needs of the nation. Downsized university budgets restrict adequate number of nursing faculty and clinical sites. The shortage affects rural and frontier areas in the U.S. where many critical access hospitals have been closed. The U.S. nursing shortage impacts low-resource nations who experience large-scale migration of nurses helping to fill our gap but resulting in closure of health services and public health programs in poor nations. The U.S. needs national policy and immediate action to develop a sustainable, domestic workforce. (W-43)

ANDERSON, Barbara (Frontier Nursing U) *Where Is My Mama?: Escalating Maternal Mortality in America*. Maternal mortality in America, death during pregnancy or the first year postpartum, is the highest among all developed nations, rising exponentially in the last 15 years. The greatest impact is on African-American and American Indian/Alaska Native women. Cardiovascular events have replaced hemorrhage as the leading cause of death. Severe morbidity is also high with many "near-miss" events. This crisis is grounded in the social determinants of health, structural-systemic forces, declining accessibility to care, insufficient number of maternal health providers, and lack of national priority on maternal health. This presentation engages participants in interactive critical thinking about advocacy across multiple sectors. *bandersoncnm@gmail.com* (W-73)

ANDERSON, Brittany (U Iowa) *And So We Waited: Biosecurity and Ebola in Freetown, Sierra Leone*. During the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, tens of thousands were placed into quarantine. In Freetown, Sierra Leone, the government and international health organizations chose a different, household-based quarantine for families suspected of being exposed to Ebola. The consequences of quarantine, however, did not end with the cessation of their confinement. Building on two summers of research in Freetown, Sierra Leone, this paper will focus on the long-term social, psychological, and economic effects of quarantine in four distinct communities. Specifically, how these experiences have shaped understandings of place, family, and social relationships in a context of resource scarcity. (F-123)

ANDERSON, Colin, **BUCHANAN, Christabel**, **MAUGHAN, Chris**, **MACKINNON, Iain**, and **SINGH, Jasber** (Ctr for Agroecology, Water & Resilience - People's Knowledge Group) *Grappling with Sticky Questions: Practicing Radical Pedagogies in Food System Education*. We need new pedagogies to contest the marginalization of subaltern knowledges in the dominant food system(s) – those of people of colour, indigenous people, women and sexual minorities. But, how can we effectively teach decoloniality and participation within fundamentally oppressive societies and within education institutions mired in cognitive injustice? What kind of pedagogies can help us in this regard, and what are their dynamics, challenges and opportunities? How do we grapple with our positionalities vis-à-vis oppressive systems of domination? These are the sticky questions that we are grappling with in our pedagogical projects at the People's Knowledge Collective. (TH-18)

ANDERSON, E. N. (UCR) and **ANDERSON, Barbara A.** (Frontier Nursing U) *The Wolf You Feed*. There is a Native American story of two wolves living in you, a good wolf and a bad wolf. Research on genocide shows that every genocide reveals ordinary people who are good, caring, harmless citizens suddenly turning into murderous monsters. Hitler may never have killed anyone except himself, but his "good Germans" and others killed tens of millions. Little investigation has been carried out on this phenomenon. With the help of modern psychology and our field experiences, we can provide explanations from cognitive, cognitive-behavioral, and emotional theories of psychology, and construct a model of what disposes individuals to care. *gene@ucr.edu* (F-36)

ANDERSON, E. N. (UCR) *Cycles of Empire*. Several recent works have argued that climate change drives a great deal of human history. Testing this against the cycles of Chinese history suggests that the classic explanation of cycles by the Tunisian historian Ibn Khadun (14th century) is a more successful argument. Ibn Khadun maintained that conquering a realm required solidarity, but then population growth and elite distancing from the mass eroded solidarity. Empires collapse as people worked against each other instead of with each other. However, climate is an important part of the back story. Andrew Vayda's analysis of causality is valuable for understanding the connections. *gene@ucr.edu* (W-15)

ANDERSON, Matthew (EWU) and **RADIL, Steven** (U Idaho) *Rethinking PGIS: Participatory or (Post)political GIS?* Participatory GIS (PGIS) represents a means of political intervention whereby GIS is used to enhance the political engagement of historically marginalized populations. Yet, PGIS is predominately guided by a politics of "inclusion," which, we argue, has left PGIS ill-equipped to truly challenge the political-economic structures responsible for (re)producing the very injustices and inequities it strives to ameliorate. As a result, PGIS has become de-politicized, operating within existing spheres of power. By adopting a more radical conception of "the political," PGIS praxis can be re-theorized around disruption and brought closer to its goal of supporting progressive change for the historically marginalized. *manderson22@ewu.edu* (S-13)

ANDREATTA, Susan (UNCG) *Degrowth: How to Move to Talk to Action with Students*. The recent IPCC report predicts a 1.5- degree Celsius temperature increase by 2040. Should this trend continue, scientists claim it will lead to a world of climate catastrophes, food insecurity, and climate genocide. The Degrowth movement calls for radical and systemic transformation of current behaviors, practices and values away from economic growth to retard this rate of increase. This paper provides examples for educators and practitioners on how to move Degrowth dialogues to action, and how to motivate students to collectively work together to create social responses to combat a wide range of ensuing environmental-related problems. *s_andrea@uncg.edu* (TH-130)

ANDREWS, Courtney (U Alabama) *La Buena Vida: Cultural Consonance and Health Outcomes among Mexican Women in Alabama*. Research linking acculturation and health outcomes has been equivocal, with some studies suggesting an improvement for certain groups but most showing a decline on several key health indicators, particularly among immigrants from Mexico. Cultural domain and consensus analysis is used to infer a cultural model of la buena vida, or the good life, among Mexican-born women in Alabama. Cultural consonance is measured to determine the extent to which participants approximate this model in their actual lives, and consonance is examined as a moderating variable between typical measures of acculturation and two health outcomes - type 2 diabetes and depression. *jonescourt@gmail.com* (F-45)

ANDREWS, Deborah (UNF) *The Critical Role of Elders in Maintaining Biodiversity During Globalization*. The role of elders in traditional knowledge is a well-known cultural phenomenon, and this study affirms the importance of seed experts, known as semillistas, in maintaining agricultural intra-species diversity in the Peruvian Andes. During times of rapid globalization, however, traditions, knowledge, and biodiversity can be rapidly lost, perhaps out-pacing the ability of traditions to survive. Conservation of biological diversity often relies upon independent farmers who serve as experts and conservators. The scientific community should facilitate the in situ conservation among these special farmers who arguably are doing more for conservation than many government programs. *deborah.andrews.esq@gmail.com* (S-32)

ANNECHINO, Rachelle (CPHRG, PIRE), **HUNT, Geoffrey** (CPHRG, Inst for Sci Analysis), **ANTIN, Tamar** (CPHRG, PIRE), **WILSON, Ida** and **SANDERS, Emile** (CPHRG, Inst for Sci Analysis) *Perceptions of Police among LGBTQ+ Youth*. The advent of the Black Lives Matter movement, together with social media circulation of encounters with police use of force, has brought increased attention to perceptions of law enforcement within marginalized communities. Based on in-depth interviews with 65 Bay Area LGBTQ+ youth, we will examine circumstances in which LGBTQ+ young people are motivated to seek out or avoid police. In particular, we will focus

on intersecting factors such as race, gender presentation, housing status, and employment status in relation to conceptions of police as agents of protection or agents of control. *rachelle@criticalpublichealth.org* (TH-108)

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ARCEÑO, Mark Anthony (Ohio State U) *To See or Not to See: Landscape Change and the (Lack of) Avian Presence in Central Ohio Vineyards.* This paper draws on nearly a year of ethnographic research conducted in central Ohio, where winegrowers have especially complicated relationships with avian wildlife. Here, I first define what is generally meant by seeing "good" and "bad" birds, or evidence thereof, among the vines. I then describe winegrowers' experiences throughout the last wine cycle regarding the presence (or non-presence) of birds and other species. Ultimately, I make a case for how the appearance (or lack) of certain birds may not be merely coincidental but might very well align with concurrent changes in migratory patterns, climate, and vineyard landscapes. (W-138)

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AREFAINE, Micknai (OR State U) *Degrowth as an Inclusive Project: The Role of Intersectional Feminism.* Degrowth is a salient and relevant topic for the United States, as it intersects with many past and present movements and social justice issues that arise from the deeply ingrained legacies of white settler colonialism and the transatlantic slave trade. In order to be inclusive, Degrowth can utilize the lens of intersectionality, a concept rooted in US black feminist traditions. This paper will explore the various ways in which Degrowth can become an intersectional project by reviewing and relating black and indigenous feminist theories and praxis to Degrowth mission and values. *arefainm@oregonstate.edu* (TH-130)

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ARELLANO-LOPEZ, F. Sonia (Independent) *Sustainable Development, Tourism and Indigenous Peoples: The Case of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.* The election of Bolivia's first indigenous president, in 2005, and its 2009 constitutional reform, transformed the country's approach to tourism development. Under the banner of the new constitution, the government designed, planned and implemented tourism models based on indigenous peoples as rights holders over Bolivia's environmental and cultural patrimony and legitimate brokers to negotiate if and how to share that patrimony. The tourism model that emerged promotes international sustainable development policies that indigenous peoples consider appropriate. It also disseminates a public image of traditional indigenous people as business-oriented and able to lead economic development alongside with environmental and cultural care. (TH-141)

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ARLT, Stephanie (UVic) *Advocating for Evidence-Based Policy to a Conservative Government: Challenges to Ontario Harm Reduction Policy Implementation.* This paper is a dialect between the science of addiction and Conservative ideology. The recent election of Conservative leader Doug Ford has halted progress in safe substance consumption. This essay draws upon the example of Switzerland an extremely right-wing country, which legalized heroin-assisted treatment. It proposes a guide to translate evidence-based progressive research into an order-restoring framework without using economic growth or threats of criminalization. The significance of this paper is to propose a better way to communicate life-saving research to a political party interested in preserving traditional means of treatment. *stephanie.arlt@gmail.com* (W-123)

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ARMSTRONG, Lisa (USF) *Education in Sulphur Springs-Spring Hill: Creating a Museum Display for African American Heritage.* Heritage narratives are often limited to popular court cases, socially accepted themes and people. This rhetoric creates a narrow view that silences major achievements of Black people. Specifically, the "South" is known for centuries of perpetrating racial oppression against non-White people that obstructs their pathways to equality and stability. Under-representation of Black heritage in scholarship and public spaces is particularly relevant in Tampa, Florida. This study of Sulphur Springs-Spring Hill community's heritage advances existing research and community knowledge; intersects race and gender themes; and diversifies perspectives in a museum by exploring strategies to maneuver beyond boundaries of oppression in education. *lkarmstr@mail.usf.edu* (W-51)

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ARPS, Shahna and **PERALTA, Karie** (U Toledo) *Health Care Use and Access to Food, Water, and Sanitation among Haitian and Dominico-Haitian Households in the Dominican Republic.* The political marginalization of Haitian families living in the Dominican Republic is well-documented. Less clearly described are the material circumstances that characterize these households. This paper examines access to resources and health care use by families (61 urban, 30 rural) residing on the north coast. Household survey data show that people used diverse types of biomedical and traditional health care. Overall, food insecurity was high (73.6%). Rural households had more unmet sanitation needs and less stable access to water than urban families. These findings identify public and environmental health issues and can provide guidance for organizations that serve these communities. *shahna.arps@utoledo.edu* (S-06)

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ARTZ, Matt and **SEVERICHE MENA, Carolina** (UNT) *New Perspective: How Consumer Genetics Can Foster Ethnic Understanding.* We live in a time rife with ethnic tensions, yet many of us unknowingly share an ethnic heritage with those that are perceived to be the other. If we knew more about our genetic heritage, would we be more accepting of others? In a recent ethnography of direct-to-consumer genetics (DTCG), that is what we found. When people took a genetic test, they not only gained a better understanding of what they already knew but more importantly about their unknown ethnic heritage, leading to a desire to share and learn more. This paper shares how DTCG can foster ethnic understanding. (F-172)

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ASGARILALEH, Tara (U Amsterdam) *Inequality and Infertility in Iran: Assisted Reproductive Technologies and Masculinities.* How do involuntarily childless couples, especially men, access and use assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs), in the socio-cultural, religious and medical context of contemporary Iran? Iran is the only Muslim country in which ARTs, including the use of donor gametes and embryos, have been legislated by religious authorities and regulated by the state. (In)fertility is generally considered a 'woman's problem'; male (in)fertility and its consequences are hardly recognized in public debates. This ethnographic study will enhance understanding of male (in)fertility and the use of ARTs in Iran, building on three core theoretical notions – (Islamic) biopolitics, 'stratified reproduction' and 'emerging masculinities.' (S-37)

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ATKINSON, Hannah (NPS) *Promoting Local Stewardship in the Caribou Hunter Success Working Group.* Modern caribou hunters in Northwest Alaska have adapted their hunting practices to work around jobs and to utilize new technology in boats, snowmobiles, and guns. Iñupiaq values of hunter success are adapting, too. The Caribou Hunter Success Working Group is a multi-agency collaboration with Iñupiaq tribes and elders to identify caribou hunting values. Values have been used to manage resource use since long before management systems were implemented by the federal and state government. Making space for Iñupiaq people to identify their values in the context of modern hunting adaptations is promoting local stewardship of the Western Arctic Caribou Herd. *hannah_atkinson@nps.gov* (TH-48)

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AUDELL, Acacia (CSULB) *Lost in Transition: The Compounding Issues Regarding Insufficient Funding for Homeless Services.* Many individuals experiencing homelessness (IEH) return back to the streets after being placed in permanent housing. This cycling in and out of housing is compounded by inadequate assistance during the crucial "transitional period" when individuals are expected to assimilate to a new environment. Although case managers and outreach workers are trained to help individuals adjust to their housed status, they are required to continue outreaching because of community pressures to remove IEH off the streets. Utilizing ethnographic methods, this paper focuses on how insufficient funding for transitional services creates disparity in addressing the needs of the Long Beach homeless population. *a.audell@gmail.com* (W-165)

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Paper Abstracts

AUSTIN, Diane (U Arizona) *Place Matters: Tracking Coastal Restoration after the Deepwater Horizon*. This paper analyzes the allocation and use of Deepwater Horizon oil spill settlement funds that were directed toward coastal restoration. Despite its enormity, the oil spill was only one of many disasters to affect coastal Gulf of Mexico communities between 2000 and 2010. We examine the influence of disparate governance mechanisms and experiences with disasters in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana and illustrate where, how, and under what circumstances recovery resources have begun to flow to restoration projects. We explore the lasting environmental impact of the Deepwater Horizon that may result from implementation of restoration projects across the Gulf coast region. (W-17)

AZADEGAN, Shadi (CO State U) *Vulnerability, Resilience, and Social Justice in Disaster Recovery*. The materially destructive and socially disruptive impacts of natural hazards run parallel to patterns of historical inequality that put marginalized communities in harm's way. This qualitative research project explores disaster recovery in a low-income Hispanic community in Houston, Texas that was impacted by Hurricane Harvey 1) as a lived experience at the household level; 2) as a process of neighborhood organization at the community level; and 3) as part of a broad-scale response at the city level. Research outcomes will support disaster recovery initiatives to better understand and explicitly address vulnerabilities and structural barriers to resilience rooted in social injustice. *shadi.azadegan@colostate.edu* (S-68)

BACKE, Emma (GWU) *Anthropological Allyship and Ethnographic Care: Bringing #MeToo to Bear in the Field and Academy*. In the era of #MeToo, grappling with sexual violence as an ethnographic object and domain of anthropological experience—in both the academy and the field—demands a reappraisal of our tools and methodologies. My presentation will consider the modes of ethnographic engagement and accompaniment that move us beyond the act of witnessing. I propose that contemporary applied scholarship requires the cultivation of alternative skills and training, critical competencies we consider in roles like social work, rape crisis advocacy, and psychosocial care, which will inform our critical orientation, while also ensuring that our presence is not simply that of ethnographic conduit. *emma.backe@gmail.com* (TH-98)

BAER, Roberta D. (USF) *Nutritional Status and Dietary Adaptation among Refugees from the DRC: Dietary and Focus Group Data*. This study of nutritional status and dietary adaptation among Congolese refugees in west central Florida was conducted at the request of local refugee service providers who wanted to improve services to this community. This presentation focuses on the results of the focus group and dietary data. 24-hour dietary recalls were collected (both weekday and weekend, N=111). We also conducted 8 focus groups split by age and gender. Discussions focused on food availability, choice, and habits surrounding diet (where/with whom you eat, food preferences, etc.). We found serious issues of food insecurity among many households in this community. *baer@usf.edu* (TH-39)

BAINES, Kristina (CUNY Guttman) *Some Things Change, Some Things Stay the Same: Operationalizing Heritage Practices as a Health Intervention*. Research linking ecological and cultural heritage practices to health and well-being in indigenous and immigrant communities in New York City has been of interest to governmental and non-governmental organizations providing health services in these communities. This paper explores ways of operationalizing heritage practices as a buffer to stressors and potential negative health outcomes related to change in New York City indigenous and immigrant communities. It discusses what interventions have been designed to support health through supporting heritage practices, including details of the introduction of indigenous languages and food practices through the creation of short videos. *baines@gmail.com* (F-126)

BAIRD, Sean, **RATTRAY, Nick**, **NATIVIDAD, Diana**, and **VOGT, Wendy** (IUPUI) *The Role of Structural Barriers in Refugees Access to Health Care in Indianapolis: Perspectives from Services and Clinical Providers*. Little is known about the health perceptions and health-seeking behaviors of the increasingly diverse refugee population in Indianapolis. We conducted a qualitative study to understand access to health care for refugees resettling in Indianapolis, which identified specific structural barriers to healthcare faced by refugees, especially after the first 3-6 months of support from resettlement agencies. Issues related to cultural perceptions of health and language barriers were prevalent. Structural issues of health and resettlement organizations created obstacles to health care access, such as resourcing for translation and transportation, lack of appropriate cultural competency among staff, and cross communication among organizations. *bairdsa@iupui.edu* (TH-39)

BAKER, Janelle (Athabasca U) *Standard Operating Procedure: The Use of Safety Regulations to Control and Alienate Northern Bush Crees in Alberta's Oil and Gas Sector*. Based on ethnographic and applied work with Northern Bush Cree communities in the oil sands region in northern Alberta, I will describe the frictions and ironies resulting from the imposition of settler health and safety regulations on people, so they can be awarded with casual oil and gas related wage labour on their traditional territories. I examine the intertwining assumptions about land, control, and bodies and the resulting regulations that reinforce the colonial order and justify the micro-management of human movement on the land to obscure and alter the landscape. *janelleb@athabascau.ca* (W-92)

BAKER, Jordan (TX State U) *"Women Are Veterans Too!": Exploring Gender and Identity among Female Veterans*. Equal opportunity in the military became evident as an institutional goal when the opportunities for women increased. Though significant efforts have been made, gender-based problems still characterize the experiences of female service members. I conducted ethnographic fieldwork with woman veterans to explore how culturally constructed ideas of femininity and military identity coexisted during and after their military service. Here, I share findings on how these concepts impacted unit cohesion, status negotiation, military sexual trauma, and the desire to identify as a veteran. These findings have the potential to inform preventative strategies against gender-based physical and structural violence in the military. *j_b195@txstate.edu* (TH-160)

BALASUBRAHMANYAM, T. (Jawaharlal Nehru U) *Role of Indian Universities in the National Innovative Capacity: A Study of Select Indian Universities*. In the today's world of knowledge economies universities are seen as institutions that are exploring and transmitting knowledge and also act as a generator of original ideas and inventions. The National Innovative Capacity (NIC) is a framework which synthesizes three distinct theoretical concepts: endogenous growth theory the concept of National System of Innovation (NSI); and cluster-based theory. NIC is seen as a country's potential to produce commercially relevant innovations. In this backdrop, the present study of Research output data for 10 years (2002-2012) from select Indian Universities, proposes to explore the role of Indian Universities in generating innovations. (TH-34)

BALASUNDARAM, Sasikumar (SIUE) *Lonely Grandmas: Changing Neighborhoods and an Epidemic of Loneliness*. In 2018, the United Kingdom government appointed Tracy Crouch as the minister of loneliness to tackle the growing problem of social isolation. A recent health survey reveals that over half of Americans report feeling lonely. Many aspects of our modern lifestyle have contributed to the epidemic of loneliness in Western countries. Based on my oral history project in an American neighborhood, I offer an anthropological analysis of how changes in the physical and social landscapes of American neighborhoods are contributing to mistrust, unfamiliarity, and loneliness in localities. This paper emphasizes the vitality of creating healthy communities. *sbalasu@siue.edu* (F-96)

BALGLEY, Ethan (Harvard U), **RODRIGUEZ AVILA, Leticia** and **MCKNIGHT, Amy** (LA County DHS) *Promise and Precarity: Community Health Workers in the Whole Person Care-Los Angeles Pilot*. Los Angeles County's Whole Person Care Pilot (WPC-LA) is a five-year experimental Medicaid program that employs Community Health Workers (CHWs) with

"lived experience" in homelessness, incarceration, and addiction to support "high utilizers of multiple systems." Based on ethnographic research with WPC-LA's administrators and CHWs, this paper argues that Medicaid pilot financing is a double-edged sword for CHWs: while it enables social mobility, its time-limited nature and political vulnerability place them in a precarious position. In the face of this precarity, WPC's CHWs use formal and informal means to advocate for improvements in both their working conditions and the program's services. (TH-126)

BALL, Daniel (UKY) *Mediating Distress in Turbulent Times: An Investigation of Psychiatric Practices in Post-War Eastern Sri Lanka.* Recent movements in global health aimed at decentralizing mental health services have often come to resource-low settings following disasters and/or wars. In this paper, I will analyze problem-solving strategies utilized by patients, family members, and psychiatric doctors/staff for managing mental and emotional distress in eastern Sri Lanka, a region affected by the 2004 tsunami, a 26-year civil war, and influxes of humanitarian aid. Through fifteen months of ethnographic research in psychiatric wards, I will demonstrate how psychiatric practices mediate distress – in positive and negative ways – amidst post-war political-economic disruptions (e.g., microcredit, poverty) to patients' social and moral worlds. *dandball@gmail.com* (F-36)

BAN, Sonay (Temple U) *Banned Films, C/overt Oppression: Multiple Mechanisms of Cinematic Censorship from Contemporary Turkey.* Compatible with the neoliberal understanding of the withdrawal of the state from "many areas of social provision" (Harvey 2005), cinematic censorship in Turkey became more dispersed since the early 2000s contrary to previous decades of mere state prohibition. Nevertheless, the Turkish state never drew back as censorship now includes both "direct involvement of state institutions" (Karaca 2011), when necessary, and of "proxies" (festivals, art institutions or NGOs, to name a few) with state-sanctioned power over cultural works and their producers. Examining certain recent cases, this presentation provides a timely account of social and political implications of censorship from contemporary Turkey. *sonay.ban@temple.edu* (TH-164)

BANIS, David, **MCLAIN, Rebecca**, **HARRELL, Krystle**, and **MILLIGAN, Alicia** (Portland State U) *What Human Ecology Mapping Data Can Tell Us: A Case Study from Forests in Central Oregon.* The Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests, in anticipation of updating their forest plans to comply with the 2012 Forest Planning Rule, wished to explore ways to collect data about human values and uses of the forest. In support of this effort, we created an interactive web-mapping application to collect sociocultural data from a broad spectrum of forest users. Through data disaggregation by demographics and use characteristics, and employing a number of spatial analysis techniques, we are able to discover some distinct spatial patterns of forest visitation and activity diversity, as well as threats to the experience of specific places. *dbanis@pdx.edu* (F-80)

BANKS, Emma (Vanderbilt U) *Applying Autonomous Consultation to Mining-Induced Resettlement in Colombia's Coal Region.* My study of Colombia's coal mining region demonstrates the importance of community-building and collective territory in rural resettlement planning. The Wayúu community of Tamaquito II used autonomous consultation to make a resettlement plan before approaching the Cerrejón Corporation to negotiate. The community created its resettlement impact matrix that honored territory as a means of cultural reproduction. Tamaquito II became more cohesive as a result of resettlement and now has a new collectively-owned 300-hectare territory. I compare this experience to Afro-descendant communities in the region who have become more divided and lost their collective territories because of resettlement. *emma.l.banks@vanderbilt.edu* (F-53)

BARBER, Mariah (U Albany) *Exploring the Interconnected Cultural Model of Social Stress Serving as Barriers to Crop Yield, Child Care, Opportunities, and Health Care Seeking Behaviors for Women in the Peruvian Highlands.* This paper will demonstrate how women in the Andean Highlands perceive stress in the context of crop yield, health services and within their lives in terms of the overall health among Andean women. This study design focused on an interdisciplinary mixed method approach with components from anthropology and community health. Cultural domain analysis consisting of free listing and unconstrained pile sorting were utilized to demonstrate the shared cultural model of stress among Andean women. Women described how different types of stress were interrelated in ways they impacted them including being sick, lack of money, and access to services within their community. *mbarber@albany.edu* (W-108)

BARBERO, Colleen (CDC), **CHAPEL, Jack** (Oakridge Inst for Sci & Ed), **SUGARMAN, Meredith** (Tulane U), **TAYLOR, Lauren** and **BHUIYA, Aunima** (Oakridge Inst for Sci & Ed), **WENNERSTROM, Ashley** (Tulane U) *Applying Social Return on Investment to Community Health Worker Workforce Development.* A growing evidence base for community health worker (CHW) effectiveness and cost-effectiveness is driving interest in statewide infrastructures to support workforce development. In this study, we applied a social return on investment (SROI) approach by engaging multiple stakeholder groups, creating a logic model, and collecting data on CHW workforce development investments and outcomes in three states. This presentation will share what we learned through the SROI approach about strategies to increase the organization, numeration, and sustainability of the CHW workforce, and how SROI helped to expand our focus beyond direct health outcomes and consider accountability to CHWs and other stakeholders. *vrm5@cdc.gov* (TH-156)

BARCALOW, Kate (Portland State U) *Evaluating the Use the National Historic Preservation Act's (NHPA) Traditional Cultural Property or Place (TCP) Construct for Consultation between Federal Agencies and Native American Tribes in the Western United States.* Native American places now federally governed can become contested places regarding management practices. This paper focuses on research conducted in the western U.S. in 2014 regarding federal agencies and tribes' use of the TCP concept for land management concerns. Three themes from the research include: ensuring government employees have the proper skill sets; incorporating tribes' understanding of the landscape; proactively building relationships outside of compliance. The findings from this research, which Ms. Barcalow and co-author Dr. Spoon presented in the Winter 2018 issue of Human Organization, further the discussion of collaborative methods in the management of resources on federal lands. *barcalow@pdx.edu* (TH-140)

BARGIELSKI, Richard (USF) *The White Working Class in the U.S.: A Chemo-Social Perspective.* There has been an explosion of interest in the "white working class" since the 2016 U.S. Presidential election and U.K. European Union referendum. Conventional narratives tell that economic anxiety resulting from neoliberal globalization has led to increases in morbidity, mortality, and racial resentment among rural whites. Drawing on the recently introduced concept of chemo-sociality, I propose that accounts of the white working class must also consider the post-industrial manufacturing landscapes in which they live. This paper presents chemo-ethnography as a novel mode for understanding how political movements emerge from embodied suffering near a Superfund site in northeastern Ohio. *bargielski@mail.usf.edu* (TH-32)

BARKER, Alex (Museum of Art & Archaeology, U Missouri) *Scholarly Expertise and Credentialing in International Heritage Management.* Heritage management spans multiple academic disciplines and contexts of practice, including government agencies, international agencies, NGOs, private sector concerns and institutions of higher education. These dynamic and rapidly changing contexts place a premium on credentials that can be used to assess the knowledge and authority of professionals approaching the same kinds of questions from very different perspectives and have given rise to a series of different credentialing programs at both the national and international levels. The implications promise and pitfalls of several such credentialing systems are discussed and compared within the context of the anthropology of higher education. *barkeraw@missouri.edu* (F-35)

BARKER, Holly (UW) *Transforming Research Practices and Creating Systems to Curb Ethical Abuses in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.* The nuclear era's transformation of human and environmental systems creates both challenges and opportunities for anthropologists and community members to challenge dominant representations of biomedical and environmental damages. This paper links efforts by the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to establish and enforce research protocols encouraging responsible behavior and data collection by non-Marshallese, and to disrupt historical practices of extractive and exploitive research and journalism that, even when well-intentioned, undermine Marshallese goals for self-representation. *hmbarker@uw.edu* (W-167)

BARNES, Liberty (U Oregon) *Prescription Toys: An Ethnographic Examination of the Distribution and Use of Toy Donations Inside a Children's Hospital.* Pediatric hospitals in the United States receive truckloads of donations from the public each year in the form of new toys, games, puzzles, arts and craft supplies, blankets, and clothing. Based on ethnographic fieldwork inside a children's hospital on the West Coast, this paper examines how incoming donations are received, sorted, stored, and distributed to patients by hospital staff. In ethnographic detail, I describe the language used by staff to assess the value of donations: educational, therapeutic, distracting; examine how staff make decisions for toy distribution; and demonstrate how toys are re-purposed as educational and therapeutic tools. *lbarnes@uoregon.edu* (S-96)

BARRIOS, Roberto (SIUC) *Imposing Vulnerability: Race, Invisibility, and Extraction in Post-Harvey Houston.* A common narrative heard in news media following Hurricane Harvey in Houston was that the flooding it triggered was "an equal opportunity disaster," meaning that it affected Houstonians of varied socio-economic backgrounds in exactly the same way. This paper examines how such a narrative amounts to a return to a hazard oriented definition of disaster, ignoring the processes that preceded the storm that gave the disaster shape and magnitude, and the recovery policies that followed, which have inequitably exacerbated vulnerability across lines of race and class. The presentation focuses on the area of East Houston. *rbarrios@siu.edu* (W-38)

BARTLE, Shannon (USF) *Changing Scales and Scope in World History: Applied Anthropology and Instructional Design for the Changing AP World History Curriculum.* In May 2018, College Board announced changes to the current AP World History curriculum, shrinking the scope of world history from 10,000 years of study to only 800 years of study. This shrinking in scope and scale will fundamentally change students' perceptions of world history and reduce multiperspectivity in social studies education. I have been test-piloting and incorporating elements of a new design based on applied archaeological theory and methods in my AP World History course. I share initial observations and pre/post data regarding the initial effectiveness in increasing multiperspectivity and the voice of diverse students in the classroom. *speck@gmail.usf.edu* (F-38)

BASU, Pratyusha and **CHAKRABORTY, Jayajit** (UTEP) *Remembering Environmental Injustice: Social Memory in the Aftermath of the Bhopal Disaster.* In 1984, a poisonous gas leak in Bhopal, India, destroyed neighborhoods inhabited by socially disadvantaged populations and drew global attention to the dangers of industrial chemical disasters. However, Bhopal's survivors continue to be denied compensation for persistent health problems across generations and the hazardous waste continues to seek safe disposal avenues. This paper applies theories of social memory to understand how environmental injustice is rendered invisible and its effects on our ability to address industrial pollution and its myriad adverse impacts. Drawing on media and activist representations, this paper seeks to galvanize memory in favor of environmental and social justice. (W-78)

BEBEN, Zohra (Nazarbayev U) *Coping Creatively in Uncertain Times: The Case of Central Asia.* Can there be an anthropology of uncertainty? This is a question the Åsa Boholm raises in an article of the same name. An anthropology of uncertainty that goes beyond risk as a negative concept and engages with and offers creative forms of decision-making for solving challenges raised by climate change including increasing risk of disasters. In this paper, I use the case studies of mountain regions in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan to address the question of this connection between creativity and uncertainty with attention to climate change in general and the resulting disasters especially glacier melt flooding. *zohra.beben@nu.edu.kz* (W-158)

BEEBE, Maria (Portland State U) *Diaspora Leadership in Turbulent Times.* The purpose of this paper is to explore the leadership journey of Filipinas who chose to work overseas and who have demonstrated leadership by contributing to the greater good not only in their country of origin, the Philippines but also in their destination countries. Key themes to be addressed will include the multiple socio-cultural, economic, and political contexts that frame overseas Filipina experience. The paper will conclude with implications for developing the next generation of leaders in a diverse and increasingly turbulent global environment. *maria.beebe@gmail.com* (TH-10)

BEHR, Towagh (Kwusen Rsch & Media) *Indigenous Consultation and Collaborative Research Are Critical in Achieving Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).* The Canadian Government and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples have established that the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of Indigenous communities is required before permits for industrial development are issued within their Territories. My research places me at the interface of the objectives and strategies of my First Nations collaborators, the requirements of Environmental Assessment processes, and the evolving jurisprudence regarding Indigenous Rights. I will discuss the role of FPIC and my collaborative research, which was referenced as evidence in the recent Canadian Federal Court of Appeal's decision quashing the Trans Mountain Pipeline Project permit. (S-02)

BEHRMAN, Carolyn (U Akron) *Intentional Community-Building and Adaptive Practices among US-Based Karen Refugees from Burma.* Important variables influencing the resettlement process for refugee groups in the US include the degree to which the culture-of-origin 1) aligned with formal, US-style educational practices; 2) practiced capitalism and rewarded entrepreneurship; and 3) organized power around or exposed individuals to principles of democracy. Focusing on Karen refugees' creation of a community organization and their execution of a youth leadership workshop, I trace these variables and analyze evolving adaptive practices. Spiritualism/mindfulness, environmentalism, and concerns about local food emerge as significant devices in these practices. *behrman@uakron.edu* (TH-09)

BELL, David Elijah (SJFC) *Docile "Patients," the US Healthcare System, and the Science of Ineptitude.* Sociopolitical theory of "docile bodies" is of direct impact within diverse healthcare interactions, involving effectiveness and appropriateness of healthcare on both clinical and systematic levels. This paper examines the role of power in healthcare, and the capacity for assumptions about knowledge, science, and medical authority to affect quality of healthcare, accessibility of effective treatments, and wider efficacy of ongoing US healthcare reform. In the modern digital age where internet knowledge has dramatically reshaped authoritative trust associated with healthcare professionalism, I argue that critically evaluating and reconceptualizing assumed inequalities inherent to passive "docile patients" is more vital than ever before. *dbell@sjfc.edu* (W-07)

BELL, Kayeron (K.D.) (UNT) *Evaluating Neighborhood Needs for Social Programs.* Due to histories of structural racism and neglect, social services, health facilities, and economic opportunities in predominantly African-American neighborhoods are difficult and sometimes impossible to access. Therefore, community centers, churches, and local neighborhood associations/organizations are left to meet their neighborhood's needs. This paper explores the strategies of a community center in the historically African-American neighborhood of Denton, Texas to develop social programs in a cultural zone long overlooked by the state. *kayeronbell89@gmail.com* (W-09)

BENNARDO, Giovanni (NIU) *How to Investigate the Linguistic Expression*

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of 'Quality' in Tongan, Polynesian. Investigating the linguistic expression of 'quality' in Tongan poses methodological issues that are strictly related to the theoretical position one chooses and to the intrinsically characteristics of the language under investigation. The latter is: Morphemes in Tongan become parts of speech and specifically adjectives only when appearing in a specific syntactic place and are not defined as such in the Lexicon. The former issue is related with a choice to look at linguistic behavior as instantiating specific cognitive preferences. I propose and discuss three sets of data that I deemed necessary to collect and analyze: linguistic, ethnographic, and cognitive. *bennardo@niu.edu* (TH-105)

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BENNETT, Elaine M. (Saint Vincent Coll) *Evaluation of a Child Nutrition Intervention: Impact of a Community-based Participatory Implementation Approach.* Implementation of evidence-based child nutrition interventions within communities presents an on-going global health challenge. This paper reports on a process and outcome evaluation of a child nutrition program that was substantially modified through a community-based participatory research and implementation process carried out through an academic/NGO partnership. Reflecting on data from both the implementation process, including participation and program-based data collection, and the program outcomes, including change in reported knowledge and practices related to complementary feeding and water, sanitation, and hygiene, this paper will discuss the ways in which the data were analyzed and applied in collaboration with the community partner. *elaine.m.bennett@gmail.com* (TH-36)

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BERGANINI, Stefanie (CO State U) *Neoliberal Dirt: Homelessness, Stigma, and Social Services in Fort Collins, Colorado.* The stigmatization of homelessness is shaped by cultural expectations of how to fit in to society; these expectations are in turn shaped by capitalist notions of productivity and usefulness. Homelessness exists as a kind of "neoliberal dirt" whereby the existence of unhoused people causes disgust, anxiety, and often outright hostility. In Fort Collins, a lack of structural awareness means that crucial gaps exist in meeting the survival needs of those experiencing homelessness. The city's attempts to balance public sentiment against social services leads to some policies which criminalize homelessness and make the lives of homeless residents worse, not better. (W-104)

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BERNIUS, Matthew (Measures for Justice) *Implications beyond Design: Practicing Anthropology in the Age of Ethnography.* In 2006, Paul Dourish documented how the use of ethnography to generate design recommendations often led to practitioners overlooking the most important findings generated by that research. Since the publication of Dourish's essay, the application of ethnography to business, social, and design challenges has increased significantly. However, the fundamental problems he laid out remain. Drawing upon my work in experience design and social technology, I will explore how a return to core anthropological concepts and attentions could help practitioners advance ethnography beyond just being a catalog of "implications for design." *mbernius@gmail.com* (W-69)

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BERROA-ALLEN, Stephanie, **CHAVIS, Martha**, and **GANTHIER, Charline** (Camden Area Hlth Ed Ctr, Inc & Community Hlth Worker Inst) *The Employable Disenfranchisement of Community Health Workers as Members of the Healthcare Team.* The emergence of community health worker (CHW) workforce is due to shortages of healthcare providers, changes in health care financing and delivery which have been affected by both the federal government and private insurers. CHWs are oftentimes not considered part of the healthcare team. They are not paid on a consistent basis outside of grants. Some reoccurring themes that have come across in CHWs training is the lack of foundation due to poor understanding of their role within a healthcare team. The latter is the main reason why CHWs' work is being undermined before they can make an impact. (TH-126)

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BEYER, Molly (Children's Health System TX) and **PARK Kelly** (Guewon) *Gulf or Stream?: Differences between Patient Caregiver and Clinician Perspective on Management of a Chronic Disease.* Type 1 diabetes is a chronic disease that requires continuous monitoring to avoid diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), which can be lethal if not recognized and treated promptly. A pediatric health system's endocrinology and virtual health departments developed a mobile application for diabetic caregivers to home-manage non-emergency diabetic illness. This research explores the tension between patient caregiver and clinical provider explanatory models and experiences of DKA and its management. To understand caregiver perspectives, we utilized user experience qualitative cognitive walkthrough and card sorting methodologies. Ultimately, this research was used to redesign the flow and functionality of the mobile application in multiple ways. *mollybeyer7@gmail.com* (W-36)

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BILLINGSLEY, Krista (USF) *Scholarships for "Children Affected by Armed Conflict" in Nepal: (Lack of) Education and (Not) Knowing as Proxy.* In 2006, Nepal emerged from a decade-long internal armed conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists and the Nepali government. During and after the conflict, scholarship programs for children were implemented by the national government to redress human rights violations. This paper draws attention to the meanings Nepali government officials assign to education and highlights victims' experiences of inequitable access to scholarships targeting "children affected by armed conflict." Based on 14 months of ethnographic research in Nepal, I argue that discourses on (lack of) education are instrumental in the concealment and entrenchment of inequitable power structures. *billingsley@usf.edu* (TH-164)

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BILOTTA, Juliane (Rutgers U Grad Sch of Ed) *The Role of Applied Anthropology in Language Education Policy: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives.* English Language Learners (ELLs) continue to be the fastest growing population in US schools yet they are also the most underserved. In an age marked by increasingly restrictive language policies, applied research will be critical for protecting the academic and human rights of language minorities, especially in states influenced by anti-immigrant and nationalist politics. This paper will explore how scholars from groups like the UCLA Civil Rights Project (2013) have used applied anthropological research to change education policy to consider how similar research might be used to impact current policy debates in states like Florida and Arizona. *jbilotta23@gmail.com* (W-154)

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BINGHAM THOMAS, Elizabeth and **SMITH-MORRIS, Carolyn** (SMU) *The Creation of Resilient Care among LDS Latino Immigrants in Northern Utah.* Familial relationships play a key role in theoretical considerations of transnationalism and the migrant experience. Care, defined as "the work of looking after the physical, psychological, emotional, and developmental needs of other persons" (Martin 2013), is central to "being" family. Yet, migration causes familial care relationships to shift and adapt (Yarris 2017), impacting both migrants and family members left behind. Through 14 care narratives of Latino immigrants in Logan, Utah, we examine how migrants utilize doctrinal beliefs, religious practices, and the international structure of the LDS church in giving and receiving familial care, thereby compensating for unstable state-sponsored resources. *lbingham@smu.edu* (W-07)

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BIRD, Anna and **WIRTZ, Elizabeth** (Purdue U) *Educating Engineers about International Development Projects.* Undergraduate students involved in international service learning projects typically have little hands-on experience in the low- and middle-income countries where most projects take place. Students need better education on these subjects. First, we must understand how students conceptualize and approach international development projects. We take an ethnographic approach to exploring motivations, beliefs, and knowledge of students involved in Engineers Without Borders, a national organization that implements community-driven projects. We employ qualitative data analysis methods on surveys and interviews to assess the outcome of uniquely designed educational modules and to compare pre- and post-semester conceptualizations of development projects within the team. *birda@purdue.edu* (TH-125)

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BIRD, Tess (Wesleyan U) *Utilizing Everyday Material Culture in Home-based Studies of Health and Wellbeing.* Recognizing the limitations of self-reporting in studies of health in the home, researchers have developed various methods

to learn about the realities of everyday life. This paper presents ethnographic research from middle class households in the Northeastern US to illustrate how an everyday material culture approach in anthropology can be adapted to fit the needs of health and wellbeing studies, particularly when it comes to home-based research on health behavior. The paper describes one particularly household object—the fridge—and its usefulness in articulating everyday eating habits in different types of households. *tbird@wesleyan.edu* (S-66)

BLACK, Jessica and **SALMON, AlexAnna** (UAF) *Alaska Native Fisheries Management and Well-Being: A Critical Juncture*. Alaska Native tribes have inherent sovereignty, deriving from the recognition by the federal government that tribal authority existed prior to the formation of the U.S. government. Yet, Alaska Native tribes have been excluded from exercising full sovereignty when it comes to fisheries management in Alaska. A host of factors, including unjust land claims, colonization and continued racism have resulted in the current management state. For Alaska Native people, this has resulted in a loss to overall individual and community well-being, among other factors. This paper will examine the impacts of this disenfranchisement as well as offer concrete steps forward. *jcblack@alaska.edu* (F-143)

BLAIR, Charlotte (American U) *"Los Pedregales No Se Venden": Sweat Equity and Accumulation in a Mexico City Neighborhood*. In 1971, thousands of settlers relied upon their own labor to order a sparsely populated plot of land during one of Mexico City's largest land grabs. By giving land titles to settlers in 1974, the state gave 'squatters' the opportunity to begin a process of step-by-step settlement capitalization. While their shared labor and use of volcanic rock acted as an initial liaison to capitalist developments, collective labor, igneous rocks, and the settlement's history as a self-built community are currently being used by some residents as a mechanism of resistance against new capital-producing real estate projects. *cb5048a@student.american.edu* (F-66)

BLAIR, James J.A. (CCP) and **GUTIERREZ, Grant M.** (Dartmouth Coll) *Watershed Vitalities and the Free-Flowing Rivers Network in Chile*. This paper analyzes the expansion of a network of environmental activists responding to alternative energy extraction in Chile. An outgrowth of the celebrated Patagonia Without Dams movement (2007-2014), the Free-Flowing Rivers Network offers lessons for how social movements jump scales from place-based campaigns to translocal action in ecological distribution conflicts. Building on a global discourse of "the rights of nature," as well as Indigenous knowledge and science, the network reconfigures Chile as a land of interconnected, living watersheds. As anthropologists, advocates and members of the network, we examine how its promotion of free rivers confronts the problem of "extractive renewables." *jblair@cpp.edu* (W-77)

BLOCK, Ellen and **SHEEHAN, Megan** (CSBSJU) *Early and Often: Guiding Students through Research Projects in Anthropology Classes*. Research is an important part of undergraduate education, and a high impact practice that enhances student learning and engagement in the classroom. In this paper, we argue that undergraduate coursework should emphasize research skill development early and often. We describe the accretive approach we use to introduce students to ethnographic research techniques, including interviewing, coding, interpretation, theory building, and writing. We present classroom strategies for having students engage in ambitious research projects as part of two classes: medical anthropology and qualitative methods. Finally, we argue that inclusion of research projects in anthropology classrooms is mutually beneficial for students and faculty. *eblock@csbsju.edu* (W-35)

BLOOM, Allison (Moravian Coll) *Crossing Sacred/Secular Lines: An Ethnographic Bridge between Latinx Evangelical Churches and Domestic Violence Programs*. In the current U.S. political landscape, domestic violence programs assisting immigrant women are faced with heightened levels of precariousness that may call for new sources of alliance and support. Drawing on insights from Latinx survivors at a crisis center, this research suggests that through the help of this ethnographic lens, evangelical churches can serve as a potential—albeit unusual—ally for domestic violence advocacy work. The

ways immigrant Christian survivors integrated their evangelical beliefs and practices with long-term secular support programs serves as a model for how domestic violence advocates can seek productive partnerships across these secular/sacred lines. *blooma@moravian.edu* (W-18)

BLOWERS DE LEÓN, Brendan (NW Nazarene U) *PimpmyUSB: Computer Literacy as Cultural Capital in a Marginalized Immigrant Community*. Social inequality can be spatially concentrated through the disparate distribution of economic capital and then reproduced by dissimilar access to educational resources. In spite of this, instruction that is attentive to metacognitive development and is relevant to the surrounding cultural context can empower students with important skills, as well as build in them the confidence it takes to resist discrimination toward their community. Computer literacy as cultural capital is studied in the homes and classrooms of La Carpio, Costa Rica, an informal settlement and the country's largest binational community, notoriously stigmatized for its proportionately high population of Nicaraguan immigrants. *bdbhaiti@gmail.com* (F-159)

BLUDAU, Heidi (Monmouth U) *Handmaiden No More*. This paper discusses migration of Czech nurses to the Middle East and back. An impetus for this migration is a search for professional respect. Nurses in the Czech Republic are often still the physician's assistant rather than an autonomous practitioner. Using ethnographic data, I will examine how nurses seek and negotiate increased responsibilities in foreign hospitals. I will then discuss how return nurses address returning to the Czech environment. A key element is corresponding care ideologies between the nurse and the work environment, which has a marked difference between labor and delivery and other areas of care in this study. *hbludau@monmouth.edu* (W-13)

BLUMENFIELD, Tami (Furman U) *Goddesses and Torch Festivals as Intangible Cultural Heritage: Public Engagement and Festival Declarations in Southwest China*. This paper discusses festivals celebrated by two different ethnic minority groups in southwest China, the Na (Mosuo) and the Nuosu (Yi), examining how the relatively new vocabulary of "intangible cultural heritage" boosted the profile of two festivals beyond the people who historically celebrated it. With this expanded valorization of heritage, the festivals both became officially designated holidays. For anthropologists working in the region, the newly authorized festivals present both important opportunities to broaden "heritage" practice participation, and challenges as media attention transforms the festivities themselves. This paper draws on over ten years of ethnographic and collaborative fieldwork in the region. *tami.blumenfield@gmail.com* (TH-99)

BODOH-CREED, Jessica (CSULA) *Big Data and Urban Ethnography: How Cal State LA and the City of Los Angeles are Working to Create Data Literacy and Equity*. California State University, Los Angeles, along with the City of Los Angeles' Data Office and Community Partners, was recently awarded an NSF grant to promote data literacy and equity in Los Angeles through the LA GeoHUB data portal. In 2017, I ran the pilot study with students in a methods class who used LA GeoHUB to study issues of equity and then the groups mapped their results and presented to the City and University. The partnership between CSULA and the City of Los Angeles is a powerful example of the possibilities of partnerships between scholarship and civic engagement. *jbodohc2@calstatela.edu* (W-130)

BOERI, Miriam (Bentley U) and **LAMONICA, Aukje** (S CT State U) *Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioids: Perspectives from the Field*. With national attention on rising overdose mortality due to a prescription opioid epidemic that evolved into a fentanyl crisis, much of the focus is now on providing treatment for people who are using opioids. Medication assisted treatment (MAT) has been shown to be the highly effective for medically treating opioid dependent people with an opioid antagonist, opioid agonist or a mix of the two prescription responses to opioid addiction. Drawing from an ethnographic study on opioid use in three states (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Georgia), we discuss experiences with MAT from the perspectives of active

opioid users. *mboeri@bentley.edu, lamonicaa1@southernct.edu* (W-123)

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BOSCO, Joseph (WUSTL) *Coping with the Uncertainty of Pesticide Risk in Rural Taiwan*. This paper discusses how rural residents of Pingdong, Taiwan, deal with the uncertainty of pesticide risks. While pesticide residue on food is often mentioned as a worrisome environmental risk, most residents do not act on this worry in daily life. Most (but not all) residents think pesticides are frightening poisons, but the claims by NGOs and advocates for organic farming clash with the widespread belief that agriculture without pesticides is impossible in a subtropical environment. In the swirl of claims and counter-claims, most families take some actions that help and some that may not, and hope for the best. *josephbosco@wustl.edu* (F-110)

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BOTICA, Jennifer (Kleanza Consulting Ltd) *Archaeology in a Post-Truth and Reconciliation Commission World: How Do We Apply the Calls to Action?* In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission released 94 Calls to Action to "redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation." Four years on, what has changed in my profession as a consulting archaeologist in BC? In this paper, I discuss the Calls to Action, consider our responsibility as professionals who access First Nations' cultural heritage, and reflect upon how archaeologists can mobilize reconciliation from the inside out. *jenny@kleanza.com* (F-172)

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BOYD, Jade (UBC & BC Ctr on Substance Use) *"I'm not a quitter, I'm not quitting drugs": North America's First Women-Only Supervised Drug Consumption Site and Client Challenges to Conventional Notions of Drug Use.* North America is increasingly impacted by illicitly-manufactured fentanyl-related overdose deaths. Innovative community-led responses have included the expansion of supervised consumption sites, as well as low-threshold models (termed Overdose Prevention Sites; OPS). Drawing on over 100 hours of ethnographic fieldwork and 46 in-depth interviews with marginalized women who use drugs, this presentation explores women's responses to North America's first OPS exclusively for women, which opened its doors in Vancouver, Canada in May of 2017. Participants challenged conventional notions of drug use and indicated SisterSpace as an innovative and effective women-centered harm reduction intervention under the constraints of prohibition. (W-123)

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BOYETTE, Adam, **LEW-LEVY, Sheina**, **VALCHY, Miegakanda**, **SARMA**, **Mallika**, and **GETTLER, Lee T.** (Duke U) *Unpacking Culture in Research on Parent and Child Health and Well-being: Examples from the Congo*. Human development research has focused predominately on western populations. Consequently, we know little about the dynamic role of culture in shaping parental roles, child health concepts, and the impact of such factors on children's well-being. Our biocultural research in a small, multi-ethnic village in Congo-Brazzaville addresses such knowledge gaps. For example, we show that children whose fathers are better resource providers have better energetic status in hierarchical Bondongo society, but not among the egalitarian BaYaka. Provision is valued, but BaYaka children's health is less variable and benefits from more cooperative care. We discuss methods and applications of our approach. (S-15)

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BRACAMONTE-TWEEDY, Deborah (UC-Merced) *Without a Home: Alternative Subsistence and Housing Strategies of the Past and Present.* Despite the changing definitions and conditions of homelessness in the US from the late 19th century to the present, one characteristic has remained the same: to be homeless is to be absent of a socially determined "home," absent of an approved fixed permanent nighttime and daytime residence. This paper explores the history of homelessness through these absences of the American ideal of the home and examines the various alternative subsistence and housing strategies that have challenged "normative" ideals and social constructs of the American "home" in the past and present. *dbracamonte-tweedy@ucmerced.edu* (W-134)

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BRADA, Betsey (Reed Coll) *In Defense of Uselessness in the Anthropology of Global Health*. Anthropologists of global health are besieged on all sides by calls to be useful. Beyond healthcare providers, policymakers, and 'target populations,' even our own colleagues demand "practice-based forms of evidence that can challenge orthodoxies and perceptual deficits" (Adams & Biehl 2016: 124) oriented toward an explicit moral engagement. Yet utility is not coterminous with relevance. Drawing on fieldwork in southern Africa, this paper attempts to go beyond the simple contrast of complicity (inevitable but morally compromising) and engagement (seemingly optional and morally validated) to ask what value anthropologists of global health might find in uselessness in both method and critique. *bbbrada@reed.edu* (W-06)

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BRADLEY, Jennifer (Independent) *Increased Mobilities and Women's Honor: Experiences of Tamang Women Working across the Border upon Returning Home*. The Nepal-China border is a locus of change—new roads, transnational exchanges, and plans for new transnational linkages. Nepalese citizens from Rasuwa District, along the border, experience this change most notably through the opportunity to obtain Border Citizen Cards to work across the border in Kerung. These opportunities have proven to be economically beneficial for Rasuwa inhabitants; however, the social dynamics of increased mobilities are more complicated. Focusing on the experiences of Tamang women who work across the border in Kerung, this paper focuses on the role of increased mobilities on perceptions of a woman's honor upon returning home. *jenniferlbradley7@gmail.com* (F-99)

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BRADLEY, Sarah (USF) *The Language of Poverty-branding and the Re-politicization of Hunger in the United States.* The way that we speak about food access has changed over time, most recently when the USDA definition of "hunger" was replaced with "food insecurity" in 2006. When this lexical change was made by the Bush administration, critics suggested that it was meant to minimize the scope of the hunger problem by using a less emotionally charged term. This change is part of a larger pattern in the last few decades of depoliticizing the issue of hunger and malnutrition in the United States. This paper will consider the consequences of using politically neutral language to discuss food insecurity. *sarahbradley@mail.usf.edu* (F-13)

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BRAFORD, Deborah (Kent State U) *Communicative Migration: The Fluidity and Permanence of Gender and Communication in North America*. Gender and its influence on communication is a key factor in the ways in which we interact with each other daily. This paper will explore shifting or migrating patterns of communication in terms of gender in contemporary North American societies within and beyond the scope of the dichotomic male and female. Topics discussed include femininity, masculinity, nonbinary gender, the LGBTQ community, feminism and men's rights activism throughout North America. These considerations will lead to a holistic exploration of the blending and shifting of communication in these regards. *dbrafor2@kent.edu* (W-32)

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BRANDT, Kelsey (UNT) *Navigating Roadways: An Ethnographic Exploration of Community Interactions with a Self-Driving Shuttle*. How do community members react when autonomous vehicles are introduced to their roadways? This question is of interest to multiple stakeholders including car manufacturers and municipal governments. This paper reports on reactions to and interactions with a self-driving shuttle system in a growing North Texas city based on observations, ride-alongs, and interviews. Study participants included individuals who helped bring the self-driving shuttles to the city, those who share the road with the shuttles, and users of the shuttles. The study was a class project for a Design Anthropology course, conducted for the Nissan Research Center - Silicon Valley. *kelseybrandt@gmail.com* (W-112)

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BRAULT, Erik and **STOLZ, Suzanne** (U San Diego) *"They aren't trapped?!": How Teachers Make Sense of Disability*. Commonly, teachers report not wanting disabled students in their classrooms or not having adequate training to support them (Home and Timmons, 2009; Mader, 2017). Although teacher credential programs require a class about teaching this population, Disability Studies in Education scholars argue that technical lessons are inadequate and advocate for engagement in discussions about the sociocultural dimensions of

disability (Ware, 2004; Ware, 2008; Gabel, 2005). This study focuses on how teachers make sense of disability while participating in a fellowship program aimed at improving inclusion. *ebrault@sandiego.edu* (S-62)

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BRAUSE, Holly (UNM) *Working with Very Small Life: The Changing Relationship to Bacteria and Fungus in Agriculture.* Decomposing plastics, filtering toxic chemicals, sequestering carbon: humans in many fields are looking to very small forms of life, like bacteria and fungus, to confront our most urgent environmental crises. Agriculturalists are also redefining their relationships with small life. Long considered only as dangerous pathogens, agriculturalists are increasingly partnering with bacterial and fungal lives to promote crop growth, restore soil, and defend against diseases and pests. This paper examines this shift in human-nonhuman relationships and questions what it means for our collective ability to recognize our entanglements with life beyond the human. *hbrause@unm.edu* (F-64)

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BRAZELTON, Elizabeth Lisa (UWF) *The Resilient Warrior: A Lakota Case Study in Hemp Economics.* The Resilient Warrior: A Lakota Case Study follows Alex White Plume, industrial hemp farmer from the Pine Ridge Reservation, SD. Hemp farming was federally banned after World War II, but Alex attempted to become the first U.S. hemp farmer in over thirty years, planting his first crop in 2000. Tribal law supported his endeavors, but the DEA confiscated Alex's crops in 2000, 2001, and 2002 and the Supreme Court issued an injunction against him, not lifted until 2016. Alex's story is one that questions indigenous sovereign rights and present-day social injustice in one of the poorest areas of the U.S. *Mauimomx4@gmail.com* (TH-44)

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BREDA, Karen (U Hartford) and **PADILHA, Maria Itayra** (UFSC-Florianopolis) *An Anthropological Critique of the Evolution of Health Care Providers in a Turbulent Health Care Market.* The fast-paced climate of today's turbulent health care environment requires its service providers be agile and prepared to adapt and change. Uncertainly around acuity levels and the economics of health care reimbursement have pushed US corporate health care to increasingly incorporate advanced practice nurses (APNs) in the care provider mix. This paper will critique the reality of APNs in the US and analyze why the US market is particularly ripe for the use of this care provider. How this relates to the applied anthropology of health and what it means for applied anthropology research, practice and advocacy will be explored. *breda@hartford.edu* (W-13)

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BREITFELLER, Jessica (UMD) *A Platform for Whom?: Indigenous Participation and Knowledge Sharing within the UN Climate Negotiations.* In recent years, policy makers, activists and scholars alike have called for greater integration of indigenous voices and knowledge within the UNFCCC negotiations. In 2015, under the Paris Accord, this call resulted in the creation of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform, which is aimed at facilitating the exchange of knowledge and best practices in addressing climate change. Drawing on research conducted at the 2018 UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, this paper examines the evolving roles of indigenous peoples within the negotiations, their current viewpoints and demands for inclusion, as well as their perceptions of the LCIP Platform. (W-143)

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BRERETON, Elinor (U Colorado) *Psychotropic Medications and Children: Perceptions of Mental Health Professionals.* This paper explores mental health professionals' perspectives on the prescription of psychotropic medications to children as well as biomedicine's influence in the mental health field. Eight semi-structured interviews were conducted in Denver, Colorado and participants discussed factors that they believe influence prescribing practices including: professional role changes, issues of access, limited evidence, cost, and institutional pressures to practice within a biomedical model of care. This paper suggests that psychotropic medications are being prescribed for factors other than medical necessity, and yet continue to be used as treatments because of the rigidity and supremacy of the biomedical model. *elinor.brereton@ucdenver.edu* (F-36)

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BROOKS, Benjamin (ECU) *Measuring Social Stress among Andean Highland Women: Insights from Faculty-Student Collaborative Research.* Applied anthropological perspectives can be effective in gaining a greater understanding of Andean women's cultural models of social stress. Students from East Carolina University learned the research methods of Cultural Domain Analysis and developed a Women's Social Stress Gauge as part of a study abroad program in Peru. Students engaged with local Andean women to gather cultural data on stress among highland women. Women in the Andes are disproportionately impacted by household stress due to being socially marginalized in highland society. The data the students gathered will be compared with published research scales used to measure stress. *brooksb@ecu.edu* (W-108)

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BROOKS, Emily, **POPPERL, Simone**, and **OLSON, Valerie** (UCI) *Seeking Hydro-Social Justice: Ethnographically-Informed Planning and Community Engagement in a Southern California Watershed.* Based on applied anthropological research conducted as part of an ethnographically-informed planning process for the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority's Disadvantaged Communities Involvement Program, this paper explores the process and politics of community engagement for urban water governance. Reflecting on fieldwork with water managers, public officials, and community leaders, we examine this process through the lens of "hydro-social justice." How are certain people, places, and things made to carry unequal hydrological weight, or excluded from spaces where water expertise is shared and decisions are made? What lessons might water managers and urban planners learn from applied anthropologists, and vice versa? (W-100)

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BROWN, Brenda (Kennesaw State U) *Changing Healthcare Delivery to Meet the Needs of Refugees: The Story of the Clarkston Clinic.* As refugee numbers soar so does the need for culturally sensitive, affordable, and accessible healthcare. Clarkston, GA is home to a large and diverse refugee population. The author will present the story of one clinic which began as a mobile unit and is now a freestanding building located in the heart of Atlanta's refugee population. The physicians, nurses, students, and other volunteers who staff the clinic are grateful for the opportunity to serve the community. During these turbulent times in the US for refugees and immigrants, the clinic and staff are willing to make changes so that all may benefit. *bbrow123@kennesaw.edu* (TH-103)

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BROWN, Madeline (UFL) *Seasonal Migration and Socio-Ecological Systems in Southwest China.* Rural outmigration is on the rise in China and elsewhere and is anticipated to continue to increase with climate change and greater environmental uncertainty in the future. Migration, whether permanent or seasonal, contributes to rural depopulation and shifting social and ecological dynamics. Based on longitudinal ethnographic research, this paper investigates the relationship between rural-to-urban seasonal migration, community-based forest management and wild forest product harvesting in Southwest China. Specifically, I examine how individuals from indigenous Yi and other ethnic minority communities navigate migrant labor opportunities and the implications of outmigration for rural spaces, identity and landscapes. *madelinebrown@ufl.edu* (F-50)

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BROWN, Shan-Estelle (Rollins Coll) *Anthropological Approaches to the Design of an mHealth Intervention to Improve HIV Medication Adherence.* mHealth, the use of mobile and wireless devices in healthcare, provides increasing opportunities to improve health outcomes, especially for underserved populations affected by HIV. This study describes the development of an mHealth intervention informed by anthropology, health communication theory, and people-centered health for people living with HIV and who also use cocaine. Through focus groups with patients and medical providers, we establish preliminary evidence for implementing an mHealth intervention to improve HIV medication adherence. This study discusses mHealth acceptability and feasibility for these populations and suggests future directions for anthropology in healthcare innovation. *sbrown1@rollins.edu* (W-36)

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BRUNA, Sean and **STODOLA, Tyler** (WWU) *Teaching in Turbulent Times: A Content Analysis of U.S.-Based Medical Anthropology Course Syllabi.* For more than quarter of a century science established that half of all cases of morbidity and mortality in the United States are linked to behavioral and social factors (McGinnis and Foege, 1993; NCHS, 2003a). With this revelation, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies recommends that students entering medical school programs complete courses in the behavioral and social sciences during their baccalaureate education (Cuff, 2004). Despite the topic's importance, there are limited guidelines regarding what should be taught in baccalaureate courses, particularly in times of change. To understand what is taught in medical anthropology courses, this study surveyed. *sean.bruna@wwu.edu* (W-124)

BUDUR, Diana (Princeton U) *Closing the Wellbeing Gap among Clans of Romanies in Brazil.* Romanies suffer from poorer health and unhealthier living conditions compared to majority populations in Europe. Meanwhile, this is only partly true in Brazil where ethnographic fieldwork on two main Romani diasporas, namely the Roma and the Calons revealed significant differences between them in both financial status and wellbeing with the Calons representing the more impoverished segment of the ethnic group summed up as ciganos (Gypsies in Portuguese) under Brazilian minority rights recognition. Better data is needed to explain the Calon health gap and to design better interventions to reduce this gap. Their poor health is closely linked to social determinants. *anaid_b@yahoo.com* (W-44)

BUGBEE, Mary (UConn) *The Business of Medical Billing Codes: How Profit Was Produced under the ICD-10 Transition.* In 2015, the US transitioned to the ICD-10-CM/PCS, a comprehensive updated coding system for medical reimbursement. This paper, situated in critical political economy, traces the ICD-10 transition using the concept of the corporate governance of healthcare, attending to the role the state plays in mediating inter-capitalist maneuvers. While there were both winners and losers under this transition, the health IT industry stood to gain the most. This case study highlights the complexity of the U.S. health sector, and how competing actors use or react to health policy in order to create or appropriate as much surplus value as possible. (TH-03)

BUKUSI, David (U Amsterdam) *Knowledge to Practice: The Importance of Collecting Data on Suicide to Improve Mental Health Care.* Evidence gathering practices for psychiatric care in public hospitals in Kenya is often informed by global indicators and framed in a language that strives to reflect the requirements of non-governmental organizations and international funding bodies. Based on ethnographic data collected in Naivasha County Hospital in Kenya, I argue for a reframing of our understanding of "good data" on suicide at the hospital level in order to stimulate awareness of the need for increased health worker training in mental health care and the burden of mental health at the hospital, and to provide opportunities to access to national level funding. (W-156)

BURGER, Annetta (GMU) *Community Resilience in Complex Adaptive Systems: An Agent-Based Model of Disaster.* Global environmental change and an increasing frequency of climate-related disasters has renewed interest in theories of community resilience and human adaptation. However, research into the non-linear dynamics underlying emergent behavioral patterns and community adaptations can be stifled by discipline-centered conceptions and methodologies. To illuminate these dynamics, cross-cutting theories of complex adaptive systems, social capital, and cognitive task analysis are operationalized in an agent-based model (ABM) of disaster. The ABM provides a platform for experimentation utilizing traditional qualitative case studies, quantitative empirical data, and methodologies from the computational social sciences, such as geo-spatial analysis, data mining, and social network analysis. *aburger2@gmu.edu* (F-20)

BURKE, Brian (Appalachian State U) *Building Cultures of Resistance and Transformation: On the Lessons and Risks of Anthropological Re-Engagement with Culture Change in the Anthropocene.* Today's anthropologists have, appropriately, disavowed our discipline's complicity in colonial and neocolonial projects for culture change. But these turbulent times call for radical cultural change in support of resistance and systemic transformation. This paper uses recent literature on culture/subjectivity/ontology, as well as my own research on alternative economies activism in Colombia, to explore how anthropologists might contribute to the cultural changes necessary for building decolonial, anti-capitalist, and climate-just political ecologies. How might we use our historical strengths in studying culture for projects that expand agency, self-determination, sovereignty, and genuine sustainability? What new risks, relationships, and practices will that require? *burkebj@appstate.edu* (W-167)

BURNSILVER, Shauna (ASU) *Mixed Livelihoods and Connections: What Is "Resilience" in Arctic Alaska?* In the mixed economies of Arctic Alaska households embedded in communities simultaneously engage in the cash economy, pursue some aspect of subsistence, and remain connected to each other through a culturally rich set of sharing and cooperative relationships. In the circumpolar north, mixed economies seem persistent despite significant challenges and have become a cultural touchstone for what it means to be, for example, Iñupiat or Gwich'in. This paper explores empirical structures and processes embedded in three mixed economies, which are suggestive of household or community resilience, and queries the methods necessary for understanding "resilience" under conditions of change. (F-50)

BURRELL, Blake (Miami U) *Seeking Sustainable Urban Renewal: An Anthropological Study of Neighborhood Change.* Urban restructuring in Cincinnati has primarily been enacted as corporate gentrification, widening class disparities and displacement. To counter this, the Enright Ridge Urban Ecovillage (ERUEV) is a grassroots organization focused on neighborhood change through integrating household and community practices of environmental sustainability. In summer 2018, I began a collaborative ethnography to understand how ERUEV envisions urban change. Fieldwork focuses on ERUEV committee projects, such as redeveloping a vacant property into a neighborhood space for gardening, live music, and a farmers' market. Using an organizational anthropology framework, I analyze the tensions and mutuality arising from the ERUEV's process of consensus-based decision-making. *burrelb2@miamioh.edu* (TH-167)

BURRIS, Mecca (USF & Indiana U), **BRADLEY, Sarah** and **RYKIEL, Kayla** (USF), **HINTZ, Danielle** (Juvenile Welfare Board), **SHANNON, Elisa** (Feeding Tampa Bay), **HIMMELGREEN, David** (USF) *Teen Food Insecurity: Finding Solutions through the Voices of Teens.* Using participatory action research, researchers collaborated with local organizations and teens to better understand the risk factors and coping mechanisms related to teen food insecurity in one Florida county. Approximately 44% of teens were food insecure. Focus groups and photovoice showed negative perceptions of food, school and programming concerns, stigma, and socioeconomic status were primary factors behind teen food insecurity. Teens relied on their communities, illegal activities, low-cost foods, and part-time jobs to cope. The findings, in combination with teens' recommendations, highlight significant opportunities for food insecurity interventions that are sensitive to the unique biological and social experiences of teens. *burris@iu.edu* (TH-155)

BUTTS, Steve (U Plymouth) *I Think I Might Die If I Miss Anything: The Electronic Mail Monkey on Your Back.* The perception, and reality, of the ability for individuals to contact each other at a moment's notice and our visceral reaction to the need to take heed and respond has, quite literally, changed the nature of how we choose to interact with others, and in many cases blurred the lines between traditional pillars of work and non-work time. This paper assesses discernible patterns and impacts of electronic mail on university staff, discusses how staff approach managing their electronic communications, provides some insight into the drivers for particular types of behaviour, and set out some recommendations to improve health and well-being. *sbutts@plymouth.ac.uk* (TH-06)

BYRD, Janette (OR State U, Benton Soil & Water Conservation District) *Gendered Narratives of School Food Service Labor, and the Legend of*

Commodified Social Reproduction Work. Typically, school food system studies are quantitative and food-centric. These studies are important for improving students' nutritional outcomes, sustainability efforts, and other school food system issues. (Tsui, Deutsch, Patinella, and Freudenberg 2013) However, there is a growing movement that takes a qualitative approach to school food systems from the perspective of food service workers. This movement focuses on school food service workers' experiences, skills, and their needs as food system laborers. Utilizing data from an ethnographic study of Oregon school food service workers, this paper takes a qualitative, worker-centric approach to school food systems, exploring narratives of labor and gender. *jevbyrd@gmail.com* (T-125)

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CABRAL, Naciely (USF) *Environments of Risk: Men's Lived Experiences with HIV, Substance Use, and Stigma Syndemics.* Individuals who live in environments of risk often experience negative health conditions, which can include well-established syndemic interactions between HIV, substance use, and stigma. These risks are mediated bio-socially through structural inequalities that increase vulnerability to disease. Based on ethnographic fieldwork from 2016-2017 exploring men's lived-experiences of the biosocial conditions associated with the double stigma of HIV and substance use, I argue the perceptions of those experiencing this double stigma expands syndemics research and produces a clearer understanding of the environments of risk affecting the health of men living with HIV and histories of substance use in the Boston area. *nacielyc@mail.usf.edu* (S-37)

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CALDERON, Eunice and **MORRISON, Sharon** (UNCG) *"Re-presenting" English Translations of HIV Related Interviews with Latina Women: Reflections from a Spanish-proficient Public Health Educator.* The transcription and translation of interviews conducted with and by Spanish speaking Latina women may not always be a straightforward process. Regional language nuances coupled with cultural colloquialisms often make it difficult for parallel representation of Spanish-language terms and conceptual meanings in the transcribed English language text. In this presentation, I discuss my role as transcriber/translator versus analyzer of key informant interviews to solicit HIV testing perceptions among a sample of Latina immigrant women. I discuss lessons learned and challenges and offer some critical reflections on how these impact public health education research and practice. *e_calder@uncg.edu* (F-129)

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CALLAWAY, Donald (NPS, retired) *Food Insecurity among "Subsistence" Anglers in the D.C. Area.* As part of an oral history project on fishing in the Potomac/Anacostia rivers 81 respondents were interviewed on a variety of open-ended topics including the issue of food insecurity. Transcripts were entered into MaxQDA and in addition a number of derived variables were coded and entered into SPSS. Results indicate levels of food insecurity several times National (and D.C.) proportions. The results also replicate conclusions from National research on at risk populations - i.e., African American, Hispanic, low income and aged individuals. Results have implications for fisheries management and environmental justice - in the ethnohistorical context of ethnic minorities. (S-09)

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CALVERT, Scott (WSU) *Using Social Network Analysis to Track the Spread of Willingness to Abandon "Harmful Traditional Practices" in a Southwestern Ethiopian Community.* Social network analysis is used to assess efficacy of NGO-led outreach projects in promoting abandonment of various "harmful traditional practices" (HTPs) including infanticide and ritualized whipping of females among the Hamer agropastoralists of SW Ethiopia. Rather than view the network as homogenous, the study uses survey data from male and female household heads (n=137) to understand role of individual-level factors, including age, sex, and wealth differentials, in promoting or stifling the spread of anti-"HTP" sentiments through village social networks. Results interpreted against ethnographic data illuminating how unevenly distributed benefits of particular "HTPs" may impact differential spread of willingness to abandon. *scott.c.calvert@wsu.edu* (TH-15)

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CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca (UConn) *Ethnography in the Florida Heartland: Applications for Educators to Improve Equity for Minoritized Groups.* Applied anthropology can improve the ability of individuals and organizations to address problems in educational equity. This work is based on analysis of data from a school ethnography of two elementary schools in a rural, agricultural county in the Florida Heartland experiencing migration. Teachers and employees utilized positive strategies, yet there were opportunities to improve how diverse families were served. Recommended steps include improving linguistic accessibility, improving representation in positions across the district, utilizing structural tools to guarantee non-majority communities can take advantage of programs open to all, improving the schools' ability to understand student and family backgrounds, and more. *rebecca.campbell@uconn.edu* (F-38)

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CAMPBELL, Jacob (Field Museum) *Loving (and Leaving) the Land: Heritage, Tenure, and Generation Gaps in the Pembroke Sands.* The high-quality black oak savanna in Pembroke Township, 70 miles south of Chicago, is a critically endangered habitat. Industrial hog confinements, dune mining, and logging threaten this ecosystem. These extractive forces also put pressure on the predominantly African American community of Hopkins Park which has a 150-year tradition of stewardship on the Pembroke savanna. This paper examines how Hopkins Park residents are working to sustain their land-based heritage and lifeways, while also pursuing new forms of economic development. It considers how outmigration and heir's disputes as well as conservation and extraction are reconfiguring the tenure landscape within the community. *jacobocampbell@gmail.com* (W-47)

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CAMPERO, Cecilia and **HARRIS, Leila** (UBC) *A New Water Market for the Mining Industry: Desalinated Seawater in the Atacama Region, Chile.* Desalination plants are proliferating worldwide, often intended to augment water supply sources. The empirical case studies of two mining operations in the Atacama Region of Chile presents an understanding of this technological solution as not only augmenting source supplies, but also as imbricated in reconfigurations of nature-society relations. Drawing on insights from environmental impact assessments and reports from the Environmental Superintendent, the analysis shows that desalinated water flows are being determined by public-private partnerships with a primary goal of alleviating the economic costs of desalination pumping systems. Conclusions suggest that desalination technology is enabling the pursuit of mining in Chile. *ccampero@uc.cl* (TH-107)

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CANNEDY, Shay (Whittier Coll) *Refugee Resettlement in Ireland and the Meanings of Refuge.* In 2009, the Irish government resettled Congolese refugees in two small towns nestled deep in the Irish countryside. In an effort to root them in village life, officials provided humanitarian care through housing and social services. However, change has not been easy for this group due to lack of jobs and everyday racism. Through a focus on government and Congolese perspectives, this paper critically analyzes the meanings of "refuge" and how disparate definitions impact immigrant integration. I argue that refuge entails more than mere maintenance of biological life, but also includes economic and social well-being, often gained through meaningful work. *scannedy@whittier.edu* (TH-40)

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CANTOR, Alida (Portland State U) *Sugar Water: Conflicts over Water Rights at the End of Sugar Production in Maui, Hawaii.* The decline of water-intensive sugar production in Maui, Hawaii has coincided with increasingly successful efforts on the part of Native Hawaiians and environmental advocates to return water to instream uses that support stream habitat and cultural practices. These conflicts tap into broader tensions around colonialism, sovereignty, and the value of nature. This research examines a) how historic patterns of water allocation are being challenged; b) discourses used by Native Hawaiian and environmental groups to advocate for changes in water allocation; and c) how legal principles such as the public trust are being leveraged to assert claims on water. *acantor@pdx.edu* (TH-107)

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CARR, Caitlynn (USF) *"No es Taboo, es Miedo y Temor/It's Not Taboo, It's Fear": Navigating Gender-Based Violence Resources in a Changing Guatemalan Society.* Guatemala is in a state of change. Third in the world for violent crimes against women (UN Women 2017), gender-based violence has been historically, socially and politically normalized in Guatemala. Organizational efforts dedicated to educating women on their rights have recently emerged. Drawing from multi-sited, ethnographic pilot research conducted in several non-profit and governmental organizations, this paper explores how local rhetoric and programs pertaining to women's rights and gender-based violence are changing across the social and political landscape. Furthermore, this paper discusses the applied anthropological implications of gender-based violence research and the role that applied anthropologists play in enacting change. *caitlynncarr@mail.usf.edu* (S-10)

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CARRASCO, Anita (Luther Coll) *When Pachamama Is Left Hungry: Healing and Misfortune in the Atacama Desert.* This paper explores strategies adopted by Atacameño indigenous people to attain health and protect themselves from misfortune, in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile. For years my work has emphasized Atacameño understandings of the environment and its resources. In addressing the new question of ritual inadequacies, I imagined myself moving in a new direction. Yet, I found that Atacameño health and wellness is not attained by exercising 150 minutes per week, eating organic food, doing yoga, and meditating. Rather it's secured by being competent reciprocating with the earth-beings through proper ritual payments or pagos. *carran02@luther.edu* (W-17)

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CARRILLO, Erika (Purdue U) *Accommodating Meal Time: The Central Role of Food in Elder Caregiving Discussions among San Francisco Families.* In this presentation, I analyze forms of caregiving in a local senior center, homes, and other places of social significance in San Francisco, California's Mission District. As an applied anthropologist and gerontological scholar, I will present key cases from the findings of my dissertation research project. My project examines how caregivers for older Latinos define, enact, and negotiate "good" care in the rapidly transforming Mission District. Using ethnographic methods, I analyze forms of caregiving for Latino seniors and the discussions that surround food, nutrition, and accommodations during meal time during important life transitions that some seniors experience in later life. *carrile@purdue.edu* (TH-133)

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CARSON, Linda (Int'l Assoc for Indigenous Aging) *Depression, Diabetes, and Dementia: Historical, Biocultural, and Generational Factors among American Indian and Alaska Native Elders.* Diabetes among American Indians and Alaska Natives, as well as in other Indigenous populations, constitutes a glaring health disparity when compared with the prevalence of diabetes in non-indigenous populations. Factors shared by Indigenous and other colonized populations include prolonged generational exposure to enormously high levels of physical and emotional stressors that intertwine with biomedical and cultural factors to contribute substantially to disease states. In this presentation, the causal connections between depression, diabetes, and dementia are examined within the context of historical and biocultural factors. A "Biocultural Model" of diabetes, depression, and dementia is presented. *Dr.LDCarson@gmail.com* (TH-153)

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CARSON, Sarah (U Penn) *Training Women to Run for Office: Gender and Leadership in Turbulent Times.* Political training programs for women are considered an important strategy for achieving gender parity in politics and function as sites where new understandings of gender's relation to politics may emerge. This project analyzes and compares discourses surrounding gender and leadership in U.S.-based Democratic and Republican women's campaign training organizations. What outcomes do advocates imagine for a future in which more women are represented in politics? Using semiotic methods to track the (re)production and circulation of gendered leadership discourses from observational and interview data, I explore how gender, race, and class norms and ideologies play into how women's leadership is represented. *scarson@sas.upenn.edu* (F-75)

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CARTER, Brinnen (NPS) *Compacting with Sovereign Tribes: Working Together in a Non-BIA Agreement.* The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) (P.L.93-638) authorizes sovereign Tribes in the United States to compact with non-BIA Department of the Interior agencies to provide services for those agencies. One such compact is underway at Sitka National Historical Park in Sitka, Alaska. The author will detail the park's history with the Sitka Tribe of Alaska, the compacting agreement history, the development of the standing agreement through negotiations, and the compact's current implementation. *Brinnen_Carter@nps.gov* (TH-48)

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CARUSO, Annie (U Oregon) *An Ethnocritical Examination of Euro-American Excavations in the Eastern Caribbean.* Archaeological practices were developed through colonial powers and remain intimately affiliated with Euro-American ways of knowing the world. Decolonial practices, rooted in the voices and experiences of historically marginalized stakeholders, holds great promise in yielding archaeological research that is more inclusive, equitable, beneficial, and sustainable. Through an examination of Euro-American excavations in the Eastern Caribbean, this paper illuminates how ethnographic methods have been used to critically evaluate the archaeological process itself, revealing larger debates over who has the right to write history and manage Native heritage. Preliminary findings include actionable remedies that archaeologists may implement in response to subaltern input. *acaruso@uoregon.edu* (TH-159)

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CASIDAY, Rachel (Samford U) *Adapting Anthropological Tools to the Education of Public Health Professionals.* The need for training in "cultural competency" and community engagement for public health professionals is widely recognized, but few materials draw from anthropology, despite the discipline's specialty in understanding culture and community dynamics. This presentation describes a sequence of courses that have adapted ethnographic and community fieldwork methods for use in public health education, including a "cultural competency" course and an immersive environmental health fieldwork course. Anthropology plays a key role in developing the skills of reflection, engagement, cross-cultural understanding, and advocating for communities among students outside of a traditional anthropology program. *rcasiday@samford.edu* (F-74)

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CASSADY, C.M. and **SANKAR, Andrea** (Wayne State U) *Educating for Activism and Relevance: Learning through Anthropology and Social Work.* Areas of social work and applied anthropology share the practice of advocacy; some epistemological bases; and similar struggles for respect in academe. The two fields also have a lot to offer one another. Social work's commitment to community organizing and participation in social movements yields professional identities that firmly and comfortably take an activist stance. Anthropology's debates on empiricism and reflexivity, and perspectives on culture offer holistic, inclusive ways forward in research and practice. Beginning with relevant histories, this paper examines ways in which hybrid graduate education in both social work and anthropology bolsters disciplinary relevance and cultivates future activism. *ccassady@wayne.edu* (TH-128)

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CASTRO, Leila (U Arizona) *The Complex Relationship between Education and Labor in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.* Foreign companies located along the U.S.-Mexico border, also known as maquiladoras, were established there in 1965 as an attempt by the Mexican government to create employment opportunities for its citizens (Carrillo & Zárate, 2009). Since the maquiladora industry emerged, education and labor opportunities in border towns have oriented towards its demands. However, within the last two decades, the aspirations of college students have shifted. Many are parting from the industry and seeking non-traditional careers. This study aims to understand the emerging education and employment opportunities that recent college students are pursuing, in addition to understanding why the shift is occurring. (TH-138)

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CAUDELL, Mark (Food & Ag Org) and **QUINLAN, Robert** (WSU) *Controlling for Interviewer Effects in Cross-Cultural Research: An Approach Using Cognitive Data from Ethiopia and Tanzania.* Interviewer effects

(IE) may be especially salient in biocultural anthropology as cross-cultural translation could amplify small differences in systematic data collection. We consider the kinds of data most likely subject to IE, sources of IE, and what we might do to reduce/control them. Using identical prompts in two populations, perceived environmental risks showed strong IE among Maasai (Tanzania) and substantially smaller effects among Koore (Ethiopia). We suggest several solutions to reducing and controlling for IE. The often special cognitive-ecological and exploratory nature of biocultural data suggests challenges with potentially simple solutions for reliability, validity, and adequacy of cross-cultural representations. *mark.caudell@fao.org* (S-15)

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CELLARIUS, Barbara (Wrangell-St. Elias Nat'l Park) and **BREWSTER, Karen** (UAF) *For the Love of Freedom: Documenting Traditional Associations to the Largest U.S. National Park.* One task for US National Park Service applied anthropology programs is to document ties that people have to parks. In addition to Alaska Natives, people traditionally associated with Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Alaska include small-scale miners, homesteaders, hunting guides and trappers. This paper will discuss what it means to be traditionally associated and these groups' relationships to the park. Although most came with a specific purpose or occupation in mind, those who remained often did multiple things in order to stay. They were self-sufficient and adaptable to change and stayed for the love of freedom and place. (TH-48)

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CERVENY, Lee (USFS), **GUZMAN, Jorge** (Vive Northwest), **MCLAIN, Rebecca** and **BANIS, David** (Portland State U), **HELMER, Matthew** (USFS) *Mapping Favored Outdoor Places and Activities with Urban Latinx Recreation Users in the Portland Metropolitan Area (Oregon, USA).* National forests and grasslands are mandated to involve citizens and use the best available science in forest planning, according to 2012 planning rule revisions. Yet, some communities and groups have been historically under-represented in these efforts. The U.S. Forest Service has asked social scientists to develop innovative approaches to engage under-represented groups in public processes. Workshops were held in the Portland area with Latinx outdoor recreation enthusiasts to understand more about their desired outdoor activities, preferred destinations, and barriers to accessing public lands. Human Ecology Mapping was employed to identify places of importance and their associated features, benefits, and activities. *lcerveny@fs.fed.us* (F-80)

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CHAMBERLIN, Rachel and **LUNASCO, Travis K.** (USUHS) *Blueprints as Boundary Objects: A New Methodology for the Alignment of Service Providers and the U.S. Military Communities They Serve.* The U.S. Military represents an impressive degree of diversity in culture, mission, and risk exposures across Service branches, their career fields, and units. Given this diversity, identifying needs and aligning services to meet those unique needs is essential to supporting Service Members. Alignment requires Warfighter communities and service providers to share common language and goals, yet they often do not, leading to breakdowns in communication, service delivery and the health and performance of Service Members. To address this disconnect, we propose "blueprinting," a method and translational tool to enable boundary crossing between helping agencies and the communities they serve. *rachel.chamberlin.ctr@usuhs.edu* (TH-158)

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CHAN, Isabella (USF) *'Por los Niños, Tienes que Aguantar Todo': A Case Study in Why Women Stay in Violent Relationships.* In Peru, 72.4% of ever-partnered women have experienced intimate partner violence at some point in their lives, with highland women reporting the highest prevalence (73.9%). However, less than half of survivors leave their partner, and of those who do, the vast majority return. Drawing on data collected over 11-months of field research in the highland province of Carhuaz, this research finds that despite desires to leave a violent partner, women remain (or return) for their children. This presentation explores the complexity of survivors' concerns for their children's safety, wellbeing, and futures, highlighting avenues for enhancing IPV prevention and support services. *IsabellaLChan@gmail.com* (W-53)

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CHANDLER, Chelsea, **WHOLLEY, Samantha**, and **CROCKER, Theresa**

(USF) *Engaging Change in the Trying and Turbulent Times of Completing a Dietetic Internship.* This research stems from our experience as dietetic interns in the newly implemented University of South Florida Dietetic Internship. This necessary portion of the journey to become a professional Registered Dietitian (RDN) tests the limits of even the most academically successful students as participants are tested mentally, physically and emotionally. The incorporation of relaxation and stress management techniques by medical students has been shown to result in less burnout, discomfort, and anxiety. Considering the rigorous nature of the integrated program, we sought to explore the feasibility of incorporating stress management techniques to benefit future populations and cultivate successful Registered Dietitians. *chelseaeliz@mail.usf.edu* (W-73)

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CHAPMAN, Brandon (UAS Ketchikan) *Cultural Models of Support for and Acceptance of Putin in Russia.* Given that the middle-aged and elder Russians of today have first-hand experiences with the dismantling of a near-fully Socialist and autocratic political economy and then, within a decade, lived through a failure of a primarily privatized, free-market, and democratic political economy, present-day older Russians are in a unique position to tell of how a citizenry experiences such massive political and economic change and how that shapes views of current politics and government officials. Semi-structured interviews with Russian citizens over 45 show deep-rooted cultural models that help explain how these experiences have resulted in support for and acceptance of Vladimir Putin. *bmchapman@alaska.edu* (S-13)

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CHAPMAN, Kelly and **MUZYCZKA, Kelly** (UFL) *Assessing Water and Health Beliefs in Haiti.* Haitians have a complicated relationship with water, which has led to specific beliefs and behaviors that differ from Western biomedicine. Cultural consideration forms a lens through which health education is conceptualized by intended audiences, and informs educators and interventionists of potential limitations in messaging strategies. This research integrates water insecurity surveys, cultural consensus analysis, and ethnographic interviews to provide an in-depth analysis of how water is conceptualized by Haitian women in Gressier and Léogâne. This layered approach explores the lived experience of water and how local audiences interpret and integrate health and intervention messaging about water into existing belief systems. *kschapman@ufl.edu* (F-37)

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CHARNLEY, Susan (USFS) *Incentives for Community Forestry in Africa.* Incentives for sustainable forest management and conservation are needed to protect biodiversity and sustain forest-based livelihoods. Across Africa, different models of community forestry have been implemented to improve forest management and protect forest ecosystem services, with different incentive mechanisms. I compare three models of community forestry to assess how effective they have been at achieving conservation and community benefit goals: 1) timber production with Forest Stewardship Council certification in Tanzania; 2) production of non-timber forest products in Guinea; and 3) protection forests with limited extractive uses in Guinea and Sierra Leone. I draw lessons learned for improving community forestry. *scharnley@fs.fed.us* (TH-50)

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CHASCO, Emily E. (U Iowa Med Coll, CADRE), **STEWART STEFFENSMEIER, Kenda R.** and **EDMONDS, Stephanie W.** (CADRE, VRHRC), **PAEZ, Monica B.** (CADRE), **O'SHEA, Amy M.** (CADRE, U Iowa Med Coll), **MENGELING, Michelle A.** (CADRE, VRHRC), **SADLER, Anne G.** (CADRE, U Iowa Hospitals & Clinics), **RYAN, Ginny L.** (CADRE, U Iowa Med Coll) *"I'm Not Shooting Any Blanks": Male Veterans' Experiences with Military Trauma, Infertility, and Family Planning.* Military service and trauma may result in significant health challenges; however, their impact related to infertility and reproductive health in Veterans is poorly understood. This poor understanding is compounded for male reproductive-aged Veterans, given traditional framing of infertility as a women's health issue and the way cultural and military constructions of masculinity shape men's experiences around reproductive health. We conducted in-depth interviews attentive to interviewers' positionality (female, civilian) vis-à-vis participants, creating interview guides piloted with our Veteran engagement group to test for sensitivity and cultural

relevance. We speak to this process and share qualitative findings focused on male-identified Veterans' experiences. *emily-chasco@uiowa.edu* (S-67)

CHAVARRIA, Melissa (MI State U) *Bilingual Boricuas: An Ethnographic Perspective on Bilingualism and Language Ideology within the Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Community of Puerto Rico.* Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by social, behavioral, and communicative differences frequently accompanied by sensory sensitivities/medical co-morbidities. As both a communicative and social endeavor, language development is often impacted in ASD children. A key component of language development in Puerto Rico is English/Spanish bilingualism. Drawing from direct participant-observation and interviews with ASD parents and treatment providers, this paper offers an ethnographic perspective on bilingualism within the ASD community of Puerto Rico. Furthermore, this paper examines how language ideology and bilingualism combine to help construct the social identity and interpersonal relationships of Puerto Rican ASD children. *chavarr9@msu.edu* (S-62)

CHELCEA, Liviu (U Bucharest) *The Filter and the City: An Ethnography of Tap Water in New York City.* Water pitcher filters are widely used in New York City. Drawing on ethnographic material gathered in 2018, I describe how filters create new subjectivities, forms of agency and low tech decentralized technological assemblages. I focus in particular on the widespread use of filters in homes and restaurants as a widespread solution to reduce health and environmental anxieties around aging pipes, contamination, terrorism, and to reassert the natural morality of New York City's public water. Paradoxically, while the filters materialize the fears and specters of contamination, they simultaneously reassert the purity and 'natural morality' of public water. *liviu. chelcea@sas.unibuc.ro* (F-37)

CHEN, Chuan Hao (U Penn) *"Push Hard, Push Fast": Habitus and Serious Games in Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Education.* How do you train someone to fight in, instead of flying away from, emergencies? Analyzing a year of fieldwork at an EMT school, this paper traces how slangs and evaluation criteria of the medical hidden curriculum shape EMT subjectivities through what Ortner calls "serious games" of practice. In the simulated safe space of repetitive CPR training, commands, jokes, and polemics form the rules that playfully transform the students' habitus and good intentions into structural habits of emergency response. Such practice(s) teaches a critical consciousness which sustain individual agency while redirecting it towards the social making of an emergency response system. *achenchc@sas.upenn.edu* (F-153)

CHERNOFF, Miriam (Harvard U) and **CUEVA, Katie** (UAA) *I Know I Made a Difference: Tribal Health Workers Support Families and Communities in Alaska.* A qualitative study was conducted on how Community Health Aides and Practitioners (CHA/Ps) support healthy families in rural Alaska. Six CHA/Ps were interviewed on their scope of practice, interactions with mothers, infants and teens, relationship to other medical providers, and perceptions of their work. CHA/Ps described their unique role as the on-the-ground health and wellness resource in their communities. Findings suggest the CHA/Ps collaborate to promote positive parent-infant interactions, child wellness, teen decision-making, and health education. The information learned can help better understand CHA/P perspectives and how CHA/Ps support healthy families. *miriam.chernoff@juno.com* (TH-123)

CHEVRIER, Claudyne (U Manitoba) *Shame, Erasure and Identity Politics: Struggling towards Sex Workers Rights on Treaty One Territory.* Manitoban policy makers, in the Canadian Prairies, pride themselves on their 'comprehensive' strategy against sexual exploitation. At the same time Manitoba's capital, Winnipeg, has been crowned the most racist city in Canada, owing to its settler colonial history. How do these seemingly distinctive trajectories of regulation intersect in the government of sex workers? Building on extensive ethnographic research, I argue that interventions employing narrow understandings of sex work magnify the fallout of colonization, while feeding into racism, queerphobia and whorephobia. Local rights activists struggle against personal and collective erasure amid moral scrutiny by politicians, service providers and law enforcement. *claudyne.chevrier@umanitoba.ca* (TH-160)

CHOKSHI, Sara and **MANN, Devin** (NYU Med Sch) *Digital Burnout: Technology as a Driver of and Solution to the Problem of Physician Burnout.* Technology, often depicted as a solution improving healthcare delivery, currently serves as a key driver of burnout (mental collapse caused by overwork/ stress) among physicians, particularly the electronic health record. Our multidisciplinary team conducted unstructured observations, semi-structured group and individual interviews with primary care physicians at work in diverse clinics throughout New York City. Findings and discussion focus on physicians' practical and symbolic experiences of the EHR during and surrounding patient interactions. *sara.chokshi@nyulangone.org* (TH-03)

CHRISTENSEN, Kelley and **MACLENNAN, Carol** (MTU) *Buried in the Mud: How a Superfund Cleanup Failed a Michigan Community.* Thirty years ago, the Torch Lake Superfund site in Michigan sought to address contamination from copper mining. Yet the cleanup plan ignored contaminated zones around mining facilities and chemicals such as PCBs. Though delisted, there remain significant health hazards now the subject of extensive work by the state of Michigan. What are the policy lessons we might learn from this failed Superfund project? Will the new approach work, which amounts to a "gentleman's agreement" between EPA and the state, to respond to site issues as they appear? We examine historical documents and analyze interviews with participants in the Superfund process. *kelleyc@mtu.edu* (F-02)

CHRISTIE, Jessica (ECU) and **KUMU KEALA CHING, Na Wai Iwi Ola** (Independent) *Fresh Approaches to Public Engagement in Heritage Practice on the Kona Coast, Hawai'i Island.* The Kona Coast and native Hawai'ians have greatly suffered from the construction boom of tourism resorts in the 1970s, which have impacted many culturally significant heritage sites. We are initiating a project in which the anthropologist author creates a landscape map of the coast in ArcGIS and the native Hawai'ian author will enter storied heritage places. The end product will be a native Hawai'ian map of the coast in contrast to commercial tourism maps. This map can be circulated in the resorts to make the tourist public aware of the initial indigenous cultural landscape. *christiej@ecu.edu* (TH-99)

CHUN, Bohkyung (OR State U) *Digital Anthropology and the Future of Intimate Relationships.* I present the commercialization of intimate relationships accelerated by the mobile social media by focusing on Korean men's experience of their heterosexual relationships on a mobile live streaming video platform integrated with its own "fan-donation" system. The male viewers donate money to their favorite female streamers expecting to receive affection and care. However, they are ultimately brokenhearted because the women's reactions are maintained only if one's donation lasts. Conceptualizing the mobile social media as "technologies of emotion," I discuss the potential of digital anthropology and the ethnographic user study for addressing the future of intimate life and its cultural politics. *chunb@oregonstate.edu* (W-172)

CIOFFI-REVILLA, Claudio (GMU) *Applying Universal Laws from Disaster Science.* The current state of disaster studies and research has benefited from decades of social science contributions as well as many inputs from the applied, emergency management community. The result is a growing corpus of systematic data, concepts, measurements, methods, models, and related components of the contemporary study of disasters. Given this progress, it seems natural for the field to re-establish or deepen its foundations, moving from disaster research to disaster science, at least within the academic realm. This presentation examines a number of epistemological and methodological requirements for a contemporary science of disasters that would encompass both pure and applied realms. Besides concept formation, I argue that theoretical progress should be a priority, including methodological advances indispensable to improving scientific theories and research on disasters. (F-103)

CLARK-GINSBERG, Aaron (RAND Corp) *Disaster Root Causes: Community Based Disaster Management in the Slums of Freetown, Sierra Leone*. Community based disaster risk management often promises, yet rarely delivers, transformational change. This article presents an empirical case of an NGO's unsuccessful interventions to reduce flood risks in the slums of Freetown, Sierra Leone. I show that the NGO ends up maintaining rather than addressing root causes because it is confronted by 1) a geography and temporality that separates risk producers and receivers 2) a fluid discursive environment where risk management is not the responsibility of risk producers 3) constraining political and market environments. The article provides new evidence on the reasons that processes creating disaster risk are maintained. (W-65)

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CLARK, Jarek and **JUAREZ, Ana** (TX State U) *"I didn't know there was an election!": Electoral Engagement of Students at a Central Texas University*. Because of their mobility and inexperience with voting and political participation, college students vote at lower rates and face special challenges. Acting as applied anthropologists, students in a methods course conducted surveys, focus groups, and interviews designed to explain the lower rate of participation and provide suggestions for improvement. Preliminary findings include concerns about political divisiveness and representation, including politically fluid identities; the challenge of researching candidates, finding reliable non-partisan information; and navigating the process of voting and voter registration. We also document and assess the effectiveness of student suggestions and 2018 campus efforts to increase student engagement and participation. (F-108)

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CLARK, Lauren, **SANCHEZ-BIRKHEAD, Ana**, and **EGGER, Marlene** (U Utah) *Postpartum Pelvic Floor Changes: Individual Agency in Models of Disablement and Empowerment*. Postpartum, women are encouraged to rest for six weeks to aid pelvic floor recovery. Using interview data from 30 Euro-American and 30 Mexican American women in the first year after vaginal delivery of their first child, we constructed four explanatory models of pelvic floor changes. Each model highlighted causes of pelvic floor symptoms, with corollaries for management and recovery. Individual agency for women aligned with the most disabling explanatory models emphasized recuperative self-care and professional consultation; individual agency for women in the more empowering models reframed post-partum changes as possibly-modifiable markers of developmental transitions rather than disabling symptoms of trauma. *lauren.clark@nurs.utah.edu* (W-07)

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CLARK, Michele, **HALL, Sharon** and **SHRESTHA, Milan** (ASU) *Perceptions of Invasive Plants: A Case Study in Sub-tropical Nepal*. Invasive plants (IPs) are one of the leading drivers of biodiversity loss. The perceptions of IPs and their role in rural livelihoods is not well understood. To explore the utility of IPs and their influence on culturally important native species we perform a case study in the sub-tropical region of Nepal in select community forests. We compare perceptions and attitudes towards IPs between migrant and ethnically indigenous groups by performing in-depth semi-structured interviews and pair-wise plant rankings. Results from this study will be used to add cultural relevance to forest management plans and restoration strategies. *michele.clark@asu.edu* (TH-50)

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CLARKE, Mari (World Bank) *Transportation and Change through the Anthropological Lens*. Transport anthropologists' scholarship and practice appear in the margins of our academic and other literature. Yet dramatic changes created by roads and ever-advancing modes of transportation provide rich materials for reshaping our understanding of cultural and economic change. This reviews the anthropology of transport with an emphasis on developing and transition countries. It includes highlights of the author's work with the World Bank Vietnam Transport Division over the past 8 years. Conclusions consider challenges and opportunities for transport anthropologists engaging in change in turbulent times. *marianth05@yahoo.com* (W-112)

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CLEARMAN, Amy (Portland State U) *Making Archaeology Relevant: The Search for the First (1825-1829) Fort Vancouver, Vancouver, Washington*. Collaboration with residents of two Vancouver, Washington neighborhoods led to archaeological excavation on private property to search for evidence of the first Fort Vancouver built in 1825. Broader questions related to issues of place attachment, feelings about heritage, and attitudes toward archaeology amongst these community members and the wider public were explored through ethnographic interviews and surveys. Data from interviews and surveys gave an understanding of how involvement in and knowledge about archaeological research within a community affects how people feel about archaeology, leading to insight into how researchers can make archaeology relevant to communities of non-archaeologists. *clearman@pdx.edu* (S-21)

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CLOETE, Elene (Outreach Int'l) *Organic Community Development: Lessons from the Field*. In June 2018, an online debate ensued between Scott Guggenheim, Community-Driven Development advocate, and authors from International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE). This was in response to a 3IE paper that questions the effectiveness of community-driven development. How do these conversations inform our approaches to participatory development? Drawing from the collaborative practices of Outreach International, a non-profit in Kansas City, MO, this paper explores the viability of community-driven development practices. I focus on the organic collaboration between communities following intensive participatory processes. Using both ethnographic and quantitative data, I further explore the challenges, realities, and manifestations of participatory development. *elenecloete@gmail.com* (TH-167)

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CLOSSER, Svea and **SHEKHAWAT, Surendra** (JHU) *The Politics and Power Relations of CHW Labor Organization in Rajasthan, India*. This paper focuses on CHW labor organization in Rajasthan, India. Most of the women who take CHW positions in our study site are doing so in the hopes that these currently low-paying, contingent jobs will become "permanent" government positions with benefits. There are at least six active CHW unions in Rajasthan. Union leaders are using their organizations to achieve one or both of two aims. The first is to get followers for political leaders. The second goal, of some labor organizations, is to defuse potential tensions and neutralize the potential insurgent power of an army of organized rural women. (TH-126)

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COLBURN, Lisa L. (NOAA Fisheries) *Changing Social and Ecological Conditions in United States Fishing Communities*. A goal of NOAA Fisheries is to understand the resilience of United States fishing communities through their adaptability to changing ecosystem and management conditions. However, linking social and ecological data has been elusive given spatial and temporal scale differences. NOAA Fisheries has created quantitative indicators of social and ecological vulnerability nationally for over 4,000 coastal communities. Utilizing that approach, time series analysis has been completed that incorporates Northeast region social and ecological indicators including community dependence on commercial fishing. The challenges and successes of this approach will be discussed. *lisa.l.colburn@noaa.gov* (TH-143)

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COLEMAN, Jesse (UAF) *Intergenerational Equity and Wellbeing in the Salmon Fisheries of Bristol Bay, Alaska*. Intergenerational equity, in the context of commercial fisheries, recognizes the rights of future generations to inherit the same diversity in economic, social, and cultural opportunities available to previous generations, and to equitable access to the use and benefits provided by fishery resources. Rights-based fishery management systems in Alaska have resulted in a significant decrease in intergenerational equity with respect to fisheries access. In this presentation, I will use the Bristol Bay, Alaska, salmon fishery as a case study to illustrate the specific policies that have contributed to social and intergenerational inequity amongst current and future participants in the fishery, as well as the impacts of these inequities on the wellbeing of local communities. *jmcoleman2@alaska.edu* (F-143)

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COLLINGS, Peter (UFL) *"I'd Say, 'Smoke Some Weed and You'll Feel Better'": Stress, Coping, and Cannabis Use in Ulukhaktok, NT*. This paper examines interview narratives with 28 Inuit about stress and wellness collected

during summer, 2018. Interviewees identified and defined the daily problems that they and others face, and discussed the strategies that people commonly employed for coping with those stressors. Talking with others about one's problems was considered difficult in the absence of a trusted partner. Inuit also reported that listening to others' problems is dangerous because those problems then transfer to the listener, exacerbating stress. Cannabis is attractive because it carries little social risk, despite carrying significant short- and long-term economic and health risks. *pcollings@ufl.edu* (TH-153)

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COLLINS, Alexandra (BC Ctr on Substance Use, SFU) *Drug Use Disclosure and Overdose Risk: An Ethnographic Study of Everyday Acts of Resistance among Women Who Use Drugs*. Policies often frame the bodies of women who use drugs (WWUD) in ways that erase their agency and reinforce their marginalization. Understanding how women resist social-structural factors limiting their bodily agency requires theoretically-informed ethnography, which must simultaneously yield timely, applied insights that can be used to mitigate drug-related harms. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted with 35 WWUD, I underscore how gendered expectations of women's drug use and bodies led women to engage in everyday acts of resistance through embodied drug use practices, which increased their agency but elevated overdose risk within the context of a fentanyl-driven overdose epidemic. *alex.collins@bccsu.ubc.ca* (W-63)

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COLLINS, Alexandra (BC Ctr on Substance Use, SFU) *The Intersectional Risk Environment Framework: A Conceptual Framework to Understand Health- and Drug-Related Risks*. Multi-level conceptualizations of health highlighting the association between individuals and environmental influences on health are prominent in addictions research and have advanced understandings of health outcomes for people who use drugs. However, these approaches have been unable to account for differential risks experienced within and across populations. As such, we articulate the 'intersectional risk environment' as an approach to examine the relationship between micro-level outcomes and macro-level structures. In doing so, we provide a comprehensive way to examine health- and drug-related harms which can be applied to public health programming to contribute to more sustainable, inclusive interventions addressing health inequities. *alex.collins@bccsu.ubc.ca* (W-63)

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COLON-CABRERA, David, **LANE, Riki**, and **ERASMUS, Jaco** (Monash Health) *Issues of Gatekeeping in Gender-affirming Care for Trans, Gender Diverse, and Non-binary People*. Trans, non-binary, and gender diverse people in the state of Victoria, Australia can access several health services through a state-funded clinic. The Monash Health Gender Clinic offers mental health assessments relevant to gender dysphoria, which in turn can result in referrals to gender-affirming treatments such as hormone therapy, surgery, psychotherapy, or voice therapy. While healthcare providers delivering these services follow international guidelines of standards of care, there are ongoing discussions regarding the degree of gatekeeping for gender-affirming treatments. This paper will discuss that debate through analysis of the clinic's procedures and interviews with the clinic's clinicians. *david.coloncabrera@monashhealth.org* (W-37)

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CONEY, Kelly and **PITCHON, Ana** (Insitum) *Information Flow through Siloed Hierarchies within Organizations*. Businesses often contract ethnographers to develop insights about improving processes and products. These businesses, however, are often complex hierarchical systems without clear flows of information transfer, and change frequently stagnates due to siloed hierarchies. Furthermore, new information can have either a positive or negative effect depending on how it is adapted to by various hierarchies in the system. How are data positively integrated in a disconnected hierarchy? This paper presents an amalgamated case study to show how ethnographic insights gain traction in these systems, how data are transferred throughout the system, and ultimately how it is positively integrated and adopted. *kellyconey@insitum.com* (W-22)

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CONTRERAS-MEDRANO, Diego (U Oregon) *Mexican-born Contractors in Oregon Food and Migration Industries*. While the public often focuses on the dichotomy between farmworkers and growers, the reality of food production is more complex. Contractors are key parts of labor chains, connecting workers and smuggling businesses centered in Mexico and Central America, with temporary farm labor markets. This research focuses on the impact of Mexican-born contractors on the labor and living conditions of farmworkers. It examines the case of Oregon, a state with a large food production that depends heavily on recruiting migrant workers, and seeks to understand how and why some contractors exploit and abuse farmworkers while others support migrant communities. *diegoc@uoregon.edu* (F-68)

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CONWAY, Flaxen (OR Sea Grant), **KUONEN, Jessica** (Marine Resource Mgmt, OSU), and **STRUB, P. Ted** (OR State U) *Change, Turbulence, Connection: Improving Ocean Condition Forecasting for Interdependent Communities*. We examined the differences in perceptions of risk and uncertainty between forecast providers and commercial fishermen, and how these differences could be considered when creating forecast delivery tools. Considering the mental models of these two interdependent communities could potentially add value to regional ocean condition forecasts by bringing awareness to the processes governing decision-making. Optimizing forecast delivery tools based on user needs and their information-seeking processes, and identifying the structural and cultural barriers for providers, has led to a new effort for improved connection, structured cooperation for groundtruthing forecasts, and, potentially, empowering better risk management by individuals, communities, and organizations. *fconway@coas.oregonstate.edu* (TH-143)

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COPLEN, Amy (Portland State U) *An Injury to One Is an Injury to All: Fast Food Workers Building Solidarity at the Intersection of Economic, Reproductive, and Environmental Justice*. This ethnographic research conducted in partnership with the first federally recognized fast food workers' union in the US – the Burgerville Workers Union (BVWU) – investigates how workers are prioritizing women, parents, and people of color through intersectional organizing. The Portland-based BVWU organizes a Black and Brown Caucus, fundraises for organizers of color, and coordinates mutual aid programs. They also ally with decolonial, immigrants' rights, tenants' rights, and environmental justice organizations. I examine these efforts as a budding coalition politics (Giovanna Di Chiro, 2008) that recognizes the struggles for reproductive, racial, environmental, and economic justice as intimately interconnected. *akcoplen@gmail.com* (T-125)

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COUGHLAN, Michael and **HUBER-STEARNS, Heidi** (U Oregon), **ADAMS, Mark D.O.** (USFS PNRS), **KOHLER, Gabe** (U Oregon) *Diverse Perceptions of Socioeconomic Change in Forest Dependent Communities of the Pacific Northwest*. We present results from recent monitoring of socioeconomic changes in 10 forest dependent communities within the boundaries of the Northwest Forest Plan, a management prescription for federal forests in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Over the last 25 years of plan implementation, these communities all experienced workforce instability, housing crises, demographic shifts, and increases in vulnerable populations. We conducted semi-structured interviews with key informants representing a cross-section of community members. Our results suggest divergent perceptions and attitudes toward the role and culpability of federal forest management, geographic isolation, and broader changes in American social and economic conditions. *mcoughla@uoregon.edu* (TH-20)

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COX, Kathryn (UCI) *Turbulent Frameworks: Defining Racism and Justice in Environmental Health*. Environmental justice (EJ), a term first coined in academic circles and social movements, is now ubiquitous in a variety of scientific and regulatory contexts. Despite this, gaping racial disparities in environmental quality persist. Anthropologists have argued that EJ is far from a shared norm with a singular meaning. How, then, is EJ made meaningful in the practice of public science? Drawing on research in Los Angeles environmental health projects, this paper explores how EJ operates through, and helps to produce, particular concepts of race and racism—often stymying efforts to address racial disparities in environmental public health. (W-78)

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COX, Nikki (U Oregon & Willamette Nat'l Forest) *An Applied Approach to Equity on Public Lands on the Willamette National Forest*. The outdoors goes by many names, each of them linked to a cultural system that influences our expectations and, in turn, our experiences. Public lands have historically, and currently remain a place where non-white, non-male bodies often feel out of place. Through the USDA's Resource Assistant Program, in partnership with Northwest Youth Corps, I apply my anthropological training to work towards developing an inclusive and equitable Youth Engagement Strategy for the Willamette National Forest. In this presentation I will discuss my journey and what barriers remain in connecting underrepresented and underserved people with public lands. *ncox@uoregon.edu* (T-63)

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CRAMPTON, Alexandra (Marquette U) *Finding an Ally in Parens Patriae: A Winning Strategy for the Family Law "Gender Wars"?* "No-fault" divorce reform across several countries unleashed a "gender war" over child custody. While it became easier to leave marriage as a spouse, father's rights groups advocating for "co-parenting" make it difficult to separate when there are children. In Australia, the legal principle underlying child protection, that of parens patriae, has been successfully used against co-parenting orders in cases of gender-based violence. Child welfare thus becomes a gender-based violence advocate ally. The potential benefit of this strategy in the U.S. is proposed based on study of family court cases in which family violence was minimized and co-parenting was idealized. *alexandra.crampton@marquette.edu* (W-18)

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CRANE, Hillary and **STOEGER, Elizabeth** (Linfield Coll) *The Danger of Just One Bite: Narrating Risk Taking and Celiac Disease*. Celiac disease, a genetic autoimmune disorder, means even a trace amount of the gluten found in wheat, rye, or barley triggers a serious reaction that can damage the small intestine and have lasting health consequences. For celiacs, eating or avoiding foods offered by others requires weighing risks to their health against risks to their social relationships. This study uses Douglas (1986), Giddens (1991, 1994) and Beck's (1992) theories of danger, risk, and risk society to analyze the narratives of those with celiac disease about their assessment of risk. *hcrane@linfield.edu* (TH-33)

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CRAVER, Amy (Denali Nat'l Park) and **EVANOFF, Karen** (Lake Clark Nat'l Park) *Traditional Subsistence Practices and the Transference of Knowledge to the Younger Generation*. Over the span of thousands of years, the ancestors of the Upper Kuskowim, Koyukon, Dena'ina, Ahtna, Lower Tanana, and Dinak'i Athabaskan peoples of Denali National Park and Lake Clark National Park and Preserves acquired a vast and complex understanding of the environment around them. Subsistence users depend extensively on traditional knowledge for maintaining their relationship with animals and providing food for their families. Local knowledge systems are based on the shared experiences, customs, values, traditions, lifestyles, social interactions, ideological orientations and spiritual beliefs specific to rural Native communities. These are forever evolving as new knowledge is obtained and generated. *amy_craver@nps.gov* (TH-48)

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CREEK, Emily (U Denver) *Collaborative Performance + Activism in Reykjavík Iceland*. This paper is an excerpt of Emily Creek's MA thesis The Global Dance Network: Reykjavík Iceland Takes on New Moves. This paper examines how an embodied ethnographic fieldwork approach and collaboration with the dance community in Iceland and its collaborators resulted in a movement of activism within the dance community. This paper goes through the work with Gérald Kurdian's *Feminist Choir* and *Queer Ballroom for Hot Bodies of the Future*, the theme of the festival Everybody's Spectacular, and the fight within the city for a dance house after the dance community's was torn down for a controversial development project. *emily.creek@du.edu* (W-155)

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CRONIN, Shannon and **STUTTS, Sarah** (UNT) *From Perception to Implementation: Applying Cultural Ecology to Develop Natural Water Quality and Implement Water Protection Strategies*. There is an increase in both nonpoint source contamination and population growth in North Texas. This correlation hinders the efficacy of natural water treatment and distribution to residents. To conceptualize and address this issue, we approach this phenomenon through the theoretical lens of cultural ecology to analyze the connection between cultural understanding and natural water quality. The dichotomy between perceptions of residents' own behaviors and true impact on water conditions is explored through this framework. We then propose solutions to expand awareness and implement water protection strategies. *shannoncronin@my.unt.edu* (TH-37)

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CRYSTAL, Mariah (U Kansas) *Warriors and Mothers: Exile Women Who Served the Anti-Apartheid Movement*. My work takes an historical approach to deconstructing uneven power relations that contributed to high rates of HIV in Tanzania. During Namibia's War of Independence and anti-apartheid struggle, women soldiers fought on two fronts: from within Namibia and South Africa and in exile in allied countries such as Tanzania. Conflict often includes the deployment of gender-based violence as a tool of war, seriously harming women's health. Survivors may contract STIs such as HIV or lose their ability to conceive. This paper discusses such consequences of war and the broader ramifications that the militarization of gender has on global health. *mariahcrystal@ku.edu* (W-96)

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CULLEN, Chelsea (ECU) *How Women in the Andean Highlands Use Religion to Make Health Care Decisions*. Religious syncretism is common in Andean highlands. Andean highland women and key informants were interviewed to study the influence Christianity has exerted on women's choice of medical care, i.e. modern medicine vs. traditional medicine. The data was collected during a summer study abroad program in the Callejon de Huaylas of Peru. The overall goal of the project is to understand the influence that Spanish colonization and Christianity has had on the way in which local women make healthcare decisions. Andean women are marginalized in Andean society and must manage the stresses of the household and intensive agricultural practices. *cullenc10@students.ecu.edu* (W-108)

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CUNNINGHAM, Kiran (Kalamazoo Coll) *Enhancing Entrepreneurial Literacy among Rural Businesswomen in Uganda*. Women assume much of the burden for meeting household expenses in rural Uganda, and they are often engaged in small business activities to supplement food production. This paper describes an interdisciplinary action research project focused on women's economic empowerment undertaken by Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), a Ugandan public policy research organization. In the baseline component of the project, women identified the need for enhanced business skills and a more supportive household environment, which formed the basis of a subsequent intervention. The intervention and its impacts on the women, their spouses, and their businesses will be discussed. *Kiran.Cunningham@kzoo.edu* (F-23)

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CURLEY, Andrew (UNCCH) *Water, Power, and Colonial-Capitalist Infrastructures on Navajo Lands*. Infrastructures, as both promises and denial, define the political relationship between indigenous peoples and colonial states at multiples scales. They act as both a slow violence and a crude bludgeon that shape both the feel and practice of settler-colonial governance. This paper highlights denial of water infrastructures in the Navajo Nation in order to coerce Navajo tribal government to agreeing to water rights settlements with the State of Arizona. It is based on ethnographic fieldwork among promoters and opponents of a hotly contested water settlement over the Little Colorado River in 2012. *apcurley@email.unc.edu* (W-14)

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DANDURAND, Guillaume (U Sherbrooke) *Leveraging Artificial Intelligence: Hopes, Expectations, and Limits of Digital Technology in Times of Emergency*. In recent years, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) designed and implemented a pilot project, Reaction Assessment Collaboration Hub (REACH), to better support MSF humanitarian interventions in times of emergencies. REACH is an online platform that leverages artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to improve information management and foster a more efficient decision-making process during natural disasters. To assess the epistemic values of AI technologies through collaborative action research, this paper builds on the growing literature on digital humanitarianism to ethnographically explore

the hopes, expectations and limits of new technologies created to satisfy the institutional needs of MSF. *guillaume.dandurand@usherbrooke.ca* (S-38)

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DANLAG, Jaine (USF) *Tales of Trafficking: Performing Women's Narratives in a Sex Trafficking Rehabilitation Program in Florida*. This paper teases out the interaction between national narratives about human trafficking and the victim identification process within the criminal justice system. As the United States has criminalized "prostitution," but has sensationalized domestic sex trafficking over labor trafficking narratives in national media, there are differential verdicts in situations that resemble trafficking depending how well they conform to the quintessential trafficking victim narratives as presented in American media. This paper analyzes these narratives and how they contribute to the criminalization of some and the rehabilitation of others based on race, age, gender, nationality, and religious affiliation. *Jaineedithda@mail.usf.edu* (F-69)

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DARIA, James (U Oregon) *Fair Or Fairwashing?: Ethnographic Approaches to Evaluating Labor Practices in the North American Food System*. Food justice movements in North America seek to link conscious consumption with environmentally sound production processes in line with high labor standards. In the past decade a number of labels have arisen, marking certain products as fair, equitable and just. How accurate are claims to fairness across borders? Through fieldwork with migrant farmworkers in Mexico who produce food under various "fair" trade labeling schemes, numerous inconsistencies are found in terms of protection of labor rights. This paper will also offer solutions to ensure the voices of those who produce our food are incorporated into claims to fairness. *jdaria@uoregon.edu* (F-68)

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DASCHBACH, Alissa Bronwyn (WWU) *All-Healing Weapon: The Value of Devil's Club Root Bark in the Treatment of Diabetes*. Epidemiological models of type 2 diabetes disregard social determinants that play a prominent role in the disease's predominance among the world's Indigenous Peoples, creating a chasm between health care providers and the sick. Recognizing the import of cultural and spiritual connotations in disease management, remembering to bring in sacred foods and medicine, and the oral stories that have held integral knowledge over millennia can close this divide. By weaving a discussion of Indigenous methodology, ethnopharmacological inquiry, and biochemical analysis, I will explain why the inner bark of Oplopanax horridus (devil's club) contains antidiabetic activity despite scientific evidence to the contrary. (TH-33)

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DASS, Rhonda (MNSU-Mankato) *Silent and Silencing Voices: Working With Native Activists*. On the 50th Anniversary of the American Indian Movement native activism has again been brought to the forefront with actions across North America including pipeline protests such as the actions at Standing Rock. How do we as anthropologists champion native activists and work with a community that needs our confidentiality and sometimes our silence? In my work with native activists in Minnesota, I am continuously challenged to walk in two worlds and speak like a relative. This presentation explores the ethics of working with native activists, who have cause to fear the repercussions for their actions. *rhonda.dass@mnsu.edu* (F-14)

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DAUGHTERS, Anton (Truman State U) *Potatoes, Curanto, and Chicha: Food and Culture in Southern Chile's Archipelago of Chiloé*. This paper explores the culture and botany of southern Chile's archipelago of Chiloé through its food. Drawing from fieldwork and interviews carried out from 2006-2017, I focus on the history and social significance of potatoes (a native staple of the region), curanto (an earth-bake tradition), and chicha (hard apple cider). More than pastimes or sources of nourishment, these foods are emblems of a larger islander identity today. They represent the fusion of Spanish, Huilliche, and Chono cultures, as well as unique work patterns and social relations that islanders uphold as representative of a rural and highly esteemed way of life. *adaughters@truman.edu* (F-15)

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DAVENPORT, Sarah (Brown U) *Hyper-Local Food for All: Understanding Race and Urban Development through Food Security Initiatives*. Simultaneous to the 1980s US Environmental Justice movement, food security became a national movement to change the food system. While changes in the form of sustainable urban agriculture often operate under a food justice rubric, "sustainability" discourses are often socially and politically neutral. Using food insecurity to understand structural racism and unequal urban development, this paper critically examines Fleet Farming, an urban farming organization in Florida. Based on ethnographic fieldwork from 2017-2018, it explores the extent to which their food security/sustainability initiatives consider the racial and socioeconomic inequalities related to their work in a historically African American, food insecure community. *sarah_davenport1@brown.edu* (F-13)

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DAVID, Gary (Bentley U) *Customer Experience as Social Movements: Applying Social Movement Theory for Organizational Change*. Customer experience is about more than improving point of contact satisfaction. More generally, it is about changing an organization's culture such that the customer is at the center of every decision made. Much has been said about "top-down" approaches to instilling a voice of the customer perspective in an organization. Nothing has been done in terms of applying what we know about social movements and social change to customer experience programs. This paper explores ways in which social movements can be established in organizations to achieve cultural change in customer-centric initiatives. *gdavid@bentley.edu* (W-22)

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DAVIDSON-HUNT, Iain (U Manitoba), **PENADOS, Filiberto** (Ctr for Engaged Learning Abroad), **COC, Cristina** (Julian Cho Society), and **MCDONALD, Marvin** (Wabaseemoong Independent Nations) *Constructing a Practice of Biocultural Design through Working with Manomin (Wild Rice) and Cacao in Anishinaabe and Mayan Territories*. Indigenous Peoples territories are noted for their richness in both biological and cultural (biocultural) heritages. Yet for many Indigenous Peoples, even after gaining territorial recognition, they continue to have some of the most precarious economies in the America. We have worked with Indigenous Peoples who aspire to meet contemporary goals rooted in their knowledge, values, and lands and waters. In this paper, we discuss an initiative to work with Anishinaabe and Mayan colleagues to construct a practice of biocultural design through projects of cultural creativity focused on plants central to their cultural identities, namely manomin and cacao. *Davidson-Hunt@umanitoba.ca* (F-44)

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DAVIS-SALAZAR, Karla (USF) *Going to the Dark Side: Liminality and Identity among New Associate Deans in Higher Education*. The transition to academic administration for new associate deans signals a significant, often unexpected, shift in collegial relationships, embodied by the often-invoked phrase, "going to the dark side," to connote this change in status. Neither fully faculty nor administrator, new associate deans enter a period of liminality, characterized by ambiguity and uncertainty, as they learn how to navigate the changed social landscape and fulfill their new, unfamiliar roles and responsibilities. Through ethnographic interviews of associate deans across the U.S., this paper explores the experiences of new administrators as they make sense of their changed social status and construct new identities. *karladavis@usf.edu* (F-95)

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DAVIS, Becky (Creighton U) *Cooking and Learning Together: "Announcing" a Health-Promoting Vision of Nutrition*. Karen refugee mothers in Omaha, primary care clinic nurse coordinators, nutritionists, and faculty, including the author, started a partnership that explores food and nutrition as a common thread for reciprocal learning about health. The "cooking workshops" became a rich learning environment where partners gained insight about food and culture through shared experiences between mothers who have a common goal - raising healthy children. This Presentation discusses how cooking side-by-side, exchanging recipes, and telling stories in the kitchen made it a true shared experience that not only "denounced" (Paulo Freire) unhealthy nutritional habits but also "announced" healthy cooking and eating practices. (F-124)

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DAVIS, Brittany (Regis U) *Critical Self-Reflection and Personal Transformation in the EJ Classroom*. Often students walk into environmental justice courses unaware of how their positionality has affected their (lack of) exposure to environmental inequities. While they may learn the policies and factors which place communities at risk through the readings, critical self-reflection can aid in their transformation into participants in EJ. In this talk, I describe an assignment where students critically reflect on and engage with how their race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and privileges shape their relationship with the environment at the beginning of the semester and how their understanding of this changed throughout the semester. *brittany.y.davis@gmail.com* (W-08)

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DAWSON, Symantha (ColLAB, U Kansas) *HIV and Tanzania: Exploring Post-Illness Identity*. Iringa, Tanzania has one of the highest HIV/AIDS rates in Tanzania (National Bureau of Statistics, 2017). Health and medical literature has consistently linked Africa and African nations to HIV/AIDS through disease etiology, social determinants of health, illness experience, and trials/medicine. This conceptual link between HIV/AIDS and Africa has resulted in a globally understood illness identity for Africans. However, this link creates a one-dimensional, static identity, one with which many Tanzanians, even in areas with the highest prevalence of HIV rates, may not identify. I ask two questions: what happens to health identity in situations of "post-illness." (W-96)

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DAYE, Rebecka (OR State U) *Environmental Ethics and GMO-free Activism*. In May of 2014, Jackson County Oregon passed a GMO-free law via citizen's initiative and democratic process thereby achieving some measure of food sovereignty. In 2017, I undertook an ethnographic research project with Our Family Farms Coalition in Jackson County to elucidate how efforts to gain food sovereignty fit within the broader context of social movements, activism and the call for increased food democracy. This presentation highlights the intersectionality of environmental ethics and activism, the negotiation of multiple "food" sovereignties in land-use practices and policies, and the creation of a GMO-free Seed Sanctuary in Jackson County. *dayer@oregonstate.edu* (TH-32)

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DE LA ROSA, Ivan and **SCOTT, Mary Alice** (NMSU) *Collaboration in Turbulent Times: Interprofessional, Multidisciplinary, Interinstitutional Teamwork to Develop a Social Determinants of Health Clinical Screening Tool*. Social determinants of health (SDH) screening tools are becoming more widely used in clinical settings, particularly primary care. Development and evaluation of such tools requires the input of a broad range of stakeholders with differing backgrounds, goals, investment, and competing demands, which can create challenges to this kind of collaborative work. This presentation describes the process of developing a primary care SDH screening tool evaluation that includes three institutions and five professions. We share the challenges and successes of developing this collaborative project focusing on the role of anthropologists and other social scientists as key members of the team. *lilo@nmsu.edu* (S-96)

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DE MUNCK, Victor (Vilnius U & SUNY New Paltz) *Gay, Polyamorous and Straight Lovers: Is There One Model of Romantic Love That Fits All?* Romantic love is considered a cultural universal by many researchers. It appears to be the case. May (2010) has argued that romantic love relative to sex has remained a constant over time (and he appears to include people who identify as non-heteronormative in his assessment. I extend the concept of romantic love to be not only a feeling/emotion/drive but also as a social relationship. This study investigates romantic love across the above gender identities to evaluate its "constancy" and how it folds into and out of its universalist envelope. I suggest that we are undergoing transformations. *demunckv@gmail.com* (W-45)

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DE PREE, Thomas (RPI) *The Technopolitics of Cleaning Up the "Grants Uranium District" of Northwestern New Mexico*. In the "Grants uranium district" of northwestern New Mexico, there is a large-scale, high-tech operation underway to monitor and cleanup the uranium mine waste and mill tailings from the U.S. Cold War development of nuclear weapons. The former mining district encompasses parts of Acoma Pueblo (Haaku), Laguna Pueblo (Kawaika), the Navajo Nation (Dinétah), as well as Hispano and Anglo settler communities. The goal of my research is to refine our understanding of the different stakeholders involved in cleaning up the former mining district, as they deliberate about the possibility of restoring the natural and cultural resources of northwestern New Mexico. *depret@rpi.edu* (TH-137)

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DE SA, Celina (Dartmouth Coll) *Constructing the Door of Return*. West African practitioners of capoeira, a martial art developed by enslaved Africans in Brazil, seek to reconnect with lost histories and kin in the form of Brazilian capoeiristas that have begun to "return" to the continent. I argue that these everyday events of artistic practice are revolutionary acts of communion that defy the history of dispersal. Equally important to setting in motion the project of repair is confronting tensions surrounding pilgrimages. Through the story of my father, an Afro-Brazilian capoeira Master who traveled to Dakar, Senegal on the premise of ancestry, but also his "expertise," I explore misrecognitions of healing. *celina.a.de.sa@dartmouth.edu* (TH-104)

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DE WET, Thea and **VAN ROOYEN, Carina** (U Johannesburg) *#Feesmustfall and Blended Learning at the University of Johannesburg*. The #Feesmustfall (FMF) student revolt of 2015 and 2016 highlighted the funding crisis and need for transformation of South Africa universities. We interviewed students and faculty at the University of Johannesburg (UJ) about their learning and teaching experiences during FMF. We are specifically interested in whether the pedagogical response can be seen as socially just and draw on Nancy Fraser's (2008) ideal of 'participatory parity' to explore this. Unlike other universities, UJ never closed but a hostile learning and teaching environment was created through securitisation of campuses. Faculty responded by increasing online activities assuming students could carry on as usual. *tdewet@uj.ac.za* (TH-06)

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DEAN, Kenneth (U Missouri) *The Role of Higher Education as the Gateway to the Professions: Perspectives on the Legal Profession*. The profession of law can serve as a case study to examine the evolving nature of access to membership in the legal profession utilizing higher education as the gateway. The law/higher education relationship provides a model that can be or has been utilized by several other professions. This relationship raises some troubling questions about the relatively new role of higher education in serving as a prerequisite for entry into more and more professions. We raise several concerns about how serving as a gateway may have unforeseen effects on higher education. *deank@missouri.edu* (F-05)

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DEEMING, Karen (UC-Merced) *Growing Changelings: Adult Adoptees and the Art of Belonging*. My anthropological research on adoption engages constructivism of narratives that inform identity, among adoptees, adoptive parents, and birth parents. I use methodologically innovative methods to gain insights into the impact that adoption has to those involved beyond the initial transfer. Adoption is not a single event, but instead follows the participants through life and gathers new meaning as adoptees gain greater understanding of themselves, and as relationships to others are exposed. I use inquiry into familial roles, performativity, and narrative construction as a lens to interrogate the changing attitudes on adoption and the effects on transracial and transnational adoption. *kdeeming@ucmerced.edu* (W-160)

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DEL CASTILLO TAFUR, Cynthia (Pontificia U Catolica del Peru) *Art and Sorority: Weaving Care and Encounter Spaces in Communities Post Internal Armed Conflict*. Sacsamarca (Ayacucho, Perú) was one of the most affected Andean communities by the political violence between 1980-2000. Through the cooperation agreement between Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) and Sacsamarca signed in 2013, social diagnosis, undertaken by PUCP, showed it was crucial to work with local women (sacsamarquinas) on weaving care, trust and communitarian strengthening via open art spaces (Warmikunawan) facilitated by specialized volunteers. Participant observation made in the space shows not only the challenges to gain Warmikunawan's main purpose but also the diverse forms in which it is transformed insofar sacsamarquinas make the

space theirs and re-invent it. *cynthia.delcastillo@pucp.pe* (W-07)

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DELANY-BARMANN, Gloria and **MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather** (WIU) *Study Abroad as Community Engagement and Activism.* Study abroad often provides students with life-altering experiences they will reference for the rest of their lives. This presentation will highlight the experiences of students who participated in an Undergraduate International Studies Foreign Language grant in Puerto Rico and Ecuador in 2017 and 2018. We will discuss students' experiences working with community-based organizations and learning through a pedagogy of place. Through internships and research in farmers' markets, sustainable agriculture, entrepreneurship, and working with Venezuelan refugees, students engage in community development and activism. *ga-delany-barmann@wiu.edu* (TH-125)

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DELCORE, Henry (CSU-Fresno) *Fresno Foodways: Teaching about Visibility and Recognition of Immigrant, Refugee, and Diasporic Food Work.* Fresno Foodways is a research project and website developed by Fresno State anthropology faculty and students. The site explores the food work of Fresno-area immigrant, refugee, and diasporic people through telling their migration and food stories. Fresno Foodways counters racism and xenophobia with portrayals of the community-sustaining food preparation work of migrant and diasporic people; we explicitly seek to portray people as indispensable members of our communities. This paper recounts the pedagogical challenges and successes involved in engaging undergraduate anthropology students in Fresno Foodways and offers insights on what we can hope to accomplish with such interventions. *hdelcore@csufresno.edu* (F-68)

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DELIE, Jackie and **BIEDENWEG, Kelly** (OR State U) *Human Dimensions of Adaptive Management in Malheur Lake.* Stakeholder engagement for natural resource management enables the integration of diverse knowledge and values to make more informed and supported decisions. Recruiting and maintaining engagement requires allowing individual identities to coexist under a superordinate identity. The Harney Basin in Oregon is currently managed through a collaborative. We interviewed stakeholders who have and have not participated in the collaborative and found diverse sources and descriptions of individual identities. For those who supported management practices, however, their identities fit within the superordinate identity of a healthy Malheur Lake. The continued embracing of individual identities will enable trust and collaboration for adaptive management. (W-111)

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DELISLE, Takami (UKY) *Anthropology Graduate Training in Turbulent Times: Multiple Marginalization in the Micro-context of Power Relations.* This presentation reconsiders the fundamental principle of anthropology – promotion of human diversity and equity. It argues that efforts for anthropology's contributions to equity and social justice through research, practice, and advocacy must be integrated into its formal and informal graduate training. The discussion draws from my current ethnographic fieldwork on graduate training experiences of U.S. minoritized anthropologists who do not self-identify as white. It highlights how these anthropologists experience marginalization in multiple ways (i.e., racialization, gendering, precarity, immigration) and argues that anthropology graduate training must center around decolonial perspectives by incorporating marginalized students' voices with the sensibility to power. (W-94)

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DELOUIZE, Alicia (U Oregon), **LIEBERT, Melissa** (NAU), **EICK, Geeta** (U Oregon), **KOWAL, Paul**, **NAIDOO, Nirmala**, and **CHATTERJI, Somnath** (WHO), **FAN, Wu** (Shanghai CDC), **BIRITWUM, Richard** (U Ghana), **AROKIASAMY, Perianayagam** (IIPS India), **ROJA, Rosalba**, **LOPEZ RIDAURA, Ruy**, and **TELLEZ ROJO, Mara** (NIPH Mexico), **MAXIMOVA, Tamara** (Russian Academy of Med Sci), **REFIL WE PHASWANA-MAFUYA, Nancy** and **PELTZER, Karl** (HSRC South Africa), **SNODGRASS, Josh** (U Oregon) *Presence of Depression Based on a Symptom-Based Algorithm Versus a Clinical Depression Diagnosis in a Global Sample of Older Adults: The Influence of Socioeconomic Status.* We evaluated 12,646 women and 10,705 men over the age of 50 from Mexico, China, South Africa, Ghana, Russia, and India. Both a self-report of clinical depression diagnosis and a depression inventory and algorithm previously validated were used to assess under- and over-diagnosis. Self-rated poor health was the largest and most consistent predictor of depression. Age, memory, and income affected depression differently among groups. In addition, an interaction effect was present such that as income increased, people were less likely to have had depression in the past 12 months, but more likely to have a diagnosis of depression. *adelouiz@uoregon.edu* (W-105)

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DEMOSS, Lessye Joy (U Alabama) *Modest Aims: Life Goals and the Model of Family in a Small Southern City.* As a preliminary study to a comparative cross-sectional survey of health and life expectations, models of life goals and family were explored, using cultural domain analysis, among adults in a small Southern city. It appears that many of the most important life goals held in this community have to do with family: being married, raising children, having family around and time to spend with them. The ideal family is one in which members love, respect, and communicate with one another. They take care of each other, the parents support their children, and religious practice is a part of their lives. *ldemoss@crimson.ua.edu* (F-45)

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DEMOSS, Lessye Joy (U Alabama) *Performing a Model of Sacred Marriage.* An ethnography of communication explores the ways people use language in situational contexts, and what the patterns of such usage reveal. As a study of communication, this approach goes beyond grammar or rhetoric to take into account all of the ways in which the members of the group communicate. I used a conversational analysis framework to collect information about nonverbal behavior, such as proxemics, facial expression, eye contact, and gestures. My focus was on the way that, through their words and behavior, church members and leaders demonstrate for the congregation a model of Christian marriage. *ldemoss@crimson.ua.edu* (W-45)

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DEMYERS, Christine (ASU) *Garden Communities in the Impoverished City: Opportunities to Establish Justice from the Grassroots.* Community gardens are increasingly used by persons experiencing homelessness, residents living in public housing, and people living in impoverished neighborhoods to buffer food and income needs. Most research on gardening in disadvantaged populations focuses on the struggle for accessibility to healthy and affordable food. Less understood are the connection between the gardens and resistance to larger systemic injustices. With a background in public anthropology, I build upon over a year of volunteer work and participant observation in a disadvantaged, predominantly Black, community network in Phoenix to study the opportunities that a grassroots urban gardening network provides for correcting systemic injustices. (W-104)

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DENGAH, Francois (USU), **THOMAS, Elizabeth** (SMU), **HAWVERMALE, Erica** (UNT), and **TEMPLE, Essa** (WWU) *"Find that Balance": The Impact of Cultural Consonance and Dissonance on Mental Health among Utah and Mormon Women.* Cultural consonance and religious participation are both associated with salutogenesis. Yet, studies of religious and other cultural models must take in to account multiple and conflicting cultural norms. In this paper we explore the consequences of trying to adhere to the oppositional cultural models of religious (Mormon) and secular American gender roles as perceived by college-aged women at an American Intermountain West campus. Via cultural consonance analysis, we demonstrate that while conforming with one model may provide social and mental health benefits, striving for consonance with both results in increased stress levels for both Mormons and non-Mormons alike. (TH-135)

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DENIAU, Christophe (CIRAD) *Understand "Human-Waterbirds-Wetlands Relationships" to Meet Conservation and Human Development Issues: An Empirical Social-Anthropological Case Study of Sahel-Sahara People Knowledge and Behaviour.* Each year, the migration of millions of afro-palearctic waterbirds between Eurasian breeding and Sahel-Sahara wintering regions bring human and waterbirds to interact and share common resources. However, global and local environmental changes affect waterbirds populations

and wetlands without clear understanding of the multiscale social-ecological mechanisms. Thus, a social-anthropological study was conducted in 2018 in five Sahel-Sahara countries on people knowledge on wetlands, waterbirds, hunting, law, migrations and perceived dynamics. It allows a first understanding of how cognitive factors can influence human behaviour impact on a social-ecological system and, in a transactional process, how this impact influences knowledge in turn. *christophe.deniau@cirad.fr* (W-138)

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DENNISON, William C. (UMCES) *Integrating and Applying Science in a Unique Boundary Organization.* The University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES) refined scholarship as discovery, integration, application, and teaching in 2000. The Integration and Application Network (IAN) was created within UMCES in 2002 to serve as a boundary organization to harness the power of science to tackle environmental problems. IAN formed a team of Science Integrators and Science Communicators who work with a wide diversity of partners to conduct scientific syntheses, communicate results to wide audiences and conduct environmental assessments (e.g., report cards). IAN provides teaching and training to increase the science integration and communication capacities of multiple organizations around the globe. *dennison@umces.edu* (W-122)

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DENNY, Rita (Practica Group) and **SCULL, Charley** (Filament Insight) *Creating Place through Mobility Choices.* This paper reports on a multi-year exploration of place-making through mobility that was conducted in Singapore, Wuhan, São Paulo and San Francisco. Our goal is to illuminate the process of how spaces become places through mobility choices across different cultural geographies. Whether riding electric mini-buses through the neighborhoods of Wuhan, bicycling the streets of São Paulo, navigating the meticulously designed MRT system in Singapore, or using ride-hailing as part of mobility ecosystems in San Francisco, we look at how mobility choices create and contest identity, community and our sense of place. *rdenny@practicagroup.com* (W-142)

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DEPUY, Walker (UGA) *Towards a Political Ecology of Rights-Based Conservation: Translation, Hybridity, and Scalability in an Indonesian REDD+ Project.* Conservation today utilizes public-private partnerships to advance multiple agendas, from climate change mitigation to green development. How local and indigenous rights are protected amidst these efforts remains a critical question. Focusing on an Indonesian REDD+ program, this paper interrogates how rights-based mechanisms are influenced by and influencing such hybrid governance regimes. This research illustrates how the political is often elided in pursuit of rendering community rights (including informed consent and land tenure) technical and scalable for conservation. This raises substantive questions regarding the politics of translation around rights, as well as how to pursue more effective and just conservation practice. *wdepuy@uga.edu* (TH-44)

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DERTIEN-LOUBERT, Kim (Woven Paths Inc) *Cultivating Fear, Transplanting Custom and Belief: The Appropriation of Traditional Plant Harvesting Protocol in the NE Alberta Oilsands.* Culturally significant traditional plants used by Indigenous land users provide medical, nutrient, cultural and spiritual sustenance and benefit to people. However, at this juncture in time between pre and post-development land users, Indigenous land stewardship, customary and protocol practices may be at a crossroads. Disturbance and removal of plants and habitat by development is changing the availability of traditional use plants for harvesting, generating fear for future availability and use. This impact, fear, and related responses come with significant implications, such as changing the nature of peoples' customs, beliefs, practices, and relationship to the land, and to Indigenous Rights. *kim@wovenpaths.ca* (TH-140)

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DESMOND, Kathleen (Emerita, U Central Missouri) *Postmodern Retirement (Designing Higher Education Retirement for Cultural Relevance, Value and Worth).* Retiring is a kind of culture shock not often discussed. Retiring is the conclusion of a community/cultural membership. It is a loss of a work, social and intellectual community. Retiring requires creating an intellectual and a social

position in a new/different culture after having been defined on the basis of occupation in the past. Designing relevant integration into the larger community is the task of this postmodern retirement occupation. This presentation focuses on the challenges of reframing 50 years of higher education culture, values, attitudes, and behaviors into a new and relevant postmodern retirement culture. *desmond@ucmo.edu* (TH-124)

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DEVLIEGER, Patrick (KU Leuven) *Gardening: Bringing Aging and Disability Together.* Gardening, or the development of a relation between plants and humans, is one that can clarify aging into disability, and disability into aging. I will first develop the case of gardening in the history of the leprosy settlement of Kalaupapa, where gardening was akin to survival, food provision in a frontier style, and eventually heritage, including a rediscovery of its many functions in the cultural landscape. Then, I will draw implications for the potential of gardening in people with dementia, suggesting that gardening brings disability and aging together. *patrick.devlieger@soc.kuleuven.be* (W-103)

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DI GIOVINE, Michael (W Chester U) *What "Anthropological Perspective?": Challenges in Translating an Anthropological Worldview to Global Tourism and Preservation Practitioners.* In tourism and heritage, anthropologists and industry professionals may not see eye-to-eye, though among both parties there is a growing recognition of a need for interdisciplinarity and consultation. Yet anthropologist-practitioners often experience trouble in translating our disciplinary worldview—based on a particular set of ideologies, beliefs and practices—in intelligible ways. Based on years of experience studying, working, participating as a member, and addressing meetings of UNESCO, ICOMOS, and the UNWTO, as well as representing academic tourism and heritage anthropologists in leadership capacities, this talk examines the convergences and divergences of our perspectives, and offers thoughts on ways to bridge such differences. (TH-99)

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DILLY, Barbara (Creighton U) *"Advancing" a Theory of the "Beyond."* This paper proposes a heuristically robust anthropological theory of participatory action research that advances transformative action in diverse settings across time and space. It is grounded in methodological procedures and practices that share meanings and visions for diverse stakeholders in reciprocal relationships. This approach advances critical ethnography techniques by developing transformative research skills sets focused on building and sustaining long term relationships. It is advanced as both pedagogy and practice in the context of engaging students with diverse groups of food justice action groups in Omaha, Nebraska to further greater stakeholder engagement with the broader public to influence policy. *bjdilly@creighton.edu* (F-124)

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DINAR, Humera (Purdue U) *What Has Actually Changed for Women?: An Account of Women Entrepreneurs and Structural Challenges in Northern Pakistan.* Entrepreneurship and self-employment for women is now a new mantra of NGOs and the relevant government institutions to steer development funds. However, the relevant projects, programs and plans, mostly based on the assumptions of economic efficiency and development, see entrepreneurship as an economic phenomenon only that undermines the socio-cultural dimensions of it. Most importantly, gender and entrepreneurship broadens its conceptual and practical understanding, beyond the conventional discourse. The lack of understanding of intersectionality of gender, class and ethnicity in this domain, perpetuate inequities. This ethnographic work examines the structural challenges faced by women entrepreneurs that go unnoticed by policy makers. *hdinar@purdue.edu* (F-53)

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DIRA, Samuel (St. Lawrence U) *Cultural Responses to Ecological Changes among the Sidama of Southwestern Ethiopia.* Sidama farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture and experience a highly variable natural environment. Recurrent drought, erratic rainfall, and crop and livestock loss are common in mid- and lowland areas, but local people use accumulated knowledge and skills to respond to and buffer ecological changes. Based on freelists and in-depth interviews with 110 adults from lowland and highland communities, this paper

describes how the Sidama conceive of ecological risks and respond to difficult times. The results indicate that food shortage and drought are salient risk factors in lowlands, but diverse knowledge about saving, trading and farming help people survive environmental challenges. *sdira@stlawu.edu* (TH-15)

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DIVER, Sibyl (Stanford U) *Networked Sovereignties: Indigenous Science and Water Governance in the Klamath River Basin (California, US)*. This paper considers Indigenous self-determination strategies for Klamath Basin salmon restoration through the lens of "networked sovereignties," where Native American tribes are realizing self-determination by creating novel scientific networks. Klamath Basin tribes have been a leading force in dam removal and river restoration to improve water quality for salmon, a cultural keystone species. Some tribes have created their own scientific networks, simultaneously engaging local, county, state, federal, and tribal government agencies in tribal salmon restoration. By using social network methodologies and a community-engaged approach, we consider how such polycentric governance arrangements are shifting Indigenous environmental governance in the Klamath Basin. *sdiver@stanford.edu* (F-143)

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DIXON, Lydia (CSUCI) *What's in a Name?: Obstetric Violence as Gender Violence in Mexico*. The movement against "obstetric violence" brings attention to gender-based violence in healthcare in ways that other terms – mistreatment, abuse – have not. Rooted in the Mexican context and in conversation with related global movements, I argue that the term "obstetric violence" links women's experiences in birth to gender violence throughout their lives. However, it is also a slippery concept that is difficult to regulate. If it is true that naming a problem "can change not only how we register an event but whether we register an event" (Ahmed 2017:34), we need to think about how we register obstetric violence. *lydia.dixon@csuci.edu* (W-99)

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DODARO, Lauren (Tulane U) *The Coexistence of Globalized and Local Environmental Knowledge in the Indigenous Community of Canelos, Ecuador*. Indigenous communities in the Ecuadorian Amazon have experienced major changes in recent generations, including an increase in formal education. This education results in an increase of both globalized knowledge and globalized ways of learning in children's lives; however, it also contributes to the decrease in the persistence of local knowledge amongst younger generations. This research, conducted in the community of Canelos, Ecuador, explores ways that the two forms of knowledge can coexist, with a focus on traditional environmental knowledge, which is a particularly important means of livelihood and cultural resilience for indigenous residents of the Amazon. *laurendodaro@gmail.com* (W-111)

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DODSON, Michael (U Alabama) *Sensory Experience and Embodiment in Third Wave Coffee*. It has long been known that the consumption of goods creates and reinforces class distinctions. Recently however there has been a plethora of new connoisseur goods, like beer, chocolate and coffee that have joined the ranks of the traditional connoisseur goods such as wine. This project employs participant observation and interview data to study social difference in specialty, or "third wave coffee." The data suggests that experience in third wave coffee might be shaped by occupations in the industry as well as things like age and gender. This question is being further explored by cultural consensus and residual agreement analyses. *mcdodson2@crimson.ua.edu* (W-172)

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DOKIS, Carly (Nipissing U) *Beef for a Moose, Cash for Your Hides: The Misconstruction of Harm in the Mackenzie Gas Project Environmental Assessment*. Environmental assessment is the institutional apparatus through which proponents concede harm associated with extractive projects. Within these processes, proponents work to define the nature and scope of harm, which is made legible through the production of technocratic indicators and measurements, and made manageable through technological intervention or by providing economic compensation. This paper examines discourses of harm in the assessment of the Mackenzie Gas Project in the Sahtu Region of the Northwest Territories. I argue that Sahtu Dene conceptions of harm associated with extractive industries are often rendered invisible in assessment processes precisely because they resist such quantification and commodification. *carlyd@nipissingu.ca* (W-92)

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DONAHUE, Katherine (Plymouth State/White Ash Inst) *Metaphors of Migration into France and the United States: Flows, Floods, and Invasions*. Migration into France from its former colonies in North and West Africa is nothing new. However, since the 1970s immigration has been portrayed by right-wing parties, especially Rassemblement National, formerly the National Front, as an imminent danger to French culture. Similarly, immigrants into the U.S. are seen as criminals about to flood the streets of American towns. The paper draws on recent fieldwork and on social media in both France and the U.S. to discuss images and metaphors used to galvanize French and American opposition to an invasion by alien Others. *kdonahue@plymouth.edu* (W-32)

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DONALDSON, Joe and **GRAHAM, Steven W.** (U Missouri) *Strategy Choices of Higher Education Leaders: The Influence of Institutional Logics*. The purpose of this research is to articulate the pressures faced by USA higher education leaders lived experiences and the relationship to problem definition, attention focus, and strategy choice. A conceptual Model of Strategy Choice by Higher Education Leaders is proposed to capture the dynamics between exogenous pressures and problems and leaders' choice of strategy, and decision making. The model addresses two social processes (sense-making and decision-making) associated with reproducing and altering institutional logics. The findings highlight distinctions between conventional, pre-transformative, and transformative leadership thinking and their association with different dimensions of problem definition, organizational learning, and strategy choice. *donaldsonj@missouri.edu* (TH-34)

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DONINE, Dylan (IUP) *An Ethnographic Study of Black Lung in Northern Appalachian Coal Miners and the Fight for Federally Entitled Financial Benefits*. In recent years, media coverage has aided in exposing a resurgence of black lung and difficulty receiving diagnosis labeling victims "disabled enough" to earn financial compensation entitled to them through the federal government. This paper completed for an undergraduate honors thesis addresses the testaments of retired coal miners from Western Pennsylvania afflicted with pneumoconiosis (black lung), and their families. An ethnographic approach was taken in the research and includes a series of interviews with miners and family members. Applied anthropological methods will bring to life personal stories about the structural violence and black lung epidemic that afflicts Appalachian coal miners. (TH-21)

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DONKERSLOOT, Rachel (AK Marine Conservation Council) *Incorporating Well-Being Concepts into Salmon Management: Lessons from Alaska*. Salmon are an integral facet of health and well-being in Alaska and form a base for traditional livelihoods. These practices, norms and values are essential contributors to well-being but measuring such attributes of well-being in a policy relevant way remains limited. Here we discuss the diverse and complex ways that salmon-human connections contribute to various forms of well-being, and how well-being concepts have been incorporated into Alaska salmon management decisions to date. We present a conceptual framework for better integrating well-being concepts into management and discuss broader tensions between equality and equity in the context of Alaska resource governance. *rachel@akmarine.org* (F-143)

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DOUGHTY, Paul (UFL) *What's Going On?: Revisiting Project and Research Sites*. Classic Anthropological research was based on the idea researchers shouldn't intrude upon or influence the customary behavior of those being studied. This was a basis for some of the original disciplinary disapproval of applied anthropology. Today, sharing one's findings with those you research is widely accepted if not required, as Oscar Lewis discovered in Tepoztlan decades ago. Going back to discover what has happened years later is often both a rewarding and learning experience, illustrated by some cases from Peru and Mexico. (S-04)

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DRAPER, Suzanne C. (UCF) *Charismatic Catholic Healing Masses in Yucatan: Changing Concepts of Health and Healing in Times of Uncertainty*. For many Mexican Catholics grappling with illness, health and healing are often sought through both biomedicine and spiritual care. Healing experiences in the medical capacity can be unsatisfying, impersonal, or degrading. Many parishioners attempt to mitigate this issue in their illness journeys through spiritual reverie, raising the question: What does it mean to be "healed?" This research explores the ways that performative elements of Catholic pageantry in charismatic healing masses function to deliver an element of care parishioners find missing in biomedical experiences and examination room practices. *suzanne.draper@ucf.edu* (S-36)

DRESSLER, William (U Alabama) *Culture as a Space of Meaning*. The spatial metaphor for culture is no more well-represented than in Geertz's observation that humans are animals suspended in their own webs of significance. Less poetically, this implies that culture is a Euclidean space within which individuals exercise their agency. Cognitive culture theory suggests that culture can be decomposed into three dimensions: shared knowledge (cultural competence); contested knowledge (residual agreement); and social practice (cultural competence). This paper presents empirical evidence from Brazil that these dimensions do indeed form a cultural Euclidean space that impacts subjective well-being. (F-45)

DREXLER, Elizabeth (MI State U) *Speaking Truth to Power in a Post Truth Era*. Anthropologists have argued that science and truth are socially constructed, but now, they are under attack in the public sphere. How do anthropologists and activists respond? How have knowledge claims been made in specific political struggles across time and space? Drawing on work with US students and Indonesian activists, this paper reflects on how students and activists understand the challenges and opportunities of justice projects in the post truth era. What can anthropological theory, methods and case studies contribute to preparing students to be critical global citizens; how is this reflected in our teaching and civic engagement work with students? *drexler@msu.edu* (F-14)

DRIESE, Mary Catherine (ASU) *Community Health Evangelism: Ideological Flexibility and Adaptation to Local Needs*. Community Health Evangelism (CHE) is a health care delivery and evangelism strategy utilized in lower-to-middle income countries (LMICs) across the world. This paper investigates the way that this strategy is implemented in rural communities in Guatemala via U.S. evangelical churches, volunteers, and funds. While it would seem that CHE ideology situates itself firmly within a U.S. neoliberal paradigm, the author finds that CHE as implemented in the Guatemalan context is ideologically flexible, adapting to local preferences, which contradicts prevailing assumptions about the relationship between missionaries and the communities in which they insert themselves. *mary.driese@asu.edu* (S-36)

DRISCOLL, David (U Virginia) and **HINZ, Stephanie** (Council of Athabascan Tribal Govts) *A Mixed Methods, Participatory Model to Identify Community Health Needs and Determinants*. Community health needs assessments (CHNAs) are required of tax-exempt hospitals under the Affordable Care Act. Participatory research methods can augment CHNAs by identifying local health needs and concerns, along with their social determinants, to promote more effective health programs and interventions. There is a need for research to understand and operationalize the process by which participatory CHNAs are conducted and the outcomes disseminated. This paper describes the process and outcomes of a sequential, transformative mixed methods study design to identify community health needs, their determinants, and develop culturally-tailored interventions with residents of the Yukon Flats region of Alaska. *DDriscoll@virginia.edu* (S-96)

DRYDEN, Eileen (VA) *From Rubrics to Ethnographic Site Visits: Measuring "Culture" Change in the US' Largest Integrated Health Care System*. The Veterans Health Administration (VHA), the US's largest healthcare system, has faced political scrutiny related to its organization and quality of care. To address these challenges, the VHA is 'transforming its culture' by creating a Whole Health System of Care (WHSoC). This paper provides an overview of the intended goals of the WHSoC, questions whether or not it is simply a culmination of a number of recent trends in healthcare (e.g. Patient Centered Care, consideration of Social Determinants of Health) or something deeper (e.g. where the biomedical model of health is supplanted) and discusses the challenges of measuring culture change. *eileen.dryden@va.gov* (TH-03)

DU BRAY, Margaret (Augustana Coll), **BURNHAM, Morey** and **RUNNING, Katrina** (Idaho State U) *Hydrological Shifts, Lifeways Shifts: Changing Policy and Lifeways in Idaho's Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer*. After 20 years of litigation over irrigation water, surface and ground water users in Idaho's Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer developed the 2016 settlement agreement. This landmark agreement marked the first time that these stakeholders began to alter their management strategies with an eye towards future use. Using interviews conducted with stakeholders in the area, we ask: what enabled this change in management? What constraints do stakeholders face as this policy is implemented? Our study offers suggestions for those facing changes to water access as a result of climate change, particularly in the Mountain West. *meg.dubray@gmail.com* (W-50)

DU PLESSIS, Elsabe (U Manitoba) *Flexible Sustainabilities*. Sustainability is a key concern in current global health parlance, partly tied to concerns about vertical programming, fragmented care and short funding cycles. These issues may pose a specific challenge to communities participating in successive programming, who may become disillusioned by continual turnover and shifting priorities. Based on a three-year ethnographic engagement with a global maternal, newborn and child health project in eastern Kenya, I demonstrate how community members strategically engage with sustainability discourses, actively participating in the formation of the discourse while contesting and remaking program activities to better meet local exigencies, what I refer to as flexible sustainabilities. *umduples@myumanitoba.ca* (S-06)

DUBOIS, Zachary (U Oregon) *Applied Outcomes of the Transition Experience Study: The Development of the No Stallin' Bathroom App & the Gender Embodiment Scale*. We are in a moment of change in the U.S., some refer to as the "trans tipping point" whereby trans and gender diverse people (TGD) are increasingly visible in popular culture and society. However, backlash and entrenchment in a gender binary lead to continued marginalization and risk. Interviews with 65 TGD people during Transition Experience Study revealed two key challenges: navigating gender-segregated spaces and mistreatment in healthcare settings. We will describe the process of engaging applied research to address these challenges through collaborative efforts and the development of the "No Stallin" phone App and "Gender Embodiment Scale." *zdubois@uoregon.edu* (TH-157)

DUBOWITZ, Daniel (Glasgow Sch of Art) and **DUICA-AMAYA, Liliana** (Los Andes U) *Megalomaniacal Landscapes*. The immediate aftermaths of increasingly militarized narco-environments are apparent, however what their long-term impact might be is yet to unfold and difficult to foresee. What will be needed for a community and its territory to fully recover? We present fieldwork from the demilitarization of Columbian land-mined cocoa-fields and set this in the context of Henry Ford's devastation of the amazon to build a rubber plantation: 'Fordlandia.' Almost a century apart they reveal a continuity of culture from the megalomania of Ford to the delusions of grandeur of Drug Barons and the hubris of guerrillas laying mines around cocoa-fields. *dandubowitz@gmail.com* (F-47)

DUDGEON, Matthew (Emory U Med Sch) *Night's Watch: Developing Procedural Skills through Simulation-Based Training with Internal Medicine Residents and Interns During a Night-Shift Rotation*. This paper presents the development of a pilot teaching project at a university teaching hospital focusing on the teaching of procedural skills with ultrasound-compatible simulation models. In this project, internal medical residents are trained in ultrasound-guided paracentesis and peripheral intravenous access as well as intraosseous access during their overnight rotations. The paper describes the development

of ultrasound-compatible models and a didactic approach to training residents overnight. The paper uses ethnography to examine residents' experiences with overnight training. (TH-03)

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DUIGNAN, Sarah (McMaster U) *Using Podcasts as Ethnography for Digital Food Activism*. Using my own podcast, AnthroDish, as a case study, I position podcasting as an ethnographic tool that connects food, identity, and activism during periods of global political unrest. Food acts in these interviews as a foundation to explore the nuances of political and social justice movements, both locally and globally. The slow pace of podcasts allows interviewees to navigate the ways they personally use food as social and political acts and enhanced by the sense of a future audience. Here, food is used as a force of change, operating as radical local shifts against globalized consumerism and industry. *sarahduignan09@gmail.com* (TH-13)

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DUKES, Kimberly (U Iowa Inst of Clinical & Translational Sci), **BUNCH, Jacinda** (U Iowa Coll of Nursing), **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (VA & U Iowa Carver Coll of Med), and **GIROTRA, Saket** (U Iowa Internal Medicine) *Rapid Response System Collaboration: Bedside Nurses and Rapid Response Teams*. Most US hospitals use rapid response systems to evaluate and treat deteriorating patients to prevent unexpected death. Evidence of their success is mixed, however, possibly due to variation in implementation. To identify key factors in the rapid response system and the team component, we conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with hospital leadership and clinical staff (nurses, respiratory therapist, physicians) at a Midwestern tertiary care center. In this presentation we define patterns of collaboration between bedside nurses and response team members, including identification of declining patients, teamwork or exclusion, debriefing, and education. *kimberly.dukes@gmail.com* (TH-93)

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DUNCAN, Austin (U Arizona) *Living "The Social Life of TBI": On the Value of Embodied Research in the Social Sciences*. This paper explores the role and effect of embodied research in blurring the relationship between ethnographer and field. It draws on fieldwork that I, a severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) survivor, conducted with a nascent and disjointed community of TBI survivors in Seattle. This population has received little social scientific attention outside public health studies detailing alarming rates of social isolation, poverty, and homelessness. My own closeness to the subject both helped and hampered my fieldwork, leading me to suggest new ways of understanding and assessing today's ethnographic field to produce new and applicable knowledge about marginalized communities. *awdunc@email.arizona.edu* (F-128)

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DUNCAN, Whitney (UNCO) *"Denver Loves Immigrants"?: Latinx Health Citizenship and Immigrant Incorporation in Urban Colorado*. While Denver has long been a prime immigrant receiving community, the city's immigrant population has increased nearly 50% since 2000. Along with this growth, the city has emerged as a leader in the national sanctuary movement and in implementing municipal policies to protect immigrants. But can Denver and its immigrant-serving public healthcare institutions offset the "chilling" effects of exclusionary federal policies on Latinx immigrant health citizenship? In this paper, I answer this question by detailing preliminary ethnographic findings from research conducted with immigrants, health care providers, immigration advocates, and public officials in the Mile High City. (F-10)

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DUNSTAN, Adam (UNT) *Diné Sacred Sites and Settler Ecology: The Ontological Hierarchy of US Law*. US laws which ostensibly protect indigenous sacred landscapes often fail to do so meaningfully. This is in part because legal phrases (such as "access" and "use" of land) are interpreted according to settler ontological assumptions about pollution and land. I describe a battle over ski resort expansion on a Diné (Navajo) sacred mountain, focusing attention on how judicial logics of pollution explicitly marginalized Diné sacred ecology, establishing "exclusionary hierarchies of knowing" (Schulz). This case highlights how ontological hierarchies structure land policy implementation, rendering settler ecologies as factual and the lived experienced of indigenous peoples as "merely" religious/subjective/emotional. *adam.dunstan@unt.edu*

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DURHAM, Andra, **HEFFERAN, Tara**, **SULLIVAN, Shelby**, and **BAKER, Alex** (GVSU) *"What are you going to do with that?": Meaning, Application, and Declining Enrollment in Undergraduate Anthropology*. Using a midwestern university as a case study, this paper explores two questions: Why are anthropology enrollments in decline and what can be done to boost enrollments? Drawing on research completed at Midwestern U during Fall 2017 - including in-depth interviews with anthropology faculty, focus groups with anthropology majors, and a survey of students enrolled in general education anthropology courses - the paper considers the socioeconomic and political context associated with the enrollment decline, as well as how individual faculty and students make meaning relative to their anthropology experiences. Specific recommendations for reversing enrollment drops are included. *durhaman@mail.gvsu.edu* (W-94)

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DUROCHER, Mary, **KATZ, Anne**, **ZHANG, Ke**, **CHARBONNEAU, Deborah**, **EATON, Tara**, **ABRAMS, Judith**, and **THOMPSON, Hayley S.** (Wayne State U) *eHealth Strategies among Cancer Survivors*. "eHealth," a term designating the Internet-based and communications technologies used to assess, monitor, and improve health, represents a promising approach to addressing needs of cancer survivors as they transition from active cancer treatment to post treatment survivorship. Tasks of survivorship can include the management of long- and late-term treatment effects and adhering to recommendations for post-treatment surveillance for cancer recurrence or new cancers. In this presentation we discuss findings from an AHRQ-funded study using anthropological approaches and ethnographic techniques to study personal health information management (PHIM) and eHealth activity of cancer survivors for the purpose of developing survivor-centered eHealth tools. (W-36)

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DUTHIE-KANNIKKATT, Kaitlyn and **DAVIDSON-HUNT, Iain** (U Manitoba), **VACAFLORES, Carlos** and **LIZARRAGAARANIBAR, Claudia Pilar** (Comunidad de Estudios Jaina) *Designing for the Decolonial Resistance: Mobile Museums and the Cultivation of a Food Knowledge Commons in Tarija, Bolivia*. In Tarija, Bolivia, campesino women in partnership with local activist-researchers have used the practice of biocultural design (Davidson-Hunt et al. 2012) to create a museo en movimiento. This mobile – or, living – museum acts as a site for centering local knowledge about food while decoupling food production from the colonial narratives that dominate the region's culinary scene. This paper considers how biocultural design can cultivate a collective understanding of food knowledge as commons, to be protected and shared on the terms of those who have shaped it, and how such a practice might support broader processes of decolonial resistance. *duthiekk@myumanitoba.ca* (F-104)

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DYER, Christopher (UNM-Gallup) *Total Capital Systematics and Disaster Resilience in Fishing Dependent Communities*. Total capital systematics is the study of regional and extra-regional flows of the tangible and intangible resources of social, human, biophysical, economic and cultural capital. Collectively, total capital contributes to the lifelong adaptation of a person, group, community, or social network. We examine impacts on total capital flows of community resilience under cases of diachronic and synchronic disaster events in fishing dependent community networks in New England and in the community of Mangrove Bight, Honduras. Shifts in adaptive resilience to long and short-term disruptions are correlated with shifts in total capital flows including capital loss, activation, and transformation. *cpdyer@att.net* (F-103)

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DZUBUR, Valerie (Samuel Merritt U) *Human Migration in the Context of War and Genocide: Lessons Learned from the Bosnian Experience Where "They Killed Our Lives."* This presentation will present a story of human migration in the context of war and ethnic cleansing. We now know that human development is disrupted in children, identity forfeited and cultured ruptured. More specifically this discussion uses the Bosnian experience of four families that escaped to the United States in 1995. These families escaped the siege of Sarajevo by crawling through the now famous 4-foot tunnel, constructed under

the city, to reach the airport. Now twenty years later it is informative to consider the process of healing and rebuilding that underpinned the recovery of their lives. *Vdzubur@samuelmerritt.edu* (TH-103)

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EASLEY, Linda Elaine (Siena Heights U) *Weaving Connections in San Juan La Laguna.* This paper explores why many women in this Guatemalan town continue to engage in back strap weaving, despite the influences of globalization. Anthropological perspectives locate these activities within holistic and historical contexts. These broader frameworks require an understanding of the creative connections within the weaving processes themselves and their entanglements with interrelated systems: family dynamics; San Juan's culture; and Eco-tourism. It summarizes the motivations of some weavers for their engagement in this art and their transmission of it to the next generations. The paper concludes by examining concepts of cultural heritage and suggests future directions for San Juan La Laguna. *LEasley@sienaheights.edu* (F-107)

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EBBIN, Syma (UConn) *Fishing for Meaning: Probing Competing Perceptions of Food Fish and Fisheries.* This paper explores views regarding subsistence fishing and fish consumption. Competing perceptions within indigenous fisheries in Alaska and Washington will be contrasted with those in urban fisheries in Connecticut. The dichotomies include perceptions of fish as essential for human health and a healthy ecosystem, yet also as tainted inhabitants of a polluted environment. Competing understandings of the meaning of subsistence fishing also intersect with definitions of commercial and recreational fishing. These complexities highlight the tradeoffs necessitated by a globalized and tightly inter-connected socio-ecological system. *syma.ebbin@uconn.edu* (S-09)

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EBEL, Sarah, **MAASCH, Kirk**, and **BEITL, Christine** (U Maine) *A Mixed Methods Approach to Examine Socio-Ecological Resilience: A Case Study of Chile's Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries (TURFS) Policy.* This paper pairs ethnography with spatial analysis of biophysical anomalies to assess the socio-ecological resilience of common property institutions under Chile's Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries (TURFs) policy. In 2016, a red tide in southern Chile temporarily debilitated resource users' livelihoods and TURFs institutions. It is evident that governance has not evolved with a rapidly changing oceanscape. We suggest that decentralized policy has remade the relationship between the state and resource users by shifting the burden of socio-ecological outcomes onto local institutions. Yet, institutions may have the flexibility to reimagine resilience by envisioning marine resource governance at a broader scale. *sarah.ebel@maine.edu* (F-20)

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EDBERG, Mark and **KRIEGER, Laurie** (GWU) *Engaging the Social Norms Construct as Used in Health Promotion Efforts: A Critique from the Perspective of Anthropology.* Health promotion programs, both in the U.S. and globally, have increasingly used the social norms construct in programs that seek to change health risk behaviors. Doing so is often cited as a welcome step away from the individual focus of past health promotion programs. However, the rush to use this approach obscures multiple assumptions and problems. The authors briefly review the norms construct and its uses, then focus on the key problem of decontextualization and the need to consider social norms as culturally embedded, with recommendations to increase construct validity if it is used for health promotion efforts. *medberg@gwu.edu* (F-74)

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EDWARDS, Diana (Independent) *Turning Toddlers into Terrorists: How Complex Trauma and Attachment Disorder Lead to Anti-Social Behavior.* Children taken into custody by immigration officials have already experienced multiple, often severe trauma and loss. The most significant social-emotional development period is zero to three, when infants and toddlers develop trust, reciprocity, empathy, and the ability to form deep and long-lasting relationships. They also develop a conscience. This development takes place within the parent-child relationship and extended family interactions. Attachment disruptions and ongoing trauma lead to anti-social behavior, self-harm, and physical illness. Evidence from neurobiology and epidemiology help us to understand the ways in which childhood trauma is linked to changes in brain structure, function, and hormonal response to stress. *dsedwards43@gmail.com* (W-10)

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EDWARDS, Russell (USF) *Making 'Sense' of Consumption: The Confluence of Sensory Systems and Skill in Experiencing Craft Beer.* Beer elicits responses from several sensory systems, all of which are part of an "experience" associated with its consumption. Craft beer attempts to differentiate itself from "macro" beers by highlighting how it elicits a greater response from sensory systems. This results in a more nuanced flavor profile, allowing for demonstration of skill when describing the experience of a beer, drawing on sensory input and learned vocabulary. I use primary ethnographic data from Greater Central Florida to demonstrate that imbibers learn and wield this skill to differentiate themselves from not only "macro" beer drinkers, but also from other craft beer drinkers. *russelle@mail.usf.edu* (W-172)

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EGAN, Rachel (U Colorado) *When the Volcano Erupts: Lessons from the Archaeological Record on Human Adaptation to Catastrophic Environments.* How do repeated disasters shape and strengthen communities? The Tilarán-Arenal region of Costa Rica is one of the most volcanically active regions in the world, but despite the risk, from the advent of sedentary villages during the Tronodora phase (2000-500 BC) until the arrival of Spanish in the 16th century, people demonstrated remarkable resilience. Using this region as a case study, this research uses archaeology, tephrochronology, and geographic information system to explore the innovative ways pre-Hispanic people adapted to the hazardous nature of their environment. *rachel.egan@colorado.edu* (TH-43)

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EGGE, Michael and **AJIBADE, Idowu** (Portland State U) *Water Security and Contested Use in East Porterville: A Human Capabilities Approach.* This paper uses a human capabilities approach to water security to analyze the positive and negative consequences of a large-scale water project in East Porterville, California. Drawing on qualitative methods, we analyze the changing patterns of water use following the water shortage and the subsequent water system consolidation project in the area. We examine the resulting conflict between basic utilitarian availability and value of water versus its use for culturally-specific lived experiences. The paper argues for a holistic approach to water security through strategies and infrastructures that enable multiple and culturally appropriate uses of water in the served community. *megge@pdx.edu* (W-14)

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EICHENLAUB, Joe and **STEPICK, Alex** (Portland State U) *Is Anything Sacred Anymore?: The Values of College Students in Portland, Oregon.* In the U.S. the fastest growing religious identity is "nones," i.e., those who do not associate with any institutionalized religion, and young adults are the fastest growing with this identification. These facts raise the question of what constitutes the fundamental values in U.S. society and what are their sources? Based upon a survey of college students in Portland, Oregon, the least churched metro area in the U.S., this paper begins to address this question. It examines not only the religious beliefs of this population, but also the relationship between their fundamental values and media, consumer culture and social movements. *jeiche2@pdx.edu* (T-63)

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EIWAZ, Massarra and **MAES, Kenneth** (OR State U) *Expectations and Lived Realities of Iraqi Women Refugees and Refugee Mental Health Providers in Portland: An Ethnographic Study to Inform Refugee Mental Health Services and Policy.* Distress among resettled refugees in the U.S. is consistently exacerbated by discrimination, re-traumatization, and gaps between expectations and lived realities. Our aims were to investigate how recent rhetoric and policies anti: immigrants, Muslims, and Arabs impact the lives of Iraqi women and the work of their counselors in the nonprofit sector. Interviews were conducted in 2017 and 2018 with mental health providers and Iraqi women refugees receiving mental health services in the Portland, Oregon metropolis. This paper documents their concerns, frustrations, uncertainties, and desires, and conveys their own recommendations for informed therapy practices, including the use of Community Health Workers. *eiwazm@oregonstate.edu* (F-36)

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EKLUND, Elizabeth (U Arizona) *Research Encounters: Scheduled and Spurious.* What is the best and most ethical way to gather data in the practice, especially when studying situated practices? Agricultural tasks like irrigating and grazing livestock are labor intensive but include times of watching and waiting. Studying agricultural water management in a rural community in northern Mexico, I found meeting a narrator while they were watching the land facilitated research to a greater extent than scheduled meetings. However, the process of finding a farmer/rancher willing to talk while they watched the land proved time intensive. This presentation discussed the advantages and disadvantages of scheduled versus random situated interviews. *felisbieti@email.arizona.edu* (F-128)

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ELDER, Laura, **LAMICHHANE-KHADKA, Reena**, **CASTRO, Emily**, and **WEILBAKER, Julie** (Saint Mary's Coll, Notre Dame) *Just Water?: Understanding Biocultural Vectors of Water Contamination and Illness in Kathmandu.* In the wake of the April 2015 earthquake, emergency response initiatives and public private partnerships across Nepal have magnified inequalities in access to healthcare and clean water. We evaluate emergent water-energy-food regimes in this "water tower" of Asia through epidemiological and interview data gathered at transecting points of water access across Kathmandu. We find gendered effects in the valuation, distribution, and contamination of water. And, by documenting some of the ways that gender and internal dislocation affect the morbidity and mortality of water-borne illness, we suggest critical biocultural nodes for policy makers and social justice advocacy organizations across urbanizing Asia. *lelder@saintmarys.edu* (F-08)

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ELLIOTT, Kathryn (MNSU) *Reducing Isolation through Social Integration at an Adult Community Center.* This presentation draws on ethnographic research with an adult community center in south-central Minnesota, which helps individuals live independently in a changing and increasingly diverse community. Reducing social isolation is just as important in achieving this goal as providing practical support. This presentation will focus on how the center does this, both 1) formally through services and events; and 2) informally, having itself become a nexus for the creation of multiple, cross-cutting social ties. Such relationships include those among center staff and members, and volunteers and individuals receiving services, whether these individuals are older adults, adults with disabilities or refugees. *kathryn.elliott@mnsu.edu* (TH-167)

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ELLIS, Cathryn (SFU) and **JANES. Craig** (U Waterloo SPH) *Preserving Cultural Safety in Maternity Care: Research from Remote Mountainous Nepal.* Communities in a remote mountainous region of Nepal are in a difficult transition regarding place of birth and maternity practices. Government policies and maternity care workers urge communities to use local facilities staffed by auxiliary midwives utilizing medicalized practices for childbirth. Interviews from a mixed methods study show that although communities believe that health facility birth saves lives, birthing women experience shyness, shame and discomfort arising from medical practices. Mitigating factors assisting mothers to maintain cultural safety within birthing institutions include integration of the shaman to visit labouring women, a preservation of physiologic birthing practices, and respect for women's modesty. *cellis@sfu.ca* (W-44)

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EMERSON, Christie (Kennesaw State U) *I Was Clear with My Goals, Where I'm Heading, and What I Wanted with My Life: Life History of an Omani Woman and Nurse Leader.* This research documents the life history of an Omani woman who grew up during the Omani renaissance, chose a career in nursing, then subsequently became a nurse leader in Oman. Life history methodology was used to elicit rich descriptions of the context, thoughts, and experiences that the key participant chose to use in telling the story of her life. Themes and subthemes that emerged from her story were: 1) opportunity, with subthemes of national identity, country building, and nursing pioneer; 2) visionary, with subthemes of leadership, perseverance, resilience, and mentors; and 3) nursing, with subthemes of advocacy, caring, and fulfillment. *Cemerson@kennesaw.edu* (W-43)

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ENGEBRETSON, Joan (U Texas) *Moving from the Industrial Age to the Information Age: Implications for Nursing Science.* The cultural aspects of society and medicine have been highly influenced by the Industrial age with a focus on mechanical science and efficiency. This is reflected in healthcare by the centrality of evidence-based practice, cost effectiveness and specialization. As we move into the information age, newer approaches of complexity science focus on biological systems as complex adaptive systems. This move toward systems thinking has important implications for applied anthropology as well as nurses, who have long focused on a better understanding of these complex landscapes of embedded systems. *Joan.C.Engebretson@uth.tmc.edu* (W-13)

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ENGEL-DULAC, Kathy and **SCHENSUL, Jean** (ICR) *Youth Advocacy in the Food Justice Movement.* Food justice refers to addressing inequities in race/ethnicity and class on the production, availability, accessibility and use of adequate quality foods that ensure health and well-being. The food justice movement has grown dramatically in the U.S. and globally but still does not include sufficient representation either from communities who experience the greatest environmental and food marginality, or who are on the forefront of innovation, especially young people. This paper reviews the status of youth engagement in food justice research and advocacy and describes successes and challenges of youth groups in New York and Connecticut. *Jean.schensul@icrweb.org* (TH-13)

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ENGLAND, Sarah (Soka U) *Rape as an Issue of Minor Concern: Representing Sexual Assault in Guatemalan Print Media.* In 2009 Guatemala passed progressive legislation that created more awareness of sexual assault and increased the number of reports and prosecutions. In this paper I analyze Guatemalan newspaper reports of rape between 2009 and 2014 and show that while reporting on rape and trials of perpetrators has increased, the pervasiveness of sexual assault and its logic as a form of gender-based violence are not conveyed to the readership because reports mainly focus on cases involving minors (often cases of incest) who are easily portrayed as innocent victims, thereby avoiding complicated questions around consent and the sexual assault of adult women. *sengland@soka.edu* (TH-14)

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ENNIS-MCMILLAN, Michael C. (Skidmore Coll) *Humanitarian Action, Health, and Multiculturalism: Volunteer Experiences with Immigrants and Refugees in Paris.* The recent influx of immigrants seeking asylum in Europe has given rise to numerous humanitarian efforts to alleviate suffering. This ethnographic study focuses on voluntary grassroots efforts in Paris to provide asylum seekers with basic resources, including food, shelter, and access to medicine as well as French language classes. The research draws from participant observation in a non-profit association and open-ended interviews of 42 volunteers. The study reveals how volunteers mediate relationships across cultural and social groups, often addressing suffering caused by social inequality and stigma. *mennis@skidmore.edu* (S-40)

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ERICKSON, Jennifer (Ball State U) *Diversity Matters: Why Cities Need Anthropologists.* This paper outlines how applied anthropologists can guide cities in becoming more intercultural. According to Bob White, becoming an intercultural city means using policy to "raise awareness about the advantages of diversity but also seek to reduce the negative impact of discrimination at the same time as it encourages positive interactions between people of difference ethnic and racial backgrounds" (2018, 2). Based on my experiences working in and with refugee resettlement and welfare agencies in the Dakotas, I argue that cities need anthropologists to help design and implement policy that results in cities being more welcoming and inclusive of migrants, *jlerickson@bsu.edu* (W-130)

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ERICKSON, Ken C. (U S Carolina) *Desktop Printers and the Lan House in Brazil: Seeking New Questions in Settings of Political and Economic Precarity.* Team research on desktop printers and ink in two Brazilian cities is reported here. The LAN house became our focus as our client decided to change their long-standing desktop printer business model by testing new kind of a printer, one that better fit how household printing happens in Brazil. The work points

out the links among household printing, political instability, and economic precarity, which points out the importance of a wider frame of reference in otherwise tactical studies of consumer technology for business clients. *ken.erickson@moore.sc.edu* (W-52)

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ERWIN, Deborah O. (Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Ctr), **JANDORF, Lina** (Icahn Sch of Med-Mount Sinai), and **KIVINIEMI, Marc** (UKY) *"That it's supposed to be easy, but it ain't so easy:" Increasing Colorectal Cancer Screening in a Turbulent Health Care System.* Given the lower colorectal cancer (CRC) screening rates and higher mortality for African Americans in the U.S., a randomized study of 2,655 African American men and women in Buffalo and NYC, was conducted through 183 community-based programs to study the ability to impact predictors of CRC screening. Qualitative interviews at 1-week and 6-months post intervention with a subsample (n= 39) of participants were analyzed using a hybrid PEN-3 model. Findings suggest that although participants' perceptions and willingness support increased CRC screening, social structural barriers within the health care system continue to thwart access among lower income and minority populations. (W-153)

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ESTEBAN, Emily (OR State U) *Collaborative Cuisine: Working with Non-Profits to Assess the Food (In)Security of First-Generation Mexican Immigrants.* In 2010 Mexican cuisine was identified by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a piece of intangible cultural heritage worth preserving for the enrichment of humanity. While this cuisine has been recognized on the global stage as an essential piece of Mexican cultural heritage, there is still little understanding as to the resilience of this heritage in transnational communities. This study discusses the barriers to accessing preference foods in Linn and Benton County Oregon, and the value of engaging and collaborating with community organizations in food (in)security research. (T-92)

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EVEN, Trevor (CO State U - NREL/GDPE) *Situating Local-Scale Cultural Dynamics in Basin-Scale Socio-Hydrological System.* This presentation details efforts underway at in northeastern Colorado to examine how cultural, political, and livelihood diversity across the 20,000+ square mile South Platte Basin interact with efforts to sustainably manage the region's scarce water and land resources. An area that has experienced rapid population growth, numerous damaging natural disasters, rising economic inequality, and the rapid conversion of agricultural lands to suburban development, the South Platte Basin presents an example of both concerted efforts to pursue sustainable transformation and significant backlash against environmental regulation. Presentation details how GIS, community mapping, and ethnography can improve understanding of U.S. cultural divides. *tleven@rams.colostate.edu* (W-137)

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EVEN, Trevor (CO State U - NREL/GDPE), **TROTT, Carlie** (U Cincinnati), **FRAME, Susan**, **CHRISTOPHE, Henry**, and **YOUDLII, Jules** (Jakmel Ekspresyon) *Lives of Water: An Arts-based Environmental Education Program in Jacmel, Haiti.* Access to clean water remains a critical challenge in much of the developing world, particularly in countries such as Haiti, where poverty is widespread, and infrastructure is either poor or nonexistent. These basic deficiencies are often further compounded by issues of poor governance, with many communities forced to take action into their own hands to solve local water security problems. This presentation describes first findings, reflections, and future directions for one such locally-driven effort, in which artists and community organizers in Jacmel, Haiti combined arts-based education, photography, and water quality analyses to engage local stakeholders in addressing serious water problems. *tleven@rams.colostate.edu* (F-08)

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EVERSOLE, Robyn (Swinburne U) *Knowledge for Development: Weaving the Sustainable Regions Applied Research Network.* Anthropology has played a role in both critiquing, and working to improve, development practice. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) endorsed in 2015 recognize the inter-relatedness of economic, social, and environmental goals. Nevertheless, development institutions continue to operate in silos and systemically ignore local knowledge about local contexts. This paper draws upon the rich traditions of anthropology both 'of' and 'for' development to understand what is required to respond to contextualized sustainable development challenges. It then illustrates one way these insights are being operationalized in practice, through the creation of the Sustainable Regions Applied Research Network in South America and Australia. *reversole@swin.edu.au* (F-23)

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FAAS, A.J. (SJSU) *Martina Barriga Making and Moving through Space.* Is vulnerability a weakness? A prelude to disaster? A processual element of disaster itself? Displacement from the 1999 and 2006 Mt. Tungurahua eruptions and ensuing resettlements seemed to put highland campesinos in newly fluid, contingent, and precarious relationships with space—divided between resource-barren resettlements, high-risk agricultural endeavors on a still-active volcano, and urban migration. But time spent with Martina Barriga and her narratives of life experiences revealed perennial spatial precarities in her life—and the life of highland campesinas more broadly. I discuss how these precarities were as instrumental in her self-driven recovery as they were in her suffering. *aj.faas@sjsu.edu* (F-40)

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FANOUS, Erika, **KASPER, Kimberly**, and **FONTANIE, Shirley** (Rhodes Coll) *Community-Based Approaches within the Alternative Food Movement.* This research explores community approaches in alternative food movements. Food injustice is linked to the macro-level, neoliberal food regime, but it is necessary to evaluate the capacities for progress locally given injustice is lived within one's environment. This study implements survey and interview data to assess community approaches present in three alternative food organizations in Memphis (Overton Park Community Farmers Market, South Memphis Grocer, and Carpenter Art Garden). Through this analysis, the production, distribution, and consumption of food will be followed to understand how urban food-justice organizations spaces integrate their communities to be reformative spaces for food and racial equity. *fanes-19@rhodes.edu* (W-62)

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FARO, Elissa (Children's Hosp at Montefiore & Albert Einstein Coll of Med) and **BAUMAN, Laurie** (Albert Einstein Coll of Med) *Tribalism in a Pediatric Emergency Department.* Emergency departments (EDs) uniquely combine extreme patient acuity, high census, high-stress unpredictable environment, and fast-paced complex communication. Our ethnography of a busy urban ED explored how organizational culture impacts teamwork, collaboration, and communication. We examine the historical, social, and institutional factors that contribute to tribalism and the ways in which tribalism characterizes how providers and staff perceive and recreate interprofessional dynamics. Our study contributes to existing work on tribalism in healthcare by looking at factors that impact perceptions of "us vs. them" and ways tribalism is made manifest in the day-to-day practice of team-based care. *efaro@montefiore.org* (TH-93)

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FELDMAN, Joseph (Pontificia U Católica de Chile) *What Is a "Caviar?": Analyzing a Keyword in Peruvian Political Discourse.* This paper systematically analyzes media representations of the "caviar" (translatable as "champagne socialist" or "Limousine liberal"), a key concept in Peruvian political culture and one that is increasingly relevant in times of growing populist sentiment. Surveying how authors and commentators employ the term in three national newspapers, the paper uses content analysis to track several variables relevant for understanding caviar as a cultural construction (e.g., gender, region, perceived associations with insurgent groups). Particular emphasis is given to the notion that progressive elites benefit economically from their support of progressive causes and links to international actors such as human rights NGOs. (TH-14)

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FELDMAN, Lindsey (U Memphis) *Seeing Humanity: The Role of Visual Anthropology in Prison Research.* Mass incarceration continues to present enormous challenges in the United States, both institutionally and at the level of individual personhood. This paper focuses on the latter, examining the politics of visibility of incarcerated laborers. Drawing from ethnographic fieldwork with prison wildfire crews, I will describe how program participants engage in complex formulations of identity through optics of heroism and community inclusion. I then argue that photography allows ethnographers to better attend

to the dignity and humanity of incarcerated people. The ethos of visual anthropology can portray the realities of prison life while not perpetuating racial and gendered stereotypes of criminality. *lrfldman@memphis.edu* (W-68)

FELTES, Emma (UBC) *The Constitution Express and Decolonizing Jurisdiction.* On November 24, 1980 two trains left Vancouver, destined to change Canada's Constitution. This movement dubbed "the Constitution Express" was critical in getting Aboriginal rights added to the Constitution Act, 1982. But it was not simply a movement for Constitutional recognition. Working in close conversation with participants, my research focuses on a different imperative at the heart of the movement: jurisdiction. I examine how its assertions of jurisdiction belie the settler state, while proposing a resurgent, relational politics. I also explore how it impacts my anthropological practice to work on and in accordance with Indigenous jurisdiction as a settler scholar. (TH-44)

FERNANDEZ REPETTO, Francisco (UADY) and **ARIZAGA, Diana** (Inst for Study Abroad) *Lost in Education: Expectations and Emotions in Study Abroad Students.* Students' decisions to study abroad are not based on rational and highly analytical arguments, not only the selection of the location, but the decision to study abroad itself is a highly emotional one. We will introduce an educational strategy that combines, a continuous reflection on local educational systems, as well as an approach with the main goal of using students' emotions as a key element of reflection to balance their (un)appreciation of their whole study abroad experience. *frepetto@uady.mx* (F-04)

FERNANDEZ, Heather (Independent) *The Power of Perception in Transportation Decisions: The Social Construction of Biking in Arizona and the Netherlands.* This paper will discuss how perceptions of road use, weather conditions, and municipal infrastructure designations influence willingness to use a bike as a mode of transportation in Flagstaff Arizona and Groningen Netherlands. Individual perception is developed through cultural processes and norms as well as individual life experiences. Perception is commonly in opposition with legal road use patterns and the built environment. I will explore the stated habits and opinions of my research participants in both locations and discuss what influenced their perceptions and how this continues to shape their future transportation decisions. (W-112)

FESSENDEN, Sarah (UBC) *"Food, Not Bombs": Anarchist Direct Action Projects, Contingency, Authenticity, and Ephemerality in/as Autonomous Design.* Food Not Bombs (FNB) is a global anarchist-inspired social justice (dis)organization. It is also an idea. With FNB volunteers throughout North America and Europe, I have rescued hundreds of pounds of produce, cursed and laughed over a hot stove, and witnessed hunger in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. As a radical imaginary, FNB invites activists, theorists, and the public to consider reducing food waste, the injustice of hunger, and the creative roles of contingency, authenticity, and ephemerality. In this paper, I look at how FNB activists use these elements in their autonomous designs and how these logics can inspire engaged anthropological work. *sarah.fessenden@alumni.ubc.ca* (F-134)

FIDDIAN-GREEN, Alice (UMass SPH) *From Drug Scares to Community Crises: Maternal Opioid Use Disorder and Contingent Narratives of Redemption.* Drawing from a historical media analysis, in-depth life history interviews, and 12-months of ethnographic data collection, this work illustrates how pregnant and parenting women with OUD are inconsistently and distinctively surveilled across multiple, intersecting institutions (e.g. medical, criminal, social services) along lines of gender, race, place, and poverty. Key findings illustrate how: 1) a mythological media narrative of the White, middle-class, "good girl gone bad" effectively erases non-White opioid users, as well as problematic polysubstance and alcohol use; and 2) how public health practices enforce a stratified motherhood, reinforcing the embodiment of shame and trauma that perpetuates harmful substance use. *afiddian-green@schoolph.umass.edu* (W-03)

FIGUEIREDO, Ana (U Mayor, Chile), **GARCIA, Bernardita** (Pontificia U Católica de Chile), and **LICATA, Laurent** (U Libre de Bruxelles) *Representations of the Mapuche in Four Chilean National Newspapers (2010-2015).* National newspapers are a pervasive source of information in present day societies. This presentation focuses on newspaper representations of the Mapuche and the current social conflict involving this group in Chile. Using lexicometrical analysis we analyzed 2840 news pieces from four different Chilean national newspapers published since 2010 to 2015. Results show that media representations of this group fall into eight different clusters. Most of them refer to the current conflict involving Mapuche communities in the south of the country. Furthermore, the editorial lines of each newspaper lead to some subtleties in the way the Mapuche are portrayed. (TH-14)

FILIPPONE, Rachel (U Arizona) *Responses of Social Service Organizations to Economic Shifts in Southern Louisiana.* In southern Louisiana, a region directly impacted by the boom and bust cycle of the offshore oil and gas industry, NGOs are responsible for a wide array of social services. For such organizations, a recent economic downturn in the O&G industry engendered simultaneous decreases in funding and increases in community need. Focusing on two parishes, Terrebonne and Lafayette, this paper examines the ways in which NGOs in southern Louisiana contend with, adapt to, and sustain themselves throughout this downturn, reconciling new administrative strategies and alternative funding models with their sense of organizational and cultural identity. *rfilippone@email.arizona.edu* (TH-138)

FINESTONE, Erika (U Toronto & UVic) *(Service) Resistance and Indigenous Family Resiliency: Decolonial Harm-Reduction Strategies in Urban Family and Community Service Agencies.* Family and community service agencies are at once access points for social support and sites of surveillance for "at risk" urban Indigenous families. Though existing research explores the problematic relationship between Indigenous families and the child welfare system, more attention must be paid to the ways Indigenous and non-Indigenous service providers push back against the extractive norms of the child welfare system from within urban community agencies. Drawing on findings from community-based institutional ethnography in Victoria, BC, this paper examines how service providers' "everyday resistance" to family disruption reconstitutes Indigenous kinship while fragmenting colonial interests from within state-sponsored institutions. *erika.finestone@mail.utoronto.ca* (TH-153)

FINNIS, Elizabeth (U Guelph) *Marginality and Determination in Peripheral Ontario Farm Locales.* This paper explores issues of marginality and determination among farmers in peripheral farming areas on the edge of Northern Ontario. Food production in the area, characterized by small communities and rocky landscapes, is shaped by a range of climate, geographical, and political barriers. Nevertheless, determination and passion are key elements among food producers in the area, intersecting with ideas of environmental stewardship, the production of 'good food,' and a rich history of farming. In addressing these points, I consider questions of public policy, practice, and resilience in local food systems. (F-64)

FISHER, Josh (WWU) and **NADING, Alex** (Brown U) *Designs for Buen Vivir: Toward a Cohort-Model of Participatory Research.* "Applied" anthropology is in need of a re-design. The field can no longer afford to serve the world as it currently is, but must take bold steps to make other, more equitable and inclusive worlds possible. In this paper, we share preliminary findings from our NSF-funded research project, "A Political Ecology of Value." We also propose an experimental research design based upon the cohort-based model of an ethnographic workshop. *josh.fisher@wwu.edu* (S-69)

FISHER, Nicholas (OR State U) *Mapping Power: Using Social Network Analysis to Strengthen Graduate Student and Tenants' Unions.* Power mapping is a tool that organizers use to visualize relationships of power. Mapping vertical power, which is embedded in social hierarchies, can help activists identify

decision-makers and their influencers. Mapping horizontal power, that which is shared and cultivated between actors in a network, allows social advocates to identify strengths and weaknesses in organizations. Social network analysis is a methodology and theory with which researchers describe extended webs of social relationships and the myriad flows (capital, information, ideologies, etc.) which networks facilitate. I merge these two in my engagement with AFT-OR 6069 Coalition of Graduate Employees and Corvallis United Tenants. (T-32)

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FISKE, Shirley (UMD) *"Fishing for Food": Subsistence Fishing in Urban Rivers and Environmental Justice*. Recent data from a study of people who "fish for food" along urban rivers (Potomac and Anacostia) in the mid-Atlantic throws new light on the idea of "subsistence" and subsistence harvesting. Their fishing is examined in light of regional cultural traditions, ethnic backgrounds and other demographics, and suggests a re-alignment of key elements among subsistence, recreation, provisioning and sharing in urban areas. The fishing, consumption, and sharing occur in the context of variably polluted waters, revealing deep historical roots and contemporary processes of environmental injustice for specific communities of fishermen, women and families who harvest fish around Washington, DC. (S-09)

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FITZPATRICK, Brenda (UBC) *Ethnography and Conflict Transformation: Promise and Unexpected Dilemmas*. For entrenched environmental conflicts, in which values matter as much as facts, anthropology's deep cultural perspective offers a promising complement to the applied orientation of conflict transformation practice. Both depend on understanding while suspending judgement and share a mediatory function. Combining ethnographic tools with a conflict transformation lens in researching a hydro-electric dam controversy in British Columbia enriched the ethnographic results and enhanced understanding of the conflict. Yet this combined approach also required balancing access to both pro- and anti-dam actors with my own integrity and commitment to justice, while walking a fine line between relativism and naivete. *bfitzp@interchange.ubc.ca* (TH-128)

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FLEMING, Taylor (BC Ctr on Substance Use) *Place and Home among People Living with HIV Who Use Drugs: A Qualitative Study*. Housing is a critical determinant of HIV-related outcomes among people living with HIV (PLHIV) who use drugs. Previous research suggests that 'home-making' has important implications for mitigating harms associated with low-income housing among this population. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 31 PLHIV who use drugs to understand how constructions of 'home' impact HIV treatment in low-income housing environments. Those with negative experiences of 'home' were less adherent to treatment, and more cognizant of the relationship between sense-of-place and HIV care, than those who felt most 'at home.' Findings indicate that sense-of-place may enable HIV care management. (S-63)

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FLEURIET, Jill (UTSA) *Rhetoric and the U.S.-Mexico Border: Flipping the Script*. In this presentation, I use ethnographic content analysis to analyze different scales of meaning about "the border" of South Texas. I contrast frames and rhetoric of 780 national news stories about the border and stories of belonging and hope from 110 borderlands' leaders. Leaders' rhetorical renderings strategically convey borderlands' potential and resilience as a model for a nation undergoing a demographic shift and declining investments in public education and healthcare. By tying personal experiences of home to claims of national relevance, leaders attempt to reshape the national imaginary of "the border" to challenge discourses of insecurity and corruption. *jill.fleuriet@utsa.edu* (W-40)

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FLUECH, Bryan (UGA Marine Ext & GA Sea Grant Prog) and **TOOKES, Jennifer Sweeney** (GA Southern U) *The Role of Marine Extension and Georgia Sea Grant in Collaborating with Researchers and Students on Oral History Projects*. For more than four decades, Marine Extension and Georgia Sea Grant has worked closely with commercial fishing families to help sustain their livelihoods in coastal Georgia. As a result of the trusted relationships extension agents have fostered with these communities, they play a critical role in coordinating with researchers and students to identify and connect with commercial fishermen willing to participate in oral history interviews. As a result of these collaborations, Sea Grant is helping to preserve Georgia's rich fishing culture, provide community outreach, and help train the next generation of social science researchers who interact with fishing communities. *fluech@uga.edu* (TH-23)

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FLY, Jessie and **BOUCQUEY, Noelle** (Eckerd Coll) *Fishing in the Urban Commons: Implications for Food Security*. Marine and freshwater fisheries are some of the last remaining urban commons, resources and spaces governed largely by their users and oftentimes for the good of the group. In the Tampa Bay Area of Florida, the significance of subsistence fishing and the importance of common fishing spaces, both materially and socially, has been overlooked by the main policymaking institutions in the region. This paper presents data from a two-month pilot survey of fishers and argues for the maintenance of free and open from-shore fishing spaces to support the food security of long-time fishing communities and growing immigrant populations. *flyjk@eckerd.edu* (TH-155)

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FOERTSCH, Chris (UVic) *Selfies and Online Displays of Sukses: Eastern Indonesian University Students' Middle Class Aspirations*. This paper describes ways that young educational migrants from mostly rural Eastern regions of Indonesia engage with social media to announce their candidacy to join the middle class during their time as university students in cities in Java, the economic, political, and popular cultural center of the country. Even as they face discrimination and other challenges during their studies, their social media portray images of modernity, prosperity, and their own success in Java. These students' aspirational narratives of success provide a window to the broader social, economic, and technological moment they—and their country—are experiencing. *chrisfoertsch@gmail.com* (TH-95)

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FOLTZ, Lindsey (U Oregon) *A Taste of the Bulgarian Village: Tourism and Rural Development in Times of Rapid Demographic Change*. Bulgaria is experiencing rapid de-population and urbanization, causing sociopolitical impacts such as economic deterioration and poor access to healthcare and education. At the same time, agricultural biodiversity and traditional ecological knowledge are being eroded. Tourism, particularly involving local foods, is being promoted by experts and government programs to improve economic and social conditions in Bulgarian villages. This paper details initial findings from research conducted in Bulgaria during summer of 2018. The programs described can all be understood through the lens of heritage and culinary tourism; providing participants with a taste of the Bulgarian village. *lfoltz@uoregon.edu* (F-62)

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FORCONE, Tannya (Ohio State U), **SAMADI, Karima** and **SWEENEY, Glennon** (Kirwan Inst for Race & Ethnicity) *Avenues for Change: The FEAST Methods for Understanding the Lived Experience of Food Insecurity on Columbus' South Side*. This paper explores the research outcomes and the adaptation of the HEAL MAPPS™ program to emphasize food security and unique factors within the South Side neighborhood of Columbus, Ohio. The data collection experiences illustrate assets and barriers within the neighborhood and the community. Ethnographic mapping of the local food environments provides an outlet for community voices otherwise silenced through structural inequalities. The combination of qualitative and geospatial data provided information to establish a task force and to enact change using existing resources and leveraging relationships in the larger city-wide community. Valuable methodological lessons were learned in the process. *forcone.1@osu.edu* (TH-155)

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FORD, Anabel (UCSB) *El Pilar Archeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna Belize-Guatemala*. Land use and land cover are fundamental conservation values and critical for ancient monuments where their integrity is woven into the natural environment within which they exist. At El Pilar in the Maya forest, we are developing "Archaeology Under the Canopy" to explore: 1) values for conservation inspired by traditions; 2) culture and nature together as a preservation model for 21st C tourism; and 3) alternatives for tourism development to engage visitors in culture with nature. This practice we call

Archaeology Under the Canopy. *ford@marc.ucsb.edu* (TH-07)

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FORERO-PENA, Alcira (LaGuardia CC, CUNY) *Turbulent Times for Educated Women in Kerala, India.* Kerala has educated people, including women who graduate from colleges. One may think that all is well for Kerala women. However, high unemployment is forcing women to go jobless, underemployed, or marrying to offset economic insecurity. To compound their situation those who are not Hindu, who belong to lower castes and working class families, face turbulent times with rhetoric and policies by the Indian central government. "Traditional" strictures placed on women depending on their social status add to their challenges. I will address these together with their responses, their families' and institutions.' (W-04)

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FORMOSA, Marisa and **KELLY, Erin** (Humboldt State U) *Building Rural Community Resilience: Cultivating Cultural, Human and Social Capitals through the Community-Based Restoration Economy.* Using the community capitals framework, we examined the development and growth of a community-based restoration (CBR) economy. We conducted semi-structured interviews (n=20) and participant observation and found two distinct eras of CBR that were marked by both continuation and transition of cultural, human, and social capitals. We conclude that cultural capital formed the basis for growing CBR, which led to accumulation of human and social capitals. For rural places experiencing youth out-migration and economic stagnation, our results suggest that CBR provides socioeconomic renewal and resilience. *marisalia7@gmail.com* (TH-167)

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FOSTER, Brian (U Missouri) *Credentialing, Certification, and Licensing: An Academic Perspective.* Credentialing is widely recognized as a critical role of Higher Education in the sense that academic degrees, certificates, majors, and other elements provide the foundation for the certification and/or licensing necessary for professional practice. The credentialing and licensing of traditional professions such as Law and Medicine are highly structured and provide the model for the much less structured certification processes for the newer, ever-growing number of professions. This paper provides a broad perspective on the highly variable role of higher education in a broad range of professions, ranging from Medicine and Law to IT professionals, translators, and construction workers. *fosterbl@missouri.edu* (F-05)

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FRANKENSTEIN, Ellen (Artchange Inc) and **GREEN, Cheryl** (New Day Films) *14 Miles: An Experiment in Grassroots Hijacking of the Social Media Feed).* "14 Miles: Dispatches from an island in Alaska," (14miles.org) is an experiment using an ethnographic eye, social media and live outlets, and stakeholder participation in the creation of a series of 2-4-minute accessible documentary films focused on what challenges and brings a small town together in uncertain times. We'll share stories ranging from middle schoolers defining leadership, mom and pop salmon fishers dealing with challenges to the environment to young families trying to find affordable housing. The setting is an island in a red state, but the themes and our goal to create a model for generating participation and discussion resonate beyond. *ellenfrankenstein@gmail.com* (TH-113)

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FREIDENBERG, Judith, **COOLS, Kyla**, and **BUSH, Leah** (UMD) *Expatriation as Human Mobility: Being a U.S. Citizen Abroad.* Current research on human mobility focuses on immigration at the expense of emigration; obscures professional and lifestyle movements; and centers on south to north displacements. This paper aims to complicate the contemporary narrative of immigration to the US by focusing on life experiences of middle-class emigrants who move south. Drawing from our mixed methods case study on US nationals in Buenos Aires, Argentina, this paper contributes to understanding practices of citizenship in or out of the US, thus offering an alternative framework to talk about migration in the US. *jfreiden@umd.edu* (F-99)

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FRENCH, Diana (UBC-Okanagan) *Why University Students Cheat: An Anthropological Perspective.* Academic misconduct in its various forms is a widespread phenomenon occurring throughout North American universities. Some unexpected insights into the culture of cheating are presented in this paper based on my experiences as an administrator and faculty member, in addition to anonymous student comments provided in a recently administered survey at my university. There are many explanations for student dishonesty primarily on term papers and exams, but one of the surprising findings is the extent to which some students blame faculty for their academic transgressions: they cheat because they can! (TH-06)

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FRIBERG, Julia, **VAN TIEM, Jennifer**, and **MOECKLI, Jane** (VA) *TeleICU and Patient Care Ownership: The Impact of Staff Cognitive Participation in a VA.* The Veterans Health Administration recently implemented Tele-ICU programs at multiple hospitals to extend intensive care access to veterans in rural areas. However, staff utilization of this program was varied. This paper examines qualitative data collected during pre- and post-implementation site visits. Some bedside staff expressed concern that their ownership over patient care was being negatively affected by the program, and that they were being asked to trust their patients, professional standing, and licensure to outsiders. Cognitive participation can be used as a lens to better understand how relational work surrounding ownership impact the success of Tele-ICU implementation. (F-03)

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FUJIMURA, Clementine (US Naval Academy) *Returning Veterans: The Power of Tradition in Reconnecting with Home.* A case can be made in support of cultural traditions aiding veteran reintegration as they offer profound venues of reconnecting with "home." Native American communities have found success in utilizing ceremonies to reconnect veterans spiritually. In Germany, the situation is complicated by the fact that German society does not accept returning military professionals as worthy of honor. The Deutsche Bundeswehr has thus developed a path which includes a German cultural healing tradition, the Kur. This paper explores the value of cultural traditions in aiding veteran reintegration by showcasing some used in Native American communities and in Germany. *cfujimur@usna.edu* (S-36)

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FUKUSHIMA, Chisaki (Newcastle U) *Cultural Models of Risk: Adaptation and Managing Food Consumption in Western Japan.* Human relation is the most critical element of decision making for the eastern Japanese farmers. Fuhyo higai, suffering by rumour, is the worst reputational damage particularly after Fukushima nuclear disaster in 2013. The consumer's choice changed in the concordance of anticipating, control and managing risk, which are the cognitive activities. In my Ph. D. project, I aim to delineate and verify the cultural models of Risk in food consumption by the targeted population, deduce the component of models into propositional sentences. This is part of the panel "Students in Cognitive Anthropology" organised by Giovanni Bennardo. *chisakif@gmail.com* (W-135)

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FULLERTON, Sara (Willamette U) *Multiple Moralities and the Fallacy of Apolitical Aid to Newcomer Families.* Anthropologist Didier Fassin asserts that moral inquiries should not be isolated from, but rather embedded in political, religious, and economic ones. Humanitarian aid organizations often emphasize "shared humanity" as an equalizer of all people to inspire empathy in potential donors and volunteers. This can lead to neglect of needs that are rooted in refugees' politically overdetermined pasts. Biological needs are centralized at the expense of more nuanced understandings of how the body and psychosocial trauma interact. Informed by experiences as a volunteer with Salem For Refugees, I seek to critically examine the shortcomings of aid that is framed as apolitical. *sfullert@willamette.edu* (T-124)

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GADHOKE, Preety and **BRENTON, Barrett P.** (St. John's U) *Digital Stories of Food, Health, and Acculturation among Urban Immigrant Women in Turbulent Times.* The racialized and gendered nature of food insecurity, hunger, and health disparities for urban U.S. immigrants is understudied. A large gap remains in the literature on women's resilient nature of acculturation as immigrants in new and unfamiliar social landscapes. We present digital

stories through the eyes and voices of predominantly African American and Afro-Caribbean women and their multigenerational households in Brooklyn, New York. This methodology forms the basis of a mixed methods approach to illustrating the double burden of food security and non-communicable diseases. It further informs health promotion and advocacy programs in this community context. *gadhokep@stjohns.edu* (TH-155)

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GAGNON, Valoree (MTU) and **RAVINDRAN, Evelyn** (Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Natural Resources Dept) *"This is our 'area of concern'": Restoring Sand Point Relations to Food, Medicines, and Seven Generations in the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community*. Prior to 2006 in the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community (KBIC), Sand Point shorelines were barren for decades. Sand Point shares the related story of its Lake Superior neighbors –extraction, contamination, and waste-rock accumulation– but lacks an official designation (e.g., 'Superfund'). This paper describes KBIC's restoration activities since 2002, 'capping' the waste-rock and reclaiming stewardship obligations to land, water, and life. Likely to continue into perpetuity, the site requires demanding, costly maintenance, now intensified by extreme storm events. The conclusion argues that policy designations diminish meaning and action for local 'areas of concern,' creating further injustices for places like Sand Point. *vsgagnon@mtu.edu* (F-02)

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GALEANA, Fernando (Cornell U) *The Drug Trade, Indigeneity, and Territorial Governance in Eastern Honduras*. This paper discusses the ways in which regional elites connected to the drug trade have attempted to shape indigenous governance in the region of Moskitia in eastern Honduras. These mechanisms involve the cooptation of indigenous leaders, the strategic engagement with discourses on autonomy and democracy, and the control over the logistics that underpin consultation schemes. In this way, some drug traffickers have placed their bets on a distorted version of indigenous territoriality to secure their interests. This research contributes to an understanding of the effects that illicit economies have on governance in frontier regions. *fg255@cornell.edu* (W-82)

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GALEMBA, Rebecca (U Denver) *Crimmigration as Assemblage: The Impact of Immigration Enforcement on the Criminal Justice System in Colorado*. "Crimmigration" refers to the intersection between immigration enforcement and the criminal justice system (Stumpf 2006; García Hernández 2013), as well as how immigrant behavior is increasingly governed through crime (Inda and Dowling 2013). This paper draws from interviews with immigrant advocates, immigration and criminal defense lawyers, and county and state-level law enforcement from Colorado counties that interpret changing national directives regarding ICE collaboration in different ways. It offers the framework of "assemblage" (Li 2007, Marcus and Sake) to show how crimmigration is not necessarily uniform; but rather, takes shape through emergent interactions between heterogeneous actors and shifting policies and practices. *rebecca.galemba@du.edu* (F-10)

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GALIPEAU, Brendan (Rice U) *Challenges and Opportunities in Agricultural Research in Shangri-La*. This paper discusses fieldwork experiences among Tibetan communities engaged in agriculture over several years in Southwest China. Challenges facing rural communities in this region include increasing market pressures and government coercion programs that attempt to move people off of subsistence and into cash cropping, in particular of grapes to support a growing regional wine industry. Other issues faced by communities in this paper include loss of subsistence paddy rice land for township and urban expansion. In this paper I discuss experiences working with local villagers as they cope with these changes and the potential development of sustainable futures and alternatives. *Brendan.A.Galipeau@rice.edu* (F-110)

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GALVIN, Kathleen and **EVEN, Trevor** (CO State U) *Local to Global: Engagement, Solutions and Resilience in African Drylands*. Africa makes a relatively minor contribution to globalization and climate change compared with nations in the North, yet dryland social-ecological systems in African are increasingly vulnerable to these changes. Critical challenges include meeting basic needs for food, water, shelter, and other necessities without undermining biodiversity and ecosystem services. Coordination efforts to address multiple stressors has generally occurred at global and national levels yet involvement of actors at the local level correlates with decisions that are better adapted to local social-cultural and environmental contexts. This paper examines local knowledge of environmental changes and its links to governance at multiple scales. (F-50)

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GAMWELL, Adam (This Anthro Life + Missing Link Studios) *Sound Stories: Producing Narrative Media for Social Impact with the Smithsonian Folklife Festival and This Anthro Life Podcast*. 2018 marked the third year of On the Move, a collaboration between the AAA and Smithsonian Folklife Festival that explores human migration. This year This Anthro Life podcast joined the collaboration, and the result is a miniseries narrating the roles craft and traditional culture play for artists, fashion designers, musicians, curators, and activists in a globalizing and migratory world. The episodes weave together ethnographic reflection, interviews, host conversations, and curatorial storytelling. Reflecting on these events, this paper offers a framework for producing ethnographically informed narrative media for social impact. Voice, narrative representation, story arc, style, and sound design are considered. *adam@thisanthrolife.com* (S-21)

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GARCIA-QUIJANO, Carlos and **POGGIE, John** (URI), **DEL POZO, Miguel** (U Puerto Rico-Ponce), **GRIFFITH, David** (ECU), **LLORENS, Hilda** (URI) *Mangroves, Estuarine Forests, and Coastal Livelihoods in Puerto Rico: Implications for Policy, Well-Being and Protecting Livelihood Resilience*. Millions of people around the planet support at least part of their subsistence with resources found in estuarine tropical coastal forests. Harvesting food resources in the mangroves and estuarine forests of Southern Puerto Rico (SPR) – locally known as "pesca de monte"- is part of the subsistence and economic resilience activities portfolio of local residents. This paper reports on research conducted between 2010 and 2018. We will explore theoretical frameworks for understanding coastal forest fisheries as a human ecological phenomenon and discuss policy implications for environmental conservation and human well-being, especially in the wake of coastal disasters. *cgarciaquijano@uri.edu* (TH-173)

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GARDSBANE, Diane (Independent) *Case Study from Uganda: Intended and Unintended Consequences in Policy Addressing Domestic Violence*. Uganda's Domestic Violence (DV) Act of 2010 incorporates aspects of reconciliatory justice along with civil and criminal penalties – addressing some of the limitations of DV laws in many countries. As part of a 2013-2015 ethnographic study, I assessed how and whether policy and practice relating to violence against women in urban Kampala influenced support and justice for women. Implementation of the DV Act led to both helpful and harmful consequences for women. Findings included two explanatory models about factors affecting women's decision making relating to reporting and insights into the role policy can and cannot play in supporting women. (F-48)

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GARTIN, Meredith (Ohio U) *Global Health Case Competitions: Leveraging Students to Engage in Curriculum Development and Project Management*. Case Competitions are an innovative approach to engage students in the development of their interdisciplinary teamwork and critical thinking skills. This presentation explores the collaborative and applied framework employed by the Ohio University Global Health Initiative to develop case challenges, evaluate student proposals, and implement solutions and engaged learning activities for undergraduate and graduate students at local and global institutions. By highlighting the 2017 Global Health Case Competition that focused on the dual problem of marginalization and addiction in Hungary, the presentation will review the results and broader impacts of the winning team for partners in Budapest and Athens, Ohio. *gartin@ohio.edu* (TH-94)

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GARTLAND, Natalie (U Dallas) *How College Aged Individuals React to Controversy over Gun Ownership*. The purpose of this study is to explore some of the social differences among those who are of or around college age and their opinions on the controversial issue of gun ownership/regulations in the

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United States. This is completed through an online survey, which has obtained 182 responses, and photo elicitations, focusing on six photos relating to this issue. These methods aided in observing and analyzing how and why these individuals are similar or different. The preliminary analyses suggest that political affiliation, religious beliefs, and upbringing considerably influence opinions over controversial issues, such as gun ownership, among a college-aged population. *ngartland@udallas.edu* (TH-35)

GAULDIN, Eric (Marine Corps U) *Fire and Maneuver: Agility and Adaptability in Applied Research Settings*. It is in times of chaos that the tightly-knit bureaucratic fabric of large organizations loosens, allowing for opportunistic change that is rarely possible. This was the case when the online misconduct of some current and former US Marines made headlines in early 2017. Marine Corps leadership wanted to find out what would cause certain Marines to act out against their female peers. In this paper, I describe the Marine Corps University Translational Research Group's efforts to conduct rapid and scientifically rigorous fieldwork to help senior leaders understand Marine perspectives on gender, leadership, and cohesion in the Marine Corps. *egauldin352@gmail.com* (TH-159)

GEGGUS, Yarrow (Portland State U) *Water in the Desert: The Historical Ecology of Springs in Desert National Wildlife Refuge, NV, Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute) Ancestral Territory*. Springs are vital to life in the desert. In Desert National Wildlife Refuge, NV, springs are developed for wildlife conservation, and also remain sacred and fundamental features in Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute) culture. Within the multi-disciplinary framework of historical ecology, I use ethnographic and literature review, interviews with land managers and local experts, botanical surveys, archaeological surveys, and archival research to trace the ecological histories of humans and ten upland springs in the Southern Great Basin/Northern Mojave Desert Region. I found evidence that anthropogenic disturbance to springs exhibits patterns of spatial variation and became more severe under the settler and USFWS management. (S-02)

GENTILE, Lauren (Integrated Statistics/NOAA Fisheries, NEFSC) *Commercial Fishing Crews: Using Intercept Surveys to Gather Information about a Hard-to-Reach Population*. Fishing crews are a vital part of the commercial fishing industry, yet very little is known about them. While vessel owners are easy to document and contact, there is no registry for crew or "crew database." Therefore, accessing this hard-to-reach population requires a more personal approach. We conducted primary data collection from Maine to North Carolina by intercepting fishermen at the docks and at fishing-related businesses. Through ethnographic observations and survey results, we present the logistical challenges and rewards of intercept surveys and how they help us characterize crew demographics, well-being, and job satisfaction in the Northeast U.S. *lauren.gentile@noaa.gov* (F-113)

GENZ, Joseph and **NASHON, Attok** (UH-Hilo) *Diasporic Marshallese Voices on Exposure to Volcanic Emissions (Vog) in the Ka'ū District of Hawai'i Island*. This paper ethnographically examines the lived experiences of the diasporic Marshallese community in Ocean View in the Ka'ū District on Hawai'i Island in relation to their exposure to vog. This community from the atoll of Enewetak has historically experienced exposure to radiation from the U.S. nuclear weapons testing program and are now experiencing high levels of exposure to volcanic emissions (vog) from Kīlauea volcano. Based on student-led interviews conducted in the Marshallese language, we explore the idea of multiple, cumulative environmental impacts on a marginalized population and aim to use this information to foster awareness and minimize exposure. *genz@hawaii.edu* (W-78)

GEORGE, Abigail (Reed Coll) *Maintaining Morality, Defining Dignity: Steadfast Ethics and Strategic Essentialism in Response to Exclusionary Politics in Guatemala*. Neoliberal politics in post-war Guatemala has created spaces of corruption and political exclusion based on gendered and racial lines. Based on 8 weeks of ethnographic research with the political cooperative of Indigenous women "Flor de Rejon" in Sumpango, Guatemala, this research reveals how these women respond to various forms of state power and political exclusion. They employ strategic essentialism to participate in and make political claims to various institutions, not limited to the state. Additionally, their insistence on a moral participation within these spaces forms a citizenship organically and forces us to reconsider political ethics. *abgeorge@reed.edu* (TH-44)

GEORGE, Glynis (U Windsor) and **MOONEY, Nicola** (U Fraser Valley) *Interrogating Place and the ¨Particular": Emplacing Canadian Immigration*. Ideas, affects, and traces of place pervade the experience of migration. Although global discourse positions Canada as welcoming to immigrants, Canadian discussions of immigration and settlement are nation and place bound. Given that places are fraught with contestation and destabilization, we take seriously DeGenova's call to reflexively interrogate place and our native point of view, drawing on our distinct uses of place and emplacement in diasporic and immigrant settings to question this national discourse. We suggest that an anthropology of migration might transcend national particularism by tracing cultural flows in ways that disrupt place as 'natural' anchor of migration trajectories. *ggeorge@uwindsor.ca* (W-40)

GERBER, Elaine (Montclair State U) *The Campus Access Project: Generating Activism and Improving Access through Classroom Assignments*. This paper highlights how anthropology curriculum can be applied to solve real-world problems and create a more accessible campus. Research methods in Anthropology and Disability Studies often utilize some form of "participatory action." In an introductory anthropology course, students use this methodology to gather data about access on campus and design actions to redress problems found. Further, students learn to see cultural assumptions in the built environment and become empowered that they can create culture change. Positive outcomes from previous semesters, barriers to greater implementation, as well as strategies to replicate and amplify the process will be discussed. *gerbere@mail.montclair.edu* (F-98)

GERKEY, Drew (OR State U) and **SPOON, Jeremy** (Portland State U) *Mapping Landscapes of Recovery After the 2015 Nepal Earthquakes*. To understand resilience in coupled human and natural systems, we need to specify the parts of the system undergoing change and identify the forces that drive change. These tasks are difficult when systems are multidimensional, with many interacting parts. This presentation outlines an effort to address these challenges, drawing on theoretical and methodological tools from ecology and applying them to data from communities affected by the 2015 Nepal earthquakes. Starting with a range of recovery indicators, we identify and interpret patterns of recovery. Then we explore associations between these patterns and multiple measures of natural hazards and adaptive capacity. *drew.gerkey@gmail.com* (F-20)

GETRICH, Christina (UMD) *"It's a Whole Different Ballgame in Maryland versus D.C.": Implications of Metropolitan D.C.'s Patchwork Policies for Immigrant Young Adults and Their Providers*. The Washington, D.C. metropolitan area exhibits marked variability in local immigrant incorporation contexts. Immigrants are left navigating state-, county-, and city-level policy differences while attempting to undertake activities like driving, pursuing education, and seeking health care. This paper examines the lived experiences of immigrant young adults in traversing this patchwork of local policies as they weather broader immigration shifts under Trump as well as consequential changes in their lives. It also highlights how service organizations and providers deliver care despite policy restrictions and resource challenges and the strategies they deploy to ensure their immigrant patients are able to access services. *cgetrich@umd.edu* (F-10)

GEZON, Lisa (U W Georgia) *Faces of Degrowth: Radical Well-Being, Transformational Alternatives, and Hope in Ordinary Acts*. From its critique of exploitative social and environmental relationships to acknowledgement of radical alternatives, degrowth has resonated among anthropologists, many

of whom have had the opportunity to witness devastation as well as practices of hope. This paper looks outside of intentional social movements to analyze ordinary, everyday acts that do not necessarily call attention to themselves as exceptional, but that, in effect, shift toward radical transformations that embrace sufficiency, reciprocity, inter-connectedness, conviviality, pleasure, dignity, and justice. Specifically, it considers the diverse contexts of the alternative khat (drug) economy in northern Madagascar and everyday alternative health behaviors in the United States. *lgezon@westga.edu* (TH-130)

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GEZON, Lisa (U W Georgia) *Political Ecology and Degrowth: Merging Analysis and Action in a Message of Transformation*. This paper presents several related theoretical threads that converge in critically analyzing relationships between humans and the biophysical environments they live in. They share a common foundation of concern for both social and environmental injustices, considering how relationships of power shape access to resources as well as the (un)sustainability of their use. Inquiries through the lenses of degrowth, post-development, pluriversality, and alternative economies not only deepen theoretical understandings but also provide messages about the possibilities for transformation amidst crisis. I will trace my own research trajectory in elaborating the point that critical analysis and action work hand in hand. *lgezon@westga.edu* (W-17)

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GIANG, Vivian, **PALMER, Andie**, and **LEFSRUD, Lianne** (U Alberta) *New Approaches to Communities, Communication and Consultation through the Lens of Geothermal Energy Development on the Traditional Lands of the Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation*. Geothermal energy has the potential to be the next transformative technology to boost Canada's green energy sector. Given that many of the potential geothermal sites are on Indigenous lands, meaningful engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities will be key to successfully developing geothermal energy projects and policy. This paper focuses on the communication of risk, as a component of community engagement strategies, prior to/throughout the development of a geothermal energy project. This paper proposes a novel approach to develop equitable communication models for responsible and sustainable renewable energy development, while respecting Indigenous rights to free, prior and informed consent. *viviang@ualberta.ca* (TH-02)

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GILBERT, Kellen (SELU) *Crossing Borders and Building Relationships in Class: Experiential Learning Student Outcomes*. Providing undergraduate students with experiential learning opportunities for "real world" experience is now required at my university. These opportunities include a variety of experiences from study abroad participation to service learning course components to class field trips. My department encourages experiential learning opportunities that involve relationship-building within the classroom but also across international borders. I compare the student learning outcomes and the challenges to assess outcomes in two cases: an environmental sociology study abroad course in Cuba and an international service learning project in an environmental anthropology course. *kgilbert@selu.edu* (TH-94)

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GILDNER, Theresa (Dartmouth Coll), **CEPON-ROBINS, Tara** (UCCS), **LIEBERT, Melissa** (NAU), **URLACHER, Samuel** (Duke U), **SHROCK, Joshua**, **HARRINGTON, Cristopher**, **SNODGRASS, J. Josh**, and **SUGIYAMA, Lawrence** (U Oregon) *Living Conditions and Indigenous Health: Associations between Market Integration and Soil-Transmitted Helminth Load among Shuar of Amazonian Ecuador*. Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infection can result in many negative health outcomes (e.g., diarrhea, nutritional deficiencies). However, the impact of lifestyle changes associated with market integration (MI; participation in a market-based economy) on infection patterns is unclear. This study tests whether greater MI is associated with lower STH infections among Ecuadorian Shuar (n = 620). Participants residing in more market-integrated, Western-style houses exhibited significantly lower infection intensities, a pattern that appears to be driven by household construction materials and water source. These results highlight lifestyle factors most strongly associated with decreased disease risk in an indigenous group experiencing rapid MI. *Theresa.E.Gildner@dartmouth.edu* (S-06)

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GILL, Harjant (Towson U) *Making Ethnographic Media for Non-Academic Audiences*. Based on over ten years of experience of making ethnographic films and videos which have screened at international film festival, on TV channels (including BBC, Doordarshan, PBS), I discuss the changing landscape of ethnographic film funding, distribution and circulation. I will also explore how the emergence of new media technologies (online streaming platforms, virtual reality video and other augmented/networked media environments) requires us to rethink our approach to the production and circulation of ethnographic media. Lastly, I will share skills and strategies I have acquired in making my films more accessible and widely circulated among non-academic audiences. *hgill@towson.edu* (W-68)

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GILL, Kimberly (Disaster Rsch Ctr, UDel) *Toward an Integrated, Interdisciplinary Theory of Community Resilience: The COPEWELL Conceptual Model*. The science of resilience presents the opportunity to explain how natural, social, and physical systems interact to impact community functioning and well-being post-disaster. This paper presents a conceptual model of community resilience (COPEWELL), which describes the integrated and interdependent nature of constructs indicated in the research literature to influence community functioning, resistance to and recovery from disasters. The COPEWELL concept of resilience consists of ten domains of pre-event community functioning; six event-modifying domains that represent resistance to an event; and, three replenishment domains that represent recovery, including "social capital and cohesion" as a proxy for emergent collective behavior. *kgill@udel.edu* (F-103)

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GILRUTH, Jean (Independent) *Resilience and Adaptability Then, Sustainability and Proactiveness Now: Insights from a Century of one Mexican Community's Traditional Agriculture and Water Management for Visioning the Future*. Resilience. or bouncing back, and adaptability to changes in natural conditions and society are basically reactive. These focuses have characterized anthropology, but in turbulent times proactive approaches and sustainable lifeways better meet rapidly evolving challenges over time. Traditional development does not meet these needs. The traditional agroecosystems and water management of one town in central Mexico during most of the twentieth century provide insights for sustainable lifeways during times of rapid and turbulent change. (F-44)

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GINSBURG, Ellen (MCPHS U) *What Is This Space?* This paper will focus on changes in the way that place, space and time are experienced as a result of accelerated globalization. Of particular interest are places that have no cultural-historical ties or any fixed identity, places that are "non-places" (Auge). Places that are built and designed primarily for consumption and trade are places that often leave people with little sensory intake and few memories. While beacons for post-modernization globalization they lead to a loss of feeling of identity. (W-160)

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GLANTZ, Namino (Sansum Diabetes Rsch Inst) *A Medical Anthropologist in Big Pharmaland*. As an applied medical anthropologist and public health professional, I feared I had sold my soul when I accepted a position at a non-profit research institute dependent on Big Pharma dollars. Over a year into managing research in partnership with the pharmaceutical industry, I am getting my bearings in this bizarre territory, and now some of my most esteemed colleagues inhabit Pharmaland. In this SfAA session, I venture to mark shared coordinates – social determinants of health, qualitative research methods, community health workers, and food as medicine – and suggest a mutual destination: excellence and equity in diabetes research. *nglantz@sansum.org* (W-63)

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GLASER, Kathryn, **ERWIN, Deborah**, **REID, Mary**, and **FLORES, Tessa** (Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Ctr), **SHOGUN, May** (Int'l Inst of Buffalo) *Understanding Health Behaviors and Perceptions of Cancer in Immigrant/Refugee Populations*. This study aims to understand decision making and health system factors impacting health behaviors and cancer

screening by recent immigrant and refugee populations, who may not speak English, to ultimately reduce disparities in screening and care. Qualitative interviews of Arabic-speaking and Nepali-speaking individuals were conducted and analyzed focusing on contextual and health system factors that influence decisions and behaviors to engage or not engage in screenings, and explore the beliefs, concerns and cultural patterns relevant to cancer screening. Results will be used to develop targeted intervention strategies that address cultural and systems issues through a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach. *kathryn.glaser@roswellpark.org* (TH-39)

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GLAYZER, Edward (MI State U) *The Gendered Commodification of South Korean Dating Rituals: How to Find a Date Without Feeling "Uncomfortable."* This paper examines the complex consumption rituals associated with dating in contemporary South Korea. Using interviews, surveys, focus groups and ethnography I contextualize my investigation into Korea's rapid economic development and gender inequality by exploring how Korean singles deploy various types of dating. Parent-introductions, blind-dates, group-dates, dating apps, and "hunting" are used strategically to maximize finding a match and minimize feeling "uncomfortable," or financial, sexual, or emotional exploitation. I analyze how the hyper-commodification of dating rituals combined with a vast gender pay-gap contributes to a system of debts and obligations where inequality within the market creates inequality within intimate relationships. *eglayzer@gmail.com* (W-45)

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GLUESING, Julia (Wayne State U) and **BELL, Donna** (Ford Motor Co) *The Vision for the Future of Mobility: Connecting Everything Is Reshaping the Urban Landscape.* In this paper we present a vision for the future of mobility from the perspective of the birthplace and heart of the US automotive industry, Detroit. The specific case of Ford Motor Company illustrates the hopes of the industry as it transforms transportation using a human-centered course forward. Efforts like SharedStreets, a data sharing platform, CSVX, a cellular vehicle-to-everything technology, and the crowdsourced City of Tomorrow Challenge will give cities and mobility companies new tools to manage congestion, cut greenhouse gases, reduce crashes, and give the streets back to people with Smart Vehicles for a Smart World. Anthropologists can contribute. *gluesing@teamcci.com* (W-142)

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GOECKNER, Ryan (KUMC), **DALEY, Sean M.** (Johnson County CC), **GUNVILLE, Jordyn** and **DALEY, Christine M.** (KUMC) *"Prayerful People": Lakota Spiritual Traditions and Resistance against the Dakota Access Pipeline.* The Dakota Access Pipeline resistance movement provides one example of the way in which oral traditions remain authoritative in the religious lives of American Indian peoples. The members of Lakota communities confronted with the restriction of their religious freedoms and access to clean drinking water by DAPL's construction have faced the consequences brought on in part by scholarly assessment of the veracity and importance of oral traditions. Experiences described in interviews with Lakota "water protectors" highlight the continued importance of these oral and religious traditions to contemporary Lakota activism. *r334g297@kumc.edu* (TH-140)

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GOLUBOVIC, Jelena (SFU) *To Me, You Are Not a Serb: Ethnicity, Anxiety, and Ambiguity in Post-War Sarajevo.* The 1992-1995 war has altered the meaning of ethnic categories in Sarajevo, and the possibilities for inhabiting them. This essay attends to the small gestures through which Sarajevan Serb women conceal their ethnicity in everyday social life, purposefully performing an ambiguous ethnic identity in order to avoid drawing attention to themselves as Serbs. Based on one year of fieldwork, I argue that the anxiety of feeling unwelcome charges even the most mundane social encounters, colouring Serb women's impressions social life, and making them search for subtle cues that would reveal the hostility of others: tense silences, raised eyebrows, averted glances. *jelena_golubovic@sfu.ca* (W-160)

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GONG, Yubei and **LOU, Yongqi** (Tongji U) *Design Activism at a Public Secondary School in Shanghai.* The fast-moving and complex technological and sociological landscape requires alternative school education models and pedagogy to prepare the students for tomorrow. With this vision, Tongji-Huangpu School of Design and Innovation initiated by a design college was born in 2016 in Shanghai. In this case, design takes the education reform challenge as an opportunity and seeks to apply design as a way of thinking. This article depicts the activities that designers have conducted at this school over the past year and the manifestation of the concept of "four orders of design." *yubei.gong@gmail.com* (F-134)

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GONZALEZ BAUTISTA, Noémie (U Laval) *When Fieldwork Deconstructs the Concept of Vulnerability: Thoughts from a Wildfire in the Nitaskinan.* In 2011, I studied a wildfire that happened one year before near an Atikamekw community. I was guided by the way social sciences often see risk: impacting more the most vulnerable people, who will then need help and will probably be powerless. But when I interviewed Atikamekw people they expressed their pride at being able to protect their community, about the relationships they built during the fire, and how they dealt with all the challenges which emerged from being evacuated. It shows how the concept of vulnerability is often incomplete without considering agency, solidarity and trust between beings. *noemie.gonzalez@gmail.com* (F-40)

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GONZÁLEZ, Alessia (UVG) *Persisting Barriers to Health Care for Trans Women in Guatemala City.* A presentation on the results of my undergraduate thesis titled: Barriers to access health care in Guatemala City for trans women. This research will use an approach based on critical medical anthropology, following the access paradigm. Through interviews with trans women, health providers and participant observation with local activists, the aim is to understand the historical, political and social barriers that affect access to comprehensive health for trans women in Guatemala City. The importance of this research lies in documenting the situation of trans women in Guatemala City, where historically from structural violence their identity is invisible. *gon13109@uvg.edu.gt* (TH-134)

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GORDON, Theodor, **THERCHIK, Regina**, and **KOLOSKI, Sophie** (CSBSJU) *Increasing Native Student Inclusion by Empowering Native Undergraduate Researchers.* We present a model where native undergraduate researchers apply anthropology to investigate the extent to which native students experience inclusion, or isolation, on campus. Our specific goal is to develop recommendations to make our institutions, The College of St. Benedict and St. John's University, more inclusive for native students. In our paper, we share results from our research and offer ways that other institutions can adopt our model. We argue that a key step toward making higher education more inclusive is to empower native students with the tools needed to investigate, analyze, and disseminate native student experiences on campus. *tgordon@csbsju.edu* (TH-95)

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GORNIK, Vivian (U W Georgia) *Student-Led Exhibitions as Applied Anthropology.* This paper explores the pedagogical value of student-led exhibitions by examining two iterations of the Museum Methods undergraduate course at the University of South Florida. The course gives students the opportunity to put theory to practice through the curation and installation of a formal exhibition. Both exhibitions (The Anthropocene: Is This the Age of Humans? in 2016 and Exposure: Photography and Social Justice in 2018) contextualized contemporary sociopolitical issues within an anthropological framework. These projects challenged students to find ways to display and communicate anthropological knowledge to a broader audience, with the goal of stimulating conversations on timely topics. (S-21)

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GORUP, Meta (Ghent U) *Identity Construction among University Department Heads.* In an increasingly managerial higher education environment, the position of university department heads (DHs) has become continuously more complex. To uncover the tense dynamics between individual DHs and their social milieus, this paper draws on an ethnographic analysis of DHs' research management activities at an English university. Constructing their identities as managers, DHs are prompted to draw on a multiplicity of often contradictory discourses stemming from their personal biographies, various organizational

units, and national directives. The findings uncover the numerous struggles pertaining to DHs' identity construction processes as they respond to ongoing change while accounting to multiple, heterogeneous audiences. *meta.gorup@ugent.be* (F-95)

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GRABOYES, Melissa (U Oregon) *Rebounding Malaria and the Ethics of Eradication: The WHO Campaign in Zanzibar, c. 1957-1968 and Contemporary Implications*. This paper chronicles the history of malaria elimination attempts in Zanzibar, taking a close look at the World Health Organization's failed efforts between 1958-1968, and the epidemic of rebound malaria that followed. The paper focuses on how local communities understand the risks of failed elimination and how global health groups can plan responsible endings. The case study is framed in light of current malaria elimination activities in Zanzibar, which are led by the Gates Foundation. Findings are based on materials from the Zanzibar National Archives and the WHO Archives, and ethnographic observation and interviews in Zanzibar. (S-06)

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GRACE-MCCASKEY, Cynthia (ECU) *Understanding Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal North Carolina: Perceptions of Risk and Barriers to Action*. In the past three years, North Carolina's coastal plain has been severely impacted by two major hurricanes, resulting in widespread flooding, extreme storm surge and wind damage, and the displacement of residents. Simultaneously, incremental environmental changes such as sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion threaten the livelihoods and well-being of residents and visitors, who are dependent on coastal areas for economic, social, and cultural reasons. This paper will examine whether incremental environmental changes and extreme weather events are perceived as threats related to climate change, and what affects the willingness and ability of individuals and communities to actively pursue adaptive strategies. *gracemccaskeyc15@ecu.edu* (W-20)

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GRAHAM, Molly and **PINTO DA SILVA, Patricia** (NOAA Fisheries), **LITWACK, Avi** and **RUSSELL, Suzanne** (NOAA Federal) *Voices from the Fisheries: Building an Oral History Database to Ensure Digital Preservation, Access and Use*. The Voices from the Fisheries Database is a valuable resource available to the public to inform, educate, and provide primary source information for scholars and students interested in the human experience of and historical changes taking place in the fisheries. Voices recently evaluated their access and digital preservations solutions and reconstructed their database. This paper describes the design and methodology of migrating the nearly 1300 oral histories to a content management system that allows for more intuitive searching and discovery. Additionally, this process has highlighted the need to define standards and best practices for prospective oral history practitioners. *molly.graham@noaa.gov* (TH-23)

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GRANT, Jenna (UW) *Translating 'the Migrant.'* Midway through a malaria drug resistance research team meeting in Phnom Penh, we entered heated debate about 'the migrant' as a term, a risk category, and a politics, even. Our project included anthropologists, entomologists, parasitologists, geographers, and public health professionals. At issue was the desire to define a risk group in order to intervene, and the concern for how this defining could harm people already living a socially, politically, economically, and indeed biologically precarious existence. I use our debate about 'the migrant' to explore the translation of sensitive terms in interdisciplinary global health research. *jmgrant@uw.edu* (W-06)

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KYWELUK, Moira (Northwestern U) *When the Doctor Becomes the Patient: Women Clinicians Navigate Ovarian Reserve Testing*. Ovarian reserve screening uses anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) level to assess the size of a woman's egg pool. This paper presents data drawn from ethnographic fieldwork and semi-structured interviews with over twenty women OB/GYN trainees at all levels confronting whether to test their own ovarian reserve. AMH testing is not standard of care, and its utility as a fertility test is under investigation, but women medical trainees interested in biological children routinely seek AMH testing and act on results. The paper explores the disjoint between medical training and intimate personal experience and suggests changes to medical education to better support OB/GYNs. *moirakyweluk2018@u.northwestern.edu* (F-153)

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GRAY, Benjamin (U Montana) *Natural Cycles Climate Change Skepticism and Analogies*. Interviews with Oklahomans show that climate change skeptics who use the "natural cycles" argument support their position with an analogy drawn between past and current extreme weather events. This analogy supports cultural models of the climate as cyclical or unchangeable and is supported by lived experience. However, analogies can fail to capture relevant details or map misconceptions from one domain to the other, creating inaccurate assessments. This exploratory paper examines the analogical reasoning behind climate change skepticism and suggests that climate change communications must address audiences' lived experience as well as their conception about how the world works. (W-143)

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GRAY, Benjamin (U Montana) *Toward Enhanced Community Sustainability with Renewable Energy Powered Water Treatment and Ammonia Production*. Communities in the Central Arkansas River Basin are challenged by saline water that negatively affects agricultural production, and high expenses for commodities such as fuel and ammonia fertilizer. They also have abundant wind energy. Our team is investigating the use of wind energy to power small-scale water treatment and ammonia production plants. Community efforts needed to implement these technologies could strengthen community capitals (particularly economic, environmental, and social capitals), and thus communities' adaptive capacity. The distribution of project benefits is beyond our control, but we see potential for equitable outcomes. This talk presents the vision of a proposed project. (TH-107)

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GRAY, Deven (USF) *"This makes men not care about Zika": Reproductive Governance, Health Discourses, and Infectious Disease Surveillance*. In Belize, restrictive reproductive governance and an increasingly neoliberal healthcare model are negatively impacting family planning and epidemiological surveillance concerning the Zika virus. Mirroring international public health approaches, only pregnant women are targets of disease monitoring while men are ignored in discourses and health interventions, despite Zika being mosquito-borne and sexually transmissible. Based on mixed-methods ethnographic fieldwork conducted primarily in 2017 at an endemic site of Zika transmission, I argue that a critical medical anthropology that addresses biosocial risk factors of disease transmission and gender disparities in healthcare can better inform public health policy interventions and alleviate future disease burdens. *devengray@mail.usf.edu* (S-37)

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GREEN, Harold (Indiana U Network Sci Inst), **WAGNER, Karla**, **AULDRIDGE, Nicole**, **O'LEARY, Caitlin**, **DAWKINS, Ashley**, **CRAWFORD, Corinthia**, **WONG, Ryan**, and **DIAZ, Elvira** (UNR), **STOCKMAN, Jamila** (UCSD) *Networks and Normative Influences on Sex and Drug-Related HIV Risk Behavior in Black Women*. In response to these risks related to HIV/AIDS and Substance Use among Black/African American women, we are evaluating how BAAW's social network structure, social norms, and experiences and behaviors of influential social network contacts are associated with HIV status, HIV risk behavior, and history of HIV testing. In this talk I present results from ongoing qualitative and quantitative analyses of Phase I data and discuss implications for Phase II qualitative research and for interventions aimed at HIV testing and treatment for BAAW in the US. *hdgreen@indiana.edu* (S-63)

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GREENBERG, James (PESO) *Neoliberal Governance and the Political Ecology of the Guitar*. The paper examines neoliberal governance of the international trade in guitars and their woods by focusing two conservations acts: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the U.S. Lacey Act that outlaws trafficking in illegally taken wildlife or plants. Under neoliberalism, I argue, governance has been infused with new business ideas and practices emphasizing efficiency and accountability which despite their appearance of rationality, are infused with hidden political interests. I argue Acts help large corporations dominate trade in these commodities, and

species protection does not address threat that commoditization of woods in global markets pose to forests. *zavaletas@earthlink.net* (W-47)

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GREGER, Jeffrey (SJSU & The Dumbarton Circle) and **PAWAR, Bhargavi** (SJSU) *Autonomous Vehicles, Tactical Urbanism, and the Future of Power in America's Streetscapes.* Urban streetscapes are contested social spaces, slowly defined over decades by complex interactions between groups and their often-competing demands and uses for these spaces. Anticipating the disruptions autonomous vehicles could bring to these spaces, we explore various forms of tactical urbanism such as parklets and Parking Day, people's differential access to public spaces, and power relationships etched onto the streets of the San Francisco Bay Area. Learning from historical patterns of inequality in urban spaces, we recognize that technological disruption need not harm marginalized groups, offering instead an opportunity advocate for the inclusive reimagining of our streets. (W-142)

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GRENON, Marie Michele (U Laval) *The Arrowmight Program: A Cuban Contribution for Literacy in Canada.* Education should be considered as a means to address 21st century challenges such as climate change. However, most countries, including Canada, are still facing low levels of literacy. On the contrary, Cuba has one of the highest literacy rates in the world as a result of the intensive actions of the government in the field of education. In 2009, a Canadian NGO asked for the Cuban expertise to create a literacy program that would answer the educative and sociocultural needs of the Canadian population. This presentation seeks to analyze the ArrowMight program and its impact on literacy levels in Canada. *marie-michele.grenon.1@ulaval.ca* (W-154)

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GRIFFITH, Lauren (TX Tech U) *Ends versus Means: When a Foreign Sport Leads to Local Social Awareness.* When historically privileged populations (e.g. white Americans) adopt an art/sport created by a structurally disadvantaged group (e.g. slaves in colonial Brazil), they are often accused of cultural appropriation. While not dismissing these concerns, my research on capoeira in the U.S. suggests that the adoption of this Afro-Brazilian martial art can foster awareness of and concern for the experiences of people in their own society that are dealing with oppressive situations (e.g. racial profiling, religious discrimination, etc.). This presentation highlights the experiences of several Americans whose engagement with capoeira has resulted in a deeper understanding of contemporary, local social issues. *laurenmillergriffith@gmail.com* (W-160)

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GROCKE, Michelle (MT State U) and **MCKAY, Kimber** (U Montana) *After the Road Came: Insights into the Nexus of Food Security and Malnutrition in Northwestern Nepal.* This paper presents ethnographic research from Humla, Nepal, that was designed to understand how the first road in this mountainous area is affecting food security and nutritional status. Data from participant observation, the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale questionnaire, and a Food Frequency questionnaire suggest that while the road provides increased access to food, villagers' micronutrient intake remains low, which contributes to a double burden of malnutrition. Paradoxically, high food security levels mask this emerging public health concern. This paper provides a framework to better understand the nexus of food security and nutrition, and offers recommendations for increasing health outcomes. *michelle.grocke@montana.edu* (TH-155)

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GROSS ALMONTE, Ann and **GUERRA, Lauren** (Providence Coll) *Compromiso and Healthcare Workers in Puerto Rico: Theorizing Resilience after Hurricanes Irma and María.* After Hurricanes Irma and María hit Puerto Rico in September 2017, healthcare workers became first responders charged with helping the injured and reconstructing the healthcare system. This paper uses semi-structured interviews with healthcare providers to document their experiences in the immediate aftermath of the storm and in the longer-term recovery period. Many providers expressed that it was their compromiso [commitment] to aid their neighbors, which is a form of resilience that this paper theorizes. Insights from health care providers are also analyzed to provide policy suggestions for continued health system recovery. *agrossal@friars.*

providence.edu (S-07)

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GROSS, Joan (OR State U) *Researching Engagement, Engaging Research in Alternative Food Movements.* The study of how people around the world are increasingly organizing to change their food system in one way or another is a growing academic subject. This paper explores scale, focus and mode within various types of food activism in the mid-Willamette Valley of Oregon and in Ecuador. The "observant participation" of the activist researcher is examined in the context of our roles as agents of change as well as university-based researchers. *jgross@oregonstate.edu* (TH-13)

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GRUSZKO, Mariel (UCI) *Designing Care and Conviviality in Activist Barcelona.* In this paper I examine participation in activist projects of care as a designed phenomenon. I highlight two interventions in Barcelona's urban politics: an occupied community garden where users collaborated with eco-architects to build a pergola with locally sourced river reeds; and a first-of-its-kind housing cooperative on public land that was designed by its future residents using participatory design methods. I ask: How did design help activists create mechanisms of egalitarian accountability and embodied responsiveness to one another and to the landscape? What role did design play in remaking the modes of interaction and knowledge production of collective projects? *mgruszko@uci.edu* (F-134)

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GRUß, Inga (Kaiser Permanente) *The Pragmatic Practitioner: Advancing Qualitative Methods in Health Services Research.* Health services research is an interdisciplinary field that focuses on researching the impact of micro and macro factors on access to and delivery of health care services. The prominence of mixed methods approaches provides an opportunity to promote the uptake of anthropological concepts and methods in this research field. Establishing common understandings of the opportunities provided by anthropological methods can at times be challenging among researchers from multiple disciplinary backgrounds. For anthropologists to be successful in this context, it requires a pragmatic stance and flexible attitude. I will also discuss strategies that anthropologists can employ to further a qualitative agenda. (W-69)

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GUERRON MONTERO, Carla (UDel) *Is Practicing Anthropology in Latin America a Political Act?* Historically, anthropologists worldwide have developed the skills to embed theoretical perspectives within public action and dialogue to influence policy and decision-making processes outside academia. However, there has been relatively little exploration of diverse world anthropologies. In this paper, I revisit the trajectory of applied anthropology in Latin America, using the South American countries of Brazil and Ecuador as illustrations. I address the similarities between these anthropological traditions and world anthropologies, but also the singularities that characterize the multifaceted formation of Latin American anthropologists, who are trained to develop intellectual and methodological plasticity to navigate conflicting political, economic and political contexts. *cguerron@udel.edu* (TH-158)

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GUEVARA, Emilia (UMD) *Creative Care: Maryland's H2B Migrant Crab Workers and the Providers Who Serve Them.* In this paper, I consider the lived experiences of Mexican migrant women and the medical and social service providers that work specifically with them. These women labor as seasonal H2B crab pickers in rural and isolated areas in Maryland's economic and culturally significant crab and oyster industries. Through their narratives, I explore both the creative approaches that providers develop as a result of the heightened political climate, and psychological and physical suffering endured by female migrant workers who face H2B visa shortages and increased social vulnerability magnified by the Trump administration's "America first" visa policies and anti-Mexican rhetoric. *eguevar1@umd.edu* (F-10)

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GULLETTE, Gregory and **BROWN, Marni** (Georgia Gwinnett Coll) *The Biosocial Effects of Structural Inequities among Immigrant and Refugee Communities in Atlanta, Georgia.* This paper considers the ways in which immigrant and refugee communities in Atlanta, Georgia experience structural

inequities, including their biosocial effects. Specific attention is given to the subjective experiences of socioeconomic, political, or cultural stressors—such as poverty, labor abuse, stigmatization, or prejudice—and how such conditions negatively affect individuals' biosocial health. Drawing from research in syndemics and medical anthropology, we focus on the ways in which social inequalities and injustices contribute to health complications and increased vulnerabilities among immigrant and refugee communities resettled to the United States. Ethnographic data were collected in collaboration with undergraduate students and non-governmental organizations. (TH-40)

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GUNDERSON, Lara (PIRE) *Changing Alliances in Turbulent Times: Conflicting Narratives on the Contemporary Unrest in Nicaragua*. April 2018 commenced the greatest unrest Nicaragua has seen since the 1970s and 80s. Unrest was catalyzed by the Ortega administration ignoring a wildfire in a biological reserve and undemocratically reducing pensions. Ortega's actions warrant condemnation. But Ortega is not operating in a vacuum. What other factors contribute to the current state and who stands to gain from the outcomes? I draw from ethnographic fieldwork and the social media of Christian Base Communities, practitioners of liberation theology who contributed to the success of the Sandinista revolution and Ortega's 2006 reelection, and who now appear divided over the current unrest. *laragunderson@gmail.com* (F-66)

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GUNN, Rose, **DAVIS, Melinda M.**, **DICKINSON, C.**, **STOCK, I.**, **FERRARA, L.**, **FAGNAN, L.J.**, **HATCH, B.**, and **CARNEY, P.** (OHSU) *Increasing HPV Immunization Rates in Rural Oregon through Applied Anthropology*. Each year in the US, 14 million people become infected with human papillomavirus (HPV) and about 31,500 men and women are diagnosed with HPV-related cancer each year. Nationally, and in Oregon, HPV vaccination rates are exceptionally low, particularly in rural and frontier regions. Through participant observation and informal key informant interviews at 15 rural clinics, we examine the organizational workflows, clinical structures, and aspects of the provider/patient dyad that enable vaccine initiation. Findings from the qualitative aim are being applied to the development of a tailored intervention approach for rural primary care practices for implementation in August 2019. *gunnr@ohsu.edu* (TH-123)

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HAANSTAD, Eric (U Notre Dame) *Design Anthropology as a Global Brand of Conscious Engineering*. This paper proposes the figurative branding of design anthropology as a conceptual framework that intuitively signals practical benefits to public audiences. The anthropology of design offers consciously informed augmentations of engineering that integrate bilateral thought, user experience, and anticipatory futures. Through engineered enhancements that highlight consideration for the contingencies of use, exemplary designs transcend necessity through thoughtful simplicity. In this way, design anthropology can be invoked in recognizably beneficial approaches to multivalent global issues that reconfigure how anthropology is publicly conceptualized. *ejhaanstad@nd.edu* (S-22)

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HACKMAN, Joseph (ASU) *Education and Accessing Opportunities: Household Social Capital Effects on School Enrollment in Guatemala*. Parental investment theories predict that parents will invest in their children's education when their children will have opportunities to leverage that education into better-paying jobs. Using nationally representative data on 11,680 school-aged children in Guatemala, we examine how one proxy of future opportunities—social connections to outside individuals and entities—is associated with parental investment in their children's schooling. Findings indicate that household stocks of social capital are positively associated with school enrollment, with the strongest effects for indigenous girls. Notably, ethnic disparities in enrollment disappear when indigenous households have social connections fostered through group-membership and participation in collective activities. *jhackman@asu.edu* (W-154)

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HAGESTEDT, Elizabeth (UVic) *Visual Communication in a Digital World: Moving from Photovoice to Youth Photography*. Ecuadorian indigenous organizations have seen increasing reliance on visual communication methods in recent years. The value being placed on visual media, including memes, posters, photography, and videos has led to the development of both artistic and practical skills. Based on work with two of the largest indigenous organizations in the country, CONAIE and CONFENIAE, this paper will discuss how the needs of research participants influence decisions made in the field. Originally planned to include a photovoice project, this PhD research project was heavily modified to focus on teaching photography skills to youth, assisting the organizations to improve their communication potential. *betsyh@uvic.ca* (TH-113)

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HALDANE, Hillary (Quinnipiac U) *Vulnerable by Omission*. In analyzing the qualitative responses in a campus gender-based violence survey carried out in Australia, the research team noticed the most frequently repeated comments concerned experiences of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). This paper explores the potential vulnerabilities sustained and produced by the omission of considering CSA as part of the continuum of trauma students carry with them into a university setting. While increased focus has been on violence experienced while at college, considering the violence experienced prior to college may help us refine our approach to wellness and care for students and the wider university community. *hillary.haldane@quinnipiac.edu* (F-48)

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HALL-CLIFFORD, Rachel (Agnes Scott Coll) *Where There Is No Hashtag: Global Health Confronts #MeToo*. Women working as applied anthropologists in global health contexts are frequently subjected to sexual harassment and assault, just as women the world over in all walks of life and all professions. However, women in global health are particularly vulnerable because they are often outsiders to the communities in which they work, may feel they must prioritize the mission to improve health for communities, and have little institutional or professional support for reporting experiences of sexual harassment and assault. This paper calls for global health to confront #MeToo, an overdue reckoning for a field centered on the human right to health. *rhallclifford@agnesscott.edu* (TH-98)

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HALLEMEIER, Jonathan (UGA) *Claiming Collaboration in a Southern Appalachian National Forest Plan Revision*. Organizations and agencies around the world have embraced collaboration to more equitably and effectively manage contentious landscapes. Collaboration is often approached as a process to conduct or a thing to achieve with associated challenges, best practices, and potential benefits. In contrast, I argue for collaboration as a claim to be made, contested, and defended by actors about actions and events. Grounded in research on an ongoing national forest plan revision in the southern Appalachians, this paper examines how incentives to claim collaborativity shape actors' strategies, moving beyond success and failure to appreciation of the rich tensions of collaborative environmental politics. *jon.hallemeier@gmail.com* (W-111)

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HAMM, Gemma (U Dallas) *Alcohol Use Disorders and Recovery: Young Adults Seeking Help and Support*. My research focuses on recovery methods from alcohol use disorders specifically in young adults, through a narrative analysis on people's stories of recovery. I conducted content analysis on 30 recovery program websites and conducted semi-structured interviews of professionals who work with young adults seeking help and young adults themselves. Reoccurring themes suggest the importance of support from peers and sober environments for young adults to remain in recovery. Additionally, a common theme among professionals was the correlation between sexual assault and alcohol use among young adults. Preliminary analysis suggests that environment and social networks play a large role in recovery. *ghamm@udallas.edu* (TH-35)

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HANSON, Thomas (CU-Boulder) *Tangled Intersections and Risk; Climate Change, Development, and Wildfire in the Bolivian Chiquitania*. The fire prone landscape of the Bolivian Chiquitanía is changing rapidly with risk and vulnerability distributed unevenly across the landscape and population. The intersection of development, resource grabs, natural resource policy, and land change is altering resource access, land tenure, and fire regimes. Dynamics in

the material and social landscape create new zones of risk and produce new forms of vulnerability in and for communities. Many people must burn to make a living but fire also threatens life and livelihood; in Bolivia's eastern frontier, fire inhabits a liminal space between utilitarian and disastrous amid "21st century socialism." *thomas.hanson@colorado.edu* (W-158)

HARDIN, Jessica (Pacific U) and **GARTH, Hanna** (UCSD) *On the Limitations of Barriers: Social Consequences and Obesity Interventions in Cuba and Samoa*. Obesity is growing global health challenge. Research on obesity reduction has focused on barriers, erroneously assuming that the removal of barriers would lead to obesity reduction. Using a comparative ethnographic approach between Cuba and Samoa, we move away from barriers to analyze obesity and overweight through the lens of social consequences as a way to understand the persistent failure of obesity interventions. Comparing these two places with very different histories of obesity interventions, we trace how overweight and obesity make people socially visible, specifically analyzing how gender and economic inequalities shape the sociality of obesity. (W-06)

HARRIS, Shana (UCF) *Does It Work?: A Critical Look at the Role of Anthropology in Healthcare Evaluation*. Anthropological research on healthcare practices, especially non-conventional treatments, often generate questions about their efficacy. Such questions are meant to discern whether or not a therapy or technique "works" or is "effective." These inquiries assume some intrinsic relationship between anthropology and evaluation, but what is the nature of this relationship and is it an appropriate one? This paper addresses this question by examining the role of anthropology in the evaluation of healthcare efficacy. Drawing on ethnographic research at alternative drug treatment centers in Mexico, this paper challenges us to think critically about whether anthropologists can or should engage in such assessments. (S-66)

HARRISON, Frances (Binghamton U) *The Lithuanian Citizen-Soldier and the Culture of Emigration*. Drawing from fieldwork and interviews with conscripted soldiers, this paper argues that military service is a form of labor that services the Lithuanian nation-state and its EU market-logic, and in contrast to the unemployed, the emigrant, or the refugee, ultimately paints the conscripted soldier as the model-citizen. *fharris2@binghamton.edu* (F-99)

HART, Jeni (U Missouri) *The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same?: The Content and Context of Leadership Decisions*. Higher education is steeped in tradition, often making change difficult. Yet, external pressures on institutions, coupled with shorter tenure of leaders, suggest that we can no longer rely on "academics as usual." Using an autobiographical approach, I will discuss how culture and tradition can be at odds with leadership decisions that must respond to pressures from a variety of stakeholders and a drive to enhance institutional prestige. Specifically, I will explore the implications of dismantling and possibly reconstituting a graduate school at a research university during a 4-year timeframe under the leadership of three different provosts and four chancellors. *hartjl@missouri.edu* (F-125)

HARTHORN, Barbara (UCSB) and **PARTRIDGE, Tristan** (ICTA, U Barcelona) *The Embodiment of Environmental Risk and Harm*. Environmental and medical anthropology have developed distinct disciplinary dialogues for considering environmental degradation, risk, and justice on the one hand and environmental health and bodily harm on the other. An emergent literature argues that people are increasingly blurring the lines between bodily and environmental health in their conceptions of risk and harm. This paper explores the case of public views on the anticipated hazards of shale development (aka fracking) in public deliberations in pre-impact sites in the US and the UK to probe the complexities of interrelationships among environmental contamination, embodied risk, and perceptions of health threats and harm. *barbara.harthorn@ucsb.edu* (TH-02)

HARVEY, T.S. (Vanderbilt U) *From "Riding it Out" to "Hunkering Down," Rethinking Decision-Making in Vulnerable Populations: Towards an Affordances Approach to Understanding Risk and Averting Disasters in Public Health*. Borrowing across disciplines, the research presented here, on Guatemala and the United States, considers decision-making in vulnerable populations during the pre-crisis phase of 'natural disasters' (storms and public health outbreaks) and it proposes an alternative, "affordances" approach, to understanding risk and averting disasters in local and global public health. The study of affordances, perceived properties of objects and aspects of the environment, when coupled with detailed cultural and linguistic analyses of "action possibilities," local commonsense perceptions about how objects and environments can be navigated, may help push social scientists to rethink the complex relationships between misperceptions, hazards, risk, and vulnerability. *t.s.harvey@vanderbilt.edu* (S-07)

HASBROUCK, Jay (Filament Insight & Innovation) *Getting Ahead of Appropriation: Ethnographic Thinking and Full-Spectrum Insight*. From designers to computer scientists, many now realize that ethnographic insights can drive the successful development of products and services from customers' perspectives. Yet, there remains a distinct gap between this use of ethnography and the greater value of ethnographic thinking (the patterns of thinking that ethnographers develop in their work). In this paper, Hasbrouck argues that anthropologists in applied settings are uniquely qualified to reposition ethnography from needs-focused research tool to mode of thinking that helps organizations build on the cultural meanings and contexts of their offerings, embrace cultural change, and focus their strategies on critical cultural phenomena. *jay@filamentinsight.com* (W-69)

HASEMANN LARA, Ana (UNAH/UKY) *Development with Identity or Commodities with Identity?: Lenca Craftswomen, Honduras' Cultural Identity Politics, and Global Economies of Culture*. Through participant observation, interviews, household surveys, and life-histories this paper ethnographically examines the contradictions regarding the recursive effects of the cultural industries market, and the interplay between public policy, development agenda structures, and indigenous women's agency in four Lenca communities. It will address: What are the factors that influence indigenous women's negotiation with and control over the terms of their recognition, representations, and what it means to be indigenous within the Honduran state's 'development with identity' agenda? Has Lenca women's participation in such initiatives resulted in improved economic welfare and social empowerment? How do crafts cooperatives contribute to these outcomes? *ahasemann@gmail.com* (W-82)

HATHAWAY, Shelbie, **GOEBEL, James**, and **PLACEK, Caitlyn** (Ball State U) *Recruiting Pregnant Opioid Users in the Midwest: Challenges and Future Directions*. Opioid use among perinatal women in the United States occurs at epidemic proportions, yet given the stigmatized nature opioid use, recruiting women for research is met with many challenges. The purpose of this study was to evaluate two recruitment methods to study maternal opioid use in Indiana. Results indicated that recruitment at local clinics yielded fewer participants than the use of flyers. Although flyers were a more effective recruitment strategy, we were met with challenges such as transportation, location, and time. In conclusion, we suggest alternative strategies for recruitment in order to tackle these barriers within a growing epidemic. *smhathaway@bsu.edu* (S-15)

HAUGEN, Brianna, **CONWAY, Flaxen**, and **CRAMER, Lori** (OR State U) *Perceptions of a Changing Ocean: Resilience, Flexibility and the Commercial Fishing Industry*. This research identifies the relationships that connect environmental change to fisheries management and the fishing industry on the Oregon Coast. These relationships are situated 1) within the context of the "graying of the fleet" and 2) within the broader conversation of community resilience and adaptive capacity. Oral history interviews with members of the fishing industry reveal a shift in social networks, collective knowledges, and the intergenerational transfer of this knowledge. Participants perceive a shrinking window of opportunity. Flexibility to respond is dampened by timeliness and responsiveness. Regardless, fishermen maintain a high level of optimism and perception of ability to adapt. *haugenb@oregonstate.edu* (TH-23)

HAVEN, Forest (UCI) *Sensing Indigenous and Colonial Histories: A Sensory Analysis of Alaska's Subsistence Food Regulations.* Recent anthropological scholarship has demonstrated that analyses of the senses provides insights into how state processes can affect people's everyday perceptions. However, accessing people's sensory perceptions using traditional ethnographic methods is problematic for a variety of reasons. This paper will first discuss scholarship that sets the foundation for the author's current research on the effects of state subsistence food regulations on Alaskan Natives. She will then address some of the methodological issues with accessing the senses during her fieldwork, including the ways that being a "Native" anthropologist can both help and hinder sensorial analyses. (S-73)

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HAWVERMALE, Erica and **GIAMARQO, Gi** (UNT) *Towards Effective, Emic Educational Programming: Employing Psychological Anthropology to Evaluate Residents' Motivation and Behavior.* Psychological anthropology looks at perception, cognition, emotion, motivation, and mental health through a cultural lens. We seek to apply this anthropological lens to our current research on perceptions, motivations, and behaviors surrounding natural water quality and non-point contamination. We use the insights provided by this perspective to propose solutions for water captains and educators within the North Texas Municipal Water District, as well as potential modifications to current and future water programs to more holistically address residents' unique cognitive and cultural models surrounding water and non-point contamination. *e.hawvermale@live.com* (TH-37)

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HAYDE, Donnelley (COSI's Lifelong Learning Group) and **STEIN, Jill** (JKS Consulting) *From, Not For: Community Visions of STEM Identity in the Rural Activation and Innovation Network.* Within NSF's RAIN (Rural Activation and Innovation Network) initiative, our research examines the ways that rural communities across Arizona perceive and engage in informal STEM learning. RAIN utilizes a place-based, asset-based model to support community networks in creating locally relevant STEM interventions. Using ethnographic case studies, we are investigating the extent to which each community's work increases rural public awareness of local STEM resources and opportunities and fosters a STEM-related identity at the community and personal level. This paper will describe to-date examples of self-identification related to STEM, successes and challenges in implementation, and reflections on the role of research. *dhayde@cosi.org* (S-13)

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HEALY, Stephen (W Sydney U) *Diverse Economies, Design-Futures and Unmaking Unsustainability.* Design theorist Tony Fry writes "it can no longer be assumed that we, en masse, have a future. If we do it only be by design." For Fry our current practices of "unsustainability" threaten to "defuture" humanity. In Australian cities 50° summer days are a near term certainty. In Oceania sea level rise threatens life. Antipodean members of the Communities economies collective members work with deign theorists on a range of projects focused on future-manufacturing, convivial climate change adaptation, platform-cooperation, and waste revaluation to unmake unsustainability. Sensitivity to diverse forms of economy plays a key role in provoking design. *stephen.healy@westernsydney.edu.au* (S-39)

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HEASTON, John (Nebraska Water Balance Alliance) *Building a Farm-Based Model for Sustainable Water Resource Management in Nebraska.* A major challenge in many parts of the world where agriculture is a large part of the economy is ensuring the sustainability of water resource management. Since agriculture is the dominant user of water in the Great Plains of the United States and specifically Nebraska, it is crucial that farmers have the tools to manage their water use effectively. This paper explores the possibility of building Water Performance Zones (WPZs) as a means of building farmer-led monitoring networks and farm-based modeling aimed at improving the quality, quantity and aesthetics of water management for all people in the state of Nebraska. *jheaston@outlook.com* (TH-07)

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HEATHERINGTON, Tracey (UWM) *Coming of Age in Earthsea: The More-than-human Worlds of Ursula Kroeber Le Guin.* Le Guin's young adult novels highlight the ontological commitments of her world-making. For Le Guin was telling stories for a reason, and her deceptively simple, accessible prose conveyed deep ethical commitments to human and more-than-human worlds. I consider what environmental anthropologists might learn from Le Guin's narrative techniques in the representation of culture, ecology and environment, exploring the ethnographic sensibility of the classic Earthsea cycle as well as the award-winning Annals of the Western Shore trilogy, written in her late career. These remarkable "coming of age" tales offer resilience to face turbulent times in the Anthropocene. *pistoccu@uwm.edu* (TH-152)

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HEBERLE, Lauren (U Louisville) *Traversing Policy Silos: Developing Trusting Partnerships and Shared Knowledge.* UofL has had a tumultuous relationship with the community in which it is located resulting in a level of distrust of researchers. The local agencies share in a similar level of mistrust in the community. Since 2005, the UofL CEPM has worked with city in a variety of partnerships to create better policy related to environmental quality, fair housing, and land-use. Developing trust between institutions and with community members has been the crux of this work. This paper describes this history to provide a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities that developed as a result. *lauren.heberle@louisville.edu* (W-130)

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HEBERT, Karen (Carleton U) *The Nature of 'the Public': Time and Matter in Community Opposition to Mineral Extraction in Bristol Bay, Alaska.* This paper considers the nature of 'the public' to emerge in the participatory forums that facilitate debate about controversial resource development designs in coastal Alaska. It focuses on community opposition to a major proposed mine in the Bristol Bay region of southwestern Alaska, home to an important fishery. Analyzing the emergent social movement as a 'material public,' the paper explores how temporal rhythms—such as regulatory cycles, commodities investments, and natural phenomena themselves—shape its formation and effects. The paper argues for the significance of time in the public's materiality, with implications for community advocacy in the seemingly post-political present. (W-92)

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HECK, Nadine (UCSC) and **CULVER, Carolynn** (CA Sea Grant, UCSD) *Integrating Aquaculture and Fisheries Space Use Values and Needs into Siting Decisions.* The growing number and complexity of ocean uses highlights the need for social scientific information to inform space-use coordination and decision-making. The development and integration of such information in these processes, however, is challenging. Available spatial information typically is insufficient, and may be inappropriate, for identifying and understanding potential conflicts, compatibilities, and synergies between new and existing ocean uses. Based on a project to address such challenges in the context of proposed aquaculture development in California's Santa Barbara Channel, we provide insights and an approach for improving the availability and integration of ocean space use information in other such contexts. *nheck@ucsc.edu* (TH-53)

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HECK, Patricia (U South/Sewanee) *When "Blut" Is Thicker Than "Wasser": Post-Reunification Ethnic German Migration to East Germany.* Germany and Germans have had a complex relationship with notions of "blood" (Blut). German pseudoscientists in the early 20th century "proved" the existence of "pure" blood; later, Nazis took that belief to horrendous extremes. Although most Germans have long explicitly decried such racist notions, I contend that notions of "pure" German blood sometimes implicitly affect German policy and practice. Using research from the former East Germany, I will compare East German attitudes and behavior towards non-German asylum seekers with those towards ethnic German migrants from the former Soviet Union, as one way of unpacking this issue. *pheck@sewanee.edu* (W-32)

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HEDWIG, Travis (UAA) *Barriers to Community for Adults with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) in Anchorage, Alaska.* This research examines the extent to which access to case management services enhances opportunities for adults with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) to experience community. Despite increased awareness of the need for systems improvement,

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access to integrated, culturally responsive, and community-based services remains elusive for adults with FASD and their families. Results of 12 semi-structured interviews provide a glimpse into everyday forms of resilience in the face of significant life challenges and reveal the need for expanded planning and coordination of community-based services, particularly during the transition from secondary school into adult life. *thhedwig@alaska.edu* (W-03)

HEDWIG, Travis and **CARRAHER, Sally** (UAA) *Northern Voices on Homelessness: Engaging the Public and Promoting Inclusivity for Homeless Alaskans in Public Discourse.* Homelessness in Alaska has emerged as a prominent social, economic, and political issue since the 1980s. Little scholarly attention has been devoted to public understandings of what it means to be "homeless." "Northern Voices on Homelessness" is a public forum that exists to engage in open discourse on questions related to homelessness and its solutions. We invited homeless people, service providers, academics, and non-homeless members of the public to participate. Themes that emerged from this forum included the importance of humanizing the experiences of homelessness; recognizing the plurality of those experiencing homelessness; and addressing the key structural factors influencing homelessness. *thhedwig@alaska.edu* (F-156)

HELMER, Matthew and **CERVENY, Lee** (USFS), **LIPTON, Jennifer** (Central Washington U) *Human Ecology Mapping in a Checkerboarded and Urban-Proximate Landscape: Community Forest Values of the Central Cascades, Washington.* Land managers are taking an 'all hands, all lands' approach to planning, which incorporates various public and private land owners and stakeholder groups in collaborative co-management. In Washington's Central Cascades, the Tapash Sustainable Forest Collaborative is restoring forest landscapes to healthy conditions while strengthening public access and use. We used a Human Ecology Mapping approach to identify public uses, ecosystem benefits, and management needs in a targeted restoration area. Results reflected diverse use patterns and land connections, particularly among urban and rural users. Results also have implications for better understanding socio-spatial values associated checkerboarded landscapes, with direct connections to planning. *mhelmer@fs.fed.us* (F-80)

HENDRICKSON, Carol (Marlboro Coll) *Drawn In: Affective Dimensions of Drawing.* This paper considers issues of affect involved in drawing as part of fieldwork and the possibilities of conveying images and their affective resonances into more public spheres. Drawing and the images born from the practice function as gathering places for the incipient, sensuous and visceral, a bridge between experiences and subsequent forms of knowledge produced and presented. Drawings grab viewers and make them pay attention in ways that words don't. How can these affective forces be captured and drawn into field notebooks or other sites of research activity? How can they participate in what anthropologists present to the larger world? *ch@marlboro.edu* (W-68)

HENDRY, Barbara (GA Southern U) *"Protect and Preserve Your Records?" Ethical and Educational Issues in the Digital Age: A View from Cultural Anthropology.* Digitizing recorded interviews and visual images from fieldwork conducted in the pre-digital era contributes to the preservation of valuable cultural information. But this process also raises important questions about informed consent, privacy, collaboration, dissemination, and the development of online cultural heritage resources. These issues are considered in relation to research projects conducted in Scotland, Spain and southeast Georgia. Questions about teaching cultural anthropology students how to preserve and protect records, and about the ethical issues entailed, were also engendered. A preliminary review of ethnographic field methods course syllabi and ethnographic methods books suggests that these areas are not widely emphasized. *bhendry@georgiasouthern.edu* (F-14)

HENLY-SHEPARD, Sarah (Mercy Corps) *Participatory Strategic Risk and Resilience Assessments for Community-Mobilized Climate & Ecosystem Inclusive DRR.* Differential vulnerability is often exacerbated during and after disasters and amidst protracted crises. The failure to consider climate and environmental safeguarding in disaster risk reduction and development, particularly within fragile contexts, can lead to increased risk. This paper will review an adapted Climate and Environment Risk and Resilience Framework and will highlight a series of mini-case studies reflecting on innovative strategies incorporating participatory risk reduction assessment techniques that promote awareness and address of differential vulnerability, enhance climate and environmental safeguarding, and improve humanitarian and development access analysis and action tools for integrated information access and decision making. *shenlyshepard@mercycorps.org* (W-65)

HENRY, Kehli (MI State U) *Representational Politics of Drug Use in a Midwest American Indian Community.* American Indians and drug users have been over-represented in hegemonic narratives of "othering," in ways that frame both groups in predominantly negative ways. Interviews, participant observation and media in a Midwest American Indian Community were analyzed to assess impacts of these representations. By identifying the representational politics of "othering" American Indians who are also drug users, this analysis highlights ways in which narratives of American Indian-ness and drug use are employed by an array of individual, community, and other actors to make arguments about responsibility for the Opioid epidemic, infer value on drug users, and (re)define racial and moral lines. *henry1ka@msu.edu* (TH-153)

HERCKIS, Lauren (CMU) *The Dissonance of a Virtual Campus: Teaching in the Digital Age.* Ethnographic research conducted at a brick-and-mortar university illustrates ways that the disjuncture between a digital future and material past shapes policymaking, instructional practice, and the subjective experience of teaching. Today's postsecondary educational ecosystems render core activities of these institutions less visible, audible, and touchable. Instructional relationships are less perceptible while creating a record of professor-student interactions. The "digital campus" is presented with a continuity of language that positions new, virtual engagements as equivalent to embodied interactions. This "same" performance in the new context of disembodied interaction results in a dissonance that makes visible previously hidden aspects of the faculty-student relationship. *lrhercki@cmu.edu* (TH-34)

HERRMANN, Gretchen (SUNY Cortland) *Where to Draw the Line: Trespass and Justice for We Are Seneca Lake Protesters.* We Are Seneca Lake (WASL) staged colorful demonstrations blocking the entrance to the Crestwood facility for over two years, resulting in 650 arrests, in order to prevent the storage of natural gas in unlined salt caverns on the side of Seneca Lake. Most of the arrested activists performed community service and had their charges dropped. However, issues concerning earlier trespass convictions had yet to be resolved and Sujata Gibson, WASL's pro-bono lawyer, took the issue to Appeals to set the record straight. This paper examines the trespass controversies and the Appeals Court hearing that vindicated protesters. *gretchenh@cortland.edu* (F-32)

HERTZOG, Werner (Vanderbilt U) *Formal Methods for Estimating Cognitive Distances: A Case Study in Chenalhó, Chiapas.* The paper discusses formal methods used to study the relationship between perceived linguistic differences and geographic distance among Tzotzil-Maya people of Chenalhó, Chiapas. We use triad tests to quantify perceived linguistic and spatial distances between communities. We propose a method for conducting triad tests with an unlimited number of items and using cluster analysis o generate conceptual maps. Results show that concepts of 'dialects' are largely determined by geographic regions (but exceptions reveal interesting socio-historical knowledge). The study is an example of how formal methods can be used to address questions regarding the relationship between ethnic identity and spatial cognition. *werner.b.hertzog@vanderbilt.edu* (TH-105)

HEUER, Jacquelyn (USF) *"How Decolonized Are We?": The Colonial Legacy of Commodity Foods and Food Insecurity among Native Americans.* For many Native Americans, food sovereignty and food security are not perfect synonyms. When tribes on reservations faced food insecurity, the Federal government provided tribes with commodity foods, which managed

to address the issue but had lasting implications for the culture and health of these tribes. This paper examines the hegemonic influence of these commodity foods among tribes today by exploring the attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of Native American culinary students and chefs. In doing so, this paper considers the connections between food sovereignty and food security as a means of reclaiming health for Native Americans. *heuerj@mail.usf.edu* (F-13)

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HEWLETT, Barry, **BERL, R.E.W.**, and **ASSOMA, A.** (WSU) *Genes, Language and Cultural Diversity in Southwestern Ethiopia.* Remarkable cultural diversity exists in southwestern Ethiopia. Hunter-gatherers, farmers and pastoralists from over 55 ethnic groups occupy tropical forest, semi-desert, and highland environments and speak languages from two of the four African linguistic phyla. The presentation addresses three questions. 1) What is the current state of knowledge of genes, languages and cultures in southwestern Ethiopia? 2) What are the relationships, if any, between genes, languages, cultures and natural ecology in the region? And, 3) how can genetic and linguistic studies provide insights into understanding cultural diversity in southwestern Ethiopia? *hewlett@wsu.edu* (TH-15)

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HEWLETT, Bonnie (WSU) *Innovation, Processes of Social Learning and Modes of Cultural Transmission among the Chabu Adolescent Forager-Farmers of Ethiopia.* Based upon an earlier study of innovation, transmission and acquisition of innovative skills and knowledge among Aka forager adolescents of central Africa, this study examines the same topic among Chabu adolescents of southwestern Ethiopia, a forager farming society. Briefly, a few major results suggest that: 1) oblique modes of transmission were exhibited with greater frequency than horizontal; 2) direct teaching was very important but not exclusively utilized; 3) innovations and innovators were easily identified by adolescents; 4) innovators were actively sought out individuals and; 5) adults were more often identified by the adolescents to be innovators. *hewlettb@wsu.edu* (TH-15)

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HEYMAN, Josiah (UTEP) *The Political Ecology of Direct Potable Reuse in El Paso, Texas.* El Paso Water Utilities (EPW) is planning a novel technology, direct potable reuse of wastewater. Urban wastewater will receive advanced purification and then be reintroduced to the public water supply. Most literature addresses public acceptability in terms of individual taste. From political ecology, I address two neglected dimensions: 1) how the utility governing board, the Public Service Board, created a "public" decision in a setting of weak democratic institutions but high trust; and 2) the potential, but not actual, impact of expensive water on poor consumers (potential, because EPW pricing policies reduce prices for base amounts of household water). *jmheyman@utep.edu* (TH-107)

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HIMMELFARB, David (Eckerd Coll), **FOSTER, Malory** (UF/IFAS Ext Family Nutrition Prog), **RAO, Jyoti** (USF St. Petersburg), and **TRUJILLO, Mark** (UF/IFAS Ext Family Nutrition Prog) *Engaging and Enhancing Local Food Systems through Experiential Learning.* The Food Justice and Sustainability Internship Program was created in 2017 in St. Petersburg, Florida, to provide college students with a hands-on experience that fosters a holistic understanding of local food system challenges and enables them to contribute to burgeoning efforts to address those issues. This presentation examines the strengths and challenges of the collaborative model employed and the ways in which it not only offers educational breadth and depth, but also creates a space where students and community organizations can work together to build a more socially just and environmentally sustainable food system. *himmeldk@eckerd.edu* (TH-125)

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HINDS, Kris-An (USF) *"I Want What the Rich People Have": Community Perceptions of Infrastructure, Flood Management, and Environmental Redevelopment.* The University Area Community (UAC), a low-income and underserved neighborhood near the University of South Florida, is a site of sustainable redevelopment by the local government and nonprofit organizations. Throughout the past decade, the transitions in local and state political climates have significantly impacted the residents' ability to advocate for infrastructural

and environmental improvement to the site. This presentation will discuss the findings of an ongoing project dedicated to exploring resident perspectives of stormwater management, infrastructure, and brownfield redevelopment currently occurring in UAC. This project investigates how environmental justice issues can result in impacts to human-health and economic sustainability. *krisanhinds@mail.usf.edu* (W-78)

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HIRUY, Kiros and **EVERSOLE, Robyn** (Swinburne U) *Towards an Anthropology of Evaluation.* Evaluation and impact assessment have become constant fixtures in international development. Given anthropologists' frequent involvement in evaluation work, there is a growing literature that tries to understand the role and value that ethnographers and anthropologists bring to evaluation. These are often limited to highlighting 'context and culture' as anthropology's value-add to evaluation practice. In this paper, we draw on key concepts in Anthropology of Development to examine their theoretical and practical intersections with evaluation work, aiming to advance a practical and methodologically distinctive anthropology of evaluation, illustrated with examples from Southeast Asia and the Pacific. *khiruy@swin.edu.au* (S-22)

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HITCHCOCK, Robert (UNM) and **BABCHUK, Wayne** (UN-Lincoln) *Land, Natural Resource Management and the Struggle for Communal Resources in Namibia.* The Republic of Namibia hosted its Second National Land Conference in October 2018. One of the promises made was that members of marginalized minority communities would be considered in a newly declared Presidential Commission on social justice. The government called for the expropriation of freehold (commercial) land without payment of compensation. Communities residing in the communal areas of the country (35% of Namibia's land) are concerned about their status and the degree to which they can maintain their rights to land and natural resources in the face of the pressure for privatization and the potential reform of land tenure rights. *hitchc16@msu.edu* (TH-07)

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HODGSON, Sonja (CSULB) *Patient Agency in Interpreter-Mediated Discourse.* This thesis explores the agency and resource-seeking behaviors of Spanish-speaking patients of limited English proficiency when communicating with a biomedical physician through an interpreter. Paying close attention to power dynamics and asking questions of how interpreters are brokering access to resources, I analyze findings gathered in observations and semi-structured interviews using Foucauldian Discourse Analysis. I ground my research in critical medical anthropology and practice theory. *berlingsonj225@gmail.com* (TH-93)

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HOELSCHER, Kyleigh and **DAVIS, Kayla** (UNT) *Let's Get Critical!: How Power Structures Influence Public Perception and Protection of Natural Water Quality.* Through the implementation of focus groups and individual, semi-structured interviews of residents in the North Texas Municipal Water District, UNT Graduate students collected data to better understand perceptions of natural water quality. The team asked participants how their activities affected water quality in terms of non-point source contamination. Two members of the team analyzed the data through a critical framework to determine the power structures involved in shaping participants' beliefs, ideologies, and behaviors surrounding natural water quality. The researchers utilize a critical framework to make recommendations regarding residents' understandings of human impact on natural water quality. *kyleighhoelscher@my.unt.edu* (TH-37)

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HOFFMAN, David (MS State U) *The "Mero-Quadrado" and Conservation Outcomes: Narco-Environmentality in a Mexican Marine Protected Area.* Mexican fishermen have long-standing relationships with Narco-Traffickers; however, little analysis of links between narco-economies, environmentalities and conservation outcomes exist. In 2003-2004, Xcalak's fisherman reconciled traditional fishing practices with the new authority of Xcalak Reefs National Park as well as the influence of catching a "Mero Quadrado" [a square grouper; (un?)-intentionally discarded drug packages]. At that time, significant numbers of packages created diminished fisheries pressure and provided investment capital for transitions into tourism-based livelihoods. This paper will update and analyze the situation via the lens of environmentality to assess how

narco-economies impact attitudes, fishing, tourism, community solidarity, and conservation. *dhoffman@anthro.msstate.edu* (F-17)

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HOGAN, Mikel (CSU-Fullerton) *An Ethnographic Approach to Cultural Skills Education and Training*. This presentation focuses on a model that is rooted in an anthropological ethnographic method because it actively seeks understanding of client cultures from the clients themselves. This approach to cultural understanding and skills offers an alternative to traditional cultural competence approaches that rely on the clinician's interpretation of client cultures. Four skills are presented that promote learning about the client's culture and identity from the client's viewpoint in their own words and translating this understanding into strategies in service to clients. The anthropological difference is evident in the conceptual tools provided by this holistic intervention into common cultural conflicts. *mhogan@fullerton.edu* (S-04)

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HOLBROOK, Emily (USF) *Nutritional Status and Dietary Adaptation among Refugees from the DRC--Background and Anthropomorphic Data*. Refugees arriving in Florida from The Democratic Republic of Congo have lived an upwards of 20 years in refugee camps before resettlement. These refugees have faced food insecurity and an increasing lack of resources in camp settings. This paper depicts the results of the anthropometric and interview portions of a greater food and dietary study of Congolese refugees living in south central Florida. The results of this study have been used to inform local refugee service providers about the history and nutritional status of Congolese refugees in order to focus and improve services targeted toward diet and health. *eaholbrook@mail.usf.edu* (TH-39)

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HOLEN, Davin (AK Sea Grant) *Adapt Alaska: The Anthropology of Climate Related Hydrological Shifts in the Anthropocene*. The climate in Alaska is changing rapidly as temperatures rise at 1.7 times faster than the global average. The drivers of change include hydrologic changes eroding infrastructure and harvest patterns important for the subsistence way of life. This paper will explore projects ranging from monitoring shoreline erosion, building salmon life cycle models, researching water and wastewater infrastructure, educating the public on ocean acidification, tribal research, and facilitating two-way dialogue between scientists and coastal residents through resilience workshops. This is one anthropologist's quest to understand climate change through the lens of those that live it. *dlholen@alaska.edu* (W-20)

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HOLLEMAN, Mirjam (U Alabama) *Inclusion or Care: Models of Disability and Effects on Policy Aims in Poland*. Poland joined the European Union in 2004 and has thereby agreed to comply with EU standards regarding the inclusion of people with disabilities in society. However, stigma toward the disabled may be obstructing these good intentions. In order to predict the effective implementation of policies, I assert it is necessary to measure and investigate this stigma. Using a novel approach to a cultural consonance analysis, I was able to plot the deviance between shared social expectation in Polish society and what a physically disabled person is perceived to be capable of. Ethnographic findings further support and contextualize these quantitative results. *mholleman@crimson.ua.edu* (F-45)

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HOLST, Joshua (Colorado Coll) *Voices of Survivors: Mass Media and the Aural Anthropology of Human Trafficking*. Outside of the academy, anthropological techniques can be invaluable in translating human experience into media with humanitarian ends. Subaltern voices are often overlooked, if not actively ignored, silenced and/or co-opted by the nonprofits that serve and speak for them - applied anthropologists working for nonprofits often play a critical role in helping those voices broaden their spheres of influence, negotiating with institutional politics and media production techniques. This paper examines the role of anthropological engagement with human trafficking survivors in the production of radio PSAs, print ads, and training materials to migrant enclaves and the organizations that serve them. *jholst@coloradocollege.edu* (W-68)

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HOOD, John (NIU) *Cultural Models of Democracy among Burmese Residents in the Midwestern United States*. This presentation examines implicit assumptions about democracy among Burmese residents living in the Chicago metropolitan area and Fort Wayne, Indiana. A major focus of the research is the durability of foundational cultural models – basic, simple, widely-shared modes of thought – measured in this study through the primary variable of length-of-residency. As such, I examined three distinct sample groups: temporary residents, refugees, and second-generation immigrants. This research comprised ethnographic data, semi-structured interviews, and a free-listing memory task. Particular attention was paid to heterogenous discourses, and the intrapersonal conflict that such discourses can generate. *jhood1@niu.edu* (W-105)

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HORAN, Holly and **CHEYNEY, Melissa** (OR State U) *Territorial Biologies and the Premature Body: Maternal Stress and Gestational Age at Delivery in Puerto Rico*. To investigate the extent to which maternal stress contributes to the high rate of preterm birth in Puerto Rico, we engaged in five core research activities: 1) "studying-up" maternal and infant healthcare (MIH) professionals; 2) participant-observation; 3) a qualitative exploration of stressors during pregnancy and postpartum; 4) assessing how experiences of stress predict hair cortisol concentration (HCC) levels; and 5) estimating the effects of perceived stress and HCCs on gestational age at delivery. Designed to address gaps in current prematurity research, we construct a comprehensive explanatory model of MIH and within the context of a neocolonial health system. *horanh@oregonstate.edu* (F-06)

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HORTON, Emily Y. (UGA) *Rendering Visible: Gender, Well-being, & Alternative Governance Narratives in Small-scale Fishing Foodways*. Within the context of global fishery declines, there is need for more inclusive environmental governance that addresses sustainability and livelihood concerns. Centered on small-scale fishing communities in a Brazilian marine reserve, this paper explores how "zangaria" fisheries and a seasonal-fishing ban shape the wellbeing of different actors situated along zangaria-fishing foodways. In conversation with governance narratives, it offers alternative, multimedia framings of fisheries that give visibility to (human and non-human) actors, gendered labor, and diverse economies tied to wellbeing, rooted in place, and embodied through lived experience. Findings offer alternative possibilities for envisioning more equitable governance that supports socioecological wellbeing. *eyhorton@uga.edu* (W-23)

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HORTON, Sarah (UC-Denver) *"The Fox Guarding the Henhouse": Law Enforcement Immigrant Advisory Councils in a Purple Colorado County*. Since the election of President Trump, law enforcement advisory councils have emerged as a means to reassure immigrant residents anxious about immigration enforcement and as an apolitical gesture of solidarity. This paper juxtaposes the emergence of an immigrant advisory council against the racialized experiences of Latino immigrants with law enforcement in Colorado's Vail Valley, a resort area that has witnessed a five-fold increase in immigrants since 1980 and in which highway driving is essential. Detailing how "routine" traffic stops have become a pipeline for deportation, it shows that immigrant advisory councils are a hollow gesture without sanctuary measures. *Sarah.Horton@ucdenver.edu* (F-10)

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HSU, Clarissa, **DILLON-SUMNER, Laurel**, and **MCDONALD, Sarah** (KPWHRI), **EAVES, Emery** (NAU), **BUNCE, Arwen** (OCHIN), **DEBAR, Lynn** (KPWHRI) *Integrating Survey and Interview Data to Tell the Full Story: Evaluating the Implementation of Oregon's New Medicaid Back and Neck Pain Guidelines*. Oregon's Medicaid system— administered through regional entities called coordinated care organizations (CCOs) — recently implemented new treatment guidelines for back and neck pain aimed at limiting use of chronic opioid therapy and increasing access to non-pharmacologic, evidence-based treatments (e.g acupuncture, chiropractic). A multidisciplinary research team is conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the new guidelines' implementation. One early task has been exploring the mechanisms used by CCOs to translate the new guidelines into practice. We conducted a survey of CCOs and then followed up by in-depth interviews. This presentation will explore the lessons learned and benefits of integrating these two data. *Clarissa.W.Hsu@kp.org* (S-66)

HUBBARD, Sean (UT-Dallas) *New Money, Old Ways: Examining the Choice to Use Unregulated Credit in Immigrant Communities.* Using a sample of borrowers from a population with low rates of banks use, immigrants, this paper contributes to strengthening the empirical foundations of financial integration policy by providing a deeper understanding into why these borrowers choose informal credit. I begin by taking an ethnographic approach to understanding the role of informal credit in these communities and what situational, cultural, and contextual factors lead immigrant borrowers to choose these loans. I then use a stated preference discrete choice experiment to examine how borrowers use these factors in their credit decisions. *Sean.Hubbard@utdallas.edu* (F-130)

HUDGINS, Rebekah (AnthroEval Consulting LLC) *Community Change Built on Local Knowledge and Developmental Evaluation.* Who knows a community best – community members. Georgia Family Connection Partnership (GaFCP) supports the only statewide network of county collaboratives in the nation focused on improving outcomes for children and families. Challenges are addressed by bringing together community residents to build locally-developed strategies. Disparate counties focused on similar outcomes work together in a cohort with the developmental evaluation (DE) framework guiding strategy development, implementation and evaluation. The DE approach utilizes applied anthropological and evaluation use theories to measure change in complex multi-organizational systems. This paper will describe the findings from six years of work in twelve counties throughout Georgia. *rhudgins@anthroeval.org* (S-96)

HUDSON, Bryn, **GRANEK, Elise**, and **NEILSEN-PINCUS, Max** (Portland State U), **SWEARINGEN, Thomas** (OR Dept of Fish & Wildlife) *Climate and Culture Drive Fishing Effort Shifts in Oregon's Nearshore Fisheries.* This study evaluated how commercial fisher behaviors have been impacted by marine reserve implementation and how different groups have responded to market, regulatory, ecological, and climatic variability in the State of Oregon. Modeling revealed that fishing effort was not reduced or displaced by marine reserve implementation, but rather driven by fishery closures resulting from poor climatic conditions. Furthermore, large-scale fishing operations are more resilient to climatic, regulatory, economic, and ecological variability. The aggregate impacts of socioecological variability on the financial and social sustainability of natural resource industries identify vulnerable populations and market characteristics that may be relevant to fisheries management. *brynhudson8@gmail.com* (F-113)

HUDSON, Mark (U Manitoba) *Finance and Fossil Capital: Mobilizing Consensus on Climate Change?* One of the most obvious, but perhaps academically overlooked, communities engaging in the politics of extraction in Northern Alberta is the "business community." While some attention has been paid to the political influence of fossil capital—particularly through the work of the Corporate Mapping Project—less has been paid to the broader network of capitalists in Canada. This research focuses on the extent to which fossil and financial capitalists in Canada form a cohesive network, capable of generating consensus positions on climate change and the future of oil extraction, and of generating policy and public influence through such a unified stance. *mark.hudson@umanitoba.ca* (W-92)

HUNDLEY, James (Binghamton U) *Colonizing Surveillance at the Border.* Indigenous peoples continue to be constructed by the state as terrorists, criminals, insurgents, etc. The growth of the environmental movement, specifically in response to transnational pipelines, has only increased the pervasiveness of surveillance of indigenous leaders and communities. This paper presents surveillance as a form of colonization under the settler state. I argue that both Canada and the United States use the international border as a tool of surveillance, one that continues a strategy of targeting indigenous peoples who are constructed as a threat to the state by the nature of their indigeneity. *jhundley@binghamton.edu* (W-40)

HUNT WASSINK, Mari and **FAIRBANKS, Julie** (Coe Coll) *"Uniquely Individual": Structural Causes and Individual Concerns in Homelessness Research.* A focus group study with men in a homeless shelter aimed to draw out factors contributing to homelessness. Literature focused on structural causes guided the development of a questionnaire that the men were asked to evaluate. However, in the focus group conversations, people offered personal stories, rather than pointing to structural issues. While individuals did not emphasize the structural factors because of their focus on personal concerns, we argue that exploring structural causes is still useful because they challenge the stigmatization and narrative of self-blame that often characterize discussions of homelessness. *jfairbanks@coe.edu* (W-104)

HUNT, Carter (PSU) *The Environmental Anthropology of Narco-tourism.* Transnational exports between developing and developed countries, across dynamically shifting commodity chains controlled by powerful special interest groups and a shadowy state apparatus, and further supported by a large informal sector, are all qualities that characterize both narco-trafficking and tourism. Expanding upon Neitschmann's "Lobster Connection" of seafood and cocaine between Cartagena, Central America, and Florida, and continuing in the anthropology of tourism tradition, this political ecological analysis briefly discusses how narco-trafficking continues to reshape the ways that both hosts and guests engage in tourism in and around protected areas near Cartagena and elsewhere in Colombia. *cahunt@psu.edu* (F-47)

HUNTER, Chelsea, **LAUER, Matthew**, and **LEVINE, Arielle** (SDSU), **HOLBROOK, Sally** (UCSB), **RASSWEILER, Andrew** (FSU) *Maneuvering towards Adaptive Co-Management in a Coral Reef Fishery.* Tropical coral reef ecosystems in the Pacific region are degrading rapidly. Effective site-based management of coral reef fisheries necessitates flexible environmental governance that is attuned to the needs of multiple stakeholders. As such, many practitioners call for adaptive co-management of coral reef fisheries. This paper presents an applied case study to the challenges to and enabling factors of implementing adaptive co-management in the coral reef-lagoon ecosystem of Moorea, French Polynesia. Recent Social mobilization as well as traditional frameworks for governance enable co-management, while lack of trust and uncertain legal frameworks provide challenges to implementing co-management. *chelseaehunter@gmail.com* (W-113)

HUNTSINGER, Lynn, **WAKS, Lulu**, and **OCHER, Susan** (UC Berkeley) *Landowner Perspectives on Reforestation Following a High-Severity Wildfire in California.* We interviewed 27 non-industrial Sierra Nevadan forest landowners whose properties burned in 2014 about post-wildfire reforestation. A third would not have reforested without a free RCD program. Others would have tried to do the work themselves or pursued more costly programs. Many felt distress, or 'solastalgia,' at forest loss and wanted to 'put the forest back the way it was' as quickly as possible. This may limit climate adapted reforestation. Landowners often did not see the relevance of climate change to their land. Reforestation may have an important role in helping to heal emotional distress for landowners and the public. *huntsinger@berkeley.edu* (TH-20)

HAYNES, Venice (U S Carolina) *A Man's Role in Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control Behaviors.* The human papillomavirus in one of the most common sexually transmitted infections in the world and is the cause of almost 100% of cervical cancers in women. In efforts to develop educational tools and materials to reduce the high rates of cervical cancer in Cusco, Peru, I will discuss my ethnographic experiences from my research in Cusco interviewing men about cervical cancer and HPV in their communities and how a cancer that "only effects women" has everything to do with men. *vehaynes@email.sc.edu* (S-37)

KINGSLEY, Rachel (OR State U) *Lives on Hold: DACAmented Students' Experiences of Uncertainty and Fear.* In 2017, President Trump announced the ending to the DACA program, which has protected close to 800,000 undocumented young adults since its implementation. Although it has been over 6 months since President Trump announced the end of DACA, there is

still uncertainty in the program's future. DACAmented individuals are waiting anxiously in limbo to find out what will happen to the program and their statuses. This project examines the ways in which DACAmented individuals experience uncertainty and fear for their futures in a changing social and political landscape by examining their interpersonal relationships, wellbeing, education, and plans for the future. *kingsler@oregonstate.edu* (T-92)

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HURD, Kayla (U Notre Dame) *(Re)Thinking Meat: Emerging Dietary Practices Due to Environmental Change*. Food choices are central in shaping cultural identity across time and space. In that respect, food is constant to human existence and experience. Yet, as the world around us begins to change, whether ecologically or socially, so do our food choices, especially in these turbulent times. In this paper, I apply historical and ethnographic data from Mexican consumption patterns to examine the need for change in Western diets. Drawing from Williams' (1977) concept of emergence, I argue that edible insects are an emerging food source due to their environmental and nutritional benefits, and ask, what do we consider meat today? *khurd@nd.edu* (F-75)

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HURLEY, Patrick and **BECKER, Sarah** (Ursinus Coll), **EMERY, Marla** (USFS), **DETWEILER, Jenna** and **FERNANDEZ, Victor** (Ursinus Coll) *Rapid Assessment of Urban Forests for Foragers: Applying Lessons about Urban Provisioning and Cultural Ecosystem Services in Philadelphia to Other Cities*. Despite recognition of material benefits provided by urban forests, analyses often overlook how forest composition aligns with actual benefits. By examining woody species in Philadelphia and specific harvests, we demonstrate a mechanism for assessing urban provisioning and cultural ecosystem services elsewhere. We examine urban forager survey data and a citywide tree inventory to document correspondence between species composition and foraging practices. Findings highlight material-uses from woody species for food, medicines, and other resource benefits, but suggest harvesters target limited species and materials. We apply our Philadelphia approach to other cities, thereby showing how rapid assessment of species-materials can inform management. *phurley@ursinus.edu* (TH-20)

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HURTADO MORENO, Argenis (OR State U) *A Photo Ethnographic Project on Women, Culture and Community: Working with the Organización de Latinas Unidas*. This paper will discuss a research project we are conducting in partnership with Casa Latinos Unidos, a grassroots organization located in Corvallis, Oregon. The project consists of collecting "testimonios" (testimonials) from members of the group Organización de Latinas Unidas through the use of photo ethnographic methods. The collected testimonios will be offered to both the CLU program and Oregon State University's Special Collections & Archives Research Center. Casa Latinos Unidos (CLU) is a non-profit organization which aims to provide resources for the Latino community in Corvallis, Oregon. The photo ethnographic project will contribute to building the historical memory of the organization. (T-92)

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HUSSAIN, Nazia (Independent) and **JONES, Rose** (Perot Museum) *"Sucky Politics": Defining Climate Change in Public Discourse*. Current public climate change discourse in the US is seemingly rooted in partisan influence. Though some literature underscores how the narrative is built around the individual (e.g. "alarmed"), there is evidence indicating gaps in language consensus on the broader conceptualization of climate change. Thus, it is imperative to understand the embodied perspective of those both within and outside of the conversation. Based on data collected at a large, urban science museum, we found that individuals employ a diverse lexis to communicate their perception of the topic of climate change. We present the challenges and significance of these findings. *nhussain@smu.edu* (TH-168)

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HYLAND, Stan (U Memphis) *Branch Libraries as Anchors for Neighborhood Community Building*. Eds and Meds have been touted as anchors for neighborhood revitalization. While they represent bastions of financial and intellectual resources there is limited evidence that they have an impact of the daily life of neighborhood residents. This paper traces the initiative of neighborhood branch libraries in a mid-size city characterized by a high

percentage of poverty to redefine themselves as information resource hubs for inner-city residents. This initiative began with an anthropology class conducting an asset /needs /opportunities study for branch libraries and connecting the neighborhood residents initially to housing and credit resources. *shyland@memphis.edu* (TH-167)

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IDRIS, Mussa (Elon U) *A Micro-Enterprise Initiative among Newly Resettled Refugees in a City of the U.S. South: Challenges, Best Practices and Lessons Learned*. This study analyzes the strengths and challenges of a micro-enterprise program developed for refugees in a city of the United States South region. Using ethnographic observations, information was collected from three-dozen in-depth interviews, between Summer 2016 and Spring 2017. A non-profit resettlement agency runs this program to provide newly resettled refugees, with low-interest loans and business training to assist with economically self-sufficiency. Nevertheless, limited resources, dramatic shifts in new refugee policies and cultural integration skills that need to be learned by the newcomers presents challenges that the micro-entrepreneurs and the resettlement agency are trying to overcome. (TH-40)

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ILAHIANE, Hsain (MS State U) *Recrafting Waqf (Islamic Trust) as a Design Space for the Communal and Autonomous in Morocco*. In this paper, I discuss the role of the waqf institution in Morocco. Second, I provide an ethnographic description of one Quranic school. Third, I provide an alternative communal charity-based business model for convivial development. Fourth, I contend that waqf creates space for non-market-based ways of being, doing, and knowing, and paves the path towards place-based globalism and sustainment. Finally, in contradistinction to neoliberal development practices, I argue that recrafted waqf presents an opportunity to explore ontologically oriented design in development and its potentialities for a pluriversal realization of autonomy and collective well-being in the world and the hereafter. *hi61@msstate.edu* (F-44)

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INGUANE, Celso (UW) *Structures of Community Health Worker Precarity in Mozambique*. Although employed by or paid through international nongovernmental organization (NGO) funds, HIV community health workers' (CHWs) remuneration is below NGO workers' and minimum national income in Mozambique. Yet, CHWs resist taking higher paying NGO positions and push for inclusion in a low-paying public service. Local government has systematically rejected this aspiration and international agencies' efforts to improve CHWs remuneration packages. This rejection is grounded on unilateral representations of community involvement in health, stemming from the social justice-oriented primary healthcare movement, that ironically align with neoliberal, internationally-imposed austerity, to constitute enduring structures of CHW vulnerability to precarious job and living conditions. *cinguane@gmail.com* (TH-126)

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INKS, Michaela (USF) *Refugee Agency in Mass Media*. Mass media is dictating public perception of refugees while refugees in the United States and the organizations that aid them lack the means to influence the perception that is being established without them. A mass media review and interviews with refugee groups and the organizations that aid them can reveal how any media produced by them can be integrated into mass media. The review will be followed by refugee guided projects and workshops that give refugees the skills they need to integrate their voice with mass media representations in a dignified manner. *minks0607@gmail.com* (TH-09)

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IRELAND, Ellen (IU-Terre Haute) *Carp Fillet and Kudzu Salad: Why Invasive Species Aren't on the Menu*. A new plant comes to America imported for food, decoration, conservation, or by accident. Despite being a popular edible in its home range, the new species never quite becomes more than a novelty. Plentiful and inexpensive, why aren't edible invasive species all over our menus? Aside from the obvious answer- that people just don't know what it is- other factors, such as disgust and technology also slow the popularity of invasive fare. In addition to addressing why we aren't eating invasives, I will also be discussing why we probably shouldn't. *eireland@indiana.edu* (W-141)

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IRELAND, Morgan (Syracuse U) *#MeToo and Developing an Anti-Racist, Anti-Capitalist Lens for Sexual Violence in Activist-Scholarship*. This paper will explore how the #MeToo movement has changed the way that sexual violence is discussed to become more centered on the healing of survivors, on the failures of the criminal justice system and on broadening the scope of what constitutes sexual violence. Further, through the rhetoric of #MeToo, activist-scholars can continue to challenge the discourse around sexual violence to be inclusive, anti-racist and anti-capitalist in nature. Through unpacking the societal structures that promote sexual violence, #MeToo emerges as a framework that allows a rethinking of how to deal with sexual assault outside of the criminal justice system. (TH-98)

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IRONS, Rebecca (U Coll-London) *Motherhood and Potential Citizenship in Ayacucho: Family Planning Programme Priorities*. Whilst planning a family through the use of contraception can potentially act as a way to help empower women in their life choices, in Andean Peru these services are instead principally framed as interventions designed to better the lives of the children without much thought to the mothers that use the methods. In Ayacucho, women are often baited with 'potential citizenship' (Gillespie, 2016), so long as they comply with health-centre and state welfare requirements to limit childbearing and exhort existing children to become (ambiguously) 'professionals.' This arguably overlooks women's own needs and suggests their principal role is motherhood alone. *rebecca.irons.14@ucl.ac.uk* (W-108)

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IWANE, Mia (UH-Mānoa/JIMAR/PIFSC), OLESON, Kirsten (UH-Mānoa), LEONG, Kirsten (PISFC/NOAA), VAUGHAN, Mehana (UH-Mānoa), and HUTCHINSON, Melanie (PIFSC/NOAA, Hawai'i Inst of Marine Biology) *Seeking Collaboration in Fisheries Management: Engaging Hawai'i Small-Scale Fishers to Mitigate Pelagic Shark Mortality*. Fisheries management often fails to achieve its goals for its inattention to local sociopolitical context. We explore opportunities in collaboration between fishers, scientists, and management through a case study in pelagic shark mortality reduction. Special interest is given to the recently ESA-listed oceanic whitetip shark. Semi-structured interviews and a community shark tagging project with small-scale fishers on Hawai'i Island illuminate fishers' relationships with one another, fisheries management, and the sharks they encounter. We identify alternatives to harmful shark handling practices for further study, and elements of fisher-scientist and -management relationships which inhibit and promote collaboration. *mia.iwane@noaa.gov* (W-173)

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JACKA, Jerry (U Colorado) *The Emergence of Community-Based Mining Cleanup: Challenges to Risk and Toxicity Mitigation in Southwestern Colorado*. The San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado are heirs to a toxic legacy of mining development that started in the 1870s, and that today are marked by several hundred abandoned mines and tailings waste piles that threaten the health of rivers from acid mine drainage and heavy metals loading. Most of these mines no longer have potentially responsible parties that can be identified to lead cleanup efforts. In response, community-based groups form to revitalize watersheds, yet are often prevented from cleaning up the most toxic sites due to concerns over liability. This talk examines emergence and resilience in these communities. *jerry.jacka@colorado.edu* (F-20)

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JAKUBOWSKI, Karin (U New Haven) *After the Storms: Puerto Rico's Fishers' Perceptions of Environmental Impacts on the Marine Environment*. A rapid post storm assessment was completed in Puerto Rico eight months after hurricanes Irma and Maria. Individuals engaged in commercial and subsistence fishing activities in coral reef areas located in key sites in Puerto Rico were interviewed to assess environmental and climate change perceptions as well as direct individual impacts related to the storms. This presentation will discuss these findings and address how these results can assist with the challenges associated with fisheries management and coral reef conservation in Puerto Rico. *karin.jakub@gmail.com* (TH-173)

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JALIL-GUTIERREZ, Sylvia (CCSU) *Change. Displacement, and Resilience in the Face of Economic Collapse: A Case Study of a Mid-sized New England Town*. This paper is a critical analysis of urban renewal in a New England town. How do the residents of this mid-sized town make sense of the changes that occurred through urban renewal? How did quality of life change? Using archival research, interviews and participant-observation, I document the history of urban renewal from the 1950s to the present. Through community voices, I consider how changes in the urban landscape impacted the health and well-being of community residents and how the changes were (and are) contested and rejected. I also examine how class, race and gender are affected by urban redevelopment. *gutierrezs@ccsu.edu* (TH-103)

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JAMES, Sophie (USF) *Unpaid, Emotional Labor: The True Cost of Vulnerability in Trusting Anti-Trafficking Advocates*. The main goal of my research is to unpack the ways in which survivors' needs are not met within anti-trafficking advocacy. I posit that victims of color, navigating cultural oppression post-rescue, trade in the unpaid labor in exploitation for unpaid, emotional labor to assuage the ignorance and biases of well-intentioned advocates fighting the "good fight," the bargaining that victims' of color manage for the sake of access to resources is not exaggerated and rooted in the insidious and biased trends within anti-trafficking advocacy and after-care services. (F-69)

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JARAMILLO, Elise (PIRE) *"Active Water Resource Meddling": Managing Water and Power along New Mexico's Acequias*. Historically, users of New Mexico's acequias (community irrigation ditches) have allocated water in times of both plenty and scarcity according to local contingencies and agreed-upon customs, with water conflict and water sharing taking a diversity of forms. However, climate change and urbanization have been accompanied by the adjudication of water rights by the state and the proliferation of tools and methods for the state to centrally manage water resources. I explore how acequia users negotiate the promises and risks of incorporation into state regimes of water management while retaining the decision-making power and local specificity that have made them resilient. (W-50)

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JDERU, Gabriel (U Bucharest) *Digitization and Moto-mobility: An Ethnography of Motorcycle Maintenance and Repair Practices*. Drawing on ethnographic material gathered in Romania, I present how maintenance and repair –a key aspect of moto-mobility – changed significantly since the late 1980s as a result of digitization. This transformation depreciated the value of maintenance of motorcycles and changed motorcycling culture at large. I outline three periods in the history of motorcycling: the carburetion era, dominated by lack of autonomy and heightened agency of motorcyclists; the fuel-injection era, when motorcycles were black-boxed by producers; and the post-injection era, characterized by experimentation and search for agency. There are significant implications of this shift for business practices and labor. *gabriel.jderu@sas.unibuc.ro* (W-172)

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JENKINS, Kathy and TAMIR, Orit (NMHU) *Has Freedom of Speech Gone Too Far in Academe? Part II*. Recent controversies surrounding freedom of speech in academe raise the question: has freedom of speech gone too far in academe? Using examples from public controversies surrounding freedom of speech in academe, Part Two will first examine freedom of speech vis-a-vis ethical conduct in academe. It will then turn to reflexivity to examine whether freedom of speech was weaponized in a partial "outing" of a colleague. *kjenkins@nmhu.edu* (TH-124)

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JENNINGS-WELLS, Baylee and MCCAIN, Cora (Hendrix Coll) *An Assessment of Sexual Resources and Attitudes on a Southern Liberal Arts College*. Undergraduate students arrive on campuses with widely varied knowledge and resources regarding sex. College-provided information about sexual health may not be as accessible as necessary, given the feelings and cultural backgrounds of students, the structure of sexual health education on campuses, and the attitudes of administration in providing those resources. The authors look at a small liberal arts college in the southern United States to determine how and whether the college meets the needs of diverse students

and how accessibility can be improved to encourage students' safe, healthy, and pleasurable sex lives. *jenningswellsbb@hendrix.edu* (W-93)

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JENNINGS, Bonnie (Sch of Nursing Emory U) *Using Ethnography to Understand Turbulence in Acute Care Settings.* This study was conducted on a medical unit and a surgical unit to explore turbulence in contemporary hospitals. Nurses must navigate a complex mixture of demands within the temporal structure of their shifts to complete work that inherently entails interruptions. Unit clerks are the hub through which unit communication flows, either mitigating or magnifying turbulence. The findings call into question common conceptualizations of nurses' work illustrating that tasks are rarely discrete but rather interwoven, inseparable, and best managed through articulation work. The findings also question the use of the "med-surg" nomenclature as it disguises important differences in these practice settings. (W-13)

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JIAO, Yang (Miami U) *Constructing Corporate Social Responsibility Perceptions and Development Discourse in Emerging Economies: Case Studies of Chinese Enterprises in Africa.* There has been rising interests in CSR understanding and practice in emerging economies. As an emerging global donor, China has been providing development aid to African recipients and contracting Chinese enterprises to implement its aid projects. Taking these projects as a stepping stone for further internationalization, Chinese enterprises often find themselves negotiating between CSR discourse with their practices shaped by local sociocultural contexts. Drawing on case studies of Chinese enterprises in Africa and archival research on official CSR discourse, this paper investigates how multiple corporate actors construct CSR perceptions and how they negotiate and interpret development discourse within African contexts. *jiaoy3@miamioh.edu* (S-35)

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JIMENEZ, Kat (UNT) *(Trans)cending Dallas' "Gayborhood": Establishing the Need for LGBTQ Urban Mobility.* In this paper, I examine access to health services from affirming providers for transgender and gender diverse individuals in an urban setting (Dallas, Texas). I critique the relationship between neoliberal processes and the ways in which neighborhoods recognized (as well as branded and marketed) as LGBTQ-friendly have become a 'one-stop shop' for the needs of LGBTQ urban residents. While such consolidation appears to increase access to services (specifically health services from trans-affirming providers), it limits access due to the simultaneous reproduction of structural inequalities exacerbated by neoliberalism such as classism, racism, and cissexism. *Kathryn.Jimenez@unt.edu* (W-09)

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JOCK, Brittany and **GITTELSOHN, Joel** (JHU SPH) *Sustaining Multi-Level, Multi-Component Obesity Prevention Programs in Three Native American Communities: Barriers and Facilitators Identified by Community Stakeholders.* Multi-level, multi-component (MLMC) prevention programs are promising strategies for addressing obesity and their success is enhanced if activities are sustained. Prior research has not explored the factors related to sustaining such interventions in Native American communities (NAC), who experience high obesity burden. We explored stakeholder perspectives of factors that related to the long-term maintenance of OPREVENT2 intervention components in three NAC using in-depth interviews and workshops. Based on our analysis, factors included: funding stability, organizational capacity, communication, partnerships, and political support. This is the first known description of factors impacting the sustainability MLMC obesity prevention programs in NAC. *wenniseriiostha@jhu.edu* (F-156)

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JOCK, Brittany, **DANA-SACCO, Gail**, **BURNETTE, Catherine**, **BAGWELL, Meredith**, and **CAMPBELL, Jacquelyn** (JHSON) *Adapting the Danger Assessment for Indigenous Women's Needs (Danger Assessment-Circle): Qualitative Results from Three Regions.* The Danger Assessment (DA) is the only domestic violence tool that assists survivors in recognizing their risk and developing safety plans. Indigenous women (IW) are disproportionally affected by domestic violence and there is increasing recognition that protective/risk factors are culturally-specific. We conducted focus groups and in-depth interviews with 29 practitioners and 43 IW survivors from three US regions. Participants highlighted multiple levels (partner/survivor, social/interpersonal, and structural/institutional) of protective and risk factors, including intergenerational trauma, traditional tribal values, community/familial support, and jurisdictional complexities. These results informed the development of DA-Circle for IW that is being evaluated in a clinical trial. *wenniseriiostha@jhu.edu* (W-53)

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JOHNSON, Katherine (NIST) *Improving Building Resilience to Natural Hazard Events: A Federal Agency's Response to a Congressional Request.* Have you ever wondered how science, engineering, and policy interact at the federal level? Last year, the National Institute of Standards and Technology was tasked with writing a research plan for the development of recommendations to create buildings that would be more resilient. The US Senate requested this report to ensure that the American public can have shelter, services, and economic security immediately or soon after natural hazard events. This account of a report-writing process will help you understand the complexities and constraints experienced by federal-level and other professionals given a quick-turnaround deadline for a high-stakes product. (TH-110)

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JOHNSON, LaShaune (Creighton U) *Pink Ribbons in the Potter's Field: A Cancer Survivor/Researcher Accompanying Black Cancer Survivors.* This paper is based on the experience of co-creating the Metro African American Breast Cancer Task Force. The Force began because Black women wanted a culturally-responsive cancer curriculum that could be done in non-medical settings. They developed a peer-to-peer educational program. Also, the author took notes about the "hidden curriculum" in the health care system. The notes guide community-based, informal conversations and about structural violence and the whiteness/heteronormativity of the Pink Ribbon movement. Ultimately, the author, looks to build the "cultural health capital" for Black women who are engaging with the Pink Ribbon culture and health care providers. *lpjohnson@creighton.edu* (F-124)

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JOHNSON, Lauren (U N Georgia) *Educating beyond Borders: Teacher Education, Immigration Policy, and the Undocumented Student Ban in Georgia.* The intersections between applied anthropology and higher education provide numerous sites for substantial work to improve learning environments for diverse groups of pre-service teachers. This paper reflects on the challenges involved in a partnership between the College of Education program of a public institution in Georgia and a local school district to support Latinx students in becoming educators. Through the collaboration between our university and the school district issues of the undocumented student ban in Georgia, current immigration policy, and questions surrounding DACA status have posed important considerations. This presentation explores pertinent issues for anthropologists, educators, and pre-service teachers. *lcj5@caa.columbia.edu* (W-04)

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JOHNSON, Mei and **TESTA, Nikki** (DE Citizen Corps, DE Emergency Mgmt Agency) *Community Buy In: What Works, What Doesn't, and Emergency Management's Lived Experience of Preparedness Implementation Efforts.* For emergency management agencies, engaging with communities is critical before, during, and after a disaster. Instead of a traditional approach in which onus is on the public to make first contact, representatives of state and local agencies must instead "meet them where they are" and actively engage. Listening to, interacting with, and responding to the ever-changing needs of their constituent communities come with challenges, as cultural, experiential, perceptual, and trust differences affect individual and community preparedness. This paper presents ways in which community outreach personnel from emergency management agencies in Delaware meet and engage with their diverse and resilient communities. (S-38)

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JOHNSON, Melissa Hope (USF) *Somewhere between Victim and Agent: Rethinking the Public Narrative on Sexually Exploited Youth.* The United States has seen a rise in programs, organizations, and task forces aimed at 'rescuing' and 'rehabilitating' victims of human trafficking, particularly sexually exploited children. The ways in which such youth are portrayed in dominant discourse,

however, do not necessarily speak to their actual lived experiences. Exploited youth are often denied agency and silenced by the very efforts designed to help them. This paper creates a more nuanced narrative regarding sexually exploited youth, one that recognizes the ways in which these youth are vulnerable while also acknowledging the ways in which they exhibit agency in their day-to-day lives. *mhjohns4@usf.edu* (F-69)

JOHNSON, Rebecca (U Memphis) *Maternal Care: Perceptions and Experiences in Shelby County, Tennessee.* The United States differs from other nations in its standard procedures for prenatal, labor, delivery, and post-partum care. There are vast disparities in maternal mortality, with African American women dying from pregnancy-related causes 3 to 4 times more than their white counterparts. Through case studies with OB/GYNs, midwives, and women who have given birth in Shelby County, Tennessee, this paper will illuminate the varying perceptions and experiences of maternal health factors. An underlying objective of this research is to understand how individuals in Shelby County perceive maternal mortality, including its prevalence, causes, and factors that could help prevent it. *rjhnsn52@memphis.edu* (W-33)

JOHNSON, Teresa and **HANES, Samuel** (U Maine) *Conflicts, Acceptance, and Social Carrying Capacity of Marine Aquaculture in Maine.* Globally, coastal communities are seeing growth in the marine aquaculture sector. This growth creates conflicts with traditional uses and values in some places but not others. Communities nearing "social carrying capacity" exhibit low social acceptance and conflicts. Drawing on mixed methods social science research (mail surveys, interviews, document review, analysis of existing data), we take a critical look at this growing sector and seek to better understand factors driving social carrying capacity. We quantify levels of conflicts and social acceptance in key sites in Maine where aquaculture has developed or is emerging and then seek to explain the variation observed. *Tersea.johnson@maine.edu* (TH-53)

JOLY, Tara L. (Willow Springs Strategic Solutions Inc) and **LONGLEY, Hereward** (U Alberta) *"That was their home": Métis Territory and Forced Relocation at Moccasin Flats, Fort McMurray, Canada.* This paper describes the processes, justifications, and impacts of the forceful relocation of Indigenous peoples from an area known as Moccasin Flats in Fort McMurray, Alberta, during the oil boom of the 1970s. Based on a combination of ethnographic and historical research, we argue that this relocation is exemplary of Métis road allowance communities and settler colonial expansion in the Canadian North. As this research was commissioned by Fort McMurray Métis leadership, we conclude with a methodological discussion about the ethical spaces, challenges, and relational possibilities afforded by applied research on Indigenous land rights. (TH-140)

JONES, Kristin (U New Haven) *Perspectives and Opinions of East Coast and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Councilmen and Fishermen on Factors That Influence the Potential for the Implementation of Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management.* Ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) is viewed as a potential goal for fisheries management. EBFM is based on a more holistic and ecosystemic approach to management that differs greatly from the current single-species approach practiced in the United States. This study looks at the perceptions and opinions of councilmen and fishermen from the New England and Mid-Atlantic areas, while also gauging the acceptance of fishermen of the ideas expressed by the councilmen. This research can be used to inform councilmen of what aspects of ecosystem-based fisheries management fishermen are willing to accept and which they are not. *kjone8@unh.newhaven.edu* (W-173)

JONES. Eric and **MCCURDY, Sheryl** (UT HSC Houston), **NANCE, Earthea** (TX Southern U), **SHELTON, Kyle** (Rice U), **HOLCOMB, Jennifer** (UT HSC Houston) *Multiplexity in Interorganizational Networks Supporting Hurricane Harvey Recovery.* Many dozens of organizations acted in response to Hurricane Harvey but often focused on their own areas and were not always involved in larger sustained collaborative efforts. This research examined four networks (funding, other resources, planning and informational relationships) between dozens of stakeholders in flood mitigation and recovery in the Houston,

TX, area in order to understand how efforts are coordinated and where gaps and challenges have existed. Leadership entities varied across the four networks, as did patterns of clustering or subnetwork content. We examine the potential for connection or integration across this variation. *ecojones@hotmail.com* (W-75)

JORDAN, E'lana (Google) *Afro Is the Root: Livelihoods, Loss and Ethnic Mobilization as Resilience.* Social elements of environmental problems remain undertheorized, despite growing efforts within SES. In particular, there is limited understanding of the roles of social diversity and power within human-environment systems. For this paper, I use an ethnographic approach to demonstrate how social theories of race and gender inequality can inform resilience perspectives. Through the case of rural Afro-Colombian women, I discuss how livelihood struggles/loss of land and water become articulated through framings of blackness. I argue that mobilization of Afro folkloric traditions is a form of socio-ecological resilience that enables the community to address multiple forms of social and environmental inequities. *elanaj@stanford.edu* (F-20)

JOSHI, Hemali (U Johannesburg) *Let's Talk: Gaming in a Postgraduate Anthropology Course at the University of Johannesburg.* Many South African students are first generation, from under-resourced communities where access to the internet is very limited and computer experience often non-existent. Universities are responding to this growing demand for education with online and blended learning strategies – requiring devices, data, and digital literacy from students. This study forms part of a national project on the use of handheld devices funded by the Department of Higher Education. The aim of this study was to understand the role of gamification to enhance learning. Findings reveal: 1) increased learner motivation, 2) encouraged collaborative participation and 3) engagement in critical thinking. *hemalij@uj.ac.za* (TH-06)

JUDD, Daniel (Creighton U) *Lower Socioeconomic Status Increases Risk of Osteoarthritis.* Arthritis is a major cause of disability worldwide, but the etiology of osteoarthritis is multifactorial and not completely understood. Because multiple medical conditions have been connected with poverty and lower socioeconomic status, it follows that osteoarthritis may follow suit. However, the relationship has not received wide spread attention. A comprehensive literature review supports a correlation between lower socioeconomic status and the development of osteoarthritis of the knee, ankle, hip, shoulder and hand. Appreciation of social and environmental factors provides practitioners important data in their efforts to alleviate proximal determinates of osteoarthritis. *danielbjudd@yahoo.com* (TH-33)

JUNGE, Benjamin (SUNY New Paltz) *Elusive Identities for Elusive Mobilities: Ambivalent Class Subjectivities in a Popular Class Neighborhood in Recife, Brazil.* This paper examines how Brazilians who experienced recent upward socioeconomic mobility understand themselves as a socio-economic group and, specifically, their identifications and disidentifications with conventional markers of a middle-class lifestyle. Drawing from open-ended interviews conducted in 2017-18 with 40 residents of a low-income neighborhood in the northeastern city of Recife, I examine identifications with both longstanding and new class-identity terms, and how inter-class contact through work, friendship, and church can both reinforce and destabilize existing class identifications. I conclude with reflections on the implications of ambivalent class identifications for citizenship and democracy in Brazil at a moment of deep crisis. *jungeb@newpaltz.edu* (F-66)

JUSTICE, George (ASU) *New Leaders, Continuing Leaders: Institutional Change and Continuity.* Many deans and other senior academic leaders are hired "from the outside" for a number of common reasons, ranging from the desire for new ideas to the perceived dearth of local talent. However, when new deans arrive to campus, they will inherit a set of department heads and center directors who may or may not share the new dean's vision. This talk will explore a range of issues from multiple perspectives, including new leadership, continuing leadership and the faculty. *George.Justice@asu.edu* (F-125)

KABEL, Allison (Towson U) *Clothing, Participation & Masculinity: Case Studies on Apparel Function and Disability.* Two case studies were collected from men living with long-term spinal compromised conditions. They described the relevance of clothing and apparel to their overall wellbeing, safety and personal style. Participants reported clothing that failed to meet needs for durability, comfort, safety and. Apparel choices required planning to prevent injury, and meet standards of social acceptability. Temperature regulation was a conscious concern when selecting clothing. Participants reported skepticism about adaptive apparel for people who use wheelchairs. Narratives and observations support the concept of social participation as an accomplishment, with apparel playing a vital role in achieving and maintaining participation. (TH-133)

KAHN, Linda and **WOZNIAK, Monika** (U Buffalo), **MOORE, Cheryll** (Erie County Hlth Dept), **GRANFIELD, Robert** (U Buffalo) *A Qualitative Study of Opioid Users' Experiences with Naloxone Rescue.* The dramatic rise in opioid overdose fatalities is overwhelming communities across the US. Naloxone (i.e., Narcan®), an opioid antagonist, is a safe rescue medication that laypeople can administer to reverse an opioid overdose. Little is known about opioid users' personal experiences with overdose and naloxone rescue. We conducted in-depth interviews with 35 people who had experienced at least one naloxone reversal for opioid overdose. We used constructivist grounded theory to explore their subjective naloxone rescue experiences, the meanings they attribute to naloxone, the factors leading to treatment seeking for opioid use disorder, and how these individuals define recovery. *lskahn@buffalo.edu* (F-74)

KAINU, Morgan (UNT) *User Experience of Anthropology Faculty Members: The Functionality of NAPA's Website.* NAPA represents practicing anthropologists working in government, business or nonprofits, but many members also teach, consult and conduct applied research within the academy. To understand the needs of this unique user group, we conducted semi-structured ethnographic interviews with applied anthropology faculty. Using a design anthropology framework, we explored the faculty user experience (their emotional connection to the site) and usability (the ease of conducting tasks). We present qualitative subjective preference data that reveals themes associated with accessibility, content confusion, values and aesthetics. We report on the importance of vivid pictures and stories that generate an emotional connection to anthropology. *MorganKainu@my.unt.edu* (W-127)

KALJEE, Linda and **PLUM, Alex** (Henry Ford Global Hlth Initiative), **ZDRAVESKA, Marija** and **DIMITRIEVSKA, Deska** (U Sts. Cyril & Methodius Skopje), **HOLM, Amanda,** (Henry Ford Ctr for Hlth Promotion & Disease Prevention), **POP TRAJKOVA LAZAREVSKA, Magdelena,** (U Sts. Cyril & Methodius Skopje), **SIMOFF, Michael** (Henry Ford Hlth System) *Adaptation and Evaluation of a Tobacco Cessation Program in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).* Approximately 46% and 27% of adult Macedonia men and women use tobacco respectively. The region also has a long history of tobacco cultivation and consumption. Tobacco production activities contribute nearly 3% to the national GDP. Policies and programs to support tobacco use treatment have met with limited success. In 2017, through a U.S. and Macedonian partnership, a training program was implemented to support physicians in counseling patients on tobacco use cessation. We present qualitative and quantitative evaluation data which provide insights into program successes and challenges for physicians in terms of their own tobacco use and support for patients quitting. *lkaljee1@hfhs.org* (S-66)

KALMAN, Rowenn (MI State U) *Dirt, Stomachs, and Pachamama: Indigeneity and Environmentalisms in the Andes.* This paper examines the impacts of multi-sector collaboration to address environmental issues such as water management, trash disposal, and extraction industry impacts in Peru. Economic viability and environmental sustainability are front and center in these debates about resource use, but the conversations are also shaped by representations of Andean indigeneity put forth by NGO workers, industry workers, and Quechua-speaking farmers. I ask how different articulations of indigenous identity emerge and are strategically deployed to confront dominant narratives of progress and environmental degradation. Competing notions of Andeanness reflect tensions between local conceptualizations of authenticity and compelling visions of a pan-Andean environmentalism. (W-77)

KAMAT, Vinay (UBC) *Shifting Discourses on the Ecotourism-extraction Nexus in Southeastern Tanzania.* This paper examines the lived experiences of resident communities inside a marine park that is also the site of a natural gas extraction project. The paper explains why oppositional discourses from local resident to the marine park's presence in their midst, have, over the years, given way to discourses of indifference and compliance with the restrictions placed on the extraction of marine resources. It also explains why discourses surrounding the natural gas project inside the marine park's catchment area, have, over the years, shifted from wholehearted support for the project, to disappointment and once again, in favor of the project. *kamatvin@mail.ubc.ca* (S-02)

KAMPMAN, Kelley (CWRU) *Hustling and Parenting: How Mothers in Recovery Care for Their Families.* For mothers in recovery the responsibility of managing a home and caring for a family is complicated by the added hardships of poverty, joblessness, and sober living. This paper examines how women use a variety of strategies such as participation in the informal economy, informal sources of assistance and government assistance to allow them to care for their families. Despite successfully caring for their children, mother's economic and parenting choices are often stigmatized and judged by healthcare providers, government agencies, and the general public due to their history of drug use. This paper has implications for health and public policy. *kmk139@case.edu* (F-06)

KARJANEN, David (UMN) *Radical Ecologies and Urban Land Use: Promoting Environmental Justice through Municipal Economic Development.* This paper looks at the efforts by environmental justice groups in three different cities to promote environmental conservation and protections through the economic development process. I examine several different strategies that are used by organizations--public engagement with economic development and land use, legal contracts, such as Community Benefits Agreements, formal litigation, public protest, lobbying pressure, coalition building, and political pressure of elected officials. Despite all of the positive efforts to mitigate pollution, promote wetlands and coastal protection, and promote smart land use through different forms of "equity planning," these efforts fall short, and either result in limited positive effects. *karjanen@umn.edu* (W-100)

KASNITZ, Devva (Soc for Disability Studies) *Aging with Grace.* Aging in our society is feared and devalued. It marks withdrawal from participation and isolation. Chronic illness is felt as a precursor of aging. Childhood has been elevated and prolonged. This blurring of the way we value experience haunts us lifelong. It has come to pit children, the ill, the disabled, and the old against the minority of others - while women without illness, disability, or age are now part of the power minority and the not always benign caretakers. I explore how a perspective from critical disability studies can offer solutions to such attitudes and their consequences. *devva@earthlink.net* (TH-163)

KATIN, Nicole (Tulane U) *From Sítio (Farmhouse) to Cidade (City): Relocation for Conservation in Serra do Mar State Park (Southeastern Brazil).* Between February and April of 2017, peasants from three communities of Serra do Mar State Park, were effectively removed from their rural, farming landscape and resettled to a government-housing complex, located in the city of Pedro de Toledo. Based on ethnographic research undertaken in the complex in July 2018, this paper explores peasants' experiences of displacement and perceptions concerning their changed conditions. Complementing these findings with data collected in the park between November 2014 and March 2015, it aims to resolve the important question: are peasants better off after the move? *nkatin@tulane.edu* (F-130)

KAUL, Shivani (U Amsterdam) *Beyond Collaboration: Engaging with the Ethical, Ecological and Emotional Entanglements of the 'First 1000 Days of*

Life.' The 'First 1000 Days of Life' global public health policy agenda highlights the importance of early nutrition in future population health, but the diverse values of political and clinical actors, kinship and economic structures, and the affective experience of parenting interact in complex ways to shape intervention outcomes in rapidly-urbanizing contexts like Bhutan. This presentation explores the social life of this adaptive maternal-child nutrition initiative through a case study of exclusive breastfeeding promotion in Thimphu, Bhutan, arguing that the 'postgenomic' moment offers an unprecedented opportunity for anthropologists to 'co-labor' alongside families, policymakers and biomedical practitioners across epistemic and spatio-temporal divides. *shivani.kaul.17@ucl.ac.uk* (F-129)

KAWA, Nick, **LIPSCHITZ, Forbes**, and **RANCE, Logan** (Ohio State U) *Collaborative Design for Teaching about the Use of Human "Waste" as an Agricultural Resource in the American Midwest*. For millennia, farmers throughout the world have relied on human excrement as a source of fertilization. This presentation reports on a collaboration between anthropologists and landscape architects to design an educational garden that uses ethnographic research and visualization tools to make legible the hidden processes by which human waste is transformed into an agricultural resource in the US today. In this presentation, we highlight how collaborations with landscape architecture can allow anthropology to free itself from a fixation on the textual and translate anthropological knowledge not only into the visual realm, but also into physical spaces in the world. *nckawa@gmail.com* (S-39)

KAYS, Cameron (U Arizona) *American Indian Traditional Spring Cleanings*. This paper will explore how American Indians' traditional cleaning of natural springs on public land can contribute to more effective management of resources in the Southwest region. The data will draw on ethnographic research conducted within Canyonlands, Hovenweep, and Arches National Parks. Springs are critical to the survival of living creatures and maintaining spiritual balance. American Indian tribes seek to help manage park lands by conduct traditional spring cleanings utilizing prayer and ceremonies. These traditional cleanings will contribute to cultural and environmental preservation by putting traditional ecological knowledge into practice. (S-08)

KEBEDE, Kassahun (EWU) *Ethiopia's Plea for Diaspora Dollar: The Rationale, Potential, and Risks of Using the Diaspora as a Source of Development Finance*. Recently, Ethiopia's new Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed, appealed to the diaspora community to support his government's political and economic reforms by contributing to the 'Diaspora Trust Fund' to promote investment in education and health. The appeal is an effort by a neoliberal government to overcome its revenue crisis. This paper explores the responses of Ethiopian transnational immigrants to such appeal. The paper mainly discusses the negotiations between immigrants, who bring interests and agendas to the table, and neoliberal states, who want to maximize revenue sources. The policy implications of using diaspora as a source of external development finance are discussed. *kkebede@ewu.edu* (TH-100)

KEENEY PARKS, Stephanie (UCLA) *"Gaming the System": African-American Parents of Children with Autism Decision Making as Resistance to Clinical Racism*. National and local assemblages of biomedical care and parallel services such as education, together with widely held racialized norms about African-American culture construct an unmarked racialized locus where African-American parents must creatively "game the system" in order the provide culturally appropriate care for their disabled children. Ethnographic interviews with African-American parents of children with autism highlighted competing understandings of healthcare, diagnosis, and life outcomes operating such that caregivers resisted white normative ways of being by making decisions about their children that reframed systemic racism, to gain access to a diagnosis that they could "live with." *skeeneyparks@ucla.edu* (W-37)

KELLAM, Allison (Roanoke Coll) *The Effect of Transnational Migration on Traditional Family Structure in the Palauan Diaspora*. Palau has high rates of transnational migration, with more Palauans living abroad than at home. Many Palauans feel that high levels of migration affect family interactions. In order to understand this relationship, Palauans living at home and abroad were asked questions about their level of involvement with the Palauan community while abroad, how familial interactions have changed, and expectations within the family. Respondents were chosen based on time spent abroad and age (20-40). This paper discusses why Palauans migrate and return home, how migration affects family relationships, and how exposure to new ideas abroad prompts reflections on family structure. *ankellam@mail.roanoke.edu* (TH-100)

KENDRICK, Lorna (Samuel Merritt U) and **MOORE, Lorraine** (Life West Chiropractic U) *Using Mindfulness to Engage Change in the Physical and Mental Health of Disparaged Groups in Turbulent Times*. Societal stressors on people of color and other disparaged groups increases their risks for physical and mental health disparities. Moreover, with the current turbulent political climate there are increased tensions and strains among these groups that will have long-lasting effects on mental and physical health for years to come. This collection of case studies focuses on ways mindfulness can be used to promote an individual's awareness of and reaction to their body's responses to environmental factors. *loken30@yahoo.com* (TH-133)

KENNEDY, Eric (York U) *Fungible Firefighters: The Social Dimensions of Standards and Interchangeability.* Wildfires have massive social impacts beyond the flames, including questions like who is allowed to become a firefighter. Drawing on fieldwork with wildfire managers from 13 different agencies across Canada, I explore the issue of wildland firefighter selection and fitness testing. Defining, quantifying, and assessing fitness is a contentious topic that has resulted in significant legal challenge. I explore historical antecedents, legal challenges in the 1990s, and the nation-wide "WFX-FIT" program that resulted. I explore the contingent history of standards that attempt to shore up legal viability, with a variety of contemporary social and political consequences that result. *eric.kennedy@yorku.ca* (S-38)

KENNEDY, William (GMU) *Operationalizing Theories of Resilience for Experimentation in Agent-based Models*. How can ABMs be applied to studies of community resilience? Agent-based models (ABMs) are one of the new methodologies of in the computational social sciences being applied to traditionally qualitative research areas. Social theories of community resilience associated with disasters can be integrated and operationalized in an ABM to address the inherent intrinsic challenges (can replace this with) complexities such as heterogeneity, multi-dimensional contexts, webs of interdependence, and bottom-up processes. We review early ABMs that can be leveraged for experimentation on theories of community resilience and provide a current example of community resilience and response. *kennedy@mllab.com* (F-103)

KEYS, Hunter (U Amsterdam) *The Changing Face of an Old Scourge: Urban Malaria Outbreaks and Community-Level Response in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic*. For decades, malaria has been a rural disease on the Caribbean island shared by Haiti and Dominican Republic. However, since 2015, most cases in the Dominican Republic have been in the capital, Santo Domingo, rather than the agricultural regions of the past, suggesting that densely crowded, impoverished barrios are particularly at risk for disease. The marginality of these neighborhoods may usher a shift in transmission patterns of malaria, yet forms of social engagement and solidarity have helped to curb its toll. What lessons may be drawn for malaria elimination on the island and in a rapidly urbanizing, unequal world? *h.m.keys2@uva.nl* (S-06)

KIELY, Daniel and **PATERNO, Mary T.** (UMass) *Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Scoring as a Mechanism of Power*. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) has risen substantially in the U.S. due to increased heroin and non-medical prescription drug use. NAS symptoms occur when a newborn withdraws from opioids after intrauterine exposure. Traditionally, the Finnegan Scoring System is used to determine need for pharmacological intervention for withdrawal. In our qualitative study with mothers in recovery from opioid use disorder (n=20), we identified themes around the power differential occurring between mothers and nurses related to NAS scoring. Our findings reflect the

need to address power dynamics in the postpartum setting and investigate Finnegan scoring as a mechanism for reifying stigma from nurses. *dkiely@ umass.edu* (W-03)

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KIESSLING, Brittany and **MAXWELL, Keely** (EPA) *Designing an Applied Anthropology for Government Institutions.* One of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) core activities is the cleanup of contaminated sites. Our research, as anthropologists working at EPA, involves designing tools to help staff navigate the social complexities of these cleanups. To fulfill this objective, we conducted interviews with EPA environmental cleanup experts. Interviews covered institutional decision-making, stakeholder relationships, public engagement, and societal outcomes. Our qualitative analysis reveals areas that could improve cleanup success. The next step is designing tools that help staff build trust and achieve cultural competency. Our discussion shares our findings and highlights implications for applied anthropological practice in a government setting. (S-69)

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KILFOIL, Ryan (U Memphis) *Being There, Becoming Local: How a Fishing Community Reproduces Itself through Crisis.* In the Hamptons, a gentrifying tourist destination in New York, fisherfolk index localness as a particular set of dispositions and practices to contest the claims of others, as well as invite new claims beyond personal origin to sustain their shared livelihood amidst existential threats. Migrations and translocations of capital, catch, and people frustrate simple bounding of localness; while claims are articulated through history, they are co-constitutive of rhetorics around the proper aesthetics, politics and labor of local subjects. Contingent localness here may aid engaged scholarship on community resilience elsewhere in the face of gentrification, aging populations, and environmental crises. *rrklfoil@memphis.edu* (TH-154)

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KING, Aristea (Miami U) *Advancing Scientific Literacy in an Age of Mistrust: An Ethnography of Publicly Engaged Scientists.* In this ethnography of public scientists, I draw from participant observation with the American Academy for the Advancement of Science programs and narratives expressed during semi-structured and informal interviews to examine science communication with the public. I explore how scientists perceive their normative role in society and their ambitions as scientific agents. I highlight methods of communication that focus on incorporating accessibility, simplicity and credibility to create narratives that engage audiences with accurate knowledge. This will reduce the problem of scientists being misrepresented or ignored in public affairs. This research project aims to fortify effective science communication with the public. *kingan5@miamioh.edu* (TH-168)

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KING, Beth (CUNY/Kingsborough CC) and **DEYHLE, Donna** (U Utah) *Rebuilding the Fort: Historical Denialism and Reterritorialization in the Modern Southwest.* In the 1880s, a small group of Mormons colonialist moved into southern Utah to establish a fort on the homelands used by Utes, Paiutes, and Navajos. In 2015, the descendants of the colonists created a tourist-centered replica of this fort, with a trading post stocked with imitation Navajo baskets, rugs, and jewelry—all made in China. In this paper, the authors will examine the historical denialism and colonial exceptionalism of the fort—all part of a "reterritorialization" by white settlers of a traditional Native landscape. Native voices of resistance will frame a critical perspective of this (re)new effort to make them invisible. *bking@kbcc.cuny.edu* (TH-140)

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KINGSTON-MANN, Esther (Emerita) *Rural Communities, Rural Women and Economic Agency: An Untold English Story.* Historically, the economic behavior of rural communities and rural women have never been a popular research topic. Nevertheless, for some 300 years, English policy-makers and economic theorists described them both as obstacles to progress in a modernizing world; at the same time, contemporary data gathers excluded the female half of the rural population and community economic decision-making from existing databases. This paper focuses on recent research that documents economic innovation by rural women and communities in 17th century England, and briefly considers the consequences of their omission from the historical record. *esther.kingston-mann@umb.edu* (F-53)

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KIRKWOOD, Sandra (SDSU) *Food, Nostalgia, and Home on the U.S./ Mexico Border.* Food is more than sustenance. Using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods, this research analyzes the role of food among those who self-identify with Mexican heritage in San Diego, CA. The research focuses on the preservation of Mexican identity and traditions in the U.S. while simultaneously allowing for new influences. Results show the importance of creating opportunities for nostalgic memories, which privilege childhood and inter-generational relationships, in order to pass Mexican identity and knowledge to the next generation. They highlight the strong ties between food, family, and home, as well as the agency and creativity of cultural performers. (W-160)

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KIRNER, Kimberly (CSUN) *Improving the Organizational Network for Older Foster Youth in Los Angeles County.* Los Angeles County is home to one of the largest populations of foster youth in the state and in the nation. In 2016, almost 35,000 children were in foster care in Los Angeles County, 38% of California's foster youth overall. Older foster youth (ages 10-18) comprise approximately one-third of Los Angeles's foster youth population and face unique challenges for achieving permanency before they age out of the system. This paper describes the methodological process and results of an undergraduate student-engaged research project focused on identifying and improving linkages in the organizational network serving these vulnerable foster youth. *kimberly.kirner@ csun.edu* (F-67)

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KLATASKE, Ryan (KSU) *Turbulent Times in the Great Plains: Grasslands, Conservation, and Engaged Anthropology.* Despite rapidly vanishing prairie and wildlife in the Great Plains, there are individuals and organizations working to advance conservation, advocate for the stewardship of wildlife, habitat, and resources, as well as resist the loss of grassland landscapes and livelihoods. This paper draws on years of anthropological engagement with a nonprofit conservation organization to discuss current issues and efforts in the Great Plains, with a focus on Kansas and Nebraska. It also highlights the urgent need for anthropological and interdisciplinary research, engagement, and attention to the region, suggesting a path toward a more robust anthropology of grasslands and the Great Plains. *rklataske@ksu.edu* (TH-07)

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KLEESCHULTE, Megan (UTK) *The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Implementation in a Medicolegal Context.* Despite the national attention and often contentious reputation that the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) has received, the law has not been successful in spreading widespread knowledge and acceptance amongst the practitioners to whom it directly applies. This research attempts to shift NAGPRA implementation to the medicolegal context, previously unexplored in this manner, to work towards changing the sentiment regarding historic Native American remains that have fallen under medicolegal jurisdiction. This research attempts to educate the medicolegal community about their responsibilities under NAGPRA in order to ensure that Native American remains are dispositioned in an ethical manner. *mkleesch@vols.utk. edu* (TH-44)

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KLINE, Nolan and **VICKERS, Mary** (Rollins Coll) *Trump, Turbulent Times, and Collaboration for Change: Activist Anthropology with Undocumented Latinx Immigrants in Central Florida.* Activist anthropology in the US has become increasingly important following Donald Trump's successful presidential election. In this paper, we describe collaborative, activist ethnographic research with two immigrant rights organizations in Central Florida to understand how Trump-era immigration rhetoric and policies impact undocumented Latinx immigrants in the Orlando area. We argue the importance of engaged anthropology in responding to pressing social and political problems, and describe how activist approaches can result in more robust forms of data collection. Moreover, we underscore how anthropological engagement itself can be a form of activism and describe how anthropological scholarship can support community-based organizations. *nkline@rollins.edu* (TH-128)

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KNISELY, Denise (NKU) *"Mama Maimuna's in charge" or Teaching Anthropology through Play.* It's safe to assume that most people understand how important play is to the cognitive and social growth of young children, but what happens when students leave elementary school? Is play no longer a valid way to interact with and learn about the world? An increasing body of research shows that introducing material through role-play simulations is an effective method of teaching both traditional and non-traditional college students. I'll share how the creation of a fictional tribe from a fictional south Pacific island changed the way my gen-ed anthropology students viewed the world. *kniselyd1@nku.edu* (W-124)

KOFKE, Marisa (UDel) *Unmasked: Female Autistic Identity Experiences in High School.* This paper details the school-based social skills experiences of four autistic adolescent students who identify as female. The primary focus of this paper will be on the understandings these students have about their autistic identity and how that intersects with their social experiences at school. Findings included several areas related to autistic identity. The students' views on autism in themselves resided within and beyond their gender. Also, the impact of autism on relationships at school, which included the desire to hide their autistic behaviors from the broader school population, even when the student was comfortable with her autistic identity, will be discussed in relationship to the normalization of schools at the intersection of autism and gender. (S-62)

KOHLBECK, Bailey (NAU) *Women's Ability to Report Victimization Due to Perceived Credibility While on Probation.* As recent politics have shown, women's credibility is still questioned in American society. For women who have restricted liberties, perceived credibility directly affects their ability to report victimization and violence. In ethnographic interviews with women probationers in the Southwest US, women reported being charged with probation violations when they had reported violence in the past. Many described not reporting victimization due to fear that police would not believe them. In these turbulent times, women's credibility is more than political. Believing the reports of women who have been incarcerated could avoid damaging physical and emotional health effects. *bsk67@nau.edu* (F-83)

KOHRT, Brieanne (U Denver) *Adapting a Maternal Mental Health Screening Tool and Intervention for Implementation in a Maternal and Child Health Program in Guatemala.* This presentation explores models for screening and management of perinatal depression in two Mayan communities in Guatemala with high infant mortality rates and minimal access to mental health services. In Step 1, we adapted a screening tool for perinatal depression to improve cultural equivalence through a free listing task with key informants. We created a context-specific functional impairment scale to determine severity and referral needs. In Step 2, we trained maternal health promotoras to utilize the tool, to engage in basic skills, and to implement depression management techniques, including relaxation, behavioral activation, mobilization of social support, and attachment-promoting behaviors *Brieanne.Kohrt@du.edu* (TH-36)

KOHUT, Mike (Maine Med Ctr Rsch Inst) *You're Using It Wrong: Why Healthcare Research Needs More Anthropologists.* U.S. healthcare demands socio-behavioral research to produce evidence-based solutions to its massive problems. However, many clinical researchers lack social science expertise to produce quality data. Increasingly, healthcare research has turned to qualitative research to identify and describe what's going on, while also calling for greater scientific rigor in qualitative analysis. Unfortunately chosen symbols of "rigor" are informed by clinical research rather than a social scientific tradition, and distract from rather than improve the validity of findings. I will argue that the methods and sensibilities developed through over a century of anthropological fieldwork provide a better framework to answer such concerns. *mike.r.kohut@gmail.com* (S-75)

KONECZNY, Nell (UIC) *Activism and Research: Anthropological Perspectives on Professor Engagement with Disability, Accessibility, and Inclusion.* Beginning in 2017, disabled student activists at the University of Illinois at Chicago identified the lack of professor understanding of disabled student experiences. To address this concern, students developed an accessible classroom training that has since been disseminated across campus. Studies shows that accessible universities lead to greater success for disabled students. However, very little research has been conducted regarding professor engagement with disability and accessibility in the classroom. In this paper, I discuss the need to explore themes related to inclusive and accessible classrooms from an anthropological perspective as a disabled graduate student and undergraduate instructor. *nkonec2@uic.edu* (F-98)

KONZELMAN, Gregory (CONAA) *The Art of Communication in a Primary Care Setting.* The Art of Communication in a Primary Care Setting Clear and accurate communication is the key in human relationships. This particularly holds true in the clinical nursing setting. Inaccuracy in patient assessment and communication between the RN and the health provider can be disastrous. This presentation focuses on proper assessment and that communication to the provider. A triage lecture series was developed to have nurse practitioners give presentations on specific body systems and potential "red-flag" findings. Its goal is to minimize missed findings and improve patient safety as the series continues to develop and improve. (W-73)

KOSELKA, Elizabeth (Northwestern U) *Effects of Social Change on Food Habits and Metabolic Health in Spain.* Studies conducted in Spain and around the world consistently link a Mediterranean diet and metabolic health. However, rapid social and diet change in Spain are implicated in rising national rates of chronic disease. This study investigates how Spaniards' describe their diet using semi-structured interviews and health surveys to identify effects of social change on food habits, and subsequently, on metabolic health. Increased constraints on time, anxieties about social appropriateness of specific foods, and the imperative of maintaining a "healthy diet" emerged as main social pressures affecting contemporary diet patterns. Deterioration in participants' metabolic health indicators suggest these pressures are deleterious. *lkoselka@u.northwestern.edu* (F-74)

KOYUNCUOGLU, Leyla and **TORRES, Brynn** (UNT) *The Social Cognitive Theory: Applying a Public Health Theory to Protect Natural Water.* Water reservoirs in rapidly developing suburban areas suffer from non-point source contamination, hindering regional water authority's ability to safely, efficiently, and cost-effectively provide water transportation, treatment, and delivery to residents. Using a public health theory, we approach a complex problem and offer recommendations to the regional water authorities in North Texas. We address factors that contribute to residential knowledge and behaviors. *leylakoyuncuoglu@my.unt.edu* (TH-37)

KRASNOVA, Ksenia, **SCHAFER, George**, **BRAVO, Christian**, **DOUGLAS, Shay**, **BRATTON, Elizabeth**, **NOVAK, Harrison**, **WALKER, Kylie**, **ROSTKOWSKI-COVINGTON, Lucjan**, **PARK, Rikki**, **NASH, Robert**, **NAIL, Sarah**, **TEDESCO, Sean**, and **JONES, Stan** (Clemson U) *Creating Safe Space for Homeless LGBTQ Youth.* Approximately 40% of homeless youth in the United States identify as LGBTQ youth. Clemson University's Design for Social Justice Studio partnered with Time Out Youth in Charlotte, NC – the largest LGBTQ youth organization in the Carolinas – to address youth homelessness through the design of a new LGBTQ activity and transitional housing center. The studio featured user-centered, pre-design methodologies including ethnographic research, focus groups, and participatory design activities with youth, staff and project stakeholders. Data analysis revealed user needs and preferences, resulting in a comprehensive use program as well as student design proposals that addressed the unique challenges facing. *ksenia.krasnova.klk@gmail.com* (TH-108)

KRAUSE, Stefan (Seminole State Coll) *Developing the Yap State Intangible Cultural Heritage Program.* In 2013, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) initiated its first program to safeguard intangible cultural heritage (ICH) after recently signing onto UNESCO's 2003 Convention. Yap State was chosen as the location for the program and this paper details 1) the early developmental

stages of the program, 2) efforts to foster a participatory environment for the co-creation of locally derived strategies to identify, document and preserve Yapese cultural heritage, and 3) the initial ICH pilot project implemented as a result of these collaborative efforts. *stefanmkrause@gmail.com* (S-34)

KRIGEL, Noah (Cal Poly) *"We're Not the Party to Bitch and Whine": Exploring US Democracy through the Lens of College Conservative Students.* As nationalism poisons democracy on a global scale, US public discourse primarily focuses on macro-level impacts, ignoring orchestrated tactics to recruit students. I address this oversight through ethnographic exploration of college conservative spaces - specifically students at a western public university identified with Republican and/or Turning Point USA clubs. Asking, "How are students recruited/indoctrinated into conservative college spaces, and why do they stay?" I discover that these clubs often use aggressive activist methods to intentionally ostracize members from other groups and manufacture narratives of victimhood. These effective on-campus strategies elucidate broader machinations of power straining US democracy. *nkrigel@calpoly.edu* (F-108)

KRONENFELD, David (UCR) *Pragmatic Implications of Semantic Meaning.* Native users' emic categories and systems of categories, rendered in a comparative metalanguage via which they can be compared with other languages' systems, and with independent analyses of their referents give us evidence of past definitions, including contrasts and semantic extensions, and of the pragmatic culture they entail. Consider "corn" in pre-maize Europe, as reflected in today's "corned beef," consider Welsh folk-etymologizing of "asphalt" as "ash-felt"), and look at the past ecological/economic systems revealed by the set of Old/Middle English watercourse terms. *david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu* (TH-105)

KRUG, Melissa (Temple U) *Change as Tradition: Fair Trade's Influence on Handicraft Production in Peru.* For fair-trade handicrafts, "tradition" is both a central value and a commodified entity. My fieldwork with a Peruvian fair-trade organization examined how "tradition" becomes flexible and broadly defined, which allows international consumers to dictate product designs and perpetuates the dominance of the Global North. Using data from interviews and product-development meetings, I evaluate how production techniques and designs have changed under neoliberal globalization. Artisans' work now requires greater consistency, quality, and speed along with risky, expensive, and time-consuming innovation so that products can compete globally. Constantly changing trends in the North create the "traditions" of the South. *melissa.krug@temple.edu* (S-35)

KRUGER, Linda and **JOHNSON, Adelaide** (USFS PNWRS) *Engaging Coastal Communities in Understanding Vulnerability of Subsistence Foods to Climate Change.* Subsistence lifeways are integral to indigenous coastal residents globally. Resources and access to resources may be threatened by aspects associated with climate change. Our final report will inform resource management decisions, provide information that may be useful to Tribes adapting to climate change, and serve as a guide for assessing research needs and approaches for engaging Tribes for shoreline communities elsewhere. Our research had four objectives. This presentation will focus on the process of working with high school students to access information and share learning. *lkruger@fs.fed.us* (T-95)

KRUL, Karina (U New Haven) *The Effect of Environmental Awareness on Attitude toward Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Plum Island, NY.* Sustainable development has received increased attention since its beginning in 1980. However, there is little research on the relationship between environmental awareness and sustainable development. This relationship is especially important in the case of Plum Island, NY, as the island's ecosystems are in jeopardy of being developed and destroyed. This study explores the relationship between environmental awareness and attitude toward sustainable development, with a specific focus on Plum Island, using data collected through surveys and interviews. This will inform the decision process for Plum Island and provide insight to fill the gap between environmental awareness and attitudes toward sustainable development. *kkrul1@unh.newhaven.edu* (W-173)

KUERTEN ROCHA, Patricia, **DASILVA, Maria**, and **PADILHA, Maria** (Federal U-Santa Catarina), **BIAZUS DALCIN,** and **ANDERS, J.C.** (UFSC Florianopolis) *Construction of an Instrument for Handoff in Brazilian Pediatric Hospital Units.* Effective healthcare communication is an international goal for patient safety. Culture and social structure can influence communication errors among health care professionals. Few tools exist to assess the quality of handoff between nurses and physicians. This paper reports on the validity of a handoff tool tested for use in Brazil in pediatric settings. Methodological research for construction and content validation of the instrument was based on a literature review of the SBAR (Situation, Background, Assessment and Recommendation) tool. It is possible to standardize the information and optimize communication for pediatric patient safety and to promote interdisciplinarity between nurses and physicians. *itayra.padilha@ufsc.br* (W-43)

KUNKEL, Kristina (Humboldt State U) *Climate Change Apathy: Exploring Community Knowledge & Perceptions of Sea Level Rise in King Salmon, California.* The small coastal California community of King Salmon is projected to be at the highest risk of relative sea level rise inundation on the US west coast. Some vulnerability data has become available in recent years, but no one had spoken directly to the community. This paper will present results of qualitative interviews and a public meeting with the community, exploring perceptions of and reactions to sea level rise projections and potential planning solutions. Results suggest that an aging demographic in the community may play a role in perceptions. *kristina.kunkel@humboldt.edu* (W-20)

KUNSTADTER, Peter (PHPT) *"Where There Is a Doctor": What Disparities in Health Services Persist under a Universal Health Insurance System?* Political rhetoric offers universal health insurance as a panacea for observed health care disparities. Thai government 'universal' health insurance allows access to low-cost services for rural populations through a widespread system of village health volunteers, primary care "rural health improvement hospitals," specialized clinics and multi-specialty hospitals. Controlled comparisons of interview data from 2065 reproductive age women and men in a mixed ethnic rural border population show significant differentials in use and problems of access to government services associated with gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic resources. Similar differentials also exist in use of fee-for-service private modern non-government and traditional health services. *peter.kunstadter@gmail.com* (F-126)

KUZMA, Angie (OR Community Hlth Workers Assoc) *De-Mystifying Payment Models to Integrate Traditional Health Workers in Oregon's Evolving Health Care System.* Mounting evidence indicates Traditional Health Workers (THWs, including community health workers, patient navigators, peer wellness specialists, peer support specialists, and doulas) are essential to system-wide efforts toward the 'Triple Aim'—better health, better care, and lower costs. A dearth of literature on THW payment mechanisms and related factors contribute to an ongoing struggle to integrate THWs in health systems. In Oregon, THWs are collaborating with the state's Medicaid System Integrator and other stakeholders to address barriers to integration. This paper discusses recent recommendations issued by the Oregon THW Commission and examines paths to implementation. *kuzma.angela@gmail.com* (TH-156)

KWIATKOWSKI, Lynn (CO State U) *Domestic Violence, the Law, and Creative Change in Vietnam.* In 2007, the Vietnam National Assembly approved the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control. While the law effected much positive change in public perceptions and awareness of domestic violence, obstacles to productive rectification of the problem and its effects have surfaced with its implementation. As change often occurs in multiple, and at times contradictory, directions in societies, this paper will explore openings that have emerged in recent years that have created opportunities for Vietnamese government organizations, non-government organizations, and individuals to creatively address and challenge the persistence of this gender violence in the context of a changing sociopolitical landscape. *Lynn.Kwiatkowski@colostate.*

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KWON, Daniel, **SHARMA, Anu**, **PUENTE, Melany**, and **SOUNDARARAJAN, Srinath** (Duke Global Hlth Inst), **BENNETT, Elaine M.** (Saint Vincent Coll), **BOYD, David** (Duke Global Hlth Inst) *Notes from the Field: Student Perspectives on Challenges in Global Health Research.* This paper reflects upon the presenters' experiences with community-based participatory research on Lake Atitlán, Guatemala. The perspectives of undergraduate researchers are represented through reflections on their attempts to navigate the cultural and linguistic barriers inherent in this work. By working alongside local investigators and living with a host family, the researchers not only strengthened their ties to the community, but also learned to recognize and address power dynamics and ego threats to work in a collaborative way with local partners. *dyk@duke.edu* (TH-36)

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LAMA, Gyalbu (Langtang Memory Proj) *Archives in a Post-Disaster Context: Insights from the Langtang Memory Project.* The April 25, 2015 earthquakes caused an avalanche in Langtang, located in the Himalayan region of Nepal, that released almost half the force of the Hiroshima atomic bomb. Nearly half of the local population died in this tragedy. The Langtang community continues to navigate the balance between loss and finding ways of moving on. Within this context, the Langtang Memory Project emerged, a 'living archive' that speaks to the place, culture, and people of Langtang. This paper examines the role of archives in a post-disaster context, exploring the importance of memory work after disaster. *gyalpolama10@gmail.com* (TH-154)

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LAMONICA, Aukje (S CT State U) and **BOERI, Miriam** (Bentley U) *"Crack Babies" Déjà vu: Opioids Using Mothers' Experiences with Health Service Providers.* Epidemiological data show a dramatic increase in opioid abuse, including prescription opioids, heroin and fentanyl. Despite focused efforts toward stopping the spread of the opioid epidemic, the latest epidemiological reports show that opioid overdose mortality rates are increasing. The use of opioids has exploded in the suburbs, where fentanyl is driving up overdose rates. This ethnographic study focuses on 40 qualitative interviews with opioid/ heroin using mothers in the three suburban areas. In this presentation, I focus on how mothers experience interaction with social and healthcare services with a particular interest in barriers to mother-child bonding opportunities. *lamonicaa1@southernct.edu* (W-03)

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LANDRUM, Teri (UNT) *Changing Minds and Opening Hearts: Integrating Ecology, Ethics and Applied Anthropology in Experiential Environmental Education.* My research evaluates the transformative effect of a methodological approach called Field Environmental Philosophy (FEP) on the way participants perceive, know, contemplate and connect with native ecosystems, biocultural diversity, and the environment. FEP strives to provide new perspectives and ways of learning through four distinct lenses: economic, ethical, aesthetic and biocultural. The findings reveal that we must change how we perceive "others" and become aware and respectful of the connections that we share with them in order to transition to a sustainable society. I will discuss how I am incorporating these, as well as other, findings into my ongoing research. *terilandrum@my.unt.edu* (W-111)

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LANE FILALI, Rashon (UCSF) *More Than Useful Bodies: Portrayals of Ebola Survivors Post the 2014-16 Ebola Epidemic.* The 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic in West Africa is the largest Ebola outbreak recorded, with a case fatality of approximately 50 percent that left nearly 15, 000 Ebola survivors after the epidemic ended. While public health and disaster literature provided understandings of Ebola survivors during the height of the Ebola epidemic response; limited studies focus on the social construction of Ebola survivorship after the epidemic ceased. In this study, a critical discourse method is used to analyze global media (March 2016-March 2018). The findings reveal several dominant framings of Ebola survivorship through Western neo-colonial ideologies and highly biomedicalized framings of survivorship. *rashonlane@gmail.com* (S-07)

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LANG-BALDE, Rachel (Clemson U) *Voices Bearing Witness in Birth: Visual Participatory Methods as a Means to Narrate, Collaborate, and Engage.* Better birth outcomes, in constantly shifting, resource-poor settings, cannot be achieved without direct engagement through community-based networks. Input of those most knowledgeable about the realities of maternal death and disability, the women and their birth attendants/midwives, is crucial. Can the use of visual participatory methods (such as Photo-voice and photo elicitation interviews) encourage this dialogue and lead to richer narratives of their lived experience and thus to successful dissemination and action with key stakeholders? These questions and outreach efforts were investigated during nine months of Fulbright-funded field research in the Labé region of Guinea. *rlangba@clemson.edu* (TH-113)

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LAUFER, Adrian (OR State U) *Funding the Ocean: Understanding Funding Decisions to Ensure Longevity for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Reserves Program.* Effective marine and coastal management is critically reliant on secure and consistent funding; however, unreliable funding continues to constrain management programs. A case study of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Marine Reserves Program addresses the importance of understanding current funding sources to improve program sustainability. Grounded in the Narrative Policy Framework, qualitative interviews coupled with statistical models reveal the factors that influence a funder's choice to either create funding opportunities, not create opportunities, or abandon current opportunities. Results suggest important considerations for securing future funding and indicate events that may influence allocation decisions. *laufera@oregonstate.edu* (W-173)

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LAUMANN, Katie May and **DENNISON, William C.** (UMCES), **PAVEK, Diane** (NPS), **NASTASE, Emily** (UMCES), **VARGAS-NGUYEN, Vanessa** (UMD) *Interdisciplinary Management of Cultural and Natural Resources in National Parks.* The National Park Service, tasked with preserving both natural and cultural resources, has typically managed these domains independently of one another. Managing park resources separately, however, is not ideal. Therefore, the NPS is adopting a new transdisciplinary management approach that evaluates natural and cultural resources as components of a single, complex socioecological system. In the National Capital Region, we are developing a science-based method to facilitate the process of integrating data from vastly different disciplines within the social and natural sciences. This method will enhance the NPS's ability to identify management priorities and preserve parks for enjoyment and education. (W-122)

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LAURENCE, Misha (Independent) *"How Dare They Smile While They're Sick": Surveillance, Resistance, and Medical Cannabis Patients in Washington State.* This paper interprets ethnographic data from medical cannabis events and cannabis recreational shops in King County, WA to outline the methods and consequences of patients setting their own thresholds of disability. Washington's cannabis laws pertain to the lives of people with disabilities, determining what justifies use of a stigmatized substance. However, cannabis is rarely depicted as a disability-oriented issue. Though Washington employs "biocertification" (Samuels 2014) to identify "true disability," Washingtonian law has facilitated different trends. Patients attempt to avert biocertification by adopting disability thresholds different from medico-legal ones. Thus, patients control over their own care despite conflicting with medical professionals. (TH-21)

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LAWHORN, Joshlyn (USF) *Racialized Gender in (Re)integration of Victim-Survivors of CSEC in Community Advocacy Work.* The influx of current literature on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) has eliminated racialized gender within the discussion. This paper centralizes race and gender in the aftercare of victim-survivors of CSEC. I use feminist ethnography as a methodology to analyze a "Black" nonprofit organization that fosters young girls through the child welfare system. I employ critical race feminism and intersectionality to argue that gender is hyper-present when discussing victim-survivor, while colorblind rhetoric is strategically utilized when determining the (re)integration process. Finally, I examined how the racial makeup of the organization shapes the understanding of CSEC and (re)integration. *jlawhorn@*

mail.usf.edu (F-69)

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LAWSON, Kristine (UCSC) *Sustainability in Vancouver: Pipelines and Plant Medicine*. With the Canadian Prime Minister's decision to purchase the Kinder Morgan pipeline project last May, there are many new questions regarding Canada's commitment to climate change targets as well as its consent and consultation processes with indigenous nations. In Vancouver, the pipeline's terminal location, city-level sustainability policy is also under fire as new forms of environmental gentrification emerge. This project investigates the gaps in current sustainability policy by sonic means. How can we develop stronger sustainability policy that takes better care of all, by listening to each other and to our oldest teachers: the plants? *knlawson@ucsc.edu* (F-32)

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LAZARUS, Lisa, **REZA-PAUL, Sushena**, **BECKER, Marissa**, and **LORWAY, Robert** (U Manitoba) *The Politics of Care and Responsibilization: Making Sense of Adherence in a Community-led PrEP Demonstration Project among Sex Workers in Mysore, India*. PrEP demonstration projects are aimed at better understanding the use of this relatively new biomedical technology. Ashodaya Samithi, a sex worker collective, initiated a PrEP study in Mysore, India. The project proved successful with 640/647 participants retained for the 16-month study, and high self-reported adherence confirmed by tenofovir testing. To make sense of these exceptional outcomes, I draw on theoretical concepts of health citizenship and Ashodaya's history of collectivization around health interventions. Adherence, in this context, needs to be understood by balancing both notions of care and responsibilization among Ashodaya's community of sex workers. (S-63)

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LAZRUS, Heather (UCAR) and **HANSON, Thomas** (U Colorado) *Channeling the Storm: Disrupting Definitions of Vulnerability in Risk Communication*. In studies of risk communication, particularly in weather and climate contexts, vulnerability is often treated with a priori assumptions about specific population characteristics. How might mediums, modes, and messages of communication shift when vulnerability is instead understood to be contextual, dynamic across space and time, and malleable rather than a static, predictable and all-encompassing condition? Insights from focus groups about risk, communication, and decision-making following hurricanes Sandy, Matthew, Irma, and Harvey reveal ways in which people who might a priori be labeled vulnerable demonstrate agency, capacity, and creativity, even while experiencing institutional constraints because they belong to particular populations. *heatherlazrus@hotmail.com* (F-40)

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LEA, Meghan (UHH) *Qualitative Needs Assessment of LGBTQA+ Students at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo*. Completed as independent study, this qualitative research project serves as a needs assessment for LGBTQA+ students at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo based on experiences of Hilo community members. Information gathered from literature and interviews is used to determine how needs of LGBTQA+ individuals are met in the community of Hilo, additionally assessing the current climate of resources for university students. For example, traditional cultural spaces within the community, such as hula hālau, are considered inclusive and safe. There is potential for this assessment to be useful in the implementation of a more pointed LGBTQA+ resource center at UHH. *meghan25@hawaii.edu* (TH-157)

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LEAF, Murray (UT-Dallas) *Experiment in Action Research in Irrigation: Methods and Ethics*. The idea of "action research" has been taken up as a standard part of development projects to build or rehabilitate irrigation systems built by the World Bank. This paper describes what amounts to a natural experiment in one action research project on the Mahi Right Bank project in Gujarat state India, in 1987 to 89. It compares two minors. One was done in the standard way that government usually used: without consulting the concerned farmers. The other, on my advice, was done with an initial meeting of concerned farmers and according to an agreement that we arrived at in that meeting. The result is that the former method has been abandoned and the latter has become standard in Gujarat state. (S-45)

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LECOMPTE, Joyce (Independent), **HAMMAN, Sarah** (Ctr for Natural Lands Mgmt), and **SEGREST, Valerie** (FEED Seven Generations) *Reinvigorating Tribal Relationships with South Puget Sound Camas Prairie Cultural Ecosystems through Transdisciplinary Collaboration*. Camas is one of the most important cultural foods of the Northwest Coast. There is a strong desire in many tribal communities to reintegrate camas harvest and consumption into daily life. The roughly 3% of remaining ecosystems exist within a patchwork of private, public, and tribal lands. Reinvigorating tribal relationships with camas requires cross-cultural, interdisciplinary collaboration. It is often said in Coast Salish territory that the plants are our first teachers - that all the wisdom we need for living on earth is contained in the plants themselves. What do camas prairies teach us about how to work together? *joyceklecompte@gmail.com* (T-35)

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LECOMPTE, Margaret (U Colorado), **LAWLESS, Caprice** (Front Range Community Coll), **HUDSON, Suzanne** (U Colorado), and **MUMME, Steven** (CO State U) *Secrets, Scams and Scandals: Exposing Why Community Colleges Instructors Do Most of the Work but Receive Poverty Level Wages*. Despite years of instructor negotiations and protest, Colorado Community College System administrators and legislators refuse to increase instructor pay above an average of $22,000, arguing that they lack sufficient funds. This despite their own 6-figure salaries—increasing annually. Basing their grass roots campaign on the colleges' own data, American Association of University Professors affiliated instructors went public, exposing how poverty-level wages for CC teachers produce impoverished education for CC students, while enriching the administration. In three videos, now being publicly disseminated (and to SfAA), AAUP instructors identify how much money the college system really has, where it's going, and why. *margaret.lecompte@gmail.com* (TH-124)

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LEE, Alex (Rice U) *Se-cura: Security as the Presence and Absence of Care among Feminized South Korean Flight Attendant Labor*. Drawing on ethnography among Korean flight attendants, this paper forwards more inclusive understandings of security. Etymologically, security denotes the removal (se) of "concern" or "care" (cura) and, therefore, implies a condition that is free from care (i.e., to be carefree). Hence, the condition of feeling secure necessitates the work of others—usually women performing feminized practices—in producing care? In ethnographically charting the performative, care-giving quality of formal "Aviation Security," as well as the invisible security labor embedded within Korean in-flight service, this paper explores a tacit gendered logic (and its implications) that hierarchizes masculinized security work over feminized care labor. *alex.j.lee@rice.edu* (TH-159)

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LEE, Tina, **BUCHANAN, Elizabeth**, and **BERG, Devin** (UW-Stout) *Visions of Alternative Development in Engineers Without Borders: Possibilities and Constraints*. Engineers Without Borders-USA projects aim to disrupt more mainstream development practices in a variety of ways: by attempting to more fully engage local communities in the planning and execution of projects; by prioritizing sustainable, simple solutions to basic needs; and by training students to approach their careers as professional engineers differently. This paper will critically examine these practices, placing them in the larger context of other organizations that do similar work. We examine points of success and failure, especially regarding the effects of EWB work on communities in the global south. *leetina@uwstout.edu* (F-44)

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LEMASTER, Barbara (CSULB) *"Theresa! Don't pull her hair! You'll hurt her!": Intervention and Embodiment in U.S. Preschools*. Conflict talk occurs across the globe, from courtrooms to classrooms, among the very young to the very old. It involves knowing interactional social rules (Goodwin 2007) within situated culturally guided activity systems (Goffman 1971, 1974, Foucault 1980:1). Children become socialized in school to become appropriately functioning adults suited to their society (Garret and Banquedano-Lopez, 2002). U.S. preschool teachers allow students to engage in non-vocal (not vocal) embodied (Goodwin 2000, 2007, Goodwin & Alim 2010) conflict behaviors during class. This relates to sanctioned bullying over time. *Barbara.LeMaster@csulb.edu* (W-104)

LEO, Aaron (U Albany) *Aspiration, Anxiety and Self-sacrifice: Newcomers' Experiences of Downward Mobility in the "Land of Opportunity."* Despite the ubiquitous narrative which portrays the United States as a land of opportunity, first generation immigrants and refugees often experience a decline in social status upon arrival. Drawing on ethnographic data, this paper explores experiences of downward mobility among thirty new arrivals. To cope with these hardships, parents and children engaged in mutual self-sacrifice for the common good of their family and remained optimistic that education would provide the key to social uplift. Class background and racial identity played an important role in participants' views of opportunity, their responses to downward mobility, and their probability for social ascent. *aleo@albany.edu* (F-99)

LEO, Aaron and **WILCOX, Kristen C.** (SUNY Albany) *Breaking Down Barriers to Engage Families: Lessons from Odds-Beating Secondary Schools.* Involvement of families in their children's education has been linked to numerous positive indicators such as homework completion, student motivation, and academic achievement. However, many schools conceive of involvement in narrow, individualistic terms and struggle to families in meaningful ways which are culturally-relevant, community-derived, and sensitive to power imbalances. Drawing on in-depth case studies from seven odds-beating schools, this paper provides examples of authentic family engagement which foster empowerment and utilize community resources to build trust between schools and families. The findings presented here provide a partial template for schools seeking to improve relationships with parents. *aleo@albany.edu* (TH-95)

LEONG, Kirsten and **HOSPITAL, Justin** (NOAA PIFSC) *Beyond Recreation: When Non-Commercial Fishing Motivations Are More Than Sport Or Pleasure.* The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act directs NOAA Fisheries to manage commercial and recreational fishing as separate activities. Yet, numerous studies in the Pacific Islands Region have demonstrated this distinction is not clear-cut in practice. Further, definitions used in policy do not adequately cover other important concepts, such as cultural exchange or expense fishing. This study traces the evolution of the term "non-commercial fishing" in the Pacific Islands Region to cover the diversity of activities not associated with commercial sale. It also explores applicability to other regions and policy implications of adopting this broader terminology. *kirsten.leong@noaa.gov* (TH-53)

LESLEY, Elena (Emory U) *Considering the Mental Health Impact of Gender Based Violence under the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia.* During the Khmer Rouge period, the brutal communist regime that controlled Cambodia from 1975-1979, hundreds of thousands of people were forced to marry strangers and produce offspring for society. These marriages were later determined to be acts of "gender-based violence" by the UN-backed Khmer Rouge tribunal currently operating in Cambodia. Victims of these forced marriages who filed complaints with the court are entitled to certain reparations, including free psychotherapeutic services. This paper is based on ethnographic PhD dissertation research that tracks the experiences of forced marriage survivors undergoing narrative-based "testimonial therapy" in Cambodia. *elena.lesley@emory.edu* (W-99)

LEVINE, Arielle (SDSU) *Social-Ecological Vulnerability of Coral Reef Fisheries to Climate Change in American Samoa.* Climate change has significant implications for fisheries and the communities who depend on them, particularly in remote Pacific Islands where there is high reliance on coral reef fisheries for subsistence, cultural exchange, and community events. Community vulnerability to climate impacts on fisheries is directly related to which species people rely on for food, cultural consumption preferences, the vulnerability of these species to climate impacts, and people's ability to adapt to change. This paper explores the social-ecological vulnerability of coral reef fisheries in American Samoa to gain a better understanding of subsistence and cultural implications of predicted ecosystem shifts over time. (F-50)

LEVY, Jordan and **ESTRADA, Sandra** (Pacific Lutheran U) *Navigating Uncertainty Here and There: Honduran Transnationalism and Everyday Negotiations in Washington State.* Drawing upon engaged ethnographic research conducted in 2018 in Washington State this paper examines how Honduran transnational migrants navigate changing circumstances and turbulent times characterized by intensified forms of xenophobia and racism in the US, and political uncertainty in Honduras. We explore Hondurans' adept abilities to pursue their livelihood strategies while reading the political landscape and imagining future possibilities in both receiving and sending countries. We approach migrants' varied lived experiences from a theoretical perspective that privileges their agency in choosing to move to the Pacific Northwest, and their efforts to remain here instead of other regions of the US. *levyjd@plu.edu* (W-82)

LEWIS, Asaad (William & Mary) *Communicating Anthropology to a Broader Audience: How the Anthropology of Social Media Can Translate Our Methodology, Discourse and Theory to a Wider Audience of Internet-Savvy Millennials.* I was inspired to bring my insider knowledge of internet culture into the cannon of digital ethnography in the hopes that the study of the anthropology of social media can help bring out discipline into the 21st century and in the discourse of popular culture frequented by millennials. As a Communications intern at a mid-sized research focused non-profit I constantly think of how I can translate my companies high-level research for a broad audience. By conducting an ethnography on social media networks, I can investigate its potential to make Anthropology more accessible to the general public. *avlewis@email.wm.edu* (S-22)

LEWIS, Denise C., **SEPONSKI, Desiree M.**, and **DEYOUNG, Sarah** (UGA) *Chronic Trauma and Resilience.* We explore meanings of resilience held by Southeast Asian refugee families living along coastal Alabama. These families have endured cumulative effects of multiple traumas including Cambodian refugees' flight during the Pol Pot genocide and an exodus from Laos and Vietnam at the end of the United States-Vietnam War. More recently, they have experienced massive destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and feel the continued threats each year as hurricanes seem to grow stronger. Traumatic experiences, such as these, can create long-felt social pain and mental anguish, but also can serve as mobilizers for community resilience. (F-103)

LEWIS, Rhian (McGill U) *Unintelligible Burdens: Invoking Collective Responsibilities in Texan Abortion Care.* This contribution examines the care work of Crossroads (*name changed), a network of vetted volunteers who provide transportation to abortion clinics in Texas. In Texas, the right to an abortion is obstructed by waiting periods, clinic closures, gestational limits, language barriers, and parental consent laws. As such, securing abortion care in Texas presents a highly individuated and feminized burden that disproportionately harms persons with limited resources: undocumented persons, minors, people living in poverty, and those without transportation or childcare. In response, Crossroads volunteers construct a scaffolding of collective responsibilities as they help clients access abortion in a highly restrictive environment. *rhian.lewis@mail.mcgill.ca* (W-07)

LI, Xiaoyue (U Autònoma Barcelona) and **TILT, Bryan** (OR State U) *Perceptions of Quality of Life and Pollution among China's Urban Residence: The Case of Smog in Tangshan.* Smog in urban areas of China has recently attracted a great deal of scientific and media attention both domestically and internationally. In this article, we present the results of qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys with 341 urban residents. We examine how these residents perceive and weigh the importance of various aspects related to quality of life, including their experience with air pollution. We interpret our findings in the context of literature on the rise of China's middle class, the rise of environmental consciousness, and the role of gender in mediating perceptions of pollution and family health. *li.xiaoyue@hotmail.com* (F-140)

LIEBMAN, Adam (Stanford U) *Sensing Environmental Risk and Contesting Incineration in Kunming, China.* This paper is inspired by the work of Green Kunming, a grassroots NGO focused on pollution monitoring and prevention in southwest China. I describe a Green Kunming-led tour of an incineration plant when stench contributed to structuring contestation, and comment on how Green Kunming provides Kunming residents opportunities to experience waste problems physically and simultaneously grapple with the multi-scalar layers of significance of waste. In mobilizing sensing human bodies for participation in local waste politics, Green Kunming also harnesses the stench of garbage to help instigate contestations over more ontologically grounded, yet less perceptible, waste-related pollutants, such as carcinogenic dioxins. *aliebman@stanford.edu* (F-110)

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LINCOLN, Martha (SFSU) *Teaching Environmental Justice in the Field.* Environmental justice curricula can be significantly enhanced by opportunities for students to conduct ethnographic research, but the inclusion of students in field research poses special ethical challenges. Faculty who involve students in their fieldwork are challenged by the responsibility to avoid spectacularizing the situation of potentially vulnerable respondents while designing opportunities for students to acquire methodological skills, collect data, and create new knowledge. I draw on early field experiences including students in a study of environmental health and environmental risk perceptions in Richmond, California to suggest how field learning situations can be made ethically responsive as well as pedagogically worthwhile. (W-08)

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LINDBERG, Kreg (OSU-Cascades) *Diverse Well-Being Effects of Marine and Forest Reserve Designation on the Oregon Coast.* As part of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's human dimensions of marine reserves program, a coast-wide general population survey was conducted to understand baseline subjective well-being (SWB) and resilience, as well as choice experiment and SWB evaluation of marine and forest reserves. This presentation focuses on resident SWB, how it may be affected by marine reserve designation, and how effects vary across residents. For example, effects depend on type of recreational engagement with reserves, occupational engagement in the fisheries sector, and environmental worldview. Results help resource managers understand human communities, and diverse perspectives and effects in those communities. *kreg.lindberg@osucascades.edu* (W-113)

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LINDGREN, Britta (Aerospace Corp, Retired) *System Analysis of a Foraging Woman.* This is a novel cross-disciplinary study that uses traditional system engineering concepts to examine the physical capability of a single foraging mother to bear and raise children. This explores her capability to meet at least her and her children's physical needs, a necessary condition for survival. It is difficult to estimate the survival needs of a mother in our complex USA society. By examining the simpler economy of the foraging !Kung San (using the Harvard Kalahari Group's 1960s/1970s data) both her physical needs, and some critical factors that affect need, may be identified. *visviva@mac.com* (W-75)

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LINN, Colleen, **ROBBINS, Jessica**, and **PERRY, Tam** (Wayne State U) *Transformations of Citizenship: Meanings of Justice for Older Adults Living with the Flint Water Crisis.* Water insecurity produces responses differentiated by socioeconomic status, age, and race, including newly politicized forms of citizenship. In this paper, we draw on ethnographic research on how older residents come to understand and manage their water crises in Flint, MI, in order to analyze how municipal water supplies create and encourage certain forms of citizenship, and to explore the multiple applied roles anthropologists may have during precarious times. Disruptions to older adults' water access can alter quotidian practices reflective of an individual's social network, foster distrust in government policy and action, and create new possibilities for solidarity, justice, and hope. *fz1165@wayne.edu* (F-08)

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LIU, Yu-Rong Joy (U Arizona) *Navigating the Boundary in a Strongly Bureaucratized Society: The Value of Job Shadowing in Rural China.* The boundary between public and private sectors in China is usually blurred intentionally by both state and society, a development that most foreigners find questionable. Conducting field research in such context requires the researcher to be more than just an outsider and interviewer, and to create research legitimacy by actively stepping into the informal areas that connects the community with political institutions. Through research on afforestation policy implementation in rural China, this paper identifies job-shadowing as a way of balancing between formal and informal identity, its risks and benefits, and the type of knowledge gained from such interaction. *joyliu@email.arizona.edu* (F-128)

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LLORÉNS, Hilda (URI) *The Value of Mutual Aid and Solidarity in the Aftermath of Hurricane María.* In the aftermath of Hurricane María residents throughout PR became first responders to the unfolding disaster. I explore the ways in which women from El Coquí in Salinas, PR, first response of cooking and delivering meals to the elderly and children turned into a coordinated and ongoing inter-community mutual aid initiative. The women quickly mobilized using the tools at their disposal, such as the ability to cook for large groups, relationships with women throughout their and other communities, and the ability to delegate and train young women to join in this effort, as a way to ameliorate pressing needs. *hilda_llorens@uri.edu* (TH-173)

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LLORO-BIDART, Teresa, **HO, Calista**, **HAMM, Camryn**, and **PROVANCHA, Melissa** (Cal Poly Pomona) *Making a Community-Based Urban ECOFARM: The Role of Critical Food Systems Activism and Education.* In this participatory ethnographic project, three undergraduate researchers and I have partnered with a community organization that is building an ECOFARM (Ecologically-and Community-Oriented Farming and Resource Management) in the city where I teach. The ultimate goals of the ECOFARM include: developing a community-based urban farm that will address food access and insecurity needs of the mostly low-income Latinx residents; reducing the toxic waste stream in the city through composting; and empowering and educating the local community. Embracing a food justice approach to study the development and implementation of the farm, I present some of the preliminary findings of our research. (TH-18)

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LO, Nicholas (Yale U) *"Ecological and Environmental Cooperation" along the Belt & Road: Friction in Myanmar/Burma.* This paper focuses on the discursive disjunctures between different NGOs' approaches to addressing socio-environmental impacts of Chinese infrastructure development projects and political-economic realities on the ground in Burma/Myanmar. As global geopolitics fluctuate, the Chinese state has encouraged Chinese environmental NGOs to "go out," but domestic political barriers in China constrain Chinese NGOs' transnational efforts to engage with communities and environments abroad. By examining how Burmese civil society and international (Chinese and Western) NGOs problematize ecosystem conservation and infrastructure impacts in Burma/Myanmar, this paper examines how the emergent Chinese development apparatus depoliticizes conflicts over land and commodification, further marginalizing ethnic communities. *nicholas.lo@yale.edu* (TH-137)

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LOCKYER, Joshua (ATU) *Commons by Design: 80 Years of Common Property Stewardship and Community Building in Celo, North Carolina.* For hundreds of years, a wide variety of groups – from the Shakers and Oneida perfectionists to contemporary cohousing communities and ecovillages – have used forms of economic communalism as a foundation for the pursuit of more ideal societies. Drawing on the eight 'design principles' identified by Ostrom and colleagues in their studies of the commons and on the author's ethnographic fieldwork, this paper describes how the members of Celo Community in western North Carolina have designed and enacted their own unique forms of collective land tenure, common property stewardship, and community governance through Quaker-inspired processes of consensus decision making. *jlockyer@atu.edu* (F-104)

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LOEWE, Ronald (CSULB) *Notes and Queries on Teaching Program Evaluation as Part of an Applied Anthropology Curriculum.* While anthropologists have been discussing the unique contributions they can make to program evaluation for more than forty years (Britan 1975), the integration

of evaluation into applied anthropology curricula is still taking root. In addition to noting recent landmarks in this emerging subfield, such as the publication of anthropologically-inspired evaluation texts (Quinn 2001, Butler 2015), this paper recounts the successes and failures of teaching graduate students how to conduct community-based or campus-based evaluations over a ten-year period. A sample anthropology-evaluation syllabus and a list of resources will be available to attendees. *Ronald.Loewe@csulb.edu* (W-94)

LOKER, William (CSU-Chico) *"Once an Administrator, Always …": Knowledge Gaps, Skill Gaps and Personal Identity in the Misalignment of Administrative Structures and Processes.* This paper discusses how prevalent models of upper administration and academic departments leads to misalignment of university goals frustrating their achievement. The systems of departmental governance, including faculty incentive structures, are associated with extreme fragmentation, miscommunication and disincentives for faculty to engage constructively in shared governance. Returning to faculty after an extended period as an administrator foregrounds these issues in both personal and professional ways. *wloker@csuchico.edu* (F-95)

LONDON, Douglas (Central Washington U) *Expanding USDA Dietary Guidelines: Hunter-Gatherer Studies Make a Case for Including Phytochemicals in Modern Dietary Recommendations.* USDA dietary guidelines are useful for recognized nutrients but may inadvertently limit phytochemical diversity and promote monotonous intake of particular phytochemicals resulting in dietary-related disease. Evidence suggests phytochemicals interact with human physiology to prevent/contribute to disease by modifying the human micro-biome. Our research among Amazonian hunter-gatherers/agrarians may elucidate phytochemical norms in humans by investigating the beneficial and harmful effects of phytochemicals in populations that are more representative of ancestral human populations. Our findings indicate that identifying toxic levels of phytochemicals in our food system is possible and should be taken into consideration when crafting dietary guidelines for modern populations. *londond@cwu.edu* (F-37)

LONG, Jonathan, **LAKE, Frank**, and **LYNDON, Nanebah Nez** (USFS PNWRS) *Ecocultural Restoration of Hardwoods on National Forest Lands in the Pacific West.* Tribes in the Western United States have long depended upon and cared for groves of large hardwood trees that produce traditional foods and other resources. Fire suppression and a host of other environmental changes resulting from Euro-American colonization threaten these resources. Because the US Forest Service currently manages much of their aboriginal territory, tribes have entered into partnership projects to conserve and restore legacy hardwood groves through restoration of cultural burning and other practices guided by tribal traditional knowledge. *jwlong@fs.fed.us* (T-35)

LONG, Rebecca (Appalachian State U) *Engaging Yoga.* This ethnographic study of a small-town yoga studio critiques the processes and power imbalances of yoga discourse in the context of yoga tourism to India. Yoga praxis engenders inaccurate and ahistorical views among practitioners, forming a self-referential community in which India exists only as a mythologized location of ancient spiritual wisdom. This process effectively limits the ability to engage with the complexities of globalization and encourages racialized stereotypes of India and its inhabitants. It is necessary to rethink yoga through challenging the colonial representations common in yoga studios worldwide and encouraging more equitable portrayals of yoga history. *longre1@appstate.edu* (F-62)

LONG, Rex (Gibson Consulting Group), **DAVIS, Cassandra** and **FULLER, Sarah** (UNCCH), **CANNON, Sarah** and **SHIELDS. Joseph** (Gibson Consulting Group) *Investigating the Impact of Hurricanes and School Responses on Students in Texas and North Carolina.* School districts in North Carolina and Texas experienced significant disruption in the aftermath of Hurricanes Matthew and Harvey. Studies of the effects of natural disasters on students' functioning in schools are rare, and studies of the responses of schools and districts are even rarer. Researchers from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Gibson Consulting Group conducted interviews with 20 school districts to understand the effectiveness of disaster recovery efforts in schools, as judged by school and district personnel. Preliminary results highlight reduced instruction time and increased stress for students and staff. *rlong@gibsonconsult.com* (F-70)

LONG, Tracy (Fielding Grad U) *Out of the Ashes: Community Resiliency in the Aftermath of Natural Disaster.* Communities around the globe have been forced in recent years to develop strategies for coping with the ever-increasing frequency and intensity in natural disasters. The aftermath of the devastating Thomas Fire in Southern California has provided research opportunities for scientists in every field. For social scientists, observation and documentation of community resiliency examples offers insight into recovery mechanisms. This paper examines community response to the destruction by wildfire of a local public garden and the impacts that focus on saving one important cultural asset can have on the broader community recovery. *tlong@sbcglobal.net* (TH-08)

LØNNE, Erik (NTNU) *The Making of Post-Colonial Urban Spaces: Reciprocal Collaboration through the Lens of Local Development Brokers in Durban, South Africa.* In the intersection between a rapidly changing world and the constant development of our discipline, the modern anthropological and ethnographical toolkit requires a reworking. This paper focuses on influential intermediary brokers, in the fragmented landscape of development in Durban, South Africa. The empirical material is utilised as a stepping stone towards a concept of reciprocal collaboration in doing fieldwork. The concept aims at furthering theoretical development in modern applied anthropology and works as a suggestion of how ethnography can be a part of civic engagement and sustainable practices. (TH-158)

LORIST, Jeroen (U Amsterdam) *Becoming a 'Frontrunner': Why the Dutch Work So Hard to Fix Men in Uganda and Elsewhere.* This paper examines how ideas regarding 'positive masculinities' proliferate among employees of a Dutch development organization, imagining and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the engagement of men in sexual, reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Arguments draw on organizational ethnography and analysis of discursive practices embedded in gender transformative training materials developed to engage African men via SRHR interventions. These ideas circulate within a Dutch-funded, globally distributed knowledge network, largely invisible to the men being fixed. Simultaneously, these power relations are hidden to the ones doing the fixing, unaware of how Dutch gender norms are mobilized to legitimize such (re)ordering. (S-67)

LOTAY, Anureet (UVic) *#Iam1in4: How Social Media Activism Is Challenging Pregnancy Loss Stigma.* One in four women experience pregnancy loss, yet it remains a silenced and stigmatized issue. This paper discusses a rising social media movement aimed at spotlighting undesired pregnancy outcomes, fighting stigma, and creating a new discourse around pregnancy loss. Examining data from Facebook and Instagram, I show how social media is being appropriated for reproductive activism to make visible experiences of loss and reframe thinking about bodies, voices, and fields of power. I also discuss how strategies of discourse and narrative construction figure into larger conversations around improving reproductive care and policy, along with implications for reproductive health research. *alotay@uvic.ca* (F-06)

LOWE, Marie (UAA) *Gendering Human Capital Development in Western Alaska.* As applied to economic development, conventional human capital development theory is deficient in a consideration of cultural context. Results from an examination of post-secondary educational outcomes among coastal peoples of Western Alaska demonstrate how human capital development stimulated through a regional economic development program is gendered: more women than men are pursuing higher education. Life decisions in this region are often less driven by individual choices and "rational" cost-benefit analyses, and more often by the desire to "give back" to communities. Policy recommendations include economic development organizations prioritizing choices made in pursuit of caring labor careers and jobs. *mlowe@uaa.alaska.edu* (F-23)

LOWER, Kelly, **RAGSDALE, Kathleen**, **READ-WAHIDI, Mary**, **RICO MENDEZ, Gina**, and **YARBROUGH, Taylor** (MI State U), **ASIGBEE, Mawuli**, **ATIIM, Philip**, and **KOLBILA, Robert** (Catholic Relief Serv) *Exploring Gender and Women's Land Tenure: Focus Groups with Men and Women Farmers in Ghana's Northern Region*. We conducted 8 gender-disaggregated focus groups (N=101) among smallholder men and women farmers across Ghana's Northern Region to investigate gender dynamics within customary land tenure systems among rural farmers. Our research focused on women's rights to and decision-making control over their farmland. We found that land tenure insecurity can deeply impact women's agricultural decision-making. Women noted that land tenure insecurity was amplified for women upon divorce/widowhood regardless of how many years they had farmed a specific plot of land – particularly if a woman lacked an adult son or other senior male to advocate on her behalf. (TH-159)

LOY, Christopher (CNU) *The Farmer and the Fisher: The Social Costs of Aquaculture Expansion on the Chesapeake Bay*. My research examines the expansion of industrial aquaculture on the Chesapeake Bay and the impact that it is having on the independent crab/oyster harvesters (referred to as watermen in the region) who traditionally exploit naturally occurring marine resources. Increased competition from state-subsidized aquaculture is driving some watermen off the water or, in some cases, into poaching from oyster sanctuaries or closed public oyster grounds. The results of this project suggest that a more balanced regulatory approach to managing resource extraction on the bay could have positive ecological and economic consequences for the region. *christopher.loy@cnu.edu* (W-23)

LOZADA JR., Eriberto P. and **CARDWELL, Julia** (Davidson Coll) *Measuring Flood Risk: Normalizing Inequality in Charlotte, North Carolina*. Municipal governments aggregate social vulnerability and biophysical hazards together to create criteria that guide flood mitigation interventions on resident's homes. But what happens when the supposed objectivity of scientific perception of risk institutionalize and normalize social inequalities? In this paper, we argue that Charlotte Flood Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction Plan perpetuates unequal riskscapes for flood hazard. Through an examination of mitigation criteria and GIS analysis of interventions, we explore how social inequalities are extended in flood risk determinations and how these inequalities are naturalized through the scientific and quantitative nature of the local government's published assessment of flood risk. *erlozada@davidson.edu* (W-50)

LU, Hsin-yi (Nat'l Taiwan U) *Wind Futures: Contested Sociotechnical Imaginaries of Renewable Energy in Taiwan*. This paper examines the public disputes over Taiwan's offshore windfarm development. Deploying Sheila Jansanoff's concept of "sociotechnical imaginaries," I will analyze the conflicted imaginaries evoked by wind power generation facilities between energy experts and local people. In the official discourse, wind energy brings up a better vision of Taiwan's energy future by reducing dependence on imported fossil fuel and replacing precarious nuclear plants. Local people instead imagine "the good energy system" as one that integrates with local environments and creates descent employment opportunities. Incorporating these local level imaginaries may contribute to a more inclusive and democratic path towards energy transition. *hsinyi15@ntu.edu.tw* (W-141)

LUBIT, Amanda (Queen's U-Belfast) *Brexit's Impact on Refugee Experiences of "Integration" in Divided Northern Ireland Communities*. Northern Ireland is a region segregated by religious and political ideologies, as well as by space. The region has no previous experience with refugees and remains the only UK region with no formal refugee policy or structures. Under the Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme, over 1,000 refugees have settled in the region. How do the region's conflicted history and segregated present affect social integration and conflict ideology of Syrian refugees settling here? What are the impacts of Brexit and Irish border debates? What does the concept of "integration" means to whom, and how it is used to include or exclude? *alubit01@qub.ac.uk* (TH-40)

LUCHMUN, Rachel, **RUTH, Alissa**, **SPENCE, Tameka**, **VILLA, Lily**, **VELEZ, Jennifer**, and **GANESH, Tirupalavanam G.** (ASU) *Socioeconomic Factors in Identifying Community Stakeholders for High School Students*. EPICS High an engineering project-based learning program where high school students collaborate with community stakeholders of their choice to solve problems in the community. In this paper, we utilize participant observations in classrooms and analyze project charters from both high and low SES status schools to explore the types of community stakeholders chosen by students. Our findings show that there are differences between the SES groups, both in the scope of chosen stakeholders and in the type of problems identified. This paper demonstrates that socio-economic status matters when designing and implementing effective, student-centered programs. *rluchmun@asu.edu* (TH-94)

LUQUE, Diana (CIAD), **MURPHY, Arthur D.** (UNCG), **MARTINEZ-YRIZAR, Angelina** and **BURQUEZ, Alberto** (UNAM, Hermosillo), **LÓPEZ CRUZ, Gerardo** (U Sonora), **MANRIQUE, Tadeo** (CIAD) *Irrigation, Water Management and Farming Three Indigenous Biocultural Regions of Sonora, Mexico: Cucapá (Es-Pei), Yaqui (Yoeme), and Mayo (Yoreme)*. A growing literature address indigenous knowledge and management of scarce resources. Based on ethnographic, survey and archival research this paper compares water management and farming practices among the Cucapá, Yaqui, and Mayo peoples. Part of their agrarian territories lie in Sonora's extensive irrigation systems (Rio Colorado, Yaqui and Mayo Valleys, respectively). Although they share characteristics resulting from similar levels of structural marginalization, each group's political, economic and cultural history have resulted in a different relationship to land, the irrigation system, and local and national authorities. The paper discusses the links between that relationship and their current bio-cultural context. *dluque@ciad.mx* (S-45)

LUQUE, John (FAMU) *Heat Stress Prevention Strategies among Hispanic Farmworkers in Georgia*. Farmworkers are at increased risk of heat related illness from heat exposure. This study presents preliminary findings from heat safety training with field supervisors and a survey with 39 Hispanic farmworkers primarily from Mexico harvesting crops in Georgia. During their workday, 56% of farmworkers reported drinking water at least every 30 minutes; however, 67% reported there was no toilet nearby, or it was at least a 5-10 minute walk. Moreover, 82% said there were no accessible shade structures, except for trees, which the majority did report using. Study findings will be applied to improving heat safety education using mobile apps. *john.luque@famu.edu* (W-48)

LUTZENHISER, Annika (Bryn Mawr Coll) *Queering Communion: Seattle's LGBTQ-Affirming Changes in Protestant Religious Ritual*. A diversity of LGBTQ-affirming Protestant churches in Seattle work to welcome a community historically ostracized. This paper argues that the ritual of Holy Communion serves as an important symbol of acknowledgment and acceptance for LGBTQ individuals, clergy, and heterosexual congregants. A sample of twenty-three congregation and clergy members suggests select churches are shifting Communion out of its traditional realm of Christian normality and redeploying it to create a queer space within Protestantism. These changes in religious practice reflect a new construction of community and social values within affirming churches. *alutzenhis@brynmawr.edu* (TH-108)

LYON-CALLO, Vincent (W Michigan U) *Despair, Desires, Distraught Students, and Design for Imagining/Enacting a Possible World*. Critical left and anti-capitalists students I work with at my Midwestern University often express a desire for crafting ecological, economic, and emotional sustainability while simultaneously despairing any possibility of the world they desire. To make the desired other worlds imaginable thus necessitates engaging the emotional and often isolated subject. Can pedagogical interventions through design allow students to imagine a possibility of acting in the world in ways that might overcome despair? *vincent.lyon-callo@wmich.edu* (S-39)

LYON, Stephen (Aga Khan U) *Integrating Networks and Geospatial Data for Improved Irrigation Management along the Indus Valley in Pakistan.* Bringing together social network and GIS datasets, we demonstrate the power of layered heatmaps that can contribute to better management of complex riverine systems. Such management must not only ensure that agricultural and human survival needs are satisfied, but must do so in sustainable ways that do not damage ecosystems' capacity to support existing biodiversity. Based on data generated in rain fed and canal irrigated regions of Pakistan, along the Indus River, we analyse the utility of social, economic, hydrological and geological data integration. (S-45)

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LYONS, Courtney, **CAROTHERS, Courtney**, and **COLEMAN, Jesse** (UAF) *Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program and Community Well-Being.* The Western Alaska Community Development Quota (CDQ) program created six regional CDQ groups, each of which were given fisheries quota to manage on behalf of qualifying rural Alaskan communities. We examined how this program has influenced well-being in four communities across western Alaska. In some communities, CDQ increased local autonomy and, hence, well-being. In other communities, residents felt disenfranchised; control of their resources rested in urban board rooms to which they struggled to gain access. We therefore conclude that power dynamics structured into community development projects can greatly affect outcomes and must be considered in future fisheries management development initiatives. *cdlyons@alaska.edu* (F-143)

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MACDONALD, Jeffery (Immigrant & Refugee Community Org) *Policy and Prejudice: Oregon's Refugees, Immigrants, and Policymakers Respond to Trump.* Since the 2016 presidential election, Oregon's refugees and immigrants have united in new ways to respond to Trump's anti-immigrant policies and rhetoric with increased grassroots advocacy work with Oregon's policymakers. This paper examines the numerous threats to immigrants and refugees, from reductions in refugee arrivals to the travel ban to ICE raids to expedited deportations, as well as the ways in which foundations, local and state government have responded. Using already established equity lens policies these funders are supporting refugee non-profit organizations to become more politically engaged and to grow new legal services, know your rights education, and healing forums. *jeffm@irco.org* (T-124)

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MACEYKO, Melissa (CSULB) *Big Data Political Campaigns and American Democracy: Structuring Voter Interaction and Disincentivizing Participation.* This study draws from linguistic and ethnographic data collected in western Pennsylvania during the 2012 general election cycle to examine a months-long conflict between Women for Obama, South Hills volunteers and Obama for America campaign operatives. Although both groups were working toward a common goal—motivating voters to re-elect Barack Obama—volunteers and operatives clashed over the concept of politically effective communication, presenting competing visions for the ideal form and function of volunteer-voter interactions. Close analysis reveals divergent perspectives on the importance of local knowledge, top-down messaging, and marketing as effective democratic political practice, which can disincentivize voter participation. *Melissa.Maceyko@csulb.edu* (F-108)

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MACINTYRE, Hannah (WSU) *Public History Consumption.* Museums, whose explicit purpose includes presenting collective histories and cultural artifacts, implicitly help establish and perpetuate collective histories that reflect the underlying power structures. Although this aspect has been focal in museum studies, missing has been consideration of the impact on the visitor. The relationship between collections, presentations of collective histories, and the ways by which they shape the people within the culture are not well understood. Using a mixed methods approach, we attempt to tease apart the nature of the relationship between people and the presentation of history within museums. *hannah.macintyre@wsu.edu* (S-21)

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MACK, Jennifer (KTH Royal Inst of Tech) *Dirt, Dialogues, and Democracy: Renovating Green Spaces in the Swedish Modernist Suburbs.* Public opinion has widely panned the Swedish housing projects built during the 1960s and 1970s for their "monotonous" modernist designs and social problems. In response, many municipal planners, landscape architects, and local organizations (including "social entrepreneurs" working for profit) have recently turned to interventions in outdoor spaces, where they see an opportunity to link climate activism and community advocacy to park renovations, gardening, and beyond. Why do these actors use explicitly political terminology ("democracy") and tools ("citizen dialogues") to describe their work? Why are such ideas and methods assumed to produce better landscapes? How do these professionals portray their results? *jsmack@gmail.com* (TH-02)

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MAGANA, Maurice Rafael (U Arizona) *Rebel Aesthetics, Designs, and the Radical Imagination in Oaxaca, Mexico.* This paper examines how artists contribute to popular politics, emergent subjectivities, and collective histories of resistance through their interventions in urban space. These artistic interventions disrupt, reconfigure, and reimagine the dominant spatial order. I specifically consider how visual street artists and graffiti writers (grafiteros) who are active in a popular social movement use their public art to signal popular resistance to the authoritarianism of state and national governments, make contemporary Indigenous peoples visible in urban space, and in the process transform spaces of tourism, consumption, and militarism into "counter-spaces" guided by alternate logics and designs of sociality, politics, and temporality. *mmagana0512@email.arizona.edu* (F-134)

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MAHONEY, Dillon (USF) *Collaborative Video Production, Social Media, and the Challenges Facing Refugee Youth.* This paper narrates the challenges and successes of a collaborative Swahili-language video production project that started in early 2018. Most of the group's participants had been resettled from Central and East Africa beginning in 2016. Steered by a blend of community needs and group members' interests, discussions and video topics ranged from hygiene, online bullying, and privacy on social media to soccer, music, and dance. Despite challenges to participation and inclusion, this chapter highlights the opportunities new forms of social media offer for collaborative applied research, be it to create educational videos or to promote community solidarity and inclusion. (TH-09)

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MAKINO, Fuyuki (Komazawa Women's U) *Creation of New Social Space of Mexican Immigrants in the United States: Religious Space to Entertainment Space.* The social space of Mexican immigrants in the United States was centered on religious events such as the Assumption (Asunción) and festivals of the patron saint. However, since 2010, in the California cities of Anaheim and Sacramento, a new social space has existed due to economic exchanges and those driven by entertainment (such as football). Beyond the social space within a particular Mexican regional city, elements have been created that connect to a broader relationship with Hispanic society. Here, we examine the new social space created by the young generation of Mexican immigrants within their home town and the United. *fuyuki@aoni.waseda.jp* (W-40)

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MARCONI, Veronica (OR State U) *Trafficked but Not: On Assessments of Migrant Deservingness of Anti-Trafficking Assistance.* Italian anti-trafficking policies seem inclusive as they prescribe assistance and the provision of legal status to migrants subjected to various forms of exploitation. Yet, ideological and material factors come into play when identifying potential victims of trafficking, resulting in the specific exclusion of migrants exploited for their labor from anti-trafficking services. This paper explores how policy frameworks interact with moral assessments of migrant deservingness (Willen 2012) based on ideological biases around geographic provenience and gender in relation to perceived: 1) vulnerability, 2) attitude 3) level of choice performed by those working in the anti-trafficking sector in the specific Tuscan context. *vmarconi5@gmail.com* (F-159)

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MARIL, Lee and **CALDERON, Monica Maria Pinedo** (ECU) *Working with Journalists: Becoming More Than a One Line Quote in Their Story.* We may frequently have unsatisfactory experiences with journalists. We may start out

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with our own high expectations as social scientists, but the journalist's story that finally emerges may leave us saying never again. This paper, based in part upon my own extensive experiences with journalists, suggests realistic ways that social scientists and journalists may mutually benefit in sharing research, specific data, and insights. I conclude that to the degree we understand the promises and limitations of our discipline, as well as the journalistic enterprise and specific reporters, the more we all will be satisfied with our outcomes. *marilr@ecu.edu* (TH-158)

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MARINO, Elizabeth (OR State U) and **FAAS, AJ** (SJSU) *Is Vulnerability an Outdated Concept?* The last forty years of critical race theory, queer theory, and feminist theory has exposed how racial bias, misogyny, and homophobia (among others) are masked by invisible cues or "grammars" of norm creation that "otherize" the experiences of women, people of color, and members of the queer community, while setting masculine, white, and heteronormative experiences as typical. This paper explores the concept of vulnerability in disaster settings and whether or not it is a mechanism that critiques these norm creations; or whether "vulnerability" is outdated and is instead a construct that exacerbates the "otherness" of marginalized, and especially impoverished, communities. *elizabeth.marino@osucascades.edu* (F-40)

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MARKOWITZ, Lisa (U Louisville) *Cooperating for Food: A Community Owned Grocery in Louisville, Kentucky.* For the past couple of years, a small group of community activists has been working to establish a community owned grocery store, or food coop, in Louisville, Kentucky. Local outrage with a series of chain supermarket closings, on top of decades-long disparities in food availability prompted efforts to create a store governed by local owner-members rather than distant corporate managers. Although varying priorities draw the organizers -most of whom have long been active in multiple food and farm justice arenas - to the table, they share the view that growing coops is a means to grow economic democracy. *lisam@louisville.edu* (TH-13)

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MARLEY, Andrew and **VINKE, Andrea** (SJSU) *Transportation Strategies of Non-Drivers in Silicon Valley.* "Driverless cars" privileges the role of the driver, and omits the experiences of people who do not drive who do not drive cars as their primary mode of transportation, despite having the financial means. We created a design fiction based on ethnographic research on the transportation strategies of people in Silicon Valley. Through ethnographic interviews and participant observation, we found that nondrivers use a complex network of transportation options, affected by a variety of choices and circumstances. Understanding the mobility strategies of this growing population is important to developing the infrastructure and services of the future. *amarley10@gmail.com* (W-142)

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MARTEL, Heather (NAU) *Deadly Virtue: The Protestant Roots of American Whiteness.* I present my manuscript on how sixteenth-century Christians' science of the body proposed a physiological transformation that threatened them with disappearance into Indigenous societies in the Atlantic. Protestantism provided them with a stable identity, the "elect," which allowed them to resist transformation and was the basis for American racial hierarchies that link morality to what Baldwin and Coates describe as belief in whiteness. Here I connect the application of this historical narrative to the rise of visible white supremacy in Trump's America, and discuss what it means in teaching and research to draw lines between the past and the present. (F-108)

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MARTIN, Kayla-Maria (OR State U & OR Sea Grant) *"Don't Pack a Pest!": Characterizing a Collaborative Approach for Invasive Species Prevention and Education.* Collaborative approaches are vital to defining solutions for complex environmental issues. The "Don't Pack a Pest!" Campaign is a Federal-State cooperative program seeking to educate all international travelers on the risks of invasive pests and disease due to bringing prohibited food and agricultural products into the United States. Interviews of program partners including USDA, US CBP, various State agriculture departments, and university institutions seeks to evaluate collaborative efforts by understanding institutional functions and goals, identifying funding sources, and characterizing

the challenges and successes. Findings are intended for public conservation agencies, organizations, and academia in guiding recommendations for future environmental collaborations. *martikay@oregonstate.edu* (W-173)

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MARTIN, Melanie (UW) *Assessing Local Variability in Standardized Growth Outcomes Derived from International vs. Within-Population References: Considerations for Biological Relevance.* Anthropometric z-scores are often used to examine variability in growth outcomes. Z-scores derived from different reference populations are expected to differ, but whether such differences affect coefficient estimates or significance levels in regression models has not been fully explored. I examine variables associated with growth outcomes in Tsimane children, with outcomes alternately calculated from within-population and World Health Organization (WHO) references. Standardized beta coefficients agreed in the direction, magnitude, and significance of many, but not all independent variables. Differences were primarily due to age-skewed distributions of WHO z-scores and have implications for inferring biological relevance of specific growth determinants. *martinm7@uw.edu* (W-15)

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MARTINEZ BATIZ, Irene (U Houston) *Who Feels How and For Whom?: The Affective Geography of Post-Harvey Houston.* A common narrative heard in news media following Hurricane Harvey in Houston was that the flooding it triggered was "an equal opportunity disaster," meaning that it affected Houstonians of varied socio-economic backgrounds in exactly the same way. This paper examines how such a narrative amounts to a return to a hazard oriented definition of disaster, ignoring the processes that preceded the storm that gave the disaster shape and magnitude, and the recovery policies that followed, which have inequitably exacerbated vulnerability across lines of race and class. The presentation focuses on the area of East Houston, who has suffered from an externally imposed vulnerability for many decades. *irenemartinezbatiz@gmail.com* (W-38)

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MARTINEZ TYSON, Dinorah, **CHAVEZ, Melody**, and **RIGG, Khary** (USF), **LUBRANO, Barbara** (Moffitt Cancer Ctr), **LAKE, Paige** (USF) *"Cancer as Protected Status": Perceptions of Opioid Use and Misuse within the Context of Cancer Survivorship.* Opioids can be of great benefit for cancer survivors who may suffer from cancer-related pain. We conducted interviews with 23 health care providers, 26 cancer survivors, and 6 community advocates. The potential for improper use of opioids is not seen by providers as a potential problem because of the patient's status as a cancer patient/survivor. However, patients' fear becoming addicted and receive little information about the medication. In this paper we explore intersecting and sometimes conflicting assumptions surrounding the use of opioids in the management of cancer-related pain which are embedded within the national discourse of the opioid epidemic. *dmarti20@health.usf.edu* (W-153)

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MARTINEZ, Clara (Naco Rsch Inst) *US Office of Indian Education and Native American Educational Self-Determination.* This paper describes a Native Youth Community Project (NYCP) grant, carried out by the San Juan School District in SE Utah—partnered with the Navajo Nation and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and a Safe Schools Healthy Schools (SSHS) grant, carried out by the STAR School—partnered with the Navajo Nation and a five-school consortium on and off the Reservation. Both programs implement(ed) culturally relevant curricula and methodology to address historical barriers to student achievement, and provide opportunities for students, families and community to engage in cultural learning through Traditional Navajo and Ute Peacemaking. *camtz@stanfordalumni.org* (F-99)

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MARTINEZ, Iveris (CSULB), **ACOSTA GONZALEZ, Elaine** (FIU), and **VANIA, Marsha Jenakovich** (Independent) *Alzheimer's Disease Family Caregivers in a Latino Community: Cultural Incongruence and Disparities in Utilization of Support Services.* With 1.5 times the risk of Alzheimer's disease, Latino families provide more intense caregiving yet access fewer community support services. Current theoretical constructs on utilization of support services exclude the cultural values of the service system that may impact the types of services available and accessible. Our research focuses on the cultural

congruence between support services and caregivers' self-identified needs among Latinos through a series of extended interviews with both caregivers and service providers in south Florida. We will present the emerging themes, and propose solutions to engage change and improve support services. *Iveris.Martinez@csulb.edu* (F-126)

MARTINEZ, Konane (CSUSM) and **STAMM, Nannette** (Vista Community Clinic) *"I would rather not eat": Public Charge Perceptions in Immigrant Communities.* The 2016 election and the controversial immigration related executive actions and other legislative policies have inspired widespread fear and confusion among immigrant communities in southern California. Following these changes community clinics in California began reporting drops in immigrant utilization of health and social programs to which they are eligible for fear that their utilization will result in being labeled "public charge."—thereby negatively impacting their immigration status. The paper discusses findings and implications of a collaborative research project between the researcher and a community clinic which aimed to understand individual perceptions and institutional barriers to enrollment into enrollment into services. *kmartine@csusm.edu* (W-10)

MASON, Rachel (NPS) *User Groups of the Aleutian WWII National Historic Area: Conflicting Or Complementary?* The Aleutian WWII NHA has two main themes: the military campaign of WWII, and the experience of the Unangax (Aleuts) who were forced to leave their homes and relocate to Southeast Alaska. Residents of one village were taken as prisoners to Japan, where many died. The veterans who fought in the Aleutians have very different perspectives and memories from the Unangax evacuees and prisoners. Honoring the Japanese perspective on the Aleutian Campaign has also been difficult. This paper addresses the challenges of implementing a program that respectfully intertwines the experiences of Unangax, American veterans, and the descendants of Japanese soldiers. *rachel_mason@nps.gov* (TH-48)

MASUCCI, Emily (U Oregon) *Navigating Webs of Violence and Support: Indigenous Women's Activism in Manaus, Brazil.* Based on two months of collaborative ethnographic research with members of the Associação das Mulheres Indígenas do Amazonas (AMIA), this paper illuminates the overlapping webs of violence and support that shape the quotidian experiences of a group of indigenous women activists in urban Manaus, Brazil. I contend that these webs of violence and support co-exist and form the foundation upon which AMIA situates its social and political organizing. This research sheds light on the many, often contradictory, logics of oppression that buttress violence against indigenous women and the ways in which indigenous women themselves are actively working to dismantle them. *emasucci@uoregon.edu* (S-10)

MATERA, Jaime (CSUCI) *Understanding Ecological Changes at the Local Level: Community Perceptions of Change in the Cook Islands.* This paper provides insight into community-level understanding of ecological changes in the Cook Islands. It examines responses from interviews conducted in Manihiki, Mauke and Rarotonga with fishers, community leaders, and members of government and non-government organizations to understand how communities perceive changes in local ecologies. Interviewees emphasized changes in precipitation patterns, declining fish stocks, corals coverage, groundwater depletion, and seasonality of crops. In addition, this paper addresses the need for a research approach that takes into consideration the often-ignored difference between how scientist and policy makers address and research climate change and how local communities recognize, experience, and explain it. *jaime.matera@csuci.edu* (W-23)

MATTES, Seven (MI State U) *Multispecies Vulnerability: Locating Animal Agency.* In disaster discourse, domesticated animals are often addressed as victims, utterly vulnerable. Given our affective attachment and widespread reliance on domesticated animals, human vulnerabilities are often intertwined with the vulnerabilities of associated animals– altering the agency of all in the presence of a natural hazard. Compiling findings from 12 months of multispecies ethnographic fieldwork with animal rescue non-profit organizations who assisted in the 2011 Fukushima evacuation and aftermath, I locate the agency and resiliencies that arise from our relationships with non-human animals, reconceptualizing the concepts of animal or human vulnerability to a more fluid focus on mutuality and interspecies bonds. *mattes.seven@gmail.com* (F-40)

MATTHEWS, Elise and **PUPLAMPU, Vivian** (U Regina) *Strategies of Adaptation among Parents of Children with Neurodevelopmental Disorders.* Parents of children with neurodevelopmental disorders experience challenges in a context of budgetary fiscal austerity in disability, health, education, and social services. Parents work at navigation, peer-referral and advocacy for their children with diverse support and service needs, including those related to a high rate of co-occurring mental health disorders (e.g., depressive, anxiety, psychosis). Interviews were conducted with 40 parents of 47 children with neurodevelopmental disorders (e.g., Autism) across urban and rural Saskatchewan. This research revealed many strategies of adaptation by parents facing difficulties accessing services, which could guide changes in health systems. Keywords: neurodevelopmental disorders; children; health systems. *elise.matthews@uregina.ca* (W-73)

MATTHEWS, Luke (RAND Corp) *Quantitative Cultural Analysis of Vaccine Beliefs Suggests Novel Messaging Strategies.* Underuse of childhood vaccines is a growing public health risk in the United States. Using principal component analysis and Bayesian model selection, we examined how vaccine beliefs covaried with other relevant beliefs, vaccination decisions, and demographic variables in a nationally representative survey. We found that antivax beliefs are not an isolated factor; instead, they pattern on a pro- vs anti- establishment cultural construct. This belief construct is, in turn, among the strongest predictors of whether parents declined or delayed vaccinating their children. The findings suggest pro-vaccination messaging strategies that otherwise would not be considered. *lmatthew@rand.org* (S-75)

MAUPIN, Jonathan (ASU) *Religion and Health in Guatemala: Factors Influencing Women's Self-Reported Health Status.* Several theoretical, ethnographic, and practical arguments suggest that there are important health differences between Evangelicals and Catholics in Guatemala. Proposed mechanisms for these health differences range from behavioral and economic factors to psychological and support social support mechanisms. Yet, few studies actually compare reported or measured health outcomes between Evangelicals or Catholics to test these various assumptions. Focusing on religious orientations, this paper examines the extent to which reported differences in physical, psychological, and social health outcomes reflect individual characteristics versus broader social orientations among a sample of women in a semi-rural community in Highland Guatemala. (S-36)

MAYER, Liat (Portland State U) *"Glue That Piano Shut!: Commercially Sexually Exploited Youth Negotiating Rules at Inanna House."* I draw on ethnographic research performed at the Inanna House, a voluntary short- and long-term emergency residential shelter in Portland, Oregon for commercially sexually exploited (CSE) youth. I was interested in how youth navigated rules and their experience of safety while staying at the shelter. My work helps inform approach and design plans for these youth and fills a gap in the literature on trauma, relationship building, and social services for CSE youth. I served as a residential counsellor for two years between 2015-17 and spent three months collecting interview data and field observations both from youth and staff. *lmayer@pdx.edu* (T-63)

MAYER, Samara (UBC) *Characterizing Social-Structural Factors in the Implementation of Injectable Opioid Agonist Treatment: An Ethnographic Study of Patient Trajectories.* Amidst the ongoing opioid overdose crisis, the scale-up of evidence-based treatment for opioid use disorder, including injectable opioid assisted therapies (hydromorphone and prescription heroin), has been identified as an urgent public health priority in Canada and other settings. Drawing on interviews with 25 participants and ethnographic research in treatment settings in Vancouver, Canada, this study investigates the scale-up of injectable opioid

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assisted therapy programs. Employing a structural violence framework, this study characterizes addiction treatment trajectories, and examines how social-structural forces impact treatment enrolment and retention. Findings serve to inform the onward implementation of these emerging treatment programs. *samara.mayer@bccsu.ubc.ca* (W-123)

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MCCABE, Maryann (Cultural Connections LLC) *Materiality and Embodiment: Doing the Laundry and Dressing the Body*. Doing the laundry creates a paradox for many women. On one hand, the task is boring and repetitive while, on the other hand, mothers do not want family members to do the laundry because they do not do it 'right.' This paper examines women's laundry practices and embodied experience to understand why doing the laundry correctly is important. For mothers, clean clothes afford opportunity to cultivate subjectivity in children about getting dressed, choosing clothes to express emotion, and presenting the self to the world. The laundry assemblage is analyzed to gain insight into the materiality of the clothed body. *mm@cultureconnex.com* (W-52)

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MCCULLOUGH, Megan, **GILLESPIE, Chris**, **KLEINBERG, Felicia**, **PETRAKIS, Beth Ann**, **MILLER, Donald**, **PARK, Angela**, and **ROSE, Adam** (VA & Boston SPH) *Bodies, Big Data, Disease State Management and the Pharmaceutical Gaze*. Increasingly in healthcare, clinical pharmacy specialists (CPS) act as patient providers focusing on medication management. Drawing on population health tools, dashboards, electronic medical records, and electronic consults, CPS target bodies not only for detection, assessment and treatment but also to modify health behaviors. The clinical pharmacy gaze is constructed through the application of big data and algorithms to bodies. Drawing on VA pharmacist-based interventions, this paper examines how CPSs use/process data and then deliver care. The effects and consequences of this kind of biomedicalized datafication, saturated in unacknowledged and unconscious social norms, values and governance, bears further investigation. (F-07)

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MCDONALD, James (U Montevallo) *Structural-Cultural Contradictions and the Challenge of Academic Administration*. Faculty autonomy exists in contrast to administrator's focus on institutional accountability and responsibility. Forces converge to create a fragmented organizational culture: a major shift in the nature of academic administration and the changing mission of higher education. Academic administration as civil service has transformed into proactive leadership and management. Internal and external pressures drive institutional change and mission transformation. These factors create fertile ground for misalignment in faculty and administrator worldview and values. These challenges to leadership and management will be explored through diverse administrative service, ranging from chair to provost, at three universities. *jmcdonald@montevallo.edu* (F-95)

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MCDONALD, Juliana (UKY) *Adapting to Change: How Davis Bottom (1865) Is Becoming Davis Park (2018)*. Environmental justice in federally funded projects requires mitigation to avoid or minimize adverse effects in low-income, minority neighborhoods (1994 EO 12898). This paper presents an ethnographically grounded account of environmental justice mitigation in a road project/redevelopment of Davis Bottom, an historical neighborhood in downtown Lexington, KY. In spite of many difficult years, this neighborhood is finding its way, recreating itself as Davis Park while maintaining strong community identity. It is a complex story with successes and failures. Findings come from interviews with community residents and stakeholders and long-term association with the project as "the anthropologist" from 2005 to the present. *jmcdo2@uky.edu* (W-78)

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MCDONALD, Juliana (UKY) *Teaching Applied Anthropology Using the SfAA Oral History Project*. Around 2001, John van Willigen (Professor Emeritus, University of Kentucky) began collecting oral histories of members of the SfAA. This resulted in a collection called the "SfAA Oral History Project" in the Nunn Center for Oral History at the University of Kentucky. In this paper I will describe the history of the collection, its goals and how it is managed, the collection, and information on accessing it. I will suggest ways it can be useful as a pedagogical tool for students. Finally, I will provide detailed information on how to collect and contribute oral histories to the collections. *jmcdo2@uky.edu* (S-04)

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MCFARLAND, Kelly (UNT) *Developing a Historic Account of Local Farming in North Texas*. Research conducted with farmers in north Texas to capture a contemporary understanding of the resiliency of local north Texas food systems. The networks of producers and consumers around several farmers markets were evaluated qualitatively to understand the strengths and challenges present. Texas is new to the community farmer's market trend and the local market system has been developed to foster community and education while promoting locally sourced goods. This research led to the academic discovery of climate adaptive ecological knowledge and farm commodification strategies; tools that farmers may use to build greater defense against threats to their farm's livelihood. *kellyhartsgrove@my.unt.edu* (W-62)

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MCFARLAND, Kelly (UNT) *Urban Farming: Secret Gardens, Hidden Jungles, and Unexpected Farms in Plain Sight*. Through qualitative research with area farmers in North Texas, I explore and analyze the built environment of the (sub)urban farm. From 'secret gardens' to 'hidden jungles,' some farms visited contain different worlds within their borders. While other farms might advertise themselves simply as farms, the juxtaposition of the natural world within the city made the farm visit into an experience. How do these micro-environments compare to their surrounding contexts? Do they have effects on their neighbors? How are they received within their communities in North Texas? I argue that urban farms are transforming communities, both in North Texas and beyond. *kellyhartsgrove@my.unt.edu* (W-09)

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MCGHEE, Fred (Fred L. McGhee & Assoc) *New Urbanism and the Destruction of American Public Housing*. Public housing served as the public policy petri dish for the neoliberalization of American governance during the 1990's. Based upon over 20 years of participant observation and advocacy, this paper furnishes a brief summary analysis of the role New Urbanism has played in creating and exacerbating gentrification, affordability crises, and runaway inequality in early twenty-first century America, and the role played by the historic preservation establishment in facilitating our present heritage predicament. (TH-168)

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MCGREEVY, John (UGA) *Responses of Natural Resource Dependent Households to Press and Pulse Disturbances: Lessons from Ethnographic and Remote Sensing Analysis in Two Haitian Communities*. Households that rely on cycles of rainfall and temperature are often more vulnerable to disturbances in these patterns, resulting in changes in natural resources use. A combination of year-long ethnographic fieldwork and remote sensing analysis in two regions of Haiti tests household responses to pulse (hurricanes) and press (droughts) disturbances across landscapes. Areas more influenced by Hurricane Matthew in 2016 were less prepared to respond to a subsequent drought, resulting in cutting down trees to produce and sell charcoal. These findings show how households most vulnerable to multiple types of disturbances respond differently and perhaps in ways that reproduce vulnerability. *john.mcgreevy@uga.edu* (W-137)

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MCHUGH, Casey (School-to-School Int'l) *Pregnant and Mothering Students within National Education Policies: A Critical Feminist Discourse Analysis with a Focus on Africa and Ethiopia*. Despite growing recognition of the nuanced circumstances and barriers encountered by school-age girls who are pregnant or begun childbearing and wish to continue their education, the discourse on pregnant and mothering students within national educational policies is often limited, restrictive or insufficient. This paper draws on post-structural theory and critical feminist discourse analysis framework to unpack the relevant terminology being utilized, types of educational policy approaches in Africa as well as a single country case study in Ethiopia– to provide an in-depth examination of the issue and potential implications of educational policy approaches and silences on pregnant and mothering students. *cmchugh@sts-international.org* (W-154)

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MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather and **DELANY-BARMANN, Gloria** (WIU) *Don't Change the Rules, Change the Game: Puerto Rico After Hurricane Maria*. Disasters illuminate the inequalities that are often ignored during times of stability. Media focus on the immediate aftermath of a disaster, but attention wanes in the weeks and months that follow. This paper will highlight the ongoing work of those who stayed on the island as they quietly envision and rebuild their country not by changing the rules, but by changing the game. We examine the role of sustainable housing, community solar, guerrilla gardening, and public art as vehicles of resilience and political activism as Puerto Ricans tackle the question of what type of society they want to become. *h-mcilvaine-newsad@wiu.edu* (TH-43)

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MCINTYRE, Cari (Royal Roads U) *Networks of Resilience: Studying the Pitfalls, Perils, and Pathways to Participatory Processes*. This case study is based on the premise that communities are stuck at a dangerous intersection of disaster risk and citizen apathy, and that solutions to gaps in local-level disaster and emergency management planning can be found within the collective voices of community networks. In partnership with a network that fosters collaborative partnerships around the social determinants of health, this research will employ participatory action research and social network analysis methods to assess strengths, gaps, vulnerabilities of the network and explore opportunities for partners/stakeholders to collaboratively generate ideas for local initiatives to improve health and disaster outcomes simultaneously. *cari.1mcintyre@royalroads.ca* (S-38)

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MCKEE, Rob (Dallas Int'l U) *"Tell the world the facts": Database Facts about the Human Rights Disaster of Kenyan Lynchings*. The human rights disaster of Kenyan lynchings (over 500 annually some years, conservatively) appears a recent phenomenon that correlates with major change and turbulent times. Sources indicating lynchings mushroomed and persist only from the latter 1980s include Bohannan (1967), Shadle (2012), USDOS Kenya country reports on human rights practices from 1977-2017, Gimode (2001), Ogembo (2006), Sobania (2003), McKee (2013), and Mutua (2014). Wells-Barnett (2002) prescribed "Tell the world the facts" to solve America's lynching horror. Telling facts is one goal of my Kenyan lynchings database of media reports from 1996-2019 of over 2,500 lynched persons, a few lynched by police. *rob_mckee@diu.edu* (TH-164)

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MCLAIN, Rebecca (Portland State U), **CERVENY, Lee** (USFS PNWRS), **BANIS, David** (Portland State U), **GRINSPOON, Lis** and **FRIESEN, Cheryl** (USFS) *Integrating Socio-spatial Data into Forest Planning: Lessons from the Central Oregon Human Ecology Mapping Project*. Public participation GIS (PPGIS) has become an important method for collecting socio-spatial data about cultural values associated with forest landscapes. Yet PPGIS practitioners consistently report difficulties with getting planners to integrate such data into their GIS-based analyses. Resistance to PPGIS data is attributed to planners' concerns about its representativeness, lack of familiarity with socio-spatial data, and skepticism about qualitative data. Our presentation describes key features of a partnership between the US Forest Service and Portland State University that was designed to maximize the likelihood that cultural values data collected through a web-based mapping application would be used by planners. *rebecca.mclain@gmail.com* (F-80)

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MCMAHAN, Ben (U Arizona) *Diversify or Follow a Well-Worn Path: Inertia and Adaptation in Community and Economic Development*. Economic and social change are driving forces that shape investments in community and economic development. These choices build inertia in particular developmental directions and amplify movement along – and may preclude easy movement away from – those established paths. This paper explores diversification within the oil and gas industry in southern Louisiana, USA, and the emergence of a solar technologies industry in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, as examples of the challenges and realities that individuals, companies and communities face in light of this inertia, along with policy and economic factors that constrain or encourage this diversification. *bmcmahan@email.arizona.edu* (TH-138)

MCNEIL, Ryan (UBC) *On Epidemics and Inequalities: An Ethnographic Study of Fentanyl-driven Overdoses in Vancouver, Canada's Downtown Eastside*. North America's overdose crisis has been fuelled by the proliferation of fentanyl and fentanyl-adulterated drugs. Drawing on 200 hours of ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with people who use drugs (PWUD) in Vancouver, Canada's Downtown Eastside neighborhood, an established drug scene, I examine how structural vulnerability stemming from the intersection of poverty, housing vulnerability, and colonialism shapes their understandings of the overdose crisis. Positioned as a 'poisoning crisis' driven by efforts to gentrify the neighborhood, I consider how such conspiracies give expression to experiences of criminalization and displacement, particularly among Indigenous PWUD, and have fuelled collective action to address the crisis. *rmcneil@cfenet.ubc.ca* (W-63)

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MCSWAIN, Megan (TX State U) *Being Nerds Together: Identity in the Rooster Teeth Fandom*. With the rise of the internet, the social landscape of youth and emergent adults have become increasingly nuanced due to its capacity for interconnectivity and anonymity. Studying groups, such as fan groups, can provide insight into the social reality of these age groups. Through participant observation and interviews, the research explores how fans of online media production company, Rooster Teeth, construct individual and collective identity through online and offline interactions with other fans as well as celebrity personalities. Most found a camaraderie through a shared interest, particularly as a social anchor point during transitionary phases in their personal lives. *mkm169@txstate.edu* (W-160)

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MCSWEENEY, Kendra (Ohio State U) *"It's just too political": The U.S. Conservation Community and the Environmental Impacts of the U.S. War on Drugs*. Our 2014 Science piece on 'narco-deforestation,' was intended to inspire U.S.-based conservationists to support U.S. drug policy reform in advance of the 2016 UN General Assembly on the World Drug Problem. We argued that militarized drug interdiction in Central America was undermining conservation gains in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, where the U.S. conservation community has invested millions. This paper reviews why conservationists were nevertheless reluctant to engage the issue, while other groups—much to our surprise—were keen to take it up. I also consider the future of conservation set-asides in landscapes impacted by global illicit trades. (F-47)

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MCTIGHE, Laura (Dartmouth Coll) and **GREEN, Rev. Doris** (Men & Women in Prison Ministries) *A Wall Is Just a Wall*. Against academic portraits that rehearse the quotidian terror of our nation's ballooning prison empire, this paper asks: Why has mass criminalization not destroyed the communities it has targeted? The answer lies with the people. In this collaborative research, activist-anthropologist Laura McTighe and Chicago's Rev. Doris Green put their hands to tracing three decades of bone-deep work, in and out of Illinois prisons, to hold together the families and community networks that mass incarceration threatens to destroy. Their spiritual labor provides a migratory map of community connection and expertise, meticulously and deliberately stitched against the violence around them. (TH-104)

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MCVEIGH, Colleen (Vancouver Island U) *Post-Disaster Community Revitalization in Nepal: A Case Study from the Langtang Valley*. Following the 2015 Nepal earthquake, the people of the Langtang Valley were evacuated from their homeland, having suffered the devasting impacts of an avalanche that buried their village under hundreds of tons of rock and ice. Against all odds and with little help from their government, Langtang survivors mobilized donated monies and materials and a host of local and international NGOs who launched projects to rebuild the community. Drawing on recent ethnographic research, this presentation discusses community revitalization efforts in Langtang and the implications of current trends for the valley's future. *colleen.mcveigh@viu.ca* (TH-43)

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MCWHORTER, Jaclyn (UFL) *A Philosophy of Life: Capoeira and Social Inclusion in the Periphery of São Paulo, Brazil*. This paper is to present my

final dissertation research project on the Brazilian martial art of capoeira, and how it is utilized as a form of social inclusion for participants. This ethnography demonstrates alternatives to the development discourse by observing ways that community-based approaches utilize culture as a tool for resilience and resistance in the modern struggle for citizenship and agency. I explain complex research methodologies I have incorporated to utilize a phenomenological approach to performance ethnography through observant participation. Participants highlighted what it means to live as a capoeirista and other particular conundrums that are inherent in their society. *jaclyndonelle@ufl.edu* (TH-167)

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MEEK, David (U Oregon) *Food Sovereignty and Farmer Suicides: Synthesizing Political Ecologies of Health and Education.* Rates of farmer suicides are skyrocketing throughout India, Sri Lanka, USA, Canada, England and Australia (Merriott 2016). While scholars have identified the processes driving the farmer suicide crisis, there has been little attention to grassroots movements' own forms of intervention. I explore the role of Zero-Budget Natural Farming as a form of intervention within an Indian agrarian social movement known as the Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (KRRS). Qualitative data I gathered between 2015-2018 suggest that farmers' livelihoods are more resilient following their transition to ZBNF, and that their overall levels of anxiety and depression are reduced. *ddmeek@uoregon.edu* (TH-18)

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MEHMOOD, Saira (SMU) *"My Hands Are Tied": The Challenges of Caregiving for Individuals Diagnosed with Chronic Mental Illnesses.* Based on three years of ethnographic fieldwork in New Orleans, this paper describes the primary challenges caregivers face for individuals diagnosed with chronic mental illnesses. Caregivers often mentioned the onset of psychosis as a difficult time when they were trying to get family members in treatment. Through the experiences of caregivers who had different outcomes, I describe the burden caregivers face and argue that caregivers also need to be engaged in the therapeutic process (Csordas and Kleinman 1996) in order for healing to occur for both individuals diagnosed with chronic mental illnesses and caregivers themselves. *smehmood@smu.edu* (F-36)

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MEHTA, Kanan (USF) *Voices, Silences and the Realm In-Between: Patterns of Cancer Disclosure among Indian Immigrants in the United States.* Studies show that cancer disclosure practices vary from non-disclosure to full disclosure among certain cultures and have long-term implications for patient and provider communication, and patient health outcomes. This qualitative study explores cancer disclosure patterns among Indian immigrants in the United States and its effect on cancer screening and treatment. The study looks at disclosure as a multifaceted phenomenon instead of as a dichotomous process which involves multiple stakeholders that influence decision-making and agency among patients. The study focuses on the collective impact of illness on patients and families while exploring the transitions in caregiving roles within a family unit. *kananmehta@mail.usf.edu* (W-153)

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MEIEROTTO, Lisa, **SOM CASTELLANO, Rebecca**, and **CURL, Cynthia** (Boise State U) *Health and Well-being Disparities among Latina Farm Workers in Southwestern Idaho.* Latina farm workers are among the most vulnerable populations in Idaho. These women experience a unique intersection of social and environmental factors that affect health and well-being. The disadvantages inherent in their gender, race, and social class are compounded by immigration status, rural location, and the hazards of farm work. As a result, Latina farm workers face multiple challenges ranging from food insecurity, social isolation, substandard housing, and limited health care to exposure to chemicals and injury hazards in the workplace. In this paper I discuss preliminary results from an ongoing ethnographic research project that aims to better understand Latina farm worker health and well-being. *lisameierotto@boisestate.edu* (W-44)

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MEKUS, Christopher (FIU) *Maximon: Turbulence and Adaption in Guatemala.* This ethnographic case study focuses upon spirituality and religion among practitioners of the idol Maximon (MAM) concerning the transformation of ancient Maya beliefs, and self – identity. This is expressed through the possessed idol and select Cofradia at Lake Atitlan Guatemala, as a fusion of Maya and Christian beliefs. Data collected in Santiago during the summer of 2018 suggests that the veneration of MAM reflects a reformation of self-identity. Belief in the MAM is also ritually and symbolically based upon the reformation and maintenance of ancestor worship towards their patrilineage as a ritual. *c_mekus@yahoo.com* (F-137)

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MELLO, Christy (UH-W O'ahu) *'Imi Na'auao: A Collaborative Food Sovereignty Project.* An interdisciplinary University of Hawai'i West O'ahu team is partnering with community for improving Native Hawaiian health and wellbeing through aloha 'āina (stewardship and love of the land) based practices. As part of a larger food sovereignty movement, addressing both cultural restoration and economic development, the project is situated in the Wai'anae region of O'ahu. Discussion will describe the process involved in this type of community-engaged research, which prioritizes deliverables for the community over the production of data. Preliminary findings will also be detailed though in relation to strategies for ensuring tangible benefits. *melloc@hawaii.edu* (TH-153)

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MELO, Milena (MS State U) and **CASTAÑEDA, Heide** (USF) *"When It Was Me, My Parents Were Like, 'Oh, No, Please Don't Get Sick!'": Health Experiences among Undocumented Youth in South Texas.* Over 5.9 million U.S. citizen children are part of mixed-status families. Although they are part of the same family, citizens have vast differences in accessing healthcare compared to the rest of their family who have precarious statuses, including Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals. Utilizing data from five years of fieldwork in the borderlands of South Texas, this paper explores the varying healthcare-related experiences of siblings with different immigration statuses. We argue that undocumented children are "not allowed to get sick," while U.S.-citizen children have more access to care and a responsibility to be healthcare brokers for their undocumented family members. *milena.melo@msstate.edu* (W-10)

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MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene (U Miami) *Dolphin Hunting Dilemma: Exchanging Cultural Identities in Light of Cash-Dependence, Sea-level Rise and Conservation.* Fanalei dolphin hunters of Small Malaita, Solomons, among the last in today's world, shelter under UN "indigenous rights." Yet, maintining custom and identity conflate with escalating cash dependence and conservation concerns. After successful hunts, 80% of households exchange teeth shares for trade goods and cash, leaving bride price boxes empty, despite rhetoric of teeth as cultural treasure. Villagers now rely on teeth as a commodity. *smeltzoff@gmail.com* (W-47)

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MENDOZA, Marcos (U Mississippi) *Green Speculation: The Narco-Environment, Reforestation, and the Pine Resin Market in Mexico.* Drug cartels have had devastating impacts on forested environments in Mexico. This paper examines the speculative cultural and ecological work done by the Ejido Verde NGO to promote microcredit lending to peasants and ejidatarios in the Mexican state of Michoacán. In the aftermath of cartel deforestation, peasant communities have begun the process of replanting with the hope of entering the pine resin market. This speculative work intersects with the neoliberal agenda advanced by PRI and PAN governments to connect the ejido land tenure system to global markets where outright privatization and land consolidation are neither possible nor locally desirable. *mendoza@olemiss.edu* (F-17)

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MENZIES, Charles (UBC) *Seeing Our World in 16:9 Aspect Ratio: An Indigenous Film Journey.* John Berger's Ways of Seeing (1972) popularized the notion that looking is a political act. As a filmmaker, especially as an indigenous filmmaker, this is a powerful liberating idea. Understanding the ways in which the colonial gaze transforms and takes possession of our production is critical an autonomous, sovereign film practice. This presentation reflects upon the work involved in creating an autonomous Indigenous filmic space within a mainstream research university by discussing the journey behind The Ethnographic Film Unit at UBC. Special attention is paid to the power of Indigenous digital videography in disrupting the colonial gaze. *charles.menzies@ubc.ca* (TH-113)

METZ, Brent and **BAGHERI SARVESTANI, Daniel** (U Kansas) *Taking Stock of Indigenous Rights Progress among Chortís of Copán and Ocotepeque*. Twenty-five years after the formation of the Chortí revitalization movement in western Honduras and ten years after the coup, the promise of national inclusion and development remains largely unfulfilled and under threat. Self-identified Chortís have made significant gains in land recovery and education but continue to exhibit the worst economic indices in the country, and about half the land promised by the state in the late 1990s remains undistributed. More difficult to measure are indices of wellbeing due to the turn from a negative to more positive identity. We will briefly review such indices and project future challenges. *bmetz@ku.edu* (W-82)

MICHAELS, Rosa (OR State U) *"Gold Dirt": Women Farmers' Relationships with Soil in the Face of Farmland Access*. I report on fieldwork involving participant observation and interviews with women, beginning farmers, which helps us understand the complex relationships these farmers have with the soil in the face of land-access and land-tenure issues. I examine differential gendered access to land and how this is not recognized by state and federal entities. I also explore the information-networks these women employ to gain access to farmland and farmer support. I argue land-access and tenure affect women farmers' practices of caring for their farmland and describe their (in)ability to build ideal relationships with their farm's soil. *michareo@oregonstate.edu* (T-32)

MICHINOBU, Ryoko (Sapporo Met U) *Relational Sense of Self: Children's Shared Decision-Making in Cancer Wards*. This research explores the issues of children's participation in decision-making in pediatric oncology by examining the life-world of children with hematologic cancer. Ethnographic participatory observations in a pediatric ward of a Japanese hospital in 2016-2017 indicated that children's information and decision-making needs are highly related to their experience of illness, recognition of their disease, and everyday interaction with medical practitioners, their parents, and other children. They frequently place the decision-making in the hands of medical practitioners and their parents, through which trusting and affective relationships are developed. This expresses their relational sense of self and will for life. *michinor@sapmed.ac.jp* (W-153)

MICHLIG, Georgia (JHU SPH) *Being Somali and Healthy in America: A Critical Analysis of Community Discourse on Healthcare in a Somali American Community*. Pre-migratory trauma, post-migratory living difficulties such as poverty and discrimination, the practice of female circumcision, and US policies such as the 2018 Travel Ban may all play a role in Somali Americans' overall mental health and care seeking behavior. This research presents a Foucauldian critical discourse analysis of qualitative data from 24 focus groups and 8 community forums with Somalis residing in the state of Arizona. Its findings explore mental health and care seeking among the Somali diaspora in a time and space of extreme inhospitality. Recommendations for intervention strategies to overcome these barriers to health care are explored. *gjmichlig@jhu.edu* (TH-40)

MIDGETT, Chelsea (UW) *Rural Ecosystem Sustainability and Social Practices on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington State (USA)*. Rural communities on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State have livelihoods and lifestyles that are dependent upon natural resources and amenities. The challenge of attaining rural ecosystem sustainability goals entails maintaining or improving the wellbeing of a human ecosystem, where elements of community and environmental wellbeing are considered together with a focus on how these elements interact. This paper employs a human-artifactual-natural system (HANS) conceptual model to frame a social practice theory consideration of activities and issues pertinent to environmental and tourism governance. Bottom-up intervention approaches to creating and (re)shaping social practices into sustainable alternatives are presented and discussed. *cmidgett@uw.edu* (TH-141)

MILLARD, Ann (Int'l Valley Hlth Inst) and **GRAHAM, Margaret** (UTRGV) *A Call to Arms…and Uteri!* The current struggles over women's reproductive rights grew from an amazing expansion of women's control over pregnancy and birth during the past half century through oral contraceptives (1960) and abortion (Roe v. Wade, 1973). These changes grew from concerns for women's health and survival, pharmaceutical profits, family size control, and civil rights. Are current political disputes governed by concern over women's health and survival? [No!] Should uterine control be left to male-dominated governing bodies? [No!] We propose which information to disseminate to young women and others on the crucial benefits of extending women's reproductive rights instead of restricting them. *avmillard@gmail.com* (W-93)

MILLEN, Joyce (Willamette U) *The Unsung Emotional Labor of Refugee Families in Ethnically Homogeneous Communities*. For the past several decades, the majority of refugees in Oregon were resettled in the greater Portland metropolitan area. This is where most refugee resettlement agencies are based and where refugee services concentrated. Yet today, as the price of housing in Portland skyrockets, many refugee families are choosing to move to more affordable, though also more politically conservative and more ethnically homogeneous, areas of the state. This study examines how several such families cope in their new towns, and the kinds of emotional labor they must expend to receive support from the local volunteer organizations established to assist them. *jmillen@willamette.edu* (T-124)

MILLENHEFT, Elizabeth (U Dallas) *Fake News: A Study on Attitudes toward Political News in the United States*. The purpose of this study is to gain perspective on differing opinions of self-identifying liberals and self-identifying conservatives on political news, language in political news and how to find credible news sources. Methods included a survey completed by 195 respondents and three focus groups – one with self-identifying liberals, one with self-identifying conservatives, and one mixed – to gain more insight into this topic. Preliminary analysis suggests people who identify as liberal and conservative do not differ in their overall opinions about political news and how to find credible sources, but they do differ when it comes to content opinions. (TH-35)

MILLER HESSED, Christine, **VAN DOLAH, Elizabeth**, and **PAOLISSO, Michael** (UMD) *The Benefits and Challenges of Working with Rural Churches to Address Coastal Resilience*. A project aimed at improving coastal resilience to climate change engaged members of rural churches and government officials in collaborative learning on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Through comparative ethnographic research in three counties, we assessed vulnerabilities and the ability of rural churches to serve as conduits of information between the broader rural population and county government. This presentation will share insights from this research – including some reflections from participants – and discuss the benefits and challenges in undertaking to bring together diverse forms of knowledge and understanding to determine a common goal and plan of action to address climate change. *cmillerh@umd.edu* (TH-110)

MILLER, Christine, **HILDT, Elisabeth**, **LAAS, Kelly**, and **TAYLOR, Stephanie** (Illinois Tech), **BREY, Eric** (UTSA) *Addressing Ethics Issues in the Trenches: A Bottom-Up Alternative to Ethics Education in STEM Research Environments*. Our multidisciplinary team from engineering, ethics, anthropology, psychology, and design is developing alternatives to traditional ethics education via top-down delivery of Responsible Conduct in Research (RCR)-based instruction through lectures, case studies, and online training. Funded by the NSF, this three-year multi-method study of STEM research groups provides a basis for understanding the nature of ethical cultures in research environments. The study focused on members of Illinois Tech labs/research groups in Biomedical Engineering, Biology, Chemical Engineering and Physics. Our findings suggest that bottom-up, direct participation in developing context-specific ethical guidelines for STEM labs and research groups can help cultivate ethical cultures. *cmille31@id.iit.edu* (S-65)

MILLER, Jason (Washburn U) *Bods Feeding Bods: Teaching the Applied Anthropology of Food Insecurity at a Regional Midwestern Public University*. In 2014, a student-led survey at Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas identified high levels of campus-based food insecurity. Based on their findings, they formed Bods Feeding Bods (named after the campus mascot, the Ichabod) a campus-based food pantry serving students, staff, and faculty. In 2018, students in my applied anthropology course conducted a follow-up study to track changes in the rate of food insecurity and a program evaluation of Bods Feeding Bods. This paper describes the outcomes of that study, shares student's policy recommendations, and provides suggestions for how others may incorporate food security considerations into their own teaching. *jason.miller2@washburn.edu* (F-13)

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MINNEHAN, Sarah (CSBSJU) *Addressing Campus Food Insecurity*. This project examines food insecurity at a liberal arts college in the Midwest. National research suggests that food insecurity is widespread among college students. This research is often based at large, public institutions with urban student populations, however, survey data from a small, rural, and private college found that one in three students reported experiencing food insecurity—consistent with national data. This research draws on qualitative data from interviews and focus groups to understand experiences of food insecurity. As part of a larger project, this research seeks to inform institutional responses to high levels of food insecurity among college students. *smminnehan@csbsju.edu* (W-35)

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MOBERG, Mark (U S Alabama) *Shifting Sands and Shifting Paradigms: Restudying Hopkins, Belize, 1949-2018*. Since 1949, Hopkins, Belize has been visited by successive anthropologists whose synchronic "snapshots" and predictions proved short-lived. Returning in 2018 after three decades, I found that local livelihoods had changed in unforeseen ways, as tourism privileges those with cultural capital rather than "tangible" assets. Hopkins is almost unrecognizable from past portrayals, yet a close reading of those works reveals some hints of its later transformation. Their significance at the time was discounted under the paradigmatic assumptions guiding each fieldwork episode. Juxtaposing past studies with today's reality suggests how shifting disciplinary fashions accord priority to some findings but not others. *mmoberg@southalabama.edu* (F-62)

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MOECKLI, Jane, **FRIBERG, Julia**, and **VAN TIEM, Jennifer M.** (CADRE) *Implications for Implementation When a Program Appraises Itself*. In the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), intensive care unit telemedicine (Tele-ICU) programs engender systemic change not only in partnered ICUs, but also within the core programs themselves. Approaching implementation as relational and dynamic, we focus on the internal dynamics of a Tele-ICU program, how it grapples with organizational change, and what the implications of change are for how this complex sociotechnical system is implemented in partnered ICUs. To do this, we analyze ethnographic data collected during one VA Tele-ICU program's pre-implementation activities. We use Normalization Process Theory's mechanism of reflexive monitoring to explain how internal dynamics drive program evolution. *Jane.Moeckli@va.gov* (F-03)

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MOKASHI, Shruti (SUNY) *Sacred Forests: Understanding Local Meanings, Beliefs, Benefits and Values in Bhimashankar Region, Western India*. Sacred forests or sacred groves are patches of forest vegetation which are traditionally protected by local communities for their religious or cultural significance. They are also ecologically important, as they are biodiverse and provide numerous ecosystem services. Using semi-structured interview format, I explore the meanings, beliefs, benefits and values attributed to sacred forests by the local people who protect them and also compare these values, benefits and meanings with those attributed to other forest areas. The study is based in five villages, located in and around the Bhimashankar Wildlife sanctuary in the Western Ghats region of Maharashtra state in India. *samokash@syr.edu* (TH-50)

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MOKROS NATALE, Molly (Kent State U-Geauga) *The Migration Towards -and Invasion of- the Authentic Travel Experience through the Language and Rhetoric of Online Marketplaces and Social Media*. Recently, tourists have migrated toward more "authentic" travel experiences, which have been framed by marketing language as a worthy leisurey pursuit and as means to construct identity and display status. Online marketplaces, most notably Airbnb, permeate traditional boundaries between locals and tourists and disrupt the travel industry ecosystem itself via ultra "authentic" experiences and shelter. Concurrently, social media platforms, particularly Instagram, disrupt authentic and original travel experience, as well as the memory of such, as they require consideration of an absent third-party audience and distillation via hashtags and captions. This paper explores the above dichotomies and the tension between them. *mmokros1@kent.edu* (W-32)

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MOLDEN, Olivia, **KHANAL, Anoj**, and **PRADHAN, Nita** (U Oregon) *The Pain of Water: A Household Perspective of Water Insecurity and Inequity in the Kathmandu Valley*. This paper draws on participatory research with 47 household water managers over the dry, pre-monsoon, and monsoon season, alongside expert knowledge of water management in Nepal's Kathmandu Valley. Doing so, it presents the perspectives of water managers to highlight spatial, temporal, and social dimensions of water security that existing approaches in Kathmandu often overlook. This paper argues that addressing water inequities and insecurities demand research, development and policy responses look beyond the main pipe network and engage with the variety of ways in which households secure water. *omolden@uoregon.edu* (TH-17)

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MONOCELLO, Lawrence (Larry) (U Alabama) *Inter- and Intra-Cultural Variation in Male Body Ideals between Americans and Koreans*. Cross-cultural studies of body image are growing in number and are increasingly important in continuously globalizing environments. However, problematic underlying assumptions of inter- and intracultural uniformity in body ideals and bodies' raison d'être plague methodologies and analyses in cross-cultural body image research. I challenge the idea that male bodies are universally valued for their muscularity and strength, with South Koreans often preferring thinner male bodies for their aesthetic value. Further, I consider patterns of intracultural variability among Koreans by exploring two emically different ideal male images and the rationales of those who value them. *ltmonocello@crimson.ua.edu* (W-105)

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MONTAGUE, Angela (USU) *Tourism, Terrorism, and Timbuktu: Engaging New Models of Development in Turbulent Times*. Tourism is often lauded as a "key driver for socio-economic progress," especially in the Global South (UNWTO). It has been lauded as a model for fostering cultural awareness and building peace and security. From 2001-2008 Mali saw its tourist receipts increase ten-fold. But in 2012, extremist groups took over Timbuktu and other areas of Mali's North. UN efforts have since secured the area, but tourists have yet to return. This paper will address models of post-conflict tourism development in an effort to unpack issues facing a low-income, multi-ethnic nation such as Mali. Can tourism do everything it claims for Malians? *angela.montague@usu.edu* (TH-154)

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MONTEITH, Daniel (U Alaska SE) *A Feast of the Senses: Wild Food Harvesting and Tlingit Ecological Knowledge*. Anthropologist utilizing concepts and approaches from sensory anthropology may gain understandings about ecological systems that are fundamental to indigenous way of knowing. The Tlingit people of people of southeast Alaska have harvested resources since "time immemorial." Harvesting, preparing, sharing, and eating wild foods is a feast of the senses. Harvesters are both keenly aware and engaged in their ecological and social environment, but ecological knowledge, access, and availability are being challenged at an increasing pace. How this assault to the senses may impact communities will be explored. *dbmonteith@alaska.edu* (S-73)

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MONTEMAYOR, Isabel (UTA) *Unconventional Health Care Roles in Times of Health Crisis in Rural Mexico*. Health is identified as a human right for all citizens, according to the Mexican constitution. In 2004, Seguro Popular (Popular Insurance) came into effect in Mexico serving those not covered

by other forms of Social Security. While millions of Mexicans have been registered as affiliates since the program began, rural areas are still plagued by disparities in access to catastrophic, long-term and emergency health care services. This ethnographic study of rural inhabitants of a village in Michoacan, documents the unconventional health care roles and strategies undertaken by family members in situations of health crisis while enrolled in Seguro Popular. *isabel.montemayor@uta.edu* (TH-123)

MONTOYA, Teresa (U Chicago) *Settler Toxics: Chronic Risk and Contamination in Diné Communities*. On July 16th, 1979, a ruptured uranium mill tailings disposal pond operated by United Nuclear Corporation near the Diné community of Church Rock, NM released over 90 million gallons of radioactive mine water. Years later in 2015, following the discovery of uranium contamination in downstream communities, Diné residents began forming collectives to demand a regulatory response to their health concerns. Through these engagements, I explore how language of risk informs both toxicological classifications of chronic and acute exposure as well as legal avenues of injury and remediation in relation to other ongoing problems of environmental contamination across the Navajo Nation. (W-167)

MOOLENAAR, Elisabeth (CO Sch of Mines) *"You Must Tell Our Stories!": Reflections on the Applied and Engaged Features of Research on Gas Extraction in the Netherlands*. This paper is a reflection piece about how working on the topic of conventional natural gas extraction positioned me as an applied anthropologist and at times an activist. It describes the dynamic interplay between research population and researcher, and the implications and responsibilities of ethnographic research. When I started doing research in the Groningen Gas Field there were merely technical and economic approaches to the impacts of extraction in the region. I felt compelled to do anthropological research "to fill the void." This paper reviews the journey from one merely filling a void to advocate and engaged social actor. (TH-92)

MOORE, Erin (USC) *Teaching Medical Anthropology: Healing through Pilgrimage on the Camino de Santiago*. Based on a decade of teaching "The Global Performance in Healing," this paper looks at pilgrimage as a mechanism for healing (not curing) the individual body, mind and spirit as well as healing transnational communities. Grounded in medical anthropology the class investigates diverse understandings of the body, the afterlife, and illness. Pilgrimage is also a force for building communities across national boundaries. After classroom studies, students are challenged to participate in pilgrimage as they walk 220 miles on the medieval pilgrimage route the Camino de Santiago with the goal of hearing the stories of pilgrims from all over the world. (TH-141)

MORA, Amalia (U Arizona) *Mixed Harm: Mapping Violence on the Multiracial Body*. This paper addresses the ways in which violence is implicated within multiracial women's understandings of their own bodies and intimate encounters, focusing on women ages 20 through 40 in Tucson, Arizona. Because of limited ideas about ethnicity that effectively dismiss multiraciality as a category of identity, these women are often presumed to belong exclusively to only one race, and are sexualized accordingly, or are fetishized as exotic once their multiracial heritage is revealed. This paper examines the harmful impact of these processes, while also exploring how these women negotiate and resist racialized gender violence. *amaliacmora@email.arizona.edu* (TH-160)

MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle (U Denver) *The Dilemma of the Northern Triangle: Gender-based Violence and Asylum*. In recent years, the Central American migrant crisis has dominated international headlines. Countless Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran women and young girls have left their loved ones and homes escaping gender-based violence whether by family members, gangs (e.g., MS-13, Mara 18), and/or drug organized crime. Corruption and impunity reigns. Consequently, about 95 percent of cases remain unpunished. Many women and girls leave their home countries and journey North with hopes of finding a safe haven in the United States. Through the work as an expert witness in U.S. asylum cases, this paper explores the intersection between gender-based violence and the state. *Michelle.Moran-Taylor@du.edu* (F-83)

MORITZ, Mark, **GARCIA, Victoria**, and **BUFFINGTON, Abigail** (Ohio State U), **AHMADOU, Mouadjamou** (Maroua U) *Pastoralist Refugee Crisis Tests the Resilience of Open Property Regime in the Logone Floodplain, Cameroon*. Previous studies have shown that the open property regime of mobile pastoralists in the Logone Floodplain, Cameroon works as a complex adaptive system in which individual movement decisions result in an ideal free distribution of grazing pressure over common-pool grazing resources. Recently, the humanitarian crisis caused by Boko Haram has resulted in the arrival of thousands of pastoralist refugees from Northeastern Nigeria in the Far North Region of Cameroon. In this paper, we examine the impact of pastoralist refugees on the resilience of the open property regime and discuss reasons for its resilience using the concept of panarchy. (F-50)

MORRISON, Lynn, **TURNER, Joshua**, and **EDWARDS, Gabriela** (UHH) *Volcanic Eruptions: Saving Lava Animals in Turbulent Times*. During three months of volcanic eruptions, 88,000 earthquakes resulted in active lava flows forcing many to evacuate leaving pets and farm animals behind. Ad-hoc groups, NGOs, and government organizations coordinated efforts to rescue 'lava animals' overcoming heat, fire, lava, and noxious fumes. Using qualitative interviews and blood pressure data, we examine the motivation and challenges the rescuers faced and the stress associated with rescuing, caring, and housing the lava animals. These successful rescue alliances can serve as a template for animal welfare in future natural disasters while documenting the potential effects of stress associated with animal rescue work. *lmorriso@hawaii.edu* (F-70)

MORRISON, Penelope (PSUNK) *Batterer Intervention Program Participants' Accounts of Change in Their Relationships: Results from a Two-Year Ethnographic Study*. Batterer intervention programs (BIPs) are the primary intervention mechanism for male perpetrators IPV, yet little data exists on clients' experience of BIPs. As part of a 2-year ethnographic study, 76 clients were interviewed broadly on their experiences with BIPs. The current analysis focuses on clients' perceptions of how the BIP affected their interpersonal relationships. Results yielded four thematic categories: 1) improved communication with partners; 2) better relationships with children; 3) rethinking friendships; and 4) interacting differently with colleagues and others. This research can improve BIPs by helping to tailor programs to clients' needs and promoting effective strategies for reducing IPV. *pkm20@psu.edu* (W-53)

MORRISON, Penelope (PSUNK) *An Exploratory Study of Human Services Use and Its Relationship to the Timing and Completion of Batterer Intervention Programs among Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*. Limited information exists on human service use among male perpetrators of IPV. Data from one local batterer intervention program (BIP) and the Department of Human Services was analyzed to explore perpetrators' use of psychosocial/health services, and the relationship of service use to BIP timing and completion. Of the sample (N+330), 63% had used at least one human service. The most common type of service was mental health. Child welfare as a parent was the most specific service. A majority of perpetrators concluded service use prior to BIP start. Future work should explore ways to coordinate care to help reduce perpetration. *pkm20@psu.edu* (F-83)

MORRISSEY, Suzanne and **HAGMANN, Olivia** (Whitman Coll) *Social Justice, Trauma-Informed Care, and "Liberation Acupuncture": Exploring the Activism of the Peoples Organization of Community Acupuncture in Portland, Oregon*. This paper describes the anthropology of activism that is intentionally enacted by the People's Organization of Community Acupuncture (POCA), a multi stakeholder cooperative based in Portland, Oregon. The activism of POCA comes in the form of: a philosophy of "fair treatment" for all; inexpensive acupuncture to reach clients "on their own terms;" sustainable community relationships to revitalize local economies; collaboration with

community health programs to provide trauma-informed acupuncture; and, POCA Tech, an affordable alternative to expensive acupuncture schools that trains people in harm reduction. Presented here is ethnographic material on how POCA "incorporates acupuncture into social action and community health." *morrisse@whitman.edu* (TH-32)

MORROW, Sarah Elizabeth (U Alabama), **WINTER, Elizabeth A.** (U Pitt), and **ALLISON, Jodi A.** (Independent) *"I'd Never Thought about This Before": When Anthropology of Cross-Disability Activism May Also Serve as Activism.* This project centered on how advocacy is conceptualized by those within the disability activism community. By using cognitive anthropological methods to develop personal narratives and shared models around advocacy, an unexpected form of reflexivity developed. Participants began to reframe and reevaluate their own histories, accomplishments, and goals around personal and systemic activism. They intimately know their own stories and experiences, yet participants expressed a newfound higher value to their own histories. The methodology offered an opportunity for increased self-efficacy and reflexive narrative development within a population already skilled in self-determination, begging the question: when is the anthropological approach also activism? *semorrow87@gmail.com* (TH-92)

MOSHER, Sara (SMU) *Caravans and Muslim Bans: Immigration, Fake News, and Media Polarization.* Recently, refugees and other immigrants have repeatedly found themselves at the center of heated public debate. Accusations of fake news and media polarization abound. In this project, I use cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling to perform semantic network analysis of the language used to discuss current events relating to immigrants and refugees in major right-leaning, left-leaning, and centrist news publications. In addition, I systematically categorize the comment sections on immigration-related news stories in order to learn what kind of language ordinary people on either side of the political aisle are using in order to bolster their arguments about these issues. *smosher@smu.edu* (TH-100)

MOTANIC, Don (Intertribal Timber Council) *IFMAT-III: The Third Independent Assessment of the Status of Indian Forests and Forestry.* The United States has a fiduciary responsibility for managing nearly 19 million acres of forestland held in trust for the benefit of Indians. The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act mandates assessments of the status of Indian forests and forestry by an independent team of experts (IFMAT) every decade. The findings and 74 recommendations of the third IFMAT report will be summarized to provide a picture of how management of tribal forests has changed over the past thirty years and prospects for Indian Tribes to emerge as leaders in forest policy through projects such as TFPA and Anchor Forest. (T-35)

MOYER, Eileen (U Amsterdam) *Caring About Numbers to Care About People: The Role of the African State in Global Health Interventions.* Drawing on over a decade of ethnographic research on HIV interventions in Africa, this paper examines the role of the state in shaping what is often described as a donor-driven response. How do public health professionals and policy makers in African countries collect and utilize data to leverage donors to develop projects and interventions with national public health goals in mind? How might such practices contribute to new understandings of sovereignty in an age of global health? *e.m.moyer@uva.nl* (W-156)

MUHAJARINE, Hannah and **DAVIDSON-HUNT, Iain** (U Manitoba) *Passing Things Down: The Resilience of Traditional Foods in Wabaseemoong Independent Nations.* 'Resilience' is a concept that highlights the dynamic nature of social-ecological systems, but it does not fully capture the agency of individuals and Peoples as responders to as well as drivers of change. Understanding agency means looking at how people exercise choice in the context of socio-ecological change, as well as the values, narratives, and meanings behind those choices. In the Anishinaabe community of Wabaseemoong, people exercise agency by continuing to recreate traditional cultural food within their lives. I found that "rootedness," or creating meaningful balance between change and continuity, is an important element of resilience in this context. *muhajarh@myumanitoba.ca* (W-62)

MUNG'ALA, Lucy (U Amsterdam) *We Mine Results!: Data Appropriation in African Sexual Health Interventions.* This paper examines how NGOs working on sexual health in Africa share close to real-time data to contribute to integrated electronic platforms, which are then leveraged by international development agencies to improve their "investments" and "projects." I highlight the complexities associated with implementation, raising concerns about data privacy, ownership and protection, as well as the sustainability of such partnerships given high management costs and changing donor priorities. Research demonstrates that data mining platforms limit local NGOs from learning how to manage and leverage their own data, while creating anxieties about such platforms being used as a form of surveillance. *mungalla@gmail.com* (W-156)

MURACA, Barbara (U Oregon) *Degrowth as a Radical Decolonization Project.* From its very beginning, degrowth has been framed by its advocates in terms of a project for the decolonization of the Social Imaginary. The paper will present the historical roots of the degrowth discourse and problematize and extend the concept of decolonization beyond its metaphorical use in the early degrowth literature. I will show how degrowth has the potential to become a radical alternative to neoliberal intended as an extended and intensified colonization of life in all its forms (from the bioeconomy to biopolitics, from neo-extractivism to the commodification of creativity and social relations). (TH-130)

MURFREE, Lauren (Purdue U) *"We are in the struggle together": Faith & Feminist Activism in the Midwest.* My ethnographic research investigated the challenges faith and feminist activist groups in the Midwest (U.S.) face in building collaborative bonds across perceived boundaries. I employed anthropological techniques to examine commonalities and areas of divergence between feminist and faith activist communities. I investigated the ways Collective Action mechanisms are applied by activist groups to build strong collaborations and group values. I also explored how Reproductive Justice theory could be used to build collaborations between faith and feminist groups, based on areas of overlapping interests. My presentation is an overview of my research intentions, findings and future directions for researchers and activists. *lmurfree@purdue.edu* (W-74)

MURFREE, Lauren, **SCHWAB-REESE, Laura**, and **DEMARIA, Andrea** (Purdue U) *"This is by no means a murder-suicide. It is a mercy killing.": Variations in NVDRS Narratives of Female versus Male Perpetrated Homicide-suicide.* Our paper focuses on the gendered aspects of reporting within the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). The NVDRS database compiles information from 42 U.S states, including law enforcement and medical examiner reports. I specifically explore the reinforcement of gender norms through homicide-suicide death narratives written by local investigators. Moreover, I use these narratives to examine gendered variations in how the investigators describe the perpetrator's risk factors, perceived and/or explicit intentions, and actions. My paper narrows in on how gender norms are reenacted through narratives, narrowing perspectives towards what is a risk factor for homicide-suicide research. *lmurfree@purdue.edu* (F-83)

MURPHY THOMAS, Jane (Independent) and **KATTEL, Shambhu** (Community Participation Specialist, Nepal) *Making Things Happen: Community Participation and Earthquake Reconstruction in Pakistan and Nepal.* Successful community participation in an earthquake reconstruction project in Pakistan (following the 2005 quake there) is now being 'replicated' in earthquake reconstruction in Nepal (following 2015 quake). This presentation will look at some of the lessons learned in Pakistan and so far in Nepal, comparing culture and reconstruction issues while rebuilding some schools and health facilities. (S-38)

MURPHY, Dawn (Fielding Grad U) and **EIBEN, Vicky** (Viterbo U) *"All People and Generations Welcome": Folk Schools and the Discovery of Community in Turbulent Yet Hopeful Times.* This paper tells a story of the people and places that are leading the modern U.S. folk school movement. Folk schools have a long history of inspiring social change by awakening, enlivening, and sustaining the communities in which they are located and since 2010 there has been an almost five-fold increase in the number of folk schools in the United States. Communities across the United States are turning to community, place, and culture bearing activities as a means of countering our turbulent times with hope. The US Folk School, where "All People and Generations are Welcome!" *djmurphy@email.fielding.edu* (TH-08)

MURRAY, Rachel L. (U Arizona) *Put It on the Map: Combining GIS, Geo-ethnography, and Socio-institutional Network Mapping.* Maps are embedded with assumptions, uncertainties, privileged knowledge, and socio-ecological consequences. Qualitative Geographic Information Systems (GIS) methodologies extend GIS capabilities for analyzing and interpreting ethnographic data. Socio-Institutional network mapping (SNM) is an empirical tool for mapping governance networks through illustrations of actors' goals, power, and influence. I examine the vast options for connecting GIS with SNM to create rich geo-ethnographies. I explore the possibilities of comprehensive mapping in research to show drivers of land use change, histories of socio-ecological transformation, and relationships between actors and institutions. I also discuss ethical implications such as privacy and risks to marginalized peoples. *rlmurray@email.arizona.edu* (F-128)

MUSARIRI CHIPATISO, Linda (U Amsterdam) *'Taming' Men: Exploring the Limits of Evidence Making in Behavioral Change Interventions in Johannesburg, South Africa.* Using empirical data from ethnographic research on masculinities and violence conducted in Johannesburg in 2017, this paper explores the limits of evidence-making practices employed by specific gender transformative interventions which aim to change the behavior of men. Borrowing from critical global health studies, my aim is to interrogate some of the monitoring and evaluation conceptions and practices. I examine how bureaucratic processes and abstract frameworks obscure the lived realities of the targeted participants while the need for 'evidence' replace the essence of the interventions. I argue for an ethnographic and people centered approach to enhance the process of evidence making. *l.musariri@uva.nl* (W-156)

MUZYCZKA, Kelly (UFL) *Knee Replacements, Race, and Decision-Making.* This research uses agent-based models guided by a cultural materialist framework to explore racial disparities in total knee replacements. Black Americans are 40% less likely than their White counterparts to receive a total knee replacement. To examine this difference, we model the decision-making process, focusing on the impact of structural and interpersonal racism. Additional variables include cost, baseline knee pain and function, and socioeconomic status. Cultural materialism's infrastructure, structure, and superstructure combined with bounded rationality are the theoretical basis for the model's environment and rules. *kmcalder4@ufl.edu* (F-126)

MYERS, Kelly, **MEHROTRA, Gita**, **KIMBALL, Ericka**, **WAHAB, Stephanie**, and **NG PING CHEUNG, Steph** (Portland State U) *The Braid That Binds Gender Based Violence Work.* With the institutionalization of and reliance upon governmental support, DV work is progressively modeled after other service-based interventions shaped by professionalization. Some argue that an over-reliance on the State for funding, leadership and support has led to greater criminalization and privileging of carceral approaches. Particularly, increased criminalization of DV has led to many un/intended consequences within marginalized populations. This presentation engages the macro forces shaping DV research, practice, and policy in the past and current American landscape. We will focus on how macro forces have constrained the liberatory potential of DV work, accompanied by a disproportionate impact on marginalized communities. *kemyers@pdx.edu* (W-18)

MYERS, Michael (U Edinburgh) *Networked Identities and Political Action in Indonesian Forest Governance.* In the context of the world's fastest deforestation rate and political decentralization following three decades of authoritarian rule, emergent discourses on indigeneity, forest governance, nationalism, and economic development converge in Indonesia to assemble opportunities and obstacles for actors to articulate networks of collective political action. This proposed research, following a one-year pilot study, combines ethnography with social network and discourse analyses to examine how heterogeneous forest actors articulate varied collective responses to land claims. It focuses on how ethnic articulations and power relations inform networked coalitions of support/opposition to REDD+ projects in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, with attention to exclusionary practices. *mhbmyers@gmail.com* (S-13)

NAAR, Nicole (UC-Davis) *"Gente de afuera": Do Immigrant Fishermen Have a Greater Environmental Impact?* Predictions from cooperation theory and empirical case studies suggest that heterogeneity warrants further scrutiny as a variable influencing common-pool resource management (CPRM). Parallel research on immigration, one source of heterogeneity, indicates that environmental impacts depend on immigrant attributes and socio-ecological context. This study unpacks the concept of heterogeneity by analyzing some of its ecologically salient dimensions – ecological knowledge, conservation attitudes, and fishing practices – among recent immigrants and long-term residents of a Mexican fishing community. The results suggest coarse distinctions between immigrants and natal residents predict little variation in these dimensions, with likely consequences for CPRM and the environment. *nanaar@ucdavis.edu* (W-23)

NAGAR, Ila (Ohio State U) *Violence and the Creation of the Janana Subject.* This paper analyses discourse related to acts of violence inflicted on or by members of a community of men who have sex with men and self-identify as koti/janana (henceforth janana) (Cohen, 2005; Hall 2005) in Lucknow, India. Using critical discourse analysis, this paper addresses the articulations of violence in the janana community. This paper discusses how jananas discuss violence, the sites via which violence enters janana lives, and how jananas' uniquely gendered positions affect their encounters with violence. In addition to discussing the integration of violence in janana lives, this paper explains how violence permeates janana subjectivity (Kleinman 1997, Meyer 2008, Das2008). *nagar.5@osu.edu* (TH-05)

NAHM, Sheena, **ELIA, Meredith**, and **NICHOLS, Hannah** (Health Leads) *Anthropology at Work: Inclusive Methodologies for Developing a New Mission and Vision within a National Nonprofit Organization.* Challenging times call for groups to reflect on shared values and decide on a plan of action. In 2017, a national nonprofit organization realized they needed to refresh old vision, mission, and values statements. Rather than leaving this work to leadership at the top of the organizational hierarchy, a cross-functional team initiated a project that engaged all staff, healthcare partners, patients, student volunteers; and board members. By using appreciative inquiry and applying anthropological methods, stakeholders co-produced a new vision and mission explicitly calling forth the power of communities partnering jointly with healthcare systems and collectively driving toward racial equity. (TH-158)

NAIMARK, Jared (Yale U) *The Political Ecology of Betel Nut in a Proposed National Park in Myanmar.* Production of betel nut (Areca catechu), a stimulant chewed throughout South and Southeast Asia, is booming among indigenous Karen communities in a proposed national park in Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar. Displaced by civil war, Karen smallholders see expanding betel cash crops as a crucial survival strategy during the ceasefire period. However, international conservationists view betel expansion as a cause of deforestation and aim to restrict it. Based on ten weeks of ethnographic field research, this paper analyzes contested constructions of betel nut as a window into the politics of conservation during a time of drastic economic and political change in Myanmar. *jared.naimark@yale.edu* (TH-137)

NATIVIDAD, Diana (VA) *Case Study of the Healthcare Experiences of*

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Transgender Military Veterans: Passing Privilege and the Medicalization of Transitioning. Few studies have evaluated the impact of gendered identities on transgender health outcomes. In 2016, the VA medical system started tracking self-identified gender identity. Drawing from a study of military veterans with "invisible injuries," we present two case studies of transgender Veterans to illustrate the impact of gender norms on health outcomes and engagements with clinicians. The cases revealed how some transgender veterans may have more successful experiences due to adhering to gender expectations and developing passing privilege. Our discussion balances patients' experiences in biomedical institutions with attention to sociocultural and financial factors that shape the health of transgender veterans. *dnativid@iupui.edu* (TH-123)

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NEAL, Megan (UC-Irvine) *Engendering Care in Bolivia: Disabled Citizenship and the Therapeutic Mandate to Live Well*. This paper explores ethnographic research with therapists, families, and children with multiple disabilities at a public treatment center in La Paz, Bolivia. The uneven pressures of neoliberalism and the ongoing stigmatization of disability mean the resources promised in law are instantiated precariously. With the notion that parents are ideal practitioners, therapists encourage mothers to perform therapies at home so their children receive adequate treatment. This paper ponders how MAS has reconfigured national belonging as an object of therapy while reifying inequalities amongst citizens through naturalized assumptions about disability and the engendered labor of care. *megdn23@gmail.com* (W-103)

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NEBIE, Elisabeth (Int'l Rsch Inst for Climate & Society, Columbia U) *A Multi-scale and Temporal Analysis of Sahelian Re-greening and Food Insecurity Trends*. The West African Sahel illustrates some of the most dramatic cases of recorded land degradation, climatic variability and famine. Decreased vegetation on degrading land can be defined as 'browning.' The opposite, which involves increased vegetation is known as 'greening.' Their impact on local food insecurity trends is poorly understood. Is food insecurity decreasing in places that show re-greening? What explains these differences? This study will combine household survey data with remote sensing to scale-up perspectives from restricted case studies in individual villages to larger regions. This will better advise food interventions in the region. *lisanebie@gmail.com* (W-107)

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NEGEDE LEWI, Rediet and **SCOTT, D'Havian** (CSBSJU) *Hidden among the Crowd: Experiences of Students from Underrepresented Religions and Denominations*. This research addresses the lived experiences of students from underrepresented religions and denominations at a small midwestern Catholic college. There is increased interest in promoting inclusivity in higher education around race, ethnicity, gender. Yet religious inclusivity has largely been ignored. Research has found dissatisfaction among students from marginalized or minority religions. Using ethnographic research methods, including observations and interviews, this research explores student understandings, experiences and practices of religion as well as the institutional involvement, support and promotion of religious inclusivity. Adapting an applied framework, this research makes suggestions regarding fostering a more inclusive environment for differing religious practices. *r1lewi@csbsju.edu* (W-35)

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NEISS, Kassandra (U Denver) *The Multicultural Construction of Shared-Space in a Refugee and Immigrant Community Center in Colorado*. Global patterns of human displacement and migration are diversifying the user base of urban churches. This change produces new settings for the praxis of cross-cultural encounter and adaptation of social space. This study examines the transition of a Lutheran church into a multi-faith and multi-cultural community center. In Aurora, Colorado, a majority-minority city, the facility offers vital support for immigrants, refugees, and low-income community members while maintaining links with pervious congregants. Using ethnographic methods, I explore the cultural dimensions of repurposed space for a diverse constituency. My findings can inform strategies for embracing religious and social diversity in globalizing cities. *kaseyneiss@gmail.com* (TH-10)

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NELSON, Alex (UNLV) *Intra-Cultural Variations in the Meaning of Romantic Love in South Korea*. South Koreans increasingly believe the experience of romantic love to be a prerequisite to marriage and a key component of living a meaningful life. However, this is a recent development and even those who espouse love's virtues and necessity disagree over its basic attributes. This paper draws on qualitative and quantitative analysis of survey and interview data to describe and explain intra-cultural variations in South Korean conceptions of romantic love based on informants' age and experience with marriage and courtship to determine which differences are the result of generational shifts, and which are effects of the life course or experience. *nelson26@unlv.nevada.edu* (W-45)

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NELSON, Donald (UGA) and **COUGHLAN, Michael** (U Oregon) *Land Use Trajectories: An Empirical Analysis of Smallholders and the Forest Transition in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Farmers frequently shoulder blame for the 19thC Southeastern Piedmont forest transition. The serious degradation of the region's soils during this time are associated with short-sighted decisions or lack of environmental knowledge. We argue, however, that similar to contemporary degradation processes, the transition was intimately related to broader social institutions and that a trajectory of degradation was set before smallholders were the dominant production type. We use metes and bounds surveys, witness tree records, and land consolidation and fragmentation data to reconstruct the pace and character of agrarian deforestation and to demonstrate the social and economic factors implicated in environmental change. *dnelson@uga.edu* (W-137)

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NELSON, Joanne (UBC) *Telling the Story of Water: Photovoice for Water Research with Urban Indigenous Youth*. Most Indigenous cultures express a sacred connection to water and these connections to water are reflected in Indigenous legal systems and oral traditions. While this connection is currently threatened, visual methods, such as Photovoice, emerge as a promising methodology to engage Indigenous youth in telling their stories of how they connect with, perceive, and experience water and water issues in their lives. Following a brief literature review on Photovoice from studies that use this method with Indigenous communities, I introduce to my proposed research on the relationships that urban Indigenous youth of Unceded Coast Salish Vancouver have with water. *joanne.nelson.604@gmail.com* (T-63)

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NEW, Elizabeth (UKY) *"There Is No Perfect World, Only Flawed People with Good Intentions": Power and Silencing in Illness Support Groups*. Based on original research conducted between 2013 and 2015 in Memphis, Tennessee, this paper explores the power dynamics that exist within a female-centered lupus support group designed to create community and address issues of racial inequality in the national lupus movement. Using recent work in intersectionality theory as a guide, this paper explores how organizational narratives that strive to empower Black women while also recognizing hegemony in US healthcare system, also subtly sustain existing systems of power and privilege by silencing the voices of the young and the poor. *elizabeth.new@uky.edu* (F-129)

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NGUYEN, Thanh (CSULB) *The Makings of a Home: A Look into Homeless Street Dwellings*. The concept of "the home" is a contentious topic for individuals experiencing homelessness, especially considering that they often must abandon or destroy their street dwellings due to health and environmental policies that are enforced by local agencies. Federal and state definitions of homelessness devalue street dwellings as spaces unfit and unsafe for habitation; however, these homes are critical survival strategies that many homeless persons prefer over staying at a shelter. This ethnographic paper discusses how exclusionary processes related to homeless visibility can reproduce the existence of these home spaces, rather than motivating homeless persons to connect with services. (W-165)

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NGUYEN, Victoria (U Chicago) *The New Old Beijing: Reflections on Development and Collaboration in China's New Urban Frontiers*. Drawing on collaborations with municipal authorities and state-owned development firms working to revitalize Beijing's historic old city, this paper reflects upon the challenges, risks, and rewards of applied urban anthropology. Based on over 28 months of fieldwork, it details the nature and significance of this alliance

in a local context where raze and rebuild, or develop and displace, strategies have conventionally dominated urban restructuring practices. In this context, the paper examines shifting notions of community and its terms of engagement, local tactics of resistance and adaption, and the possible ethical dilemmas of applying anthropology in the service of the city. *victoriannguyen@uchicago.edu* (W-100)

NICEWONGER, Todd (Virginia Tech) *Legal Subjectivities and Agricultural Future-Making in California*. This paper draws on anthropological techniques for investigating the social effects of policy, law, and agricultural communities. Research on citizenship shows how highly contested laws or regulations can impact rural communities by seeding distrust and promoting a sense of alienation. However, less attention has been paid to how environmental legislation about agricultural practices are interpreted by varying constituencies. By tracking how the residual effects of legislation governing methane emissions are circulating in and across agricultural communities in California, this paper revisits and analyzes how debates surrounding recent legislation may provide unique insight into the future of California agriculture. (TH-111)

NITZKY, William (CSU-Chico) *Changing the Face of the Global Tourism Industry: Chinese International Tourists and Challenges for Japan*. According to the UN World Tourism Organization, China leads global outbound travel and is the world's top spender in international tourism. This paper details the processes, directions, and consequences of the burgeoning Chinese outbound tourism market on Japan's tourism industry. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and collected narratives from Chinese tourists, tour operators, and Japanese officials and local business owners, this paper uncovers forms of social and cultural capital accumulated by Chinese tourists from travel to Japan as well as how the boom in Chinese tourism complicates industry strategies focused on domestic Japanese and Euro-American foreigners. *wnitzky@csuchico.edu* (F-62)

NORDIN, Andreas (U Gothenberg) *Cultural Institutionalization and Ritualization of Supernatural Dream Imagery: Reports from a Case Study in a Hindu-Nepalese Context*. Dreaming has rarely been an object of theoretical reflection in cognitive anthropology or the cognitive science of religion. Religious dreams and dream beliefs often contain representations of interacting supernatural agents who have access to information that may be of strategic importance to humans. Bizarreness or supernaturalism in dreams inspires the dreamer to impute meanings to them and engage in dream exegesis. How, from an ethnographical perspective is supernatural dream fragments used and connected to broader cultural and religious schemata and practice? This presentation reports from a case study in a Hindu-Nepalese context about supernatural imagery in religious dreaming. *andreas.nordin@kultvet.gu.se* (TH-135)

NORMAN, Karma (NOAA) and **VARNEY, Anna** (PSMFC) *When Numbers Make Policy Waves: Quantitative Social Science and West Coast Fishing Communities*. Anthropologists and other social scientists working within the policy-oriented context of NOAA have focused on using available social and fishing data to assess and analyze fishing communities. This quantitative social science approach has proved valuable on the West Coast. In exploring this approach, we highlight its capacity for integration with ecological modeling efforts, its annual monitoring capacity within the frenetic environment of fisheries management, its compatibility with quantitative languages spoken by policy-makers, and its real world policy impacts for fishing communities. Even as numbers exert policy influence, we highlight the importance of support from more traditional ethnographic fieldwork in communities. *karma.norman@noaa.gov* (TH-143)

NORRIS, Susan (Immaculata U) *Changing (Dis)Course: Using the Intersection of Perspectives and Practice to Understand the Health Needs of an Urban Community*. Encouraging local experts to collectively dialog about the health of a community by sharing knowledge, experiences, and perspectives can create meaningful engagement that fosters a sense of community, helps identify local development initiatives promoting change, and finds intersecting points to potentially improve health outcomes. This paper is a thematic analysis of a critical discussion that brought together thought leaders in Philadelphia to focus on the health of urban dwellers. The intersection of air, water, food, and poverty are considered with an emphasis on the health of the vulnerable and through a lens of sustainability in the face of change. *snorris1@immaculata.edu* (TH-103)

NUNEZ-MCHIRI, Guillermina (UTEP) *Court Observations and Coalition Building to Address Domestic Violence on the U.S.-Mexico Border*. This work addresses local efforts to build coalitions via university-community partnerships to address domestic and intimate partner violence in El Paso, Texas. The aim is to build on local resources involving researchers, non-profit organizations, and the criminal justice system. Through participation in domestic violence court cases, students are serving as observers in the courtrooms to witness accountability and social justice to domestic violence survivors in hopes of reducing incidences of violence in our region. *ggnunez@utep.edu* (W-53)

NYSSA, Zoe (Purdue U) *What Models Do (A Cautionary Tale of Conservation Stakeholders)*. This talk is based on a decade of working with conservation science experts and their modeling practices. Though many have heard the modelers' maxim "garbage in, garbage out," modelers in fact exhibit a range of complicated practices and stances toward their models. Different approaches allow one to be reasonably confident that stakeholders will see the "right" models, leading to "expected" outcomes. Yet the models themselves are recognized to contradict existing on-the-ground realities. These contradictions illustrate not a scientific or policy failure but rather "what models do" enabling and stabilizing preferred modes of natural resource provisioning and intervention despite negative consequences. (S-13)

O'BRIEN, Colleen (U Hawai'i) *In Search of Practical Peacebuilding Strategies for a Changing Colombia*. The successful reintegration of ex-combatants in post-conflict societies is vital to achieving lasting peace. The conflict between the Colombian government and the FARC has officially ended, but the challenge remains of securing a lasting peace in this turbulent country. I analyze the Colombian government's approaches towards reintegrating ex-combatants from the FARC (and other armed groups), assessing the monetary costs, possible risks, and potential positive outcomes. These programs are then compared with educational peacebuilding programs aimed at preventing new enlistment into armed groups. As an anthropologist on the ground, I hope to contribute practical recommendations for transitioning from war to peace. *obrienca@hawaii.edu* (TH-158)

O'BRIEN, Michael (TAMUSA) *Credentialing of Higher Education Faculty and Its Irony for Interdisciplinary Research and Teaching*. University accrediting bodies have broad similarities in terms of what they require, but they also have numerous dissimilarities. For example, some require the credentialing of faculty before they are deemed qualified to teach a particular course, whereas others do not. In the former cases, department chairs have to fill out paperwork stating why a person is qualified to teach a particular course, especially in cases where a course title and description deviate from an extraordinarily narrow reading of a person's degree title. This can turn into a contentious issue and squelch efforts to make department course offerings interdisciplinary. *mike.obrien@tamusa.edu* (F-35)

O'CONNELL, Caela (UTK) and **BROWNE, Katherine** (CO State U) *Mapping Changing Perceptions of Risk in Landscapes Shaped by Hurricanes, Agriculture, and Energy*. How do perceptions of risk and recovery relate to mapped hazards and risks over time? The Texas Gulf Coast is a landscape dominated by agriculture and the energy industry and hurricanes make landfall every 6 years. This presentation looks at the change in perceptions about risk and recovery held by survivors of Hurricane Harvey affected by the storm and how these perceptions relate to mapped hurricanes, floods, and spills over the last 50 years. By introducing a temporal dimension using socio-ecological risk, we move beyond the single event unit of analysis that dominates disaster

studies. *caela@utk.edu* (W-107)

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O'NEILL, Skye (UNT) *Systemic Inequality: Stray Dogs and Access to Veterinary Care in Southern Dallas*. Systemic inequality surfaces in various ways accompanied by burdens that put pressure on low-income communities. Among these is the existence of stray dogs and their elusive yet imposing presence. How do stray dogs change the lives of those in a community? I argue for anthropology to turn its lens to our animal companions and local neighborhoods, specifically in the southern sector of Dallas, Texas. What does the burden of stray dogs entail? How can this burden be challenged? This paper looks at systemic inequality represented through access to veterinary care and the presence of stray dogs in southern Dallas communities. *skyeoneill@my.unt.edu* (TH-158)

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O'NEILL, Skye (UNT) *The General User's Perspective of NAPA's Website: Expectations and Experiences*. The purpose of NAPA is to further the practice and profession of anthropology. To discover the perspective of those with no affiliation with anthropology, we recruited general users to participate in a design anthropology project informing a redesign of NAPA's website. Through semi-structured interviews and usability testing, we sought to understand this group's expectations and experiences. General users express a desire to learn more about anthropology and NAPA. However, as outsiders, our participants struggle to locate and comprehend information that explains NAPA's function and purpose. We present recommendations for modernization, clarity, and accessibility with the general user in mind. *skyeoneill@my.unt.edu* (W-127)

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OBURE, Renice (USF) *Dudes Just Don't Get It: Dissonance in Popular Media Narratives of Male Partner Support during Pregnancy and Infant Loss*. Pregnancy and infant loss is a traumatic time that has pyscho-emotional impact not only on the woman but also her partner. However, healing support services mostly include men as an appendage in their role as a support for the woman, which is built on the premise that men need less and give insufficient support during these periods. This paper aims to deconstruct the dissonance in narratives of support between men and women in popular media using case examples from a TV show to answer the question, do dudes just not get it? Or do they get it differently? (S-67)

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ODERA, Doreen (NDSU) *Sexuality through Art by Female Pastoralists: Body Mapping in Northern Kenya*. Teenage girls from the Turkana pastoral community in Northern Kenya have varying views of sexuality. Some parents choose to send their daughters to school creating disparate levels of knowledge about their bodies and sexual health. To better evaluate these differences, girls (13-18 years) were asked to develop body maps, a methodological technique that enables verbal and visual data collection. Body mapping provided room to improvise and create a comfortable environment for discussing sexuality, a highly private topic in Northern Kenya. It proves to be a complement to conducting traditional ethnographic research and an essential method for social action. *doreen.odera@ndsu.edu* (F-129)

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OLDING, Michelle (BC Ctr on Substance Use, UBC), **FOWLER, Al** (BC Ctr on Substance Use, BC Assoc of People on Methadone), and **CZECHACZEK, Sandra** (BC Ctr on Substance Use) *Peer Ethnography in Substance Use Research: The Current Landscape and Future Directions*. There is a growing recognition of the methodological and ethical imperative to include people who use drugs ('peers') as co-researchers in substance use research. However, peer involvement in ethnographic research is rare and has received little scholarly attention. Reflecting on the existing literature and our wider team's experiences working with/as peer ethnographers in Vancouver, Canada, this paper reviews the current landscape of peer ethnography in substance use research, highlighting core methodological, practical and ethical consideration. We propose future directions for advancing peer ethnography in substance use research, including the application of this approach to developing and evaluating harm reduction programs. *michelle.olding@bccsu.ubc.ca* (W-63)

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OLIVIER, Nina (UAF) *Are Sustainable Livelihoods Critical to the Success of Community-Based Marine Protected Areas?* Community-Based Marine Protected Areas (CBMPAs) in the Philippines have two primary goals: to protect coral reefs and to improve local livelihoods. I conducted a detailed analysis of three CBMPAs in the Visayas Region to investigate whether the success of a CBMPA depends on whether fisher folk and others, whose livelihoods are disrupted when a CBMPA is established, have new ways to provide for their families. The results indicate that the success of CBMPAs in the Philippines may in fact depend on whether fisher folk and others whose livelihoods are disrupted have new ways to provide for their families. *naolivier@alaska.edu* (W-113)

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OLMETA-SCHULT, Felicia (WSU) *Drivers behind the Unified Proposal for the California North Coast Marine Protected Area Network*. In 1999, California State passed the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) to redesign its system of marine protected areas (MPAs). The California coast was divided into four regions, the North Coast (NC) being the last and only region to reach a consensus on a single proposal for MPAs. I conducted 24 interviews to investigate how the NC Regional Stakeholder Group (RSG) agreed on this proposal. Based on our results, its development was mostly the product of RSG self-organized activities that led to collective action. Understanding drivers behind such actions could be valuable to similar coastal communities and/or conservation initiatives. *folmeta@wsu.edu* (W-113)

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OLMO, Angelique (Teachers Coll-Columbia U) *Power and Agency: Women in Higher Education in Thailand*. Traditional discourse states patrimonial powers and bureaucratic states are at odds. However, in Thailand it can be argued that patrimonial power must be recognized as symbiotic with the bureaucratic state and in Southeast Asia historically patrimonial systems are known to be economically driven by women. Using ethnography, I delve deeper into understanding how Thai women are contributing to this symbiotic relationship by exploring how women use their power and agency in higher education in Thailand. (W-04)

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OLSEN, Trevor (San Juan School District) *Native Youth Community Project in a Public School District in SE Utah*. This paper describes a Native Youth Community Project (NYCP) grant, utilized by The San Juan School District in SE Utah—partnered with the Navajo Nation and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes—to implement culturally relevant curricula and methodology to address historical barriers to student achievement, and to provide opportunities for students, families and the community to engage in cultural learning through Traditional Navajo and Ute Peacemaking. The project serves approximately 1,600 Native American students on and off the Reservation and is exceptional in its inclusivity of agency collaboration across the District. *tolsen@sjsd.org* (F-99)

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OLSON, Ernest (Wells Coll) *Boneyard Rust, Junkyard Wrecks, and Sustainability*. Childhood memories include going with my dad to the local junkyard for car parts. Contemporary personal interaction with relatives, old friends, and neighbor has increased my awareness of a contemporary, flourishing industry and even sub-culture of recycling, salvaging, and selling of used or partially-wrecked vehicles and their parts. The process that moves vehicles along the journey from the shiny showroom to recycling plant, with perhaps an intermediate stop at the salvage yard, illuminates the fuller material and economic framework for our ground transportation system and suggests some possible pathways for greater sustainability for the future. *eolson@wells.edu* (TH-02)

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OLSON, Krisjon (MCW) *Propositions for Anthropology in Medical Education: Introducing Structural Competence into the Diversity and Inclusion Initiative on a Midwestern Campus*. I explore the use of integrating structural competency (Hansen and Metzl 2017) from the field of medical anthropology into a "Diversity and Inclusion Initiative" at a large Midwestern academic medical center. Specifically, this paper examines – through one year of participant-observation during of one-hundred patient encounters – the meaning of disability, race, and class (Gingrich and Fox, eds. 2002) beyond

cultural competence (Kleinman 1988, Scheper-Hughes 1995). I explore faculty self-perceptions of structural vulnerability, the limitations of narrative diversity (Rabinow and Stavrianakis 2016) and highlight value in an anthropological approach. This includes how we manage "episodic" (Strawson 2004, Atkinson 1995) events. *krolson@mcw.edu* (F-98)

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OLSON, Laura (Georgetown U) and **JEROLLEMAN, Alessandra** (Jacksonville State U) *Comparing International & U.S. NGOs in Terms of DRR Practice and Funding*. While the international community has a robust set of NGOs / donors committed to DRR practice, driven by the Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks, the U.S. NGO community lacks a similar set of policy drivers and sources of funding to support proactive mitigation practices. The Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) community intervenes after an event and concepts like Build Back Better and reducing drivers and root causes of risk are not a focus of much of their rebuilding and recovery practice. The problem lies with program and funding models that support these groups, a lack of performance goals and evaluation. *laura.olson@georgetown.edu* (W-65)

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ORTIZ, Cristina (UMN-Morris) *"Those jobs are for people without papers!": Contesting Opportunity Restrictions in Rural Industrial Agricultural Employment*. This paper focuses on how some Latinx workers in the rural Midwest resist definitions of Latino that restrict their movement in a labor hierarchy. I examine the conversation of a job applicant asserting his eligibility for an office job to illustrate how racialized labor hierarchies frame and restrict opportunity. As these hierarchies come to be applied outside the workplace, they impact non-employee community members such as wives and children of workers and thwart efforts to build inclusive and welcoming communities. *cortiz@morris.umn.edu* (TH-100)

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ORTIZ, Gregorio (U Colorado) *Environmental Intersectionalism and the Politics of Extraction*. In the context of increasing deregulation in the energy industry, it is imperative that anthropologists continue to examine how minority and vulnerable communities are subjected to increasingly risky political-ecological futures. The US's plans to roll back regulations on methane leaks and "flaring" and deregulate industrial waste dumping present continued risks to communities across the country. How do these communities navigate ecological uncertainties, especially in a context of partisan politics and climate change? This paper addresses ongoing research on the Eagle Ford Shale in Texas; specifically, how Mexican American communities engage with the politically and ecologically challenging pursuits of the industry. *gregorio.ortiz@colorado.edu* (F-32)

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OSWAL, Sushil (U Washington) *Methodologies for Intersectional Work in Anthropology and Disability Studies*. Participant-based research has been the signature ethos of cultural anthropology and its methods. Disability Studies scholars vested in emancipatory research methods have extended this aspect of anthropological scholarship by including disabled participants both in the capacity of researchers and research participants; thus, employing their expert knowledge acquired through lived experiences as disabled persons and integrating not only their words but their voices as study co-designers, data analysts, and co-authors (Duckett & Pratt, 2007; O'Day & Killeen, 2002; Strnadova, et al., 2015; Walmsley & Johnson, 2003). This paper explores the possibilities of two-way methodological exchanges between disability studies and cultural anthropology in this area. (TH-21)

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OTHS, Kathryn, **MEYER-RASMUSSEN, Anne**, and **SMITH, Hannah N.** (U Alabama) *The Effects of Climate and Cultural Changes on Andean Healing Modalities*. The ravages of climate change and rapid shifts in the socioeconomic and cultural landscape of northern Peru have altered many lifeways, not least of which are medical practices largely based on locally harvestable herbs. Due to the robustness of its methods, the cognitive anthropological toolkit can be adapted for novel purposes, including longitudinal analyses. In Chugurpampa, what families considered, then and now, to be the typical treatments for ten common ailments are examined by consensus analysis of freelists. The results provide a window onto changes and continuities in Andean medicine across 25 years and illuminate probable reasons for such patterns. *koths@ua.edu* (F-45)

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OTIENO, Alex (Arcadia U) *Teaching African Regional Integration and PanAfricanism*. This paper assesses the challenge of teaching African regional integration from the standpoint of pan-Africanism. It draws on the African Union's documents and policies to reflect on two core questions: What exactly is the vision of Agenda 2063? How is it linked to PanAfricanism? How does Agenda 2063 relate to larger global forces and changing world hegemonies? These questions informed course design and implementation and are critically assessed as a contribution to the debate on engaged scholarship, and institutional ethnography with a focus on the forms of economic integration and governance. Focus is on human rights and sustainable development. *otienoa@arcadia.edu* (F-04)

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OTIENO, Alex (Arcadia U) *Tourism in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges*. Tourism is among the fastest growing economic activities in Africa. The establishment of tourist destinations present opportunities and challenges for local communities and individuals. These include: incentives for local business, employment, new perspectives for locals, displacement of local people, human wildlife conflict, and conflict between local communities and the state. This paper examines possibilities for optimizing tourism in Africa by considering cultural, educational, heritage, sustainable and wildlife tourism as pathways for encounters involving local people, media (Western) images of Africa and Africans, and visitors' expectations. Illustrative cases are used to reveal the potential of participatory and transformational strategies for change. *otienoa@arcadia.edu* (S-34)

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OWCZARZAK, Jill (JHU), **PHILLIPS, Sarah** (Indiana U), **MAZHNAYA, Alyona** (JHU), **FILIPPOVA, Olga**, **ALPATOVA, Polina**, and **ZUB, Tanya** (Kharkiv Nat'l U) *"We don't discriminate": Debating Gender-Specific Health Services Programs for Women Who Use Drugs in Ukraine*. We explore debates within Ukraine over whether women who use drugs and are at risk for HIV need separate, women-only programs, and what these programs should look like. We draw on interviews with 35 service providers who work with vulnerable women and 37 women who use drugs in 2 Ukrainian cities. Women's own stories and experiences reveal the ways in which processes of receiving social and health benefits, relationships with drug users and intimate partners, systems of social support are deeply gendered by sociocultural attitudes and norms. Providers recognize gender specifics, but emphasize individualized approaches based on multiple factors. *jillowczarzak@jhu.edu* (S-63)

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OYARZUN, Yesmar (Rice U) *A Qualitative Analysis of International Clinical Volunteerism in Northern Tanzania Using a Global Health Perspective*. International clinical volunteerism involves international travel, typically from high-income (HICs) to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), to volunteer in a clinical setting (Sullivan, 2018; Sykes, 2014a). Based on research with volunteers in Northern Tanzania, I will show how volunteers are not necessarily adding to the labor force, but they instead require the local staff's time and attention for the purposes of learning and/or being directed. I conclude that this project highlights the need for more empirical data on volunteers' practical value from a health services perspective. I will also consider how the lack of an accountability structure influences volunteer activity. *yesmar@rice.edu* (W-44)

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PACH III, Alfred (RENEW Int'l), **KALJEE, Linda M.** (Henry Ford Global Hlth Initiative), **JOSHI, Rajesh Dhoj** (Kathmandu Model Hosp), **BAJRACHARYA, Deepak** and **KARKI, Kshitij** (Group for Tech Assistance), **SHRESTHA, Basudha** (Kathmandu Model Hosp), **PRENTISS, Tyler** and **ZERVOS, Marcus** (Henry Ford Global Hlth System) *Community and Health Provider Perspectives on Antimicrobial Resistance in Kathmandu, Nepal*. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) presents a significant global health challenge for the 21st century. Over the past three years, the Henry Ford Global Health Initiative (Detroit) has partnered with multiple international, national, and local agencies in Nepal to assess antibiotic use in hospital and community settings and promote AMR stewardship programs. We present data from qualitative interviews conducted in eight communities in Kathmandu with community

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members, pharmacists and medicine shop owners, nurses and physicians. These data provide important socio-cultural and economic information regarding dispensing and the use of antibiotics to support the development of community-focused AMR stewardship and advocacy programs. *pach3rd@aol.com* (F-156)

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PACKAGE-WARD, Christina, **JEPSON, Michael**, and **MCPHERSON, Matthew** (NOAA Fisheries) *Southeast Region Oral History Kiosk.* The southeast region has created a mobile oral history kiosk, which will present oral histories of commercial and recreational fishermen, charter captains, fish dealers, and other members of the marine community. The kiosk includes a fabric display, monitor with video, and an IPad with a story map. The kiosk will travel to locations throughout the southeastern US. This paper will reflect on the objectives of the kiosk in terms of outreach and returning research results to communities; content of the oral history kiosk; process of creating the kiosk; and will report on initial responses to the kiosk by the public. *christina.package-ward@noaa.gov* (TH-23)

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PADILHA, Maria (Federal U-Santa Catarina), **TOSO, Beatriz** (UNIOESTE-Cascavel-SC), and **BREDA, Karen** (U Hartford) *The Euphemism of 'Good Nursing Practice' or 'Advanced Practice Nursing.'* This paper reflects on the polemic of the moment in its discussion of good nursing practice in the patient care process as central to nursing versus the development of advanced practice nursing (APNs) in Brazil. It considers arguments for both subjects, grounding the discussion in the theoretical references of the two themes and proposes that, in addition to good nursing practice, undoubtedly necessary, the appropriation of advanced practice nursing and the debate about its adoption in Brazil is fundamental for the advancement of the profession and the formation of human resources for the unified health care system. *itayra.padilha@ufsc.br* (W-13)

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PAGE, J. Bryan (U Miami) *Respectful Compensation: Marginal Study Participants and the Belmont Principles.* People who live in marginal circumstances may attract the interest of biomedical and social/behavioral researchers. Studies that recruit people who do not have much access may offer modest compensation to prospective participants. The sums involved must not be so great as to coerce the potential volunteers into participating. They also should be sufficiently generous to compensate the participants for their time. Anxiety about how participants will use cash has led some investigators to offer "gift cards" from grocery stores to prevent participants' misuse of their compensation. This strategy violates the "respect for persons" principle delineated by the Belmont convention. *bryan.page@miami.edu* (F-14)

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PAGE, Sarah (ECU) *LGBTQ Sea Change: Is the Rainbow Wave About to Wash over Jamaica?* While current sociopolitical turbulence might feel unfamiliar to many, Jamaican LGBTQ activists have yet to experience respite from struggle. This paper identifies important shifts resultant from these Jamaican activists' efforts, even as the human rights sea change remains on their horizon for now. India's recent Supreme Court decision abolishing its colonial-era law criminalizing homosexuality is a beacon of hope to Jamaica's sex/gender minorities. Although not an immediate fix for life in homophobic societies, this landmark decision establishes access to basic rights/entitlements of citizenship for Indian LGBTQ citizens—suggesting a legal model for Jamaican activists to effect similar social change. *pagesa18@ecu.edu* (W-74)

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PAINTER, Michael and **WILKIE, David** (Wildlife Conservation Society) *Factors of Success in Community Forest Conservation.* Collective action theory, from the work of Mancur Olson, and common-pool resource management theory, from the work of Elinor Ostrom, have profoundly influenced the design and practice of community forest conservation. While we owe a debt to both schools of thought, there has not been a systematic effort to gather the contextual information required to identify which issues identified by each theory are most critical for success. Thus, efforts to construct successful community forest conservation initiatives remain inconsistent. Through interviews with conservation practitioners experienced in designing and implementing community forest conservation around the world, we attempt to fill this gap. (TH-50)

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PALADINO, Stephanie, **FRIEDMAN, Jack**, **KOCH, Jennifer**, and **PLASSIN, Sophie** (MeroLek Rsch) *"What's an 'Actor'?": Breaking Knowledge Down to Build It Up Again for Multi-Disciplinary, Socio-Ecological Modeling of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo Basin.* Interdisciplinary collaboration is often invoked for approaching complex socio-ecological problems, but process questions of how to actually do it are poorly documented. We describe key stages and challenges in a collaboration among ethnographers and modelers to integrate ethnographic data into an agent-based model exploring water and land management scenarios in the transboundary Rio Grande/Rio Bravo (RGB) basin. We argue that the inclusion of an explicit, interactive process for mutual learning is as important in the design of cross-disciplinary environmental analysis projects as are the choices of questions to ask, data to be used, and tools of analysis, including modeling platforms. *macypal@gmail.com* (F-64)

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PALAZZO, Lorella, **FIGUEROA GRAY, Marlaine**, **HSU, Clarissa**, and **GREENWOOD-HICKMAN, Mikael Anne** (Kaiser Permanente), **BARNES, Deborah** (UCSF), **DUBLIN, Sascha** (Kaiser Permanente) *Recognizing Risk: New Ways to Use Health Data for Patient Centered Dementia Care.* About half of the people with Alzheimer's in the US are undiagnosed, with consequences for health outcomes and quality of life. We should understand patient and caregiver perspectives about possibly predicting whether someone has undiagnosed dementia using electronic medical record data. Through robust qualitative methods, we explored: meanings of the word "dementia"; feelings about being identified as "at risk" for the disease; preferences for early diagnosis; and resources needed to manage the condition. With dementia cases expected to escalate in coming years, our findings can illuminate conceptions of risk, stigma and patient choice, contributing social science insights to improving care. *Lorella.G.Palazzo@kp.org* (F-96)

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PALMER, Andie (U Alberta) *The Pools of Ngāwha: Power, History and the Recognition of Māori Interests.* The geothermal springs and hotwater pools of Aotearoa New Zealand are regarded as taonga, or treasures, by Māori with whom they have long been associated, through the exercise of control, caretakership, knowledge of their special properties, histories, names, personalities, as well as spiritual and ancestral connections. The Waitangi Tribunal's, initial finding of a 'proprietary interest' in these waters for Māori claimants, and the failure of existing resource management legislation to uphold that interest are examined in this paper, for both cautionary tales and potential for more positive outcomes, and for insights that might be offered in pending Canadian geothermal development. *andie.palmer@ualberta.ca* (S-02)

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PANCHANG, Sarita (USF) *Smooth Sanitation?: Examining Toilet Access in Urban Informal Settlements in the Age of the 'Clean India Mission.'* India has some of the largest gaps in access to safe sanitation in the world and open defecation remains a practice that is as common as it is politicized. With the new United Nations Sustainable Development Goals now in place, India has recently embarked on a campaign to promote sanitation and eliminate OD nationwide by October 2019. I draw on fieldwork from two urban slum communities in the state of Maharashtra to highlight how residents of informal housing manage the challenges of toilet provisioning in relation to larger questions of infrastructure access, housing insecurity, and urban development more broadly. *panchang@mail.usf.edu* (F-53)

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PANG, Celeste (U Toronto) *On Aging, Disability, and Belonging: An Exploration of Older Gay and Bisexual Men's Narratives.* "Social isolation" is a phrase used across health and social science disciplines to describe states of disconnection that older people may experience. "Aging with HIV" has similarly become an area of scholarship and advocacy in North America, galvanized around men who survived the height of the AIDS epidemic (1980s and 1990s) and are now aging with co-morbidities and significant experiences of loss. This paper explores the perspectives on aging, disability, and belonging shared by 34 gay and bisexual men participants in an ethnographic study of care relations amongst LGBTQ older adults in Canada to reflect on and deepen this scholarship. *celeste.pang@mail.utoronto.ca* (W-103)

PARK, Thomas, **NIANG, Aminata**, and **BARO, Mamadou** (U Arizona) *Digital Sensing and Human-Environment Relationships in the Face of Climate Variability in Senegal and Mauritania*. This paper will address the respective roles of human agents in triggering or buffering land cover change and climatic factors, as well as the interplay between both. In the context of global climate change, we explore the relationships among land cover, land use, and climate, and adaptation focusing on environmentally sustainable land use strategies which improve rather than degrade the natural resource base. We argue that these contain important lessons for coping with the escalating effects of climate change in marginal dryland environments and also problematize exclusive reliance on remote sensing technologies. *tpark05@gmail.com* (W-17)

PARKER, John (NCSU IEI & Wake Div) *Beyond Resisting Empire: What Skills Do We Need Now?* Within an extremist and populist political climate, those working for social change seek skills to resist Empire, struggle for healing and justice, and build communities that many believe are possible. They often need more skills than they first realize. Drawing upon history, theology, ethnography, and my observant-participation, I share examples that orient, inspire, and strengthen efforts for social, economic, and environmental justice. Through direct experience with community organizing and educational initiatives in the US South, including the (new) Poor People's Campaign, I illustrate relevant frameworks and skill-sets that create community building and leadership opportunities for impacted people, organizers, clergy, activists. *johndempseyparker@gmail.com* (W-134)

PARKS, Melissa (OR State U) and **ROESCH-MCNALLY, Gabrielle** (USDA NW Climate Hub) *Scientific vs. Experiential Knowledge of Weather and Climate: A Case Study of Dry Farmers in Oregon.* Farmers' willingness to adapt to climate change is influenced by their climate change beliefs and perceptions of weather variability. Initial results from a qualitative study of 20 small farmers involved in OSU Extension's Dry Farming Collaborative suggest that farmers associate climate change with abstract scientific knowledge, distinct from their embodied experience of weather variability. While most had experienced weather variability, these experiences were often not tangibly associated with climate change. Experiential knowledge of weather and climate was deemed more useful than scientific predictions of climate change. This distinction suggests that outreach must combine scientific and experiential knowledges to be successful. *parksmel@oregonstate.edu* (W-48)

PARSONS, Michelle (NAU) *What Makes a Reflective Social Institution?: Thoughts from an Ethnography of Social Service and Healthcare Providers in Northern Arizona*. While anthropologists have rightly pointed to the limitations of institutional care (Stevenson 2014; Ticktin 2011), in this paper I am interested in the possibilities of institutional care. What makes an institution more reflective and responsive? paper begins to think through this question using preliminary results from an ongoing ethnographic study of social distress and institutional responses in Yavapai County in Northern Arizona. Drawing on more than 30 in-depth interviews with service providers, I present select examples of responsive institutional care. The anthropology of ethics has primarily focused on individuals. Here I suggest that it is worth thinking about institutional ethics. *michelle.parsons@nau.edu* (TH-93)

PARTRIDGE, Tristan (U Autònoma de Barcelona) *Feeding the Grid: Solar Energy Initiatives and Their Impacts on Land-Use and Livelihoods in Uttarakhand, India*. Supported by government pledges to use technology to 'harvest the sun' and double farmer incomes by 2022, solar energy is growing rapidly across India, including in mountainous Uttarakhand state. Based on fieldwork conducted with affected community members and government representatives, this paper examines socio-environmental impacts of two solar initiatives (land-leasing in Haridwar district and the state-wide "power farmers" program) through a focus on land-use change and the reconfiguration of livelihoods. Acknowledging increased financial stability for some participating households, this research identifies environmental drawbacks due to loss of agricultural land and inequalities in access to the benefits of innovative energy projects. *Tristan.Partridge@uab.cat* (F-53)

PATAKI-SCHWEIZER, Kerry (U Washington) *Reality in Development: Ten Principles*. This discussion paper presents ten principles concerning socioeconomic "development," derived from over five decades of consultancy, research, teaching and engagement in countries and programs closely wedded to development: Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Western Pacific and the Pacific Northwest of North America. The principles are presented as lemmas, i.e. formal statements refracting the multidimensional breadth of development plus an ever-implicit discourse in projects: what is happening, its purported results, and how this represents development. The paper reviews each lemma, relates them to experienced projects and examples, and offers some conclusions about the mantra of development. *kjpataki@gmail.com* (F-23)

PATRICK, Samantha (Boston U Med Sch) *Child Trauma: Fighting Violence in White America*. In today's turbulent times, where political strife and human rights violations capture America's attention, underserved communities are addressing the hidden epidemic of child trauma. Microaggressions perpetuated by structural violence and prejudice in the United States affect child health, causing adversity-related trauma. While the DSM-5 attempts to define this sector of trauma, it fails to completely grasp the social inequities contributing to the epidemic. Recognizing this complexity, families, medical institutions, and education systems in Boston work together to combat child trauma experiences. This collaboration in Boston highlights the power of community and the strength and resiliency of America's underserved populations. *sampat@bu.edu* (F-108)

PAUL-WARD, Amy (FIU) *Addressing Instability, Transition, and Change for Emerging Adults in Foster Care*. The transition from foster care is one of immense change and can be fraught with instability. While this instability stems from many factors, it is compounded by the fact that many of these young people have not had the opportunity to develop the skills necessary for independent adulthood. Drawing from an ongoing program development project, the presenter will draw on multiple theoretical perspectives from applied anthropology, occupational justice and disability studies to explore the notion of change, what it means, and how it is experienced by a group of vulnerable emerging adults preparing to leave foster care. *paulward@fiu.edu* (TH-133)

PAYNE-JACKSON, Arvilla (Howard U) *The United States Public Health Service Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male (1932-1972): Changing the Narrative from Trauma to Healing.* The USPHS Syphilis Study was the longest non-treatment study in American history (1932-1972) in Tuskegee and Macon County, AL. The study has had a deep traumatic impact on the collective well-being and identity of African Americans. A total of 423 men with latent syphilis were deceived into believing they were being treated for "bad blood" while the intent of the study was to follow them to their death for autopsy. The descendants want the untold stories of the men and families across generations to be known and to share the model of healing they have developed to move toward healing. (TH-164)

PAZ LEMUS, L. Tatiana (Vanderbilt U & UVDG) *Llamarada de Tusas: Youth and Political Representation in Northern Guatemala*. The Guatemalan political sphere has opted for sectoral participation to comply with ideals of legitimacy and decentralization in democratic arrangements; however, the realpolitik is comprised of practices that use token subjects to dilute the need of deliberation and consultation with the population these delegates claim to represent. In this paper, I explore how diverse practices of youth participation blur the arbitrariness of their representation in Northern Guatemala. I will argue the artifice of representative democracy results in the subjection of Guatemalan youth's voice and power within local and national governments. *lt.paz.lemus@vanderbilt.edu* (TH-134)

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PEARSON, Thomas (UW-Stout) *Confronting the 'Forever Chemical': Community Responses to PFAS Contamination in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.* Known for repelling water, PFAS chemicals have been widely used for decades in numerous products, such as Teflon cookware, fabric, furniture, and carpet treatments like Scotchgard, and fire-fighting foams. Extremely persistent in the environment, human exposure is ubiquitous. In recent years, PFAS chemicals have been linked to cancer, thyroid disease, and weakened immunity, and groundwater contamination is a fast-growing concern. This paper traces responses to PFAS contamination across interconnected sites in the Midwest: their chemical birthplace at a 3M plant in Minnesota; military bases and a fire-fighting foam production factory in Wisconsin; and a former Wolverine tannery in Michigan. *pearsont@uwstout.edu* (S-07)

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PELACH, Bryan (U Washington) *Beach Town Tourism: The Smooth and Striated Dynamics of Pacific Beach, California.* The beach is often considered spatio-culturally homogeneous. Marine tourism, coastal zone management, and urban planning envision the beach as a static space without recognition of the socio-culturally dynamic, and spatially complex, relationships created amongst user groups. Utilizing Pacific Beach, California as a case study, the complexity of these social relationships is examined. Elite interviewing and Participatory GIS qualitatively document the complex relationships between locals and the beach. The smooth and striated spaces of these complex relationships develop and justify a new conceptualization of space for marine destination planning within the context of marine tourism, coastal zone management, and coastal resilience. *bpelach@uw.edu* (TH-154)

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PELAYO, Mariana and **ROBINSON, Scott** (UNAM), **RASCH, Elisabet** (Wageningen U) *Cartelization of Hydro Territories: A Novel Form of Governance.* In Mexico the construction of hydroelectric megaprojects in addition to producing deep social and environmental and the forced relocation of communities, Often, they also attract new actors that eventually monopolize control of the territory and productive activities using fear and extortion as control mechanisms. In this paper we explore such dynamics in the struggles over a dam in the north of Mexico. We hereby examine how mitigate impacts and sustain access to material assets in a hybrid social system that might be characterised as a 'narco-environmnet': based on illicit activities and violence. (F-17)

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PENNEY, Lauren, **LANHAM, Holly**, **FINLEY, Erin**, **LEYKUM, Luci**, and **PUGH, Jacqueline** (VA & UTHSCA) *Predictive Analytics in the Veterans Administration: Local Meaning Making and Operationalization of Risk.* Predictive analytics offers the hope that distributing healthcare resources based on risk can improve the quality and efficiency of healthcare. Using case studies from 10 Veterans Health Administration medical centers, we present examples of how the VHA stratifies veterans based on acute health crisis risk using electronic health record data. We describe provider efforts to act on predicted risk, and the tensions created by uncertainty about how to intervene, assumptions about where impacts are possible, resource availability, and changing priorities. We argue risk is interpreted and acted upon in locally specific rather than standardized ways. *Penney@uthscsa.edu* (F-07)

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PENRY, Grace (U Arizona) *The Identification of the Shinny Stick and Its Significance for Native American Women.* Physical activity is an integral component of life for Native Americans. Tribes have many different sports and games that help keep them in shape mentally, physically, and spiritually. Sports provide an outlet for the people to exert their independence and equality within the tribe. They also help the participants learn to deal with pain and endurance-necessary survival skills. This paper discusses the rediscovery of the shinny stick as a tool for a women's ceremonial game. First identified by the Southern Ute Tribe on display as a digging stick, analysis of the shinny stick comes from a total of 316 interviews at Canyonlands. (S-08)

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PEREIRA, Rebecca (U Guelph) *An Analysis of the Disproportionate Use of the On-Campus Food Bank by International Graduate Students at the University of Guelph.* Attaining post-secondary degrees has become imperative. However, government post-secondary funding is $2.4 billion less than in the 1990's. The lack of funding results in increased tuition fees; tuition accounting for 37% of university costs. To gain revenue, increased enrollment of international students occurs. International students are vulnerable to being food insecure. Food expenditure is more flexible than tuition and can be compromised. Disproportionate numbers of international graduate students use emergency food services, such as the University of Guelph's on-campus FoodBank. MA Thesis work will be discussed outlining why there is disproportionate use, and whether university administrators can solve this issue. *rperei05@uoguelph.ca* (F-04)

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PERLEY, Bernard C. (UWM) *Ursula K. Le Guin and Learning from Her Indian Uncles.* Ursula Kroeber Le Guin presents echoes of experience-near stories of the violence of American colonization, the structural violence of normalized colonial occupation of Native North America, and the inherent ironies of vanishment rhetoric and imperialist nostalgia. Her stories are relatable experience/genre-nearness for a broad readership and speak to the desperate need, in our turbulent world, to recognize the humanity in all communities. She implores all of us to embrace and embody human compassion. Anthropological representations are often experience/genre-far for non-anthropologists. Le Guin offers experience/genre-near representations inviting a broad readership to join us as we all learn from her Indian Uncles. *bcperley@uwm.edu* (TH-152)

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PERRY, Adam (Independent) and **MALIVIWE, Makeleni** (Dept of Ag-South Africa) *Cross-Navigational Supports for Double-Rooted Families: The Circulation of Hidden, Undocumented Resources between Urban and Rural South Africa.* The paper documents insights about rural investments and expenditures in a village community, exploring what this means to the reality of families negotiating circumstances in both urban and rural contexts in South Africa. The paper showcases how rural investments are pooled and relatively small amounts transacted between urban and rural, or rural and urban places - and how these transactions are examples of the diverse and changing family dynamics of support for others. The authors note how transactions are planned, offering 'cross-navigational supports' through the provision of in-kind commodities and cash, which connect families across great geographic distances. (F-53)

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PETERS, Ruth (Harvard Med Sch) *Advancing Stigma Reduction Theory: The Case of Leprosy in Indonesia.* Research on health-related stigma focuses on understanding the problem of stigma rather than reducing its effects. Moreover, studies concentrate on developed countries, with scant consideration of stigma reduction in culturally diverse, resource-poor settings. Research also lacks integration of scholarly disciplines. In this paper, I seek to explore answers to two questions. What are the characteristics, according to anthropologists and sociologists, of a stigma reduction theory? And, why is this question important to public health? I will, among others, draw on theories of 'stigma as moral experience,' 'structural violence' and 'dehumanization' and connect these to the case of leprosy in Indonesia. *ruth_peters@hms.harvard.edu* (F-156)

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PETERSON, Nicole and **FREIDUS, Andrea** (UNCC) *Rethinking What Food Security Means to Students.* Definitions of food insecurity can be poorly aligned with student experiences, based on our research in collaboration with the UNCC Jamil Niner Student Pantry. Interview data identify time, stigma, transportation, and quality of food as central aspects of student experiences with food insecurity, beyond the financial concerns addressed in the USDA's food security module. In addition, focus groups and surveys suggest how food insecurity intersects with a variety of other issues of access, including transportation, housing, healthcare, and digital access. In all, we found the combination of methods critical for a more holistic picture of student experiences with food access. *npeterson@uncc.edu* (F-43)

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PFEIFFER, Elizabeth (RIC) *Knowing What Not to Know: Men, HIV Testing, and Sexual Health Programs in Kenya.* Global health initiatives are relying on biomedicine to 'end AIDS.' A barrier to the success/achievement of this strategy/goal is that not everyone wants to know their HIV status. Research

in sub-Saharan Africa demonstrates that men, compared to women, are less likely to accept HIV testing. Critical work is needed that explores why/how these gender differences exist. Drawing on ethnographic research in Kenya, this paper investigates gendered responses to a testing initiative, and especially the strategy of men using HIV test results of their sexual partner/s to determine their own. Data underscore the need to better integrate men into SRH programs. *epfeiffer@ric.edu* (S-67)

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PFISTER, Anne (USF) *Photovoice in the Undergraduate Classroom*. In this paper, I outline how I adapted "photovoice," a participatory, qualitative research method, for use as a pedagogic tool in the undergraduate classroom. Students in a large survey-style Introduction to Anthropology course create digital images in response to broad themes. As students engage with anthropological questions and digital imagery, they also experiment with data generation, contextualization, coding, and analysis. I will use examples to discuss benefits to students and instructors that include authentic participation and alternative assessment opportunities. I will also outline drawbacks, including the logistics of managing digital platforms and grading. (F-38)

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PHILLIPS, Christina (U Idaho) *Intersections in Tribal Consultation Processes and Discourse: Cultivating New Space in Consultation Protocol Oriented towards Tribal Self-Determination at Katmai National Park*. This research treats Katmai National Park as a case study for reviewing the effectiveness of tribal consultation. As mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we must consult with Indian tribes pursuant to fulfilling obligations directed in Executive Order 13175. Drawing upon experiences coordinating consultation and leading interviews, I demonstrate how federal agencies can develop a consultation model that is culturally responsive, emphasizes sovereign practice, and encourages coalition building through praxis-oriented relationships. In response to the meetings theme, this research counters persistent failures to honor tribal self-determination by prioritizing the duty to consult in a meaningful way. *phil7709@vandals.uidaho.edu* (TH-44)

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PHILLIPS, James (SOU) *Imperial Durabilities That Are Highly Unstable?: Development, Clientelism, and Dependency in Honduras*. The study of popular resistance in Honduras brings insights about how the (neoliberal extractive) development model transforms self-reliant communities from citizens to anxious dependents through privatization and state clientelism. The chain of dependency extends from the population to the Honduran state that itself depends upon foreign investment and security aid, especially from the United States—a colonial relationship in a globalized economy. This hierarchic development model is an unstable, unsustainable instrument of empire, creating contradiction, misery, and environmental and social destruction, and relying upon maintaining a subordinate population in Honduras and an acquiescent population in the United States. (W-82)

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PIEKIELEK, Jessica (SOU) *Defining Citizenship: Preparatory Programs for the US Civics Test for Citizenship*. The US civics test- 100 questions on US civics, government, history, and geography- is part of the "path to citizenship" in the United States for adult naturalizing applicants. Despite a 2008 revision, criticisms of the civic exam remain, including its implicit, narrow definition of citizenship. To help support applicants in preparing for the civics exam, some immigrant advocacy organizations offer tutoring programs. This paper presents exploratory research on how citizenship applicants, tutors, and immigrant organizations engage with definitions of citizenship through the process of preparing for the civics test. *piekielj@sou.edu* (F-159)

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PIETRZYK, Susan (ICF) *Remaining Ever Vigilant in Turbulent Times: Anthropologists and the Curious Label of "Qualitative Researcher."* Increasing facility delivery is critical to reducing maternal mortality. Data from the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey indicate that 39 percent of women deliver outside a facility, with considerable variation across Kenya's 47 counties. The U.S. Agency for International Development commissioned a qualitative study to investigate individual and contextual factors influencing women's actions around place of delivery. This paper will present results of

the study. In addition, this paper will trace some of the ways a "qualitative" study must navigate turbulent times, including drawing parallels between the rise of the present moment and high-level obsession with quantitative proof. *susanpietrzyk@gmail.com* (W-33)

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PINIERO, Maricel, **POLANCO DIAZ, Eliseo**, **ATENCIO, Liliana**, **RENDÓN, Claudia**, and **WAGNER, Erika** (AGROSAVIA Corporación Colombiana de Investigación Agropecuaria) *The Challenges of Collaborative Work in Producing High Quality Seeds: The Case of Agrosavia's Cacao Seed Plan Project in Mariquita, Tolima, Colombia*. AGROSAVIA has a crucial role in Colombia's agricultural development because it tries to improve the technical capacity of farmers through its research activities. Seed Plan is one of its projects that advances technological processes on the use, production, management, and marketing high quality seeds of relevant crops. Using participatory methods, this paper presents experiences of cacao local associations in producing quality seeds, stressing challenges faced in integrating formal laws with local knowledge and practices. The paper concludes with recommendations to heighten collective actions and collaborative work among diverse actors to ensure the production of high quality cacao seeds. *mpiniero@gmail.com* (S-32)

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PIRINJIAN, Lori (SFSU) *Understanding Wartime Sexual Violence through Anthropology*. I will provide the historical background for our understanding of wartime sexual violence in Anthropology, describing when and why "rape as a weapon of war" was accepted by scholars in our field. I will chronicle this phenomenon as the result of the shift from second- to third-wave modern feminism, in which women went from writing single stories to emphasizing individuality and embracing the diversity of being a woman. I will then focus on the limits of "rape as a weapon of war." In the conclusion, I will discuss the current anthropological views on this topic. *lpirinji@mail.sfsu.edu* (TH-05)

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PITCHON, Ana (Insitum) *Language Matters: Town Halls, Policy and Peer Review*. As individuals trained in the discipline of anthropology are increasingly involved in multi-disciplinary professional spaces, the language that we use needs to adapt to different contexts in order for our findings to have traction. We are often asked to alter our approach to better fit the dominant backgrounds of a team, or risk having our insights disregarded as "anecdotal" and without rigor. This paper presents approaches to translate anthropological insights and theoretical foundations to a variety of audiences without sacrificing anthropological validity. Case studies from several professional contexts will illustrate these strategic adaptations. *ana.pitchon@fulbrightmail.org* (W-69)

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PLACEK, Caitlyn (BSU), **SRINIVAS, Vijaya** and **JAYAKRISHNA, Poornima** (Public Hlth Rsch Inst-India), **MADHIVANAN, Purnima** (FIU) *Mixed-Methods and Repeated Measures in Substance Use Research: Implications for Informant Accuracy*. Informant accuracy is a pervasive issue in the social sciences. The current study reports findings from methods used to address this issue. The study began with semistructured interviews (N=60), then participants were recruited to participate in a four-week study that assessed self-reported substance use at three time points and urinary cotinine at two time points (N=56). Findings revealed that during the last phase of the study, participants were more willing to admit using substances. Our results support the need to move beyond self-reported data, and to consider using repeated measures and biomarkers to ensure more accurate assessments of sensitive topics. *Cdleonardson@bsu.edu* (S-15)

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PLATTS, Ellen (UMD) *Communicating Climate Change through World Heritage Sites: Developing a Platform for Public Engagement*. Research on climate change at World Heritage Sites is ongoing but focuses primarily on impacts and adaptation. This paper describes the process of developing an online public instrument, intended to inform potential tourists about the climate-related consequences of travel to World Heritage Sites, and communicate information about climate change mitigation in an understandable and compelling way. Aiming not just to better explain the science of climate change, but to communicate the necessity of climate change mitigation to a larger audience, the goal of this tool is to mobilize heritage for social action. *ejplatts@terpmail.*

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PLESEHT, Noah (U Arizona) *Indigenous Engagement in Parks and Protected Areas in Central Australia.* This paper explores indigenous engagement in Australian Government land management programs. Such programs are often grounded in biodiversity conservation principles, articulated with formalized frameworks of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge. Indigenous people and their governments seek funding in collaboration with natural and cultural resource managers, pursuing a range of local cultural, ecological, and economic outcomes. Drawing on ethnographic evidence and management plans, from Uluru Kata Tjuṯa National Park and contiguous Protected Areas, I argue that the productivity of local efforts is sometimes most evident when they challenge, explicitly or implicitly, the practices of resource management that agencies promote in funding frameworks. *noahpleshet@email.arizona.edu* (S-08)

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PLESHET, Noah (U Arizona) *Political Ecologies of Dingo Bounty in Indigenous Central Australia.* This paper discusses how Anangu, speakers of Pitjantjatjara from central Australia, hunted native dingoes for a government bounty, until the late 1970s. While the aim of the bounty was to promote ranching, interviews with Anangu who hunted dingoes suggest a range of local interpretations, often focused on exchange relationships with missionaries who traded dingo scalps for food. As they negotiated the novel domestic economies and changing ecosystems of the settler frontier, Anangu themselves reframed the values of dingoes. I argue that their experience sheds new light on how shifting values of traditional resources accommodate and rearticulate economic and ecological transformations. (W-17)

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POCHEDLEY, Elan (U Minnesota, Citizen Potawatomi Nation member) *"Thinking of who we are managing for": Generating Contemporary and Future Stewards of White Earth.* How do White Earth programs inform community members' stewardship roles? During the summer of 2017, I conducted ethnographic interviews with the White Earth Nation's Natural Resource Department. In addressing historic land loss and the associated severing of connections to the landscape, the nation offers youth programming on natural resource knowledge and has installed signs in Anishinaabemowin across the reservation. The Natural Resource Department holds a commitment to manage for treaty rights and maintains partnership agreements with other Ojibwe nations and local environmental organizations. This presentation analyzes how these contemporary programs shape community members' obligations to White Earth resources and lands. (T-95)

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POE, Melissa (UW Sea Grant & NOAA) *Sustaining the Subsistence Value and Cultural Seafood Practices Associated with Commercial Fisheries of the United States West Coast.* Fishing is commercially important along the U.S. West Coast. Among the many objectives of sustainable fisheries management is national food supply. Yet very little is known about the role of local and small-scale seafood production for food security and cultural practices, which get largely overshadowed by market-oriented research and management priorities. I present survey and ethnographic results on retention of local catch (i.e. subsistence) by commercial operators. How common is it to keep fish and shellfish for personal use? What is the importance of seafood subsistence for family and community well-being. How might seafood access be vulnerable to ocean change? *mpoe@uw.edu* (S-09)

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POLLNAC, Richard (URI) and **SEARA, Tarsila** (U New Haven) *Fishers' Resilience to Coastal Disasters.* Fishers appear to be highly resistant to coastal disasters or accidents at sea that would produce avoidance behavior among most people. The expectation that destruction of coastal areas by tsunamis, typhoons, etc. might open the possibility of convincing fishers to change their occupation and reduce pressure on over-exploited fish resources was demolished by observations in some fisheries which indicated that as soon as fishers were able, they were back at sea, fishing. This paper provides further evidence concerning factors contributing to fisher resilience based on new, comparative, before and after hurricane Maria data from fishing communities in Puerto Rico. *pollnacrb@gmail.com* (TH-173)

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POMEROY, Carrie (CA Sea Grant, UCSD & Inst of Marine Sci, UCSC) *Developing and Implementing Socioeconomic Guidance in California Fishery Management.* A common perception is that fisheries are "data-poor" in terms of "socioeconomic" data, therefore limiting opportunities to meaningfully address management objectives related to fisheries and communities. Although socioeconomic data are limited, often the problem is a lack of information about the human dimensions of fisheries - and limited capacity for transforming data into information and applying it for management. This presentation addresses experience and insights from a project to develop and extend guidance for generating and using "socioeconomic essential fishery information" for California fisheries, where state policy has much in common with - and some differences from - federal policy. *cpomeroy@ucsd.edu* (F-113)

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POOLE, Amanda (IUP) *When the Humanitarians Are Refugees: Eritrean Refugee Volunteers in Ethiopian Camps.* Humanitarian organizations not only rely on volunteers but involve a humanitarian logic that taps into their "need to help," at the same time constituting refugees as suffering victims in need of aid. What is less explored is how humanitarian organizations rely on the volunteer labor of refugees themselves. Drawing from ongoing ethnographic research in Eritrean refugee camps in Ethiopia, this article explores the varied experiences and motivations of refugee volunteers for humanitarian organizations. This article argues that refugee volunteers challenge the depersonalizing logics of care and control they experience in the camp, yet remain painfully stuck within these structures. *pooleab@iup.edu* (S-40)

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POSEGA, Jessica (Syracuse U) *Legitimacy in Action: Activist Anthropology and Communities of Resistance.* This paper explores the multiple ways legitimacy is negotiated as part of ethnographic research. My fieldwork among Belfast, NI based pro-choice activists is used as the case study for highlighting the intricacies of overlaps and divergences between academic and activist legitimacies. Activist understandings of legitimate, worthwhile forms of resistance vary in time and by location, while under internal and interpersonal contestations. In Belfast, the crossover between activists and academics lead to particularly complex dynamics. I explore the multiplicity of ways academic and activist conceptions of legitimacies are constructed and how this must be considered within an activist-scholar approach. *jmposega@syr.edu* (W-155)

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POST, Kristin (Marine Corps U) *Changes in Higher Education: Preparing Military Officers for the 21st Century Global Health Environment.* Have significant improvements in population health produced a false sense of security in industrialized nations? A rapidly changing global health landscape is not reflected in national and international priorities and budgets. Likewise, military preparedness doctrine largely ignores public health threats. I describe how officers at a military university responded to a new elective about the biological, ecological, and cultural interconnections among the military, disease, and public health. Their receptivity to and participation in the course provides insights into the future of health security. *postk@davisdefense.com* (W-124)

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POUCHET, Jessica (Northwestern U) *Deliberations of Environmental Value and Action in a Tanzanian Forest.* In Tanzania's flagship site for biodiversity conservation and state-led participatory forest management, government foresters and local village residents navigate the opportunities and tensions that community-based conservation entails. Drawing on data from a year of ethnographic research in the East Usambara Mountains, this paper examines how residents and foresters debate the forest's value as they negotiate shifting trends in international conservation priorities. It pushes against narratives that suggest local stakeholders underestimate or misunderstand the forest's value, and instead demonstrates that, in their deliberations and decision-making processes, residents incorporate complex political-ecological considerations that less nuanced calculations of environmental value overlook. (TH-50)

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POWELL, Dana (Appalachian State U) *The "Three E's" Are Not Enough:*

Dispossessing "Alternatives." The well-intentioned proposal for "alternative sustainabilities" risks slipping into what I call settler sustainability: conceptual designs that, in foregrounding sustaining nature through the classic "three E's" (equity, environmentalism, economics), wind up sustaining a certain status quo of Indigenous dispossession. In failing to interrogate the colonial underpinnings of territorial and ecological loss, as formations of structural violence, "alternatives" in fact risk sustaining rather than transforming, the status quo. Drawing on my collaborative work with Diné political ecologists, this paper explores how ethics of resistance, risk, and responsibility might inform ethnographic methods in political ecology, bolstering nascent enactments of decolonial futures. *powellde@appstate.edu* (W-167)

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POWELL, Michael (Grit Grocery) *Insight Or Noise?: Ethnography In & Of A Startup Grocery Store*. As co-founder of a startup food retailer in Houston, called Grit Grocery, the author, a cultural anthropologist, is not explicitly situated as a researcher, but nonetheless brings anthropological training and research & consulting experience to inform the startup's direction. In particular, the author describes a research-like "game" the startup has deployed to navigate uncertain terrain: "Insight or Noise?" Among a sea of data points gathered, many may carry broader significance. But how to distinguish meaningful insights from behaviors that might simply be "noise"? Put differently, how can anthropological sensibilities help navigate the challenging terrain of a startup business? *mgpowell2000@gmail.com* (W-52)

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POWIS, Dick (WUSTL) *Everyone Has a Part to Play: Global Ideals and Local Models of "Male Inclusion" in Antenatal Care in Dakar, Senegal*. In 2018, USAID published a report using DHS data that finds a correlation between men's involvement in antenatal care and positive birth outcome. I argue that the report is narrowly focused: it fails to consider important non-biomedical forms of care and does not account for how other risks to women's health may offset men's efforts. In this presentation, from my dissertation research in Dakar, Senegal about men's experiences of expectant fatherhood, I provide an ethnographic perspective by describing culturally meaningful modes of male involvement which DHS does not track as well as challenges that men face during pregnancy. (S-67)

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PRENTICE-WALZ, Heather (UCSB) *Haunting and (In)Visibility: The Paradoxical Presence and Absence of NGOs in Rural Haiti*. This paper proposes analyzing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) through a theoretical framework of haunting. NGO studies often emphasize the multiple, sometimes unintended, consequences of aid, yet the presence of NGOs is tacitly assumed. My ethnographic research on NGOs in rural Haiti complicates this assumption. I found the defining characteristic of NGOs to be a simultaneous and paradoxical presence and absence. Like ghosts, NGOs were visible to some interlocutors, and invisible to others. I suggest that analyzing NGOs as spectral entities, through a framework of haunting, is a productive way to study power and access in the context of international aid. *hprenticewalz@ucsb.edu* (F-23)

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PRICE, Abagail (BYU) *Forsaking the Secular: Understanding Sociopolitical Group Identity in Belfast in Wake of the Irish Abortion Referendum*. Northern Irish society and politics have been defined by a binary division between Catholics and protestants since the Partition of Ireland in 1921. However, recent social movements concerning women's reproductive rights reveal a new binary: the faithful and the secular. Rather than boundaries based on specific religious or political affiliation, both "the faithful" and "the secular" feature cross-cutting cleavages in membership that contrasts the traditional binary. Based on ethnographic data gathered over several months of fieldwork in Belfast, Northern Ireland, this study examines how the individuals involved in the pro-life movement in Belfast express this new sociopolitical binary. *abbyp3124@gmail.com* (F-129)

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PRIMIANO, Samantha (UMD) *Body Positivity in the Age of Fitness: Reclaiming the "Un-Fit" Body*. Ethnographic research conducted over the course of a year at a fitness program in the United Kingdom revealed the proliferation of a moral health consciousness that centers the "fit body" and consequently produces bodies that do not fit this model. Through the centrality of the "fit body," bodies such as the "overweight body" are often constructed as deviant and unhealthy. This paper, drawing from queer and gender studies, explores the construction of the "non-conforming body," in which individuals resist interpellation from the moralizing and regulating institution of the fitness industry and medical professionals who deem one unhealthy. *sprimian@terpmail.umd.edu* (F-36)

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PUCCIA, Ellen (Beta Rsch Assoc Inc), **SMITH, Chrystal A.S.**, **CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca**, and **KERSAINT, Gladis** (UConn) *How Universities Can Support Women and Underrepresented Minority Engineering Students: Applications of Interviews with Undergraduates*. The under-representation of groups in undergraduate STEM programs is likely due to implicit factors unrelated to aptitude and interest. As part of our larger study on the retention and degree attainment of women and minority engineering undergraduates, we conducted two interviews (n=55; n=36) with engineering students. Analyses suggest that many women and students of color experience chilly climates, but those whose influencers advised them on what to expect were able to overcome barriers more easily. University promotion of such relationships, e.g. between first year engineering students and upperclassman, may promote retention by helping students understand and cope with obstacles. (F-38)

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QASHU, Leila (Concordia U & McGill U) *Participatory Video Explorations of Challenges and Resistance among Young Arsi Oromo Women in Ethiopia*. Using videos made with project participants, I will discuss a current collaborative/participatory multimedia project with an under-represented younger generation of Arsi Oromo women in Ethiopia. Through participatory media, the aim of the project is to explore challenges facing young Arsi women, and their strategies – especially the use of expressive arts (e.g. songs, dance, rituals, narratives) – for questioning, resisting and changing cultural practices. For young female participants working on this project, the intent is for participatory audio and video work to allow for self-reflection and creative expressions of results (Waite and Conn 2012, Bloustien 2012). *leilaqashu@gmail.com* (W-155)

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QUINTILIANI, Karen and **BAGHDADI, Mitra** (CSULB) *City Politics, Homelessness and the Crisis of Representation: Designing and Implementing a Collaborative Research Project with Students*. In response to community pressure to address homelessness, the CSULB anthropology department and City of Long Beach developed a research collaboration to understand why people experiencing homelessness accept or decline services during outreach encounters. The purpose of the research is to provide recommendations and to inform the public about the complexity of outreach efforts. This paper discusses the implementation of the project and the difficulties of representing research findings counter to prevailing beliefs about the causes of homelessness. We also discuss the experience of bringing students into the field as political pressure intensified to make the homeless less visible. *Mitra.Baghdadi@csulb.edu* (W-165)

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RACILA, Ana-Monica (U Iowa) *Chameleon in the Clinic: An Anthropologist's Autoethnography*. Ethnography in the anthropology of bureaucracy emphasizes insights drawn from anthropologists' observations of others' bureaucratic practices. However, little attention has been given to how the anthropologist becomes incorporated into bureaucracy. Anthropologists occupy space and time in bureaucracy, and holistic analysis of a bureaucracy cannot occur if the anthropologist's position within its structure is ignored. Reflections on the anthropologist's positionality can inform anthropological inquiry regarding the creation and boundary maintenance of specialized roles within bureaucracies. (F-123)

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RADONIC, Lucero (MI State U) *Reconceptualizing Conservation: Reflections from a Collaborative Program Evaluation in the Semi-Arid U.S. Southwest*. In the U.S. Southwest, prolonged drought is boosting the popularity of rainwater harvesting, which is becoming formalized primarily through municipal programs for water conservation. In Tucson, Arizona, one such program was a success in terms of user-uptake; however, it did not reduce potable water

consumption. To understand why was this the case, I partnered with the water utility and a group of residents to conduct a two-year evaluation of rainwater harvesting practices. Drawing on this collaborative study, I explore how the public is defined and redefined and how applied research has the potential to shape water governance in urban areas. *radonicl@msu.edu* (W-130)

RADWAN, Chad and **ARRIOLA, Nora B.** (VA) *Anthropology's Role in Multidisciplinary Approaches toward Understanding Veteran Deaths by Suicide.* This paper discusses how qualitative medical anthropologists can contribute to multidisciplinary research efforts and analysis of discursive narratives. Understanding the complex contexts that surround deaths by suicide is best approached by multidisciplinary teams within both clinical and health services research. The VA is uniquely situated to implement suicide prevention programs as it offers comprehensive resources for Veteran care and since Veterans are at an increased risk for death by suicide. The Behavioral Health Autopsy Program (BHAP) triangulates data from chart reviews, Suicide Prevention Coordinator Interviews, and Interviews with family members of Veterans who have died by suicide. (F-36)

RAHDER, Micha (LSU) *Paranoia and Contradictory Conservation in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve.* Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve is home to longstanding forest communities, agricultural migrants, people displaced by the civil war, and, increasingly, drug traffickers and other organized crime. With kidnappings and death threats punctuating the daily work of conservation actors, conservation decisions are increasingly reactive, contradictory, and violent – like the increasing use of military park enforcement alongside participatory community engagements. Increasing critical attention is being paid to the militarization of conservation around the world, this paper explores how narco-inspired terror can lead conservationists to support militarization of the Maya Biosphere Reserve even when it contradicts their stated values or goals. *mrahder@lsu.edu* (F-47)

RAJTAR, Malgorzata (Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies & Inst of Philosophy & Soc, Polish Academy of Sci) *Changes to Healthcare Policy on Rare Diseases in Finland and Poland.* In its "Recommendation on action in the field of rare diseases" (2009), the Council of the EU urged member states to adopt strategies for rare diseases by the end of 2013. National Plans for Rare Diseases have been implemented in the majority of EU countries, including Finland, but have not been implemented in Poland yet. Drawing from ongoing ethnographic research on rare metabolic diseases in Finland and Poland, I juxtapose the situation of people with rare diseases in both countries by examining if (and how) changes in healthcare policy on rare diseases are executed and translated into practices of care. *malgorzata.rajtar@helsinki.fi* (TH-93)

RAMENZONI, Victoria (Rutgers U) and **LOPEZ CASTANEDA, Laura** (U Habana) *When the Sugar Runs Out: Changing Livelihoods among Coastal Communities in Yaguajay, Cuba.* This article presents key findings from collaborative research among Universidad de la Habana, Rutgers University, and Harte Research Institute at Texas A&M University in Caguanes National Park, Central Cuba. Building from interviews and group discussions, we reconstruct the history of recent socioeconomic and ecological changes experienced by coastal communities and local fisheries. Findings show a trajectory of landscape modifications affecting nearshore and coastal environments. Narratives discuss important alterations to livelihoods due to changes in sugar cane production which have affected small scale subsistence fisheries in the past decades. Tourism and hurricanes are additional challenges to local households. *victoria.ramenzoni@rutgers.edu* (TH-23)

RAMIREZ, Cristina (CSUDH) *La Vida de los Maya de San Lucas Toliman.* This study investigated the overall quality of life of Luqueños living in San Lucas Toliman. The aspects relative to satisfaction with life in this town included: 1) location, 2) Lake Atitlan and the environment, 3) opportunities, 4) advantages and disadvantages, 5) safety and violence, and 6) tourism. Findings showed that satisfaction with life in San Lucas varied between age groups and travelers from different towns; however, Luqueños and travelers to San Lucas Toliman felt safe, content, and were more likely to be satisfied with life in San Lucas Toliman. *cramirez304@toromail.csudh.edu* (F-107)

RANDALL, Dee (Forest Mgr, San Carlos Apache Tribe), **NEZ LYNDON, Nanebah** and **LONG, Jonathan W.** (USFS) *Ecocultural Restoration of Emory Oak and Other Hardwoods on National Forest Lands in Arizona and the West.* Tribes in the Western United States have long depended upon and cared for hardwood trees that produce traditional foods such as acorns. Tribes have entered into partnership projects to assess, conserve and restore these important groves on aboriginal lands that currently managed by the US Forest Service through practices guided by tribal traditional knowledge. This talk will highlight a current project to restore Emory oak on national forests in Arizona that involves several Apache tribes.

RANGEL, Maria (UT SPH, MD Anderson Cancer Ctr), **JONES, Eric C.** and **PRIYADARSHANI, Dharia** (UT SPH) *Lifetime Exposure to Traumatic Events and Physical Health among Parents and Caregivers of Children Killed or Injured at the ABC Daycare Fire in Sonora, Mexico.* Lifetime exposure to traumatic events have been linked to physical health problems in adulthood. The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of lifetime exposure to traumatic events on physical health among parents/caretakers of children were affected at the 2009 ABC daycare fire in Sonora, Mexico. The study used data which was collected at years 1 and 2 after the fire. There were positive corrections between the number of potentially traumatic events, and PSTD and depression. The study findings may help to understand how the history of traumatic events may impact physical health in the future. *maria.l.rangel@uth.tmc.edu* (W-105)

RAPOPORT, Nancy (UNLV) *Moving Seamlessly from Faculty Status to Administrator and Then Back Again.* Having been an Associate Dean, a Dean (three times), an Acting Provost, an Acting CFO, an advisor to two presidents, and now a law professor again, the question is: what can someone who returns to faculty status (at least for now) do to move an institution forward? How can one avoid the pitfalls of "having been there" and having been an insider after a new administration has been formed? And what are the best ways for administrators to prepare for a return to faculty status? *nancy.rapoport@unlv.edu* (F-125)

RASCH, Elisabet (Wageningen U) *Resistance toward Large Scale Natural Resource Extraction in Narco-Environments in Guatemala.* In Guatemala grassroots organizing against large scale resource extraction goes hand in hand with increased criminalization of social protest and violations of human rights of activists. Citizens are caught in the middle of former paramilitaries, armed security guards, and narco networks, actors that all contest the same territory and control over its natural resources. The presence of actors that are involved in drugs trafficking and might collaborate with mining companies, complicate the social organizing against large-scale mining projects. This paper asks: How do activists experience (drugs-related) violence and human rights violations and how does it hamper their work as activists? *elisabet.rasch@wur.nl* (F-47)

RASCHIG, Megan (CSUS) *Knowing (with) Medicine Faced with Challenges.* Faced with challenges, members of a Chicano healing/justice reform collective retreat into ceremony, sometimes inviting along their anthropologist. There, we return to proximity with sacred medicinal entities, altogether cultivating a feel for how to move through threats posed by persistently criminalizing state and media institutions. Collective members stress not knowing, trusting our relation to 'the medicine' to generate a haptics of possibility, from which situated expertise can be produced. Reflecting on our co-authored attempts to articulate this proximate expertise in academic and policy documents, I consider how sensory-epistemic processes both capacitate and delimit the collective's iterative efforts of world-making. *megan.raschig@csus.edu* (TH-104)

RASIDJAN, Maryani (UCSF) and **BURKE, Nancy** (UC Merced & UCSF) *Care After Death: Breast Cancer Patient Navigation and Survivorship Care in the Safety-Net*. Breast cancer patient navigators are crucial patient advocates during 'survivorship'— the period between diagnosis and death. What does it mean when the metric for the end of survivorship is death, but care continues? This paper follows patient navigators in a U.S. safety-net hospital to illuminate the intricate ways they mitigate structural inequalities and navigate health care systems for their patients even after death. By foregrounding the practices of patient navigators, this paper shows how the navigation of death– both as it approaches, and in its aftermath – is in fact an unseen yet profound part of health care. *mprasidjan@gmail.com* (F-63)

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RATTRAY, Nick (VA/IUPUI) *The Social Life of a Clinical Quality Dashboard: Cerebrovascular Care 'Dataveillance' in an Integrated Health System*. Health care systems leverage vast amounts of data available via the electronic health record. Yet the consequences of this data deluge remain murky. While scholars have addressed the "datafication" of health, less attention has been placed on how health practitioners themselves consume data and transform clinical routines. This presentation draws on ethnographic evidence from existing implementation studies in the VA health care system. I explore "deutero-learning" (Bateson 1972) among stroke neurologists, pharmacists, nurses, and other health practitioners as they encounter 'quality dashboards' that assess quality of care for mini-stroke patients (a high stakes, infrequent condition a.k.a. "transient ischemic attack"). *nrattray@iupui.edu* (F-07)

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REBER, Lisa (ASU) *The Canary in the Coal Mine: What Suicidal Ideation Can Tell Us About the Adversities That Low-Wage Migrants Face*. Rather than presuming suicidal tendencies are a sign of mental illness, their causes—as Durkheim pointed out over a century ago—can often be social. Drawing on interviews carried out with forty-four low-wage migrant workers in Dubai, this paper focuses attention on the social structures and processes that can contribute to well-being or despair. It asks specifically why individuals who had never had suicidal thoughts in their home country did so after migrating to the host country. It argues that suicidal thoughts are the canary in the coal mine. They signal that circumstances are unbearable. *lisareber@gmail.com* (W-10)

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REDMORE, Lauren (TAMU), **STRONZA, Amanda** (TAMU, Ecoexist Proj), **MCCULLOCH, Graham** and **SONGHURST, Anna** (Ecoexist Project) *Rural Change in the Okavango: Lessons on Community Building in the Era of Elephants*. In the Okavango Delta, 18,000 elephants live with 16,000 people. Little is known about how people and communities adapt to life with elephants. This research sought to determine motivations for resettlement in the Eastern Panhandle and explore resettlement impacts on resident vulnerability to elephants. This ethnography revealed that resettlement motivations are a combination of factors, including elephants and development projects. Botswana's residential plot allocation policy creates vulnerability to elephants by spatially separating families that rely on kinship networks for resource sharing and geographically isolating residents whose neighbors are absentee owners. Bottom-up governance can reduce vulnerability of rural residents to elephants. *redmorel@gmail.com* (F-70)

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REED-JEROFKE, Linda and **PUENTES, Jennifer** (E Oregon U) *Finding Solutions Together: Food Systems Planning through Community Engagement*. For the Kalispel Tribe of Indians, effective food system planning incorporates heritage, culture, territory, and community needs. With a community engagement model, our research helped identify regional and community needs regarding access to healthful and first foods. Using focus groups in a world café rotation and mapping of traditional foods, we involved our undergraduate students in high impact research. Given the brevity of our 2-day meeting, this method enabled us to focus on meeting goals, examine important questions, encourage everyone's contributions, and learn about diverse perspectives. In this presentation, we discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the world café method. (T-125)

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REED, Kaitlin (Dartmouth Coll) *Operation Yurok: Environmental Ramifications of the War on Drugs*. The Green Rush – the recent surge of marijuana production – has created an environmental catastrophe in Yurok ancestral territory in northwestern California. Prohibition heightens the environmental ramifications of marijuana production as clandestine growers encroach upon biologically sensitive watersheds. Marijuana cultivators are invading Yurok tribal lands, illegally diverting streams until they run dry and degrading our water quality with chemical pollution and human waste. Traditional gatherers and basket weavers face threats, physical violence, and intimidation from marijuana growers. My work examines the violence against indigenous lands and bodies in the context of the War on Drugs. *Kaitlin.P.Reed. GR@dartmouth.edu* (F-17)

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REEDY, Julia (CO State U) *Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation*. The Oglala Lakota people of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation have been plagued with poor kidney health due political economic factors such as poverty, discrimination, unemployment and limited food options. This poor kidney health exemplified in high rates of End-stage renal disease has created a population of dialysis patients working to receive a kidney transplant. This research explores the barriers that dialysis patients face in managing their health and accessing healthcare specifically regarding kidney transplantation. With dialysis patients often overlooked, this research provides patients the opportunity to tell their stories and advocate for their right to health and dignity. *julia.reedy@colostate.edu* (TH-33)

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REES, Martha W. (Agnes Scott Coll), **SESIA, Paola** (CIESAS), **ATKIN, Lucy** (Colibri), and **KEITH-BROWN, Kimberli** (Strategies for Change) *Midwifery in Mexico: Professional, Nursing, or Traditional?* Can Mexico lower its high maternal mortality and medicalized birth practices through professional (schooled) midwifery? Our evaluation team looked at professional midwifery with over 700 interviews and questionnaires with training program directors, policy makers, civil society leaders, doctors, midwives, and mothers in 18 states between 2015 and 2018, on the state of policy, training, employment and practice. Findings about Mexico in general include examples from Oaxaca, Guerrero, Morelos and Quintana Roo that illustrate variation in programs, policies and outcomes. Data support the efficacy of professional midwifery, but show varying degrees of success in different political, cultural and economic contexts. *mrees@agnesscott.edu* (S-66)

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REGIS, Helen A. (LSU) and **WALTON, Shana** (Nicholls State U) *From Festivals to Subsistence and Back Again*. Collaborative research methods place sharing, feasting, and festivity squarely in the center of subsistence practices in Coastal Louisiana. In this paper, we draw on years of research with Louisiana festival and place-making culture to find a distinctive perspective of our BOEM-funded exploration of subsistence practices in Terrebonne and Lafourche parishes. We consider the following questions: How is subsistence work a form of affective labor? How do concepts of well-being, self-making, and social justice help to make sense of how and why our study participants find subsistence practices meaningful and pleasurable? How is subsistence a form of threatened heritage? *helen.regis@gmail.com* (S-09)

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REINHARDT, Amy (SUNY New Paltz) *Romantic Love and Hook-Up Culture*. The concept of "hooking up" is an idea that continues to exist within college students' lives. However, it is hard to know if the common understanding of hookup culture is one that is accurate, as there is little anthropological research done on this topic. Through local case studies, I will study how individual's perceptions of hooking up relate to their perceptions of romantic love. By using bottom-up research methods, I will be studying individuals' personal experiences and understandings of local college hookup culture and how these experiences may differ or reinforce the normative conception of "hooking up." *reinhara1@hawkmail.newpaltz.edu* (W-45)

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REINSCHMIDT, Michael (U Oklahoma) and **OWENS, Gary** (HuhugamKi Museum) *Ethnicity-Specific Museums: Shifting Colonial Paradigms toward Indigenizing Alternatives*. While trend-setting decolonization measures arrive at ethnographic museums around the world, lingering colonial museum

methods must be further contested to clear paths for a budding Native museum scene. As the "colonial model" has deeply penetrated global conventional understandings of what museums "do," it is challenging for newcomers to escape this captivatingly camouflaged trap. To design alternative paradigm shifts that serve indigenous identity needs we review our uneasy experiences with colonial museum conventions and propose indigenizing policy considerations in museum administration, programming, infrastructure, and intertribal collaboration for emerging ethnic museums that may reset museum-making toward a clear aboriginal strategy. (W-51)

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RENTERIA VALENCIA, Rodrigo F. (CWU) *NarcoConservation: On Guns, Rams and a New Form of Environmental Governance.* The contemporary neoliberal regimes that govern local economies worldwide can produce unexpected alignments. While numerous case studies have documented the antagonism between wildlife conservation efforts and black market economies, this presentation offers a case study were these dissimilar entities paired around the same intentionality. Based on ethnographic fieldwork I explain the fortuitous involvement of drug-dealers in the management of a much-lauded bighorn sheep conservation program. The intent is to examine the limits of community-based conservation under free-markets regimes, while setting a baseline to start documenting and conceptualizing a troubling, nascent type of environmental governance we may refer to as NarcoConservation. *rrodrigo@cwu.edu* (F-17)

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RENTERIA, Angelica, **VIERA, Arturo**, **NEBA, Dorette**, and **HERNANDEZ-CHAIRE, Arantxa** (CSBSJU) *The Excluded: An Ethnographic Exploration of Latinx Student Experiences*. Colleges and universities are striving to promote more inclusive practices to better serve underrepresented student populations. This research presents qualitative data addressing how Latinx students have experienced the growing emphasis on inclusion and diversity on campus. Drawing on interviews conducted with current Latinx students as well as alumni, this research explores the experiences of Latinx students at a small liberal arts college, highlighting student struggles for understanding, respect, and fair treatment. This research project aims to create awareness of the barriers to inclusion of Latinx students in the campus community and to provide data to inform institutional outreach. *a1renteria@csbsju.edu* (W-35)

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RHINE, Kathryn (U Kansas) *Decolonizing Experiential Learning: Fieldnotes from a Global Health Humanities Lab in Southwestern Tanzania.* University faculty, students, and administrators share strong enthusiasm for service- and experiential- learning opportunities around the world. However, there exists little consensus on how to implement these initiatives, especially where legacies of colonialism continue to shape foreign students' opportunities for tourism, education, and "volunteering." This paper describes how colLAB navigated these challenges through reconfiguring immersion-based learning through intensive Kiswahili training and ethnographic research on health and development institutions in southwestern Tanzania. It shows how student-led investigations and multidirectional-mentoring shifted students' own goals from helping to learning, while promoting the range of critical thinking and creative skills associated with non-traditional classrooms. *krhine@ku.edu* (W-96)

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RHOADS, Russell and **WROBLEWSKI, Michael** (GVSU) *Refugee Assistance and Post-Resettlement: Connecting Community Services.* Service organizations face turbulent times assisting refugees arriving in the U.S. One service trend is a shift towards assisting post-resettlement groups, including secondary migrants. This research demonstrates the value of collaborating with a community service organization to build initiatives and advocacy for post-resettled refugees in West Michigan. Based on focus groups with Congolese clients, research findings identify priorities for tailoring programs to meet post-resettlement challenges, emphasizing language and communication. Our discussion points the way towards integrating refugee clients into their own community, design interventions with local groups and churches that use existing community infrastructure to make impacts more sustainable. *rhoadsr@gvsu.edu* (TH-10)

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RICE, Kathleen and **WEBSTER, Fiona** (U Toronto) *Care Interrupted: Poverty, in-Migration, and Primary Care in Rural Resource Towns.* While much migration research focus on urbanization, skyrocketing living costs in cities like Toronto mean that low-income individuals are being priced out of urban areas. Drawing on ethnographic research in two remote communities in Ontario, this paper explores the recent in-migration of low-income people with complex conditions who are leaving Southern Ontario for the North. Both towns are characterized by high unemployment in the aftermath of resource industry closure; while affordable housing is abundant, health and social services are inadequate to meet increased demand. *kathleen.rice@utoronto.ca* (TH-03)

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RICHMOND, Laurie (Humboldt State U) *Exploring the Social Research-Policy Nexus in the Marine Protected Area Context: Examples from the Bottom-Up to the Top-Down*. In this paper, I will describe experiences conducting social science research related to marine protected areas in three different contexts: bottom-up efforts to develop community-based subsistence fishing areas in Hawaii; a participatory, state-led process to develop a network of MPAs across the California coast; and finally a more top-down effort to establish the Marianas Trench Marine National Monument near the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. I will describe how social research related to these MPAs did or did not figure into political decisions about their designation and management and I will provide insights and lessons learned for future researchers. (W-113)

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RIENDEAU, Rachel P., **WILLIAMSON, Alicia K.**, **SILVERMAN, Allie F.**, **CONNOLLY, Samantha**, **SULLIVAN, Jennifer L.**, **KIM, Bo**, **MILLER, Christopher J.**, **ELWY, A. Rani**, and **BAUER, Mark S.** (U Iowa; VA Boston Healthcare System (CHOIR) *"You Make Me Feel Good When You Ask My Opinion on Stuff": Toward a More Balanced Exchange with US Veterans in Mental Health Research*. Health service researchers at the US Veterans Health Administration (VA) are gradually incorporating patients' expert knowledge into projects, yet open-ended responses on otherwise forced-choice surveys are rarely analyzed. Inspired by interviewers' urge for a more balanced knowledge exchange, we coded Veteran volunteers' spontaneous feedback, collected during forced-response telephone surveys about patient satisfaction with mental health care and overall well-being. Veterans enrolled at nine mental health clinics explain how encounters with the state, care, and research systems shape experience, reconstructing "mental health" as a category and throwing the political-turned-personal impacts of research assistants up through national leaders into sharp relief. (F-123)

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RILEY, Emily (U Kansas) *"We Grieve for Those We Have Lost Before": Performances of Loss from the AIDS Epidemic in Mufindi, Tanzania.* Following the death of a loved one, the act of public crying in Iringa district of Tanzania plagued with an epidemic of HIV infection, feels as though they are mourning the death of not just one individual, but for the community. Local people say that when they cry and wail they are doing so not just for the individual but for those they have lost before. This paper will explore the performance and history of public grieving as a reaction to the epidemic in this community and its effects on broader narratives of loss in the community. (W-96)

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RINGER, Danielle (UAF) *The Privatization Paradigm, Shifting Social Baselines, and Well-Being in Kodiak, Alaska's Commercial Fisheries*. This paper discusses results from a study exploring the graying of the fleet as a threat to fisheries sustainability in Kodiak, Alaska. The privatization paradigm of fisheries access emerged as a major catalyst of change. Foucault's concept of governmentality is used to describe how some fishermen are internalizing privatization discourses. Pauly's concept of shifting baseline syndrome is evoked to argue that current structures of degraded equity are assumed as natural, rather than the result of specific policy choices. An acknowledgment of fundamental shifts caused by restructuring policies coupled with a holistic understanding of well-being provides benefit to decision-makers and stakeholders. *djringer@alaska.edu* (F-143)

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RIOS, Jodi (UC Davis) *Undisciplining Research: The Opportunities and*

Limitations of a Design-Thinking Approach. Design-thinking synthesizes complex yet related concepts and problem spaces to address wicked problems using whatever means necessary. While the convergent nature of social scientific research seeks to eliminate variables and often fetishizes unified conclusions, the divergent approach of design-thinking looks for hidden parameters and alternative paths to knowing. Recently, design-thinking has been embraced by anthropologists as a way to tackle 'real world' issues through practice but, "How would applied anthropology be impacted if established and policed methodologies for research in the field of anthropology were reconsidered through a design-thinking approach?" Based on my own work, this paper considers this question. *jxrios@ucdavis.edu* (S-69)

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RIVA, Susan (Creighton U) *Narrating Emancipatory Processes in the Field: How Action Research Moves toward Psychosocial Accompaniment.* Mediation case studies and action research in Switzerland provide examples of accompaniment in relation to marginalized groups. While assuming different roles like mediator, researcher, and instructor, professional postures can transition from actor to advocate when confronted with social justice issues. This positioning happens when situations that inadvertently arise, evolve from narrative inquiry to engaged witnessing. Professionals can move from legitimate expert positions to accompanier. By sharing narrations of 'withness.' generative reflections can foster emancipatory processes and pathways. In this way, radical presence enkindles liberation through in-tandem pathfinders. Subsequently, relational transformation can be traced, advancing future forming research and accompaniment models. *su.riva@bluewin.ch* (F-124)

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RIVERA GONZALEZ, Joyce (U Notre Dame) *Puerto Rico Rises?: Precarity and Colliding Disasters after Hurricane Maria.* After Hurricane Maria, debates surrounding its aftermath have focused on Puerto Rico's neocolonial status. Many of these conversations, however, have neglected to emphasize the differential experiences of disaster within the island, especially among marginalized communities. This paper acts as a case study through which we can understand how social inequality and colonial governance shape the happenings of disaster—sometimes contradictorily. Residents of marginalized communities in San Juan, Puerto Rico challenge homogenizing understandings of disaster mobilized by state representatives and influential actors in the Puerto Rican diaspora. Ultimately, these perspectives should inform future disaster mitigation and environmental policies. *jriverag@nd.edu* (S-68)

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RIVERA, Rebeca (UW-Bothell) *Moving through the City: Experiences and Perceptions Of across the Housing Spectrum in Seattle.* The Seattle metro area is facing a housing crisis. Seattle's population has grown 20% since 2010 (City of Seattle 2018), median residential sales prices more than doubled since 2012 (Redfin 2018) while homelessness increased more than 36% (All Home King County 2018, One Night Count 2012). Through interviews with people along the housing spectrum this research examines experiences and perceptions of housing insecurity, wealth creation, conflict, and solutions. This work both identifies the roles of intergenerational wealth, race, and mobility in housing security and the impacts of housing insecurity on urban sustainability measures such as transportation and walkability. *rebeca@uw.edu* (W-134)

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RIVERS, Dawn (UNCCH) *Self-Employment across Cultures: Escape from Neoliberal Labor Markets.* "Flexible labor" euphemistically describes the transformation of work from the stable and secure bedrock of adult self-responsibility to its opposite - a fundamentally uncertain and volatile activity. A recently released study by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that 94% of net job growth in the U.S. economy between 2005 and 2015 occurred within the so-called contingent workforce, suggesting that flexible labor is a source of stress that is on the rise. Self-employed individuals without employees across cultural contexts have discovered a way to escape the chaotic and stressful contemporary labor market, rather than attempting to realize entrepreneurial ambitions. *deeare2@live.unc.edu* (W-52)

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ROAF, Mary (CSU-Stanislaus) *Past and Present Power: The Legacy of*

Black Women's Struggles against Systemic Sexual Violence. Black women have led social justice movements to combat systemic sexual brutalization. While Alyssa Milano called attention to sexual assault with the hashtag "Metoo," African American activist and creator of the movement Tawana Burke remained unheralded. Central to these struggles is the contestation of marginalization stemming from race, class, and gender. My analysis examines black women's activism within frameworks of black feminist anthropology and intersectionality to show the connection between black women's struggles against sexual violence with the Abolition, 1960's Civil Rights, and Me Too movements. I delineate black women's creation of strategies that have transformed U.S. social norms. *mrroaf@gmail.com* (S-10)

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ROBINSON, Kerrick and **BIEDENWEG, Kelly** (OR State U), and **JUSTINE, James** (Quinault Indian Nation) *Salmon, Saws, and Sense of Place: Using a Discrete Choice Experiment to Examine Place Relationships and Preferences for Stream Restoration on the Quinault Indian Reservation.* The Quinault Division of Natural Resources wishes to improve habitat for culturally valuable salmonids by expanding riparian areas and removing barriers to fish migration. These future policies are likely to instill conflict among stakeholders and decision makers due to varying place relationships with the reservation. To assess these potential conflicts, scholars argue for the inclusion of Sense of Place (SOP) in decision making. Influence of SOP on preferences for these restoration approaches was examined using a Discrete Choice Experiment. We will present willingness-to-pay estimates for the aforementioned restoration strategies, as well as findings of SOP influence on choice. (T-95)

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ROBINSON, Sarah (Sally) A. (Independent) *Proposal for a Utopian University.* In 1970 I developed a plan for what I called a "utopian university." It was designed to meet a list of operational objectives based on the consensus that was developing in the literature at the end of the 1960's, a growing agreement about what a university should do and what it should be like for all the various types of participants. The plan is relevant now for several reasons. The 1960's differ from today, but many of the same problems persist. Also for discussion are concepts upon which the techniques for designing an operational structure for any complex organization are based. (TH-34)

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RÖDLACH, Alexander (Creighton U) *Reflections on Research and Accompaniment with Karenni Refugees in Omaha.* This paper is based on the author's engagement with Karenni refugees resettling in Omaha, Nebraska. Becoming aware of them during a research project, he began interacting with them: participating in their cultural and religious events, connecting them with agencies, providing social support, and coordinating an action research project on a topic identified by them. Subsequently he published two articles on their health based on observations, conversations, and experiences. This paper frames his engagement with the community in terms of accompaniment, analyzes the dynamics between accompaniment and research, and discusses the potential and limitations of such dynamics for transformative action. *roedlach@creighton.edu* (F-124)

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RODRIGUEZ-LABAJOS, Beatriz (U Autonoma de Barcelona & UC-Berkeley) *Genderised Artistic Activism in Ecological-Distribution Conflicts over Coal and Wetland Management.* The ubiquitous use of artworks (e.g., paintings, music, films) in ecological-distribution conflicts (EDC) triggers cognitive processes, and value and behavioural change. Attempts to theorise mediatised environmental conflict have not reached the ECD literature, which has not systematically mapped and analysed these materials. This communication outlines the concept of 'genderised artistic activism,' based on case studies of extractivism in Colombia and California. It unveils: 1) organisational preferences in the production and use of artworks, as spaces of insurgency, resistance and social change; 2) influences of (gender-blind?) policies and community practices in the consideration of women's perspectives and interests in environmental transformations. *beatriz.rodriguez@uab.cat* (W-77)

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RODRIGUEZ, Katheryn (UCR), **BATRA, Priya** (Inland Empire Hlth Plan),

and **CHENEY, Ann** (UCR Med Sch) *Women's Voices Changing Reproductive Health Policy: A CBPR Study.* One-quarter of U.S. women use sterilization for contraception; Medicaid-insured women prefer sterilization over other birth control methods. Approximately half of U.S. sterilization requests go unfulfilled due to federally mandated consent regulations and waiting periods under Medicaid. Using a Community-Based Participatory Research approach, this paper explores the experiences of a sample of recently sterilized, Medicaid-insured women through each step of the sterilization procedure. Women's process improving suggestions were analyzed based on the social ecological model, recognizing intersections between structural factors and individual health outcomes. Findings grounded in women's experiences will shape a critical reproductive health policy change. *krodr019@ucr.edu* (W-93)

ROHN, Edward (Oakland U) and **SCOTT, Mary Alice** (NMSU) *When the Process "Fails": Reframing the Challenge of Residency Training in Family Medicine.* This paper draws on ethnographic data from two studies of teaching and learning in family medicine residency programs. Our data demonstrate a dissonance between the espoused values of family medicine, focused on the social and ethical components of healing, and a focus on biomedical practice, primarily concerned with the physiological components of medicine and quantitative measures of productivity (i.e. numbers of patients seen, charts completed, and procedures performed). This dissonance between values and practice contributes to moments when the educational process "fails" to support the making of family physicians, threatening their ability to embody the holistic values of the specialty. *ejrohn@oakland.edu* (F-153)

ROJAS, Alfredo, **WEST, Colin Thor**, **MOODY, Aaron**, **GAUGER, Natalie**, and **RAMACHANDRAN, Vishnu** (UNCCH) *Tracking Land Use and Land Cover Change through Archival Maps in Burkina Faso.* This paper will look at land use and land cover (LULC) trends in the Yatenga province of Burkina Faso. Issues of land degradation in this region is hotly debated, and this project hopes to contribute to this debate by presenting methods of analyzing archival maps of Yatenga for the dates 1952 and 1973. This paper presents methods in analyzing archival maps of LULC change using spatial analysis software. *arojas10d@gmail.com* (W-107)

ROMANELLO, Brittany (ASU) *Heavenly Father Made No Borders: Undocumented Latina Mothers' Social and Parenting Experiences in Mormonism.* The Mormon (LDS) Church has positioned families and motherhood as sacred and eternal in nature since its inception. The Church institution has historically considered undocumented immigrant status in the U.S. merely a civil trespass, stating that "all are alike unto God" (Morrison 2000). This paper, based on pilot interview research, explores how race, gender, and 'border-less' religious ideologies may shape social and parenting experiences of undocumented Latina mothers. This research explores how these intersections may complicate Latina members' collective mobility within Mormonism's Anglo-American community traditions. Elucidating how undocumented Latinas negotiate identities and frame belonging is crucial in expanding religious scholarship. *bromanel@asu.edu* (W-40)

ROSALES, Martin Renzo (Creighton U) *Partnership in Intercultural Critical Social Research: Academics and Maya Immigrants in Omaha, Nebraska.* Accompanying a community of Maya immigrants in the US while assessing their experience is a challenging feat when the barriers of language, racism, economic limitations, and social mistrust separate them from the mainstream social context. By presenting the contribution of social leaders, community members, and a multidisciplinary team of academics from different national and ethnic backgrounds (Maya Q'anjob'al, Maya Kiché, American, Afro-Panamanian), this presentation will provide an intercultural example of Critical Social and Participatory Action Research during the second of a three-phase-long term assessment of the health problems and needs among members of the Maya population in Omaha, Nebraska. *renzorosales@creighton.edu* (F-124)

ROSCIGNO, Robin (Rutgers U) *Establishing "Rhetoricity": Knowledge Production among Autistic Students in a College Support System.* The purpose of this phenomenological study is to explore the narrative experiences of autistic adults. Because autistic people are constructed as "arhetorical" (Yergeau, 2017, p.18) and lacking a cogent subjectivity, there is a dearth of studies that center the experiences of Autistic people. In rebuttal, this study explores the possibilities of anthropological research in scholarly knowledge production about Autistic people, utilizing ethnographic research conducted within a college support program for Autistic students. I posit that anthropological research is uniquely suited to center Autistic voices and produce scholarly knowledge that is essential to the inclusion and success of Autistic students. *robin.roscigno@rutgers.edu* (F-98)

ROSENBERGER, Nancy (OR State U) *Saving the Agricultural Land for Whom?: Cooperation and Irritation in an Agricultural Corporation in Northeast Japan.* This paper analyzes interviews conducted in 2017 in a rural village in Akita Prefecture, northeast Japan. The creation of agricultural corporations, urged by the government and agricultural Cooperative (JA), create opportunities to villages and hamlets that consist mainly of aging farmers. With little hope for successors to continue farming, this strategy allows people to work on their land while giving it over to the corporation for future preservation. In this village, two agricultural corporations operate with different goals and creates new alliances and divisions among villagers. Expectations of household heritage have been turned towards preserving land for the country. *nrosenberger@oregonstate.edu* (S-34)

ROSENTHAL, Anat (Ben-Gurion U Negev) *The Last Mile?: Rhetoric and Reality in the End of AIDS Discourse.* The global expansion of HIV care created a prevailing End of AIDS discourse. However, an exploration of the reality of the end of AIDS questions the actual End of AIDS not only in resource-limited settings, but in affluent health systems as well. This analysis shows that a culture of optimism in policy-making often acts to erase major challenges that were left unanswered since the early days of the epidemic. This paper explores three case studies addressing the ways in which the unanswered challenges of the 1980s are still not addressed in the End of AIDS discourse of the 21-century. *anatros@bgu.ac.il* (S-63)

ROUDAUT, Marie-Blanche (U Arizona) *Exploring the Relationship between Sustainable Land Management Practices and Traditional Ecological Knowledge among Smallholder Farmers in Northern Ghana.* In this paper, I will discuss the process of co-production of knowledge between scientists and smallholder farmers in northern Ghana to develop culturally acceptable and economically feasible sustainable land management practices, in a situation where neither western science nor local knowledge is sufficient by itself. Traditional/local knowledge is viewed as a medium of empowerment by which local people can exercise their own management skills and technical knowledge leading to greater control of the development process. My role as a social scientist is to guide the mediation between local and scientific knowledge systems and orienting research toward accomplishing more sustainable systems. *marieblanche@email.arizona.edu* (F-128)

ROUSE, Macie (U Kansas) *Application of the Foreign Aid Model in Communities Experiencing Health Disparities.* As HIV has transformed from a fatal disease into a chronic condition, many of the non-governmental organizations (NGO) that began at the onset of the epidemic in Tanzania have had to adapt. Yet leadership structures within these NGOs, which often rely on international donors to remain operating, have remained relatively the same. Using Mufindi Orphans as a case study, this paper examines the relationship between the foreign aid model and voluntourism, to document access to healthcare for vulnerable populations and uneven power relationships between benefactors and beneficiaries, emphasizing an increasing need for community involvement within the changing discourse of development. *macierouse@gmail.com* (W-96)

ROUSSO-SCHINDLER, Steven (CSULB) *The Successes and Challenges of an International Visual Anthropology Fieldschool: Chinese and US*

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Anthropology Students Collaborate to Produce Visual Anthropology Projects for the Chinese Yao Minority Group. In summer 2018, professors from universities in the US, China and New Zealand organized an intensive two-week visual anthropology field school hosted at South-Central University for Nationalities in Wuhan, China. Twenty international students participating in the fieldschool were taught visual anthropology methods and then traveled with professors to Liannan, China, where students produced ethnographic films about the Yao nationality group. The films were sent to the Yao community, showcased at CSUN and are currently being considered for inclusion at the Museum of Yao Culture in China. This talk explores the successes and challenges of creating an international visual anthropology fieldschool. (TH-113)

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ROUTON, Erin (Cornell U) *Keeping Families: Narratives of Separation and Challenges to Advocacy in U.S. Family Detention.* The government's recent practice of separating asylum-seeking families upon crossing the Mexico-U.S. border is disturbing. However, after having spent a year conducting research with family detention legal advocates in South Texas, I was also disturbed by the preponderance of responses which characterized family separation and child detention as novel practices. This paper compares the perspectives of these advocates who hoped and struggled tirelessly to end family detention prior to this new practice with the subsequent ubiquitous narratives which emphasize "keeping families together." I consider the unnerving changes that has forced advocates to value "reuniting" families, even if while unjustly incarcerated. *edr67@cornell.edu* (TH-10)

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ROWE, Jeffrey (Wayne State U) *Putting the Unity in Community Engagement: Participation and Solidarity in Community Food Security*. Community-based organizations partnering with public-health specialists foster awareness of engagement programs from within the communities they serve. One exemplar is a collaboration between: 1) doctors—who prescribe fresh food to patients with chronic diet-related disease 2) patients—who receives a small remittance for fresh food from participating markets 3) community health workers—who incorporate cooking and storage instruction. Face-to-face interactions promote participation and solidarity, while emphasizing "food as medicine" empowers at-risk individuals to engage diet-related concerns. Preliminary research shows promise for those who complete the program. However, challenges stemming from historical structural inequalities, pose questions about factors limiting access for underserved communities. *jeffrey.rowe2@wayne.edu* (TH-167)

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ROWE, Jill (W Michigan U) *Honey Your Meno Done Paused: Exploring the Reproductive Health Beliefs of Middle-Aged Women.* This study examined the reproductive health beliefs of middle-aged women (aged 45 to 64) in the midwestern United States. Middle-aged women were queried regarding their personal menopausal phase; their beliefs about reproductive-related cancer screenings; and available reproductive-related community resources. Primary findings indicate that a) middle-aged women link their personal menopausal phase to surgical interventions, hormonal signs and symptoms and biological functions; b) their beliefs about reproductive-related cancers are that they increase with age, are genetically predisposed and are influenced by peer's experiences with hysterectomies; and c) community resources for health education about reproductive-related cancers is often limited to breast cancer. *jill.rowe@wmich.edu* (W-93)

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RUBINO, Lily (WaterAid) *A Confluence of Change: Contemporary Forces Impacting Water Security of the Colombian Wayuu*. The Wayuu, Colombia's largest indigenous group, are no strangers to external forces attempting to assert control over their land. Their ability to adapt to the harsh semi-arid conditions enabled their resistance to repeated efforts to colonize the region. However, in recent years, the confluence of extreme weather events, neoliberal market reforms, and an absentee State, are threatening the already scarce water resources the Wayuu have relied on for thousands of years. This paper explores the impact these forces are having on household water security and the Wayuu's ability to adapt in these rapidly changing times. (W-14)

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RUSSELL, Suzanne (NOAA Fisheries) *Contributing Social Science to the Management Review of a Catch Shares Program: One Researcher's Experience*. The Pacific Groundfish Fishery Social Study is a multi-year effort to measure social changes in fishing communities and the fishing industry resulting from the implementation of a catch shares program. The 5-year review of the West Coast Groundfish Trawl Catch Share program recently concluded. In the review process, portions our study's quantitative and qualitative data were included in the review. What were some of the challenges and successes of using social data in this process? What have we learned for the next round? Did the inclusion of social science make a difference? *suzanne.russell@noaa.gov* (TH-143)

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SADRE-ORAFAI, Stephanie and **WIZINSKY, Matthew** (U Cincinnati) *Keeping Design at the Center: Remediating Activist World-Making Practices in What Is and What Can Be*. This paper describes the recursive world-making practices at the heart of curating and designing the exhibition What Is and What Can Be: Women of Color and the Struggle for Justice. Drawing on community-partnered research and ongoing activist oral history project, the exhibition centers the experiences, visions, and voices of women of color in Cincinnati. It blends audio excerpts, listening stations, text panels, and a mini-book series to re-present activist world-making practices in new and shifting contexts. The paper discusses the opportunities and challenges of keeping design at the center of our earliest deliberations and the aftereffects of our collective work. *sadreose@ucmail.uc.edu* (F-134)

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SAHI, Alexander (UMD) *Marsh Madness: Understanding the Cultural Importance of Salt Marsh Management on the Deal Island Peninsula*. This paper focuses on a cultural history of salt marshes on the Deal Island Peninsula, Maryland. Salt marshes have a long history of management in the area, extending from its use by Native American to present. This management has cultural value to various groups including watermen, hunters, and others, which shape perspectives and decisions about environmental change. Today, local community members and state agencies are collaboratively discussing ways to maintain marshes threatened by sea level rise. This paper explores how documenting the cultural history of the marshes enables stakeholders outside of formal management institutions to importantly contribute to these discussions. (TH-110)

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SAINTONGE, Kenneth, **JORDAN, Nick**, **STUTTS, Sarah**, **SMARTT-NALLI, Kingston**, and **BRADFORD, Dazore** (UNT) *Navigating Roadways: An Ethnographic Exploration of Three Types of Road Users*. Roadways are sociocultural spaces constructed for human travel which embody intersections of technology, transportation, and culture. In order to navigate these spaces successfully, autonomous vehicles must be able to respond to the needs and practices of many types of road users. This paper reports on research with crossing guards, road cyclists, and solid waste collectors to learn what kinds of auto driver behaviors are problematic for them, and which are helpful. Research methods included observation, ride-alongs, and interviews, all video recorded. The study was a class project for a Design Anthropology course, conducted for the Nissan Research Center. *kennethsaintonge@my.unt.edu* (W-112)

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SAKAI, Risako (OR State U) *"Researchers should collaborate with each other": Research Fatigue and Community Engagement on Mo'orea, French Polynesia*. Mo'orea, French Polynesia, is home to French and American research institutions. The "exotic" environment and "interesting" lifestyle of Mo'orea have attracted many researchers. Recently, research fatigue has become serious on Mo'orea. In addition to anthropologists, more natural science researchers and students have started interviewing local people, corresponding to the conservation research trends, including the social-ecological systems framework. Consequently, local people are fatigued from participating in research and observing many researchers. The research community needs to synthesize existing datasets and on-going research projects, while acknowledging research fatigue of local people. This paper discusses the anthropological engagement with local and research communities. *sakair@oregonstate.edu* (T-32)

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SALVI, Cecilia (CUNY Grade Ctr) *Democratizing Literature in South*

America. Born of the 2001 Argentinean economic crisis, cartoneras are micro-publishing houses that handcraft book covers from upcycled cardboard. They do so with the stated goal of "democratizing literature," which centers on access and affordability. This paper explores the production and circulation of this discourse in newspapers and cartonera book fairs, workshops, and events in Chile and Argentina. How does the discourse of democratizing literature shape the movement? What does it reveal about the right to literacy, civic participation and citizenship in these post-dictatorship countries? *ceciliamaria23@gmail.com* (F-66)

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SAN AGUSTIN JR., Jeffrey (CSULB) *Hard Facts/Hard Talk: Exploring Chronic Homelessness and Declination of Services in Long Beach, California.* This ethnographic paper explores why individuals experiencing homelessness decline services offered to them by the Multiservice Center and the Outreach team in Long Beach, California. The hard facts of problematic shelter regulations and housing programs coupled with the unique predicament of individuals experiencing homelessness are explored as reasons for declining services. Hard talk is made by Outreach team members and individuals experiencing homelessness that points to an articulation of negative shelter regulations and housing programs that supports and reproduces the reality of chronic homelessness and declination of services. *JSanAgustinJr@gmail.com* (W-165)

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SAN PEDRO, Michelle (UConn) *Reproduction as a Development Project: The Impact of International Policies on the Role of Midwives in Nicaragua.* Global development projects focused on reproduction promote population management, disease prevention, and maternal and child health, but also influence how people view appropriate practices and identities. Consequently, midwives are usually categorized as 'traditional' and culture is portrayed as an obstacle—a fixed, unchanging, and backward set of values. This presentation discusses the impact of international development programs on Nicaraguan efforts to manage high-risk pregnancies and reduce maternal deaths through the regulation of midwifery practice since the Sandinista Revolution (1961-1990). Based on ethnographic interviews, this presentation examines the politics surrounding Nicaraguan home births in the context of national and international policies. *michelle.sanpedro@uconn.edu* (W-33)

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SANCHEZ, Saniego (UNT) *Art Exhibitions and Programs as Vital Resources for Urban Applied Ethnographers.* For applied anthropologists, museums, nonprofit art spaces, university-based art organizations and art schools can serve as vital resources to learn about the issues facing urban communities as well as entry points into future research. In this paper, I explore three examples of how my thesis research in Mexico City, has benefitted from attending exhibitions such as Museo Universitaria Ciencia y Arte's two recent exhibitions, Museo Animista del Lago de Texcoco and El ágora del agua, and participating in programs at Casa Vecina and Casa Gallina. *sanigosanchez@my.unt.edu* (W-09)

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SANTORO, Daniella (Tulane U) *After Gun Violence: Disability and New Mobilities in Turbulent Times.* Survivors of gun violence in the U.S. are underrepresented in conversations about both U.S. disability politics and in public health models of urban street violence. Injuries from gun violence can be overtly visible or publicly invisible in the form of chronic pain and post-traumatic stress. To receive care, victims of gun violence must navigate a complicated medical landscape shifting towards privatization and reflecting continued racialized inequity in health governance. Based on my work with survivors in New Orleans I explore how residents re-shape and define their disabilities into new mobilities in a city (and nation) undergoing constant change. *daniellasantoro@gmail.com* (TH-21)

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SATO, Mine (Yokohama Nat'l U) *Nation and Body: Influences of Larger Contexts on Daily Menstrual Hygiene Management Practices of Indigenous Girls in Nicaragua.* Recently, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) has caught attention as an international agenda (e.g. SDGs Goal6) and development organizations have commenced interventions. However, local realities related to menstruation vary among different societies, which should be seriously taken into considerations. This study examines how turbulent and post-colonial contexts influence local realities of indigenous Miskitu girls' daily MHM practices and perceptions; 1) historical contexts that have repeatedly marginalized the Miskitu communities that directly influence national budget allocations 2) political contexts that have created discrepancies between said and done in public sectors, and 3) socio-cultural contexts that give them indigenous identities against Mestizo communities. *minesato1015@gmail.com* (F-129)

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SAUNDERS, Michael (Tulane U) *Religion, Ritual, and Resilience: A Maya Social-Ecological System.* Resilience thinking has now gained recognition as a framework to understand (and anticipate) change in coupled social-ecological systems. However, operationalizing resilience models remains challenging, as research into the social dynamics integral to ecological resilience is often lacking, despite the primary role of social institutions and networks in enabling these complex adaptive systems to self-organize along sustainable trajectories. In this paper I show how the spiritual system of a Maya community is a particularly robust and adaptive means of maintaining and transmitting cultural and ecological knowledge in the face of remarkable change, thus building long-term ecological, social, and even economic resilience. *msaunde3@tulane.edu* (W-141)

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SAXTON, Dvera (CSU-Fresno) *Everyone Eats: Creating Cultures of Inclusivity with Im/migrants in a Food Hub.* In California's agriculturally productive and profitable San Joaquin Valley, Latinx im/migrants participate in the food system as producers. They also endure high rates of food insecurity, injustice, and political exclusion. This paper presents responses from im/migrant participants to efforts to include them as consumers and beneficiaries in a local organic food hub. It centers on im/migrants' ideas about food justice, collected through focus groups, home kitchen visits, and platicas (informal conversations), and suggests how to better align im/migrant community food values, desires, and priorities with a food hub's market development and community outreach efforts. *dsaxton@csufresno.edu* (F-68)

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SAYRE, Danielle (GA Southern U) *Interpretations of Illness and Health-seeking Behaviors of Southeast Commercial Fishermen.* Statistical assessments of commercial fishing categorize the occupation as exceptionally dangerous. Health assessments typically evaluate fisher workplace injuries to be compared with other professions. Research has rarely focused on the health of fishermen from their own perspective. This research uses qualitative data gathered from commercial fishermen working along the Southeastern seaboard of the United States and focuses on how they identify illness and injury. This project evaluates how these fishermen perceptions correspond to health seeking behavior and provides holistic data on the health of commercial fishermen to contribute to the existing literature. *dr03889@georgiasouthern.edu* (W-173)

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SCANDLYN, Jean (UC-Denver) and **ALBRIGHT, Karen** (U Denver) *The Shirking State: Scientific Evidence, Energy Extraction, and the Precautionary Principle in Public Health.* Where can people go for information about climate change and its effects on health that they might consider reliable, trustworthy, scientifically accurate, and relatively unbiased? One obvious potential source is public health departments. In 2017 the American Public Health Association (APHA) focused on climate change. Although the APHA provides resources on climate change and health for the public; citizens are more likely to seek information from their local health departments. This study analyzes all state- and county-level public health websites in the United States to examine how they present information about climate change and its effects on public health. *jean.scandlyn@ucdenver.edu* (TH-02)

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SCHEINFELD, Daniel (Independent) *On Developing Children's Deep Caring for the Natural World and Capacities for Environmental Stewardship.* What kind of developmental processes in childhood are likely to result in children growing up caring deeply about the natural world and playing an active and effective role as stewards of the earth's natural environment? The paper approaches this question by exploring ideas from Place-Based Education,

Ecological Literacy, and Deep Ecology. It then connects and builds upon these ideas to propose an approach to K-12 education. *DScheinfeld@live.com* (F-67)

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SCHELHAS, John (USFS), **HITCHNER, Sarah**, and **DWIVEDI, Puneet** (U Georgia) *African American Landownership and Forestry in the U.S. South: Integrating Research and Practice*. African American rural land ownership in the U.S. South has declined markedly over the past century in spite of land's cultural importance. This land is largely forested. Forest management can potentially help families retain land, yet engagement has been limited. We conducted qualitative research in association with community-based outreach and extension projects in four states documenting land ownership and use history, ownership patterns, experience with forestry, and future land management goals. We discuss promising mechanisms and synergies to avert land loss, build family assets, promote greater involvement in forest management, and promote forest sustainability through integrated research and outreach. *jschelhas@fs.fed.us* (TH-20)

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SCHENSUL, Jean (ICR) and **REISINE, Susan** (UConn) *Building a New Measure to Explain Challenges in Oral Hygiene Self-Management*. One way for older adults with limited incomes to improve oral health and to prevent dental/periodontal problems is to improve oral health self-management. Underlying fears and concerns about self-management practices can explain gaps in practice and outcomes. While numerous scales measure dental avoidance, there are no measures that describe concerns impeding good oral hygiene practices. In this paper we describe a mixed methods approach to development of a new scale measuring oral hygiene self-management fears and worries in a diverse sample of low-income older adults. *Jean.schensul@icrweb.org* (S-75)

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SCHENSUL, Stephen (UConn Med Sch) *The Progression of Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Etiology (CKDu) in Sri Lanka: A Methodological Approach to Transdisciplinary Collaboration*. Over the last two decades, there has been a rapid global increase in chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology (CKDu), resulting in renal failure and death among farmers in arid, lowland agricultural regions. Efforts to identify the etiological factors have been frustratingly inconclusive leaving public health officials and farmers with little guidance for prevention and treatment. This paper reports on the methodological approaches, preliminary results and collaborative experiences generated by a transdisciplinary team of nephrologists, biogeochemists and anthropologists that focuses on slowing the rate of progression of CKDu in a rural district of Sri Lanka. *schensul@uchc.edu* (S-105)

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SCHENSUL, Stephen (UConn Med Sch) *Empirical Activism in Anthropology*. Empirical activism is the accumulation of systematic knowledge, scientifically derived, as the basis for collaborative, community-researcher generated interventions that can result in positive behavioral, social and structural change and development for underserved and under-resourced communities. This paper will draw on data and experiences from the presenter's half-century of applied anthropology in Chicago, Hartford, India and Sri Lanka. The theory, methodology and relational approaches that make anthropologists uniquely suited to translate their data into the development, implementation, testing and modification of interventions, actions and advocacy that are participatory, culturally relevant and effective will be described. *schensul@uchc.edu* (TH-128)

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SCHERBINSKE, Shanna (UW) *"Aqoon la'an waa iftin la'an" (without knowledge there is no light): Educational Desires for-and-of Somali Migrants in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*. Many Somalis migrants live temporarily in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia while navigating Western visa processes. While waiting, some attend Somali-owned schools to learn English. I had hoped to use Freire's liberatory pedagogies in my teaching and research at one such school, but my students resisted. Why did they reject my efforts to engage in ways that seemed to me ethical and inclusive of their experiences? How are education, research, and migration connected here? In this paper, I reflect on my own positionality and grapple with understanding agency (in terms of goals for learning) given the structural constraints of current migration regimes. *sske@uw.edu* (F-159)

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SCHMITT, Edwin (U Oslo) *Methodological Considerations for Engaged Social Science Research on Ecological Housing Estates in Chengdu, Sichuan*. As with many places in the world, it is commonly assumed that environmentalism in China is associated with middle class values. This paper will reflect on some of the methodological issues we faced when conducting ethnographic and survey research to support the promotion of Ecological Housing Estates in Chengdu. By using a mixed-method approach it becomes apparent that environmental consciousness in China is not the exclusive domain of the well-off. This lecture will also argue that researchers needed to be cognizant of social class when engaging with local officials and the residents within the housing estates we study. *schmitte@link.cuhk.edu.hk* (F-110)

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SCHOCH-SPANA, Monica (JHU) *Why Disaster Science Needs Top-Down and Bottom-Up Views of Community Resilience*. Many professionals recognize the value of integrating diverse scientific disciplines to characterize community resilience, and of creating alliances among scholars, policymakers, and practitioners to develop and apply measures to strengthen it. But, a community's ability to anticipate, withstand, rebound, and evolve after a disaster also resides with the broader public. Using 2 projects, this paper illustrates the need to mix residents' experiential knowledge with the know-how of technical experts and political leaders, to advance community resilience: an interdisciplinary model (COPEWELL) that measures and motivates resilience, and an inclusive policymaking process for the allocation of scarce medical resources in a disaster. *mschoch@jhu.edu* (F-103)

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SCHOENBERG, Nancy and **SPRING, Bonnie** (UKY) *Adaptation of an mHealth Energy Balance Intervention for Rural Appalachian Residents*. To ensure that evidence-based health interventions are employed across diverse populations, rigorous adaptation is necessary. We describe adaptation of the successful Make Better Choices 2 (MBC2) multicomponent mHealth intervention for rural Appalachians, a population that experiences extreme health inequities. The MBC2 intervention, implemented among Chicago adults, achieved and sustained increases in fruit and vegetable consumption and physical activity while decreasing sedentary leisure screen time and saturated fat intake. We describe how intervention mapping is used to improve the fit of this successful intervention while maintaining the essential MBC2 elements of mHealth delivery, incentivizing, and remote coaching. *nesch@uky.edu* (W-36)

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SCHULLER, Mark (NIU) *Challenges of "Communiversity" Organizing in Trumplandia*. As anthropologists and other faculty within public universities, we come into contact with marginalized groups and their struggles for justice. Increasingly these groups – undocumented, transgendered, African American, and women victims of sexual assault – are in crisis and trauma. In this paper I discuss efforts as a member of the "communiversity" to engage in organizing, within the faculty union and as support to students, throwing into relief the need to update community organizing models to address contemporary struggles. In addition to new technologies and millennials' increasing aptitude, revitalized identity politics and addressing trauma are necessary prerequisites for collective engagement. *mschuller@niu.edu* (TH-128)

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SCHULTE, Priscilla (U Alaska SE) *Contextualizing Foods in Southeast Alaska: Teaching a Sense of Place through Food*. Throughout the years, the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian have moved seasonally throughout the islands of southeast Alaska. Annual visits to these sites focused on the harvesting, preserving, and storing of foods with traditional family groups. Consuming seasonal foods was also integral to the experiences of living in these sites. Although these traditional patterns of movements have changed over time these places and foods still have significance to Alaska Natives today. This paper explores students' sensory interactions while harvesting, preparing, preserving and consuming traditional foods within a contemporary university structured setting. *pmschulte@alaska.edu* (S-73)

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SCHULTZ, Alan (Baylor U) and **LOTT, Jessica** (SMU) *Boon or Burden?:*

Exploring Tsimane' Women's Outsized Expertise in Lifestyle During Rapid Economic Transition. In this paper, we explore how gender interacts with lifestyle in a small-scale society by building on previous findings of higher average competence among Tsimane' women. We analyzed 36 interviews (2012-2013) for, 1) the meaning of lifestyle and social status, 2) perceptions of social incongruity, and 3) the limitations on enacting lifestyle expectations. We find that Tsimane' women exceed men in their understanding of change and that more women than men still hold a subsistence lifestyle in high esteem. We conclude that the negative impact of recent changes on women's status may explain why women are better attuned to lifestyle. *alan_schultz@baylor.edu* (TH-14)

SCHULZE, Savannah (Purdue U) *Turikuza "Let's Go" a Narrative of Resilience through Mobility: Understanding How Batwa Peoples Adapt to Turbulent Landscapes.* The Batwa are traditional hunter-gatherers from Southwestern Uganda and self-identify as the first peoples of this region. They lost access to Bwindi forest when they were evicted to implement conservation efforts to save endangered mountain gorillas. This paper explores how the Batwa invoke traditional forms of movement in their struggles to adapt to non-forested landscapes to create a sense of identity and fellowship. Mobility in this context is often viewed as the antithesis to progress and development. This study utilizes cultural mapping methods to demonstrate how mobility is essential to Batwa identity and existence in resource scarce non-forested landscapes. *sschulze@purdue.edu* (S-34)

SCHUMAN, Andrea F. (Ctr for Scientific & Social Studies-Mérida) *The Anaconda Strategy: How Tourism Squeezes the Life Out of Rural Communities.* México, like many developing countries, depends heavily on tourism as a source of income and foreign exchange. Cancún, in the southeastern state of Quintana Roo, leads the nation in tourism revenue. As Cancún has grown, the tourism infrastructure has spread south along the coast, displacing local farmers and fishers. A variety of strategies have been employed by foreign and national investors and their political allies to capture the land and extract maximum value from its natural endowments. This presentation explores the socio-ecological consequences arising from the recent expansion of tourism in the "last frontier"- the municipality of Bacalar. (W-141)

SCULL, Charley (Filament Insight & Innovation) *We Don't Say Weird in Anthropology: The Intrinsic Value of Anthropology for Multidisciplinary Teams.* While working with a sustainable seafood nonprofit as part of a multidisciplinary team that includes biologists, technologists, economists, designers and entrepreneurs the anthropological perspective has become an increasingly important lens. This paper shows the ways in which local partnerships, anthropological methods and training, and shared ethnographic field experiences have served to build consensus around culturally-grounded recommendations and elevated anthropology from a nice-to-have method to an intrinsic necessity. *charley@filamentinsight.com* (W-69)

SDUNZIK, Jennifer (Purdue U) *The Trump Effect in Small-Town America: Say It Boldly, Say It Loud!* This study uses semi-structured interviews to examine cultural imperatives that create the conditions for prejudicial treatment of racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. The 2016 presidential election demonstrated that small-town communities continue to influence American society and culture. Trump tapped into traditions of nativism, white supremacy and heteropatriarchy to successfully appeal to small-town America amidst immense demographic shifts. This paper explores how Trump has emboldened Indiana communities to blatant and outspoken political speech, defying societal etiquette of "political correctness" and Midwestern friendliness. The resulting discourse reflects the national climate of fear in times of "alternative facts." *jsdunzik@purdue.edu* (W-40)

SEARA, Tarsila (U New Haven) *Puerto Rican Fishers' Perceived Vulnerability to Climate Change Pre and Post Hurricanes Irma and Maria.* Fishers hold important knowledge about marine ecosystems including impacts of climate change. Their perceptions, however, are influenced by their experiences. Hurricanes Irma and Maria devastated Puerto Rico in 2017. Fishers experienced transformations on land but were also affected by impacts on the marine environment, e.g. ocean bottom disturbances. In this study we compare Puerto Rico fishers' perceptions of climate change and aspects of their well-being in the pre- and post-storm periods using data collected through surveys. This research provides a unique approach that contributes to advance the understanding of the influence of human experiences on one's perceptions of vulnerability. *tarseara@gmail.com* (TH-173)

SEATON, Terry (St. Louis Coll of Pharmacy) *Credentialing for Pharmacists.* This research will discuss the varied and complicated credentialing mechanisms and processes for pharmacists. The broad continuum of credentialing in pharmacy begins with an entry-level Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) degree. Practicing pharmacists must be licensed in the state in which they practice. Postgraduate residency or fellowship training, as well as certificate programs and board certification, are optional but necessary certain careers. The scope of practice, and sometimes also payment for clinical, services may also be dependent upon certain credentials. Professional pharmacy organizations also bestow various credentials upon individual members, usually based on their contributions to the profession. *tseaton@stlcop.edu* (F-05)

SELLERS, **Kathleen F.** (SUNY Polytechnic) *Rural Nursing Retention.* Rurality is a multidimensional construct including ecological, occupational and sociocultural frameworks (Bealer, et al., 1965). Rural nursing practice has repeatedly been found to have unique challenges impacting retention. Nurses more often choose a job in a rural area if they are connected to and trained at rural facilities, and, perceive rural workplaces to be supportive (Bushy et al., 2005). Roberge (2009) reported that nurses were only satisfied with their jobs if they were also satisfied with their community. This current study found that the fit between the nurse and the community plays a key role in understanding rural nurse engagement and retention. (W-43)

SERAPHIN, Bruno (Cornell U) and **MARTIN-MOATS, Meredith** (McElroy House Org for Cultural Resources) *Practicing Accountability: Collaborative Filmmaking in Small Town Arkansas.* What does it take for academics and community organizers to be accountable to one another's work? How can they provide mutual support at a local level, and also build theory together? What can they teach each other? Working with different lenses and sets of resources, how can they build the trust required to do reciprocal work? This paper offers perspectives on collaborative filmmaking. It is co-authored by an Arkansas-based community organizer and an anthropology graduate student. We assume the premise that liberatory political action is messy, multi-vocal, and demands an active practice of building and rebuilding relationships across difference. *bs772@cornell.edu* (TH-113)

SERRANO ZAPATA, Angela (UW-Madison) *Making a Market: Creating Space for Investors through Farmland REITs.* This paper considers how financial mechanisms shape political and economic power around farmland. It draws on political ecology around the financialization of agriculture, and perspectives from Science and Technology Studies about performativity and topology to study how financial mechanisms in agriculture reconfigure networks of access to farmland for farmers, investors, workers and consumers. The article focuses on the case of Farmland Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) in the United States and shows REITS as sociotechnical assemblages of economic theories mobilized by investors and their representatives. Building on topologic ideas, the article highlights how financial mechanisms, such as REITs, shift networks of access to land. (F-73)

SERRANO ARCE, Karen (Feeding Tampa Bay & USF), **BURRIS, Mecca** and **KIHLSTROM, Laura** (USF), **DOBBINS, Jess** (Humana), **SHANNON, Elisa** (Feeding Tampa Bay), **PRENDERGAST, Kim** (Feeding America), **MCGRATH, Emily**, **RENDA, Andrew**, **CORDIER, Tristan**, and **SONG, Yongjia** (Humana), **HIMMELGREEN, David** (USF) *Does the USDA Food*

Security Module Accurately Predict Qualitative Responses Regarding Food Insecurity among Older Adults? This paper explores the association between food security status, as measured by the USDA Food Security Module, and qualitative survey responses from 97 older adults. Our data indicate that while the module can be used as a tool to identify food insecure older adults, adding a qualitative component that examines food-related issues, could serve as a check for survey data. Further, the study results provide insights into the linkage between the syndemic nature between food insecurity and health in older adults. *kserranoarce@feedingtampabay.org* (F-43)

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SETH, Katyayni (Brown U) *Asking Questions: Interviews and Expertise in Global Health Research.* This paper analyses global health knowledge production by studying data collection for household surveys. By narrating a story of an impact evaluation in North India, it highlights how enumerators follow or disregard different aspects of research protocol while conducting survey interviews. It pays close attention to the manner in which enumerators translate and ask questions, and how the ethical challenges they face affect their interaction with respondents. This analysis is used to draw parallels between the work of enumerators and researchers, who also acknowledge or 'unknow' different aspects of research practice in order to produce scientific evidence and claim expertise. *katyayni_seth@brown.edu* (F-74)

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SHAFFER, Franklin and **TO DUTKA, Julia** (CGFNS Int'l Inc) *Credentialing in the Health Professions: Nursing and Physical Therapy as Case Studies.* Credentials are granted to health professionals who have met a prescribed set of standards for a defined scope of practice. Educational institutions provide the education and the regulatory bodies grant the permission to practice. Both sectors are integral to awarding credentials. Specialty certifications are granted in a like manner. The global mobility of health professionals has presented us with the challenge of comparing credentials earned under varying systems and determining if they signify comparable competencies. Nursing and Physical Therapy are studied to illuminate the established models of credentialing and the opportunity for creative solutions to meet urgent global needs. *fshaffer@cgfns.org* (F-05)

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SHAFFER, L. Jen, **BREITFELLER, Jessica**, **THIEME, Alison**, and **HARRELL, Reginal** (UMD) *Safe Passage: Considering Culture in the Conservation of African Vultures.* Vultures in sub-Saharan Africa are threatened with extinction, and their loss would have devastating impacts on ecological, economic, and human health systems. Poisoning and the traditional belief use trade account for over 90% of vulture population losses. Market observations also document their sale as a cheap source of protein. Yet cultural taboos and respect protect these scavenging raptors from targeted hunting and consumption in many parts of the African continent. Here we explore vulture uses and taboos in sub-Saharan African cultures. Our analysis highlights African vulture ethno-ornithology; identifying knowledge gaps and opportunities to work with African communities for vulture conservation. *lshaffe1@umd.edu* (W-138)

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SHAH, Rachel (Springfield Ctr & Durham U) *Problems Anthropology Could Solve?: What Kind of Research Does Market Systems Development Need To Be Effective?* Despite decades of intersections between international development and anthropology, one approach - Market Systems Development (MSD)– benefits very little from academic research. This is surprising because MSD promotes empirical research as central to any intervention's success, and because its claims to provide a systemic, sustainable and scalable approach to development are ripe for investigation. In this paper I introduce the MSD approach and present the specific MSD challenges that anthropological research could solve. Far from requiring a compromise on rigour or ethics, it is academic anthropologists' ethical accountability, commitment to empiricism and methodological skills that merit our involvement at all. *rshah@springfieldcentre.com* (F-75)

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SHAHAN, Kathryn (U Dallas) *Improving Resources for Male Sexual Assault Survivors.* The purpose of my research is to learn about the perceptions of and resources for male survivors of sexual violence. My work will be used to inform resource providers how to effectively serve this population. I conducted an online survey (n = 152) and 14 interviews of college students on their perceptions of male survivors of rape, conducted 4 social network analyses of male survivors, analyzed 48 surveys of their social support systems, and conducted content analysis of 30 resource providers' websites. Findings include that the media perpetuates negative stereotypes about this population and that anonymous resources are helpful. *kshahan@udallas.edu* (TH-35)

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SHAIN, Rachel, **FARLEY, Taylor**, and **PIPERATA, Barbara** (Ohio State U) *A, B, or C: How Uncompromising Public Health Messaging on Safe Infant Sleep Is Renegotiated in the Home.* We explore African American mothers' perceptions of the "ABCs of safe sleep" collected via 28 semi-structured interviews. We find that women hold the ABCs in esteem but struggle with their implementation due to impracticality. As a result, women employ strategies for risk mitigation, which involve their understanding of the principles behind the ABCs and mechanisms of sleep-related danger, as well as assessment of their infants' vulnerabilities or capacities. Using pictures of different infant sleep scenarios, we explore women's prioritization of ABC principles via ordinal ranking. We use our findings to assess the effectiveness of public health messaging regarding infant sleep. *rachel.shain@osumc.edu* (F-06)

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SHAPIRO, Arthur (USF) *Combat Zone: The Continuing War against the Public Schools, a Social Movement.* A critical issue confronting American public education consists of a major social movement using the guise of "reform" as a cover to disguise an out-and-out war against the public schools. Driven by conservative ideology and profits, this privatization movement of the charter and voucher industry comprises a clear and present danger to public education. Its many faces and attacks against teachers, k ids and schools will be delineated. *ashapiro2@tampabay.rr.com* (W-154)

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SHARAKHMATOVA, Victoria (Ministry of Economic Dev-Russian Federation) *Community Response to Changing Circumstances in Traditional Nature Use and Fisheries of Kamchatka Indigenous Peoples.* In Northern regions, Indigenous peoples have survived and overcome unpredictable economic circumstances. Current challenges facing Indigenous peoples of the North include the economic, legal and ethnographic problems of continuing traditional nature use. The traditional social and political institutions serving local Indigenous communities are undergoing extreme changes: ecological, cultural, political and social. The traditional fisheries of Indigenous peoples of Kamchatka have undergone a particularly sharp transformation, which may continue through following decades. Focusing on the Kamchatka, Russia context, his panel will discuss recent changes in Indigenous fisheries cultures and economies in the North, and Indigenous community responses to these changes. *v.sharakhmatova@gmail.com* (F-143)

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SHARMA, Anu, **PUENTE, Melany**, **SOUNDARARAJAN, Srinath**, and **KWON, Daniel** (Duke Global Hlth Inst) *Identifying Modifiable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Practices in Guatemala.* Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is a major household determinant of child health among the indigenous Maya population of Guatemala. This paper reports on data collected through household surveys in two socioeconomically disparate towns on Lake Atitlán with a focus on water treatment, waste disposal infrastructure, and diarrheal symptoms. This study is part of an ongoing partnership with the Organization for the Development of the Indigenous Maya (ODIM) to improve WASH education and identify modifiable behaviors and environmental conditions to inform future interventions. *as732@duke.edu* (TH-36)

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SHAVER, Amy (Utica Coll) and **SELLER, Kathleen** (SUNY Poly) *Rural Elders' Experiences and Insights into Their Changing Community.* This phenomenological anthropological study explored the lived experience of suburban sprawl for rural elders. Their stories of change lend insight into effects of this phenomenon on elders aging in place and on the deeply rooted rural culture of the community. Both etic and emic approaches were taken as researchers became part of the lives of elders in a small community in New York State that has been part of urban-rural migration. Outcomes of the study

shed light on positive and negative changes and the elders' experience of adapting to the change while sustaining their rich heritage. *amy.shaver426@gmail.com* (TH-103)

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SHAW, Emily and **URBAN, Noel** (MTU) *PCB Contamination, an Industrial Legacy in Michigan's Rivers*. Michigan's industrial history left a legacy of contamination that continues to cause harm. PCBs are the most frequent contaminant at U.S. AOCs. Fish PCB contamination is an issue at all 11 AOC rivers in Michigan. Consumption of contaminated fish represents a direct connection between human health, PCBs, and industrial contamination. Using multi-variate statistics, this research examined MDEQ fish contaminant data to determine how can we use our scientific findings to inform policy decisions? Specifically, are our remediation efforts successful? And should fish consumption be regulated differently at AOC sites? Methodological differences and arbitrary boundaries confound our ability to answer these questions. *emilys@mtu.edu* (F-02)

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SHAY, Kimberly (Wayne State U) *Change and Continuity in Older Age: Maintaining Personhood among Aging Museum Volunteers*. For many adults, older age is a time of transition and change, in both physical and cognitive ability. These changes are both difficult and often inevitable, however, the ability to mitigate those changes and allow these individuals to maintain the prescribed roles and maintain their full personhood in the communities in which they are engrained, must be a collective group effort. Using examples from the presenter's ongoing ethnographic project and drawing insight from a cohort of aging museum volunteers, we can examine the ways in which change is experienced, embraced and resisted, by older adults in this museum. *kimberly.shay@wayne.edu* (TH-133)

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SHEAR, Boone (UMass) *Indeterminacy and Networked Mess as a Design for Teaching Other Worlds*. If, following Escobar, designing other worlds suggests the creation of the conditions under which communities can collectively design themselves, then how might we design teaching and learning to contribute to and organize around this political project? I argue that approaching teaching as ontological politics involves rethinking the categories of and relationships between instructor, student, and the teaching process. I describe an assemblage of efforts to teach, bring resources, and connect students to solidarity economy networks in Massachusetts; I situate teaching as part of what Law describes as a "methods assemblage"—a set of techniques that helps to strengthen particular realities. *bshear@umass.edu* (S-39)

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SHEEHAN, Lisa (USD) and **BURSCH, Lisa** (CA Baptist U) *Improving Provider Diabetes Care in a Student-Run Free Clinic*. The project purpose is to improve outcomes in vulnerable patients with diabetes. It is designed to improve diabetes guideline knowledge utilization and electronic medical record (EMR) documentation adherence rates of Nurse Practitioner (NP) student providers in student run free health care clinics. NP student provider education related to American Diabetes Association recommendations and guidelines resulted in decreased patient A1c results, suggesting that provider diabetes care guideline and EMR documentation rate adherence improves outcomes for patients with diabetes. *lsheehan57@gmail.com* (W-73)

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SHEEHAN, Molly (NCSU) *Gloria a Dios en El Cielo: Participation and Challenges in the Catholic Church*. In this paper I explore the current participation and practices, both individual and group, of Catholics in San Jorge La Laguna as well as the neighboring towns of Panajachel and Sololá. I also explore what challenges the church faces and how those challenges impact the church. Data was gathered through both qualitative and quantitative methods over a period of approximately seven weeks while living with a host family San Jorge La Laguna, a town on Lake Atitlán. Through the collection and analysis of data I found that the two main challenges are a lack of money and decrease in participation. (F-137)

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SHERWOOD, Yvonne (UCSC) *When We Follow: Social Movement Camps as*

Learning Places. As appropriate as fear of state violence and global change can be, many of us working in education have found this fear to be debilitating for our students in the university classroom and so struggle to find ways to inspire participation. This paper starts with the premise that, like the classroom, social movement camps are sites for knowledge transmission and production and, thus, interrogates how 'participation' is differently imagined across these two spaces. Research methods include ethnographic data collection and open-ended interviews with activists concerned with the environment to lay a foundation for future critical-ecopedagogy and public sociology. *ysherwoo@ucsc.edu* (W-08)

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SHIELDS, Kate (U Oregon), **BARRINGTON, Dani** (U Leeds), **MEO, Semisi** (U S Pacific), **SRIDHARAN, Srinivas** and **SAUNDERS, Stephen** (Monash U), **BARTRAM, Jamie** (UNC), **SOUTER, Regina** (Int'l Water Ctr) *Participatory Collectives to Support Universal Water and Sanitation Access: Embracing Uncertainty, Emergence and Relevance*. The "enabling environment" is seen as a key part of achieving universal access to water and sanitation through the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 6. In this paper we seek to interrogate elements of this enabling environment imaginary and ideas of participation to propose an alternative conception of water and sanitation management and good governance, one of an ecology of participatory collectives. Our case study is transdisciplinary research on supporting access to water and sanitation products and services in informal settlements in Melanesia. We share insights from participatory collectives as they engaged in participatory experiments, built practical authority, and created change. *kfs@uoregon.edu* (TH-17)

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SHIMAZAKI, Yuko (Waseda U) *Gender Issues Concerning Migrant Labor in Cambodian Agricultural Communities*. In this paper, we aim to conduct a comparative analysis of the structural and situational aspects of both male and female migrant labor in agricultural communities. We thus analyze the factors and conditions involved and compare the social environments of men and women. To understand the social conditions of the agricultural community surrounding the laborers in the concerned region, we conduct a survey on the awareness of inhabitants of agricultural villages about migrant labor and laborers. From the results, although migrant labor concerns both men and women, we identify several gender-specific issues, characteristics, and vulnerabilities. *yshimazaki@aoni.waseda.jp* (TH-100)

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SHIO, Jasmine (U Amsterdam) *Inclusivity and Accessibility of HIV Interventions Targeting Gay Men in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*. This paper explores the inclusivity and accessibility of the HIV interventions targeting men who have sex with men (MSM), a behavioral category that include men who identify as gay. Although these interventions aim to include diverse MSM, regardless of their age and socio-economic classes this is always not the case. Conclusions for this study are built on a one-year of ethnographic research conducted among gay men aged 18 years and above in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. I argue that HIV interventions targeting MSM are designed in a manner that structurally excludes gay men with different ages and class positions. *J.M.Shio@uva.nl* (S-37)

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SHIRLEY, Danielle (San Juan Sch District) *Native Youth Advocacy in a Public School District*. This paper describes practices and methodologies of youth advocacy utilized as a key component of culturally relevant approaches to address barriers to Native American student achievement, and to provide opportunities for students and families to engage in cultural learning. The San Juan School District in SE Utah, partnering with the Navajo Nation and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, is implementing a US Office of Indian Education Native Youth Community Project (NYCP) grant, serving approximately 1,600 Native American students. This paper describes the work of K-12 advocacy by an MSW level, Navajo Youth Advocate. *dshirley@sjsd.org* (F-99)

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SHOHET, Merav (Boston U) *Preparing for Death in Đà Nẵng, Vietnam*. Recent decades' marketization and privatization reforms under the policy of đổi mới (Renovation) have led to a contraction of Vietnam's public health

care system, just as the incidence of hypertension and other diseases has been rising. With a decline in nationalized forms of care, families—and especially women—are idealized as steadfast care-takers who unquestioningly shoulder the burdens of sustaining their own continuity and viability, as households remain the normative and preferred terminal care sites. Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork in Đà Nẵng, this paper considers how families cope with terminal illness and manage bereavement following death. *shohetm@bu.edu* (F-63)

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SHRESTHA, Milan (ASU) and **BYERS, Alton** (U Colorado, INSTAAR) *Socio-ecological Systems of Glacial Floods and Disaster Risks in the Mt. Everest Region, Nepal.* Glacial floods can be catastrophic to the nearby and downstream communities. Scientists believe Mt. Everest region is vulnerable to these floods because of climate change. Although risks of glacial floods are well- known to the scientists, policy and societal response has been slow and complicated in this region characterized by booming adventure tourism and rapid socio-cultural and ecological changes. The preliminary results of our study suggest that communities perceive and prioritize the threats and risks of such "projected" (or estimated) hazards in a different way than scientists do, and their perception is driven by complex, interwoven sets of social factors. *milan@milanshrestha.com* (W-158)

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SHRIVER-RICE, Allyx and **MADDUX, Erin** (CSULB) *Quality of Life Officers as Liaisons to Drug Detox and Rehabilitation Centers.* In the city of Long Beach, Quality of Life Officers have been established in order to help decrease the homeless population. This is accomplished by utilizing public and private services available to the Officers, such as drug detox and rehabilitation centers. These centers are expensive and often filled to capacity. I will use ethnographic data to reveal how having the Quality of Life Officers acting as Liaisons is one of the most important aspects of this program. It leads to successful rehab placement, free care, and a supervised continuum of care. (W-165)

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SIERRA, Mayra (U Houston) *Women in the Lead: Countering Hegemonic Representations of Leadership and Resilience in Post-Harvey East Houston.* This presentation describes the leadership roles taken on by women in socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods in Houston, Texas, and contrasts these roles to the imagery of "leadership" as a predominantly male quality in hegemonic representations of Hurricane Harvey's aftermath. I consider how this examination of leadership representations inevitably demands a critical analysis of the ways the resilience concept in disaster studies ignores issues of race and political economy. I conclude by pointing out that the predominantly African American and Latinx East Houston is undergoing a slow recovery as an effect of imposed socio-economic marginalization and not as a lack of resilience. (W-38)

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SIFUENTES, Julie and **YORK, Emily** (OR Hlth Authority), **HILL, Amy** (Story Center) *Voices of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs: A Climate and Health Digital Storytelling Project.* In Oregon's Climate and Health Resilience Plan, storytelling is identified as a key strategy for building climate resilience. This paper describes a collaborative digital storytelling project led by the Oregon Health Authority in collaboration with members of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and the Story Center. During a three-day workshop, each participant in the project developed a script focusing on the health impacts of climate change and learned how to use software to create their own digital story. The presenter will show excerpts of the videos and discuss how storytelling can support climate action, climate equity, and community resilience. *julie.sifuentes@state.or.us* (S-07)

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SIGMUND, Kimberly (U Amsterdam) *From Zero Hunger to Feeding the Future: Navigating Migration and Nutrition between Guatemala and the USA.* This paper explores the implementation of the First 1000 Days adaptive global health intervention as it pertains to Guatemalan women as they navigate issues of gender, nutrition, migration and motherhood between Guatemala and the USA. Focusing on Guatemalan women's experiences accessing and engaging with maternal and infant nutritional programming while also managing their migration to the USA, I discuss what access Guatemalans have to maternal and infant nutritional healthcare in both countries, how this links into their desires to create better lives for their children by migrating to the USA, and how anthropologists can effectively engage with this topic. *k.r.sigmund@uva.nl* (W-10)

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SILVA, Angela (NOAA Fisheries/Integrated Statistics) *The Graying of the Fleet and Closing the Data Gap on Commercial Fishing Industry Crew in the Northeast U.S.* The rising age (graying) of fishermen has been identified as a threat to the future of the commercial fishing industry. New entrants into the industry usually begin as crew, but very little is known about the experience of crew in the Northeast. Social scientists at NOAA Fisheries implemented a crew survey to gather demographic information to help characterize crew, their job satisfaction, and their perceptions of the fishing industry. Analyzing graying themes from oral histories and the crew survey can provide a better understanding of constraints to new entry and other potential limitations for growth in the fishing industry. *angela.silva@noaa.gov* (F-113)

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SIMMS, Michelle, **ERICKSEN, Annika**, and **VERSLUIS, Anna** (Gustavus Adolphus Coll) *Engaging Change in Agriculture: Perspectives from Dairy Producers and Consumers in Southern Minnesota.* Midwestern communities have been transformed by declining participation in agriculture and a growing rift between farmers' and consumers' understandings of what healthy, sustainable, and humane farming looks like. Consumer suspicion of dairy practices corresponds to increasing interest in local and organic foods and to a growing distance between farmers and consumers as the industry consolidates. We interviewed dairy farmers and consumers in southern Minnesota to compare their perceptions and values relating to dairy production. We also engaged participants in a group analysis of product labels. Facilitating common ground between producers and consumers could help in supporting a sustainable dairy industry. *aerickse@gustavus.edu* (F-64)

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SIMON, Andrea (Simon Assoc Mgmt Consultants) *On the Brink: How Anthropology Can Help Businesses Grow.* Our presentation will set forth illustrative case studies based on our experiences applying anthropology to corporate challenges. Reflecting clients in healthcare, higher education, and services industries, we share common themes and unique perspectives reflecting the specific problems to be solved and the recurring challenges of their corporate cultures. Included in the presentation will be lessons learned as a corporate executive that make the consultative role credible to business leaders. *asimon@simonassociates.net* (W-22)

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SITTLER, Christopher (U Arizona) *Interpreting Interpretations: Native Voices in Public Displays.* This paper discusses potentials for inclusion of culturally connected peoples in the development of informative displays throughout public lands in the United States. Primary data from three ethnographic studies of national parks in Southeast Utah reveal disconnects between information shared and American Indian perceptions of space and resources. Informative displays are at the forefront of visitors' experience and education. These displays maintain "western" frameworks that often essentialize American Indians or depreciate their aboriginal connections. Recommendations provided during interviews from 2014-2018 illustrate creative ways to both increase stakeholder participation in park management and expose visitors to stronger American Indian narratives. *csittler@email.arizona.edu* (S-08)

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SJOSTROM, Anja, **CIANNELLI, Lorenzo**, and **CONWAY, Flaxen** (OR State U) *Exploring the Benefits of Combining Local and Scientific Ecological Knowledge to Reconstruct Historical Usage of the Oregon Nearshore Groundfish Trawl Fishery.* Combining fisheries data from experiential (local ecological knowledge [LEK]; trawl logbooks, fish tickets, interviews) and scientific (SEK; agency/academic trawls) sources may augment understanding of vitality and use of Oregon's nearshore groundfish trawl fishery. Our approach uses statistical analysis and modeling of nearshore trawl effort from 1976-present, and LEK interviews of intergenerational fishermen to bolster data-poor areas. Offering

insight to sampling strategies, and historical knowledge of access to groundfish assemblages, we hope to establish a framework for combined knowledge approaches and provide baselines for future management. Preliminary results indicate mixed-methods provide thorough assessment of long-term interest in Oregon's nearshore groundfish fishery. *sjostroa@oregonstate.edu* (TH-53)

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SKOGGARD, Ian (Yale U) *Pragmatics of Affect: The Practice and Ethnology of Emotion Talk.* The anthropology of emotions recognizes people's intentional and pragmatic use of affect. My own community organizing experience in New Haven, Connecticut has made me appreciate the necessity of emotional intensification of social relationships in local political work. I discuss the importance of "emotion talk" in my political practice and how it has opened up my understanding of the ethnology of emotions, kinship, and social relationships, in general. I will also discuss scientific and theological concepts of love, such as altruism and agape, respectively; and how they relate to the anthropology of emotions and community organizing in Neoliberal times. *ian. skoggard@yale.edu* (TH-105)

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SKOWRONEK, Russell (UTRVG) *The Community Historical Archaeology Project with Schools (CHAPS) Program: A Decade-long Retrospective.* Founded in 2009 the CHAPS Program is an interdisciplinary consortium of university professors focusing on anthropology, archaeology, biology, communications, geology, and history who share research interests in deep south Texas adjacent to the Rio Grande. The resulting research is shared professionally and through K-17 education and community engagement. Since 2009 this award-winning team has conducted work on the natural- and prehistory of the region and have created a bi-lingual trail between Brownsville and Laredo complete with podcasts, films, and lesson plans focusing on the American Civil War. Additionally, detailed studies of eight farm families have been conducted. *russell.skowronek@utrgv.edu* (S-21)

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SLOAN, Anna and **CARUSO, Annie** (U Oregon) *Explorations of Decolonial Heritage Management: Two Case Studies from Indigenous and Subaltern Museums.* This paper explores how two small community-based museums are grappling with challenges and opportunities brought about by local archaeology projects. The first case study addresses the impacts of Euro-American archaeological field practices upon a museum in the Eastern Caribbean. To address disjunctures in heritage management strategies between stakeholder groups, ethnocritical methods are used to construct a decolonial paradigm featuring subaltern perspectives. Our second case study explores how community-based heritage management has been largely successful for a village museum in Southwest Alaska. Here, decolonial methods have allowed for local needs and limitations to be honored in museal practice. *asloan3@ uoregon.edu* (W-51)

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SMITH, Cassie Lynn (UNM) *Educating Youth in Turbulent Times: Applied Anthropology as the Foundation for Critical Borderlands Pedagogy.* Historically, the public education system in the US has not focused on Mexican American cultural heritage. Instead, public schooling reinforces mainstream cultural norms. In this presentation, I analyze an applied ethnographic project titled, "Activating the Archive: Mexican American Arts, Activism, and Education in Central Texas." In this collaboration between the Emma S. Barrientos Mexican American Cultural Center and the University of Texas Benson Latin American Collection, I created a digital education guide that highlights Mexican Americans in Austin, Texas. The praxis-based curriculum couples artistic and ethnographic methods with anthropological theory to make projects such as poetry and social justice campaigns. *casita31@unm.edu* (F-67)

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SMITH, Julia (EWU) *Why Haven't Geographic Indications Taken Off in Coffee?* Even though single origin coffee is increasingly valuable in the specialty coffee market, the legal protection of coffee areas – whether using geographic indications or other legal protections of systems of terroir – has lagged. This paper explores why there are so few officially protected coffee regions compared to the complex system of legally defined regions for products like wine. The high=end coffee market emphasizes coffee's origins in terms of

individual farms and producers, rather than regions, while nations have found it contentious to define sub-national entities. That leaves defining geographic indications without a single constituency to push it forward. *julia.smith@ewu. edu* (S-32)

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SMITH, Stephanie and **AH, Eugenio** (Mentalmorphosis Belize) *Initiative to Inspire Youth for Proactive Change in Southern Belize.* In Toledo District, Belize, pressures from politics, immigration, economic markets, climate change, etc. create divisions and seemingly insurmountable challenges. These forces are creating a need for proactive steps to ensure stable livelihoods and environmental sustainability. Through a learning center that combines training in agroecology, leadership, and life skills, our approach is to prepare youth to be leaders who can adapt to dynamic conditions, taking advantage of opportunities available in the global community. By providing the next generation with access to knowledge and resources, our goal is to enable them to take action for the benefit of themselves and their communities. *Stephanie_Smith1@alumni. baylor.edu* (F-67)

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SNIDER, Michele (UNT) *The User Experience of Anthropology Students: Challenges and Recommendations for the NAPA Website.* Anthropology students at all levels of the academy (undergrad, masters and PhD) are the pipeline of our profession. To increase the student membership, the research reports on the needs of anthropology students as they explore careers, graduate school and other options after graduation. Using design anthropology principles, we explored the student user experience on the website using in-depth interviews. The research revealed a lack of awareness of NAPA among students. In addition, students more than any other user group, have little tolerance for cumbersome navigation and irrelevant content. This paper offers implications for the redesign of NAPA's webpage. on *michelesnider@my.unt.edu* (W-127)

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SNYDER, Karen (UBC) *Measuring Change in Anti-Slavery Interventions: Evaluating Impact for Individuals, Communities, and Governments.* With an estimated 40 million people in modern slavery around the world, many governments, international agencies, NGOs, businesses and local grassroots groups are engaged in anti-trafficking programs. Evaluating the impact of these interventions requires consideration of both the unit of analysis (vulnerable individuals, communities that know their rights, or governments that enforce laws and policies) and the theory of change. This paper describes one anti-slavery organization's transition journey using community-based participatory methods to understand and document change in awareness, survivor reintegration, rule of law and socioeconomic status around forced labour, child labour, forced marriage and sex trafficking. *snyderkarenwork@gmail.com* (W-134)

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SORENSEN, Amanda (UBC) *Indigenous Representation "In a Different Light": Critical Readings of the Museum of Anthropology's Masterworks Gallery.* The University of British Columbia's Museum of Anthropology recently constructed the Gallery of Northwest Coast Masterworks and inaugurated the space with its first exhibition: "In a Different Light: Reflecting On Northwest Coast Art." Synthesizing critical reflections on this exhibition expressed by Indigenous students with perspectives from associated curators, this paper analyzes the effects of display choices, grappling with how the contemporary museum negotiates notions of the 'masterwork.' As many museums develop decolonial practices centering people rather than objects, how can exhibitions be curated in order to welcome, rather than alienate, those who see their own cultures represented within anthropological exhibitions? (W-51)

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SORENSEN, Mark (Star School) *Indigenizing Schools through Navajo Peacemaking.* American schools have long been used as a vehicle for acculturating Native American students into the mainstream American culture. It is ironic that schools serving Native American populations are now in the position of helping to strengthen and connect students to their indigenous heritage. By utilizing Navajo Peacemaking as an alternative to mainstream disciplinary processes at the STAR School, we are implementing a highly

effective conflict resolution process that predates European contact. Our school is committed to practicing the core values that are at the heart of Peacemaking thereby greatly reducing conflict. *mark.sorensen@starschool.org* (F-99)

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SOUNDARARAJAN, Srinath, **SHARMA, Anu**, **PUENTE, Melany**, and **KWON, Daniel** (Duke Global Hlth Inst), **BENNETT, Elaine M.** (Saint Vincent Coll), **BOYD, David** (Duke Global Hlth Inst) *Assessing the Impact of Hazardous Air Pollution in Guatemalan Households*. Hazardous air pollution (HAP) is a major household determinant of health among the indigenous Maya population of Guatemala. HAP in the household can cause respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, and increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. This paper assesses data collected through surveys aiming to gauge sources of household air pollution in two socioeconomically disparate towns on Lake Atitlán. The synthesized data contributes to an ongoing partnership with the Organization for the Development of the Indigenous Maya (ODIM) that aims to develop and implement evidence-based interventions that are feasible and sustainable under local conditions. (TH-36)

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SOURDRIL, Anne (CNRS-LADYSS), **BARBARO, Luc** (INRA-Dynafor), **LE TOURNEAU, François-Michel** and **VINCENT, Lisa** (U Arizona) *What Bird Songs Can Tell Us of Local Perceptions of Environmental Changes?: A Case Study along a Gradient of Human Pressure in South Arizona*. Bird song diversity appears as a good indicator of environmental changes for both scientists and local communities. Here we analyze soundscapes and their perceptions along a gradient of human pressure in Southern Arizona with a combination of ethnographic and ecological methods. Our study area, known for the richness of its avifauna, is currently under major transformations such as urbanization or mining projects. We show that our sites are characterized by soundscape profiles influenced by land-uses and conservation attempts where birds' songs appear to be crucial component allowing local people to make sense of the changes. (W-138)

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SOUSA, Veronica (Princeton U) *Aging Communally: Contemporary Care among the Elderly in Lisbon*. In a Senior Day Center in Lisbon, intimate relationships built on communal care – between the care workers, staff, elderly, and among the elderly themselves, are integral to the everyday life at the Center itself. In this paper, I intend to show how caring for each other allows for a "good life" different than the one imagined by the post-welfare state and circumvents the neoliberal ideal of the "good life" inscribed in "active" and autonomous aging campaigns. Communal care allows us to consider new ways of caring beyond the state, while reconfiguring labor, gender, intimacy, and intersubjectivity. (W-37)

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SOUZA, Margaret (SUNY-Empire State Coll) *Death Denial: Advertising Hope.* In this presentation I argue that television advertising support and promote that the idea that death can be avoided. By underscoring the power of medicine in all aspects of one's life to overcome any difficulty to the ability to stop the onslaught of medical issues advertising promotes a sense that disease can be conquered by modern medical interventions. *Margaret.Souza@esc.edu* (F-93)

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SPITZER, Suzi (UMD) *How Are Citizen Scientists Advancing Chesapeake Bay Environmental Science?* Citizen science encourages public inclusion in the creation and use of environmental science data. Including citizen scientists in the early developmental stages of a volunteer monitoring program enables researchers and other stakeholders to co-create collaborative programs that engage volunteers in local environmental issues while also generating socially-relevant, scientifically-useful knowledge. This talk will present citizen science as a tool for community engagement and transdisciplinary research and will highlight two ongoing citizen science programs in the Chesapeake Bay that are both responsive to community needs and effective in addressing complex scientific questions and socio-environmental problems. *sspitzer@umces.edu* (W-122)

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SPLAVEC, Eric (U Kansas) *Examining the Colonial Legacy of Health and Development in Mufindi, Tanzania*. This summer I had the opportunity to travel to the Mufindi District of Tanzania and see firsthand the impact that British Colonialism has left on the communities of rural Tanzania. In this paper I shall discuss the historical context of this occupation, the issues that colonialism has wrought on contemporary healthcare issues and how the Mufindi District in particular has dealt with this colonial legacy. As well as serving as an analysis as to how these power dynamics and other obstacles impede further progress and success for the Tanzanians that have inherited this legacy. *ericsplavec@ku.edu* (W-96)

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SPOON, Jeremy (Portland State U) and **GERKEY, Drew** (OR State U) *Developing and Operationalizing Resilience Indicators from the 2015 Nepal Earthquakes*. Disaster recovery is a multidimensional phenomenon. Several variables require assemblage over spatial and temporal scales. Identifying appropriate resilience indicators has relevance to both policy and practice and requires participatory approaches to communicate results to appropriate audiences. We present multi-sited research from Himalayan Nepal with 400 households at 9 months, 1.5 years, and 2.5 years after the catastrophic 2015 earthquakes. We focus on the development of recovery indicators and multidimensional variables representing five domains of resilience (hazard exposure, livelihood diversity, institutional context, connectivity, and social memory) and how we communicated results to participants, policymakers, and practitioners in a series of workshops. *jspoon@pdx.edu* (F-20)

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STAINOVA, Yana (Dartmouth Coll) *Communities of Sound*. How do people continue to create communities in the face of violence, forced migration, surveillance, and the fear of deportation? I delve into this question through my ethnographic work with first and second generation Latinx artists and activists at a community cultural center in Los Angeles. By playing music together with my interlocutors, I study how collective music practices create circuits along which energy is passed from one person to another. This energy – as it both projects and enacts community – may then be used to reimagine gender and ethnic identities. *stainova.yana@gmail.com* (TH-104)

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STANLEY, Chester (Navajo Nation) *Traditional Navajo Peacemaking in a Public School District*. This paper describes practices of Traditional Peacemaking—as defined by the Peacemaking Program of the Judicial Branch of the Navajo Nation—presented by an Elder Navajo Peacemaker. The San Juan School District in SE Utah, partnering with the Navajo Nation, is implementing a US Office of Indian Education Native Youth Community Project (NYCP) grant, which features Peacemaking as a key component of culturally relevant approaches to address barriers to Native American student achievement, and to provide opportunities for students and families to engage in cultural learning. The project serves approximately 1,600 students. *cstanley@navajo-nsn.gov* (F-99)

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STANLEY, Daina (McMaster U) *"Old and Locked Up": Prisoners' Experiences of Aging in State Custody*. Prisoners are more prone to accelerated aging than the general population, and, in the U.S., older inmates are now the fastest growing demographic group in the prison system. Yet, most prisons fail to provide humane quality care for aging prisoners. Based extensive ethnographic research conducted in prison medical units, infirmaries, an assisted living unit and a peer-based hospice, I shed light on the lived realities of aging and older incarcerated men in state custody. Further, I suggest concrete modalities for holistic prisoner care, that include prisoners in the process, that will impact the health and well-being of prisoners. *stanld@mcmaster.ca* (F-96)

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STANLEY, Erin (Wayne State U) *Undervalued and Overassessed: Tax Foreclosure Crisis and Anthropological Homework in Detroit*. This paper explores themes of place, race, and domination amidst engagement in tax foreclosure activism and anthropological homework in Detroit. While this city has faced no shortage of turbulent times, the foreclosure of more than 100,000 houses, (10% of which are estimated to be caused solely by unconstitutional assessments), has inflicted deep wounds and inspired restorative healing for

those calling Detroit home (Atuahene & Berry, 2018, p. 1). Drawing from autoethnography, critical discourse analysis, and participant observation, this paper reveals that "home once interrogated is a place we have never before been," and one worth fighting for (Visweswaran, 1994, 113). *erin.stanley2@wayne.edu* (W-155)

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STAPLETON, Charles (NIU & DuPage Coll) and **STAPLETON, Maria** (NIU) *Cultural Models of Nature in a Semi-rural Highland Community in Central Mexico: Phase III*. Cultural Models research in a semi-arid, semi-rural Central Mexican highland community where rainfed agriculture is threatened by local climate change and industrial development. We use semi-structured interviews, ranking, and rating activities to elicit local farmers' emic conceptualization of nature. Semantic role, keyword, and thematic analyses of their ideas, rituals and behaviors reveal complex relationships between humans, the natural world, and the supernatural-religious realm. Topics include farmers' differential valuation of local and foreign crops; trees, mountains, and supernatural entities conceived as agentive in bringing rain; certain people directly modifying local rains; and animals as bearers of knowledge of climatic change. (W-135)

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STAPLETON, Maria (NIU) and **STAPLETON, Charles** (NIU & DuPage Coll) *Negotiation of Indigenous Identity in Rural Mexico: Cultural Syncretism in Art and Ritual*. This study reveals how the villagers of Tlanalapan, an agricultural-industrial town in the central highlands of Mexico, employ the syncretistic art of a 16th century Franciscan church facade, a crucifix made of corn, and local rituals with pre-Hispanic roots as instruments to negotiate their own identity. This village has persisted for over two millennia, surviving the Spanish-Christian conquest and most recently industrialization and globalization by generating, adapting, and/or adopting new configurations in economic, religious, and social domains resulting in cultural syncretism. (W-15)

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STAPLETON, Sarah (U Oregon) *Bringing Future Teachers to the Table: Exploring Food in Schools through Critical Food Systems Education*. In this presentation, I share my approach teaching food systems to education students through a course I have created focusing on food in schools. Topics explored in my course include food insecurity in schools, student food identity, food in the curriculum, school gardens, and school food. Based on students' written work and comments, I posit that education students have largely been left out of food systems education, yet when given the opportunity, they can become crucial advocates for improving school food systems. I present evidence for the need to include food systems education as a core feature of teacher education. *sstaplet@uoregon.edu* (TH-18)

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STARK, Randy (SIUE) *The Global and the Local in Coffee House Culture*. This project explores the differences between coffee houses in similar neighborhoods within the cities of Chiang Mai, Thailand and St. Louis, Missouri. Using qualitative and quantitative data collected by participant observation, it compares cultural differences, the utilization of space within coffee houses, and the drinks ordered between these two locations. Employing the framework of Pierre Bourdieu's practice theory, the project also looks at the history of commercialized coffee, coffee growing practices, and social indicators. The goal is to see how individuals use coffee as a vehicle to personalize the world around them in the frame of globalization. *randyastark97@gmail.com* (F-37)

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STEEN-ADAMS, Michelle and **CHARNLEY, Susan** (PNWRS, USFS), **MCLAIN, Rebecca** (Portland State U), **ADAMS, Mark** and **WENDEL, Kendra** (PNWRS, USFS) *Traditional Knowledge of Fire Use by the Tenino, Kiksht Wasco, and Numu Peoples across the Eastside Cascade Range: Applications to Forest and Big-Leaf Huckleberry Restoration*. Traditional knowledge can guide efforts to restore forest resilience to natural disturbances. This talk presents a collaborative effort with the Tenino, Kiksht Wasco, and Numu (northern Paiute) peoples (now Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs) to generate insights for restoring conifer forest landscapes and enhancing cultural resources. We examined qualitative and spatial data derived from oral history interviews, participatory GIS focus groups, archival records, and historical forest surveys to characterize cultural fire regimes (CFRs) of ecological zones of the eastside Cascades. Our findings yielded applications to forest and cultural resource restoration, particularly big-leaf huckleberry, at management unit and landscape scales. *mmsteenadams@fs.fed.us* (T-35)

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STEIN, Max (U Alabama) *Cultural Models of Mobility: Using Cultural Consensus Modeling to Explore Push/Pull Factors of Network Migration in Trujillo, Peru*. With the aim of advancing the cross-disciplinary study of migration in the Andes, I conducted interviews with n=88 highland migrants living year-round in the city of Trujillo, Peru using cultural consensus modeling to analyze their individual and collective migration goals (personal/household aims; economic motivations; status attainment) and lifestyle aspirations (material acquisitions; leisure-time activities). Respondents share a single cultural model of migration success; however, the distribution of their knowledge replicates the highly gendered nature of migration in the Andes. Results offer further explanation how cognitive knowledge systems are embedded in patterns of human physical and social mobility. *maxjstein@gmail.com* (F-99)

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STEPHEN, Emily (NIU) *Cultural Models of Mental Illness of Outpatients and Clinicians in DeKalb, Illinois*. This paper focuses on an emic understanding of the cultural models of mental illness held by outpatients and mental health professionals in rural-suburban Illinois. Structured interviews and cognitive tasks were used to investigate this topic. Among mental health clinicians, there was an unsurprising biomedical organization of mental health disorders found. A psychosocial understanding of mental illness was used by outpatients in terms of symptomology; especially how symptoms of mental illness contribute to personal identity and social expression. I conclude that outpatients' intimate, personal experiences with mental illness worked to form a different cultural model than that held by clinicians. *estephen@niu.edu* (W-135)

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STEPHENSON, Garry and **GWIN, Lauren** (OR State U) *Beginning Farmer Developmental Stages and Training the Next Generation of Farmers*. The current beginning farmer movement in the U.S. is both grassroots and supported by federal policy. Educational programs funded by the USDA to train new farmers are provided through a wide variety of approaches and organizations. Often these programs offer training in topics that do not have context or immediate application for the farmer based on their experience level, and the information goes unlearned. Our research indicates beginning farmers pass through developmental stages and their desire for information and training shifts as they mature. Examples are offered of how this conceptual framework influences our program design, content, delivery, and timing. *garry.stephenson@oregonstate.edu* (W-48)

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STEPHENSON, Moriah Bailey (U Arizona) *Reverberations of Resilience: Deployments and Imaginings of Louisiana Resilience in Turbulent Times*. In southern Louisiana, discourses of resilience have been deployed by scientists, politicians, industry leaders, and community organizations. This paper will explore the reverberations of resilience, and ask: what meanings does resiliency take on at different times and in different contexts? How is resiliency bound up in notions of identity, and what are the implications of discourses of resilience for communities coping with the turbulence of disasters and transitions? Examining how resilience is imagined differently by different people and in different contexts sheds light on how social scientists' applications of resilience hold meaning for local communities in southern Louisiana. *mbstephenson@email.arizona.edu* (TH-138)

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STEPP, John Richard (UFL) *Environmental Change, Market Integration and Farmer Responses in Southern Yunnan*. This paper summarizes the social science work from a NSF CNH project on climate change, market integration and indigenous tea farmer responses in Southern Yunnan. In recent years, there has been tremendous interest by outsiders in tea grown by indigenous peoples in the region. This demand has brought rapid market integration and cultural change in the region. While the sudden wealth has allowed for some cultural

practices to resume there has also been a shift away from tradition and towards adoption of lowland and urban practices. There are also significant pressures on the local environment and economy due to climate change. *stepp@ufl.edu* (F-50)

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STEVENS, Melissa (Global Philadelphia Assoc) *Collaborate and Listen: Applying a Participatory Approach to Building the Online Heritage Education Resource Center*. The Online Heritage Education Resource Center (LearnPhillyHeritage.org) was designed by Global Philadelphia Association (GPA) to ensure that all Philadelphia students have access to the educational resources and opportunities that they need to fully realize the benefits of living in the nation's first World Heritage City. Despite the wealth of educational resources available in Philadelphia, GPA learned through a Teacher Needs Assessment that many teachers have difficulty accessing resources that are relevant and affordable. This paper describes the role that an anthropological approach played in designing and developing the Resource Center in collaboration with Philadelphia educators and partnering organizations. *melissa.stevens7@gmail.com* (TH-99)

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STEWART STEFFENSMEIER, Kenda and **VAN TIEM, Jennifer M.** (CADRE), **WAKEFIELD, Bonnie J.**, (CADRE, U Missouri Sch of Nursing), **STEWART, Greg L.**, (VISN 23 Patient Aligned Care Team Demonstration Lab, U Iowa), **ZEMBLIDGE, Nancy A.**, (VISN 23 Patient Aligned Care Team Demonstration Lab, VA), **STEFFEN, Melissa** (CADRE), **MOECKLI, Jane** (VISN 23 Patient Aligned Care Team Demonstration Lab, VA) *Making a PACT with a Scribe: Collective Action to Integrate Medical Scribing in Patient Aligned Primary Care Teams*. The increased use of technology in medical care has counterintuitively inspired innovations designed to re-humanize the patient-provider encounter. Aiming to reduce documentation time and increase patient-care time, the Veterans Health Administration piloted a scribing initiative in primary care to address insufficient provider staffing and provider burnout. Applying the analytical framework of "enacting work," derived from Normalization Process Theory (NPT) to rapid ethnographic data, we illustrate how scribing involved new kinds of work, and that the accumulative changes involved in integrating scribing re-centered the patient during medical encounters and provided a context where care workers developed interpersonally and professionally valuable relationships. *kenda.steffensmeier@va.gov* (F-03)

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STILL, Mike (Boston U) *Rising Tides: An Ethnographic Case Study of Resident-Activists in an Environmental Justice Community*. Environmental justice communities in the US are located at a nexus of social justice, political and corporate interest, and public health. This paper explores how resident activists, primarily those who identify as Latinx and female, simultaneously inhabit roles of community member, fundraiser, and political actor. The author spent over a year as a staff member of an urban EJ organization in Massachusetts, participating in and observing community meetings, fundraising efforts, municipal and state level environmental impact hearings, and organized protests. These community activists wrestle with the tension of simultaneously depending on and disrupting systems that have historically burdened their community. *mstill@bu.edu* (TH-32)

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STINE, Linda (UNCG) *Applying Archaeology with Open Space*. The Open Space committee, a volunteer citizen's group in Guilford County, discovered properties to serve as wildlife refuges and protected watersheds through purchase and designation as Open Space. An applied archaeologist, asked to examine a colonial cabin, arrived to see it being dismantled—on protected Open Space lands. This encouraged an on-site discussion about the value of combining preservation of natural and cultural sites through Open Space. This policy was adopted and worked well when combined with University of North Carolina Greensboro's community-engaged archaeology program. Faculty could take students from the classroom into the field while engaging with community members. *lfstine@uncg.edu* (TH-168)

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STINNETT, Ashley (WKU) *Virtual Reality and Immersive Environments: Engagements with New Methodological Approaches in Applied Research*. Much of virtual reality is currently oriented towards commercial entertainment products such as gaming, but in the last few years we have seen the emergence of new multimodal participatory practices including immersive documentary, virtual education-oriented projects and anthropological research in immersive ethnography. This paper explores the research possibilities of using immersive environment technology in an applied setting. Based on 360° footage shot over the summer in Holland, I will discuss some challenges and applications of omni-directional virtual reality collaboration and online virtual tours, with a focus on reciprocity with community stakeholders. *ashley.stinnett@wku.edu* (W-68)

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STOFFLE, Brent (NOAA SEFSC) *What Unites Us Is Greater than What Divides Us: An Examination of the Yellowtail Commercial and Recreational Fisheries in South Florida*. Researchers from NOAA's SEFSC recently completed 8 months of research on the South Florida Yellowtail fishery. This included more than 40 informal interviews with commercial fishermen, recreational fishermen and dealers. We also conducted six focus group interviews, in addition to group interviews with Recreational Fishing Associations members. Our primary research focus related to issues of catch allocation. What we found surprised us as these fishermen, often financially, spatially and ideologically pitted against one another, shared many perspectives and often reached similar types of pragmatic and policy related solutions. This presentation demonstrates that future collaboration with "competing" sectors might actually be beneficial in policy development. *brent.stoffle@noaa.gov* (TH-53)

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STOFFLE, Richard (U Arizona) *Stone Arches as GeoFacts in Utah National Parks: Epistemological Divides in Environmental Communication*. This essay contrasts the GeoFacts about large stone arches that derive from the science of geology with the GeoFacts about large stone arches that derive from the cultural beliefs of Native Americans. Geologists interpret arches as inert stones that have been eroded away by natural forces, while Native Americans see arches as having been formed by the Creator as stone portals designed to provide travel to other dimensions. The epistemological divide that these premises create is a significant barrier to environmental communication. The analysis is based on 484 ethnographic interviews (168 at Arches NP and 316 at Canyonlands NP) with representatives of six tribes and pueblos. *rstoffle@email.arizona.edu* (S-08)

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STOLZ, Suzanne (U San Diego) *Co-Constructing Frames for Resistance: Reflections on Disability by a Daughter and Her Mother*. How can a mother of a disabled child imagine the life she will lead? Without models, how can that child come to understand her place in the world? Self-reflecting on my own experience with my mother, I explore ideas of loss and acceptance, independence and interdependence, and resistance to deficit models of disability. Using old journals, a family photograph, email and phone correspondence with my mother, I employ autoethnography to critique common beliefs about life with disability and offer our story as a model that other families might draw from. *sstolz@sandiego.edu* (W-103)

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STONECIPHER, Jessica-Jean (UFL) *Illness, Aging, and Access: Palliative Care Patients' Healthcare Networks*. As the number of chronically ill aging patients in the United States has increased, so has access to palliative care programs. This research examines how patients access palliative care in tandem with other formal and informal health care to create their own healthcare networks while navigating serious illnesses and vulnerable health statuses. This research examines 23 interviews with palliative care patients at three different hospitals in Denver, Colorado as well as participant observation at the hospitals and in patients' homes. This study attends to the healthcare networks and expectations that palliative care patients create for themselves through care seeking. *jcasler@ufl.edu* (F-96)

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STOREY, Angela (U Louisville) *An Everyday Politics of Access: The Political Ecology of Infrastructure in Cape Town's Informal Settlements*. This paper examines everyday modes of access to water, sanitation, and

electricity infrastructure for residents of informal settlements in Cape Town, South Africa. With dramatic variations in infrastructural access, residents of informal settlements forge access to critical resources through webs of material connections that bring individual and collective actors together in various arrangements of necessity and opportunity, highlighting also how political activism overlaps with everyday infrastructural practice. Based on 18 months of ethnographic research with residents of three informal settlements, I discuss how policies of commodification, commercialization, and privatization of basic services manifest in the lives of marginalized communities. (W-17)

STOREY, Angela and **JOHNSON, David** (U Louisville), **SMITH, Allison** (Louisville Metro) *Making Participation Productive: Possibilities and Challenges of Public Engagement Research in Louisville, KY.* This paper draws from a two-year interdisciplinary project conducted by faculty and students from the University of Louisville and public engagement staff from Metro Louisville, the combined city and county government. We examine the challenges of public participation, asking how the pressures upon city staff to craft spaces of community engagement connect to the challenges for researchers in studying such processes. We also reflect upon the possibilities of applied scholarship for shaping and improving public participation within cities, and discuss in what ways joint research projects might offer a specific path for expanding community engagement. (W-100)

STORM, Linda (EPA) *Integrating Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Wisdom into Wetland Protection, Management, and Restoration in the Pacific Northwest.* Several Pacific Northwest tribes have developed wetland program plans incorporating tribal cultural values and traditional ecological knowledge. These plans identify core elements with specific actions to develop and strengthen tribal protection of wetland and aquatic resources, both on and off reservation. Funding and technical assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency supports tribes to integrate western scientific approaches and tribal ecological knowledge and practices into wetland management. Tribal wetland monitoring and cultural value assessments are used to establish wetland protection and restoration priorities, and to inform development of water quality standards and tribal ordinances. *storm.linda@epa.gov* (T-35)

STREET, Colette (Fielding Grad U) *Embodying Emotion and Change through Plutchick's Circumplex Model and Greco Roman Myth.* During paradigm shifts, how might executive teams best manage employee emotions to create effective organizational change and resiliency? Due, in part, to a wake of horrific child deaths, communities in Los Angeles County have demanded radical business and practice changes from their child protection agency. The subsequent and impending use of actuarial tools and predictive analytics, respectively, to facilitate safety and risk decision making threatens to render human emotions and intuition obsolete. In each case observed, human emotion appeared as the social attractor, initiator, and driver of radical organizational change; however, the issue of generating resiliency within the organization. *cstreet@email.fielding.edu* (TH-08)

STRONG, Adrienne (UFL) and **WHITE, Tara** (Vrije U Amsterdam) *Using Cultural Consensus Analysis (CCA) to Reexamine Local Norms of Care, Disrespect, and Abuse in Maternity Care in Tanzania.* Using results from a cultural consensus analysis conducted in Kigoma, Tanzania, we explore the ways in which hitting during the second stage of labor (pushing) is a locally respected form of care, despite being labeled globally as disrespect and abuse. Tanzanians across groups believed hitting to be necessary to ensure a woman gives birth to a live baby. People classified hitting a laboring woman as necessary if she is unable to push. We relate these insights to conflicts between local and global policies, and challenges during the implementation of programs aimed at reducing these behaviors in Tanzanian public hospital settings. *adrienne.strong@ufl.edu* (W-33)

STRUBB, Adrienne (U Minnesota) *Tracking Forest-Use Influences Before and After the Timber Wars: A Social Narrative of the PNW Forest Economy.* The Pacific Northwest Timber Wars enacted substantial changes in public policy, mandating more ecological restoration practices than ever before in forest management. This was not an erasure of industry interests, instead a shift in how economic-based decisions persisted through such an event. I use a narrative policy framework to illustrate the evolution of economic pressures from before and after the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl (1975—2004). A closer look into the social narrative of public forest economy, as persisted through the Timber Wars, can help explain current public decision-making paradigms as diverse stakeholders vie for Pacific Northwest forests. *strub038@umn.edu* (TH-20)

STUDEBAKER, Jennifer (Independent) *Above and Beyond: Meeting, Managing, and Exceeding Client Expectations.* Client relationships are key in creating and maintaining a practice. For anthropologists and others taking on clients, a contract with a statement of work is signed at the start of the relationship to set expectations in regards to pay and deliverables. Yet this document does not fully capture the pressures of time, the variability of individuals, and the unknown. This paper will discuss building and maintaining client relationships, strategies for setting expectations, and when to go beyond the scope. Based on observations and experiences in US corporate research and consulting firms, I will share best practices and personal failures. (W-22)

STUMPF-CAROME, Jeanne Marie (Kent State U) *Ecotourism: Habituation of Non-human Primates and Humans - Vectors for an Invasive Species.* In the context of my on-going ecotourism research relating to non-human primates, the ecotourist is portrayed as a kind of invasive species, a touristic vector. The circumstances under which the invasive species and the habituated, and not so habituated, species behave are characterized. This juxtaposition of "native" and "invasive" species is delved in terms of comparisons of their ecological footprints. Possible forms of succession are considered. Explored is the possibility and/or probability of removing touristic invaders from ecologically unique environments, e.g., rain forests and savannas. Highlighted are the, now apparent, unforeseen outcomes of these migration patterns as an ecological disturbance. *jstumpfc@kent.edu* (W-32)

SULLIVAN, Briana, **LEE, Mary**, and **MURPHY, Shayna** (SUNY New Paltz) *What's the Point?: Understanding Religious Identity among College-Aged Individuals.* Religion often offers solace to individuals seeking reason for existence and answers their questions about the afterlife. The climate of today's college campuses can lend to a sense of hopelessness about the future, with job fields growing more competitive and student debt rising. We postulate that participation in faith will provide the college-aged individual with a stronger sense of ontological rootedness - that is, a more emotionally rewarding and reverent experience of existence. This study investigates the correlation between religiosity and optimism towards one's future as expressed by SUNY New Paltz, college-aged, research participants. (W-135)

SULLIVAN, LaShandra (Reed Coll) *Ethno-Racial Land Conflict and the State Mediation of Rural Labor in Brazil.* For decades, in center-west Brazil indigenous people have been gradually crowded onto reservations due to agribusiness plantations. Subsequently, they have provided the base of manual labor for agribusinesses. Third party labor contractors illegally use control over state-issued identification documents to mediate access to these laborers. At the same time, some indigenous people have begun to "occupy" plantations via protest squatter camps, seeking to re-appropriate land from which they were dispossessed. This paper queries the concept of ethno-racial commons lent by indigenous land titling as it presents a counterpoint to the state mediation of relations to land and labor via state-issued ID. *sullival@reed.edu* (F-104)

SULLIVAN, Stephen (Northwestern U) *Lip-Syncing and Voicing Presence: Sounds of Drag as Critiques of Community.* While primarily studied as a visual phenomenon, drag performance depends upon a rich array of sonic and vocal practices, involving attentive interplay between performers and audience members. Employing listening as an epistemological framework and drawing from fieldwork conducted in a gentrifying neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York, this paper traces the ways that queer performers of color experiment with

sound aesthetics to call attention to racial hierarchies within LGBTQ social spheres, bridge on- and off-line networks, and disrupt the sensible order. Sound, space, and bodies intersect in performance to create new political communities across traditional boundaries. *stephensullivan2016@u.northwestern.edu* (TH-157)

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SURREY, David, **LEDBETTER, Chase**, **CAMPEN, Ryan**, **BARBOUR, Alaa**, and **SANANGO, Erika** (Saint Peter's U) *Engaging for Change: Lighting of a Brighter Torch for Change*. Student engagement is not new; however, the faces, hierarchies and tactics have changed. This paper compares and contrasts generations of activists whose co-presenters are a veteran participant in numerous movements since the 1960's and four college activists. The former has been inspired by the new generation's participatory inclusiveness and social media savvy. The students are a hijab wearing Muslim American, a Dreamer (DACA), the president of our universities' PRIDE (LGBTQI) and Black Action Committees, and a white male who has come to grips with his own privilege in order to be an equal participant in several youth led movements. *dsurrey@saintpeters.edu* (W-74)

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SUZUKOVICH III, Eli (Little Shell Band of Chippewa-Cree & Field Museum) *Finding a Common Ground between Cultural Relationships and the Economic Development of NTFPs in Native American Communities*. For many reservation and rural Native American communities Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) provide direct contact with traditional knowledge, diet, language, and worldviews, as well economic stability, whether as subsistence or for a market economy. As communities maintain and/or regain their cultural values and relationships with NTFPs, the drive for economic development and national/international demand for NTFPs such as American ginseng, maple syrup, and wild rice and can push the line between traditional views and meeting market demands. This presentation will examine two plant species: American ginseng and maple trees. Within the stories of each of these plants and their human communities, we will examine how Native American communities are maintaining, regaining, and adapting their cultural relationships, while creating sustainable economies for individuals and tribal nations. (W-47)

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SWANSON, Mark, **SCHOENBERG, Nancy**, and **OLMEDO RODRIGUES, Raquel** (UKY) *Water, Water, Everywhere ...* Overconsumption of sugar sweetened beverages is a significant health concern in the United States, particularly among youth. This is especially true in health-disparity populations, such as central Appalachia. This community-based participatory development project in Appalachian Kentucky approaches this challenge by promoting water consumption, rather than vilifying SSB consumption. The "Go H20" campaign installed filtered bottle filling stations in middle and high schools and provided refillable water bottles to all students. This paper reports preliminary findings about the impact of improved water availability on overall beverage consumption, as well as current social marketing efforts in support of the project. *mark.swanson@uky.edu* (F-126)

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SWEENEY-TOOKES, Jennifer (GA Southern U) and **FLUECH, Bryan** (U Georgia Marine Ext/GA Sea Grant) *Fishing Traditions and Fishing Futures: Commercial Fishing in Georgia*. For generations, commercial fishing has been an integral part of coastal Georgia's culture and heritage. Experiences of local fishing community members can provide an invaluable historic and current database of knowledge that can be useful to science as well as local community history. This project uses oral histories collected by undergraduate Anthropology students to document local fisheries knowledge and perspectives about the state and fate of Georgia's commercial fishing industry. It helps to preserve Georgia's rich fishing culture and provides educational outreach, in addition to helping train the next generation of social science researchers who will interact with fishing communities. *jtookes@georgiasouthern.edu* (TH-23)

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TABER, Peter (VA & U Utah HSC) *Interests and Ethics in Antimicrobial Stewardship Informatics*. Antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASPs) combat drug-resistant organisms by reducing broad-spectrum antibiotic (BSA) prescribing. As such, they form a context in which public health mandates potentially conflict with the workflows, norms and goals of clinicians. I examine one program in the greater Salt Lake City healthcare system using population-level data to "persuade" providers to minimize BSA prescribing. Through exploratory interviews, I examine divergent informaticist and clinician perspectives on the interests that motivate ASP work, and the ethics of prioritizing public health vs. individual patient health. *peter.taber@hsc.utah.edu* (F-07)

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TAIT, Samuel (U Toronto) *Counter-Mapping at the Borderlands: Approaching Knowledge Infrastructure through Indigenous GIS*. Indigenous Geographic Information Systems constitutes a promising field for the application of anthropology oriented toward participatory onto-epistemic 'translation.' The research and development of Indigenous GIS challenges dualistic figurations of 'Settler' and 'Indigenous' ways-of-knowing. Successful praxis relies on adaptation, plasticity and hybridity. Non-/indigenous anthropologists and stakeholders are interlocutors implicated in the co-production of knowledge artifacts straddling the imagined boundaries dividing 'cultures,' societies, objects/subjects, etc. Privileging generative entanglement across regimes of incommensurability forcefully re-imagines and re-articulates prevailing knowledge infrastructure(s). A review of some examples of these collaborative methodologies yields perspective on broader change in the realms of anthropological pedagogy, ethics and practice. (S-02)

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TAMIR, Orit and **JENKINS, Kathy** (NMHU) *Has Freedom of Speech Gone Too Far in Academe? Part I*. Socio-economic status in the US commonly depicts economic differences in society. "Social gradient," AKA "the status syndrome," points to the psychological experience of inequality, or how much control one has over her or his life. Using controversies surrounding freedom of speech, this paper (Part One) will juxtaposition freedom of speech and ethical conduct to suggest that regardless of academic rank, faculty members who were born into privilege also enjoy higher sense of autonomy than peers who were not. *otamir@nmhu.edu* (TH-124)

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TAUBERG, Mindy (UCI) *Transformations through Interfaith Shared Prayer*. In 2015, ten Muslims and ten Jews spent a day praying together in different public locations in Los Angeles, culminating in a publicized event at city hall. These interfaith activists documented their day and used the footage to create a video entitled "Two Faiths One Prayer." While participants mostly thought about their project in terms of how it would transform their audience, I ask, in what ways did the process of making this video transform its co-creators and their relationships? I argue that the intimate interpersonal connection forged by activists through shared prayer is an important tool for conflict transformation. *mtauberg@uci.edu* (W-155)

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TAYLOR, E. Gigi and **HOLLAND, Beth** (UNT) *The Socialization of Practicing Anthropologists: The Role Played by NAPA and Other Professional Organizations*. Practicing anthropologists working outside of academia in government, business, and nonprofit organizations represent one of NAPA's largest membership categories. Knowing the needs of this important user group is critical in crafting a website that meets their needs. Using a design anthropology framework, our research explores the functional and symbolic meaning of NAPA and its relationship to other professional anthropology organizations. Our findings report the role that professional associations, conferences and websites play in the socialization of practicing anthropologists. We present themes of community, identity confusion, and isolation. Implications are offered for all anthropological associations for networking, education, and programming. (W-127)

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TAYLOR, Melina (USF) *Reworking the Academy: Issues, Considerations, and Providing Support to Address Sexual Assault/Harassment in the #MeToo Era*. Anthropologists are prone to experiencing sexual assault/harassment while conducting fieldwork and within the confines of academic institutions. This exposure can lead to potentially tricky situations when it comes to protecting the emotional and physical wellbeing of the anthropologist, as well as their ability to continue conducting research, and advancing their career. Many

graduate students are not given resources or training in how to handle these issues, both inside and outside the academy. This paper will focus on a variety of responses and actions university departments can take to help better prepare graduate students embarking on a career in academia. *melinataylor@mail.usf.edu* (TH-98)

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TAYLOR, Nicole and **ALLEN, Alejandro** (TX State U) *"Do it for the 'Gram'": Identity Work, Interaction, and Emotion in Social Media.* An estimated 90% of youth are engaged in social media daily, and most are using multiple platforms. By all accounts, this is a critical space for exploring identity and sociality. Yet little is known about what their day-to-day engagement within social media actually looks like. This presentation shares findings from ethnographic research on the social media practices of undergraduate college students. Drawing on interviews, focus groups, and participant observation within four social media platforms, we explore the production processes involved in creating identities, social norms that shape identities and interactions, and the emotional impacts of social media. *ntaylor@txstate.edu* (TH-95)

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TELENKO, Shannon and **CONAWAY, Kevin** (Penn State U) *"Interrogating Prejudice" and Guiding Students toward Meaningful and Engaged Scholarship and Citizenship.* University-wide programs for diversity and inclusion, despite good intentions, can leave some students' voices unheard, while faculty and staff observe the micro-level issues facing students we teach and serve. In this spirit our liberal arts college views itself as a hub for scholars and practitioners of diversity, inclusion, and transformation. Faculty and staff have felt called to develop innovative curriculum and programming, including a course that provides tools for mindfully confronting bias in everyday life. Co-lead by a cultural anthropologist, we believe the continual development of this course will guide students toward more meaningful and engaged scholarship and citizenship. *sjt13@psu.edu* (TH-94)

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TESFAYE, Yihenew (OR State U), **ABESHA, Roza** (Independent), **WORETA, Mulat** and **ZEWUDIE, Kassahun** (Emory, Ethiopia), **FREEMAN, Matthew** (Emory U), **MAES, Kenneth** (OR State U) *Breaking with Policy: Incentivizing "Volunteers" to Implement a Randomized Controlled Trial amid Ethiopia's Struggling Health Extension Program.* This paper examines how community health workers' (CHWs) concerns about lack of incentives in the Ethiopian Health Extension Program interacted with the implementation of a randomized controlled trial (RCT) targeting hygiene-behavior-change in rural Amhara. Ethiopia's government has mobilized both salaried and unpaid "volunteer" CHW cadres. Government policy prohibits giving incentives to the "volunteers" for ideological and financial reasons; in practice, officials request that international partners incentivize their participation in health-development initiatives. Paid and unpaid CHWs were grateful for the training per diems provided by the RCT. Various actors suggested these incentives facilitated the RCT and revived a dying "volunteer" program. *tesfayey@oregonstate.edu* (TH-156)

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TEZAK, Ann Louise and **WEIDNER, Anne** (Vanderbilt U Med Ctr), **CRAGUN, Debi** (USF), **CLOUSE, Kate** and **PAL, Tuya** (Vanderbilt U Med Ctr) *Facilitators and Barriers to Cancer Risk Management Practices and Family Sharing of Genetic Test Results among Female BRCA Carriers.* Benefits from BRCA testing are only realized through follow-up care involving cancer risk management (CRM) and family sharing of genetic test results. This ongoing pilot study uses mixed methods through online surveys and in-depth interviews to examine facilitators and barriers to follow-up care among female BRCA carriers. Preliminary analysis shows the majority of women followed breast/ovarian CRM guidelines and reported sharing test results more frequently with first-degree female relatives. Initial in-depth interviews suggest fear and cost of care are major barriers to follow-up care. Ongoing interviews seek to identify additional unique facilitators and barriers to CRM and family sharing practices. *ann.l.tezak@vumc.org* (W-153)

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THARP, Christopher (UDel) *Disaster Tourism and Nationalism in Post-Hurricane Maria Puerto Rico.* The morality of disaster tourism has been extensively interrogated. Some portray disaster tourists as depoliticized, superficial, distanced, and uncritical—failing to properly respond to death. This view assumes who might go on disaster tours and why. Others contend that disaster tourism opens up possibilities for alliance-building and reimagining the nation. Focusing on Puerto Rico post-Maria, I argue disaster tourism is a political ritual that provokes cultural change. I explain why I do not use "dark tourism." I show how disaster voluntourism and the emergent practice of chinchorreando might offer tactics of resistance to Maria-fatigue and revitalize the neighborhoods most impacted. *ctharp@udel.edu* (TH-43)

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THOMAS, Eric (UNCCH) *Contaminated Wilderness: Patagonia, Pollution, and the Politics of Firewood.* Since the first settlers arrived in the Aysén region of Chilean Patagonia in the late 19th Century, residents have depended on the region's hardwood forests to cook and heat their homes. Aysén's continued isolation and its residents' successful opposition to proposed hydroelectric development in the region have assured the continued importance of firewood as a source of energy and income. However, recent reports on the air quality in Coyhaique, the regional capital, have sparked competing proposals to replace woodstoves with cleaner alternatives and placed this traditional industry at the center of contemporary discussions about energy independence, climate change, and sustainability. *ehthomas@live.unc.edu* (F-15)

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THOMAS, Julia (GA Southern U) *Local Commercial Fishermen's Proposed Solutions for Revitalizing the Fishing Industries in Coastal Georgia.* Stricter government regulations, increasing fuel and operation costs, and competition from cheap imported seafood are negatively affecting coastal Georgia's commercial fishing industry. Fishers' local ecological knowledge is extensive and gives them unique perspectives into the problems the industry is facing. Their perspectives differ from those of biologists or policymakers, making them useful for implementing good management practices that not only consider the scientific knowledge of a fishery, but the human aspect as well. This paper discusses the findings from mixed-methods research conducted with Georgia fishermen about the problems they face and their unique insights into potential solutions. (W-173)

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THOMAS, Michael (SAS) *Human-Centered Design: Constraint Systems and Legitimate Representation.* Anthropological perspectives, and methods have successfully contributed to human-centered design practices in both foregrounding the diversity of humans in context as the object for whom design activities are to be intended and by whom, evaluated; and for critically addressing, through participatory action, collaboration, and emphasis on indigenous knowledge, the ways in which the notion of human and context are problematic as objects. Additional attention, however, could be directed toward human-centered design practices as culturally situated distributed cognitive systems with particular types of constraints and attributes. Through an examination of interview and observational data, I discuss the constitution of these systems. *mhowardthomas@gmail.com* (F-75)

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THOMAS, Tami (FIU) *Health and Human Rights: Implementation of Regionally Undeserved Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program.* Health and Human Rights are intertwined and are at the center of inquiry and implementation of this regionally underserved sexual nurse examiner program. This regionally underserved area of rural Florida has an increasing number of reported sexual assaults with no providers available for these sexual assault survivors. These survivors reflect the multicultural and multiethnic community in which many people only speak Spanish and other languages such as Creole. The purpose of this new program is to provide services those who have none and integrate a holistic understanding of care for these survivors among rural communities that is desperately needed. *tthomas@fiu.edu* (W-44)

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THOMPSON, Andie (U Amsterdam) *The "First 1000 Days of Life": Epigenetic Entanglements of Environments, Food, and Futures.* The "First 1000 Days of Life" is considered a "critical window" from which the individual's- and by proxy the society's- future potentials can be viewed. How to intervene during this period can be interpreted in dramatically different ways across scales; from globally focused micronutrient interventions to community-

based initiatives. This paper will explore the social life of an anticipatory health framework in the Philippines, where multiple health imaginaries and forms of expertise, united under the banner of the First 1000 Days, come to bear on a specific time and place. I will discuss how ethnographic methods can add to the conversation. *a.l.thompson@uva.nl* (F-06)

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THOMPSON, Jennifer and **BISCEGLIA, Andie** (U Georgia) *"Probably Because They Can't Afford to Eat Healthy": How Middle Schoolers Talk about Food Insecurity in the Context of Farm to School.* Although "farm to school" (FTS) programs can increase student fruit and vegetable consumption, critics argue that they largely fail to address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Through ethnographic research with middle school students, we investigate how students think about personal responsibility and the structural barriers to healthy eating. Although incoming middle schoolers have already absorbed messages of personal responsibility, over the course of the school year students increasingly framed the issue in terms of access and affordability. Notably, students also drew upon their FTS experiences to identify ways to improve access and affordability of fresh, healthy food. *jjthomp@uga.edu* (F-43)

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THOMSEN, Bastian (U Oxford), **THOMSEN, Jennifer**, **GUTIERREZ GUZMAN, Paola**, **SCHNEIDER, Amy**, **WINFREY, Domenic**, **JARRET, Lucas**, **BRODD, Jared**, **CARRETERO, Karina**, **PALACIOS, Gissell**, and **CLARK, Tristan** (Boise State U) *Social Innovation as a Mechanism to Save the Great Barrier Reef.* This paper leverages an applied anthropological framework and applies it to a social entrepreneurship project in an attempt to save the Great Barrier Reef (GBR). A team of eight undergraduate students and two faculty members from the U.S. partnered with multiple social enterprises in Australia with stated missions to donate a portion of sales to nonprofits working to save the GBR. The team will conduct ethnographic research, including participant observation and semi-structured interviews to better understand how social enterprises can maximize their impact from a transcultural development framework. *bastian.thomsen@kellogg.ox.ac.uk* (S-35)

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THOMSON, Steven (Portland State U) *Terms of Participation: Consent and Coercion in Lean and PRA.* Lean process improvement methodology places a premium on the insights of the frontline workers to generate efficiencies for the organization as a whole. In this regard, it shares a bias against expert knowledge with other participatory research methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal, a common set of community engagement tools used in international development. Both centered in an ethic of 'empowerment,' Lean and PRA share a problematic relationship to inequality in existing social systems. In this paper, I will draw on the critical literature on PRA to shed light on the problems of consent and coercion in the American workplace. (S-65)

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THORNTON, Thomas (U Alaska SE & Oxford U) *Tribally-Managed Subsistence Distribution Programs in Southeast Alaska: A Benefit Flow Model for Herring Eggs.* The Alaska Constitution directs the state to manage natural resource 'on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.' Distributions of wild, renewable subsistence foods are among the most important of these 'beneficial uses.' This paper examines the distribution system established by Southeast Alaska Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian peoples to move herring eggs, gathered in late March and April primarily in Sitka Sound, around the region, such that even in poor harvest years, most Southeast Natives who crave herring eggs can obtain some to eat fresh or store. The system is complex but highly effective and resilient. *thomas.thornton@ouce.ox.ac.uk* (T-95)

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TITELBAUM, Maddie (PLU) *Structural Constraints and Female Agency in Community Forestry Practices, Kotra Block, Rajasthan.* This research applies Pierre Bourdieu's Theory of Practice (1977) to assess the facilitating and constraining factors influencing female involvement in the community forestry practices of a tribal community living in Kotra block, Rajasthan, India. Data was collected through individual interviews, group interviews and participant observation. This study concludes that local NGOs like Astha Sansthan have positively influenced female participation in local governance. However, many gender and tribal issues still hinder active participation by tribal women. To increase female agency in forest management NGOs should increase their efforts to involve women and address tribal gender roles. *titelbms@plu.edu* (W-14)

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TOOHER, Erin (UNM) *Fear and Loathing in post-Katrina New Orleans: Latinx Migrants, Gender, and Class in the Year of "NOLA 300."* The year 2018 marks the 300th anniversary of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana (NOLA 300), and 13 years since Hurricane Katrina. Post-Katrina recovery narratives are selective in how, where, and by whom recovery is discussed, as well as about who had roles in recovery, especially in 2018. I present narratives of "fear" and "loathing" from recovery discourses collected in 2018. They originate both within post-Katrina Latinx migrant communities and outside of Latinx communities. I explore how and by whom "fear" and "loathing" is expressed and what these might tell us about Latinx migrants, gender, and class in NOLA 300. *etooher@unm.edu* (W-10)

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TOWNSEND, Patricia (U Buffalo) *"Dig It Up": Public Involvement at the West Valley Nuclear Site.* The West Valley Demonstration Project was established by an act of Congress in 1980 to remediate the only commercial site for the reprocessing of spent fuel from nuclear power plants. The plant operated from 1966 through 1972, releasing radioactive contaminants to both air and water, threatening the Seneca reservation immediately downstream and the Great Lakes. Though smaller than Hanford, among US Department of Energy sites it presents extraordinary complexity. This paper takes a first look at public involvement over six decades at the site, described in 2013 by the Buffalo News as "arguably Western New York's most toxic location." *pkt@buffalo.edu* (F-02)

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TRAINER, Sarah (Seattle U), **BREWIS, Alexandra** and **STURTZ SREETHARAN, Cindi** (ASU) *"I Just Want to Be Healthy": Bodies at the Intersection of Fat Shaming and Body Positivity.* In the US, fat stigma is pervasive. Recently, however, we do see a slight shift in how young people approach obesity/fatness. Some of this change stems from body positivity movements. That said, when we explore how individuals relate these more critical discussions to their own bodies, gaps emerge. Drawing on data from interviews conducted with young women living in Georgia, United States, we argue that body acceptance rhetoric uneasily co-exists with fat stigmatizing attitudes. Participants, for example, often cited online social movements around body acceptance as inspiring, while describing their own wearying daily efforts to be "healthy" and "not-fat." (W-06)

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TRASK, Lexine (Ohio State U) *The Aftermath of Violence: Understanding the Effects of Physical and Sexual Violence on Single Mothers' Economic Mobility.* In the era of #MeToo and a reinvigorated national discourse on violence against women, we have the opportunity, as well as the obligation, to better understand how physical and sexual violence affects women's economic security and mobility. Using ethnographic data from 37 homeless single mothers, I examine the potential role interpersonal and intimate partner violence plays in women's educational attainment, employment, physical and mental health, and supportive networks. Understanding how abuse hinders and potentially stymies single mothers' economic mobility is essential to designing effective anti-poverty policies and programs that enable women and their families to prosper and heal. *trask.12@osu.edu* (W-99)

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TRIVEDI, Jennifer (Independent) *Cycles of Disaster and Recovery: Hurricanes in Biloxi, Mississippi.* As post-Hurricane Katrina recovery continued in Biloxi, it became clear that efforts were not only shaped by Katrina, but by pre-existing patterns of identity, inequality, and other disasters. While it was said that Hurricane Camille killed more people in 2005 than it did in 1969 in evacuation decision making, it also helped shape post-Katrina recovery, transforming people's perceptions of what would or would not work and laying bare problems with post-Camille recovery that seem to be reoccurring. This paper explores long-term post-Katrina recovery in Biloxi: how what existed in the city long before has shaped the process of that recovery. *jennifer.marie.trivedi@gmail.com* (TH-43)

TRIX, Frances (Indiana U) *Volunteers of Two-Tiers across Germany: Essential to Coping with Asylum-Seekers*. Germany, a country of 80 million people, took in close to one million asylum-seekers in 2015-2016. How did they cope? In this paper I describe the two-tiered volunteer system that evolved and that allowed Germany to respond to this remarkable, unplanned, and ongoing process. From the initial "helpers" to the Ehrenamtliche, the volunteers who worked on a regular basis teaching German, taking refugees to appointments, and doing all manner of work, to a special mentor program. Chancellor Merkel thanked the volunteers in all her major speeches. Who were these volunteers who were found in all villages, towns, and cities? *ftrix@indiana.edu* (S-40)

TROMBLEY, Jeremy (UMD) *Modeling, Management, and Stakeholder Engagement: Insights from an Ethnography of Modeling in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed*. Computational models are increasingly becoming essential tools for environmental management. However, there is a tension between the scientific development and use of models and the use of models for management and decision-making. In this presentation, I explore some of these tensions, drawing upon ethnographic research with computational modelers and environmental management staff in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Specifically, I examine some considerations for stakeholder participation in the modeling process. (TH-110)

TRUCHON, Karoline (UQO), **CLEMMONS, Janiya** (Columbia U), **BONNEY, Jude**, **CAWLEY, Aaliyah**, (City Tech CUNY), **KUSI-APPOUH, Michael** (Staten Island Coll), and **MILNE, Cristina** (Brockport Coll) *Camel Case: An Ethnography of Learning Coding*. What happens when four college students, an instructor of coding and an anthropologist engage into learning to code, ethnographying and storytelling their individual and collective experiences? This paper will discuss the main findings and the associated web platform and documentary of just such a collaborative research initiative, held in the summer of 2018 during the Digital Scholars Lab organized by the SAFElab at Columbia University. The lab consisted of a six-week summer fellowship "serving as a pipeline for high school and college-aged students from marginalized communities in New York City to enter the field of technology." (S-04)

TUCHMAN-ROSTA, Celia (York Coll-CUNY) *Finding Dignity: How Young Cambodian Artists Struggle to Preserve Heritage in a Turbulent Political and Economic Atmosphere*. The destruction of Cambodian culture during the Khmer Rouge Regime led to Classical Cambodian dance becoming a symbol of the nation. Yet in Cambodia's current turbulent political and economic environment, performers struggle with how to sustain a living while continuing to preserve the practice. This paper examines how some artists navigate this uncertain path at TlaiTno (Dignity), an organization dedicated to supporting young artists' training and professional development in Siem Reap. This association was organized with the input of NGO staff, dancers, and an anthropologist, and as such, it provides a framework for anthropological involvement in today's global challenges. *ctuchmanrosta@york.cuny.edu* (TH-154)

TUCKER, Joan (Independent) *Assessing the Progress toward Independence for Young Adults with Developmental Disabilities*. The passage of disability rights legislation during the 1990s offered expectancy and hope for people with disabilities (PWDs) and their families. Access to education and subsequent employment meant that PWDs could become independent and productive members of society. Nevertheless, unemployment continues to be disproportionately higher among PWDs than their non-disabled peers. Therefore, many of these individuals are still not integrated into society. Focusing on the experiences of young adults (18-34 years old) with intellectual and developmental disabilities, this paper discusses their progress toward achieving independence and the effects on the social, economic, and health of family caregivers. *jatuck@gmail.com* (S-62)

TULLER, Sydney and **VEILE, Amanda** (Purdue U), **KRAMER, Karen** (U Utah) *Causes and Consequences of Cesarean Birth in Yucatec Maya Subsistence Farmers*. We examine links between maternal stature, macrosomia, and Cesarean birth (CB) in Yucatec Maya farmers. We predicted that (population-specific) short maternal stature and fetal macrosomia would be associated with increased likelihood of CB. We find that a one-centimeter decrease in maternal height is associated with a 20% increase in the likelihood of CB. CB rates are rising globally, often following increased healthcare access and medicalization of birth. To avoid medically unnecessary CB, maternal-child health outcomes must be investigated across populations. This research has implications for how practitioners of anthropology, public health, and medicine evaluate CB in different populations. (W-33)

TUTTLE, Alfred (US Census Bureau) *The Sociocultural Dimension of Response to Establishment Surveys*. Development and evaluation of survey instruments generally follow psychological and sociolinguistic approaches focusing on an individual's interaction with a questionnaire. Developmental research with establishment surveys (in which businesses or other organizations are units of measure) must contend with another sociocultural dimension that has profound implications for data quality. Due to role specialization and the distributed nature of work, response to establishment surveys often requires coordinated efforts of multiple individuals, each with her own capabilities, motivations, and relationships to the organization. This presentation will demonstrate approaches and methods used in the development of establishment surveys at the US Census Bureau. *alfred.d.tuttle@census.gov* (S-22)

TUYISENGE, Germaine, **CROOKS, Valorie A.**, and **BERRY, Nicole S.** (SFU) *Facilitating Equitable Access to Maternal Health Services and Threats to the Sustainability of a Community-Level Healthcare Initiative: Experiences of Rwanda's Community Health Workers*. In Rwanda, community health workers (CHWs), an integral part of the health system, provide basic primary healthcare and facilitate access to the formal health system. Drawing on the findings from in-depth interviews with maternal care CHWs and observational insights in ten Rwandan districts, we identify specific strategies CHWs employ to provide maternal care while operating in a low-resources setting. Considering the unpaid and untrained nature of this position, this paper highlights the factors that threaten the sustainability of CHWs' role to facilitate equitable access to maternal care. Policies and government initiatives aimed to financing CHWs program are discussed. *gtuyisen@sfu.ca* (TH-126)

TYLER, Brian (Miami U) *Intracultural Variation in Consensus Models of Distress in Rural Guatemala*. This paper describes intracultural variation in cultural consensus models of distress in rural Guatemala. Narrative analyses of interviews in this refugee community highlight themes of strain related to engagements with the State, environmental insecurity, and access to health resources. Consensus analysis affirms that study participants share agreement about the relative severity of 113 stressors related to post-conflict life. However, analyses of the consensus second factor reveal that gender, age, and refugee status are important sources of variation within that consensus model. This kind of analysis extends the usefulness of consensus data, but also creates new questions for existing interview data. *tylerbp@miamioh.edu* (S-13)

TYSON, Will and **OLIVEIRA, Kristopher** (USF) *Community College Technician Education Student Knowledge and Use of Student Resource Centers*. PathTech LIFE surveyed 3,216 students enrolled in advanced technology AS/AAS degree programs at 96 community colleges in 38 states. Students were asked if their college had student resource centers and if they would use them if available. Analyses indicate 44% of students did not know these centers were available and almost half would use them. By contrast, only 20% students aware of centers actually used them. Multilevel analyses examine how knowledge and use of student resource centers varies among women, underrepresented minorities, LGBT students, veterans and other groups. We also examine program administrator responses to knowledge and use among students. *wtyson@usf.edu* (TH-06)

UTAMI, Arini (U Gadjah Mada) and **CRAMER, Lori** (OR State U)

Political Capital and Community Resilience to Natural Hazards: View from Decentralization Era in Indonesia. This study explores the role of political capital in facilitating rural community resilience to natural hazards in rural Indonesia. Indonesia enacted decentralization policy in the late 1990s, requiring rural communities' participation in the policymaking process, especially in the village development. Besides power distribution, political capital is also studied through community organization and connection in solving the impact of natural hazards. Data is collected through surveys and interviews in three villages in Java. Analysis with ordinary least square regression shows that community organization and connection associate with higher community resilience. Additionally, communities with concentrated power distribution tend to have lower resiliency. *ariniwu@ugm.ac.id* (S-68)

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VACCARO, Ismael (McGill U) and **BELTRAN, Oriol** (U Barcelona) *The Proliferation of the Commons: The Renewed Tension between Open Access and Common Property.* In the last twenty years the theoretical concept of the commons has achieved unprecedented popularity. The concept is currently used not only in the field of natural resources management, but also as a key notion of domains as diverse as the digital economy and alternative politics. The wide acceptance of the term, however, has had an unfortunate collateral effect: there has been a loss of specificity in the way it is used. Across several disciplines the commons is often used nearly interchangeably with other terms like open access, common property, public domain, public goods, or common pool resources. (W-77)

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VAN DER PIJL, Yvon (Utrecht U) *Who Cares?: Shifting Care Regimes, and the Trans-Nationalization of Elder- and End-of-Life Care in Suriname.* This paper departs from long-term ethnographic fieldwork in Suriname and examines how shifting care regimes (family/state/market) play a critical role in aging and end-of-life issues. It particularly shows how 'abjection' and 'semi-absence,' e.g. resulting from migration and the transnational dispersal of individuals and families, challenge and transform taken-for-granted ideas, roles, and (intergenerational) relations, and discusses whether and how both family's and state's semi-absences might lead to social isolation, abandonment, and sometimes death of vulnerable elderly people in need of care. The paper concludes with some new trends in the trans-nationalization of eldercare in Suriname, which will call for further discussion. *y.vanderpijl@uu.nl* (F-63)

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VAN DEXTER, Kristina (GMU) *Forests in the Time of Peace.* Colombia's peace building efforts seek to address agricultural frontier expansion and historical land and agrarian conflicts, however emerging land use dynamics are contributing to further encroachment into the Amazon. Land grabbing associated with forest conversion to pasture and extensive cattle ranching, and coca cultivation linked with the arrival of armed groups following the demobilization of the FARC is driving uncontrolled deforestation and expansion of the agricultural frontier. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted between 2016-2018, I discuss how rural communities have taken up Amazon-based agricultural farming in the midst of ongoing violence in deforestation for cultivating peace with more-than-human Amazonian ecologies. *kvandext@gmu.edu* (F-47)

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VAN DOLAH, Elizabeth, **PAOLISSO, Michael**, and **MILLER HESED, Christine** (UMD) *"You've Got to Have Faith": Ethnographic Approaches for Building Collaborative Bridges on Climate Change.* Climate change is a starkly divisive concept in the US, yet remains one of the most important challenges of this century. Through a collaborative project with rural communities of faith on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, we explore opportunities to bridge these divides by engaging Evangelical churches and decision-makers in collaborative learning discussions on faith, religion, and climate change. Data captured through interviews and thematic analysis provide tools to integrate faith perspectives into discussions about climate change, and to collaboratively explore the challenges and opportunities for improved engagement between rural communities of faith, government, and scientists in climate change planning. *vandolah@terpmail.um.edu* (TH-110)

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VAN TIEM, Jennifer, **FRIBERG, Julia**, and **MOECKLI, Jane** (VA) *When New Things Don't Make Sense: Coherence and TeleICU in VA.* Normalization of health care innovations is an uneven process characterized by "multiple cycles of uncertainty" attributable, in part, to "problems of coherence" (May et al. 2011). If individuals misunderstand the principles of an intervention, lack clarity about what makes it unique, and are uncertain if they value the changes it will make to their routines, they might question how, or find idiosyncratic ways, to use the intervention. This paper focuses on cooperation by internal and external facilitation teams as they work together to attempt to create a shared understanding about what Tele-ICU is and how it can be used. *jennifer.vantiem@va.gov* (F-03)

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VAN VLACK, Kathleen (Living Heritage Rsch Council) *Sky Watchers: Indigenous Astronomy in Two National Parks.* In indigenous societies, time keeping is an important activity that involved designated religious specialists tracking the astronomical movements. Time keeping dictated when specific human activities, such as ceremony and agricultural activities took place. Religious specialists marked physical time and astronomical movements at ceremonial places on the landscape. Some of these places are found presently in two U.S national parks in the Southwest. This paper explores the existence of time keeping places in Tonto National Monument and Hovenweep National Monument and how recent Native American ethnographic studies have influenced monument management and interpretation. (S-08)

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VARGAS-NGUYEN, Vanessa (UMD), **KELSEY, R. Heath** (UMCES), **PAOLISSO, Michael J.** (UMD), **DENNISON, William C.** (UMCES) *Using Transdisciplinary Report Cards in Solving Socio-Environmental Problems.* Communicating environmental issues and convincing people to act is challenging. An emerging tool that can facilitate this is transdisciplinary report cards that provide accessible and synthesized information to wider audiences. The process brings together stakeholders developing a shared vision, assess present conditions and devise adaptive management plans. However, report cards need to consider both the accuracy of scientific information and how messages are received and internalized by different stakeholders. Using the Mississippi River and Chesapeake Bay watershed, we show that report cards that balance environmental, economic, and social concerns while incorporating multi-sectoral perspectives can lead to collaborative solutions and actions. (W-122)

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VARGAS, Grace (SIU) *Of God and Science: Houstonian Experience of Trauma and Resilience across Lines of Race, Class, and Place.* This paper explores how Houstonians from two urban areas, representing different socioeconomic statuses and racialized identities, experienced and narrated trauma caused by Hurricane Harvey. Using evidence gathered from ethnographic interviews, I make the case that my interlocutors interpreted and mitigated potentially traumatic events via subjectivities shaped by everyday practices of world and identity making. The practices in question were particular to each neighborhood and reflective of the positions their residents occupied in the socioeconomic and cultural landscape of the city. These findings highlight the importance of addressing sociocultural particularities in meeting mental health needs in the aftermath of disaster. *grace.vargas@siu.edu* (W-38)

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VARGAS, Zeles (UNT) *Oppositional Consciousness as Social Justice: Discursive Changes in Denton Feminism.* Feminist theory acknowledges multiple feminisms such as Equality Feminism (EF) and Social Justice Feminism (SJF). EF tends to focus on White economic and political equality, while SJF frames feminism as an intersectional struggle for rights. This research revealed a 2016 discursive shift in Denton feminism from the former to the latter. Using ethnographic methods such as participant observation, interviews, and discourse analysis, I constructed a narrative of the Denton feminist movement. By actively forming an oppositional consciousness, perceived anti-feminist rhetoric was challenged as movement discourse towards SJF. Doing so influenced feminist identity and developed a shared consciousness among Denton activists. (W-155)

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VARNEY, Anna and **NORMAN, Karma** (PSMFC/NWFSC) *U.S. West Coast Fishing Community Climate Vulnerability Index to Inform Adaptation Management and Policy.* West Coast fishing communities may be impacted by climate change as targeted species shift ranges or availability of fisheries stock change due to ocean temperature and/or acidification. Accordingly, the socioeconomic wellbeing of West Coast fishing communities will be impacted. However, there is a lack of community level social science available for fisheries managers to consider when planning for adaptation to climate change. In our approach, we connect climate vulnerable West Coast species to communities which are reliant on them. We then analyze these reliant communities in conjunction with other fisheries dependence and socioeconomic vulnerability metrics. *anna.varney@noaa.gov* (TH-143)

VERBRUGGEN, Christine (KU-Leuven) *The Medium Is the Mattering: An Urgent Call for Slow Science in the Onto-Epistemological Attunement to Dementia Worldings.* Today elderly with dementia embody a shadow side of progress. Dementia models reconfigure care and make dementia matter. Ethnography on elderly with dementia shows the limits of these expert tools to voice what matters most for these men and women worlding through multiple crises. I suggest that this gap between the true and the real in research on problematized identities is a methodological issue and that an onto-epistemological engagement can make the medium fit the mattering of particular people in particular situations. This realism is a turn to slow science, an invitation for symmetrical engagement with change in turbulent times. *christine.verbruggen@student.kuleuven.be* (TH-163)

VERCOE, Richard (UGA) *Trueque Chilote: Maintaining Natural Resources and Social Continuity through Traditional Barter Networks.* The endemic potato-wood barter system known locally as, "Trueque Chilote," has been in place between the islands of Chiloé and the surrounding mainland communities of Patagonia for centuries. Island and mainland communities exchange native varieties of potatoes for wooden posts made from local trees found in the dense coastal temperate rainforests of the region. The natural and cultural dynamics of trade based on the primary food sources and natural resource needs of these rural communities over centuries provides insight into the spatial organization and social continuity that has contributed to this unique cultural and agroecological landscape. *ravercoe@uga.edu* (F-15)

VICKERS, Mary and **KLINE, Nolan** (Rollins Coll), **ECONOMOS, Jeannie** (Farmworkers' Assoc of FL), **FURINO, Christopher** (Hope Community Ctr) *"Speak English!": Living Latinx in Trump's America.* Following Donald Trump's election, Orlando-area Latinx immigrants experienced increased racial discrimination and xenophobia that has permeated everyday life. In this paper, we describe how Trump's election has shaped local immigrant policing practices, prompted community organizations' activist responses, and resulted in routine experiences of discrimination among Latinx immigrants living in the Orlando area. Through an engaged research collaboration with two Latinx immigrant-serving organizations, we demonstrate the long-term, deleterious impacts of anti-immigrant rhetoric that affects immigrants, their children, and their broader communities. Ultimately, we demonstrate the lived consequences of policy and argue a need for legal reform. *mvickers@rollins.edu* (F-10)

VIGAR, Robert (U Penn) *Ecologies of Ruin: Local Communities, Precarity, and Cultural Heritage Regimes in Egypt.* The effects of climate change are threatening Egypt's world-renowned cultural heritage. Foreign tourists, the mainstay of visitors to heritage sites, are conceived of in neoliberal imaginaries as the conveyors of economic development in poor countries like Egypt, and a potential avenue of salvation for both monuments and their proximate local communities. The promise of capitalism is, however, often an empty one. Based on fieldwork conducted in Upper Egypt, this paper focuses on communities that live close to heritage sites, who continue to struggle for stable livelihoods in capitalist ruins, with little alleviation from the precariousness of life in the Anthropocene. *robjame@sas.upenn.edu* (S-34)

VILLA, Lily, **LUCHMUN, Rachel**, **SPENCE, Tameka**, **RUTH, Alissa**, and

CANTU, Liz (ASU) *Effective Mentoring Relationships for Underrepresented Students Interested in Social Entrepreneurship.* Mentoring is widely acknowledged as an effective strategy to support individuals on their personal and professional paths. However, what are the best practices for mentoring of underrepresented students who aspire to be social entrepreneurs? Currently, the entrepreneurial mentoring literature remains heavily quantitative and does not offer a comprehensive understanding of how certain mentoring relationships are mutually beneficial for mentors and protégés. Using in-depth interviews and participant observation of a diverse group of mentors and protégés in a social entrepreneurial program, findings provide valuable insights on how entrepreneurial mentors can support students who wish to make a difference in their communities. *lily.pierce@asu.edu* (TH-94)

VINET, Brian (U Saskatchewan Alumnus) *Redefining Global Warming and Climate Change.* This research aims to understand the impacts of defining global warming and climate change in terms of its environmental characteristics, rather than the political and civil rights aspects of an unsustainable society. An exclusively environmental perspective carries its own set of risks as it limits our cultural range of understanding in the examination of threats from climate change and of our solutions for intervention. Inaction against climate change is indicative of the post-democratic era in which we live today. An era where the costs of inaction are to be thrown on to the shoulders of those citizens who have been replaced by corporate interests in our democratic procedures. *brv306@gmail.com* (W-143)

WAGNER, Alexandra (SUNY Stony Brook) *Facing Misinterpretations in Aging with Dementia.* I address in this paper one of the misinterpretations that individuals with dementia, Alzheimer's disease, or similar conditions that impact one's cognition as a result of aging face within their lives. I will be arguing that "symptoms" of dementia such as agitation, aggression, resistance to care, and vocal disturbances are (meaningful) communication mediums. Researchers, clinicians, scholars, and people in general need to continue to expand our conceptualizations of communication beyond verbal communication so that this population is not ignored. *alexanda.wagner@stonybrook.edu* (TH-163)

WAGNER, Phoebe (IRCO) *Strengthening Newcomer Communities through Specially-Designated Immigrant and Refugee Gardens.* The Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization (IRCO) provides culturally and linguistically specific social services in Portland, Oregon. One of many programs provided is community gardening for African elders. This research explores the role of the community garden in strengthening newcomer communities through connection to the land of the host-community, and cross-cultural conflict resolution. The primary methods used are participant observation, interviews with the community members engaged with the garden, and collaboration with the City of Portland to create greater gardening opportunities. The result of this research further expands the use of community gardens for immigrant and refugee communities in Portland. *phoebew@irco.org* (T-124)

WAKHUNGU, Mathews, **WELLS, Christian**, and **QIONG, Zhang** (USF), **MOHEBBI, Shima** (U Oklahoma), **ABDEL-MOTTALEB, Noha** (USF) *Social and Economic Dimensions of Managing Interdependent Infrastructures.* Organizations that manage critical infrastructures such as water, stormwater, and transportation, are socioeconomically connected. As urban infrastructures become more interconnected and subject to cascading failures, it is important to understand the socioeconomic interlinkages and their impacts on organizations. From ethnographic interviews with stakeholders at utilities in the City of Tampa, Florida, we argue that social and economic factors contribute to the erosion of resilience of the organizations. At the same time, these interdependencies enhance operational efficiencies and the ability of utilities to connect with consumers. We argue that municipal infrastructures can build resilience by recognizing and managing social and economic interdependencies. *mwakhungu@mail.usf.edu* (S-68)

WALAJAHI, Hina (NIH) *Ethical Gatekeeping: Institutional Review Boards and the Production of Ethics.* Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) are entrusted

as gatekeepers of ethical human subjects research, operating as institutional bodies with the authority to approve, revise, or disapprove research. Little is known, however, about how IRBs arrive at these determinations and what ethical issues are examined during the deliberative process. I explore these questions through an ethnographic study of IRBs at the National Institutes of Health, examining the dynamics that exist within IRB committees, how members in each role (affiliated and unaffiliated; scientist and non-scientist) interact with each other, and how these interactions affect whose voices ultimately get incorporated in ethics review processes. *hina.walajahi@nih.gov* (TH-06)

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WALI, Alaka and **ALVIRA, Diana** (Field Museum) *Complicity and Resistance in the Indigenous Amazon: Economia Indigena under Siege*. Since the late 1990s an intensified drive to extract resources has placed indigenous communities previously considered remote in the pathway of a relentless market economy. Communities that are still dependent on healthy forests and waters for their livelihood are facing hard choices—ceding ground to extraction (logging, oil, large-scale agriculture) or hold on to an alternative economy that privileges subsistence strategies and worldviews counter to the dominant ideology. This paper based on 15 years of applied work discusses choices communities have made in the Peruvian Amazon and how an intervention can help people find a balance. *awali@fieldmuseum.org* (W-47)

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WALLERSTEDT, Michaela (SMU) *Anthropology and Maternity Care in the Media*. High profile cases like Serena Williams and the ProPublica series on maternal mortality have recently started a discussion in the media of U.S. maternity care. The media coverage of this issue has highlighted many points at which maternity care in the U.S. fails women. Through comparing the media narrative on maternity care in the U.S. with my research on maternity care in Florence, I highlight the ways in which anthropology can present a positive media narrative. While anthropologists often focus on circumstances in which healthcare is poor, my research shows the importance of understanding high quality healthcare environments as well. (W-99)

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WALSH, Joselyn (U Chicago) *Imagining Change in St. Louis Food Landscapes*. This paper examines parts of St. Louis, Missouri's food and agriculture activism in the context of national food movement discourses by combining ethnographic methods in participant observation of activities of local organizations, Missouri Coalition for the Environment and Gateway Greening and interviews with local St. Louisans about their general experiences with food access and notions about food and agriculture in the city. I draw primarily on Julie Guthman and Susan Greenhalgh's arguments about the pervasiveness of specific problematizations in national food activism discourse as references for asking why residents and organizations focus primarily on those dominant in national discourses. *joselyn@uchicago.edu* (TH-13)

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WARREN, Narelle (Monash U) *Within the Silences of the State: Access, Technology and the Lingering Effects of Biomedicalised Stratification in Malaysia*. Disability after stroke is influenced by access to timely diagnosis and treatment, as recognised in the Malaysian guidelines for best practice stroke care. In rural Malaysia, these 'ideal types' of post-stroke management are rarely achieved: limited diagnostic equipment and infrastructure leads to delayed diagnosis. This is further complicated by state-based policies which give some people (largely based on ethnicity) access to services that others do not. In this paper, I employ the lens of 'biomedicalised stratification' (Clarke et al., 2009) to consider how such structural factors are brought to bear in stroke diagnosis and treatment. *Narelle.Warren@monash.edu* (W-37)

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WASHINGTON, Keahnan (Yale U) *Ethnographic Encounter as Politic: Reimagining Expertise in the Shadow of Civil Death*. This paper explores how formerly-incarcerated organizers in New Orleans, Louisiana mobilize praxes of self- and community-making and how these praxes informed my shifting conceptualizations of ethnographic practice and writing. Through our encounter and their use of collective experiences to inform direct action, community organizing, and policy-writing to redress the silencing consequences of voter re-enfranchisement, I suggest that emergent possibilities may develop for convergent and complementary modes and enactments of expertise. How might these shared experiences and commitments to voice and representation—and to one another—shift our understanding of the value(s) of expertise, speculation, and the production of knowledge? *keahnan.washington@yale.edu* (TH-104)

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WATSON, Marnie (MO State U) *'They don't love me anymore': Causes and Effects of Family-Related Anxiety among the Nepali-Bhutanese Community in NE Ohio*. Refugees from Bhutan resettling to the US face a complex set of stressors related both to circumstances that led to them becoming refugees in the first place, and to experiences of resettlement itself. While "family-related anxiety" is one stressor identified in the case of resettled Nepali/Bhutanese, it is not clear how this plays out at the family level. Based upon an ethnographic study of cultural understandings of alcohol abuse and treatment among Nepali/Bhutanese in Ohio, this paper explores the factors contributing to this anxiety and how this anxiety manifests itself in specific behaviors, including those related to excessive alcohol use. *MWatson@MissouriState.edu* (TH-09)

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WEAVER, Lesley Jo (U Oregon), **MADHIVANAN, Purnima** and **KRUPP, Karl** (FIU) *Lexical Layers: The Politics and Poetics of Applied Medical Anthropology Research in India*. This presentation examines how multiple lexical registers develop in collaborative research. It draws on a collaboration between medical anthropologists and epidemiologists in the USA and India that aimed to identify idioms women use to describe stress in Kannada. The research entailed the literal development of a shared lexicon of stress and wellbeing across culture and language. But the project's success depended on a less explicit set of shared and divergent priorities that ultimately constituted a tacit research lexicon. I highlight how disciplinary differences shaped stakeholders' perceptions of valid research questions and approaches, closing with lessons learned and recommendations. *ljweaver@uoregon.edu* (W-06)

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WEBLER, Thomas and **JAKUBOWSKI, Karin** (Keene State U) *The Butt of a Joke: Using Humor in Social Media Messages to Motivate Proper Cigarette Butt Disposal*. The Ocean Conservancy reports that cigarette butts are the number one item collected during beach cleanups. This research aims to reduce the number of used cigarette filters on land and marine environments. We are focusing on college age smokers living in US coastal regions. By using strategically-designed multimedia, positive, funny messages that operate on peripheral persuasion paths, our hope is to change smokers' attitudes and behavior toward cigarette butt disposal. This presentation will introduce our methodology and discuss the theory behind attitudinal and behavioral change and explain different types of humor and why they might have varied effectiveness. *thomas.webler@keene.edu* (W-124)

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WEEKS, Margaret (ICR), **LOUNSBURY, David** (Albert Einstein Med Coll), and **LI, Jianghong** (ICR) *Simulating Improvements to the HIV Service System Using Community Collaborative System Dynamics Modeling for Strategic Decision Making*. Efforts to achieve broad community-level goals to eliminate the HIV epidemic benefit greatly from tools that facilitate recognition and understanding of system complexity and how to generate dynamics leading to public health improvements. System dynamics (SD) models developed by and for community stakeholders can provide such tools. With community stakeholders, we developed and validated a SD simulation model of the HIV test and treatment healthcare delivery system and factors needed to achieve viral suppression in all people with HIV in one community. A new coalition is testing model use for strategic planning to achieve their community level health outcomes. *mweeks@icrweb.org* (S-65)

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WEEKS, Margaret (ICR), **LOUNSBURY, David** (Albert Einstein Med Coll), **LI, Jianghong**, **BERMAN, Marcie**, and **GREEN, H. Danielle** (ICR) *Designing a System Dynamics Model of the Complex HIV Service System to Inform Community Strategic Planning to Eliminate the Epidemic*. System dynamics (SD) modeling is increasingly of interest to social scientists for understanding change and impediments to change because of its methodological focus on complex, multilayered causal dynamics over time. Using community

participatory "group model building," epidemiological and health services data, and other primary and secondary sources, we designed and calibrated a SD simulation model of a county's HIV health services system. The model and a user-friendly, web-based interface allow users to examine complexity in delivery of HIV prevention, treatment, and social services, and to simulate various action strategies to inform strategic planning designed to improve health outcomes. *mweeks@icrweb.org* (S-105)

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WEIL, Madeline and **SCHEURING, Julia** (Providence Coll) *Stratified Citizenship and Unequal Access to Healthcare: A Social Portrait from Florida.* The rights and protections conferred by U.S. citizenship are stratified by social status; access to affordable healthcare is one of the deadliest examples of this inequity. This paper discusses how class and employment precarity create stratified health citizenship and increase the risk of death for vulnerable populations. Based on ethnographic interviewing before and after a tragic event, we compile a social portrait and illness narrative of a now deceased Florida woman. Her death from a treatable respiratory infection illustrates the role of structural health barriers and partisan health policies in reinforcing patterns of exclusion. *mweil@friars.providence.edu* (TH-123)

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WEISS, Jules (OR State U) *Photography and Embodiment in the Pacific Northwest Transgender Punk Scene.* This paper explores the use of photography within a graduate research project about identity embodiment among transgender people involved in punk music communities in the Pacific Northwest. Over the course of 6 months in 2018, musician participants in the project were photographed while performing at house shows as well as in scheduled, participant-led portraiture photoshoots. This project draws upon the history of art as activism within queer communities of color to inform its use of photography to document and explore trans punks' embodiment of multiple identities. *weissjul@oregonstate.edu* (TH-108)

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WELCH-DEVINE, Meredith (UGA) and **BURKE, Brian J.** (Appalachian State U) *Environmental Knowledge in a Changing Climate: Integrating Ethnoecology and Political Ecology in Southern Appalachia.* As the Earth's climate changes, it is increasingly urgent that adaptation planning incorporate diverse knowledges and values. We know that most climate adaptation will be small-scale and based on the intimate knowledge that people have of the places they inhabit. Both ethnoecology and political ecology offer valuable lenses onto the intersections of place, community, knowledge, and action. This paper illustrates how integrating these two approaches provides more complete and nuanced insight into how and why environmental knowledge differs, how this shapes views of climate change and the future, and how resource managers might support more inclusive and effective climate responses. *mwdevine@uga.edu* (W-143)

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WELLER, Susan (UTMB) *Hurricane Evacuation Decisions.* In order to improve evacuation predictions and response to mandatory evacuation orders, this project explores rationales for failing to evacuate from high risk evacuation zones and for evacuating from lower risk zones. Qualitative interviews with neighbors who did and did not evacuate help to better understand personal evacuation decisions. Our previous research identified evacuation/non-evacuation rationales and motivations for Hurricane Ike, in Galveston, Texas and this project focuses on hurricane evacuations in Tampa, Florida. Here we describe rationales for Irma and other storms in Tampa and explore the replication of methods and content across regions and storms. *sweller@utmb.edu* (W-75)

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WELLS, E. Christian (USF) *Cultivating a Critical Environmental Justice Perspective among Students through University-Community Engaged Research in Tampa Bay, Florida.* This presentation describes the curriculum and outcomes of an applied anthropology service-learning course in environmental justice that took place alongside an EPA-funded brownfields project in the Tampa Bay region. The course sought to cultivate among students a critical environmental justice perspective of how social difference and power shape human-environmental relations. In developing this perspective, students

justice that took place alongside an EPA-funded brownfields project in the Tampa Bay region. The course sought to cultivate among students a critical environmental justice perspective of how social difference and power shape human-environmental relations. In developing this perspective, students interrogated the structural and historical processes that lead to environmental injustice. The course centered on a university-community engaged project that aligned student learning outcomes with the needs of a local community. This activist-pedagogical approach broadened the scope of student learning to incorporate on-the-ground experience. *ecwells@usf.edu* (W-08)

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WENDELGASS, Brian (NCSU) *Indigenous Responses to Modernity: A Focus on Lake Washing and State Failure.* In San Antonio Palopo, Guatemala, traditional lake washing practices, such as washing clothes and bathing in the lake, have been targeted by the state and NGO's for its contamination of Lake Atitlan. To alter this behavior, the municipality constructed a modern alternative (pilas). Still, women routinely wash in the lake. The state and NGO's have cited cultural traditions for the lack of pila use, however two months of ethnographic research during June/July of 2018, suggest the state is responsible for continued lake washing through its failure to ensure functioning pilas, a problem linked to the corruption of local officials. (F-107)

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WENG, Changhua (Integrated Statistics/NEFSC, NOAA Fisheries), **COLBURN, Lisa L.** and **JEPSON, Mike** (NOAA Fisheries), **GENTILE, Lauren** and **SILVA, Angela** (Integrated Statistics/NOAA Fisheries) *Socio-Economic Impacts of Climate Change on Coastal Fishing Communities in the Eastern US: Risk Assessment and Visualization.* Coastal fishing communities depend on marine resources to satisfy social, cultural and economic needs. Living in close proximity to coastal waters offers access to fishing grounds and aesthetically desirable natural amenities. However, it also poses increased risks of vulnerability to coastal hazards such as sea level rise and storm surge. This study assesses potential risks of sea level rise and storm surge on fishing communities in the Eastern U.S., as well as the socio-economic impacts of these coastal hazards. It also examines the potential impact of additional factors, e.g. fisheries regulations, to increase or decrease the severity of these impacts. *changhua.weng@noaa.gov* (W-50)

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WENZEL, Jason (Gulf Coast State Coll) *Restaging Tourism Settings in Florida as Sites for Student Learning, Community Partnering, and Environmental Advocacy.* Archaeological and ethnographic study of two historic resorts in Florida reveal how the hosts of these facilities staged settings as sites for the consumption of various amenities shaped by environment, market access, and social status. I examine the transformation of both an elite club and a fishing hotel, to a national park and a locally-operated environmental education center respectively. I discuss how an understanding of the restaging of these tourism settings informs current policy and practice. *jwenzel@gulfcoast.edu* (F-62)

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WEST, Colin and **MOODY, Aaron** (UNCCH), **NEBIE, Elisabeth Kago** (Columbia U), **SAWADOGO, Halaye** (Assoc Zood Nooma) *Patch and Disturbance Dynamics: Land Degradation and Landscape Modification in Burkina Faso.* The Sahel of West Africa is frequently cited as a highly degraded region and classic case of desertification. Numerous case studies have challenged these misconceptions and pointed out that land degradation is very complex and contextual. This study incorporates high-resolution satellite imagery and participatory mapping to measure the spatial extent of degraded and rehabilitated lands for three villages in northern Burkina Faso. Results suggest that degradation and rehabilitation should be understood as processes driven by patch-and-disturbance dynamics. *ctw@email.unc.edu* (W-107)

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WESTGARD, Bjorn (HealthPartners/U Minnesota) *To See Our Population and Know the Bang-for-Your-Buck: Overcoming Health System Resistance to Community-Based Community Health Workers.* Chronic disease burdens in the United States are felt most acutely among disadvantaged patients and neighborhoods cared for by safety-net hospitals. Broad changes in coverage and access have renewed the impetus for these health systems to assess and improve total population health. Promising evidence suggests that community

health worker (CHW) services can improve care in these systems. However, as interviews with local healthcare administrators and CHW advocates demonstrate, this shift from individual clinical care to community care close to populations also requires health systems to develop a sovereign and entrepreneurial approach in order to effect large-scale changes with uncertain outcomes. *bjorn.c.westgard@healthpartners.com* (TH-156)

WHEATLEY, Abby (ASU) *Sorry We Didn't Drown in the Desert*. Building on a growing body of literature analyzing migrant vulnerability in relation to contemporary U.S. border enforcement, this paper explores how Mexican and Central American migrants survive and resist a highly weaponized and extended migrant trail. Through the testimonios of four people attempting to transit the Arizona/Sonora borderlands, the paper sheds light on the array of migrant efforts to disrupt the structural production of premature death that the border creates and multiplies. From this perspective, it simultaneously considers the range of violences that migrants encounter while emphasizing the social strategies they extend to resist their territorial confinement. *awheatley@asu.edu* (F-130)

WHITAKER, Sarah (Emory U) *When the Policy of the Lowlands Runs into the Realities of the Highlands: New Farmers, Tradition, and Bureaucracy in the Italian Alps*. Agricultural policies in Italy designed for flatland areas are often impracticable at high mountain Alpine farms. Today, a small but growing group of new farmers is returning to the Val Camonica, Italian Alps to practice natural agricultural-based in traditional products and methods. Yet they face a highly modern environment with bureaucratic hurdles that compound challenges posed by the steep landscape and trying climate. This paper explores the tensions between the practical realities of farming in the Alps today and government policies that present bureaucratic challenges while also trying to promote farming for cultural heritage and economic and aesthetic reasons. (TH-111)

WHITE, Teresa 'Lilly' (U Montana) *An Ethnography of the Death Notification Processes between Coroners and Next-of-Kin*. Following a sudden or unexpected death, coroners are often tasked with announcing the death to the next-of-kin (NOK). It is one of the most difficult duties a coroner engages in. Correspondingly, it is likely the worst news the NOK can receive. The DN process has been perceived as a one-time, unilateral death-telling event. It is, instead, a series of interactional processes with multiple actors and mechanisms. This study asks: "How do coroners and NOK respond to and manage the processes of a death notification?" The goal of this study is to utilize the data to create a policy-oriented teaching curriculum. *teresa.white@umontana.edu* (F-93)

WHITSON, Haley (Hendrix Coll) *Student Activism as a Pathway to Healing*. Alongside the rise of the #MeToo and Time's Up movements, college students specifically seek institutional and cultural change of the pervasive rape culture on college campuses nationwide. I examine survivor and ally college students who have demanded change in the climate surrounding sexual assault on their campuses. I investigate ethnographically how student activists relate to this subject and what personal experiences may drive their participation. Moreover, looking at activists' personal experiences illuminates what role promoting change and creating a community of support has played in their well-being, which further examines potential new pathways to healing from sexual assault. *whitsonhh@hendrix.edu* (S-10)

WIDENER, Patricia (FAU) *In Our Own Backyard: Restricted & Resistant Bodies*. Our study of grassroots mobilization following the 2016 U.S. election speaks to the study of activism and scholarship as activism. As participant-observers and resident-researchers of Southeast Florida, we attended more than 50 demonstrations, with approximately 25 displaying concurrent themes of the body's well-being (as restricted) and the body's defense of democracy (as resistant). Bodies and democracy intersected in resistance to bans, detentions, and separations of immigrant families; restrictions on the rights of women and the LGBTQ community; anti-Affordable Care Act legislation; school

shootings, gun access, and policing of Black bodies; and Trump himself, depicted in bodily humiliation or authoritarianism. *pwidener@fau.edu* (TH-92)

WIEDMAN, Dennis (FIU) *Directing Organizational Culture Change of a Public University for Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples: The FIU Global Indigenous Forum*. Purposefully using anthropology theory and methods to direct organizational culture change (Wiedman and Martinez 2017), the Global Indigenous Forum initiated at Florida International University in 2013, brings the Indigenous voice to the campus, South Florida, and the world. (indigenous.fiu.edu). Creating a welcoming space for Indigenous peoples from all continents of the world during these turbulent times led to challenges in balancing academic teaching, research, advocacy, political activism, and Indigenous community interests for the fair discussion of critical issues. Applied-practicing anthropology enabled this organization to become more inclusive and globally connected, integrating a holistic understanding for teaching of future generations. *wiedmand@fiu.edu* (F-38)

WIES, Jennifer (BSU) *The Professionalization of Campus Violence: Title IX Frontline Workers and the Neoliberal Academy*. As the Title IX industrial complex fully saturates federally-funded education in the United States, Title IX offices and coordinators are assigned to respond to, investigate, adjudicate, and serve those who are involved in sexual harassment and discrimination complaints on campus. This study seeks to understand the experiences of those responding to sexual misconduct on campus. Specifically, this research project explores the relationship between job satisfaction and vicarious trauma among Title IX workers at public, large institutions of higher education. These data provide a map for strengthening support and training structures for Title IX workers and improving sexual violence response systems. *jrwies@bsu.edu* (F-48)

WIEST, Raymond (U Manitoba) *Repatriation of Fifty Years of Photography: Visual Reconnections for over Three Generations of Mexican Transnational Workers*. Fifty years after beginning fieldwork in Acuitzio del Canje, Michoacán, Mexico, my photo archives were returned to the community. This paper offers an overview of the processes involved in formal donation of photo originals to the University of Michoacán and access to digital versions in the local and transnational community. Formal discussions in three US locations with high numbers of Acuitzences (Visalia CA, Anchorage AK, and Chicago IL) illustrate how photographs show the rural hometown as key site of identification for Acuitzences everywhere, and how this project has connected academic research with the community in which it is rooted. *raymond.wiest@umanitoba.ca* (F-159)

WILKINSON, Olivia (Joint Learning Initiative) and **WURTZ, Heather** (Columbia U) *Volunteer Action in Faith-based Organizations for Support of Displaced Populations: Case Studies in Mexico and Honduras*. This presentation draws on case studies conducted in Tenosique, Mexico, and San Pedro Sula, Honduras to analyze the role of volunteers in faith-based organizations that support forcefully displaced populations. Through the analysis of in-depth qualitative interviews (N=70) conducted among a diverse range of actors in both sites, we trace the particular pathways through which volunteer action intersects with faith-based practices and motives. Findings reveal that volunteer bases are critical to organizations' capacity to provide basic humanitarian assistance and psychosocial support to displaced persons, and play an invaluable role in combatting discrimination and stigma within local communities. *oliviajwilkinson@gmail.com* (S-40)

WILKINSON, Olivia (Joint Learning Initiative) *When Local Religious Communities Face Political Inefficiencies in Their Work to Limit Disaster Risk Creation*. Faith-based organizations provide disaster risk reduction training for local religious leaders as part of their efforts to reduce risk. Initial results from several trainings of evangelical pastors in the Philippines proved positive. The training, however, had not included lessons on advocacy, social change, or information on national and local governance related to disaster risk. On returning to these religious leaders two years later, change had stalled when

they realized they could not affect change against political structures creating risk. The paper will discuss the factors at play, linking to the political dynamics of religions, disasters, and risk creation. *oliviajwilkinson@gmail.com* (W-65)

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WILLIAMS-CLAUSSEN, Tiana (Wildlife Biologist, Yurok Tribe) and **ROEMER, David** (Redwood Nat'l Park) *Restoring California Condors to the Pacific Northwest*. The Yurok Tribe (Tribe) and National Park Service (NPS) propose to develop a California condor restoration program in Redwood National Park within Yurok Ancestral Territory, with additional partnership from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This would expand condor restoration efforts into condors' historical geographical range via creation of a new reintroduction site in northwest California. Condor plays an integral role in the Tribe's spiritual commitment to world renewal. As the condor population grows, it acts as a powerful symbol to Yurok people, who simultaneously are reviving their culture. This partnership strengthens already close ties between the Tribe and NPS. (T-95)

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WILLIAMS, Hannah (BYU) *Catalysts for Change: A Case Study of Musical Activism in Northern Ireland*. This paper considers the role the arts play in social movements through a case study of musicians based on ethnographic research in Northern Ireland. Since the Troubles, music has provided disillusioned Northern Irish communities, from activists to punk musicians, a medium to form and articulate their frustrations with social issues (e.g. abortion, equal marriage, religious violence). This paper shows that as musicians and artists engage in the process of writing, producing, and performing their music today, they are able to process their political frustrations and turn it into a message that younger generations can easily relate to and share. (S-14)

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WILLIAMS, Judith (FIU) *The Maître Divas of Wynwood: Culinary Consumption and the Black Aesthetic in Hipster, Haute, Cuisine*. In Miami's Wynwood Arts District, fine-dining restaurants often employ Afrocentric Black women, who I refer to as "Maître Divas" to greet guests and manage their dining rooms. These "Maître Divas" and their cultural self-fashioning are visible markers of a Black aesthetic that is often exploited by White restaurant owners to promote their spaces as racially inclusive, cosmopolitan and culturally "cool." With an understanding that Blackness is an expansive and variable concept, this paper examines the growing phenomena of Wynwood's "Maître Divas" as a form of cultural and social capital as well as a political form of resistance to anti-Black discrimination. *globalfoodie@icloud.com* (TH-159)

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WILLIAMS, Kat (UCLA Alumna) *From Narratives of Turmoil, toward Cultural Change*. Coming from within the interdisciplinary field of Arts and Cultures, this paper seeks to express the importance of narrative as a tool for navigating cultural change in turbulent times. I will discuss the significant role that the Arts can play in affecting the quality of cultural change by applying anthropological theory to arts practices. It will draw upon Lee Drummond's theory of semiospace, as well as a case study, to discuss the possibilities and pitfalls associated with practitioners' decisions regarding which perspectives are considered, and which are prioritized, in efforts toward cultural change and/or resistance to change. *kat@tb3f.com* (S-14)

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WILLIAMSON, Harold (U Missouri) *Credentialing and the Environment in Medicine*. Credentialing in medicine dates thousands of years, but recent change is dramatic. Underlying causes include increased competition; consumerism and scrutiny of physician value; and technological advances requiring new skills and new delivery models (e.g. telemedicine). The effects of these underlying changes include dramatic increases in the work of credentialing (including creation of a new credentialing profession) within academic institutions, government agencies, and specialty organizations. In response, companies have been established to "outsource" credentialing. Academic health centers play key roles in initiating the physician credentialing process, interfacing with specialty boards, and in credentialing physician faculty at the other end of the "pipeline." *halwilliamson@icloud.com* (F-35)

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WILLIAMSTON, Shabria (U Cincinnati) *Identity in the New Age: Reconsidering Epistemologies of the Self and the Collective*. In efforts to move away from essentialism and acknowledge research informants as agents in their individual and collective narratives, many anthropologists now regard identity as an intentional and ongoing performance of certain characteristics. Although well-intended, this mode of understanding often neglects to fully acknowledge the constraining circumstances in which certain identities are born, and the obstacles individuals face as they strive to construct new ones. This paper uncovers the detrimental effects of a political correctness that is unique to anthropology and considers avenues through which we may more accurately understand the identities of those we study. *shabriawilliamston@gmail.com* (W-160)

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WILLIS, David Blake (Fielding Grad U) *The Worker's Home: Gandhians Leading the Way in Grass-Roots Organizing*. The Workers Home, a venerable institution created in South India by revolutionary Gandhians who founded Sarvodaya ('Service to All') in the early 1950s has supported many activists, including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Representative John Lewis, who did nonviolent training there in 1958. Dalits are the primary community for these Gandhian activists, with land rights, environmental activism, and most recently biosand water filter training offered by Friendly Water for the World as examples of activities. The Workers Home is a key Dalit-based activist organization working on behalf of one of the most severely oppressed and deprived communities in world history. *dwillis@fielding.edu* (TH-08)

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WILLOW, Anna (Ohio State U) *All I Can Do: Why Activists (and Anthropologists) Act*. Understanding why some people take action to protect threatened local environments while others in similar circumstances do not is an essential undertaking of our ecologically/politically perilous era. This paper draws on over a decade of ethnographic research among diverse extrACTIVISTs in three North American extraction zones to explore the factors that inspire individuals to stand up and fight back against the logging, oil and gas, and hydroelectric industries. I then turn my analytical lens inward to contemplate why I work to make a positive difference at my field sites and beyond and consider the obstacles that inhibit additional activist engagement. *willow.1@osu.edu* (TH-32)

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WILSON, Nicole J. and **HARRIS, Leila M.** (UBC), **JOSEPH-REAR, Angie** and **BEAUMONT, Jody** (Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in), **SATTERFIELD, Terre** (UBC) *Water Is Medicine: Reimagining Water Security through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Relationships to Treated and Traditional Water Sources in Yukon, Canada*. There is growing acknowledgement that a focus on the material dimensions of water cannot alone address or define drinking water security for Indigenous peoples. An engagement with the broader hydrosocial context is also required. Through a case study of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's relationships to both treated and traditional water sources in Yukon, Canada we aim to reimagine present approaches to water security. Through community-based research we examine the importance of traditional water sources for meeting holistic health requirements including physical, spiritual and cultural wellbeing, and the ways that settler-colonial history and politics shape water insecurity. *n.wilson@alumni.ubc.ca* (TH-17)

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WIND, Gitte (U Coll Copenhagen) *Caregiving and Receiving in Households with More Than One (Chronically) Ill Family Member in Denmark: When the Supposed Supportive Caregiver Is a Patient Her/Him-Self*. Based on data from three different ethnographic field work research projects in Denmark (one focusing on people living with Rheumatoid Arthritis, one focusing on families living with Multiple Sclerosis, and one focusing on children living with an ill relative) I will show, how families where more than one family member is (chronic) ill live with an aggregated illness and treatment burden and have to deal with substantial chronic homework. I will discuss the practical, emotional, and moral engagements with illness in these families and how care-receiving and care-giving troubles, mobilizes and intensifies social relations. *giwi@kp.dk* (W-07)

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WINGLEE, Michelle (Yale Sch of Forestry & Env Studies) *Protestant Missions, Sugar Economics, and the Reshaping of the Hawaiian Landscape.* When most people think of Hawaii they think of a tourist destination. Most forget that the Kingdom of Hawaii was overthrown by agricultural business interests and annexed by the U.S. despite Hawaiian opposition. Hawaii's food system contains the legacy of colonial agriculture: in a land of ecological fertility, over 85% of Hawaiian food is imported. Reliance on shipping drives up the cost of food while making the islands more vulnerable to supply chain disruptions. My research will combine ethnographic research on the Island of Hawaii with 1800's missionary records to examine how underlying values of the missions may have shaped agricultural land-use. *michelle.winglee@yale.edu* (TH-111)

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WINN, Alisha (WPB Community Redevelopment Agency) *After the Storm: Disturbing Sacred Ground in an African American Community.* On September 16, 1928, a category four storm hit the east coast of Palm Beach County, Florida, killing 3,000 people. In West Palm Beach, 674 unidentified Black victims were stacked into a mass gravesite, remaining unmarked and un-kept for over seventy years. A local organization successfully fought the City to recognize the site and establish a memorial. Currently, the Florida Department of Transportation's construction of rail lines near the gravesite has caused major controversy. The author describes her efforts to promote the site and consideration of the history and beliefs of "sacred ground" in the African American community. *awinn626@gmail.com* (TH-141)

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WINSTEAD, Teresa (Saint Martin's U), **WINSTEAD, Candace** (CalPoly), **TOD, Nick** (Americorp Vista, SLO Opioid Safety Coalition), **LEACHMAN, Nic** and **HERRING, Nick** (CalPoly), **CAMPBELL, Forrest** (Saint Martin's U) *Overdose Training at a Syringe Exchange.* Over the last two years, a CA based syringe exchange gathered both syringe use and overdose training data. Exchange staff and research assistants volunteering at the exchange used a structured survey to interview syringe exchange participants in the Naloxone/Narcan training program to augment their knowledge regarding overdose recognition and response, as well as to assess participant's overdose risk. Interview data will be presented, including: basic demographics, analysis of housing status, current drug use, and previous overdose experience. And, we explore whether Naloxone training needs of our participants are being met, and if not, how we can better serve our population. *twinstead@stmartin.edu* (W-123)

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WITCHER, Ashley (U Amsterdam, Inst for Tropical Med-Antwerp, ISGlobal-Barcelona) *The Criminalization of Aid: When Solidarity with Asylum Seekers in Greece Becomes Dangerous.* The implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement in 2016 has left more than 60,000 border crossers stuck in Greece. A lack of state-sponsored services, in particular health care and legal representation, has been met by solidarity initiatives and informal organizations whose unpaid volunteers assist and advocate for asylum seekers. Many volunteers are increasingly targeted by police. Examining the lived experiences of volunteers and solidarians- some of whom have been targeted by Greek enforcement officials- reveals new forms criminalization of aid, and in turn, how the aid and solidarity landscape in Greece has adapted to it. *ashley.witcher1@gmail.com* (TH-10)

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WITTER, Rebecca (Appalachian State U) *Risks Worth Taking: Poaching as Resistance in Mozambique's Limpopo National Park.* In 2018 tensions long simmering between residents and employees in Mozambique's Limpopo National Park (LNP) came to a boil. Heightened fear and anger linked to the arrest of suspected "poachers" prompted a series of strikes that halted park operations. Those caught hunting in the LNP bear tremendous personal risks and collective blame for species endangerment. Yet, for some residents, poaching is a risk worth taking. In addition to the potential subsistence and financial gains, illegal hunting is an exercise in "clandestine popular resistance." Poaching as resistance to disempowerment and dispossession must be taken seriously in analyses of poaching motivations. (W-167)

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WOELFLE-ERSKINE, Cleo (UW) *Thinking Waterfronts as Brown Commons: Cruising Queer Futurities with José Esteban Muñoz.* Coho salmon returning from the ocean to urban creeks encounter a stew of toxins washed off the streets and die precipitously before they can spawn. This 'pre-spawning mortality' is a signal of larger contamination that amplifies death legacies of colonial encounters, of poisons that concentrate along shoreline corridors of industry. Among humans, this contamination disproportionately burdens black, brown, and indigenous bodies, yet subsistence fishing also makes relations. Placing Muñoz's 'brown commons' along creeks and into the tidal zone, I map a diffuse call and response around Puget Sound waters. I trace queer more-than-human futures among toxic ebbs and flows. *cleowe@uw.edu* (F-104)

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WOLFORTH, Lynne Mackin (Hawai'i Community Coll) *The Indigenized Classroom: My Journey through Hawai'i Papa O Ke Ao.* In these turbulent times, Hawai'i Community College engages change by focusing on indigenous leadership. This effort is part of Hawai'i Papa O Ke Ao or "Hawai'i Foundations of Enlightenment/Knowledge." This initiative focuses on the University of Hawai'i system and means to be an example of and become a model for indigenous-serving institutions. This paper is a reflexive journey as a female haole educator in three aspects of the the Ho'oulumau effort: first, as a student in HAW194 Indigenous Leadership class, second, as a kūkū'ena in community-based hula, and third, as an educator training to indigenize my classroom. *wolforth@hawaii.edu* (W-04)

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WONG, Katherine (NCSU) *Got (Breast)milk?: Exploring a Mother's Decision in Sololá, Guatemala.* Mothers make many decisions regarding the health of their children on a daily basis. Their decisions affect a critical part of their baby's growth and development. This study explores what a mother decides to feed her baby, breastmilk, nutritional formula, or a mix of the two. Additionally, who supports a mother in this decision and why does she choose certain milks or foods. Interviews, questionnaires, and observations with mothers in Sololá, Guatemala show a snapshot of the decisions mothers make and the support mothers receive from their families, doctors, and institutions, to provide the best nutrition for their babies. (F-107)

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WORKMAN, Cassandra (NCSU) *Chronic and Catastrophic Vulnerability: Understanding Bidirectional Risk between Agribusiness and Shifting Hydroecology.* Coastal North Carolina recently saw complex contamination of water sources following Hurricane Florence. Hog farms flooded, spilling animal waste into nearby water systems. Scientists investigated potential leakage of pesticides from farms. At the same time, farmers faced flooding and crop loss, potentially resulting in food unavailability or rising food prices. These large-scale catastrophes occur in the context of long-standing vulnerability in impoverished communities. At the household and individual-level individuals may face chronic food and water insecurity. This paper presents preliminary data examining the multi-scale linkage between water insecurity and food insecurity in light of climate change. *clworkma@ncsu.edu* (W-20)

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WRAPP, Melissa K. (UCI) *Alternatives, Not by Design: "Family Life" in South African Townships.* In the face of rising political unrest, municipal planners in 1960s Cape Town experimented with designing a new form of housing for black residents: the "family life settlement." Unlike the same-sex communal hostels that predominated at the time, these houses were built for nuclear families, with the belief that this ostensibly "more natural" social arrangement would create a more docile population. In this paper, through exploring how community activists now mobilize the concept of amakhaya ("family homes") to organize against evictions and privatization, I suggest that constraints created by design processes may also become grounds for imagining political alternatives. (F-104)

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WRIGHT, Tashelle and **KENNY, Jazmine** (UC Merced) *Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in the "Breadbasket of the World": An Exploration of How Rural Older Adults and Their Caregivers Navigate Limited Food Environments.* In rural areas with limited access to healthy food, what strategies do caregivers use? This study sought to understand how rural caregivers interact with and

navigate limited food environments, and what resources they seek when balancing providing care while meeting their families' nutritional needs. Unique challenges were explored through in-depth interviews and focus groups with participants from a range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds (n=19). We found that inequities in healthy food access and options experienced by rural caregivers of older adults may be addressed by rethinking the language we use to talk about food insecurity. *twright8@ucmerced.edu* (F-43)

WYNDHAM-WEST, Michelle (York U) *Aging, Gender and Dementia: Challenges of Achieving Health Equity in National Dementia Strategy Development in Canada*. By 2038 the number of people in Canada with dementia will total 1,125,184 and the female to male ratio of Alzheimer's is 2.29 (ASC 2010). Senior women can experience social isolation and poverty, particularly Indigenized, racialized and marginalized women. This presents a challenge for policymakers – how do they ensure senior women of low socioeconomic status receive adequate services in order to live well with dementia? This research explores how Canadian policymakers, who are developing a national dementia strategy, are grappling with gender and diversity frameworks, which attempt to operationalize fluid notions of gender and diversity into static policymaking processes. (F-96)

YAMADA, Toru (Meiji U) *Implementing "Cool Japan": A Nation Branding Policy on Shaky Ground*. In this paper, I examine the Japanese government's college student exchange program, which has become a part of their soft power diplomacy. The Japanese government has sent Japanese college students to North America as participants in the "Kakehashi Project" since 2013. By having the college students give presentations in North America on attractive aspects of Japan, the Kakehashi project puts the national government's soft power diplomacy into practice through the hands of college students. By conducting participant-observation in the Kakehashi Project, I analyze the process of how a policy gains social presence. *toruy@meiji.ac.jp* (F-04)

YARRIS, Kristin, **GARCIA MILLAN, Brenda**, and **SCHMIDT MURILLO, Karla** (U Oregon) *Fostering Spaces of Welcome for (Im)migrants and Refugees in a Hostile Era*. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted in 2017-18 with twenty-nine volunteers from immigrant integration and refugee resettlement networks in Oregon, in this paper we examine the motivations behind their work for social inclusion. Volunteers described these central motives: 1) powerful emotional sentiments, which we analyze through the lens of affect politics (Berlant 2011); and, 2) personal stories, which people draw upon to foster "spaces of welcome" (Willen 2014) for migrants and others seeking refuge. Considering volunteers as informal humanitarians, we should how their work constitutes a form of inclusionary citizenship from below (Paret and Gleeson 2017) in turbulent political times. *keyarris@uoregon.edu* (S-40)

YATES-DOERR, Emily (OR State U, U Amsterdam) *Strategic Reductionism: Complexity, Inequality, and the Challenge of 'Doing Good' Science in Global Health*. During my study of maternal health in Guatemala, scientists spoke of the strategic reductionism needed to alleviate social inequality. That 'science is political' was not a point of critique, but a point of departure. What reductionism loses in accuracy, it makes up for in efficacy, such that reductionism becomes a more ethical mode of doing science than its alternatives. In this paper, I consider the argument for reductionism alongside an anthropological inclination to 'stay with the trouble.' I draw upon fieldwork with mothers, health officials, and people in-between, to inquire: who benefits and who suffers from these differing intellectual strategies? (W-06)

YEAGER, Sydney (SMU) *Facebook: Transforming Mourning Roles and Expectations*. Social media allows people not physically present to participate in communal mourning. While this extension of communal mourning positively affects the reported grief experience of neolocal individuals, it also constitutes a transformation of kinship roles and expectations in response to death as online grief performance increasingly becomes a social expectation. Giving attention to gender, I discuss the effect of these practices on kinship roles and social expectations in Facebook's mourning practices. Drawing on case

studies, I discuss the importance of social networks and personal relationships in determining the therapeutic potential of these emerging mourning practices. *sydneyyeager@gmail.com* (F-93)

YOTEBIENG, Kelly (Ohio State U) *We Are Tired of Telling Our Stories: How To More Actively Engage in Activism and Policy Change in Anthropology*. Questions of anthropologist as advocates, allies, or activists, especially for those of us who straddle academic and applied work, are not new. In a climate of increasing xenophobia and reified refugee narratives, the perspectives of anthropologists working on forced migration are more crucial than ever in the realm of policy making. However, this requires direct engagement in activism. Using the case of the Rwandan urban refugee community in Yaoundé, Cameroon in this paper I discuss the ways in which refugees express frustrations related to being "suffering subjects" and the implications of these narratives in engaging with humanitarian actors and policy-makers. *yotebieng.3@osu.edu* (TH-92)

YOUNG, Eileen and **AGUIRRE, Benigno** (UDel) *Agent-Based Modeling of Evacuation from Fire Which Incorporates Group Loyalty.* Agent-based modeling as an approach to disaster science allows for quantification of the social forces explored in qualitative research. It also bridges social science and engineering when it comes to simulating building egress in emergency situations. Incorporating social dynamics and diverse individual motivations generates significantly more accurate results than egress simulations that do not incorporate a social dynamic, as demonstrated in simulation of evacuation from the Station Nightclub fire which incorporates group loyalty as a motivating factor. ABM contributes to more resilient infrastructure by demonstrating possible outcomes. *efyoung@udel.edu* (F-103)

YOUNG, Sera (Northwestern U) and **The Household Water Insecurity Experiences (HWISE) Research Coordination Network (RCN)** *Development and Testing of a Household Water Insecurity Measure That Is Cross-culturally Equivalent: The Household Water Insecurity Experiences (HWISE) Scale*. Water security is imperative for human health. However, because no cross-culturally valid measure of household water insecurity exists, we sought to develop one. First, a set of 32 water insecurity experience items was developed through literature review and ethnographic work. After linguistic and cultural translation, it was administered in 29 sites in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East (n=8,312), along with other survey modules to assess validation (e.g., water source, perceived stress). We then used theory and statistical analyses to reduce and validate a final set of 12 items that can quantify household water insecurity. *sera.young@northwestern.edu* (TH-17)

YU, Yeon Jung (WWU) *"Improvised Intimacy" among Female Sex Workers' (xiaojie) Community Members in China*. Drawing upon extensive ethnographic fieldwork in post-socialist China, this paper illustrates that Chinese women in the sex trade (xiaojie) are increasingly integrated into the fabric of mainstream society. I show that, through symbiotic and dynamic relationships - "improvised intimacy" in my term - with various social actors, migrant women in this illegal and stigmatized industry have expanded their social networks and become significant urban community members. This collaborative dimension of the women's networks has contributed to a rapid increase in the female sex worker population in contemporary China, which now stands at an estimated 4 to 10 million women. *yjy.anthropology@gmail.com* (TH-160)

YUNG, Jo and **ENG, Jason** (Independent) *Perception and Expectation: How Video Technology Changes Video Ethnography in Corporate Research in Asia*. Lifestyles, cultural nuances, user behaviors, emotions, interactions: understanding these topics in the corporate world is the calling of video ethnography. Videography is the perfect tool for telling compelling field stories and finding insights, but this process is not straightforward. Stakeholders may figure in a storyline, formats, or styles before they even come to us. In this paper, we draw on our video ethnographic projects in Asia from the past decade, to examine how we continually build our skillset with the advancement of technology and ensure our fieldwork findings generated in the field can be analyzed, presented, and relevant to business. *joyung2017@gmail.com* (W-52)

ZABICKA, Anna (Wayne State U) *Kinship-State Relations and High Tolerance to Gender-Based Violence in Latvia.* Latvia has one of the highest tolerances to gender-based violence in EU. The role of state apparatuses in combating gender-based violence has been undefined for years. Like other post-Socialist nations, Latvians have tended to view the state as an external, supervisory and anonymous mass assumed to be on the outside of kinship. I argue that addressing Latvians' high tolerance of domestic violence from the perspective of interactions between kinship and state, and the historical political regime could illuminate the shifting patterns of high tolerance and thus help to design the necessary role of a state in coping with gender-based violence. *anna.zabicka@wayne.edu* (W-18)

ZAMORA, Ramón (UVG) *Maker Boxes: Bridging the Digital Divide in the Western Highlands with Rural Indigenous Girls.* According to the research carried out by the Population Council, indigenous girls that live in rural areas in poverty, stop going to school around the time they turn 12 years old. It is due to this that the Abriendo Oportunidades program was developed to invest in girls between the ages 8 and 19, focusing in Human Rights, Gender and Relevance. It is in this context that the Maker Boxes were developed as a set of STEAM activities to encourage girls to use creative and out of the box solutions to their daily challenges using different types of technology. *rizamora@uvg.edu.gt* (TH-134)

ZANCHETTA, Margareth S. (Ryerson U), **VILLELA, Francisco** and **DE CARVALHO, Andréia** (State of Rio de Janeiro Community Hlth Agents' Union), **ALVES, Luana** (Ryerson U) *State of Rio de Janeiro Community Health Agents' Union: Advocacy and Accomplishments to Improve Work Conditions and Expand Legal Rights of the Workforce.* The federal bylaws 12994/2014 (salary start-up) and 13595/2018 (professional tasks, labour conditions and workload) protect Brazilian Community Health Agents (CHAs). This presentation showcases the work/accomplishments of Rio de Janeiro CHAs' Union as framed by the Federal government legal monitoring of hiring, allocation and salary. For that, a fundamental condition is the intense experiences for CHAs' political literacy represented by an individual CHA denunciation of a work-related abusive issue. Union establishes a dialogue with municipal health legislator/manager resulting in a wide mobilization of CHAs for political activities including high and medium pressure over municipal, state politicians even at the Federal Senate. (TH-156)

ZARGER, Rebecca (USF) *Seeing Beyond Sea Level Rise: Climate Change and Waterscapes in Tampa Bay Florida.* Envisioning futures has become central to the ways U.S. cities are confronting a changing climate. Anthropological research brings attention to the question of whose futures are represented in such scenarios, and to what ends. In this paper I consider how local and regional, politics collide around risks of present and future climate change impacts in the Tampa Bay region of Florida. Through workshops, interviews, and surveys with residents and stakeholders, the project documents the intersection of climate change and urban hydroecologies. I consider how localized scenarios create spaces for dialogue focused on how climate change reshapes water flows and infrastructure. *rzarger@usf.edu* (W-20)

ZHANG, Qiaoyun (Shanghai U) *"Green Tourism" and "Happy Beautiful Life" in Rural Ethnic China.* This paper discusses the "green tourism" emerging in ethnic Qiang villages of southwest China. "Green tourism" refers to travel to places with perceived better air quality, greener environment (e.g. foresty mountains), and healthier food (animal meet or vegetables grown with less or no medicals). The "green tourism" reflects the Chinese people's pursuit of the "happy beautiful life" recently recognized in state policies. Such pursuit reveals the converged modernizing efforts of the seemingly contradictory parties - the rural and urban, the ethnic and Han Chinese. The paper shows how the deteriorating environmental condition forces the reorganization of social relations in China. *qiaoyun.zhang@outlook.com* (F-140)

ZHANG, Shaozeng (OR State U) *Participatory Design of "Smart Forest" in the Brazilian Amazon Using Smart Phones, Apps, Algorithms and Ethnographic Methods.* This is a report of participatory design of "Smart Forest"—using low cost technologies for forest management and sustainable development. Some components of "Smart Forest" were experimented collaboratively, e.g. using free APPs on smart phone for geo-locational logging of forest trails for traditional ecological knowledge preservation, younger generation education, and ecotourism. Other components were discussed in focus group interviews, e.g. installing recycled cellphones in forest to generate geotagged audio data for sound recognition algorithms to remotely detect illegal logging. Potential benefits and challenges of Smart Forest were identified in collaboration with local stakeholders including community residents and forest reserve managers. *shaozeng.zhang@oregonstate.edu* (S-69)

ZIEGLER, Amber (Nez Perce Tribe) *Weaving Knowledges: Transdisciplinary Collaboration in Tribal Climate Change Adaptation Planning.* The Nimíipuu people (Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho) face a number of climate change impacts which affect their health, well-being, and life-ways. Climate adaptation efforts often acknowledge the importance of incorporating multiple types of knowledge, but struggle at practical implementation. The Tribe's Climate Program has also faced this challenge in developing a transdisciplinary, collaborative Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan. This presentation will explore this process, including steps taken to engage meaningfully with community members and traditional knowledge holders, the challenges of working across disciplinary and departmental silos, and strategies for holistically weaving together multiple knowledges and perspectives. *amberz@nezperce.org* (W-143)

ZIKER, John and **SNOPKOWSKI, Kristin** (Boise State U) *Social and Developmental Effects on Thoughts of Suicide: Large Data Analysis from a National Sample of Children and Youth in Canada.* Suicidal thoughts are linked to attempted suicides, and suicide is now a global health epidemic. The purpose of this study is to examine suicidal thoughts using life history theory and behavioral ecology in order to broaden understandings of the effects of early childhood trauma. We take a model selection approach to understanding thoughts of suicide at age 15. Data were derived from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (Statistics Canada). Model selection indicates that stress during middle childhood and several indicators of social support influence the frequency of 15-year-olds reporting thoughts alongside prenatal stress and mortality indicators. *jziker@boisestate.edu* (S-105)

ZLOLNISKI, Christian (UTA) *The Political Ecology of Desalinated Water for Agribusiness in Northern Mexico.* After depleting the aquifer to produce fresh crops for export markets, horticultural production in the San Quintin Valley in Baja California depends on desalinated water. This paper analyzes the economic and political forces behind desalination technologies for the production of water-intense crops in arid climates. Desalination embodies the notion of technological fetishism in modern capitalist agriculture in which the extraction of water for global markets is decoupled from ecological constraints and social effects at the local level. I use desalinated water to examine the class and ethnic inequalities that the production regime of export agriculture has caused in northern Mexico. *chrisz@uta.edu* (TH-107)

ZUERCHER, Rachel (UCSC) *Flexibility and Resilience in Central California's Commercial Nearshore Fishery.* California's nearshore groundfish fishery plays a pivotal role in many coastal communities, but has undergone major regulatory changes in the past 20 years. Today, questions remain about how to ensure social and economic sustainability in coastal communities while also sustaining the natural resources on which the fishery depends. Combining fishery landings, semi-structured interview, and biophysical data, I explore the relevance of flexibility in linked natural resource and food systems, and the interdependencies between the two. *rachel.zuercher@gmail.com* (F-113)