Conflict and Accord in the Postglobal Age

The Society for Applied Anthropology
61st Annual Meeting
March 28 – April 1, 2001
Fiesta Americana Hotel
Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico

Co-Sponsored by
Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan

Contents

Welcome from the Program Committee iv
SfAA Program Committee and SfAA Office Staff vi
Officers of the Society for Applied Anthropology and Board of Directors vii

General Information
- How to Use This Program 1
- Registration 1
- Messages and Information 1
- Book and Software Publishers Exhibit 1
- Student Orientation 1
- Topical Interest Group Business Meetings and Receptions 1
- Culture and Agriculture Section (AAA) Business Meeting 1
- Video Screeings 2
- Joint SfAA and School for American Research Plenary Seesion 2
- Social Events and Receptions 2
- Bronislaw Malinowski Award 2
- Margaret Mead Award 3
- Peter K. New Student Research Award 3
- Workshops 3
- SfAA Business Meeting 4
- Meet the Editors 4

Program Schedule
- Wednesday, March 28 5
- Thursday, March 29 10
- Friday, March 30 20
- Saturday, March 31 32

Abstracts
- Sessions 42
- Papers 53
- Posters 139
- Videos 143

Participant Index 144

Welcome from the SfAA Program Committee

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

Welcome to M”rida and the 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology!

At the turn of the new millennium, Anthropology has hit a critical juncture. In so many ways, it seems there is no longer a single discipline of Anthropology. Rather it often feels like there are several ÒanthropologiesÓ out there, spinning further and further away from the disciplineÕs founding principles. When so many anthropologists seem to prefer pondering anthropology, rather than doing it, I find myself seeking some way to restore my faith, to be reminded that there are anthropologists who use their skills to attack real human problems. This is the refuge I have always found at the annual SfAA meeting. Ever since I was a student, the SfAA meetings have restored my belief that Anthropology is the most essential of social sciences. That making Anthropology ÒusefulÓ is not just a concept, but a reality with serious implications for the human condition.

In M”rida, we meet again to share the rich variety of ways that Anthropology confronts the critical issues of our time. As I organized this meeting, I was inspired by the work of so many of you. I trust that every participant will share my enthusiasm and make the most of our short time together.

I am deeply indebted to several people. Organizing a meeting of this size and with such a great variety of topics requires several people. In Cedar Falls, I am grateful to my program assistants Katie Straw and Kellie Hughes for their long hours in the office. My Dean, Julia Wallace, generously supported the studentÕs work on the program. Another UNI student, Ali Koppel, designed the meeting logo.

My counterpart at the Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, Professor Francisco Fernandez Repetto must be acknowledged for his efforts on local arrangements. We are indebted as well to Rector Raul Godoy of the Universidad. Without them, this meeting could not take place. Please take a moment to thank them. Professor Allan Burns also assisted with local arrangements.

Several people assisted with the program: Kendall Thu, Nancy Greenman, Suzanne Rodriguez, and Anne Woodrick. I appreciate their efforts and encouragement very much. Also, the last two program chairs, Laurie Price and Willie Baber, provided invaluable guidance and encouragement. Finally, I hope you will all take a moment to help me thank the SfAA office staff, Tom May, Neil Hann and others. Without them, the SfAA Annual Meeting would not be possible. I thank them for their efforts and patience.

Enjoy your stay in M”rida!

Mark A. Grey
2001 SfAA Program Chair

Dé la bienvenida del Comité del Programa de SfAA

Estimados Colegas y Amigos:

¡Bienvenidos a Mérida y a la 61a Reunión Anual de la Sociedad para la Antropología Aplicada!

Al comienzo del nuevo milenio, la antropología se encuentra frente a un momento importantísimo. De muchas maneras, parece que ya no hay una sola disciplina de la antropología. Al contrario, parece que existen varias "antropologías" que se alejan más y más de los principios originales de la disciplina. Mientras muchos antropólogos parecen preferir meditar sobre la antropología, en vez de practicarla, yo me encuentro buscando una manera de restorar la fe, de acordarme de que sí existen antropólogos que usan sus abilidades para enfrentarse con problemas verdaderos y humanos. Este es el refugio que siempre he encontrado en la reunión anual de esta sociedad. Desde cuando fui estudiante, las reuniones de la SfAA me han restorado la creencia de que la antropología es la más esencial de las ciencias sociales, que crear una antropología útil no es solamente un concepto sino una realidad que lleva consecuencias serias para la condición humana.

En Mérida, nos reunimos de nuevo para compartir la variedad riquísima de maneras en las que la antropología se enfrenta con las cuestiones críticas de nuestra época. Mientras organizaba esta reunión me inspiraban las investigaciones de muchos de Ustedes. Espero que cada participante llegue a compartir mi entusiasmo y disfrutar de los pocos días que tenemos juntos.

Estoy agradecido a muchas de Ustedes. Organizar una reunión de esta grandeza y de tal variedad de temas requiere la ayuda de muchas personas. En Cedar Falls, estoy agradecido a mis ayudantes Katie Straw y Kellie Hughes por sus horas interminables en al oficina. Mi decana, Julia Wallace, les ha apoyado de manera muy generosa a los estudiantes en su trabajo con el programa. Otra estudiante de la UNI, Ali Koppel, creó el diseño del logo de esta reunión.

Mi homólogo en la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, el profesor Francisco Fernández Repetto, merece agradecimiento por sus esfuerzos en los preparativos locales. También merece agradecimiento el rector Raul Godoy de la Universidad. Sin ellos, no ocurriría esta reunión. Por favor, tomen un momento para agradecerles. El profesor Allan Burns también ayudó con los preparativos locales.

Varias personas ayudaron con el programa: Kendall Thu, Nancy Greenman, Suzanne Rodriguez y Anne Woodrick. Les agradezco mucho por sus esfuerzos y su ánimo. También, los dos últimos presidentes del programa, Laurie Price y Willie Baber, me dieron ánimo y consejos muy valiosos. Por fin, espero que Ustedes tomen un momento para agradecerles a los que trabajan en la oficina de la SfAA, Tom May, Neil Hann, y los demás. Si ellos, esta reunión no sería posible. Les agradezco todos sus esfuerzos y su paciencia.

¡Que disfruten de sus días en Mérida!

Mark A. Grey
Presidente del programa de la SfAA, 2001

SfAA Program Committee and SfAA Office Staff

Mark A. Grey (Northern Iowa), Program Chair

Francisco Fernandez Repetto (Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan), Local Arrangements Chair

Program Assistants

Katie Straw (Northern Iowa)
Kelli S. Hughes (Northern Iowa)

Program Committee

Kendall Thu (Northern Illinois)
Nancy Greenman (National-Louis)
Suzanne Rodriquez (Northern Iowa)
Anne C. Woodrick (Northern Iowa)
Laurie J. Price (Northern Arizona), *ex officio*
Willie Baber (UNC-Greensboro), *ex officio*

Local Arrangements Assistance

Allan Burns (Florida)

SfAA Business Office

Tom May
Neil Hann
Lindsey Jones

Cover Logo Design

Ali Koppel (Northern Iowa)

Translation

Elizabeth Eads (Wake Forest)

Officiers of the Society for Applied Anthropology and Board of Directors

Officers

Linda Bennett (Memphis), President (2000-2001)
Noel Chrisman (Washington), President-Elect (2001-2003)
Willie L. Baber (UNC-Greensboro), Secretary (2001-2003)
Thomas A. Arcury (Wake Forest), Treasurer (2000-2003)

Board of Directors

Susan L. Andreatta (UNC-Greensboro)
Sue Estroff (North Carolina)
Carla Guerron-Montero (Oregon)
Stanley E. Hyland (Memphis)
Edward B. Liebow (Environmental Health and Policy Center)
Anthony Oliver-Smith (Florida)
Linda M. Whiteford (South Florida)

Editors

Donald D. Stull (Kansas), Editor, *Human Organization*
Alexander M. Ervin (Saskatchewan), Editor, *Practicing Anthropology*
Michael Whiteford (Iowa State), Editor, *SfAA Newsletter*

How to Use This Program

Sessions are identified with an alphanumeric code that indicates the session number and day of the week. For example, W-54 represents session 54 on Wednesday, and T-15 represents session 15 on Thursday. Abstracts are in alphabetical order by presenter or session organizer. At the end of each abstract is the alphanumeric code that refers to the session location in the program schedule. The Participant Index lists the page number where each participant may be found in the Program Schedule. (Please Note: Several of the invited sessions do not have abstracts.)

Registration

Registration is required for attendance at all session, as well as the sponsored socials and special events. Registration will be open during these hours:

Tuesday, March 27	1:00 pm–6:00 pm
Wednesday, March 28	8:00 am–7:00 pm
Thursday, March 29	8:00 am–7:00 pm
Friday, March 30	8:00 am–4:00 pm
Saturday, March 31	9:00 am–12:00 pm

Messages and Information

A "Messages and Information" bulletin board will found near the Registration Desk. Please post your messages here for other participants and locate other people registered for the meetings. Program Changes will also be posted on this bulletin board, as well as any Topical Interest Group announcements.

Book Exhibit

The Book and Software Publishers Exhibit will be held in Merida II and III. It will be open from 9:00 AM on Thursday until 1:00 PM on Saturday.

Student Orientation

The SfAA Student Committee will host a special orientation session for students on Wednesday, March 28 at 11:00 in Celestun. All students who are attending an SfAA meeting for the first time are encouraged to attend.

Topical Interest Group Business Meetings

Topical Interest Groups (TIGs) are sub-units of the Society for Applied Anthropology that promote exchange among Society members with similar professional interests. TIGs sponsor session, produce publications, organize electronic listserves and websites, and build network ties. When the program went to press, the following TIG business meetings were scheduled:

AIDS and Anthropology Research Group (T-42)
Thursday, March 29, 1:00-2:30 in Business Center I

SfAA Student Committee (T-43)
Thursday, March 29, 1:00-2:30 in Board Room

SfAA International Committee (T-44)
Thursday, March 29, 1:00-2:30 in Yucatan IV

Environmental Anthropology TIG (T-45)
Thursday, March 29, 1:00-2:30 in Merida I

Intellectual Property Rights TIG (T-46)
Thursday, March 29, 1:00-2:30 in Santa Lucia

Political Ecology Society Business Meeting (T-47)
Thursday, March 29, 1:30-3:00 in Yucatan II

Culture and Agriculture Section (AAA) Business Meeting

The Culture and Agriculture Section of the American Anthropological Association is meeting jointly with the SfAA this year. Their business meeting is scheduled for 1:00-2:30 on Thursday in Yucatan I.

Video Screenings

Video screenings will begin at 3:00 on Thursday in Business Center II. Abstracts for these videos can be found in the Abstracts section of this program. Videos will be screened in the following order starting roughly every half-hour. Persons presenting the videos are also listed.

The Disabling Bullet- DEVLIEGER, Patrick

Incidents of Travel in Chichén Itzá- CASTANEDA, Quetzil

Ethnography in Action: The Wilson Community Project- GARDUNO, Everardo

What Voice Bangladesh? A Third-World Nation Speaks to Globalization- KRIZ, Michael

Technological Innovation: Introducing Solar Energy Cooking Stoves in a Zapotec Indian Village- SERRIE, Hendrick

---

SfAA-SAR Plenary Session

A special plenary session sponsored by the SfAA and the School for American Research (SAR) will be held Thursday evening, from 5:00-7:30 pm in Yucatan II. The title of the plenary is The Ties that Bind: Building Communities in the 21st Century. A reception will follow the session.

Social Events

Numerous Social events are planned. All registered participants and their families are invited to attend.

- Wednesday, March 28

  A reception and party hosted by Rector Raul Godoy and the Faculty of our host institution, the Autonomous University of Yucatán, will be held in the Lobby of the Fiesta Americana Hotel. This reception will begin at 6:00. An open bar will be provided; food will also be served. Entertainment will be provided by folklore dancers from the University. Opening remarks for the meetings are planned by the program chair, local arrangements chair, SfAA President, and Rector Godoy.

- Thursday, March 29

  A reception with an open bar and food will immediately follow the joint SfAA-SAR plenary session on Thursday evening in Yucatan II.

- Friday, March 30

  After the SfAA Awards ceremony and Malinowski Lecture, the Society will host a reception in the Yucatán Ballroom.

- Saturday, March 31

  Closing ceremony and party. Rector Raul Godoy and the Autonomous University of Yucatan will host the closing ceremony Saturday evening. Information on the exact time and location will be available at the Registration Desk. Please plan to attend the closing ceremony and party.

Awards

The Society invites all participants to a general session Friday evening, March 30, to honor several outstanding individuals.

The **Bronislaw Malinowski Award** for 2001will be presented to Walter Goldschmidt.

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

Gonzalo Aguirre Beltran (1973)
Everett C. Hughes (1974)
Gunnar Myrdal (1975)
Edward H. Spicer (1976)
Sol Tax (1977)
Juan Comas (1978)
Laura Thompson (1979)
Fei Xiaotong (1980)
Raymond Firth (1981)
George Foster (1982)
Omer Stewart (1983)
Alexander Leighton (1984)
Elizabeth Colson (1985)
Phileo Nash (1986)
Margaret Lantis (1987)
Fred Richardson (1988)
Lauriston Sharp (1989)
St. Claire Drake (1990)
Conrad Arensberg (1991)

Margaret Clark (1992)
Ronald Frankenberg (1993)
Claudio Esteva Fabregat (1994)
Michael M. Cernea (1995)
Bea Medicine (1996)
Ward H. Goodenough (1997)
Robert and Beverly Hackenberg (1998)
Thayer Scudder (1999)
Maria Eugenia de Bozzoli (2000)
Walter Goldschmidt (2001)

The **Margaret Mead Award** was established in 1979 by the Society for Applied Anthropology. Since 1982, the award has been presented jointly by SfAA and the American Anthropological Association. It is awarded to a younger scholar for a particular accomplishment that interprets anthropological data and principles in ways that make them meaningful to a broadly concerned public. The winner is chosen for demonstrating skills in broadening the impact of science in the manner of the late Margaret Mead.

Two Mead Awards will presented at the 2001 meeting. The 1999 award goes to Paul Farmer and the 2000 award goes to Kathryn Dudley. Past Recipients include:

John Ogbu (1979)
Brigitte Jordan (1980)
Nancy Scheper-Hughes (1981)
Mary Elmendorf (1982)
Ruthann Knudson (1983)
Sue E. Estroff (1984)
Susan C.M. Scrimshaw (1985)
Jill E. Korbin (1986)
Myra Bluebond-Langner (1987)
Alex Stepick (1988)
Mark Nichter (1989)
Wenda Ruth Trevathan (1990)
Will Roscoe (1991)
Leo Chavez (1993)
Katherine A. Dettwyler (1995)
Philippe Bourgois (1997)
Paul Farmer (1999)
Kathryn Dudley (2000)

The **Peter K. New Student Research Award** is an annual competition for student research sponsored by the Society. The award was initiated in 1990 with a generous gift from Mary Louie New, Professor New's widow. Prof. New was a former President of the Society.

In addition to a cash prize and crystal trophy, the winner's paper is submitted for review and possible publication in Human Organization. Past winners include:

Devon Brewer (1991)
Gery Ryan (1992)
Nancy Romero-Daza (1993)
Arona Ragins (1994)
Nancy E. Schoenberg (1995)
Sandy Smith-Nonini (1996)
Timothy Hoff (1997)
Devah Pager (1998)
Pierre Minn (1999)
Melissa Checker (2000)
Andrew Gardner (2001)

The winner of the competition for the award in 2001 is Andrew W. Gardner. His paper is entitled: "Social Capital and Shifting Identity in the Louisiana Oil Patch." Mr. Gardner is a graduate at the University of Arizona. Second place was awarded to J. Paige MacDougall (Concordia) and third place was won by Roberto Porro (Florida).

Mr. Gardner will read his paper at a special session on Thursday, March 29, at 1:30 pm (T-40) in the Celestun Room.

Workshops

- WEDNESDAY 3:00-5:00
  Yucatan I
  Workshop: Local and Regional Practitioner Organizations: Sharing Strategies for Survival
  ORGANIZOR: LITTLEFIELD, Carla (Littlefield Associates & SfAA-LPO Liaison)

- THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
  Valladolid
  Workshop and Conversation: Building a Network of Cooperation for Chiapas, Part One
  CHAIR: SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest University)

- THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
  Valladolid
  Workshop and Conversation: Building a Network of Cooperation for Chiapas, Part Two.
  CHAIR: SIMONELLI, Jeanne and EARLE, Duncan (Moderator-Univ. of TX)

- FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
  Board Room
  Workshop: Team Fieldwork in Corporate Settings
  CHAIR: JORDAN, Brigitte(Xerox)

- FRIDAY 9:00-1:00
  Business Center II
  Workshop: Where Do I Start? Student Career Counseling and Job Interview Workshop
  CHAIR: GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon/SfAA Student Committee)

- FRIDAY 11:00-1:00
  Business Center I
  Workshop: Multisite Ethnographic Evaluations
  CHAIRS: BROWNRIGG, Leslie Ann and RATNER, Mitchell (WAPA)

SfAA Business Meeting

The general business meeting of the SfAA will be held from 1:15-3:00 on Friday in Yucatan I. President Linda Bennett will preside. The meeting is open to all members and registrants.

Meet the Editors

Participants will have an opportunity to meet the editors of the Society's three publications on Saturday between 1:00 and 2:50 pm. The locations follow:

Donald D. Stull, Editor, *Human Organization* (S-40)
Business Center

Alexander Ervin, Editor, *Practicing Anthropology* (S-41)
Valladolid

Michael Whiteford, Editor, *SfAA Newsletter* (S-42)
Celestun

Wednesday, March 28

(W-01) WEDNESDAY 8:30-5:30
Board Room
Board of Directors, Spring Meeting

(W-41) WEDNESDAY 11:00-12:00
Valladolid
Student Orientation
Presiding: BALLENGER, Anne , Chair Student Committee
Carla Guerron-Montero, Student Representative

(W-40) WEDNESDAY 12:00-1:30
Celestun
Introduction to the History of Merida
Professor Magnolia Rosado

(W-58) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Yucatan I
Workshop: Local and Regional Practitioner Organizations: Sharing Strategies for Survival
Taller: Organizaciones de Práctica Local y Regional: Compartir las Estrategias para Sobrevivir

Representatives from five local and regional practitioner organizations (LPOs) will share their experiences in sustaining the health and stability of their organizations. The workshop is open to all members of LPOs and others who want information about creating an LPO. No charge or reservations required.

ORGANIZOR: **LITTLEFIELD, Carla** (Littlefield Associates & SfAA-LPO Liaison)

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (U Florida & Gulfcoast North Area Health Ed. Centers) *SCOPA's Death and Rebirth.*

SIBLEY, Will (Cleveland State U) *WAPA's Success with Meetings, Newsletters, and Website.*

GREBLER, Gillian (Independent Consultant) *SCAAN's Geographic Challenges in Los Angeles.*

BLANCHARD-HORAN, Christina (Mid-South Foundation for Medical Care) *MSAPA's Use of Anthropological Methods for Revitalization.*

PUNTENNEY, Pamela (Environmental & Human Systems Mgmt.) *Learnings from GLAPA and HPSfAA.*

(W-50) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Yucatan IV
Children's Health in Latin America
La Salud de los Niños en Latinoamérica

CHAIR: **POWERS, Edward L.** (Central Arkansas)

PENA, Florencia and **RAMOS, Rosa Ma**. (Escuela Nacional de Antropolog¡a e Historia) *Can Women's Occupation Account for their Children's Health?*

POWERS, Edward L. (Central Arkansas) *Family Structure and the Health of Children in Rural Honduras.*

DUQUE, Maria Claudia (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana) *Working Children Health: International Determinants and Cultural Factors in a Market at Bogota, Colombia.*

(W-51) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Santa Lucia
Anthropological Perspectives on Organizations
Perspectivas Antropológicas de las Organizaciones

CHAIR: **JORDAN, Ann T.** (North Texas)

BATTEAU, Allen and **PSENKA, Carolyn** (Wayne State) *Anthropological Perspectives on Risk Management Theory*

HAINES, David W. (George Mason) *Losing Faith: When Personal Failings Become Organizational Sins.*

JORDAN, Ann T. (North Texas) *Self-managed Work Teams for the Twenty-first Century.*

PATTERSON, Kerry and **REICHART, Karaleah** (California State, Fullerton) *Conflict and Emotional Labor: An Ethnographic Analysis of Corporate Takeovers.*

WEISMAN-ROSS, Merith (Volunteer Center of Rhode Island) *The Impact of Information Technology on Volunteerism and the Nonprofit Sector: A Rhode Island Case Study.*

WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook (Citizens Financial Group) *How to Succeed in Business (as an Anthropologist): Using Anthropological Methods Effectively in the Corporate Setting.*

(W-52) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Celestun
Equalizing International Collaborations in a Post-Global World. (Sponsored by the SfAA International Committee)
Igualar la Colaboración Internacional en un Mundo Post-Global.

ORGANIZER: **LIEBOW, Edward** (Env Hlth & Soc Plcy Ctr)

LIEBOW, Edward (Env Hlth & Soc Plcy Ctr) *Introduction: Equalizing International Collaborations.*

AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens (Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory, Copenhagen) *'Striking the Balance'-Capacity Building and Applied Medical Anthropology within a North-South Collaboration.*

MAYNARD-TUCKER Gisele (UCLA Center for the Study of Women) *Conflict and Collaboration in a Project Concerning Adolescents' Sexual Education in Guatemala.*

PANT, Dipak R. (University Carlo Cattaneo) *The Armenian Scenarios: Strategic Foresight of Security, Business and Culture in the Republic of Armenia.*

PILLSBURY, Barbara (Pacific Institute for Women's Health) *Impacts of Economic Globalization on Women's Health.*

KEARE, Douglas (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy) *How Free Should Markets Be? The World Bank and the IMF in the Aftermath of Seattle.*

ANCIAUX, Alian (Brussels U). Discussant.

(W-53) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Yucatan III
Housing and Homelessness in the United States
La Vivienda y las Personas sin Hogar en los Estados Unidos

CHAIR: **RODRIGUEZ, Cheryl** (S Florida)

RODRIGUEZ, Cheryl (S Florida) and GREENBAUM, Susan (S Florida) *Housing Reform in the 21st Century: HOPE VI and the End of Public Housing as We Know It.*

FLISRAND, Janne Kimberly (Memphis) *HOPE VI: A Policy Review.*

DAUGHDRILL, Martha, **FORMICHELLA, Cecelia**, and **BOLLAND, John** (Alabama) *Mardi Gras and Azaleas but No Place to Sleep Tonight: Homelessness in Mobile, Alabama.*

BERISS, David (New Orleans) *A Community of Advocates: Lobbyists, Social Capital and Homeless Health Care Policy.*

(W-54) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Merida I
The Elderly in Anthropological Perspective
Los Ancianos en la Perspectiva Antropológica

CHAIR: **RIORDAN, Eileen** (Washington)

RIORDAN, Eileen (Washington) *Daughter Caregiving and Long-term Care Placement: an Ecological Approach.*

PERKINSON, Margaret A. and **NAVARRO, Ellen** (Washington U School of Medicine) *The Role of Lay Consultants in the Healthcare of Older Adults in the U.S.*

LAPPI, Robert (GAO, Washington), **SALLOWAY, Jeffrey** Colman (New Hampshire), and **SANFORD, Hannah** (New Hampshire) *Chronic Diseases of the Elderly: Competing Cultural, Structural, and Epidemiologic Hypotheses.*

LAMM, Rosemarie Santora (Hillsborough Community College) *Anthropological Dream: From Change to Development.*

SILVERMAN, Myrna (University of Pittsburgh) and **SKIRBOLL, Esther** (Slippery Rock University) *Who Am I now? How Retirement Affects Self Identity.*

(W-55) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Business Center I
Cross cultural Perspectives on Tourism
Las Perspectivas Transculturales hacia el Turismo

CHAIR: **DONCKERS, Jana** (Oregon State)

DORE, Lynne (La Trobe) *The Changing Face of Battlefields.*

DONCKERS, Jana (Oregon State) *Mass Tourism in Alaska: Can Small Communities Survive?*

MACDOUGALL, J. Paige (Concordia) *Jats'uts nook' utia'al Barbie ichil T'ho: Beautiful Clothes for Barbie in Merida.*

(W-56) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Valladolid
Cross-Cultural Perspectives on HIV/AIDS
Las Perspectivas Transculturales hacia el VIH y la SIDA

CHAIRS: **GREABELL, Lynne** and **SAKOLSKY, Natasha** (National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors)

GREABELL, Lynne and **SAKOLSKY, Natasha** (National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors) *Influencing HIV/AIDS Services at Home and Abroad: The Role of a National Organization.*

PAINTER, Thomas M., **LIN, Lillian S.**, **WIKTOR, Stephan Z**. (CDC) **DIABY, K. Lacina**, **SIBAILLY, Toussaint S.**, **ROELS, Thierry H.**, **EKPINI, Ehounou R**. (Project Retro-CI, Cote d'Ivoire) **MATIA, Danielle M.** (TRW) *Women communicating with women about HIV/AIDS in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire: A resource for HIV/AIDS prevention in Africa?*

BROOMHALL, Lorie (Family Health International) *Barriers to Condom Promotion by Health Providers in Kenya.*

SALVADOR, Melina (California, Santa Cruz) *Un Granito de Arena: A Look into the Inequalities of Living with VIH/SIDA in Merida, Yucatan*

(W-57) WEDNESDAY 2:00-3:50
Yucatan II
Anthropological Perspectives on Peace and Conflict Resolution, Part One
Las Perspectivas Antropológicas de la Paz y la Resolución de Conflictos, Primera Parte

CHAIR: **DeORNELLAS, Erin Hale** (Columbia)

DeORNELLAS, Erin Hale and **KANTOWITZ, Riva** (Columbia) *The Anthropology of Peace: An Agenda for Applied Research in Conflict Resolution.*

RUANO, Carlos R. (La Salle) *Caught Between more than Cross-Fire: The Contribution of Anthropology and Education Programs in Colombia Towards an Understanding of the Civil War and its Resolution.*

DE LOURDES, Maria (Sao Paulo) *Cross-Cultural Conflict Mediation and Resolution.*

POLLOCK, Nancy (Victoria) *Nuclear Defense Systems: Their Place in Pacific Communities.*

(W-70) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Yucatan IV
Local Health Issues in a Global Context
Cuestiones de la Salud Local en un Contexto Global

CHAIR: **JANES, Craig** (Colorado - Denver)

JANES, Craig (Colorado-Denver) *Free Markets and Dead Mothers: Economic Transition and the Collapse Health Care in Mongolia.*

SATO, Chisaki (South Florida) *The Challenge of Global Healthcare Development: a Case Study of Healthcare Development in the Philippines.*

LURIE, Gordon A. (Toronto), and LURIE, Sue G. (North Texas Health Science Center) *Bioethics and the City: Who Should Be Helped? Community Development, and the Emerging Urban Paradigm During Hong Kong's State-Building Era.*

RAMIREZ, Michelle (Iowa) *HRT: A Global Prescription for Menopause.*

MILLER, Janneli F. (Arizona) *Infertility as a Result of Socioeconomic Change and Family Planning Policy: Case Studies from the Raramuri of Northern Mexico.*

KARJANEN, David (Michigan) *Health and Socioeconomic Status of Female Textile Workers in the Slovak Republic: A Critical Medical Anthropological Approach.*

(W-71) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Merida I
Parenting in a Cross Cultural Perspective
Los Padres Adoptivos desde una Perspectiva Transcultural

CHAIR: **WOZNIAK, Danielle** (Connecticut College)

WOZNIAK, Danielle (Connecticut College) *Kinship, Consumption, and Child Survival: Foster Mothering in America.*

COLBURN, Lisa L. (Rhode Island and Coastal Vision) *Social Networks and Child Fosterage in Relation to Isolation in Madagascar.*

DEVIN, Robin (Rhode Island) *Child Fosterage in Rural Haiti.*

ALLEN, Wayne E. (Minnesota State) *Cross-Fostering within the Context of an Intra-Community Cultural Exchange Program.*

MARKS, Jonnie (Bellefaire JCB) *Keeping the Family Tree Together: Kinship Adoptions of Kids in the Child.*

(W-72) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Yucatan III
Using Anthropology in Program Evaluation
Usar la Antropología en la Valoración de Programas

CHAIR: **BIRD, Elizabeth S.** (S Florida)

JOST, Christine C. (Tufts) and **NIANOGO, Aime J.** (UICN-Burkina Faso) *Community-Based Animal Health Care in Oudalan, Burkina Faso: Synergy between the Public and Private Delivery of Veterinary Services.*

BIRD, S. Elizabeth (South Florida) and **JORGENSON, Jane** (University of South Florida) *Closing the "Digital Divide": Cultural Context and Educational Computer Literacy in Rural Florida.*

SANTIAGO-IRIZARRY, Vilma (Cornell) *Localizing the Global: Using Ethnography in Program Evaluation.*

KNOX-SEITH, Barbara (CASA Latina) *Mediating Across Cultures: Participatory Evaluation and Latina Immigrant Women.*

WIEDMAN, Dennis (Florida International*) Forces of Globalization on Management Cultures: Benchmarking for What?*

KENNEDY, Sandra F. (California State, Long Beach) *Discussions of Race Relations among Eighth Graders in a Long Beach, California Middle School.*

(W-73) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Business Center I
Internal and Transnational Migration: Case Studies from the US and Mexico
La Migración Interna y Transnacional: Estudios de Casos en los EEUU y en México

CHAIR: **WILSON, Tamar Diane** (Missouri - St. Louis)

BALAM, Gilberto (CINVESTAV) *Migration of Yucatec Mayas to the Caribbean Coast: Culture & Collaboration in Adaptation to a New Environment.*

BEVER, Sandra (Santa Clara) *Migration and the Transformation of Gender Roles and Hierarchies: Intrahousehold Conflict in a Yucatec Maya Community.*

WILSON, Tamar Diana (Missouri - St. Louis) *Globalization, the "Nation"-State and the Need to Labor by Transational Immigrants from a Rancho in Jaliso, Mexico.*

WESTERMAN, William (International Institute of New Jersey) *Cultural Work as Community Organizing among Recent Immigrants: Report on Proyecto MASCARA (Part 1).*

VALDEZ, Enriqueta (Universidad de Guadalajara-CUSur) *The Postmodern Curandera.*

(W-74) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Valladoid
Anthropological Contributions to Planning and Visioning the Future
Las Contribuciones Antropológicas al Plan y a la Visión del Futuro

CHAIR: **WINGARD, John** (Memphis)

PURCELL, Trevor and **ONJORO-KEARLY, Elizabeth** (St. Joseph's Hospital) *Toward Epistemological Equity: Cross-Cultural Mediation in Planned Social Change.*

RINER, Reed (Northern Arizona) *Four Futures for Flagstaff.*

BENT, Kate (Denver) *The Way to the Future is to See the Future.*

WINGARD, John (Memphis) *Don't Worry, Be Happy: Cognized Models of Water in Memphis and Implications for the Future of a Critical Resource.*

HUNT, Sarah (Georgia) *Envisioning the Future: Conflict between Visual Preferences and Stated Desires.*

(W-75) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Santa Lucia
Tourism in Latin America
El Turismo en Latinoamérica

CHAIR: **PUCCIA, Ellen** (South Florida)

SAMSON, Eric L. (Southwest Texas State) *Yes, We Want No Bananas.*

DIAMENTE, Daniela N. (Butler) *"La Casa de Todos:" Catholicism, Change, and Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica.*

PUCCIA, Ellen (South Florida) *Dancing with the Latin Lover: Sex on Tour in Costa Rica.*

WALKER, Cameron (California, Riverside) *Dweller on the Threshold: The Interplay Between Maya Communities Archaeological Tourism and the Ecosystem.*

(W-76) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Celestun
HIV/AIDS in the USA
El VIH y la SIDA en los EEUU

CHAIR: **EASTON, Delia** (CDC)

SANKAR, Andrea and **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State) *Adherence Narratives among African American Women Taking Haart.*

EASTON, Delia (CDC) *Breathing Fresh Life Into HIV Interventions.*

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy, **MALLIETT Amy**, and **MARTINEZ, Dinorah** (South Florida) *Provision of HIV Services for Latina Migrant Farm Workers in Rural Florida.*

NETTLETON-RENTSCHLAR, Jodi (South Florida) *HIV/AIDS Health Related Services Provided to Women in a Florida County Jail.*

STOPKA, Thomas, **SINGER, Merrill** and **SANTELICES, Claudia** (Hispanic Health Council) *"Yo, where can I get a syringe?" Public health interventionists, successful capitalists, harbingers of risk: Street syringe sellers in Hartford, CT.*

MARTINEZ, Raquel, **MARTINEZ, Maria**, **WEEKS, Margaret** (Institute for Community Research) and **SCOTT, Glenn** (Hispanic Health Council) *Utilization of GIS for HIV/AIDS Research in High Risk Drug Use Sites.*

(W-77) WEDNESDAY 4:00-5:50
Yucatan II
Local Health Issues in a Global Context, Part Two
Cuestiones de la Salud Local en un Contexto Global, Segunda Parte

CHAIR**: DeORNELLAS, Erin Hale** (Columbia)

HAMMER, Patricia J. (Center for the Promotion of Social Well Being-Peru) *Community Reconciliation: The Role of Participatory Needs Assessment in Post-Conflict Peru.*

AKWABI-AMEYAW, Kofi (California State, Stanislaus) *Local Problems and Global Solutions in a Post-Global World: Africa's Land and European Owners in Zimbabwe.*

COLOM, Maria A. (Maryland) *Becoming a Nation: East Timor a Year after the Referendum.*

FASANO, Gregory A. (Science Applications International) *From Sacred Site to Stealth Bombers, Cross-Cultural Boundaries are Bridged with the Nellis Air Force Base Native American Interaction Program.*

SANDERS, Rebeccah Anne (Georgia) *"Unidos alcanzaremos un Viques Libre": Discourse as a Reflection of Political and Geographic Location.*

(W-90) WEDNESDAY 6:00-10:00
Lobby-Fiesta Americana Hotel
Welcoming Reception (Sponsored by the Autonomous University of Merida)

Thursday, March 29

(T-10) THURSDAY 9:00-6:00
Merida II
Book Exhibit

(T-01) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan II
Poverty and Development in Asia and the Pacific
La Pobreza y el Desarrollo en Asia y en el Pacífico

CHAIR: **LOCKWOOD, Victoria S.** (Southern Methodist)

BJORNVOLD, Ingvild (American) *Group-Guaranteed Lending and Social Empowerment.*

LOCKWOOD, Victoria S. (Southern Methodist) *The impact of Globalization on Rural Tahitian Women's Lives.*

KAYAARDI, Nihan *Women's Income Generating Activities in Turkey.*

CHOWDHURY, Anwarullah (Minnesota State, Mankato) *The Vision of Applied Anthropology in Bangladesh in the 21st Century.*

BYFORD, Julia (The Australian National) *One Day Rich.*

BENNER, Timothy J. (Southern Methodist) *Examining Poverty Variation within a Rural Philippine Community.*

(T-02) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Celestun
Community Service, Study Abroad and Service Learning in Critical Perspectives
El Servicio Comunitario, los Estudios en el Extranjero, y el Aprendizaje por medio del Servicio: Perspectivas Críticas

CHAIR: **CAMPBELL, Jeremy M.** (Davidson)

CAMPBELL, Jeremy M. (Davidson) *The Identity Politics of Community Service: A Study in the Anthropology of the Gift.*

RODRIGUEZ, Karen (Pitzer College - Program in Venezuela) *Critical Study Abroad in Latin America: Conquest or Quest-Con el Otro?*

RITTER, Beth R. (Nebraska-Omaha) and **BARONE, T. Lynne** (Nebraska-Omaha) *It Takes a Community: Applied Anthropology and Service Learning.*

(T-03) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan III
Vulnerability and Resilience: Applications from Global Disaster Research
La Vulnerabilidad y la Resistencia: Aplicaciones de la Investigación de los Desastres Globales

CHAIR: **WHITEFORD, Linda M.** and **TOBIN, Graham A.** (South Florida)

WHITEFORD, Linda M. and **TOBIN, Graham A.** (South Florida) *Por los ni os? Health and Illness Among Volcano Evacuees.*

LANE, Lucille (South Florida) *Volcanic Risk Perception and Evacuation Response in Highland Ecuador.*

CALLEJAS, Linda M. (South Florida) *Perception of Risk and the Decision to Return Home: Preliminary Analysis from Ecuador.*

SCHUMANN, Christiana (South Florida) *Perceptions of Disaster Assistance: Government and NGO Intervention in Ecuador.*

DELANEY, Patricia L. (George Washington) *Moving Beyond "Do No Harm': Anthropological Contributions to Policy and Practice in Disaster Work.*

MURPHY, Arthur D. (Georgia State), **BAKER, Charlene**, **HILL, Jennifer** (Georgia State), **PEREZ, Isabel** (Welte Institute of Oaxacan Studies), and **NORRIS, Fran H.** (Georgia State) *The Effects of the 1999 Mexican Floods on the Mental and Physical Health of Two Communities.*

NORRIS, Fran H. (Georgia State), **KANIASTY, Krzysztof** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **MURPHY, Arthur D.**, **CONRAD, M. Lori**, and **INMAN, Greg** (Georgia State) *Anthropological Explanations of Cross-Cultural Differences in Age-Related Vulnerability to Disaster.*

OLIVER-SMITH, Anthony (Florida) *Discussant.*

PRATT, Marion (USAID) *Discussant.*

(T-04) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan IV
Globalization in the Provinces: Yucatec Mayan Responses to Change
La Globalización en las Provincias: Respuestas al Cambio de los Maya Yucatec

CHAIR: **WINTERBAUER, Nancy L.** (SUNY, Binghamton)

ZUCKER, Eleanor (UCLA) *"No Soy Mexicana": Emerging Ethnicities in the Riviera Maya.*

RE CRUZ, Alicia (North Texas) Women and Cancun as Fetishes in Chan Kom Politics.

WINTERBAUER, Nancy (SUNY, Binghamton) *Gender-Role Ideology and Social Change along the Riviera Maya.*

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY, Geneseo) *Maya Gardens: Constraints and Possibilities for Small-Scale Intensive Agricultural Production.*

BASCOPE, Grace Lloyd (TCU), **ALCOCER, Elias** (Cuerpos de Concervacion, Merida) *Working with Youth in a Yucatec Maya Community.*

GOODMAN, Alan (Hampshire), **LEATHERMAN, Thomas** (South Carolina), **STILLMAN, J. Tobias** (Hampshire) *From Corn to Cola: The Nutritional and Health Consequences of the Commodification of Yucatecan Diets.*

(T-06) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Santa Lucia
Transforming Words, Contextualizing Numbers: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative
Transformar las Palabras, Dar Contexto a los Números: Combinar lo Cualitativo y lo Cuantitativo

CHAIR: **RAGSDALE, Kathleen** (Florida)

BARRIOS, Roberto E. (Florida) *Moving Towards the Integration of Applied Medical Anthropology and Public Health in Honduras.*

GRANT, Kathryn (Florida) *Mature Sexuality in Provider-Patient Exchanges: Applying Multi-methods to Improve Communication about Aging and Sex.*

HEEMSKERK, Marieke (Wisconsin) *Gender Barriers in Suriname Gold Mining: Integrating Econometric and Ethnographic Evidence.*

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (Florida) *Playing it Safe While Playing the Field?: Using Integrating Anthropology to Study.*

YODER-WUTICH, Amber (Florida) *Living Local and Going Global: Internet Use in Xi'an, China.*

PAGE, J. Bryan (Miami) Discussant.

(T-07) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan I
Contemporary Health Issues of Minorities in the United States, Part One
Cuestiones Actuales para la Salud Minoritaria en los Estados Unidos, Primera Parte

CHAIR: **PETERSON, Jane** (Seattle)

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle), **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSUHCS) *"You Grow Out of it:" African American Families' View of Asthma.*

EARLY, Julie, **CARTWRIGHT, Elizabeth**, **HALL, Teri**, **HUNTER, Anne** (Idaho State) *Bajos Animos, Depresi¢n, and Nervios: A Montage of Polyphony in Rural Southeast Idaho.*

KELLY, Justin (New Hampshire) *Eat Your Heart Out: A Look at Chagas' Disease in the America's.*

CAMERON, Kimberly (Texas Woman's University-Houston) *The Illness Experiences of Hispanic American Women Living With Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).*

HIMMELGREEN, David A. and **MARTINEZ, Dinorah** (South Florida) *Are Changes in Lifestyle Associated with Obesity for Recently Arrived U.S. Latinos?*

(T-08) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Merida I
Learning Health - Healthy Learning, Part One
Aprender la Salud – Aprender Sanamente, Primera Parte

CHAIRS: **MANDERSON, Lenore** (Melbourne), **AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens** Danish U) and **SCHENSUL, Jean J.** (Inst. for Community Research)

SCHENSUL, Jean J., **NASTASI, Bonnie**, **TYLOR, Cherie**, **COE, Cati** (Institute for Community Research) *Health Risk Prevention Through Classroom Culture Change.*

NASTASI, Bonnie K. (Institute for Community Research) and **JAYASENA, Asoka** (University of Peradeniya) *Mental Health Promotion Among Youth in Sri Lanka.*

ESPINO, Fe Esperanza and **MIGUEL, Cynthia** (Research Institute, Manila) *Health Education and Community Motivation for Malaria Control in Agusan Del Sur, Mindanao, The Philippines.*

SALAZAR, Gilda (Centro de Investigación en Alimentación) and **CARTWRIGHT, Elizabeth** (Idaho State) *A Community-action model for the prevention of cervical uterine cancer with a focus on gender and sexuality: Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico and Tucson, Arizona, US.*

JENSEN, Bjarne Bruun (Danish University) *Participatory and action-oriented health education in a cross-cultural perspective-Components and Preconditions.*

ONYANGO-OUMA, Washington (Copenhagen & Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory, Copenhagen) *Learning about health as a Matter of Everyday Life.*

(T-09) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Valladolid
Workshop and Conversation: Building a Network of Cooperation for Chiapas, Part One
Taller y Conversación: Construir una Red de Cooperación para Chiapas, Primera Parte

CHAIR: **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest) and **O'DONNELL, Kate** (Hartwick)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *Bottom-Up, Top-Down, Inside-Out: Community Development in Chiapas.*

O'DONNELL, Kate (Hartwick) *Davida y Goliath: Rosalinda Encounters the World Bank.*

CASTRO APREZA, Ins and **TIERRA de MUJERES , A.C.** (K¡nal Antzetik) *y las Cooperativas de Mujeres Ind¡genas Aartesanas en una Perspectiva Mmulticultural.*

WILKINS, Laurie (Florida Museum of Natural History),**SANTIZ DIAZ, Rosalinda** (Cooperativa Jolom Mayaetik), **SHUTZ, Barbara** (K'inal Antzetik) and **ICHIN SANTIESTEBAN, Merit** (K'inal Antzetik) *Women's Cooperatives and the Marketplace: Exploring the Linkages through Cultural Education.*

DURAN DURAN, Claudia (IDEFEM) IDEFEM: *Trabajando con Comunidades Diversos.*

EARLE, Duncan (Texas, El Paso) *Theory, Application, and Value; Using Chiapas Community Development to Discuss Lasting Ideas.*

(T-11) THURSDAY 9:00-10:50
Board Room
The Real World of Applied Anthropology: Problems, Dilemmas, and Innovations of Practice. *SfAA Student Committee Special Event.

CHAIR: **BALLENGER, Anne** (Catholic University)

COHEN, Lucy M. (Catholic University) *A National Capitol's Changing World: Challenges for Practices.*

BRIODY, Elizabeth K. (General Motors) *Diagnosis is not Implementation: Working within the Culture to Effect Change.*

CRESPI, Muriel (National Park Service) *Bending the Rules: Making People as Important as Things and Lower Animals.*

NAHMAD, Salomon (CIESAS) *Dilemmas de un antropólogo aplicado en organismos nacionales e internacionales en Mexico.*

(T-20) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Yucatan I
Contemporary Health Issues of Minorities in the United States, Part Two
Cuestiones Actuales para la Salud Minoritaria en los Estados Unidos, Segunda Parte

CHAIR: **PETERSON, Jane (**Seattle)

QUANDT, Sara A., **ARCURY, Thomas A.**, **RAO, Pamela**, **BELFLOWER, Amy**, and **SIMMONS, Samuel** (Wake Forest) *Farmer, Farmworker, and Medical Perspectives on Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS).*

ARCURY, Thomas A., **QUANDT, Sara A.**, **RAO, Pamela** (Wake Forest), and **PREISSER, John S.** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) *Confronting Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS): Epidemiology and Environmental Justice among Latino Farmworkers.*

SCHOENBERG, Nancy and **DREW, Elaine** (Kentucky) *Contesting Silence: Experiential Certitude and Biomedical Controversies over Hypertension Symptomatology.*

WILSON, Ruth P. (Southern Methodist) *Global Messages, Gendered Interpretations: Gendered Model of Heart Disease Risk Factors in a Complex, Urban Community.*

DeMOTT, Kathy (London School of Hygiene) and LANE, Sandra (Syracuse Healthy Start) *Syracuse Healthy Start: Equalizing Pregnancy Outcomes Across Society.*

WILSON, Ruth and YOUNG, Sharon (SMU) *Multi-Ethnic Models of Hypertension in a Complex Urban Community.*

(T-21) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Merida I
Learning health - Healthy Learning, Part Two
Aprender la Salud – Aprender Sanamente, Segunda Parte

CHAIR: **MANDERSON, Lenore** (Melbourne)

MANDERSON, Lenore and LIPING, Yuan (Melbourne) *School-based Interventions and Sustainable Public Health Interventions: A Multi-Media Approach for Schistosomiasis Control.*

DAHL, Kari Kragh Blume (Danish University) *Teachers' Competencies, Health Education and Children's Participation in Kenyan Primary Schools.*

BARBER, Jessica and **BORMAN, Kathryn** (South Florida) *Think Youth Opportunity: Community Action, Health and Life Education.*

BISSELL, Susan (Melbourne) *Health, Well-Being and Education: Educational Dilemmas for Working Children in Urban Dhaka, Bangladesh.*

CIOFALO, Nuria (Hawaii) *Building Healthy Communities through Youth-Led Action Research.*

AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens (Danish University) *Deconstructing School Drop Out - Narratives from a Primary School in Western Kenya.*

(T-22) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Business Center
Intended and Unintended Impacts of Community Based Learning Programs: Issues, Problems and Opportunities form Case Studies at Home and Abroad
Efectos Deliberados y No Deliberados de Programas de Aprendizaje Basados en la Comunidad: Cuestiones, Problemas y Oportunidades de los Estudios de Casos Aquí y en el Extranjero

CHAIR: **ROBERTS, Bill** (St. Mary's, Maryland) and **HARTMAN, David** (North Texas)

SCHWARTZ, Norman B. (Delaware) and **CORZO, Amilcar M.** (CI/Propeten and Centro Universitario de Peten) *The Eco-escula of San Andres, Peten: A Small Step for Conservation and Development.*

MCMORRAN, Chris (Colorado) *Is There a Tourist in the House?*

STANLEY, Lori A. (Luther) *Community Based Learning in Small-Town Iowa.*

TIZON, Judy (Southern Maine) *Learning from Service-Learning: Does Anthropology Do it Better?*

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's, Maryland) and **SAQUI, Pio** (University of Belize) *What Difference Did it Make? Assessing the Impact of St. Mary's College Study Tour to Belize.*

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) *Connecting Students with Communities: Outcomes from an Ethnographic Field School.*

CAMPOS, Bonnie (UQROO) and **RE CRUZ, Alicia** (North Texas) *When Field Conversations become Dialogues or Just Monologues.*

CASTILLO, Rita Gil, ENCALADA, Pedro Alvarado, MCLIBERTY, Meztly Suarezty, MANZANILLA, Nancy Garcia and **PALMA, Maricela Sauri** (UQROO) *Collaborative Student Research on the Mexican/Belize Border.*

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *Discussant.*

(T-23) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Yucatan IV
Environmental Anthropology in the 21st Century: Student Contributions to the Study of Socio-Environmental Issues, Part One
Antropología del Medio Ambiente en el Siglo XXI: Contribuciones de Estudiantes en el Estudio de Cuestiones Socio-Ambientales, Primera Parte

CHAIR: **VAN DE BERG, William** (Georgia)

VALLIANATOS, Helen (Oregon) *Coping with Hunger among Pregnant Women in an Urban Slum Environment.*

GREENAWALT, Robert David (Georgia) *Fisher's Perception of Ecological Change in Roatan, Honduras.*

MCDANIEL, Josh (Florida) *Indigenous Organizations and Development Institutions: Dependency, Agency, and the Politics of Conservation.*

GARDNER, Andrew (BARA/Arizona) *The Political Ecology of Bedouin Nomads in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.*

DAVIS, Allison and **DEAN, Erin** (Arizona) *Integrated Resource Monitoring and Management: Lessons from Collaboration between Students and the Kaibab Paiute Tribe.*

HANSEN, Elizabeth (South Florida) *An Evaluation of Superfund's Community Involvement Policy: An Anthropological Perspective.*

VAN DE BERG, William R. (Georgia) *Using a Multi-Sited Research Strategy in the Study of Natural Resource Management Issues: the Case of Nepali River Tourism.*

JUAREZ VALLADARES, Eric Omar (U Autonoma de Queretaro) *The Utilization of Forest Resources in a Community in the Sierra Gorda of Queretaro.*

(T-24) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Yucatan III
Globalization and Local Realities in International Perspectives
La Globalización y las Realidades Locales en las Perspectivas Internacionales

CHAIR: **CAMPBELL, Keith** (Fort Hays State)

RAFEA, Aliaa Redah (Ain Shams University) *Globalization and Cultural Identity: An Egyptian Case.*

CULHANE-PERA, Kathleen A. (Ramsey Family and Community Medicine Residency) *Effects of Globalization on Hmong Children's Health in a Thailand Village.*

CASTELLANOS, M. Bianet (Michigan) *'Aspiramos a Tener': The Consumption Strategies of Poor Yucatec Maya Migrants in Cancun.*

CAMPBELL, Keith and **ZOLLINGER, Brett** (Fort Hays State) *Economic Globalization in Henan Province, China.*

MAZZEO, John (Arizona) *Collective Responses to Livelihood Security and Social Justice by the Haitian Peasantry: A Case Study of Oboy.*

MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (Western Illinois) *Rampira y Radios: Globalization and Culture Change in Rural Ecuador.*

STOFFLE, Brent (S Florida). *Globalization, Modernization and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in the Caribbean.*

RUCAS, Stacey and **GURVEN, Michael** (New Mexico) *Does Paternal Investment Influence Male and Female Family Size Preference?*

(T-25) THURSDAY 11:00-1:30
Yucatan II
Globalization, Poverty and Economic Development in Latin America
La Globalización, la Pobreza, y el Desarrollo Económico en Latinoamérica

CHAIR: **TIEDJE, Kristina** (Oregon)

SESIA, Paola (CIESAS-Istmo and Arizona) *Globalization and Poverty Alleviation Programs: PROGRESA in Indigenous Localities of Oaxaca, Mexico.*

WATERBURY, Ronald (Queens College-CUNY) and **GOLDBERG, Helene** (Copenhagen) *And The Poor Stay Poor: Social Mobility in a Oaxacan Community.*

TIEDJE, Kristina (Oregon) *(En)gendering Indigenous Revival and Sustainable Development Through Rural Grassroots-organizing in Mexico.*

SATO, Mine (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Towards Context Relevancy: Experience of Community Development in Nicaragua.*

REAL, Gaspar and **OLVERA, Martha O.** (Universidad Aut¢noma de Quer,taro) *Social Impact of the Official Rural Development Programs in the State of Quer,taro.*

WHITEFORD, Michael, **BLACKBURN, Virginia**, and **LITTRELL, Mary** (Iowa State) *Business Succession Across Cultures: A Guatemalan Case Study.*

(T-26) THURSDAY 11:00-1:30
Celestun
Perspectives on Anthropological Training Programs and Higher Education
Perspectivas en los Programas de Formación Antropológica y la Enseñanza Superior

CHAIR: **BABER, M. Yvette** (South Florida)

BABER, M. Yvette (South Florida) *The Impact of Educational Reform on Individuals and the Community: Using Applied Field Training Techniques in an Urban Setting.*

HARMAN, Robert C. (Cal State-Long Beach) and **HESS, Jim** (California, Irvine) *Careers and Applied Training Programs: Survey of Master's Level Alumni.*

SHAPIRO, Richard (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Shaping a Postcolonial Anthropology: Radical Scholarship and Academic Practice.*

ANDERSON, Adele (SUNY Empire) *Three Forms of Academic Tourism.*

McGOVERN, Bridget, **ROSELL, Roberta**, **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy**, and **KING, Georgette** (U South Florida) *From the University to the Community: Challenges to Conducting Community-Based Research.*

HERSHEY, Robert Alan (Arizona) *Globalization, Preservation & Transformation of Culture.*

WOODIS, Leslie and **KOSSIAKOFF, Alexis** (Connecticut College) *The Role of Higher Education Institutions in the Globalization of Education: A Case Study of International and Cultural Identities at a Liberal Arts College.*

(T-27) THURSDAY 11:00-1:30
Santa Lucia
Making Some Bones About It: Toward and Ethnography of Manual Therapy
Hacia una Etnografía de la Terapia Manual

CHAIRS: **OTHS, Kathryn** (Alabama) and **HINOJOSA, Servando, Z.** (Texas Pan-Am)

WALKLEY, Susan (Columbia) *Manual Therapies and Medical Anthropological Theories.*

BAER, Hans (Arkansas) *Divergences in the Evolution of Osteopathy in Four Anglophile Countries.*

KLEIN, Norman (California State, Los Angeles) *Documenting Manual Medicine in Bali 1996.*

ANDERSON, Robert (Mills College) *Documenting Manual Medicine in Bali 1998.*

OTHS, Kathryn S. (Alabama) *Setting It Straight in the Andes.*

HINOJOSA, Servando Z. (Texas Pan-Am) *The Hands, the Sacred and Technology in Maya*.

PETERSON, Carolina Discussant

(T-28) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Valladolid
Workshop and Conversation: Building a Network of Cooperation for Chiapas, Part Two.
Taller y Conversación: Construir una Red de Cooperación para Chiapas, Segunda Parte

CHAIR: **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest) and **EARLE, Duncan** (Moderator-Texas)

DIAZ, Rosalina Santiz and **Representantes de Jolom Mayaetik**

Representantes de las Comunidades del Rio Santo Domingo

LEAL, Natalia Arias *Colectivo de Apoyo Tierra y Libertad: Red de Promotoras y Asesoras Rurales.*

(T-29) THURSDAY 11:00-1:00
Board Room
Debating Globalism Across Borders-A Panel Discussion

CHAIR: **FREIDENBERG, Judith** (U. of Maryland) and **FREYERMUTH, Graciela** (CIESAS)

FREIDENBERG, Judith (U. of Maryland)

WHITEHEAD, Tony (U. of Maryland)

KALJEE, Linda (U. of Maryland)

NASH, June (CUNY)

FREYERMUTH, Graciela (CIESAS)

LERIN, Sergio (CIESAS/DF)

GONZALEZ, Soledad (Colegio de Mexico)

CASTRO, Ines (Flacso/Gobierno del Estado)

(T-40)THURSDAY 1:30-2:30
Celestun
Peter K. New Student Award Presentation
First Prize - GARDNER, Andrew (Arizona)
Social Capital and Shifting Identity in the Louisiana Oil Patch.
Presiding: WOLFE, Al (South Florida)

(T-41) THURSDAY 1:00-3:00
Valladolid
Round Table Discussion- "Public Forum: Emerging Issues in Anthropological Studies in Latin America."

Discussants:
BURNS, Allan (Florida)
RE CRUZ, Alicia (North Texas)
WHITEFORD, Michael (Iowa State)
FERNANDEZ, Francisco (UADY)
NAHMAD, Salomon (CIEAS)
VARGAS, Gabriel (UADY)

(T-42) THURSDAY 1:00-2:30
Business Center
AIDS and Anthropology Research Group

(T-43) THURSDAY 1:00-2:30
Board Room
SfAA Student Committee Business Meeting

(T-44) THURSDAY 1:00-2:30
Yucatan IV
SfAA International Committee

(T-45) THURSDAY 1:00-2:30
Merida I
Environmental Anthropology TIG

(T-46) THURSDAY 1:00-2:30
Santa Lucia
Intellectual Property Rights TIG

(T-47) THURSDAY 1:30-3:00
Yucatan II
Political Ecology Society Business Meeting

(T-48) THURSDAY 1:00-2:30
Yucatan I
Culture and Agriculture Section, Business Meeting

(T-50) THURSDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan IV
Environmental Anthropology in the 21st Century: Student Contributions to the Study of Socio-Environmental Issues, Part Two
Antropología del Medio Ambiente en el Siglo XXI: Contribuciones de Estudiantes en el Estudio de Cuestiones Socio-Ambientales, Segunda Parte

CHAIR: **VAN DE BERG, William** (Georgia)

JONES, Emily Lena (Washington) *Human Hunting, Animal Abundances and Environmental Change: Understanding Prehistoric Human Impacts on the Faunal Landscape.*

RITCHIE, Amanda S. (Maryland, College Park) *Changing Farmers, Not Farms: A Strategy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection in El Chile, Honduras.*

VEDWAN, Neeraj (Georgia) *Farmers' Movement and Development of Horticulture in Western Himalayas, India: A Case Study.*

WOOLRIDGE, Crystal and **FULLER, James T.** (Appalachian State) *Coal Fields to the Capital: Appalachian Communities Speak Their Mind.*

NORMAN, Karma (Washington) *The Four Seasons of Managerial Thought: A Model for Assessing the Relationship Between Territorally-Based Environmental Policies and Local Communities.*

CARRUTH, Lauren (Georgia) *Environmentalism on the College Campus: A Study of the Challenges for Academia and Postmodernism Faced by students and Administrations.*

(T-51) THURSDAY 3:00-7:00
Business Center
Videos

DEVLIEGER, Patrick (Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven) *The Disabling Bullet.*

SERRIE, Hendrick (Eckerd) *Technological Innovation: Introducing Solar Energy Cooking Stoves in a Zapotec Indian Village.*

KRIZ, Michael (Northern Arizona) *What Voice Bangladesh? A Third-World Nation Speaks to Globalization.*

CASTANEDA, Quetzil (Hawaii) *Incidents of Travel in Chichen Itza.*

GARDUNO, Everado (Arizona State) *Ethnography in Action: The Wilson Community Project.*

(T-52) THURSDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan I
The State of Health and Health Care in the United States
La Salud y la Asistencia Sanitaria en los Estados Unidos

CHAIR: **LURIE, Sue G.** (North Texas Health Sciences Center)

LURIE, Sue G. (North Texas Health Science Center) and **LURIE, Gordon A.** (Toronto) *An Anthropology of Medical Relapses: Reconstructing Illness and Treatment Meaning Systems.*

MAHONEY, Jane (Texas - Houston) *Reconciling the Experiences the Experience of Living with Congestive Heart Failure.*

LIVINGSTON, Terry (Idaho State) *Who Needs Alternative Health Care?*

MCBRIDE, Melinda (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Globalization of North American Cultural Conceptions of Fat, Body Image and Self Esteem.*

HARE, Martha and **ABED, Joanne** (Battelle CPHRE) *Challenges in Evaluating Partnerships: Comprehensive Cancer Control.*

(T-53) Thursday 3:00-4:50
Celestun
The Globalization of Biomedicine and Its Effects "On the Ground": Who Wins? Who Loses?
La Globalización de la Medicina Biológica y Sus Efectos: ¿Quién gana? ¿Quién pierde?

ORGANIZER: **RILEY, Mary** (Columbia College-Chicago)

FLEISING, Usher (Calgary) *The Products of Medical Biotechnology: Implications for Understanding the Therapeutic Process.*

GRAHAM, Janice (British Columbia) *Going to Market: Aopcalytpic Gerontology, Big Pharma, and Regulators.*

RILEY, Mary (Columbia College-Chicago) *Intersections of Biomedicine and Traditional Medicine in Savannakhet Province, Laos.*

(T-54) Thursday 3:00-5:00
Valladolid
Challenges, Opportunities and Pitfalls of Economic and Technological Development
Desafíos, Oportunidades y Peligros del Desarrollo Económico y Tecnológico

CHAIR: **SCHENSUL, Stephen** (Connecticut)

BARRETTO FILHO, Henyo T. (PPGAS/USP) *"Sitting Communities" in Central Amazon: Fusing Tradition and Modernity Amid Rural and Urban.*

DYER, Christopher L. (Meeting Place), **POGGIE, John J.** (Rhode Island) and **MCNELLY, James M.** (Michigan) *Population Change and Total Capital Flows in Coastal Palawan, the Philippines.*

CONZELMAN, Caroline (Colorado - Boulder) *International Development as a Personal Encounter.*

GINSBURG, Ellen (Massachusetts) *Social Embedding of Technological Development.*

WALKUP, Ruth B. (Johns Hopkins) *Differing Expectations: Participation in Development Programs in Haiti.*

SCHENSUL, Stephen L. (Connecticut), **OODIT, Geeta** (International Planned Parenthood Federation) and **HETTIARACHCHY, Tilak** (Colombo). *Exploitative Work and its Relationship to Sexual Risk among Young Women Workers in Free Trade Zones in Mauritius and Sri Lanka.*

(T-55) Thursday 3:00-5:00
Santa Lucia
Migration, Transnational Communities and Urbanization in the Post-Global Age
La Migración, las Comunidades Transnacionales y la Urbanización en la Época Post-Global

CHAIR: **GREENBERG, James B.** (BARA)

BARO, Mamadou (Arizona) *Geospatial information and Household Livelihood Security: An anthropological Exploration.*

GETRICH, Christina (Northern Arizona) *Crossing Borders: Migrant Rights at the U.S.-Mexico Border.*

PUCCI, Sandra Liliana (Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Spanish Language Literacy in an Urban Transnational Community.*

RIVERA, Paul (Southern California) *Remittances, Saving and Labor Decisions: The Case of El Salvador.*

GREENBERG, James B. (BARA) *The Implications for Globalization and Political Ecology of Legal Harmonization.*

(T-56) Thursday 3:00-4:50
Merida I
Conflicted Voices: The Role of Local and Indigenous Knowledge in Contemporary Perspectives
Voces en Conflicto: El Papel del Conocimiento Local e Indígena en las Perspectivas Actuales

CHAIR: **ESBER, George S.** (Miami)

GETMAN, Christie (George Washington) *Grassroots in the Sahel? Top-Down Power Structures vs. Local-Level Voices in an NGO Senegal.*

SMITH, David and **GILMORE, Perry** (Arizona and Alaska-Fairbanks) *Achieving Academic Parity by Indigenous Scholars: The Role of Counter Narratives.*

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (Nebraska) *Preserving Culture with Place Names: An Example from Omaha Country, NE.*

ESBER, George S. and **GREENBERG, Adolph M.** (Miami) *The Interests of Bedfellows and Enemies at Hueco Tanks State Park.*

CRANE, Todd (Georgia) *The Old and the Now: American Heirlooms and Agricultural Alternatives.*

(T-57) THURSDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan II
Negotiating Medical Pluralism: A Cross-Cultural Perspective
La Negociación del Pluralismo Médico: Una Perspectiva Transcultural

ORGANIZER: **REYNOLDS, Robert F.** (Pfizer Pharmaceuticals)

VUCKOVIC, Nancy (Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research) *Acupuncture, Shamanism and the Pizza Effect: The Colonization of Traditional Healing.*

PERCY, Fiona (United Nations) *Social Science, Community Initiated Research and Post-Global Possibilities.*

REYNOLDS, Robert F. (Pfizer Pharmaceuticals) *Transforming Biomedicine: Women's Use of Alternative Therapies.*

MCCULLOUGH, Megan B. (New York) *"I am Woman, Hear Me Roar": The Collision of Global and Local Formulations of Health.*

(T-58) THURSDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan III
Situación Actual y Perspectivas de la Antropología Aplicada en México
The Contemporary Situation and Perspectives of Applied Anthropology in Mexico

CHAIR: **NAHMAD, Salomon** (CIESAS)

NAHMAD, Salomon (CIESAS) *Training of Professionals in Applied Anthropology: The case of the Diploma in Applied Anthropology in the CIESAS-Istmo, 1999.*

CASTELLANOS, Carmen Bueno *Applied Organizational Anthropology.*

VARGAS, Luis Alberto *A study of the quality of care in hospitals for Latin American Indians.*

LIZAUR, Marisol Pérez *Applied Anthropology in México: Some cases in different contexts.*

CARRASCO, Tania *Profiles of Indigenous Peoples in Mexico.*

MOLNAR, Augusta (World Bank Group) *The COINBIO in México.*

ARCADIA, Amaranta Castillo Gomez *Social Impact of Oil Exploration in México: the role of anthropologists.*

MOLINA, Virginia (CIESAS) *Applied Anthropology and the PhD Program on Anthropology in CIESAS Mexico***.**

VALASCO, Juan Jesus *The Experience in Training of Anthropologists in the Faculty of Anthropology of the Autonomous University of the Sate of Mexico.*

NOVELO, Victoria (CIESAS/Universidad de Colima) *La Antropologia Aplicada Creadora de Tradiciones Culturales.*

(T-59) THURSDAY 3:00-4:50
Board Room
Applied Research on Crime and Delinquency in Indian Country.
Investigación Aplicada en el Crimen y la Delincuencia en el Campo Indígena

CHAIR: **ARMSTRONG, Troy** and **MENDENHALL, Barbara** (California State)

MENDENHALL, Barbara and **ARMSTRONG, Troy** (California State) *Action Research on Youth Ganges in Indian Country: Profiling the Problem and Seeking Solutions.*

FRENCH, Laurence A. (Western New Mexico) *Clinical Indicators of Native American Delinquency.*

(T-70) THURSDAY 5:00-8:00
Yucatan II
Society for Applied Anthropology and School for American Research Plenary Session: The Ties that Bind: Building Communities in the 21st Century
(Reception to Follow)

CHAIR: **HYLAND, Stan** (Memphis) and **OWEN-LEWIS, Nancy** (School of American Research)

Welcome - **OWEN-LEWIS, Nancy** (SAR) *New Partnerships and Challenges.*

Introduction - **HYLAND, Stan** (Memphis) *The Need for New Approaches to Social Change.*

Part 1-Rethinking Our Concepts of Community, Community Development and Community Building.

BATESON, Mary Catherine (George Mason) *"Our Kind of People?" Communities of Inclusion and Discovery.*

VAN WILLIGEN, John (Kentucky) *Community Assets in the Community Development Process: A Historic Comparison of Theories of Practice.*

FERNANDEZ, Francisco (UADY) *Revisiting Community Development Process: A Historic Comparison of Theories of Practice.*

Part 2-Expanding Our Use of Community to New Settings.

OLIVER-SMITH, Anthony (Florida) *Communities After Catastrophe: Reconstituting the Social, Reconstructing the Material.*

LEAP, Bill (American) *Dispersed Communities: What Urban Gay Men Mean by Urban Gay Community, and What Those Meanings Tell us About Building Agendas for Change.*

BABA, Marietta (Wayne State) *Virtual Community: An Oxymoron at Work?*

Part 3-Developing New Approaches, Methods and Tools to Community Building.

KRETZMANN, Jody (Northwestern) *Building Communities from the Inside Out: The Meaning and Significance of an Assets Approach.*

CHRISMAN, Noel J. (Washington) *Community Building for Health.*

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (Institute for Community Research) *Building Community Research Capacity Through Action Research for Social Change.*

HYLAND, Stan (Memphis) *Bridging The Digital Divide – Developing New Approaches to Strengthening Local Communities Through Redesigning Information Systems.*

Part 4-Moving the Agenda-Next Steps.

BATESON, Mary Catherine (George Mason) Discussant

LEWIS, Nancy (School of American Research) Discussant

Friday, March 30

(F-10) FRIDAY 9:00-6:00
Merida II
Book Exhibit

(F-01) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Valladolid
Contemporary Research and Perspectives on Environmental Toxins
Investigaciones y Perspectivas Actuales hacia las Toxinas Ambientales

CHAIR: **RODRIGUEZ, Suzanne** (Northern Iowa)

KUNSTADTER, Peter (California, San Francisco) *Pesticides and Candy: Effects of Globalization among Hmong Farmers in Thailand.*

GASKILL, Jennifer W. and **STAHL, Lisa** (The IT Group) *An Anthropologist Role as a Risk Communicator on an EPA Superfund Site.*

STAHL, Lisa P.M. and **GASKILL, Jennifer** (The IT Group) *Lessons in Progress: Relections from the Environmental Cleanup Arena.*

DAWSON, Susan E., **MADSEN, Gary E.**, and **SPYKERMAN, Bryan R.** (Utah State) *Environmental Justice: The Roles of Activists, Practitioners, and Scientists.*

JIAN, Li (Kansas) *Cogons, Iron-sheet Roofs, and Agroecology in a Yao Mountain Village in Northern Thailand.*

LOUCKY, James (Western Washington) *North Meets South: Challenges for Collaborative Development of Transborder Policy Expertise.*

(F-02) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan II
Research and Anthropological Perspectives on Food and Agriculture (Sponsored by the Culture and Agriculture Section (AAA) and The SfAA Food and Agriculture TIG)
Investigaciones y Perspectivas Antropológicas de la Comida y la Agricultura

CHAIR: **MOBERG, Mark** (South Alabama)

HELLER, Chaia (Massachusetts) *From Risk to Globalization: Discursive Shifts in the Debate over Agricultural Biotechnology in France.*

MOBERG, Mark (South Alabama) *Attrition, Resistance and "Fair Trade": St. Lucian Banana Growers in a Post-WTO Global Market.*

SWANSON, Mark (Florida) *Community-Planned Agricultural Development: An Appalachian Case Study.*

GORDON, Don (Ft. Lewis College) *Working With the Problems of an Emerging Market.*

(F-03) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Board Room
Workshop: Team Fieldwork in Corporate Settings

CHAIR: **JORDAN, Brigitte** (Xerox)

(F-04) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Celestun
Postglobal Outcomes: The Influence of Conflict and Accord on Health Beliefs and Practices
Resultados Post-Globales: La Influencia del Conflicto y del Acuerdo en las Creencias y Prácticas de la Salud

CHAIR: **LAGANA, Kathleen** (OHSU) and **ANDERSON, Nancy** (UCLA)

CLARK, Lauren (Colorado Health Sciences Center) *Maternal Nutrition-related Health Beliefs and Infant Feeding Practices in a Mexican Neighborhood in Denver, Colorado.*

DeSANTIS, Lydia, **DEVIEUX, Jessy**, **JEAN-GILLES, Michele**, and **MALOW, Robert** (Miami). *Availability and Adequacy of HIV/AIDS Services for Minority Populations.*

ENGEBRETSON, Joan (UCLA) *Constructs of Agency and Health in an Era of Globalization.*

LAGANA, Kathleen (OHSU) *Cultural Change and Social Support in Mexican American Childbearing Women.*

LINDGREN, Teri and **LIPSON, Juliene G.** (UCSF) *Blending Practices: The Search for Healing in People with MCS.*

URDANETA, Maria Luisa (Texas, San Antonio). *Differences between Hispanic Folk and Biomedical Models of the Human Body.*

(F-05) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Santa Lucia
Diverse Approaches in Applied Anthropology: Case Studies in the Four Fields
Enfoques Diversos en la Antropología Aplicada: Estudios de Casos en los Cuatro Campos

CHAIR: **CHIERICI, Rose-Marie** (SUNY-Genesco)

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (SUNY-Geneseo) *Creating Space for Change in Borgne, Haiti.*

ZHAO, Zhiming (SUNY-Geneseo) *Assertive Contact: A Viable Approach to the Tension between Modernization and Indigenous Cultures.*

PACHECO, Paul J. (SUNY-Geneseo) *Serving Diverse Archaeological Constituencies.*

WELKER, Barbara J. (SUNY-Geneseo). *The Role of the Anthropological Ecologist as Conservationist.*

PORTER, Karen A. (Puget Sound) *More Than a Hill of Beans: Reciprocity and Relevance in Development Anthropology.*

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY-Geneseo) Discussant.

(F-06) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan IV
Finding the Global in the Local: AN Applied Project in a Southwestern Neighborhood
Encontrar lo Global en lo Local: Un Proyecto Aplicado en un Barrio del Suroeste

CHAIR: **ALVAREZ, Robert**, **GOLDBERG, Anne**, and **LEE, Tina** (Arizona State)

ALVAREZ, Robert (Arizona State) *The Wilson Community Project: Applied Anthropology in a University-Community Partnership.*

LEE, Tina (Arizona State) *"Community Organizing" in a Mexican-Origin Neighborhood.*

OGILVIE, Kristen (Arizona State) *Local Manifestations of National Education Agendas: The National Head Start Program in Phoenix, Arizona.*

SALCIDO, Maria Olivia (Arizona State) *Domestic Violence in a Cultural Context: Assessing the Needs of Mexican Immigrant Women.*

GOLDBERG, Anne (Arizona State) *Dealing with Who We Have Now: Pedagogical Tensions in a Charter High School.*

GARDUNO, Everardo (Arizona State) *Visualizing a Mexican Community in Arizona: The Visual as an Ethnographic Research Tool.*

(F-07) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan III
Coastalscapes I: The interface Between Landscapes, Seascapes and Culturescapes (Sponsored by the Political Ecology Society (PESO)
Paisajes Costeros I: El Intercambio entre Paisajes, Costas y Culturas

CHAIRS: **JEPSON, Michael** (Florida) and **BLOUNT, Ben** (Georgia)

MARQUARDT, William H. (Florida Museum of Natural History) *Fishing on Florida's Southwest Gulf Coast: A 6,000-Year Perspective.*

LEE, Mollie (Georgia) *Bombs, Cancer, and Coral Reefs: The Rhetoric of Protest in Vieques.*

PETROVICH, Nina (NOAA Coastal Services Center) *Federal Coastal Management Policies and Cultures of Native Communities: Integrated?*

JEPSON, Michael (Florida) *Power and Resistance in Florida's Marine Fishery Management.*

HARVEY, Elizabeth (Georgia) *Tourism and Altered Landscapes in Antigu: Perceptions of a Local Community.*

CHILDERS, Caroline (Georgia) *Cultural Models and Emerging Water Scarcity: An Analysis of Attitude, Perception and Action in Developing Coastal Georgia.*

(F-08) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Yucatan I
Marketing Culture and Nature: Tourism in the Maya World and Beyond, Part I
El Mercado de la Cultura y la Naturaleza: El Turismo en el Mundo Maya y Más Allá, Primera Parte

CHAIR: **AYORA-DIAZ, Stephen Igor** and **VARGAS-CETINA, Gabriela** (UADY)

AYORA-DIAZ, Steffan Igor (UADY) *The Identity of Food in the Maya World.*

VARGAS-CETINA Gabriela (UADY) *Cultural Entrepreneurs in the Mundo Maya Circuit: Trova Music and Jarana Dance in Merida, Yucatan.*

REDCLIFT, Nanneke (University College London) *'Foreigners' and the Politics of the Production of Knowledge on the Maya.*

GLEACH, Frederic W. (Cornell) *Tourism and Identity in Cuba and Puerto Rico: A Century of U.S. Interests in the Caribbean.*

PYBURN, Anne *Tourist Status: Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous.*

MORTENSEN, Lena (Indiana) *Ancient Maya, Hotel Maya: Authentic Archaeotourism at Copan, Honduras.*

(F-09) FRIDAY 9:00-1:00
Business Center
Workshop: Where Do I Start? Student Career Counseling and Job Interview Workshop
¿Dónde empiezo? Un Taller para los Estudiantes sobre las Carreras y las Entrevistas de Empleo

CHAIR: **GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla** (Oregon)

(F-12) FRIDAY 9:00-1:00
Training Programs Posters

(F-11) FRIDAY 9:00-10:50
Merida I
Workshop: Margaret Mead Centennial-Using the Interactive Web Site.
Cien Años de Margaret Mead: Usando la Página Web Interactiva.

Designing an information sharing computer network on social change and community building. Linking local knowledge on best practices of community building to critical global change issues.

CHAIR: **BATESON, Mary Catherine** (Chair, Mead 2001 Centennial)

OWEN-LEWIS, Nancy (SAR)

HYLAND, Stan (Memphis)

(F-20) FRIDAY 11:00-1:30
Celestun
Situated Risk in Cultural Landscapes: Relationships between Cultural Community and Environmental Condition
Riesgos Situados en Paisajes Culturales: Las Relaciones entre la Comunidad Cultural y la Condición Ambiental

CHAIR: **TOUPAL, Rebecca** (Arizona)

STOFFLE, Richard W. (BARA) *The Hoover Dam By-Pass Project: Moving Risk from the Center to the Periphery.*

ZEDENO, Maria *Nieves Place Connections, Rural Performance and Rock Art.*

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (BARA/Arizona) *Contested Landscapes in the Baboquivari Wilderness.*

CARROLL, Alex K. (BARA/Arizona) *The Ghost Dance of 1889-1890: Constancy and Variation in Risk Perception and Adaptation Among the Paiute and Hualapai.*

EVANS, Michael J. and **ROBERTS, Alexa** (National Park Service) *"Ethnographic Landscapes, Resource Protection, and Resource Management in the National Park Service."*

BOHOLM, Åsa and **SJOLANDER-LINDQVIST, Annelie** (Göteborg University) *The Hallandsås Train Tunnel: Farmers' Concern for Nature and Future.*

(F-21) FRIDAY 11:00-1:00
Board Room
Workshop: Multisite Ethnographic Evaluations
Valoraciones Etnográficas de Varios Sitios

CHAIRS: **BROWNRIGG, Leslie Ann** and **RATNER, Mitchell** (WAPA)

(F-22) FRIDAY 11:00-1:30
Yucatan III
Coastalscapes II: The Interface Between Landscapes, Seascapes and Culturescapes (Sponsored by the Political Ecology Society (PESO)
Paisajes Costeros II: El Intercambio entre Paisajes, Costas y Culturas

CHAIRS: **JEPSON, Michael** (Florida) and **BLOUNT, Ben** (Georgia)

POMEROY, Carrie (UC Santa Cruz) *The Changing Culturescape of Monterey Bay: Fishermen, Managers and Institutional Reform.*

PAOLISSO, Michael (Maryland) *Environment and Cultural Knowledge among Chesapeake Bay Watermen.*

MALONEY, R. Shawn (Maryland) *Cultural Schemes of Environment and Pollution among Chesapeake Bay Farmers.*

WOTOWIEC, Patricia (Maryland) *"Save the Bay": Chesapeake Bay Environmental Professionals' Vies on Environment and Pollution.*

COOLEY, D. Robert (Georgia) *Environmental Knowledge, Folk Scientists and Cultural Models: Commercial.*

KITNER, Kathi R. (South Atlantic FMC) *Mobility and Marginalization among Bandit Boat Fishing Crews in the South Atlantic.*

GARCIA-QUIJANO, Carlos (Georgia) and **BLOUNT, Ben** (Georgia) *Cultural Constructions of Riverscape in the American Shad and Atlantic Sturgeon Fisheries in Georgia (USA).*

(F-23) FRIDAY 11:00-1:00
Valladolid
The Struggle to Maintain Identity, Language and Religion in the Postglobal Age
La Lucha para Mantener la Identidad, la Lengua, y la Religión en la Época Post-Global

CHAIR: **TAMIR, Orit** (New Mexico Highlands)

CASTELLS-TALENS, Antoni (Florida) *Alternative Media in the Age of Globalization: Broadcasting Maya Identity in Yucatan.*

ROHRBACH, Cecilia (Mexico) *Comparison as the Understanding of the Self through the Detour of the Other.*

DENIS, Armelle (Oregon State) *Using Computers for Reversing Language Shift: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues.*

TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico Highlands) *Navajo Sun Dance: A Reaction to Globalizing Forces?*

(F-24) FRIDAY 11:00-1:30
Merida I
Archaeology as Applied Anthropology
La Arqueología como Antropología Aplicada

CHAIR: **SHACKEL, Paul** (Maryland) and **CHAMBERS, Erve** (Maryland)

CHAMBERS, Erve (Maryland) *Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism Development.*

SHACKEL, Paul A. (Maryland) *Memory, Policy and the Creation of the American Landscape.*

LUCAS, Michael T. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission) *Putting Archaeology to Work for the County: Interpreting Local Histories Through Public Archaeology.*

UUNILA, Kirsti (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) *Sukeek's Cabin: Archaeology, A Family's Story, and Public Policy.*

REEVES, Matthew (Montpelier Foundation) *Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities.*

WALKER, Mark (Denver) *Archaeology and the Labor Movement.*

LITTLE, Barbara J. (National Park Service) *Assessing Public Attitudes about Archeology in the United States.*

(F-25) FRIDAY 11:00-1:30
Yucatan IV
Local Communities and Organizations in a Postglobal Age
Comunidades y Organizaciones Locales en una Época Post-Global

CHAIR: **SCHNEIDER, Jo Anne** (Indiana U-Penn)

MCDONALD, James (Texas-San Antonio) *Cooperatives and Globalization in West Mexico.*

SPINELLI, Maria Lydia (Illinois-Chicago) *Nomads of the Present and their Flexible Accumulation of Social Capital.*

KING, Georgette, **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy**, **ROSELL, Roberta** and **MCGOVERN, Bridget** (South Florida) *African American Church and HIV Care Organization Collaborations in Hillsborough County, Florida.*

SCHNEIDER, Jo Anne (Indiana U-Penn) *Social Capital, Community Organizations and Churches in Kenosha: Exploring the Dynamics Between and Within "Majority" and "Minority" Communities through Organizations.*

KEMPER, Robert V. (SMU) *Congregations and Communities: the Comfort of Homogeneity, the Challenges of Heterogeneity.*

STACK, Carol (SMU)

LAMPHERE, Louise (New Mexico) Disscussant.

(F-26) FRIDAY 11:00-1:30
Yucatan II
The Third Decade of AIDS: Anthropological Contributions and Continued Challenges to Fill Gaps in Knowledge in Working With Drug Users
La Tercera Década de la SIDA: Contribuciones Antropológicas y Desafíos Continuos para Eliminar la Falta de Conocimiento en el Trabajo con Drogadictos

CHAIRS: **KOESTER, Stephen** (Colorado-Denver) and **STERK, Claire** (Emory)

KOESTER, Stephen (Colorado-Denver), **BARON, Anna** and **GLANZ, Jason** (Colorado School of Medicine) *Findings of a Socially-Focused Intervention Study among Injection Drug Users.*

REISINGER, Heather Schacht (Friends Social Research Center and American) and **AGAR, Michael H.** (Friends Social Research Center) *Explaining Drug Use Trends: Suburban Heroin Use in Baltimore County.*

BROWN, Jerry (Chicago) and **PACH, Alfred** (NORC) *Discharge Planning, Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in Washington, D.C.*

CARLSON, Robert (Wright State) *A Crack User is a Crack User: Constructing a Typology of Crack Cocaine Users in the Midwest.*

ZULE, William, **WECHSBERG, Wendee M.**, and **HALL, Grace** (Research Triangle Institute) *Attitudes Toward Substance Abuse Treatment Among African-American Crack Users: Implications for Interventions.*

JOHNSON, Wendell (Emory) *Crack Cocaine Use and HIV Risks Among Older African Americans.*

STERK, Claire E., **THEALL, Katherine P.** (Emory) and **ELIFSON, Kirk W.** (Georgia State) *New Drugs, New Habits: The Game of Catching Up.*

(F-28) Friday 11:00-1:30
Santa Lucia
Agricultural Workers and Health in Local Context: Responding to Migration and Globalization
Trabajadores Agrícolas y la Salud en un Contexto Local: Una Respuesta a la Migración y la Globalización

ORGANIZERS: **FLOCKS, Joan** and **UNTERBERGER, Alayne** (Florida)

MONAGHAN, Paul and **FLOCKS, Joan** (Florida) *Mayordomo in the Middle: Balancing the Pressures of Production and Worker Safety.*

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (Florida & Gulfcoast Health Education Centers) *Healthy Body, Healthy Mind: How Farmworkers Organized the Rural Youth Soccer Association.*

MARTINEZ, Konane (California-Riverside) *Seeking Care Across Borders: Mixtec Transnational Migration and Utilization of Clinical Health Care Services.*

RIVEROS-REVELLO, Maria Antonieta (South Florida) *Preventive Health Education for Agricultural Workers.*

BARONE, T. Lynne (Nebraska-Omaha) *Milagro of South Omaha : Documenting the History of the Indian Chicano Health Center.*

SCHUMAN, Andrea (Center for Scientific and Social Studies) *Contesting Identity: conflicting assessments of young children's competencies in multicultural environments.*

(F-27) FRIDAY 11:00-1:30
Yucatan I
Marketing Culture and Nature: Tourism in the Maya World and Beyond, Part II
El Mercado de la Cultura y la Naturaleza: El Turismo en el Mundo Maya y Más Allá, Segunda Parte

CHAIR: **AYORA-DIAZ Stephen Igor** (UADY)

WALKER, Cameron (California, Riverside) *Developing Archeological Tourism in Quintana Roo: A Case Study of Four Sites.*

PAREDES, Mauri Sofia *On the Rescue of Looted Pre-Columbian Art: Studies in the Creation and Role of Community Museums in the Maya Region.*

TRENCH, Tim and **KOEHLER, Axel** (Mexico/ Manchester)
NIGH, Ronald (CIESAS) *Maya Pasts Maya Futures. The Reflexive Consumption of Nature and Culture in Laguna Miramar, Chiapas, Mexico.*

FORD, Anabel (California-Santa Barbara) *Investing in the Last Terrestrial Frontier: El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna.*

PAINI, Anna M. (Universiti di Verona) *The South Seas in the Mainstream Touristic Representations: Undiscovered Places, Lost Paradise.*

CASTANEDA, Quetzil (Hawaii-Manoa) *The Ethnographic Interfacing of Mundo Maya and Maya Communities: Agendas of Investigation and Intervention in Tourism among the Maya.*

(F-40) 1:15-3:00 pm
Yucatan I
General Business Meeting
President Linda Bennett, presiding

(F-50) FRIDAY 3:00-6:00
Hallway-Fiesta Americana
POSTER SESSION

STILES, Erin (Washington) *Women's Legal Awareness and Court Use in Rural Zanzibar.*

ELMER, Brad (Memphis) *Geographic Information Systems: A Resource for Community Development.*

VIGIL, James Diego (Harvard) *Family Life in a Public Housing Development in East Los Angeles.*

CHIN, Wu-Long (Maryland) *Travel Experience of Tourists with Disabilities.*

GRAFF, Robert J. and **WILSON, Ruth P.** (SMU) *Presion Alta: An Hispanic Explanatory Model of Hypertension.*

ROMANO, Maddalena (Hunter) *Malaria in HIV Infected Subjects.*

BEISSWANGER, Annie (Bloomsburg U-Penn) *Applied Archaeology as Therapy and Education for Children with Severe and Chronic Disease.*

BRICKLEY, Matt and **LOKER, William** (CSU-Chico) *The Gist of GIS in Applied Human Ecology Research.*

OLSON, Jennifer (Puget Sound Intertribal Planning Agency) *Native Women's Breast and Cervical Health Magazine.*

WARNER, Faith (Bloomsburg U-Penn) *Mountain Spirits as Regulators of Q'eqchi' Women's Development Projects in Campeche, Mexico.*

FORTUIN, Karen, **SPRADLEY, J.A.**, **KWIATKOWSKI, C.F.** and **BOOTH, R.E.** (Colorado-School of Medicine) *The Needle and the Damage Done: HIV Prevention in a Local and Global Context.*

HRYCAK, Nina (Calgary) *Central American Women's Experiences of Help Seeking in Canada.*

FORMICHELLA, Cecelia, **BOLLAND, John** and **DAUGHDRILL, Martha** (Alabama) *A Preliminary Asessment of the Etiology of Hopelessness among Adolescents in Low-Income Neighborhoods.*

GRIFFIN, Julie (New Mexico) *The Impact of Peer Culture and Practice on Teen Pregnancy and Parenting: A Example from Albuquerque, NM.*

COOMBS, Gretchen (CIIS) *Ecological Art and Visual Anthropology.*

THU, Kendall, **HATMANN, Kelly**, **HUTCHINSON, Vance**, **LUEKEN, Scott**, **DAVIS, Nathan** and **LINBOOM, Elmer** (North Illinois) *Keeping the Game Close: Men's College Basketball Refereeing Behavior and Its Socioeconomic Context.*

BAUTISTA, Elida (Michigan) *An New Dimension of Acculturation.*

GMELCH, Sharon (Union) *Ethnographic Field Schools: What Students Do and Learn.*

MCMULLEN, Carmit (Wayne State) *When Meanings Predict Mortality: Discovering Patterns in the Meaning of Self-Rated Health Over Time.*

BUNCE, Arwen, **MCMULLEN, Carmit**, and **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State) *African-American Women's Health Appraisals: Cultural Models in a Public Health Puzzle.*

BOWE, Norma (Kean) *Global Health Issues: A Community, Cultural and Human Perspective.*

SUTHERLAND, Kay (St. Edwards) *Responses to Globalization at the Individual Level.*

(F-51) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Merida I
Ecology, Health and Cultural Transmission Among the Maya
La Ecología, la Salud, y la Transmisión Cultural entre los Maya

CHAIR: **STEPP John R.** (Georgia)

STEPP, John R. (Georgia) *Environmental Disturbance and Health in Highland Chiapas, Mexico.*

CASAGRANDE, David (Georgia) *Cognitive Prototypes and Tzeltal Maya Medicinal Plant Selection.*

LAMPMAN, Aaron (Georgia) *Tzeltal Maya Perceptions of the Nutritional, Medicinal and Ecological Value of Macrofungi.*

LUBER, George E. (Georgia) *Biological Pathology and the Cultural Construction of Illness: A Comparative Study of Two Folk Illnesses.*

ZARGER, Rebecca K. (Georgia) *Bio-cultural Diversity Conservation and Education Initiatives in Southern Belize.*

(F-53) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Valladolid
Considerations for the Intersection of Time, Trust and Interest in Achieving a Language of Conflict Resolution
Consideraciones para la Intersección del Tiempo, la Confianza y el Interés para Alcanzar un Idioma de Resolución de Conflictos

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

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (San Francisco) *Intelligibility and Interpretation: The Narrative Function of Conflict Resolution.*

ACED-MOLINA, Rebecca (San Francisco) *Subjective Speech Acts: Implications for Imagination and Power Relations.*

ANDRETTA, Alberto (San Francisco) *Power and Community: Shifting to an Ontology of Conflict Resolution.*

ATSINA, Maya (San Francisco) *Common Ground as Communicative Space.*

NEWCOMB, Randy (San Francisco) *The Risks of Isolation in Addressing Conflict: Entrenchment and Reification.*

(F-54) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Celestun
Methodological Issues in Tourism Research
Cuestiones de Metodología en la Investigación Turística

CHAIRS: **ALEXANDER, Sara E.** (Baylor) and **GIBSON, Jane W.** (Kansas)

STONICH, Susan (California - Santa Barbara) *Enhancing Community Based Tourism Development and Conservation in the Western Caribbean.*

INGLES, Palma (Florida) *Researching Tourism: Forming Alliances on Both Sides of the Equation.*

GIBSON, Jane W. (Kansas) *Outside the NeoLiberal Box: Methods in the Search for Reconciliation of Conservation and Development.*

ALEXANDER, Sara E. (Baylor) *Using Tourism's Impact Assessment to Examine Impacts of Ecotourism: Crunching the Numbers.*

WALL, Geoff

(F-56) Friday 3:00-4:50
Santa Lucia
Sightseers, Stakeholders and Science: Archaeological Sites and Tourist Destinations
Turistas, Patrocinadores y Ciencias: Sitios Arqueológicos y Destinos Turísticos

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

MORRIS, Jodi (Arkansas Dept. of Parks & Tourism) *Who's site are you on? Conflict Resolution for managers of Publicly-owned Archeological Sites.*

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (Memphis) *A Thin Line to Red: Balancing Stakeholder Interests and Long-Term Sustainability at Native American Archaeological Parks.*

FITZPATRICK, Scott (Oregon) *Archaeotourism: How Do We Preserve and Promote Archaeological Sites in Island States?*

WATSON, Bethany and **DEBAKER, Cassidy** (Oregon) *Muted Stones Tell an Ancient Story: Applied Archaeological Field Research in Palau.*

(F-57) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan IV
Emerging Health Care Delivery Systems In Latin America
Sistemas de Asistencia Sanitaria que Surgen en Latinoamérica

CHAIR: **HACKENBERG, Beverly A.** (Colorado)

GUERRERO, Javier (San Diego Museum of Man) *Sustainability of a Non-profit Health Development Organization in Mexico.*

SANCHEZ, Monica Camille (Connecticut) *Health, Illness and Treatment Choice in the Northern Bolivian Amazon.*

HACKENBERG, Beverly H. (Colorado-Boulder) *Using Health Posts to Deliver Community Based Maternal and Child Health Care in Paraguay.*

HACKENBERG, Robert A. (Colorado- Boulder) *Empowering Community Councils to Make Health Decisions in Paraguay.*

GALLANT, Sherry (Malaspina) *Community Cooperative Approach: Women saving Women.*

(F-58) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan III
Community Struggles to Reclaim the Commons: Cultural Values, Social Structures and Transformative Ecopolitics in U.S. Communities: Lessons from the SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project
Luchas Comunitarias para Retomar lo Popular: Valores Culturales, Estructuras Sociales y la Eco-Política en Comunidades de los EEUU: Lecciones del Proyecto de Antropología Ambiental de la SfAA

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

CHECKER, Melissa A. (NYU) *When Movements Merge: Race and Class Disconnects in a U.S. Environmental Justice Movement.*

TOWNSEND, Patricia K. (SUNY Buffalo) *From Hysterical Housewife to Coalition-Builder: Citizen Participation at Superfund Sites.*

HUNTER, Monica (UCLA) *The Nature of Ecopolitics: A Case Study of Local Level Environmental Protection Efforts in a Coastal California Watershed.*

DONAHUE, John M. (Trinity) *Project Culture: Institutionalizing Citizen Input into Water Management Policy.*

BURCH, Carmen (Santa Fe) and **WEMYTEWA, Edward** (Zuni Department of Natural Resources) *Translations of Landscape: Zuni and the Restoration of Kothluwala:wa.*

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Center for Political Ecology) *Backyard Anthropology and Community Struggles to Reclaim the Commons?: Lessons from the SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project.*

(F-55) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan II
Transnational Dynamics of Gang Activity and Drug Use Among Haitians in South Florida and Haiti
La Dinámica Transnacional de Pandillas y Drogas entre los Haitianos del Sur de Florida y de Haití

CHAIRS: **MARCELIN, Louis Herns** and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami)

MARCELIN, Louis Herns (Miami) *Transnational Dynamics of Gang Activity and Drug Use Among Haitian Immigrants.*

PAGE, J. Bryan (Miami) *Traumatic Experience and Delinquency Among Haitian Young People.*

MARCELIN, Louise and **JEAN-GILLES, Michèle** (Miami) *Resiliency Factors and Coping Strategies in Haitian Families with Children Involved in Drug and Gang Activity.*

PIERRE, Laurinus and **CHARLES, Claude** (Center for Haitian Studies) *Towards Culturally Appropriate Intervention with Young Haitians at Risk.*

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council) Discussant.

(F-52) FRIDAY 3:00-4:50
Business Center
Ideology, Power and Resistance: Medicaid Managed Care in New Mexico, Part One
Ideología, Poder y Resistencia: Asistencia Sanitaria de Medicaid en Nuevo México, Primera Parte

CHAIR: **WILLGING, Cathleen E.** (New Mexico)

WAITZKIN, Howard (New Mexico) *Studying the Impacts of Medicaid Managed Care on Individuals and Safety-Net Institutions in a Rural State: A Multi-Method Assessment.*

LOPEZ, Leslie (New Mexico) *Good News, Bad News: The Privatization of Medicaid Eligibility Work in New Mexico.*

BOEHM, Deborah A. (New Mexico) *Where are the Insurer?: The Changing Roles of Medicaid Safety Net Institutions.*

HORTON, Sarah (New Mexico) *Patients as 'Family,' Patients as Potential Costs: Rural FQHCs' Negotiation of Free Market Ideology in Northern New Mexico.*

NELSON, Nancy (New Mexico) *Global Processes: Ideologies of Aid, Practices of Power.*

SCHNEIDER, Jo Anne (Indiana U -Penn) Discussant.

(F-70) FRIDAY 5:00-6:50
Business Center
Ideology, Power and Resistance: Medicaid Managed Care in New Mexico, Part Two
Ideología, Poder y Resistencia: Asistencia Sanitaria de Medicaid en Nuevo México, Segunda Parte

CHAIR: **WILLGING, Cathleen E.** (New Mexico)

LAMPHERE, Louise (New Mexico) *Buffering the Impact of Medicaid Reform in the Health Care Workplace.*

TODD, Caroline (New Mexico) *Safety-Net Private Physicians Face Medicaid Privatization in New Mexico.*

ADAMS, Abigail Rae (New Mexico) *"Profound Negative Impact": Medicaid Managed Care and Abortion Access in New Mexico.*

WAGNER, William G. (New Mexico) *Reconstructing Mentally Ill Medicaid Patients: New Mexico's Public Sector Managed Care Program.*

WILLGING, Cathleen E. (New Mexico) *Accountability, Advocacy, and Resistance: Public Response to Medicaid Managed Care in New Mexico.*

ESTROFF, Sue Discussant.

(F-71) FRIDAY 5:00-7:00
Celestun
Integrating Rights-based Approaches into Sustainable Livelihood Development Frameworks
Integrar los Enfoques Basados en Derechos en los Programas del Desarrollo de un Sustento Sostenible

CHAIR: **McCASTON, Kathy** (CARE-USA)

FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R. (TANGO International) *Making Assessments More Holistic: Incorporating Political Dimensions into Data Collection Techniques.*

CALDWELL, Richard (TANGO International) *Impact of Rights-Based Approaches: Measuring the Intangibles.*

PAREJA, Mario (CARE) and **ALEXANDER, Sara E.** (Baylor) *Integrating Environmental Rights with Rights-Based Approaches to Development.*

BARO, Mamadou (Arizona) *A View from Inside: Rights-Based Approaches and Household Livelihood Security in the Poorest Regions of Mauritania.*

MAXWELL, Dan and **O'BRIEN, Paul**

(F-72) Friday 5:00-7:30
Santa Lucia
Natural Helpers-Providers Partnerships: A Strategy for the Delivery of Social Services
Asociaciones Naturales entre Ayudantes y Patrocinadores: Una Estrategia para la Entrega de Servicios Sociales

ORGANIZER: **CONTRERAS, Ricardo** (Florida Mental Health Institute)

GOMEZ, Angela (South Florida) *Coalition Building in Supporting the Partnership of Natural Helpers and Service Providers.*

LAZEAR, Katherine (South Florida) *Replication Challenges and Opportunities of the EQUIPO Model in Two Diverse Communities.*

MAY, Marilynn (Texas A & M) **CONTRERAS, Ricardo** (Florida Mental Health Institute) *Promotoras in the U.S.-Mexico Border.*

OUELLETTE, Philip (South Florida) *The Change-Makers Initiative: From Passion to Participatory Evaluation. Preliminary Results of a Comparative Study.*

OGOLLA, Chris (Massachusetts) *Coping in mental health. The Case of African Mental Health Workers in the Springfield Area, Western Massachusetts, U.S.*

KASNITZ, Devva (UC Berkeley) and **SHUTTLEWORTH, Russell** (SFSU) *Global/Local Dis/Ability: Speech Technology & the Art of Communication.*

SKOLNIKOFF, Jessica (Roger Williams) *Liminality and Disability: Adults with Learning Disabilities.*

(F-73) Friday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan I
Conflicts and Collaborations in Adapting Global Change in Yucatan (Sponsored by the Environmental Anthropology TIG)
Conflictos y Colaboraciones para Adaptar los Cambios Globales en Yucatán

ORGANIZER: **FAUST, Betty** (CINVESTAV-Mexico)

MANNO, Jack (SUNY) *Analyzing Commoditization as an Approach to Understanding Key Challenges to Sustainable Development in the Yucatan.*

DOBLE, Cheryl (SUNY Environmental Science) *Working Relationships: The Role of Partnerships in Community Based Planning in the Yucatan.*

EASTMOND, Amarella (UADY) *Surviving in the Henequen Zone of Yucatan: Conflicting Interests and Adaptive Strategies in Sahcabá.*

FAUST, Betty (CINVESTAV-Mexico) *The Land Purchase: Between May Healer, Environmental Anthropologist and NAFTA.*

SMARDON, Richard C. (SUNY) *Assessing Heritage Values and Functions of Wetlands in the Yucatan Peninsula.*

DICKINSON, Federico H., **VIGA, Dolores**, **LIZARRAGA, Ivette** and **CASTILLO, Teresa** (CINVESTAV) *Innovation of Coastal Housing. Collaboration Between a Yucatecan Community and a Scientific Research Team.*

ERICSON, Jenny A. and **RODRIGUEZ, Reyna Sayira Maas** (The Nature Conservancy) *Participatory Assessment in the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve.*

RUBINSTEIN, Robert A. (Syracuse) *Conflict Management Across the Folk-Urban Continuum in Yucatan.*

FRAGA, Julia (CINVESTAV) *Local Perspectives on Conservation Policy in the Biosphere Reserve of Ria Lagartos, Yucatan.*

KEENAN, Mary Ann (SUNY OCC) *The Constraints on Traditional Foods and Healing.*

NORDENSTAM, Brenda (SUNY-ESF) *Paying the Price: Risk, Migration, and Agricultural Production.*

(F-74) Friday 5:00-7:00
Valladolid
Ethnographic Landscapes and National Parks: An Interdisciplnary Approach
Paisajes Etnográficos y Parques Nacionales: Un Enfoque de Muchas Disciplinas

ORGANIZER: **HORTON, Tonia** (National Park Service)

CRESPI, Muriel (National Park Service) *Ethnography and Cultural Landscapes: The Case for Collaboration.*

CALLAWAY, Donald (National Park Service) *Landscapes of Tradition, Landscapes of Resistance.*

MASON, Rachel (NPS) *The Chilkoot Trail as Ethnographic Landscape.*

HORTON, Tonia (National Park Service) *The Architect as Ethnographer: Crossing the Disciplinary Line.*

(F-75) Friday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan III
Dancing with Drugs: Urban Youth, Club Drugs and Sex Risk
Bailar con la Droga: Jóvenes Urbanos, Drogas de Discotecas, y Riesgos Sexuales

ORGANIZERS**: SCHENSUL, Jean J.** (Institute for Community Research), **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council) and **AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens** (Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory)

HUEBNER, Cristina, **SINGER, Merrill**, **EISERMAN, Julie** (Hispanic Health Council) and **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Institute for Community Research) *Urban Youth, "Club Drugs" and Party Culture.*

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council), **PINO, Raul** (Institute for Community Research), **LOPEZ, Gustavo** (Hispanic Health Council). *Dust in the Wind: The Growing Use of Embalming Fluid among Youth in Hartford, CT.*

CONVEY, Mark (Institute for Community Research) and **EISERMAN, Julie** (Hispanic Health Council) *Sugar and ICR: is Everything Nice?*

SCHENSUL, Jean (Institute for Community Research**), GARCIA, Jose** (Connecticut), **HUEBNER, Cristina** (Hispanic Health Council) and **FELICIANO, Pablo** (Institute for Community Research) *The Role of Club Drugs in Promoting Hard Drug Use in Urban Youth.*

GARCIA, Jose (Connecticut), **HUEBNER, Cristina** (Hispanic Health Council), **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Institute for Community Research) *Segmenting the Market: Diffusing Club Drugs in Urban Networks.*

EISERMAN, Julie (Hispanic Health Council), **SCHENSUL, Jean**, and **PINO, Raul** (Institute for Community Research) *The Influence of "Club Drugs" on Risky Sex Behavior of Urban Youth and Young Adults.*

(F-76) Friday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan II
Contemporary Issues in the Anthropology of Agriculture for the Postglobal Age (Sponsored by the Culture and Agriculture Section (AAA) and SfAA Food and Agriculture TIG)
Cuestiones Actuales en la Antropología Agrícola para la Época Post-Global

ORGANIZER: **THU, Kendall** (North Illinois)

CERVANTES, Michelle and **REICHART, Karaleah** (CSU-Fullerton) *Got Land?: Dairy Farming and Housing Development in Riverside County.*

SPEARS, Chaya and **THU, Kendall** (North Illinois) *The Use of GIS Technology for Environmental Research on Industrial Agriculture.*

STULL, Donald D. (Kansas), and **BROADWAY, Michael J.** (North Michigan) *"We Come to the Garden" . . . Again: Garden City, Kansas, 1990-2000.*

ANDREATTA, Susan (UNC-Greensboro) *Farmers' Markets Serving the Community by Linking Consumers and Farmers.*

DURRENBERGER, Paul (Penn State) *Community Supported Agriculture in Central Pennsylvania.*

VASQUEZ-LEON, Marcela, **WEST, Colin**, and **FINAN, Timothy J.** (BARA) *Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities in the Postglobal Age: Agriculture and Ranching on Both Sides of the U.S.-Mexico Border.*

(F-77) Friday 5:00-7:00
Merida I
We Are One Together (Except When We're Not): Post-Global Alliance Formation
Juntos Somos Uno (Pero a Veces No lo Somos): La Formación de Alianzas Post-Globales

ORGANIZERS: **MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene** (Miami) and **WEEKS, Priss** (Environmental Institute)

DERMAN, Bill (Michigan State) *Land Reform, Land Invasions and Development: Post-Millennial Southern Africa.*

FERGUSON, Anne E. (Michigan State) *Water Reform in Global Perspective: Implications for Women's Representation and Organizing.*

MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene (Miami) *Marine Tenure and El Niño: Chilean Artisanl Co-Management.*

WALI, Alaka (The Center for Cultural Understanding and Change) *Collaborations and Questions: Observations on Conservation Design Processes from the Field.*

WEEKS, Priss (Environmental Institute) *Indian Environmentalists and Global Environmentalism.*

GLASS-COFFIN, Bonnie (Utah State) *Community-Building among Latino Parents of High-School Students in Northern Utah.*

(F-78) Friday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan IV
Transformations and Adaptations of Traditional and "Real" Illness
Transformaciones y Adaptaciones de Enfermedades Tradicionales y "Verdaderas"

ORGANIZER: **GLAZER, Mark** (Texas-Pan American)

WELLER, S.C. (Texas -Medical Branch) *Mal De Ojo.*

BAER, Roberta D. (South Florida) *Folk Aspects of "Real" Illnesses: Asthma and the Common Cold.*

GLAZER, Mark (UT-Pan American) *Susto: Age and Gender.*

SALCEDO ROCHA, A.L., **GARCIA DE ALBA, J.E.**, **HERRERA SOLIS, M.E.** (IMSS-JALISCO) *Living with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: An Approach to the Process of Patient Interpretation.*

WILLIS, Mary S. (Nebraska) and ROSS, Randall B. (Indian Center, Inc.) *Perceptions of Health Among Rosebud and Oglala Sioux in Western Nebraska.*

FALLS, Susan (CUNY) *Assessing the Political Importance of Paramedic Narratives.*

HINOJOSA, Servando (Texas-Pan Am) Discussant.

(F-90) FRIDAY 7:30-10:30
Yucatan II
Awards Ceremony and Malinowski Address
Presiding: Linda Bennett, President
Malinowski Address: Walter Goldschmidt
Reception to follow

Saturday, March 31

(S-09) 8:30-12:00 pm
Board Room
Board of Directors Meeting

(S-11) SATURDAY 9:00-12:00
Merida II
Book Exhibit

(S-01) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Yucatan I
Reviewing and Debating "Incidents of Travel in Chichen Itza": A Panel Discussion of the Film

DISCUSSANTS: **VIVANCO, Tony**, **COCOM, Juan Castillo**, **FERNANDEZ, Francisco**, **RUBIO, Alfredo Barrera**, and **HIMPLE, Jeff**

(S-02) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Yucatan II
Practicas Culturales E Imaginarios Sociales en Merida Yucatan
Cultural Practices and Social Imaginations in Mérida, Yucatán

ORGANIZER: **FUENTES-GÓMEZ, Jose Humberto**

GOOD-MAUST, Marcia (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán) *"Amoladas" O Invisibles: La Cicatriz De La Cesarea Y Los Imaginarios Sociales De Merida, Yucatan.*

FUENTES-GÓMEZ, Jose Humberto y **ROSADO-LUGO, Magnolia** (Universidad Autonoma De Yucatan) *Precticas E Imaginarios Urbanos Entre Los Usuarios De La Plaza Principal De Merida, Yucatan.*

VÁRGUEZ-PASOS, Luis (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán) *La Recristianizacion Desde Abajo De La Iglesia Catolica Frente A La Globalizacion Fininovosecular.*

VICTORIA, Nidia (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán) *Del Tinjoroch Al Videojuego.*

GOMEZ, José Manuel Chávez (UAdY) *La continuidad de los asentamientos mayas y su relación con la selva. El caso de don Heriberto Cocom.*

(S-03) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Yucatan III
High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology
Panel on Responses to Globalization
La Sociedad "High Plains" para la Antropología Aplicada: Jurado de Respuestas a la Globalización

ORGANIZER: **GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia** (Development Systems/Applications International, Inc.)

EASLEY, Linda E. (Siena Heights) *Justice Audits: Who Benefits from Local Organizations?*

MANTONYA, Kurt (Nebraska-Lincoln) *Community Change and Meatpacking in Nebraska.*

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (Development Systems/Applications International, Inc.) *"Against the Current": The Omaha Nation, Globalization and Post Development.*

BOHREN, Lenora (Colorado State) *Globalization along the U.S./Mexico Border.*

CLEMENTS, L. Davis (Development Systems/Applications International, Inc.) *International Environmentalism: A New Form of Cultural Imperialism?*

(S-04) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Business Center
Separate States, Similar Paths: Guatemalan and Mexican Migration, Part One
Estados Separados, Senderos Semejantes: La Migración Guatemalteca y Mexicana, Primera Parte

ORGANIZERS: **MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle** (Arizona State) and **RODMAN RUIZ, Debra** (Florida)

HAENN, Nora (Arizona State) *Mexico's Internal Refugees: Calakmul's Challenge to Migration Theories.*

ADLER, Rachel (Arizona State) *Patron-Client Relationships among a Community of Yucatecan Transnational Migrants in Dallas, Texas.*

COHEN, Jeffrey H. (Penn State) *Migration, Class, and Work in Rural Oaxaca, Mexico.*

ARRIOLA, Luis (Florida) *New Border, Old Frontier: Northwestern Peten and Undocumented Migration to the U.S.*

RODMAN RUIZ, Debra (Florida) *Non-Existent Gender Relations?: Transnational Couples in Boston and Guatemala.*

MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle (Arizona State) *Child Fostering in the Transnational Context: The Guatemalan Case.*

(S-05) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Merida I
Just Visiting? Negotiating Tourism in Local Communities
¿Solamente una visita? La Negociación del Turismo en Comunidades Locales

ORGANIZER: **FOGARTY, Tim** (Florida)

FOGARTY, Tim (Florida) *Volunteer Vacations Tourism and Citizen Solidarity: The Role of International Work Camps in Disaster relief and Development Assistance in Rural Nicaragua.*

HALE, Jennifer (Florida) *Producing Ecoheritage Tourism: The reproduction of History and Power in Local Representation.*

JACKSON, Antoinette (Florida) *Heritage Tourism and the Historical Present.*

KULSTAD, Pauline (Florida) *Cultural Tourism and Community-Centered Praxis: The On-site Museum Program at Conception De La Vega National Park, Dominican Republic.*

(S-06) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Yucatan IV
Issues Concerning the Undergraduate
Cuestiones para el Estudiante Universitario

ORGANIZER: **TIMMER, Andrea** (N Texas)

TIMMER, Andrea (North Texas) *Learning Anthropology – Where does anthropology end and the "real world" begin?*

MARLEY, Brian (North Texas) *Undergraduates and the Concept of Cultural Relativism.*

JOHNSON, Michelle (North Texas) *Underdeveloped promotion of African Americans for Undergraduate Students.*

MANESS, Amy (North Texas) *Experience and the Undergraduate.*

BRADY, Susan (North Texas) *Undergraduate field schools as a catalyst for the study of applied anthropology or activism.*

(S-07) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Valladolid
Como Oaxaca…Ya Hay Does: Creating Oaxaca for the Internet
Crear Oaxaca para el Internet

ORGANIZER: **WOOD, W. Warner** (Prince George's College)

HOWELL, Jayne (CSU, Long Beach) *Entrepreneurs, E-mail, and Economic Growth: Tourism and the World Wide Web in Oaxaca City, Mexico.*

BRULOTTE, Ronda L. (Texas-Austin) *Online Encounters with the "Authentic" and the "Traditional": Marketing Oaxacan Folk Crafts in Cyberspace.*

WOOD, W. Warner (Prince George's College) *Marketing Oaxaca's Past on the Internet: The Non-Cyber Genealogy of the Zapotec "Other".*

WASSERSRPING, Lois Discussant.

(S-08) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Celestun
The World in My Backyard: The Local/Global Intersection in the Anthropology of Place
El Mundo al lado de Casa: La Intersección Local y Global de la Antropología del Lugar

ORGANIZERS: **FORREST, David W.** (Barry) and **JEFFREY, Jaclyn** (TAMIU)

JEFFREY, Jackie (Texas A&M) *The Mystery of the Souvenir Swastika Ashtray: Conflicting Histories vs. the Push for Tourism in Asturias.*

FORREST, David W. (Barry) *The Priest, the Cook, the Japanese and Me: Insiders and Outsiders in the Maya Navel of the Earth.*

GEIGER, Vance (Central Florida) *Legible Places Make Legible Faces: The Construction of Legible People through Place.*

STERN, Linda (Catholic Relief) *Transforming Landscapes of Conflict: Collective Voice, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Justice in the Balkans.*

BIERY-HAMILTON, Gay (Rollins) *Discussant.*

(S-10) Saturday 9:00-10:50
Santa Lucia
New International Research on Personality, Social Capital and Ethnicity
Nuevas Investigaciones Internacionales de la Personalidad, el Capital Social y las Raíces Étnicas

CHAIR: **STAUBER, Leah** (Arizona)

STAUBER, Leah (Arizona) *The Social Construction of Whiteness and the Paradox of White Trash.*

WALDRAM, James (Saskatchewan) *Measuring the Personality of the American Indian.*

METZO, Katherine (Indiana) *"Reconstructing Local Origins and Crossing Borders."*

FOLMAR, Steven and **ESTELRICH, Marisa** (Wake Forest) *Social Capital and Latino Communities.*

HJERPE, Karen (Florida) *Breastfeeding on Ethnicity Formation in Tapeba Women of Ceará, Brazil.*

(S-20) SATURDAY 11:00-1:00
Business Center
Separate States, Similar Paths: Guatemalan and Mexican Migration, Part Two
Estados Separados, Senderos Semejantes: La Migración Guatemalteca y Mexicana, Segunda Parte

ORGANIZERS: **MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle** (Arizona State) and **RODMAN RUIZ, Debra** (Florida)

REES, Martha (Agnes Scott/CIESAS-Istmo) and **CORONEL-ORTIZ, Dolores** (IIS-UNAM) *Tapachula, Oaxaca, San Quintín and LA: Historical Trends in National and International Migration from Oaxaca.*

BURNS, Allan F. (Florida) Discussant

LOUCKY, James (West Washington) Discussant

(S-21) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Yucatan IV
Globalization and Its Local Practitioners
La Globalización y Sus Practicantes Locales

ORGANIZER: **GROSS, Joan** (Oregon State)

CASSELL, Chris (Oregon State) *The Impacts of Communication Technology for an Armenian Village.*

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State) *Minority Languages in the Postglobal Age.*

McMURRAY, David (Oregon State) *Pleasures and Pitfalls of Teaching High Tech Courses on Global Culture.*

ROSENBERGER, Nancy (Oregon State) *Invisible Malls on Campus: E-commerce and the University.*

WHIDDON, Jeremiah J. (Oregon State) *Museums and the Latino Community: Qualitative Research in a Strategic Marketing Plan.*

(S-22) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Celestun
Women's Responses to Globalization: International Perspectives
La Respuesta de las Mujeres hacia la Globalización: Perspectivas Internacionales

CHAIR: **DOWNE, Pamela** (Saskatchewan)

HERNLUND, Ylva (Washington) *Globalizing "FGM": Local Responses to Pressures from Outside.*

DOWNE, Pamela (Saskatchewan) *Postglobal Prostitution: Forces of Regionalism ANF Fields of Resistance.*

GLEASON, Mikell (Georgia) *Globalization through Formal Credit Relationships in Rural Senegal.*

O'MALLEY, Gabrielle E. (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *Global Forces and "Respectable" Women in Zanzibar Town.*

YEDES, Janet, **CLAMONS, Robin** and **OSMAN, Amal** (Kean) *Buna: Oromo Women Gathering for Coffee.*

(S-23) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Yucatan I
Current Issues in HIV Risk, Prevention and Services for Women: Sex, Drugs and Gender in the New Millennium
Cuestiones Actuales sobre el Riesgo del VIH, la Prevención y los Servicios para las Mujeres: El Sexo, la Droga y el Género en el Nuevo Milenio

ORGANIZERS: **WEEKS, Margaret R.** and **ABBOTT, Maryann** (Institute for Community Research)

SHERMAN, Susan and **LATKIN, Carl A.** (Johns Hopkins) *Social Factors Related to Syringe Sharing among Injecting Partners: A Focus on Gender.*

SIMMONS, Janie (Hispanic Health Council) *I Love You ... and Heroin: Discourses of Risk and Relationship among Heroin-Addicted Couples.*

KOESTER, Kim (Hispanic Health Council) *HIV Prevention Challenges in the Mobilization of Sex Workers who Inject Drugs.*

WEEKS, Margaret R., **ABBOTT, Maryann**, **SCHENSUL, Jean J.**, and **MARTINEZ, Maria** (Institute for Community Research) *Women-Controlled Prevention of Sexually Transmitted HIV: Acceptability of Microbicides Among Drug-Using Women.*

ABBOTT, Maryann, **ROHENA, Lucy**, **SINGER, Merrill**, and **WEEKS, Margaret** (Institute for Community Research) *In Their Own Words: Conversations with Drug-Using Women about Their Lives and Experiences with HIV.*

(S-24) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Yucatan II
Tourism and Armed Conflict: A View from the Anthropology of Tourism
El Turismo y el Conflicto Armado: Una Perspectiva de la Antropología del Turismo

ORGANIZER: **VAN BROECK, Anne-Marie** (Politecnico Colombiano Jaime Isaza Cadavid, Colombia)

ADAMS, Kathleen M. (Soka U of America) *Danger Zone Tourism and Identity Politics in Southeast Asia.*

SEATON, Tony (Univ. of Luton) *War as a Tourism Industry; Tourism as a War Industry: A Critique of the D'Amore Thesis.*

GONZALEZ, Nancie (Maryland and Univ. del Valle de Guatemala) *Tourism and Civil War: Examples from Guatemala and Israel.*

MILLER, Kenneth J.S. (Christelijke Hogeschool Noord-Nederland) *Ethnographic Material in British Military Museums: A Conflict of Interests?*

LONG, Veronica H. (Minnesota) *Tourism Attractions and the Reinterpretation of Confrontation.*

VAN BROECK, Anne-Marie and **ROLDAN, Arnubio** (Politecnico Colombiano Jaime Isaza Cadavid, Colombia) *"No, there's nothing going on here": The Position of the Tourism Sector in Colombia in a Context of Armed Conflict.*

EDDIGHI, H.R., **THEOCHAROUS, Antonis**, and **NUTTALL, M.W.** (Sunderland) *An Empirical Assessment of the Impact of Political Instability on the Tourism Industries of Selected Mediterranean Countries.*

(S-25) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Yucatan III
Mexican Popular Culture and Cyberethnography
La Cultura Popular Mexicana y la Etnografía Electrónica

ORGANIZER: **BURNS, Allan F.** (Florida)

BURNS, Allan (Florida) *La Realidad of Mexico today and cyberethnography.*

TATE, Rachel (Towsend) *Popular Medicine in the Yucatán.*

MITCHELL, Laia (Florida) *Popular Religion: Yucatecan Expressions of Faith.*

PETERSON, Matthew (Florida) *Popular Economy and Cyberethnography in the Yucatan.*

OSCEOLA, Ilvia and **DELUCA, Eileen** (Florida) *Popular Education in Yucatan: A Cyberethnography.*

GRAZIANI, Dawn (Florida) *Popular Language Cyberethnography: Yucatan, Mexico.*

TRACI, Elizabeth (Florida) *Mexican Popular Culture: Stories about Migrating to the United States.*

(S-26) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Vellalodid
The Practice of Professions: Research in the Anthropology of Work and Workplaces
La Práctica de Carreras: Investigaciones sobre la Antropología de Trabajo y Lugares de Trabajo

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

COMITO, Jacqueline (Iowa State)*The Work of Kinship from the Garden to the Kitchen.*

HOLMES, Mary (Iowa State) *Saving Grace: Will Jesus Save the Family Farm?*

WOLSETH, Jon (Iowa State) *Social Work is Family Work: Constructing Kin and the Workplace.*

TULLEY, Stephen E. (Iowa) *From the Kitchen to Corner Factory: The Unusual Case of Oaxacan Chocolate.*

CASUCCI, Brad (Iowa) *Surveillance and the Factory: Examining a Southern California Shop.*

THU, Kendall (North Illinois) Discussant

(S-27) Saturday 11:00-1:00
Merida I
Thinking Through the Relevance of Interview and Narrative Data for Applied Health Projects
Pensar en la Importancia de la Entrevista y los Datos Narrativos para Proyectos Aplicados de la Salud

ORGANIZER: **MATHEWS, Holly F.** (East Carolina)

GARRO, Linda (UCLA) *Combining Stories and Numbers: Bringing Together Narrative and Intracultural Variation to Inform Applied Health Initiatives.*

DRESSLER, William W. (Alabama) *Can We Enhance the Distributive Reliability of Narrative Data?*

SCHWARTZ, Deborah (Georgia State) and **HILL, Carole E.** (Georgia State)*The Relevance of Ethnographic Methods for Designing Breast Cancer Interventions.*

MATHEWS, Holly F. (East Carolina) *The Use of Interview Data in Project Evaluation.*

PRICE, Laurie J. (North Arizona) *Drug Users and HIV Transmission: Narrative, Observation, and Structured Interviews.*

RYAN, Gery (RAND) *Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Some Examples from RAND.*

(S-28) Saturday 11:00-1:30
Santa Lucia
International Perspectives on Natural Resources and Ecology
Perspectivas Internacionales hacia los Recursos Naturales y la Ecología

CHAIR: **RONCOLI, Carla** (Georgia)

RONCOLI, Carla (Georgia), **INGRAM, Keith** (Georgia), **JOST, Christine** (Tufts), and **KIRSHEN, Paul** (Tufts) *Modernity Meets Marginality: Impacts of Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts on Rural Livelihoods in Burkina Faso.*

CARDENAS, Soraya (Nebraska-Omaha) *The Government of Queretaro's response to Their Impending Water Crisis.*

PUERTA SILVA, Claudia (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales) *Negotiation Processes: Exploitation of Natural Resources in Indigenous Territories (Colombia).*

COFFEY, Nicole and **HENDRICK, Joshua** (Northern Arizona) *A World Wide Web of Waste: A Rapid Assessment of Energy Usage and Solid Waste Management in Belize, Central America.*

CHATTERJI, Angana (California Institute of Integral Studies) *The Other Green Revolution: Social Movements and Global Alliances for Ecological Reparation.*

(S-40) SATURDAY 1:00-2:50
Business Center
Meet the Editor: Human Organization
Don Stull, Editor

(S-41) SATURDAY 1:00-2:50
Valladolid
Meet the Editor: Practicing Anthropology
Alexander Ervin, Editor

(S-42) SATURDAY 1:00-2:50
Celestun
Meet the Editor: Newsletter
Michael Whiteford, Editor

(S-43) SATURDAY 1:00-2:30
Fiesta Americana Restaurant
Past Presidents and Student Luncheon

(S-50) SATURDAY 3:00-4:50
Yucatan II
Coping with Tourism: Community, Identity and Change, Part I
Enfrentarse con el Turismo: La Comunidad, la Identidad y el Cambio, Primera Parte

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

MENCHEN, Ericka (Loyola) *Visual Images of Quepos, Costa Rica: The Photographic Gaze of a Tourist Community in Flux.*

BRADFORD, Renata B. (Maryland) *The (Re)Construction of Identities: A Study of Group Identity in Recreational Tourism.*

MURPHY, Shawn E. (SUNY-Geneseo) *Living the Dream: Expatriate Owners in Quepos, Costa Rica.*

GODWIN, Jonathan (North Carolina State) *The Effects of Tourism-Loss and Economic Recovery in a Costa Rican Fishing Community.*

ROBERTS, William C. (St. Mary's - Maryland) Discussant.

(S-51) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Valladolid
ROUNDTABLE: Globalization and the Challenge to Indigenous Claims to Intellectual Property Rights
(Sponsored by the TIG for Intellectual Property Rights)
Mesa Redonda: La Globalización y el Desafío para las Reclamaciones Indígenas de los Derechos de Propiedades Intelectuales

ORGANIZER: **RILEY, Mary** (Columbia College-Chicago)

SIMON, Brad (Organic, Inc.) *Globalization and Expansions in IPR Law.*

TIAN, Robert (Erskine) and **EMERY, Charley** (Langer) *Opportunities vs. Challenges: Cross-Cultural Issues for Internet Marketing.*

DWIGGINS, Donna (Washington State) *Protections for Indigenous Art in the Age of Globalization.*

RILEY, Mary (Columbia College-Chicago) *Grassroots Approaches to Protecting IP.*

(S-52) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Yucatan I
Health Care Issues in the American Mid-South, Part I
Cuestiones de la Asistencia Sanitaria en el Medio-Sur de los EEUU, Primera Parte

ORGANIZERS: **KEDIA, Satish** and **MORRIS, Chad** (Memphis)

DUKE, Kelly (Memphis) *Barriers to Medical Insurance in Memphis and Beyond.*

CHOW, Melinda (Memphis) *Fitting in the System: The Role of Alternative Health Practitioners in the Urban Mid-South.*

HOUSE, Gail Shead (Memphis) *Utilization Patterns of an Evening Health Care Clinic among TennCare Patients.*

JONES, Gabrielle (Memphis) *Stifled Sex Education in Tennessee: Implications for Rates of Sexually Transmitted Disease.*

MORRIS, Chad (Memphis) *Comparison of Anticipated and Actual Barriers to Tissue Donation in the Mid-South.*

SCHOENBERG, Nancy (Kentucky) Discussant.

(S-53) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Business Center
Evaluating Truth(sm): Social Marketing and Ethnography Go On the Road.
Una Valoración de la Verdad: El Mercado Social y la Etnografía en Viaje

CHAIR: **EISENBERG, Merrill** (Arizona) and **DRISCOLL, David** (Research Triangle Institute)

HAVILAND, M. Lyndon (American Legacy Foundation) *Introducing the truth(sm): Background, Rationale, and Scope of the Project.*

RINGWALT, Chris (Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation) and **DRISCOLL, David** (Research Triangle Institute) *Ethnographic Component of the truth(sm): The evaluation plan Hiring, Training, Supervising.*

EISENBERG, Merrill (Arizona) *Ethnography in situ: Realities of Traveling "On the Edge".*

VALLEE, Manuel (California, Berkley) *Marketing or Message? Truth(sm) Stars or Riders?*

GULLETTE, Gregory (Georgia) *Empowerment through the truth(sm): Riders' Voices.*

(S-54) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Merida I
Recruiting and Preparing Latino Students for Ethnographic Research in Postglobal Immigrant Communities
Contratar y Preparar a los Estudiantes Latinos para la Investigación de las Comunidades de Inmigrantes Post-Globales

ORGANIZERS: **GONZALEZ, Laura** (Texas-Dallas) and **GARCIA, Victor** (Indiana U, PA)

GONZALEZ, Laura (Texas-Dallas), and **GARCIA, Victor** (Indiana U of Pennsylvania) *Recruiting and Preparing Students for Research in Postglobal Latino Immigrant Communities.*

GONZALEZ, Norma L. (Texas-Dallas) *Generation X Latinos in Dallas-Fort Worth and Civic Participation.*

VILLANUEVA, Evelia (Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico) *Mexican Immigrant Hometown Associations and Civil Rights Groups in Dallas, Texas.*

GALIMBERTTI, Percy (Texas-Dallas) *The Lack of Health Insurance Coverage among Mexicans and Mexican-Americans Living in the Dallas Area.*

(S-55) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Santa Lucia
Educational and Community Transformation are Not Independent
Las Transformaciones de la Educación y la Comunidad No Son Independientes

ORGANIZER: **OPPENHIEM, Matt** (Prout Research Inst)

OPPENHEIM, Matt (Prout Research Institute) *Why Community Development and Education Reform Are One Project.*

GREBLER, Gillian *The Husky Den Process: Collaboration and Compassion at North Hollywood High School (Los Angeles).*

HERNANDEZ, Carolina *Creating Levels of Parent Involvement at Millikan Middle School (Los Angeles).*

SMITH, Cambria *The Transformative Role of Spiritual and Learning Communities.*

(S-56) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Yucatan III
Emergent Issues in Substance Abuse Research
Cuestiones que Surgen en las Investigaciones de la Toxicomanía

CHAIR: **SALLOWAY, Jeffrey C.** (New Hampshire)

SIMON, Dominique (Massachusetts) *Measuring Recovery from Substance Abuse.*

SOLLOWAY, Michele, **VISSING, Yvonne**, and **SALLOWAY, J.C.** (New Hampshire) *Outcomes Evaluation for Drug Abuse: The Culture and Structure of Confusion.*

GONDOLF, Edward (Indiana U of Penn) *The Recovery Process After Intensive Outpatient Treatment for Substance Abuse: Reconciling Quantitative and Qualitative Outcomes in a Three-Year Follow-Up Study.*

DUKE, Michael (Hispanic Health Council) *Anthropologies of Consciousness and Substance Abuse: Seeking Common Ground.*

CORBETT, Kitty (Colorado-Denver) *Countering the Global Marketing of Tobacco to Youth: What Works.*

CALERO, Luis F. (Santa Clara) *When Drugs Conquer a Country: Impact on the Guambiano.*

(S-57) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Yucatan IV
The Political Ecology of Honduran Reconstruction
La Ecología Política de la Reconstrucción Hondureña

ORGANIZER: **STANSBURY, James P.** (Florida)

TOVAR, Jose Antonio (Florida) *Surviving Hurricane Mitch and Building Solidarity Networks in Tgucigalpa Shelters.*

LOPEZ, Marisa (Florida) *Relocating Morolica: Gendered Survival and Vulnerability in Southern Honduras.*

BARRIOS, Roberto E. (Florida) *Reconstruction or Continuing Vulnerability: Public Health Risks among a Hurricane-Displaced Population in Southern Honduras.*

STANSBURY, James P. (Florida) *Under-Five Child Health and Nutritional Status in Three Reconstruction Zones.*

MORERA, Maria (Florida) *At the Crossroads: Soil Conservation and Livelihood Strategies on the Hillsides of Honduras.*

LOKER, William (CSU-Chico) *Social and Ecological Change in a Post-Global era: a Case Study from Honduras.*

(S-58) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Celestun
Applying Anthropology in Agencies: Experiences and Impacts
La Aplicación de la Antropología en Agencias: Experiencias y Efectos

ORGANIZER: **CASTRO, Alfonso Peter** (Syracuse)

ASTONE, Jennifer (Global Fund for Women) *Adding Value to Global Feminist Philanthropy through Anthropology.*

CASTRO, Alfonso Peter (Syracuse) and **WARNER, Katherine** (Food and Agriculture Organization) *Seeing the People and the Forest through the Trees: The Community Forestry Unit.*

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse) *Environmental Anthropology and Regional Indigenous Organizations: Contrasting Experiences in the U.S. and Canada.*

PRATT, Marion (Wisconsin-Madison; and US AID) *The Importance of Anthropological Perspective in International Disaster Assistance.*

HILL, Robert (Oklahoma) *Qualitative Themes in Child Abuse Prevention Home Visits.*

(S-59) Saturday 3:00-4:50
Merida II & III
Contemporary Issues and Dilemmas in Anthropological Research
Cuestiones y Problemas Actuales en la Investigación Antropológica

CHAIR: **LEIBOWITZ, Jami** (Connecticut)

LEIBOWITZ, Jami (Connecticut) *Methodological Concerns for Eastern Europe*.

PORRO, Roberto (Florida) *Sensitive Sensing: Reflections on the Promises and Perils of Integrating Remote Sensing in Anthropological Research.*

VARJAS, Kris (Georgia State) and **NASTASI, Bonnie** (Institute for Community Research, Hartford, CT) *Using Qualitative Data to Guide the Development, Implementation & Evaluation of Culture Specific Interventions.*

OAKES, Kevin (Arizona) *Technology and Oral History in Applied Anthropology.*

HIGGINS, Rylan (Arizona) *Stories Matter: Oral History and Applied Anthropology in Southern Louisiana.*

AUSTIN, Diane (BARA) *Participatory Research: Beyond the Rhetoric.*

(S-70) Saturday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan II
Coping with Tourism: Community, Identity and Change, Part II
Enfrentarse con el Turismo: La Comunidad, la Identidad y el Cambio, Segunda Parte

ORGANIZER: **WALLACE, Tim** (NC State)

MATTER, Jennifer (Maryland) *Monkeys, Tourists, and Gods: Community Based Ecotourism in Bali.*

SWARTZ, Jennifer (North Carolina State) *The Ethnographic Field School Experience: A Different Kind of Tourism.*

HATHAWAY, Wendy (South Florida) *Women, Tourism and Change in Quepos, Costa Rica.*

O'CONNOR, Danielle (South Florida) *Perceptions and Realities of Diabetics in Costa Rica*.

WHITTAKER, Elvi (British Columbia) *Portrait of a Century Past: The Anthropological Contribution to the Analysis of Tourism.*

GIBSON-CARPENTER, Jane W. (Kansas) Discussant.

(S-71) Saturday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan I
Health Care Issues in the American Mid-South, Part II
Cuestiones de la Asistencia Sanitaria en el Medio-Sur de los EEUU, Segunda Parte

ORGANIZERS: **KEDIA, Satish** and **MORRIS, Chad** (Memphis)

KEDIA, Satish (Memphis) *Food Insecurity and Dietary Delocalization Due to Development-Induced Displacement.*

HORTON, Gena A. (Memphis) *Analysis of Causes of Child Abuse in the Mid-South.*

HARRIS, Felicia (Memphis) *HIV/AIDS Program and Policy: Effects on African-American Women and Children in the Memphis Area.*

MANNIX, Frank (Memphis) *The Experiences of Health Professionals in Diabetic Care.*

MOORE, Jennifer (Memphis) *Sex Education for the Mentally Challenged Population.*

DAVIS, Pamela (Memphis) *Concerns and Potential Interventions for Child Gastrostomy Patients in the Mid-South.*

LIEBOW, Edward (Washington) Discussant.

(S-72) Saturday 5:00-7:30
Yucatan III
Negotiating Worlds: Substance Use and Abuse in Cross-Cultural Contexts
La Negociación de Mundos: La Toxicomanía en Contextos Transculturales

ORGANIZERS: **LEE, Juliet** and **MOORE, Roland S.** (Prevention Research Center)

MOORE, Roland S. (Prevention Research Center, PIRE) *To Drink or Not to Drink: Reasons for Abstaining from Alcohol Among Young Adults from a Southwestern Tribe.*

LEE, Juliet (UC Berkeley/Prevention Research Center) *Problems in the Model: Substance Use and Abuse Among Southeast Asians.*

GARCÍA, Víctor (Indiana) *Exploring Problem Drinking among Transnational Mexican Farm workers in Southeastern Pennsylvania.*

MCGOWAN, Virginia (Lethbridge) *The Impact of Social and Virtual Networks on Emerging Discourses in Addictions in Southern Australia and Northern Aotearoa/ New Zealand.*

NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie (Hispanic Health Council) and **SIMMONS, Janie** (Hispanic Health Council) *Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery: A Comparison between Norway and the U.S.*

AMES, Genevieve Discussant.

(S-73) Saturday 5:00-7:00
Yucatan IV
Enhancing the Cultural Sensitivity of Physicians: Perspectives from Patients and Health Care Organizations
Aumentar la Sensibilidad Cultural de los Médicos: Perspectivas de Pacientes y Organizaciones de Asistencia Sanitaria

ORGANIZER: **GILBERT, M. Jean** (California State-Long Beach)

RONE, Tracy (Emory) and **BUTTS, Edmund** (Kaiser Permanente) *A Resource for Physicians on African-American Health Needs.*

WU, Elizabeth (Kaiser Permanente) and **GILBERT, Jean** (California State, Long Beach) *Physicians and Patients Communicating Across Cultures.*

LEE, Jong-In (Connecticut) *What Discourages Korean Women Currently Residing in the U.S. from Disclosing Rape Incidents? The Women's Constructions of Rape, Male Sexual Ideology, and the Significance of Marriage in the Women's Lives.*

(S-74) Saturday 5:00-7:00
Santa Lucia
Globalization, Social Change and Education
La Globalización, el Cambio Social y la Educación

CHAIR: **BARBER, Jessica** (South Florida)

BARBER, Jessica and **MCCOURT, Bridget** (South Florida) *A Discussion of Various Approaches to Conducting Pilot Community Studies.*

BIGLOW, Brad (Florida) *Ethno-Nationalist Politics and Cultural Preservation: Education and Bordered Identities Among the Huichol of Mexico.*

MITCHELL, Winifred (Minnesota State) *The Perfect Storm: Sailing the Uncharted Waters of School Change.*

VROOMAN, Michael (Northern Colorado) *Applied Globalism: Informing and Enhancing Bilingual Education in the Yucatan.*

SANDOVAL, Debra (Pliocene Ridge School) and **MITCHELL, Edna** (Mills College) *Globalization in a Mountain School in California: Bringing the World to Pliocene and Pliocene to the World.*

AHLER, Janet G. (North Dakota) and **BAKER/BIG BACK, Clarice** (Ft. Berthold Community College) *Collaboration and Independence Issues Between a Mainstream University and Tribal Colleges.*

(S-75) Saturday 5:00-7:00
Valladolid
Critical Perspectives on Health and Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Africa
Perspectivas Críticas hacia la Salud y la Mutilación de los Genitales Femeninos: Cortar en África

CHAIR: **REASON, Letitia** (Washington)

WILLIAMS, Holly (CDC), **JONES, Caroline** (London School of Hygiene), **NYAMONGO, Isaac** (Uni. of Nairobi) *Social Science and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa: Home Management of Illness Episodes.*

JONES, Caroline (London School of Hygiene), **WILLIAMS, Holly** (CDC), **NYAMONGO, Isaac** (U Nairobi) *Social Science and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa: Prevention.*

NYAMONGO, Isaac (U Nairobi), **WILLIAMS, Holly** (CDC), **JONES, Caroline** (London School of Hygiene) *Social Science and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa: Policy Implications.*

SHELL-DUNCAN, Bettina and **HERNLUND, Ylva** (Washington) *"Stages of Change" in the Practice of Female Genital Cutting.*

REASON, Letitia (Washington) *Female Genital Cutting among the Kassena-Nankana of Northern Ghana: The Relationship between Education and Perceptions of Health Risk.*

(S-90) SATURDAY 7:30-10:00

Closing Ceremony

Session Abstracts

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (San Francisco) *Considerations for the Intersection of Time, Trust, and Interest in Achieving a Language of Conflict Resolution.* Globalizing trends in local and international relations, regarding both cooperation and competition, require new approaches to the anthropology of reaching agreement. Time, trust, and interest intersect and portray the significance of combining anthropology with a philosophic theory of language as appropriate for responding to the ubiquitous condition of conflict in human interaction. Problem recognition and negotiation require an orientation to communication because power and identity are always present in conflict, just as conflict is always present in human relations. These scholars and practitioners offer a language philosophy approach to anthropology, a "philosophic anthropology," to address the stance needed for reaching agreement and serving a community's well being. (F-53)

ALEXANDER, Sara E. (Baylor University) and **GIBSON, Jane W.** (University of Kansas) *Methodological Issues in Tourism Research.* Tourism has long been touted for its development potential, yet projects proceed apace with little or no prior social, economic, or environmental impact assessments to guide host communities toward sustainable projects. With the horse already out of the barn, tourism researchers must therefore play catch-up in assessment of tourism impacts in hopes of generating data of use to communities yet to initiate tourism development. What can we learn from such post hoc studies? Does tourism research present special problems that study designers should consider? How, for example, can we produce comparable case studies that attend local specificity? (F-54)

ALVAREZ, Robert, **GOLDBERG, Anne**, and **LEE, Tina** (Arizona State) *Finding the Global in the Local: An Applied Project in a Southwestern Neighborhood.* As part of a university-community partnership for urban renewal, a team of anthropology graduate students studied a variety of social and cultural institutions in a predominately Mexican-origin community in Phoenix, Arizona. Impacted by high crime and initially perceived as a transient community by officials, the team identified local leadership and revealed a stable sense of community shared by residents. As part of an urban development agenda, the team worked with agencies and residents to propose physical, structural, and institutional changes at local and city levels. Papers describe individual projects and the relevance of ethnographic teamwork for local community organizations. (F-06)

ANDERSON, Nancy Lois Ruth (UCLA) and **LAGANA, Kathleen** (OHSU) *Postglobal Outcomes: The Influence of Conflict and Accord on Health Beliefs and Practices.* Socioeconomic and western medical globalization forces produce an uneven distribution of benefit and risk among diverse cultures throughout western and third-world communities. Western medicine receives mixed receptions, depending on local contexts. Some communities benefit. However, globalizing forces set up some communities for violence and exploitation resulting in further marginalization of vulnerable populations. Some communities and groups abandon traditional health practices, some resist, and others embrace change, still others react by reviving traditional practices. Nurse-anthropologists explore these postglobal outcomes and associated influences on traditional health beliefs and practices among diverse cultural groups. (F-04)

ARMSTRONG, Troy (California State) *Applied Research on Crime and Delinquency in Indian Country.* The members of this panel will address the emerging applied focus on issues of crime, delinquency, and the justice system in Indian Country in the U.S. With the increased level of federal support for intervention through the office of Attorney General Janet Reno, more federal juvenile crime prevention and suppression funding is being directed into Indian Country. Social scientists, including anthropologists, criminologists, political scientists and sociologists are being called upon to develop collaborative community-based action research with tribes to respond to problems of crime and delinquency in Native American communities. Several current initiatives will be presented by panel members. (T-59)

AYORA-DIAZ, Steffan Igor and **VARGAS-CETINA, Gabriela** (F. de Ciencias Antropológicas, UADY) *Marketing Culture and Nature: Tourism in the Maya World and Beyond.* Since the creation of the Maya world international tourist circuit, the governments of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and El Salvador have up scaled their projects to attract tourists to the area. Culture and nature are being packaged into marketable commodities for national and international consumers. Through case studies from different regions of the Maya area, and two from other parts of the world, we look at how locals are experiencing these developments and the cultural meanings created and re-created around the tourism industry. We hope to open the debate on the ways in which tourism is changing our global world. (F-08)

BALLENGER, Anne (Catholic) *The Real World of Applied Anthropology: Problems, Dilemmas, and Innovations of Practice.* *SfAA Student Committee Special Event. The purpose of the session is to explore how anthropologists, in various roles, titles and jobs, practice applied anthropology. Panelists will expose participants to some problems, dilemmas and creative ways in which anthropology has been applied

successfully. This session will inform participants of the real life challenges and exigencies of work and illustrate how others have achieved that which seems allusive in the academic, corporate, government, NGO/CBO, private sector and multidisciplinary world. The intent is to stimulate dialogue among participants and practitioners about innovative practices strategies and new possibilities for applied anthropology in the real world of work. (T-11)

BURNS, Allan (Florida) *Mexican Popular Culture and Cyberethnography.* People in Mexico, and especially the Yucatan, participate in popular cultural scenes that connect traditional cultures and global economic processes. The migration and return of people, ideas, and resources between the Mexico and the U.S. has loosened cultural affiliations, but has also brought about resistance through symbols of local identity. This session on popular culture reports on cyberethnography projects carried out by undergraduate researchers from the University of Florida during the summer of 2000 on the topics of popular education, identity, religion, economy, migration, and medicine. Innovative data gathering techniques carried out by teams of young researchers using digital photography coupled with participant observation, resulted in a perspective on modern Mexico that gives insight into Mexican culture today, as well as reflects new ways of doing and publishing applied research. (S-25)

CASTANEDA, Quetzil (University of Hawaii at Manoa) *Reviewing and Debating "Incidents of Travel in Chichen Itzá": A Panel Discussion of the Film.* This panel is the discussion session of the documentary film on the state sponsored tourist ritual of the equinox held at Chichén, Yucatán in which tourists, spiritualists, archeology, filmmakers, and Maya artisans struggle to assert their vision of what is Maya culture. The "discussants" include: the Director of the INAH-Yucatán (archeologist) who will comment on the documentary's presentation of the role of the INAH in the event of equinox; the Chair of the Anthropology Dept. of the University of Yucatán (cultural anthropologist) who may comment on aspects of the religious tourism and social issues portrayed in the film; a cultural anthropologist, who was raised in the community where the film takes places, may discuss aspects of the appropriation of Maya culture; an Anglo North American cultural anthropologist whose work on ecotourism in Costa Rica provide a distanced perspective on issues; and one of the filmmakers. Issues include the nature of documentary film, role of anthropology in tourism, ethics of archeology, new age spiritualism, traditional Maya religion and culture, politics of artisanry production, state's role in tourism, and economic struggles of Maya communities. (S-01)

CASTRO, Alfonso Peter (Syracuse) *Applying Anthropology in Agencies: Experiences and Impacts.* Anthropologists are increasingly involved in public and non-profit agencies as staff members and consultants. Yet, their activities within, and impacts on, agencies are still not widely recognized among the anthropology profession. This panel explores the experiences and impacts of applied anthropologists working in a variety of agency settings, including a regional indigenous environmental task force, a feminist human rights donor, and a United Nations organization. Each paper describes how anthropological expertise was put to use and assesses what difference it made in terms of the agency, its activities, and its performance. (S-58)

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (SUNY-Geneseo) *Diverse Approaches in Applied Anthropology: Case Studies in the Four Fields.* This session explores the ways anthropologists contribute to the solution of empirical problems that confront indigenous peoples, Third-World countries, and complex industrialized societies. The papers illustrate the applicability and relevance of anthropological approaches to various issues in human existence and human ecology. Given the diversity and versatility of its approaches, anthropology is well positioned to undertake problem solving and translate into applications outside of academic research. (F-05)

CONTRERAS, Ricardo (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida) *Natural Helpers-Providers Partnerships: A Strategy for the Delivery of Social Services.* The papers in this session will describe community efforts to implement partnerships between residents and social service providers. Two papers will discuss some of the issues regarding collaboration and partnership development of a training curriculum implemented with Latino and African-American residents in Hillsborugh County. Another paper will discuss some of he lessons learned from a participatory research effort in which community residents who participate in the same training initiative evaluate their own process. Finally, the fourth paper will discuss some of the preliminary findings of an exploratory study of the "promotora" programs in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley. The discussion of these findings will relate to how these initiatives impact community health. (F-72)

EARLE, Duncan (Moderator) (University of Texas-El Paso) and **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest University) *Workshop and Conversation: Building a Network of Cooperation for Chiapas: PART TWO.* Taller y Plática: Construyendo Una Red de Cooperación Para Chiapas México se encuentra frente a un momento único, mientras cambian las estructuras de poder nacionales y estatales y así crean una oportunidad para la cooperación. En Chiapas, Vicente Fox, el presidente electo mexicano, ha prometido más ayuda para las ONGs que trabajan con el desarollo. Trabajando en Chiapas y para Chiapas, algunos antropólogos harán investigaciones con un

foco aplicado. Otros formarán relaciones con las ONGs y las comunidades o cooperativas. Aunque hablamos de manera informal, todavía no nos hemos reunido para tener una conversación sistemática entre todos los involucrados. Esta sesión de trabajo reune a los antropólogos, a los portavoces de las organizaciones no gubernamentales y a los miembros de la comunidad para discutir los intentos pasados para estimular los cambios, comparar los éxitos y los fracasos de los programas, y hacer planes para el futuro. Un formato de mesa redonda con representantes de cooperativas y comunidades, y también de los otros que se interesan en los asuntos de Chiapas y en el desarrollo. El propósito es un diálogo que nos permite aprender los unos de los otros, mientras también consideramos los asuntos más generales de la globalización y la inversión del poder.

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (Memphis/Chucalissa Museum) *Sightseers, Stakeholders, and Science: Arhcaological Sites as Tourist Destinations.* Tourism is often overlook as a globalizing force; yet it affects economy, technology, culture, and the daily lives of all who have contact with the industry and its representatives—both host and guest. Heritage-based tourism in particular, has become a key area of interest for destinations as a way to help preserve and document traditional or historical lifeways while still benefiting economically from the influx of tourist dollars. In many areas, archaeological sites, as an extension of heritage-based tourism, are becoming destinations in and of themselves. This session deals with some of the issues associated with creating and maintaining a sustainable and amicable long-term relationship between stakeholders at archaeological sites that also serve as tourist destinations. (F-56)

EISENBERG, Merrill (University of Arizona) and **DRISCOLL, David** (Research Triangle Institute) *Evaluating truthsm: Social Marketing and Ethnography Go On the Road.* During the summer of 2000 the American Legacy Foundation sponsored the truth toursm, a tobacco prevention social marketing initiative carrying an anti-tobacco industry message. An important component of the truthsm campaign was that it be "by and for youth". The youth on tour, truthsm riders, were chosen for their potential to be "edgy" role models. Three caravans of riders and staff traveled around the nation with vehicles that were specially designed to attract the attention of local youth. The riders were trained to engage youth discussions and activities with an anti-tobacco industry message. Ethnographers were placed on each caravan to keep a record of activities for evaluation purposes. In this session we present the purpose and methods of the truth toursm, describe the educational and logistical challenges it represented for the ethnographic process, and discuss some of the evaluation findings regarding the tour concept and activities. (S-53)

FAUST, Betty (CINVESTAV-Mexico) *Conflicts and Collaborations in Adapting to Global Change in Yucatan.* Local communities are searching for new adaptive strategies, responding to accelerating environmental, political, and economic transformations. After being freed from debt peonage, local Maya communities had largely resumed a traditional reliance on local resources to buffer their interactions with global forces. This symposium discusses conflicts and collaborations in their contemporary struggles to adapt to new opportunities and constraints. Emerging conflicts and coalitions reveal cultural processes of economic and environmental adaptation based on ethnic identity, historical experience, and value configurations, with implications for both global economics and the biosphere. (F-73)

FLOCKS, Joan and **UNTERBERGER, Alayne** (Florida) *Agricultural Workers and Health in Local Context: Responding to Migration and Globalization.* Latinos are the fastest growing population group in the United States, and the majority in this group are Mexicans. Communities of Mexican agricultural workers have grown in response to factors such as trade agreements and the resulting demand for labor. This has presented unique challenges to community and worker health, such as limited health care services and an unstable social environment. In the workplace, pressures of increased global competition have increased the dangers to worker health. Individuals and communities have developed new strategies to accommodate changes in their workplaces, homes, schools and clinics. The papers in this session review some of these changes, settings and strategies. (F-28)

FOGARTY, Tim (Florida) *Just Visiting?: Negotiating Tourism in Local Communities.* The growing popularity of expanded forms of tourism such as eco-tourism, volunteer-tourism, and heritage tourism invite visitors to traverse ethnic, bio-regional and national frontiers and interact with communities within ecological, historical and development–centered contexts. Host communities invest their natural and cultural resources with varying expectation of returns. But the hierarchical technology of tourism and the tourists themselves pose risks to community identities and ecosystems. This panel examines national park facilities in the Dominican Republic and South Carolina, and rural communities in Florida and Nicaragua as sites of negotiation where local histories and identities are produced and represented for consumption by the visiting public. (S-05)

FORREST, David W. (Barry University) and **JEFFREY, Jaclyn** (TAMIU) *The World in My Backyard: the Local/Global Intersection in the Anthropology of Place.* In an increasingly politically and economically integrated world, the meaning of local landscapes and local sense of place is in flux. Site-specific meanings come into question as local people are

exposed to the world through increased technology and development, the spreading media, business ventures or travel. More and more communities are confronted, though often indirectly, with the problem of conflicting representations of their own landscape and culture - those from without and those from within. Drawing from examples in the Balkans, northern Spain, the Philippines and Yucatan, the papers of this session explore the changing meanings of place for communities whose residents have a sense of place not only informed by their long history in a small community, but also by their increasing experiences as members of the global village. (S-08)

FREIDENBERG, Judith (CUSAG) *Debating Globalism across Borders.* To understand the impact of globalization at local, regional, national, and global levels , this session invites the reflection of U.S. and Mexican anthropologists on the impact of global processes on Latin Americans, residing either in the U.S. or in Latin America. How does globalism structure their research? Are their interpretations bounded by the political economies of the nation-states where they practice, or informed by global processes themselves? Focusing on selected issues in health and development — including immigrant aging, ethnicity and community-building, health services, cultural representation, development discourses, transnational networks and policy formulation, this session contributes to formulating a role for post-global North-American social scientists. (T-29)

FUENTES-GÓMEZ, José Humberto (UaAdY) *Practicas Culturales E Imaginarios Sociales En Merida Yucatan.* La mesa se propone revisar como los procesos socioculturales en el contexto urbano, antes caracterizados por el peso de la tradición, actualmente presentan importantes transformaciones en los ámbitos material y simbólico, motivadas por la influencia de la globalización. Para ello se presentan los resultados de algunas investigaciones recientes que se llevan a cabo en la ciudad de Mérida y abordan las siguientes cuestiones: 1) reconfiguración religiosa, 2) prácticas médicas, 3) socialización y juego y 4) y usos, rutinas e imaginarios urbanos. (S-02)

GILBERT, M. Jean (CSU-Long Beach) *Enhancing the Cultural Sensitivity of Physicians: A Health Management Organization's Approach.* Until recently, most medical schools paid little attention to the health care beliefs, healing traditions and transactions between patients and health care providers of different cultures. These issues might have been of academic interest but didn't appear to have practical application for the average clinician. Now, however, the great influx of immigrants in the last two decades is being felt in the nation's medical exam rooms. This session discusses the strategies used by a health management organization to increase the cultural knowledge and sensitivity of its physicians and describes the collaboration between anthropologists, doctors and training specialists in creating the approach. (S-73)

GLAZER, Mark (UT-Pan American*) Transformations and Adaptations of Traditional and "Real" Illness.* In this session, Weller focuses on "mal de ojo" ("the evil eye") among Guatemalans, Mexicans, Mexican-Americans in South Texas, and Puerto Ricans in Connecticut. A shared set of beliefs exist in each community, but the level of intracultural variation varies across the four sites. Baer discusses folk aspects of beliefs about the causes, symptoms and treatments of asthma and the common cold in the same four communities. Glazer focuses on differences between genders and generations in the causes, symptoms and cures for susto (fright) among Mexican-Americans in South Texas. Finally, de Alba examines the interpretive process by which a diabetic interprets personal suffering Guadalajara. (F-78)

GONZALEZ, Laura (UT-Dallas) and **GARCIA, Victor** (Indiana U of Penn) *Recruiting and Preparing Latino Students for Ethnographic Research in Postglobal Immigrant Communities.* U.S.-based Latino immigrant communities in the postglobal era are facing increasingly complex housing, employment, educational, and health problems. Needed to address these social ills in an effective manner is a collaborative and interdisciplinary research and training program that transcends political borders and universities, trains the next generation of social scientists, and includes students from these communities in the process. This panel presents such an effort, a FIPSE-funded project at the School of Sciences at the University of Texas at Dallas, "An Ethnographic/Social Science/Community/Based-Model to Recruit and Retain Latinos." Included are the research papers of selected students in the project who will present preliminary findings of their on-going research. (S-54)

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (Development Systems/ Applications International, Inc.) *High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology (HPSfAA) Panel on Responses to Globalization.* Panelists in this session present five case studies of responses to globalization. The cases involve an international border, transnational environmentalism, an American Indian nation, rural mid-western communities, and local U.S. organizations. All five case studies deal with actions and reactions to changes occurring due to global forces. Panelists will also address their roles as anthropologists and development practitioners. (S-03)

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State) *Globalization and its Local Practitioners.* This set of papers examines ways in which specific populations are using the tools of globalization and how globalization is affecting everyday lives. What are the consequences (pros and cons) of new forms of communication technology and global interaction? How are localized identities suppressed in the march toward a globalized culture? How do people use new technologies to promote localized identi-

ties? From rural villages in Armenia to urban cultural institutions, people are experimenting with new technology. Minority languages, university practices, marketing, and education are topics through which these concerns will be addressed. (S-21)

HARTMAN, David (U of North Texas) and **ROBERTS, Bill** (St. Mary's C of MD) *Intended and Unintended Impacts of Community Based Learning Programs: Issues, Problems, and Opportunities from Case Studies at Home and Abroad.* This session features various methodologies for measuring the impact of community-based programs; and includes discussion of how we incorporate (or not) lessons learned from the unintended impacts we have experienced. From multiple perspectives, the risks, issues, benefits, and potential for these types of programs are discussed. It brings together a multiplicity of voices, with perspectives from faculty, host institutions, students, and community leaders themselves. The papers present issues, concerns, successes, and recommendations for productive community based programs that build relationships between guests and hosts; provide opportunities for sustained growth of these types of experiences for students, and result in forging other types of cooperative ventures between communities, institutions, and communities. (T-22)

HORTON, Tonia (National Park Service) *Ethnographic Landscapes and National Parks: An Interdisciplinary Approach.* Mirroring the cross-cultural globalization processes currently reshaping human communities is a resurgence of emphasis on cultural traditions among many indigenous peoples, particularly with respect to sovereignty of traditional lands. Within the American national parks, the concern for documenting and managing "ethnographic landscapes" is emerging as an arena in which interdisciplinary approaches are the most viable means to initially define landscapes as "ethnographic," and subsequently, to determine appropriate means of documenting and managing these landscapes as repositories of cultural heritage. Using an example of the Alaska Region's collaboration between ethnographers and cultural landscape specialists, the panel will discuss both contextual issues of this interdisciplinary approach and its implementation in current projects, which include a circumpolar study of Arctic and Subarctic ethnographic landscapes. (F-74)

HYLAND, Stan (Memphis) *The Ties That Bind: Building Communities in the 21st Century.* Communities have been a central focal point for research and action for social scientists since the rise of industrial capitalism. For anthropologists the concept of community has changed in use and application over the past four generations. Growing economic inequity, natural and human disasters, political and economic policies have mobilized local communities in a variety of contexts. Today local communities are joined by an increasing number of stakeholders including foundations, governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations and universities in focusing resources and energies on building communities. In response to macro-level forces a variety of approaches have emerged that assist local communities to conceptualize and act upon effective ways to address change. These approaches, including both competencies (processes) and tools include relationship building, conflict resolution, computer technology, participatory action research, mapping community assets, capabilities, and resources to strengthen communities. (T-70)

JEPSON, Micheal (University of Florida) and **BLOUNT, Ben G.** (University of Georgia) *Coastalscapes I and II: The Interface between Landscapes, Seascapes, and Culturescapes.* *(I and II are both PESO sessions) Coastal areas and the surrounding marine environment encompass some of the most productive natural systems on earth. The abundant resources attract both consumptive and non-consumptive users to these prolific areas. Because coastalscapes are where land meets sea and saltwater meets freshwater, these areas represent a unique place of transition, a place where people must adapt to very different physical environments. Coastalscapes, as we call them, are the interface between the seascape, the landscape, and the culturescape. They are the stage where conflict and accord between both the physical and social environment unfolds. The papers in these sessions examine the complex social and cultural issues which have arisen both historically and contemporarily in the unique environments of rising tides, shifting sands, and constant breezes. (F-07)

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Center for Political Ecology) *"Community Struggles to Reclaim the Commons? cultural values, social structures, and transformative ecopolitics in U.S. communtiies: lessons from the SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project."* The SfAA Environmental Anthropology project encourages anthropological involvement in U.S. community efforts to reclaim the commons. This session explores recent environmental anthropology work that documents, assesses, or assists communities in their struggle to confront and combat ecodegenerative conditions. Presentors examine the presence and power of cultural values in ecopolitics by exploring the role of belief systems in shaping agendas and actions, the potential of coalition building in establishing community-based voice and implementing ecosystemic change, and the role of cultural disconnects in fracturing and contorting environmental decision making and management processes. (F-58)

KEDIA, Satish and **MORRIS, Chad** (Memphis) *Health Care Issues in the American Mid-South (PART I and II).* The mid-south region, with its large minority population, has distinct health care challenges. Inhabitants in both the urban and rural areas of this region grapple with inadequate access to health

care and confront various infectious and chronic illnesses. In this session, participants will present the findings of their applied ethnographic research on various health care issues in the Memphis area. Based on their empirical findings, many of these participants will also discuss program and policy implications for the health care providers, program administrators, and policy-makers. (S-52)

KOESTER, Stephen (Colorado-Denver) and **STERK, Claire** (Emory) *The Third Decade of AIDS: Anthropological Contributions and Continued Challenges to Fill Gaps in Knowledge in Working with Drug Users.* Anthropologists and other social scientists have made numerous significant contributions to our understanding of the relationship between substance abuse and HIV transmission, as well as AIDS prevention. Papers in this panel reflect on those contributions and respond to one of two thematic questions: 1) How are those contributions being translated into practice, and 2) What are some of the gaps in what we know? These broad questions are particularly important as we enter the third decade of both the global AIDS epidemic and America's drug war. Presenters will discuss barriers to implementing risk reduction interventions with respect to sexual risk behaviors, as well as injection risks. In particular, the papers will present case studies examining how theoretical approaches to risk reduction are put into practice and critique the adequacy of those theories. Finally, papers will critique public health approaches to AIDS prevention and make recommendations regarding how applied ethnographic research can help guide policy in the new millennium. (F-26)

LEE, Juliet (Prevention Research Center/UC Berkeley) and **MOORE, Roland** (Prevention Research Center) *Negotiating Worlds: Substance Use and Abuse in Cross-Cultural Contexts.* Researchers in substance use and misuse have increasingly recognized a need to account for minority status as more than a racial/ethnic variable in quantitative datasets. Socio-cultural norms, meanings and structures provide the contexts within which people use and abuse alcohol and other drugs. Anthropological methods and theories can explicate these contexts. The case studies of marginal groups presented in this panel describe differential access to and meanings of alcohol and other drugs, as well as treatment and prevention services. The studies indicate how services for these groups, as well as future research, may be more appropriately designed. (S-72)

LIEBOW, Edward (Env Hlth & Soc Plcy Ctr) *Equalizing International Collaborations in a Post-Global World.* (Sponsored by the SfAA International Committee) The "Lone Ranger" style of ethnography has long afflicted a large cohort of anthropologists, but its antithesis, the "collaborative" style, is the hallmark of application in many practical problem-solving domains. Yet even in applied settings, anthropologists seem to work more often with colleagues from outside the discipline than with other anthropologists; when they do work with other anthropologists, it is rarely across international boundaries. Differences in language, methodological training, and access to resources may present challenges to international collaboration, but foremost among these challenges is an often unspoken asymmetry in power relations between anthropologists based in the developed and developing economies. The papers in this session explore a particular model of collaboration, as it stands in contrast to three other common strategies for power sharing and mutual accountability, networking, coordination, and cooperation. Each paper reports a specific case study involving collaborative projects that point to practical ways for achieving symmetry that transcends international borders. Cases include health care training in western Kenya, cultural tourism planning in Armenia, public health interventions in Guatemala, and a comparative look at women's health issues in several contexts. (W-52)

MANDERSON, Lenore (Melbourne) **AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens** (Danish Bilharharziasis Laboratory, Copenhagen) and **SCHENSUL, Jean J.** (Institute for Community Research, Hartford, CT.) *Learning Health - Healthy Learning.* This double session aims to explore the interface, theoretically and operationally between health and education from an anthropological perspective. A number of applied anthropological studies have focused recently on the constraints and potentials of the interaction of the two sectors. Innovative and critical perspectives have been introduced into research on the processes and outcomes of health education, and on how education is influenced by ill health both from social and biomedical perspectives. However, there has been little dialogue within anthropology between those from medical anthropological and educational anthropological perspectives. The work of 12 anthropologists conducting research in Europe, the Americas, Africa and Asia will be presented, with the aim of furthering our understanding of the complex links between health and learning. (T-08)

MARCELIN, Louis Herns and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami-Florida) *Transnational Dynamics of Gang Activity and Drug Use among Haitians in South Florida and Haiti.* Determinants of drug use and violent gang activity among Haitian juveniles occur at micro, macro, national, and extra-territorial levels. To understand these determinants requires close examination of their cultural context. Variables that shape delinquent behavior among young Haitians demand redefinition, in their own terms and in terms of cultural context. Haiti's sociopolitical circumstance has strong influence on processes of migration, transforming families as they adapt, and marginalizing emigrants. This session analyzes relationships among transnational dynamics, familial configurations, and social environments in South Florida and Haiti. (F-55)

MATHEWS, Holly F. (ECU) *Thinking through the Relevance of Interview and Narrative Data for Applied Health Projects.* In-depth interviewing and the collection of personal narratives are key components of traditional ethnographic research in anthropology. Yet many participants in applied health projects fail to see the relevance of such data for the development of educational interventions and policy initiatives. The papers in this session explore the ways in which more sophisticated analyses of interview materials and new approaches for combining qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection can be of value in applied health projects. (S-27)

McCASTON, Kathy (CARE-USA) *Integrating Rights-Based Approaches into Sustainable Livelihood Development Frameworks.* This session will explore how rights-based approaches (RBA) enrich the application of the livelihood security framework. RBA explicitly focuses on people achieving minimum conditions for living with dignity, and recognizes poor people as having inherent rights essential to livelihood security. Household livelihood security (HLS) diagnosis is enhanced by RBA; it aids in the understanding of relational dynamics at multiple levels; it makes explicit what contributions and constraints are posed by legal frameworks, cultural norms, and the policy environment; and it helps identify prevailing forms of discrimination. Papers will address how a RBA can improve the effectiveness of NGO-based HLS programming in strategy development and measurement of impacts. (F-71)

MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene and **WEEKS, Priss** (Miami/RSMAS & Environmental Institute of Houston) *We Are One Together (Except When We're Not): Post-global Alliance Formation.* Globalization, in the form of capital and labor flows, communication technologies and popular culture, is experienced in every day life at the local level. Reaction to the 'one world' model has been varied and sometimes inherently contradictory. An array of local and transnational movements and alliances crossing interest groups and social classes have been born. These alliances, however, can be shifting and fragile, forged in need rather than in a similar worldview. This session will explore the nature of such alliances in the context of environmental action, particularly fisheries management, land reform and conservation. (F-77)

MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle (Arizona State) and **RODMAN RUIZ, Debra** (Florida) *Separate States, Similar Paths: Guatemalan and Mexican Migration.* Expanding on a tradition of regionalism in migration studies, this panel brings together scholars in both Mexican and Guatemalan migration. By exploring current issues in these two neighboring states, similar patterns emerge and help forge a more cohesive understanding of how the global affects the local and vice versa. Guided by a transnational approach, the papers examine the many types of relationships that exist in societies that are maintaining their identities, economies, families, and livelihoods in two or more locales. (S-04)

NAHMAD, Salomón (CIESAS) *Situación Actual y Perspectivas de la Antropología Aplicada en México.* During the 20th Century, Mexican Anthropology played a central role in public policies in favour of indigenous peoples and *campesino* farmers. The State captured anthropology for its own interests, however, and together with new directions emerging in the globalization in social forces the role of anthropology has changed considerably. For these reasons, today academia is concerned with the revision of the prospect of applied anthropology in the world governed by the rapid westernisation. We are therefore inviting colleagues to reflect on the role of anthropology for the coming decades as well as on the training of professionals in anthropology, including the areas of specialization that will be required in different social contexts so as to influence public policies. (T-58)

OPPENHEIM, Matt (Prout Research Institute) *Educational and Community Transformation are Interdependent.* True education and community transformation are intertwined. The vitality of a school or community is reflected in the dynamic learning processes that they engage in together. We suggest that a shared vision, dialogue about learning, and common educational projects are essential to both academic achievement and genuine community development. This panel presents four case studies that describe how true learning communities form and how a participatory action approach can facilitate this process. We use the work of Paolo Freire and Lev Vyogotsky to envisage an educational setting, which unites school and community in a creative spiritual endeavor. (S-55)

OTHS, Kathryn S. (Alabama) and **HINOJOSA, Servando Z.** (UT-Pan American) *Making Some Bones About It: Toward an Ethnography of Manual Therapy*. Despite the recent anthropological interest in embodiment paradigms, the cultural practices of the healers who actually work on the body for a livelihood have been all but overlooked. This session will feature the work of anthropologists—some of whom are also body workers—regarding various styles of musculoskeletal manipulation, or "bonesetting". This first-ever session on manual therapies seeks to integrate research cross-culturally. Themes include ritual aspects of body therapy, provider-patient interaction, the evolution of modern practices, the distribution of musculoskeletal suffering in populations, and the potential health benefit bonesetters provide. (T-27)

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (Florida) *Transforming Words, Contextualizing Numbers : Combining Qualitative and*

Quantitative Methods in Integrative Anthropology. Applied anthropologists recognize that national and international policy interventions can fail when they lack understanding of local peoples. The challenge is to translate complex human behaviors into relatively simple policy recommendations. Quantitative data stripped of cultural meanings can loose potency, yet qualitative data alone can appear too unstructured to policymakers. While the integration of numbers with in-depth ethnography is essential to applied work, existing academic studies and journals tend to favor either qualitative or quantitative approaches. Drawing on research in Belize, China, Honduras, Suriname, and the U.S., we present examples of integrative anthropology utilizing ethnography, epidemiology, sociology, and econometrics to address real-world problems, including HIV prevention, ecological degradation, and community empowerment. (T-06)

REYNOLDS, Robert F. (Pfizer Pharmaceuticals) *Negotiating Medical Pluralism: A Cross-Cultural Perspective.* This session documents the diverse responses of individuals, communities, governments and private institutions to the globalizing forces of biomedical and "traditional" health systems within and between societies. The papers in this session address the extent to which biomedical and "traditional" categories are amendable to change; the disparate abilities of individuals and institutions to influence the meanings of these categories; the degree to which the hegemonic and colonizing processes of biomedicine can be confronted; and, finally, the ways in which medical pluralism provides opportunities for expanding definitions of health and well-being. (T-75)

RILEY, Mary (Columbia College-Chicago) *Globalization and the Challenge to Indigenous Claims to Intellectual Property Rights.* With the world economy having become truly globalized following the advent of the Internet and e-commerce, new challenges to individual and corporate intellectual property have arisen, often resulting in the setting of new legal precedents for handling intellectual property in the Information Age. This round table will discuss the implications of these legal developments for indigenous claims to intellectual property, in all of its forms concerning indigenous communities — land and mineral rights, biological and genetic resources, artistic, cultural and linguistic property, and other forms of "traditional knowledge." Problems and issues in the definitions of what constitutes intellectual property according to indigenous paradigms will also be addressed. (S-51)

RILEY, Mary (Columbia College-Chicago) *The Globalization of Biomedicine and its Effects "On The Ground": Who Wins? Who Loses?* The globalization of biomedicine in the past century is a phenomenon which has been spurred on by commercial, technological and social forces that are, by definition, Western and capitalistic in character. This session will examine such diverse subjects as: the interaction between Western and traditional medicinal systems in the ethnographic setting; the relationship between transnational pharmaceutical interests, drug marketing and regulation; and the commercial production of biomedical technologies/therapies and its relationship to patients' needs and desires. (T-53)

SALLOWAY, Jeffrey Colman (University of New Hampshire) *Emergent Issues in Substance Abuse Research.* Applied social scientists are often participate in substance abuse programs. They bring to these programs professional values and skills which are at variance from the skills of substance abuse professionals. In this session, social scientists address some of the emerging issues in substance abuse from a social science perspective. (S-56)

SCHENSUL, Jean (Institute for Community Research) **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council) and **AAGARD-HANSEN, Jens** (Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory) *Dancing With Drugs: Urban Youth, "Club Drugs" and Sex Risk.* Minority adolescents and young adults live in AIDS endemic environments where HIV enters primarily through injection drug use and is transmitted to youth through sexual exchanges. Current research shows a growing link between drug use and riskier sex in youth and young adults, illustrated by the rise in HIV infection in this population. "Club", designer drugs and drugs produced at home or in private underground manufacturing settings include MDMA (ecstasy), Ketamine and other tranquilizers and antidepressants, GHB, rohypnol, amphetamines, and LSD, associated with mood and sensation enhancement and or "date rape" are expanding the urban drug repertoire. This session explores the appearance, marketing, use, diffusion and risks associated with the introduction of these drugs in urban youth and young adult networks, where HIV is present and risk taking is common networks in influencing or supporting their use. (F-75)

SCHNEIDER, Jo Anne (Indiana of Pennsylvania) *Local Communities and Organizations in a Post-Global Age.* Globalization processes attempt to re-create the organizational forms, socio-economic structures and hegemonic ideology of western capitalism throughout the world. Local communities respond to globalization with a varied combination of resistance, accommodation, acceptance, and transformation of global forms in order to fit local needs. Organizations and churches often become the focal points for both globalization efforts and local resistance. The papers in this session explore the ways that communities and organizations interact in a post-global age. Through these examples, the papers show ways that anthropological research can contribute to policy and practice related to organizations and communities. (F-25)

SHACKEL, Paul and **CHAMBERS, Erve** (Maryland) *Archaeology as Applied Anthropology.* Since the 1970s, archaeology has moved beyond its traditional academic roots, taking on a more applied approach. Today, most archeologists are employed in non-academic positions addressing issues related to cultural resource management (CRM), public education, and heritage management. Many are also working with descendent communities and local non-descendent communities. The participants in this session provide an overview of some of the applied anthropology work being performed in archeology today. They provide examples of how archaeology can be used to build bridges outside of academia (F-24)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest University) and **O'DONNELL, Kate** (Hartwick College) *Workshop and Conversation: Building a Network of Cooperation for Chiapas: PART ONE.* Mexico faces a challenging historical moment, as national and state power structures change. In Chiapas, Vicente Fox, Mexico's president-elect, promised increased assistance to NGOs doing development work. Working in Chiapas and for Chiapas, some anthropologists are involved in research with an applied focus. Others form partnerships and relationships with NGOs and communities/ cooperatives. We talk informally but have not gathered to have a systematic conversation between all involved. This working session brings together anthropologists, NGO spokespersons and community members to discuss past efforts to promote change, compare program successes and failures, and plan. Part One includes formal presentations. In Part Two, a roundtable format invites participation from those featured, as well as others interested in Chiapas and/or community development. The object is a dialog that allows us to learn from each other, while considering broader issues of globalization and empowerment. Bilingual session. (T-09)

STANSBURY, James P. (Florida) *The Political Ecology of Honduran Reconstruction.* In late 1998, Honduras was the country most seriously affected in what was a regional disaster. Hurricane Mitch lingered off the north coast of the Central American nation for three days, causing intense flooding before moving on to deluge northwestern Nicaragua, parts of El Salvador and Guatemala. As emergency assistance has dissipated, the challenges of reconstruction remain in both rural and urban areas. This session addresses survival strategies, gender, the reproduction of social marginalization and the status of child health nearly two years after the storm.(S-57)

STEPP, John R. (Georgia) *Ecology, Health and Cultural Transmission among the Maya.* This session explores the relationship between ecology, health and cultural transmission for Maya speaking groups in Highland Chiapas, Mexico and Southern Belize. These three domains are viewed as interrelated and interacting with each other. A wide range of primary research on these three domains is presented and suggestions are made for improved health care in relation to both environmental concerns and conservation of traditional knowledge**.** (F-51)

THU, Kendall (N Illinois) *Contemporary Issues in the Anthropology of Agriculture for the Postglobal Age*. This session illustrates how anthropologists are responding to contemporary environmental, social, and economic problems facing the U.S. food system. Session papers will examine the pressing environmental problems of industrialized livestock production in the Midwest and California, provide an up-date on the social and economic challenges facing Midwestern communities hosting meat processing plants, and provide insight into the emerging forms of food production and distribution developing in response to problems in industrialized agriculture. (F-76)

TIMMER, Andria (N Texas) *Issues Concerning the Undergraduate*. As undergraduates, we have learned about the conflicts that concern the discipline, but we see them through different eyes, the eyes of students. In this session, have attempt to shed light on some issues that concern us as students. (S-06)

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (SRNR/BARA) *Situated Risk in Cultural Landscapes: Relationships between Cultural Continuity and Environmental Condition.* Two contentions underlying globalization are whether natural environments are merely material substrates of societies, and more environmental information is needed to resist threats of human activities. Overlooked are cultural dimensions of natural resource use that explain how and why people interact with their environments, and how they respond to external pressures such as globalization. In this session, we discuss situated risk within the context of cultural landscapes to illustrate some responses to globalization. Issues addressed include (1) recognizing landscapes and cultural continuity at risk, (2) problems of mitigating risk, and (3) understanding people's perceptions of risk and their consequent responses. (F-20)

TULLEY, Stephen E. (Iowa) *The Practice of Professions: Research in the Anthropology of Work and Workplaces.* The study of how people work, more specifically their interaction with co-workers and supervisors, and the settings in which this occurs is a major theme in much contemporary fieldwork, especially in applied and interventionist projects. Critical perspectives within the field, however, have argued that the behaviors, values, and beliefs that accompany work and workplace practices are often deeply rooted in local systems of cultural meaning, superseding simplistic behavioral explana-

tions. The papers in this session draw upon the holistic nature of anthropological tradition to bring diverse research perspectives to the study of both wage and non-remunerated labor specifically, physical contexts-those loci in which work practices are acted out-to show how social relations and cultural systems can be integrated into a fruitful understanding of how work is experienced by individuals and communities. (S-26)

VAN BROECK, Anne-Marie (Colegio Mayor de Antioquia) *Tourism and Armed Conflict: a View from the Anthropology of Tourism.* Articles dealing with the various possible relations between tourism and armed conflict have appeared since the mid-1990's. There are a range of terms employed such as war tourism and danger-zone tourism. The session aims to explore alternative interpretations and meanings. There will be opportunities to examine the relationships between tourism and armed conflict involving the influence of such disturbances on tourism, tourist experiences at places and monuments where the memory of past wars and conflicts are represented. (S-24)

VAN DE BERG, William R. (Georgia) *Environmental Anthropology in the 21st Century: Student Contributions to the Study of Socio-Environmental Issues.* (Environmental Anthropology Topical Interest Group Student Paper Session Part 2) Environmental issues are increasingly becoming human issues. Over-fishing, modernization, NGO-sponsored conservation efforts and international development are all issues which have human and environmental components intertwined within them. Focusing on student research in Environmental Anthropology, this session will present research by students who are using the anthropological perspective to address the human dimensions of contemporary ecological and environmental issues. Ranging in topics from political ecology to cognitive anthropology, this session will highlight the diverse arenas in which anthropology is contributing to an understanding of human-environmental interactions. (T-23)

WALLACE, Tim (N Carolina State) *Coping with Tourism: Community, Identity and Change, Part I and II.* Tourism is bringing significant changes to tourist destinations throughout the world. Its reach is felt in countries as far apart as Costa Rica and Indonesia, and even in the USA. Tourism promotes changes in beliefs, practices, values, and norms. The effects are felt in religious practice, health, recreation, the environment, economy and family life. Some of the changes are clearly for the better, while others are harder to evaluate. Furthermore, local heritage and identity are being reconstructed as the tourists pass through and leave their mark. The papers in this session focus on case studies from Latin America (Costa Rica) Indonesia (Bali) and North America (USA) and examine the profundity of these changes and clarify what tourism is coming to mean in these regions of the world. (S-50)

WEEKS, Margaret R. and **ABBOTT, Maryann** (Institute for Community Research) *Current Issues in HIV Risk, Prevention and Services for Women: Sex, Drugs and Gender in the New Millennium.* As the global AIDS pandemic enters the new millennium, women account for half of new infections, and in some areas are the fastest growing newly infected. Drug injection is still the primary source of infection among U.S. women, though since 1998 heterosexual transmission has increased most rapidly. Factors unique in women's experiences, including gender role definitions, relationships with male partners, and identity, create special conditions that shape their risk for exposure to HIV, options for prevention, and experiences when they become infected. This session presents new work on issues for women in HIV risk, prevention, and living with infection. (S-23)

WHITEFORD, Linda M. and **TOBIN, Graham A.** (S Florida) *Vulnerability and Resilience: Applications from Global Disaster Research.* In the last fifteen years, research on disaster mitigation and humanitarian relief has increasingly incorporated social as well as physical scientists. This session focuses on the research results of applied social scientists working in Afghanistan, Mexico, Honduras and Ecuador; their presentations address human responses to floods, hurricanes, volcanoes and other complex hazards. Social, economic, political and physical constraints affect a group's vulnerability and resilience in the face of disasters. The papers on this panel discuss current research on the role of international relief agencies, mental and physical health following disasters, and the role of gender in responses to disasters. (T-03)

WILLGING, Cathleen (University of New Mexico) *Ideology, Power, and Resistance: Medicaid Managed Care in New Mexico*. This panel addresses how neo-liberal policies of Medicaid managed care (MMC) are reshaping the landscape of public sector health care in New Mexico. The panelists offer ethnographic insight into the social, political, economic, and bureaucratic factors that affect how safety-net institutions are faring in the wake of MMC reform. Problematizing the ideologies of privatization underlying MMC, the panelists seek to illustrate how such ideologies are appropriated, challenged, and subverted by medical professionals, administrative workers, and patients in different health care settings. These urban and rural medical settings include physicians' offices, Federally Qualified Health Centers, reproductive health clinics, and psychiatric facilities. (F-52)

WINTERBAUER, Nancy (SUNY-Binghamton) *Globalization in the Provinces: Yucatec Mayan Responses to Change*. Although the Maya of the Yucatan Peninsula have been responding to globalization since the Spanish arrived, articulation with the world market has recently been transformed by massive development in response to international tourism. Many Maya, recently dependent on subsistence or wage-labor agriculture, are thus increasingly engaged with the world economy. Daily life has been reconfigured in unprecedented ways as individuals and communities respond to a range of challenges to the social fabric. The panelists consider responses to globally imposed challenges to social life and health in the Maya area as these case studies with implications for worldwide research. (T-04)

WOOD, W. Warner (Prince George's Community College) *Como Oaxaca... Ya Hay Dos: Creating Oaxaca for the Internet.* Oaxaca of the internet, markets Oaxaca as a tourist destination for its booming tourism industry. Tourist attractions as diverse as hotels and bed and breakfasts, Oaxaca's archaeological heritage, state sponsored celebrations of Oaxaca's ethnic (and largely indigenous) "difference", as well as entrepreneurial attempts to market and sell Oaxacan "tradition" and "custom" are all present on the World Wide Web. The papers in this panel both trace the development of cyber Oaxaca and explore the ways that Oaxaca (and certain Oaxacans) as "exotic locale" and "exotic other" are now created and marketed on the internet. As such, the panel (and individual panel papers) explore how one of the more powerful forces for postglobal "uniformity", the internet, operates as a force for the promotion of non-uniformity (weather viewed as genuine or spurious) and, in turn, how this seemingly contradictory circumstance will challenge social scientists (and especially anthropologists) to reconceptualize their understanding of global processes at the start of the 21st century. (S-07)

Paper Abstracts

AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens (Danish University) *Deconstructing School Drop Out - Narratives from a Primary School in Western Kenya.* This paper reports on a study conducted as part of a larger interdisciplinary research project, the Kenyan-Danish Health Research Project (KEDAHR), which includes anthropology, educational psychology and biomedical research. The study focused on Luo children dropping out of a primary school in rural Western Kenya during a two-year period. Cases of 'school drop outs' were followed up by semi-structured interviews with a teacher, the caretakers and if possible, the child itself. The annual drop out rate was about 9% of the school population. The drop out narratives revealed a complex pattern of interwoven causal factors and the cases were quite often perceived (of presented) differently by the various parties involved. Of the total 91 cases, the major causes were the pupil's clashes with the strict discipline of the school, de-motivation and lack of funds. Health played a role in about 20% of the cases, including children's illness (4), pregnancy (5), and the need for children to take care of close relatives (9). (T-21)

AAGARD-HANSEN, Jens (Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory) *'Striking the Balance' - Capacity Building and Applied Medical Anthropology Within A North-South Collaboration.* The Kenyan-Danish Health Research Project (KEDAHR) has conducted research among the Luo in Western Kenya for six years. The project comprises nine research institutions in the two countries and six disciplines of which anthropology is one. The two overall objectives are research capacity strengthening and applied research with a focus on maternal and child health with special regard to parasitic diseases, malnutrition, and school performance. Within the anthropological component only, five PhD students and 20 Master's students (of which the majority are Kenyan) have worked up to now. The paper describes the modalities of collaboration with particular regard to power relations, priority setting, resource sharing and accumulation of experiences - seen from an interdisciplinary as well as an 'intradisciplinary' perspective. (W-52)

AAKESSON, Ashley (U Maryland) *An Anthropological Internship at an Anti-Hunger Nonprofit Organization.* Through an internship with a small nonprofit organization in Washington, D.C., I gained concrete skills in program design, evaluation, survey and focus group research. I was often called on to communicate anthropological concepts to non-anthropologists, and to demonstrate their relevance to internship activities. My understanding of the actors and approaches in my domain of interest, hunger and poverty alleviation, is deeper, as is my understanding of the budgeting and policymaking process of the U.S. Congress. This new understanding is shaping my career and research choices as I move towards graduation in May. (T-05)

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (U of San Francisco) *Intelligibility and Interpretation: The Narrative Function of Conflict Resolution.* Narrative is the basis for interpretation; narrative enables recounting the respective positions of parties in conflict. A narrative orientation enables negotiators and mediators to get more readily into the heard of parties' conflicts. There is a temporal character to narrative which must be understood as both the cause and the source of solutions to conflicts. Stories undergo changes based on succeeding experiences. Stories bridge history and "fiction"—what we believe and what we hope for. Therefore, conflict resolution requires making stories intelligible so parties can create an explanation/understanding of what they are willing to accept as a compromise. (F-53)

ABBOTT, Maryann, **ROHENA, Lucy**, **SINGER, Merrill**, and **WEEKS, Margaret** (Institute for Community Research) *In Their Own Words: Conversations with Drug-Using Women about Their Lives and Experiences with HIV.* This paper looks at the day-to-day lives of drug-using women facing layers of issues including HIV, addiction, illness and ethnic defined gender roles. Through ethnographic interviews of 30 African American and Latino HIV+, drug-using women, we have documented their experiences with an understanding of HIV. Specifically, we have gained a deeper understanding of women's perspectives of what it is like to live with HIV/AIDS and the impact that the condition has on their relationships, illegal drug use, sex and conception of HIV and of self. Through in-depth conversations we are able to determine the special needs of these women. (S-23)

ACED-MOLINA, Rebecca (U of San Francisco) *Subjective Speech Acts: Implications for Imagination and Power Relations.* The difference between objective and subjective speech acts helps us understand better an alternative orientation to the exercise of power. Subjective speech acts consider our capacity to imagine new forms of social relations and more productive power relations: imagination provides hope for a greater sense of shared reality, and new possibilities for resolving conflict. A subjective perspective is different from approaches that depend on technical or formulaic approaches. Imagination offers a background for living our values in public spaces, and for embracing the tension between self and others, between freedom and strife, and between past traditions and new innovations. (F-53)

ADAMS, Abigail Rae (New Mexico) *"Profound Negative Impact": Medicaid Managed Care and Abortion Access in New Mexico.* This article examines the impact of Medicaid managed care on women seeking to terminate unwanted pregnancies in New Mexico. Under the Medicaid managed care program in New Mexico, low-income women who seek abortions face structural barriers such as the need for prior authorization, psychological assessment requirements, and a dearth of abortionists that accept Medicaid patients. Based on ethnographic research conducted at a private abortion clinic in Albuquerque, New Mexico, I will demonstrate that Medicaid's requirements are significant barriers, which regularly delay women's abortions, increasing both the cost and the possibility of complications associated with the surgery. (F-70)

ADAMS, Kathleen M. (Soka University of America) *Danger Zone Tourism and Identity Politics in Southeast Asia.* This paper examines the emerging phenomenon of "danger-zone tourism" in Southeast Asia. Tourism to areas of political unrest is a product of the global era, fueled by news coverage of the world's war zones, international networks of activists and Internet adventure travel discussions. Drawing on interviews with Southeast Asia danger-zone tourists, as well as analysis danger-zone travel narratives, this paper makes two points: that danger-zone tourism represents one extreme practice of social differentiation, a practice separating "adventurers" from mass-packaged tourists and second, that danger-zone tourism can play a significant role in sculpting ethnic imagery. Ultimately, the paper illustrates interrelations between danger-zone tourism and identity politics. (S-74)

ADLER, Rachel (Arizona State) *Patron-Client Relationships among a Community of Yucatecan Transnational Migrants in Dallas, Texas.* This paper is concerned with a group of approximately 200 Yucatecan migrants in Dallas, Texas, who maintain transnational ties to their hometown of "Kaal" in Northern Yucatán. Extensive ethnographic research among this migrant community reveals how traditional patterns of patron-clientism found in Yucatán and throughout Mesoamerica are adapted to fit transnational circumstances. Through a descriptive analysis of several cases, it will be shown how migrants establish and use patron-client relationships to achieve their goals and pursue their life projects. This paper contributes to a body of current anthropological literature that identifies and documents how local, political and economic circumstances are affected by transnational migration. (S-04)

AHLER, Janet G. (North Dakota) and **BAKER/BIG BACK, Clarice** (Ft. Berthold Community College) *Collaboration and Independence Issues Between a Mainstream University and Tribal Colleges.* This is a case study involving collaboration and independence issues between a mainstream university and two tribal colleges which addresses the cross-cultural relationships between and among the institutions. With a federal grant, the mainstream university invited two area tribal colleges to collaborate in elementary teacher education programs with the intent of having course offerings at the university and at the tribal college sites. One tribal college worked collaboratively with the university in planning and implementing the program. The other tribal college resisted collaboration in a move to establish independence from the university except in terms of utilizing federal funds. Research methods include participant observation and interviewing. (S-74)

AKWABI-AMEYAW, Kofi (CSU-Stanislaus) *Local Problems and Global Solutions in a Post-Global World: AfricasLland and European Owners in Zimbabwe.* From the 1880s to 1980, European settlers expropriated to themselves the best agricultural lands in the part of Africa designated and colonized as Rhodesia by the British. A century of unjust and racially segregated development constrained access by Africans to basic resources for a good life. A decade of liberation war waged in the 1970s by Africans against European colonialism led to the birth of Zimbabwe in 1980. Twenty years and global technical and financial solutions to the land problem in Zimbabwe the conflict between Africans and Europeans is more serious than ever. So-called war veterans, unemployed youth, and landless peasants have violently invaded the European-owned farms leading to disruption of production, destruction of property, injury and deaths. This paper argues that regarding problems such as conflict over land and other means for satisfying basic needs, the tendency to associate uniformity with the global or post-global culture is an illusion that applied anthropologists and other students of culture must question if they are to contribute critical insights to promote accord in the management and solution of local or societal conflicts in the future. (W-77)

ALLEN, Monica (Baylor) *Loving Nature to Death: The Need for Implementing An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan in Belize.* An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan would help Belize protect its beautiful coasts and coral reefs, while also developing a long-term human relationship with the area. By using tourism as the major revenue builder, a management plan would help guarantee long-term sustainability of the area. By surveying locals, mapping, identifying, and comparing areas in Placencia and Ambergris Cay that should be managed, and studying local government planning efforts, I will determine a management plan that will best protect Belize's coasts and also comment on the feasibility of that plan. A management plan could help keep Belize beautiful for many generations to come. (W-75)

ALLEN, Wayne E. (Minnesota State) *Cross-Fostering within the Context of an Intra-Community Cultural Exchange Program.* Evolutionary biologists and behavioral ecologists recognize that there is a universal proximate mechanism which facilitates kin recognition and cooperation in all social species. This mechanism is spatial proximity during early development. Long-term studies have revealed that close spatial proximity, which can be between either kin or non-kin, among humans promotes both the formation of strong bonds and attachments among the spatially-proximate cohort, while at the same time promoting sexual aversions among members of those same cohorts. We have just begun a cross-cultural, cross-fostering study in a small Midwestern community in south-central Minnesota, whose population is 1/3 Hispanic and 2/3 Anglo. We are pairing children in a cultural exchange program, similar to a foreign exchange program, where children of differing ethnicities will spend considerable time in one another's homes. It is our hypothesis that developing children put in close spatial proximity to different ethnicities will be the most successful in eliminating the ethnic tensions and conflicts that are so prevalent in multiethnic communities. (W-71)

ALVAREZ, Robert (Arizona State) *The Wilson Community Project: Applied Anthropology in a University-Community Partnership.* This paper traces the history of the Wilson Community Project, a result of 10 years of ethnographic work in Arizona. Highlighted here is the philosophy of both action and service in applied ethnography and a practicum in applied anthropology for training graduate students. The acceptance of this project by university programs for its practicality and social relevance is contrasted with the confining structures and hierarchies of traditional anthropological departments. The impact of this ethnography in university outreach and student trajectories in applied research, illustrates the need for hands-on training in actual programs of change. (F-06)

ANDERSON, Adele (SUNY Empire) *Three Forms of Academic Tourism.* In academia it is traditional to separate tourism from lofty field research, lighter semesters abroad, and lowly study tours. Starting with experiences at a San Jose language school, this paper considers these genres together, attempting to accommodate student and host community views. Interdisciplinary literature, press coverage, correspondent interviews and live observations provide a basis to reconsider the genre split, especially in post-global "tourism plus" settings. Student experiences abroad can be evaluated to maximize their educational and experiential potential, while minimizing the sometimes sub-optimum outcomes on both sides of the arrival gate. (T-26)

ANDERSON, Robert (Mills College) *Documenting Manual Medicine in Bali: 1998.* It is relatively uncommon for anthropologists to investigate forms of ethnomedicine based on naturalistic rather than personalistic (supernatural) reasoning. They also tend not to investigate whether treatments cause harm. I report here on a simple experiment in which I was treated for low back pain by three bonesetters in Bali. All three performed spinal manipulations based on naturalistic assumptions. All three were ineffective. Two caused intense back, neck and knee pain for which there was no obvious medical rationale. This kind of evaluative research profits from a multidisciplinary approach. (T-27)

ANDREATTA, Susan (UNC-Greensboro) *Farmers' Markets Serving the Community by Linking Consumers and Farmers.* Many small and medium limited-resource growers lack detailed information about consumers' food preferences and priorities, and many consumers are uninformed about the benefits of supporting local growers. To aid in maintaining a local food system a research project was developed that is currently funded by the SARE. Data were collected from growers on their current production and marketing strategies and from consumers on their purchasing priorities at a farmers' market strategically located near three urban centers in North Carolina. This research project serves as a pilot study for examining other farmers' markets to assist growers, agricultural agents and consumers in understanding the potential for improving direct marketing and thereby capitalize on an important advantage of framing near urban centers. (F-76)

ANDRETTA, Alberto (U San Francisco) *Power and Community: Shifting to an Ontology of Conflict Resolution.* Personal identity intersects with social identity: crises in civic membership are related to difficulties competition creates in organizations/communities/societies. Competition separates the past from a sense of the future—and destroys a sense of commitment to what an organization/community/society might become. Competition challenges the moral weight of the contributions of past actions to present problems, and to problems we predict. Since an epistemology of power and identity is related to individualistic frames, wherein the "noblest" action separates persons and fosters conflict, an ontological frame that appreciates organization/community/society as progenitors for each of us may elevate our commitment to solving problems. (F-53)

ARCURY, Thomas A., **QUANDT, Sara A.**, **RAO, Pamela** (Wake Forest), and **PREISSER, John S.** (UNC-Chapel Hill) *Confronting Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS): Epidemiology and Environmental Justice among Latino Farmworkers.* GTS is an occupational illness causing nausea or vomiting and headache or dizziness following work in tobacco. In the first epidemiological study of GTS among farmworkers, we report surveillance data collected from 182 workers from 37 randomly selected residence sites in two counties in eastern

North Carolina. Workers reported hours worked in tobacco and GTS symptoms for the previous seven days at two-week intervals during the summer of 1999. 24.2% reported GTS at least once during the surveillance period. Incidence density was 1.94/100 days worked. GTS is a highly prevalent illness effecting workers with little control over workplace safety. (T-20)

AREY, Kelly (Maryland) *Using Anthropology to Examine Urban Teachers' Professional Development.* During the summer of 2000, I worked as a research assistant examining teacher and student perspectives during a 5-week Student Teacher Enrichment Project developed by the Center for Artistry in Teaching, a D.C. non-profit organization. My internship with the Center for Artistry in Teaching offered me the opportunity to continue my work with District of Columbia Public School teachers. I am now designing a research model to examine the effectiveness of the Center for Artistry in Teachings yearlong professional development program for D.C. Public School teachers. My internship gave me the opportunity to prove the usefulness of anthropological methodology to the organization, and in turn, they have allowed me to continue to my training in applied anthropology through working with their organization throughout the year. (T-05)

ARIAS LEAL, Natalia (Colectivo de Apoyo Tierra y Libertad) *Colectivo de Apoyo Tierra y Libertad: Red de Promotoras y Asesoras Rurales.* El comité de Apoyo de Tierra Y Libertad nace en el año 2000 como parte de darle un seguimiento de trabajo con comunidades indígenas de la selva fronteriza de Chiapas. Mientras que el red de promoturas y asesoras rurales nace desde 10 años y en la participan 13 estados representados por mujeres asesoras y promotoras de diferentes areas. Describo nuestras trabajos en este zona. (T-28)

ARRIOLA, Luis (Florida) *New Border, Old Frontier: Northwestern Peten and Undocumented Migration to the U.S.* The upper Northwestern corner of Petén, Guatemala has become one of the main migration outlets for undocumented populations traveling to the United States. The remoteness of the area and its proximity to Mexican territory has provided most favorable conditions for the human stream moving up north. Based on work in progress, this presentation attempts to illustrate how migration is one of the main forces behind the rapid insertion of this backwater area into larger global processes. Transnational migrants have boosted the local economy and brought to the attention of the national public eye what, until recently, was a distant, unknown tropical forest location. (S-04)

ASTONE, Jennifer (Global Fund for Women) *Adding Value to Global Feminist Philanthropy through Anthropology.* Addressing globalization in meaningful ways often starts with collecting consistent data in a systematic fashion. Activists and researchers wanting to understand international trends in the women's movement often turn to the Global Fund for Women (GFW) to identify indigenous women's organizations around the world. Because it makes over 350 grants to women-run non-governmental organizations annually. As an anthropologist hired to make grants to African women's organizations, I identified the lack of processes in place for systematic data collection and reporting at the GFW. Despite organizational goals and activities which depended upon such a database, staff had been unable to rework this everyday tool. Employing data gathering and organizing skills learned from fieldwork, I worked with the staff and a computer specialist to develop a vision for a relational database and new field definitions. This paper will describe the process of working with the staff and their hesitations, contributions, and learning curve around creating a new database for grant-making. (S-58)

ATSINA, Maya (U San Francisco) *Common Ground as Communicative Space.* Common ground suggests a sense of agreement or compromise, but it is neither an ideological compromise, nor a middle position leading to higher ground. Rather, it is both a process and a place. The shifting sands of liminality make up the "betwixt and between" spaces we negotiate on the way to understanding. Common ground is the public space negotiated in communicative action with others. Communicative action is rooted in narrative because narrative enables us to draw together multiple worlds for a shared social world, our "house of being." (F-53)

AUSTIN, Diane (BARA) *Participatory Research: Beyond the Rhetoric.* Calls for accountability, participatory approaches, and relevance in research are coming from all directions. Government and non-government initiatives require stakeholder-driven and community-based research. Such directives offer applied anthropologists an opportunity to institutionalize attitudes, as well as practices that are fundamental to our discipline. This paper describes an agency-university-community partnership for investigating the impacts of offshore oil and gas activity that began under what can be characterized as "interested skepticism" and has led to institutional change and new projects for all three partners. (S-59)

AYORA-DIAZ, Steffan Igor (UADY) *The Identity of Food in the Maya World.* Brochures and tourism magazines dedicated to the Maya World describe the food of Yucatan as based on maize and tomatoes. This description stands in opposition to the local characterization of Yucatan food as a complex mestizaje of European, Criollo, Arabic and Mayan cuisines. The growth of the tourism industry in the region has triggered the rapid expansion of the restaurant business and among all types of restaurants, including restaurants

specialized in regional cuisine. This paper explores the owners', managers' and chefs' narratives of the experience of change, be it as the "lightening," "Mexicanization," or "revitalization" of regional culinary production. (F-08)

BABA, Marietta (Wayne State) *Virtual Community: An Oxymoron at Work?* The concept of community conveys the notion of people holding something in common. Occupational communities share common work practices and a work-related identity. Such groups create intellectual assets whose economic value is now recognized by corporate management. In the 21st century, corporate work processes and structures often are distributed globally, requiring work groups to operate over world-scale distances. Globally distributed work is technologically mediated to such an extent that members of some work groups may rarely or ever meet face-to-face. Corporations stand to gain through the creation of virtual work communities that can create new knowledge, much as their collocated counterparts do. However, empirical research, suggests that virtual work groups often fail to develop as communities. Gaining deeper knowledge of what is missing in these would-be communities may help us to better understand the nature of human community in general. This paper provides a critical review of the literature on virtual communities at work, and explores the conditions that respectively foster and impede the emergence of community in the workplace. (T-70)

BABER, M. Yvette (S Florida) *The Impact of Educational Reform on Individuals and the Community: Using Applied Field Training Techniques in an Urban Setting.* Students in applied anthropology programs need hands-on experience applying the techniques and methodologies presented in classes. Teams of students at the University of Memphis (TN) conducted a study of the community context around four high schools in Memphis. This project, part of a NSF sub-contract, had utility at several levels. The information gathered created the baseline for a more comprehensive study of two of the schools. The students' reports will be submitted to the Memphis School District to help identify resources and partners. Students' final descriptions of their experience revealed an increased appreciation of the challenges of ethnographic fieldwork. (T-26)

BAER, Hans (Arkansas) *Divergences in the Evolution of Osteopathy in Four Anglophile Countries: The United States, Canada, Britain and Australia.* Andrew Taylor Still, a regular American physician, developed osteopathy as a manual medical system in the 1870s as a response to what he perceived to be the inadequacies of allopathic medicine. In the early part of the twentieth century, osteopathy diffused to various other Anglophile countries, particularly Canada, Britain, and Australia. By the 1930s, in the United States, osteopathy evolved into osteopathic medicine and surgery or a parallel medical system to biomedicine with an emphasis on primary care. In contrast, osteopathy has undergone quite divergent evolutionary trajectories in other Anglophile countries but remains by and large a manual medical system in all of them. Osteopathy consists of several therapeutic camps in Britain where it has recently gained statutory recognition. The development of osteopathy in Australia has been closely intertwined with that of chiropractic. This paper will attempt to explain the divergent evolutions of osteopathy in four Anglophile countries by considering their political economies of health care. (T-27)

BAER, Roberta D. (S Florida) *Folk Aspects of "Real" Illnesses: Asthma and the Common Cold.* This paper focuses on folk aspects of beliefs about the causes, symptoms and treatments of asthma and the common cold. Data were collected in four Latino populations for asthma; for the common cold an additional sample of middle class North Americans was included. Using consensus analysis, the similarities and differences of the use of folk concepts such as hot and cold can be seen between populations, as well as between the two illnesses. (F-78)

BALAM, Gilberto (CINVESTAV) *Migration of Yucatec Mayas to the Caribbean Coast: Culture & Collaboration in Adaptation to a New Environment.* A 1998-99 study found that a group of Yucatec Mayas who had migrated to the Caribbean Coast were better off than those who stayed behind. Migrants who participated in a local NGO collaborating with advisors from a national research center exceeded a migrant control group on various measures of quality of life and health. This NGO emphasizes cultural conservation in its program. The paper concludes with recommendations for the inclusion of social and cultural factors in development programs for this area. (W-73)

BARBER, Jessica and **BORMAN, Kathryn** (S Florida) *Think Youth Opportunity: Community Action, Health and Life Education.* Utilizing a design incorporating components of a systems model for understanding community well-being, Decision Information Resources, its partners, and local community researchers are conducting a program evaluation. The Department of Labor supports this national evaluation of the impacts of Youth Opportunity Initiative grants awarded under the Workforce Investment Act. In Tampa, Florida, the Enterprise area was targeted to receive the "Think Youth Opportunity" network of services in February, 2000. The evaluation focuses on ethnographic aspects of the Initiative on the community's sense of well-being and attitudes toward economic opportunity, social capital networks, institutional infrastructure and demographics. The community study was commissioned as part of a larger evaluation of the Department

of Labor's Youth Opportunity. Other components of the evaluation study include survey work and process studies in each of the 36 sites. (T-21)

BARBER, Jessica and **MCCOURT, Bridget** (S Florida) *A Discussion of Various Approaches to Conducting Pilot Community Studies.* Our goal is to analyze the various research approaches applied to four pilot studies of the social context of NSF Systemic Initiatives and School Reform in eight urban high schools. This paper is informed by research completed by community consultants in Chicago, El Paso, Memphis, and Miami, which consisted of the identification and analysis of community, business, and school level stakeholder partnerships. We will discuss the differences in research approaches that may be explained by the different definitions of "community" and "stakeholders" applied by the consultants in each city. (S-74)

BARO, Mamadou (Arizona) *A View from Inside: Rights-Based Approaches and Household Livelihood Security in the Poorest Regions of Mauritania.* This paper presents a multi-disciplinary approach that explores the complexity of constraints to livelihood security in the Aftout and Affole , the poorest regions of Mauritania. A recent survey shows that despite twenty years of aid and development assistance, livelihoods did not improve for most people in the area. Communities and their representatives lack the formal education and the socio-economic status to effectively take advantage of new rights and positions. International assistance in the area has reinforced divisions among contending groups. The paper calls for a redesign of development programs with a rights-based approach that moves beyond the classic "food security approach," traditionally occupied in project design and evaluation, into a better understanding of other rights essential to livelihood security. (F-71)

BARO, Mamadou (Arizona) *Geospatial Information and Household Livelihood Security: An Anthropological Exploration.* People's livelihoods in urban areas of Africa are becoming more vulnerable through time due to rapid demographic growth and economic instability. A recent study funded by NSF and conducted in Dakar presents a new alternative of assessing urban vulnerability, using satellite imagery and household level data. Physical characteristics of urban growth and development are explored through change analysis of multi-temporal satellite data. Considerable variability exists both in terms of livelihood systems and household resource endowments. This paper argues that approaches to urban issues in Africa must address this variability at the household level. In addition, it identifies some of the underlying factors that contribute to vulnerability in urban settings. (T-55)

BARONE, T. Lynne (Nebraska-Omaha) *Milagro of South Omaha : Documenting the History of the Indian Chicano Health Center.* The exodus of meatpacking companies from South Omaha in the late 1960's precipitated an economic crisis for the predominantly Latino/a workers. One of the most critical unmet needs of these workers and their families was access to health care. This paper will explore the documentation project of the Indian Chicano Health Center, established in 1970 as a volunteer storefront clinic. Over the past thirty years the clinic has grown to become a significant provider of culturally appropriate health care for all the people of South Omaha. This success has engendered a desire within the organization to research and document their history. (F-28)

BARRETTO FILHO, Henyo T. (PPGAS/USP) *"Siting Communities" in Central Amazon: Fusing Tradition and Modernity Amid Rural and Urban.* I examine the recent process of rural "community" formation in the lower Negro river, Amazonas State, Brazil. The creation of "communities" seems to result from the convergence of two processes: (1) the managerial demands of characteristically modern extra-local institutions and agents that transcend those units; and (2) the trajectories of local households and kindred in relation to broader socioeconomic changes. The analysis of these processes and the kinds of relations among "communities" and cities permits a reassessment of the rural/urban opposition in contemporary Amazon. (T-54)

BARRIOS, Roberto E. (Florida) *Moving Towards the Integration of Applied Medical Anthropology and Public Health in Honduras.* Quantitative medical anthropology is sometimes deemed inferior to research conducted by public health specialists due to smaller sample size and an absence of rigorous statistical training. I discuss the role of applied anthropology in public health and propose that perceived limitations of anthropological methodology (including small samples and commitment to cultural immersion in a single community) are, in fact, valuable strengths. I suggest that random sampling and rigorous, systematic collection of qualitative and quantitative data, should be conceived as professional requirements to insure study validity, and are necessary to fulfill ethical responsibilities of community representation. (T-06)

BARRIOS, Roberto E. (University of Florida) *Reconstruction or Continuing Vulnerability: Public Health Risks among a Hurricane-Displaced Population in Southern Honduras.* This paper is based on ethnographic and nutritional epidemiology research conducted in a community of 900 hurricane affected households in the department of Choluteca, Southern Honduras. Data collection featured the participation of 120 households where structured ethnographic interviews and health/nutritional surveys were administered. The paper

provides a critical and political ecology analysis of reconstruction policies and their impact on the health outcomes, perceptions and production strategies of the displaced. The discussion raises the question: Is social marginalization created by organizations involved in reconstruction when policies are guided by a priori assumptions about the socio-cultural background of the displaced? Research conclusions are presented within the cultural context of marginalized communities and the health impacts of the socio-economic transformations these undergo during post-disaster resettlement. (S-57)

BASCOPE, Grace Lloyd (TCU) and **ALCOCER, Elias** (Cuerpos de Concervacion, Merida) *Working with Youth in a Yucatec Maya Community.* This is an ethnographic account of two projects, a summer camp and the construction of a community museum, carried out in a Maya speaking community in Northern Yucatan. The authors discuss successes and failures in the actualization of these projects. They give special attention to how leadership evolved and community members exercised their authority to alter the projects according to their own vision. Further, the authors elucidate methodologies used to foster the continuing involvement of the youth in community service and in educational programs aimed to strengthen their knowledge of and commitment to the preservation of their local environment. Finally, they discuss how the community has worked to evolve projects into potentially sustainable money-making enterprises. (T-04)

BATESON, Mary Catherine (George Mason) *"Our Kind of People?" Communities of Inclusion and Discovery.* There is a tendency both in popular culture and in the profession to assume a substantial degree of homogeneity as a necessary precondition for community, while social trends increasingly demand close cooperation combined with a great deal of diversity. This has created a need for descriptions of the kinds of diversity that exist in all communities and are part of the earliest experience within families, the ways in which such differences are bridged, and a reaffirmation of curiosity as a human motivation, in contrast to emphases on fear of difference. With rapid technical and cultural change, generational differences become more profound but can become a training ground for bridging differences between ethnic groups. (T-70)

BATTEAU, Allen and **PSENKA, Carolyn** (Wayne State) *Anthropological Perspectives on Risk Management Theory.* Contemporary work in the management of industrial risk, most typically from sociologists and political scientists, is dominated by two contrasting theories: Normal Accident Theory (NAT, developed by Charles Perrow) and High Reliability Theory (HRT, developed by a group at the University of California, including Eugene Rochlin, Todd LaPorte, and Karlene Roberts). Neither of these theories accounts for the role of culture in the generation and estimation of industrial hazards, nor examines these hazards in a cross-cultural setting. Based on empirical research in three types of industrial settings (aircraft flight operations, space vehicle maintenance, and chemical production) in four countries (United States, Mexico, Taiwan, India), the role of culture is added to both NAT and HRT. (W-51)

BENNER, Timothy J. (Southern Methodist) *Examining Poverty Variation within a Rural Philippine Community.* Identification of marginal households due to poverty is an essential aspect of poverty alleviation programs. The assumption that poverty affects all people equally and is conceptualized in the same manner in all rural areas is a problem with the implementation of many these programs. This paper examines the assumption of homogeneity by using cultural consensus models and cluster analyses to investigate how people conceptualize poverty in a rural Philippine community. I will illustrate how poverty is not a monolithic concept by demonstrating how people view poverty in different ways and how concepts of poverty vary according to gender, education, age, and socioeconomic status, even within a relatively homogenous rural context. (T-01)

BENT, Kate (U Denver) *The Way to the Future is to See the Future.* In many communities in the Southwestern United States, globalizing forces have long been at work, shaping personal and community histories from their past into their present. One such community has not only survived the challenges of this dynamic process, but thrived, through embracing and focusing actively on a present-to-future orientation. This orientation can particularly be seen in recent community-focused environmental health and community development experiences. Lessons learned from this community are valuable to other communities struggling with issues of power and fairness, culture and difference, and quality of life. (W-74)

BERISS, David (U New Orleans) *A Community of Advocates: Lobbyists, Social Capital and Homeless Health Care Policy.* This paper examines advocacy strategies employed by non-profit organizations that lobby the U.S. government on homeless health care policy. Particular attention will be paid to the ways advocates link homeless health care to other issues, such as advocacy for children, people with HIV/AIDS, drug treatment, or community health programs. Rather than rely on their own authority, homeless health care lobbyists develop extensive advocacy networks that enable them to lend greater legitimacy to their own issues and increase resources they can draw on to gain the attention of policymakers. This strategy is linked to an understanding of structural limitations faced by

advocates for homeless people and to a critique of the links between U.S. health care policies and homelessness. (W-53)

BEVER, Sandra (Santa Clara U) *Migration and the Transformation of Gender Roles and Hierarchies: Intrahousehold Conflict in a Yucatec Maya Community.* This paper explores the social context of the lives of migrant and non-migrant wives in a Yucatec Maya community. I present the differences and similarities in the day-to-day lives of migrant and non-migrant wives. I then illustrate the various strategies applied by migrant and non-migrant wives to ensure their household's subsistence, and the intrahousehold conflict that often exists in migrant households. The main focus of this paper is a discussion on the temporary renegotiations of gender roles and hierarchies, as experienced by the wives of migrant men, and how their experiences compare to the circumstances of wives of non-migrant men. (W-73)

BIGLOW, Brad (Florida) *Ethno-Nationalist Politics and Cultural Preservation: Education and Bordered Identities Among the Huichol of Mexico.* Studies of indigenous schooling have focused on Native education in the U.S. with little research on the impact of indigenous-controlled education on the enculturation process of Indian youth, particularly in Mexico, where there is a resurgence of self-determination movements. Based on research in a Huichol school, the role of indigenous-controlled schooling is examined in light of the larger pan-Indian movement, showing that native peoples are themselves divided over cultural preservation due to their own changing ethnic identity. Conflict results, creating a reliance on notions of an imagined community to unify social actors when all may not share its goals. (S-74)

BIRD, S. Elizabeth and **JORGENSON, Jane** (S Florida) *Closing the "Digital Divide": Cultural Context and Educational Computer Literacy in Rural Florida.* Access to computers has been touted as the route to educational equality; it is assumed that introducing computers into disadvantaged families will automatically result in their successful integration, with little consideration of specific cultural context. We are evaluating the impact of a program that loans computers to low-income, rural families, who use a structured educational package, and can access the Internet. We suggest the program is "working," in that test scores have increased. However, we question whether it has fostered more general "computer literacy," since most of the families do not have the education and cultural capital to realize the computers' potential. (W-72)

BISSELL, Susan (U Melbourne) *Health, Well-Being and Education: Educational Dilemmas for Working Children in Urban Dhaka, Bangladesh.* In 1993, substantial numbers of young people, most aged 10-14, lost regular employment in Dhaka when garments manufacturers reacted to a threat of trade sanctions by the United States. A proportion were subsequently placed in schools established by NGOs. This paper describes research conducted with 250 of these children in 1998-1999. The central argument against child labor is that children's psychological and emotional as well as physical health is compromised; skills acquired in working environments are negatively set against the loss of "innocence" and "childhood." The reality is more complex, however. Children who entered school often took younger siblings with them, taking over child-care responsibilities while others earned wages to meet cash flow needs created by the gap between the child's former wage and a UNICEF stipend. Outside of classroom hours, many of the children continued to work. Others soon left or never enrolled in school, work elsewhere instead. Here, I explore alternative definitions of work and education, health and well-being, and in so doing, problematize policies of compulsory education. (T-21)

BJORNVOLD, Ingvild (American U) *Group-Guaranteed Lending and Social Empowerment.* Based on field research in Vietnam, this paper discusses to what extent "empowerment" follows from group-guaranteed lending to poor, rural women. It argues that micro-credit has certain empowering effects in providing the opportunity to improve a family's situation and in reducing financial tensions. These benefits, however, are accompanied by increased workloads for both women and children. Loans are small, and borrowers invest in "female" activities, often expanding work they are already engaged in rather than diversifying. Micro-finance thus, does not challenge - and may even reinforce - gender relations in the family and the community. (T-01)

BLANCHARD-HORAN, Christina and **FINERMAN, Ruthbeth** (Mid-South Foundation for Medical Care and U Memphis) *Peoples and Health Policy: Developing Culturally Informed Services.* For decades anthropologists and policymakers alike have identified strong disparities in the health status and quality of medical care that ethnic minorities in the U.S. receive compared with that of the general "white" population. President Clinton's Healthy People 2000 initiative represents one of the most recent attempts to address this problem. It has prompted the U.S. Health Care Financing Administration to develop programs aimed at reducing healthcare inequalities. Medical anthropologists have been recruited in some of these endeavors to identify culturally appropriate strategies to enhance program outreach and efficacy. One such project is expected to identify and address barriers to the use of mammography screening in medically underserved populations across Tennessee. This paper describes the role of anthropologists in the Tennessee

mammogram screening project, to illustrate how such collaborations can make a significant contribution to the development of accessible and culturally informed health care interventions.

BOEHM, Deborah A. (New Mexico) *Where are the Insure? The Changing Roles of Medicaid Safety Net Institutions.* In 1997, when the state of New Mexico introduced a Medicaid managed care program, Salud! was lauded as the panacea for public healthcare ills. According to state officials, the privatization of Medicaid would result in an efficient and cost effective health care program for New Mexico's low-income population. Instead, Salud! has introduced a range of unforeseen problems. In response, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) have increasingly taken on roles theoretically assigned to the insurers. In this paper, I argue that FQHCs serve as a safety net for New Mexico's Medicaid program by subsidizing Salud! financially, administratively, and through patient advocacy. (F-52)

BOHOLM, Åsa and **SJOLANDER-LINDQVIST, Annelie** (Göteborg U) *The Hallandsås Train Tunnel: Farmers'Cconcern for Nature and Future.* The attempt to build a railway tunnel through one of the country's most precious nature reserves, the Hallandsås ridge in southwest Sweden, has had a considerable environmental impact in terms of toxic pollution, sinking ground water and dried up wells. The small farming community on top of the ridge, subsisting on a narrow economic margin, faces an uncertain future. People do not, however, merely respond to an 'objective' threat. Their relations to nature and to each other is being distorted and that notions of the past, present and future of their community are challenged by the tunnel project. This has set in motion reflexive discourse on 'risk', 'identity', 'nature' and 'continuity.' (F-20)

BOHREN, Lenora (Colorado State) *Globalization along the U.S./Mexico Border.* Borders between countries have historically been zones of globalization. The border between the United States and Mexico is no exception, in fact it is unique. The U.S./Mexico border is the only border where the developed and underdeveloped worlds connect. Fourteen sister cities have developed in this region as populations have moved northward in search of economic opportunities and businesses have moved southward looking for labor. As a result environmental problems have developed within the shared air and water sheds. Policies and programs have been designed to address these shared environmental issues from the points of view of the two different cultures represented. These policies and surveys assessing citizen's points of view will be discussed. (S-03)

BOND-MAUPIN, Lisa J. and **MAUPIN, James R.** (New Mexico State) *Understanding Juvenile Delinquency and Justice in American Indian Nations: Designing and Implementing Collaborative, Community-Based Research and Evaluation.* We discuss research on delinquency and justice in American Indian communities using one federally funded project as a case study. Analysis centers on questions of concern to community members and research is guided by representatives of the Indian nation involved. Using justice system data, decade-long trends in juvenile justice processing are analyzed. In-depth interviews and community focus groups provide information about perspectives on delinquency and justice while creating a context for understanding case file data. The research provides Indian tribes and nations with information they require for self-governance and policymaking. It also provides for development of reciprocal relationships between investigators, who are learning about the community, and community representatives, who are learning to conduct research. (T-59)

BRADFORD, Renata B. (Maryland-College Park) *The (Re)Construction of Identities: A Study of Group Identity in Recreational Tourism.* Camp Classen YMCA is a co-ed summer camp for kids from 8 to 15 years old. There are three main settings at Camp Classen: main camp, frontier adventure, and the 89'er village. This paper will focus on the (re) construction and (re) negotiation of the 89'er identity during a two-week session. Counselors and returning campers were responsible for teaching and/or imposing the 89'er identity for novice campers. This identity is closely linked to natural smells and sounds of our body, simulating a disconnection from the "real world." Campers and counselors came together in this recreational tourism setting to (re) negotiate 89'er identity and their own personal identities. (S-50)

BRADY, Susan (N Texas) *Undergraduate field schools as a catalyst for the study of applied anthropology or activism* - This paper is an examination of the importance of field schools in the undergraduate program of study. It will demonstrate that exposure to the field links students to the global community and fosters a desire to apply their knowledge by stepping outside the traditional confines of academia and the classroom. (S-06)

BROOMHALL, Lorie (Family Health International) *Barriers to Condom Promotion by Health Providers in Kenya.* Despite high rates of HIV/STIs, health providers in Kenya are not promoting condoms even though condoms afford dual protection against pregnancy and STIs. This reluctance could be due to the association of condoms with AIDS/HIV and the corresponding stigma of "risky sex" popularly defined as promiscuity, infidelity and sex with prostitutes. In short, safe sex campaigns that promote condoms as barriers against HIV

may inadvertently discourage women from using them as contraceptives. This paper will present preliminary findings from an ongoing ethnographic investigation of condom use among female clients at FP, STI and CBD programs in Mombassa and Kisumu. (W-56)

BROWN, Jerry (U Chicago) and **PACH, Alfred** (NORC) *Discharge Planning, Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS in Washington, D.C.* The convergence of the criminal justice and correctional system and its growing impact on African American communities has not solved, but exacerbated problems of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. Public health officials have responded to escalating HIV/AIDS rates among District of Columbia prisoners with a comprehensive HIV/AIDS education and prevention program, including pre-post test HIV counseling, concluding with pre-arranged discharge planning. However, major concerns have been expressed over the numbers of recently released HIV+ prisoners who are not involved in any post-release program of continuing care. Causal effects for these gaps in health care services are both systemic and individual, e.g., lack of family support, failure of releases to report for medical appointments, lack of adequate housing, and post release drug abuse and repeated criminal activity. This paper will explore problems in continuity of care in this discharge planning program as an effort in community research and praxis. It will be based on interviews with staff and ex-offenders to understand the latter's complex needs and problems that have not been amenable to the intervention activities of the current program. (F-26)

BROWN, Kimberly Linkous (U British Columbia) *A Sign of the Times: Roadblocks or Tour Boats?* Over the past decades First Nations groups in British Columbia have protested the non-native use of aboriginal lands and resources. Roadblocks have often been the method used by First Nations groups to exercise their protest. Most recently the Cheam Nation (Sto:lo in heritage) blocked access to Ferry Island Road protesting the provincial government's designation of Ferry Island Road as part of the Fraser Lowlands Protection Strategy, maintaining that this designation infringes on Cheam traditional territory and prevents access to traditional fishing sites. As a part of this wildlife management strategy, the Fraser Lowlands will be considered for a number of recreational uses ranging from wildlife viewing to boating. Is this protest on the part of the Cheam Nation based strictly on a question of access or rooted in a much deeper concern over the government's use of conservation measures to further recreational interests? This paper explores the tensions among conservation, harvesting and recreation.

BRULOTTE, Ronda L. (Texas-Austin) *Online Encounters with the "Authentic" and the "Traditional": Marketing Oaxacan Folk Crafts in Cyberspace.* The handicrafts produced by "folk" artists in Oaxaca are one aspect of the region's broad tourist appeal. Today, these products are promoted on Web pages created by the government tourist agency (SEDETUR), as well as on private sites run by tourist agencies and shop owners who market Mexican crafts to a large consumer base using digital technologies. Using the marketing of wooden animals as a specific example, this paper examines ways that Oaxacan "folk" traditions and products are marketed over the Internet, as the "tourist gaze" is shifted from the physical context of Oaxaca and refocused on "virtual" tourist sites accessed through the Internet and other digital media. I argue that contemporary folk art production is complicated by its articulation with a "globalized" economy, in particular with a well-developed tourist industry. (W.W. Wood) (S-07)

BURCH, Carmen (College of Santa Fe) and **WEMYTEWA, Edward** (Zuni Department of Natural Resources) *Translations of Landscape: Zuni and the Restoration of Kothluwala:wa.* Common concerns for environmental protection have forged a practical symbiosis between tribes and state and federal resource management agencies. However, the terms framing project justifications and procedures can be at variance with the way Native Americans perceive and categorize their "resource management" issues. These differing translations of landscape are considered in relation to efforts underway at Zuni to restore the riverine and wetland areas at Kothluwala:wa (Zuni Heaven) - a site often recognized as Zuni's most sacred, but one that has become highly degraded due to livestock grazing, surface water diversions upstream, and ground water pumping. (F-58)

BURNS, Allan (Florida) *La Realidad of Mexico Today and Cyberethnography.* The mix of traditional culture, global influences, and popular culture today increasingly informs people's lives in Yucatan. Latin American perspectives on popular culture focus on working class and campesino lifestyles as the basis for popular culture while scholars in the US look more to informal consumer activities as popular culture. These two perspectives are close together in the reality of places like Yucatan today. By using cyberethnographies as the goal of research on popular culture, these two perspectives are able to be integrated into a meeting point. Cyberethnography as a goal in fieldwork allows for cultural description, analysis, and publication that can effectively link the perspectives and insights of popular culture theory. (S-25)

BYFORD, Julia (Australian National U) *One Day Rich.* 'One day rich' is the expression used by the people of Misima Island, Papua New Guinea, to describe what happens to the wages of local mine employees: they are rich for one day and then the money is gone, spent mostly on beer. The expression may portend how the mining phase on Misima will be described in the future. Initial community enthusiasm for the

mining project, with its offer of employment, business opportunities and improvement in the standard of living, has been tempered by ten years of lived experience. This paper examines the impact of the gold mine on the Misiman community, with a particular focus on women. (T-01)

CALDWELL, Richard (TANGO International) *Impact of Rights-Based Approaches: Measuring the Intangibles.* Adopting a RBA will bring about changes in the way we collect information for measuring impact. Some of these changes will include: 1) developing better measures for capacity building, institutional change, and tracking changes in the operating environment; 2) greater attention to unintended benefits and harms; 3) measures that capture intermediate level change (e.g. policy) and how these link to household impact; and 4) developing community level indicators that track changes in statutory/legal practice, changes in process that are discriminatory, shared decision making, civil society activism, and the evolution of civil society institutions. Finally, the paper will explore exit strategies that are based on the establishment of institutions and processes for rights fulfillment. (F-71)

CALERO, Luis F. (Santa Clara U) *When Drugs Conquer a Country: Impact on the Guambiano Indians in Southwest.* Colombia's economy expanded significantly during the 1980s and early 1990s, primarily as a result of illegal drug exports. The cultivation of coca and poppies for the production of cocaine and heroine grew into a lucrative business, which drastically changed the political fabric of the nation. It plunged Colombia into governmental chaos, judicial impunity, and widespread civil war. The Guambiano Indians, a group long characterized by its strong cultural distinctiveness and egalitarian social structures, has been one of the many native cultures affected by these changes. This paper examines the impact of a globalized drug trade on the social life of the Guambiano and argues that it has led to an increase in social stratification and the breakdown of its traditional institutions. (S-56)

CALLAWAY, Donald (National Park Service) *Landscapes of Tradition, Landscapes of Resistance.* This paper examines the delineation of traditional use areas by ethnographic and ethnohistorical methods as input into GIS (ArcView 3) productions, and how this information is used by resource land managers to make eligibility and access determinations. Using Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve as an example, the paper examines how traditional knowledge of landscapes forms an indigenous management regime that resists outside regulation. (F-74)

CALLEJAS, Linda M. (S Florida) *Perception of Risk and the Decision to Return Home: Preliminary Analysis from Ecuador.* The evacuation of communities affected by the Tungurahua volcano in Ecuador in October 1999 resulted in the displacement of 25,000 people. Research conducted with three populations of evacuees and a control group suggests differences with regard to perceptions of risk and fear of the volcano. Differences were found in responses compared by age and gender within the evacuee populations. Degree of worry and fear also differed among the evacuee populations-those who have returned to their hometowns, those who've resettled on a semi-permanent basis, and those still in shelters. This paper examines how respondents' perceptions may relate to their decisions to return to more risk prone areas. (T-03)

CAMERON, Kimberly (Texas Woman's University-Houston Center, College of Nursing) *The Illness Experiences of Hispanic American Women Living With Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).*Using focused ethnographic methodology this study provided a descriptive representation of the illness experiences described by Hispanic American women living with coronary heart disease (CHD). Embodied Exhaustion was identified as the salient experience accounting for the majority of Hispanic American women's illness experience with CHD. Embodied Exhaustion is an experience of mind-body exhaustion resulting from a complex constellation of biologic, psychologic and social distresses occurring over the life course. This research provides empirically based support to continue the work of scholars who emphasize the experience of the individual within a societal context in the study of health and illness. (T-07)

CAMPBELL, Jeremy M. (Davidson College) *The Identity Politics of Community Service: A Study in the Anthropology of the Gift.* With distances becoming shorter and cross-cultural information becoming more available to a wide range of audiences, we have observed an increase in the amount of cross-cultural and international non-missionary service work done throughout the world. Here I present a study (based on fieldwork conducted in Florida, Costa Rica, and Brazil) that frames community service in the tradition of Maussian theories of exchange, in addition to recent work on social justice and cultural exchange. In what ways do the various practices of community service constitute venues for increasing cultural totalization and socio-political role reinforcement, especially in the (post)modern context of globalization and multiculturalism? (T-02)

CAMPBELL, Keith and **ZOLLINGER, Brett** (Fort Hays State) *Economic Globalization in Henan Province, China.* Billboards, newspapers, and magazines were used to determine the degree to which non-Chinese businesses advertise in towns of varying sizes in Henan Province, China.

We hypothesize that there will be a direct relationship between size of town and the number of globalization businesses. We document that some of the forces of globalization have not yet reached the smaller towns of Henan Province. The role of "joint venture" business alliances (between the Chinese government and businesses in other countries) in the globalization of Henan Province will also be discussed based on the interviews of Chinese business leaders and government officials. Examples of potential contributions by applied anthropologists and other social scientists in China will be provided. (T-24)

CAMPOS, Bonnie (U of Quintana Roo) and **RE CRUZ, Alicia** (N Texas) *When Field Conversations Become Dialogues or Just Monologues.* This collaborative presentation is based on a field school program between the University of Quintana Roo in Chetumal, and the University of North Texas. Through the summer program, Mexican students share their research agendas and experiences with visiting Texas students, living together in Mexican communities. The presentation focuses on the issues and phenomena that emerged from the cultural conversations established among community, Mexican students, and Texas students. Sometimes, because of "cultural clashes", the experience centers on how to resolve the problems emerged through the sharing living arrangement between the Mexican and the Texas students; the ideal "conversation" situation, transform into an intriguing and complex "dialogue". Sometimes, because of community characteristics, and Mexican-Texan cultural clashes, the field experience ends up to be just a "monologue" for each of the three participants. (T-22)

CARDENAS, Soraya (University of Nebraska at Omaha) *The Government of Queretaro's Response to their Impending Water Crisis.* A rapidly growing industrial city just two and a half hours North of Mexico City has reached a critical point in its primary water supply. In the next 3 to 7 years, the aquifer of Queretaro will reach the point of collapse. Despite this imminent reality, the government of Queretaro has taken minimal steps and the affected community is unaware of the severity of its circumstances. This paper discusses how the Government of Queretaro is reacting to the impending water crisis and analyzes factors that may be contributing to government inaction and the lack of public awareness. The researcher, a Fulbright Fellowship recipient, obtained this data through in-depth interviews and field research while living in the community as a participant observer from 1997 until 1999. (S-28)

CARLSON, Robert (Wright State) *A Crack User is a Crack User: Constructing a Typology of Crack Cocaine Users in the Midwest.* Although crack cocaine use has apparently leveled off, or even diminished, in some parts of the country, it remains the drug of choice for many people in the Midwest. With few exceptions, crack users are often stereotypically portrayed. Consequently, differences in drug use practices and sex risk practices are often not apparent. Using data from 45 qualitative interviews conducted with active crack users in Dayton, Ohio, this paper begins to build a typology of crack users. The typology will enable use to answer questions such as, How do people get initiated to crack? How do crack users differ in terms of their drug use practices and STD risk behaviors? A typology of crack users can be used to inform STD/HIV prevention initiatives and substance abuse treatment policy. (F-26)

CARROLL, Alex K. (BARA/Arizona) *The Ghost Dance of 1889-1890: Constancy and Variation in Risk Perception and Adaptation Among the Paiute and Hualapai.* The Ghost Dance of the late 19th Century reveals collective responses of Paiute and Hualapai people in the southwest U.S. to European encroachment. Faced with increasing risk-imbued situations involving environmental changes, diminished access to land, plants, animals and water, Indian people lived precariously from day-to-day. Perceived risks to their basic survival prompted Ghost Dancing gatherings in Nevada, southern Utah, and northern Arizona. Ironically, Ghost Dancers acted through a cultural logic that seemingly increased their risks in relation to land, resources, and survival. This discussion illustrates similarities and differences of risk perception and response by Paiute and Hualapai people. (F-20)

CASAGRANDE, David (Georgia) *Cognitive Prototypes and Tzeltal Maya Medicinal Plant Selection.* Studies of human cognition have shown that people rely on prototypical characteristics of items to structure domains (sets of items) and communicate about domains. But how people combine information from different domains in order to interact with the non-human environment remains a fundamental question for ethnoecologists. I compared patterns of medicinal plant use of Tzeltal Maya of Chiapas, Mexico who live at high altitudes (with a temperate flora) to patterns shown by their neighbors who have migrated to tropical lowlands to test the hypothesis that medicinal plant selection relies on a combination of prototypical characteristics drawn from the domains of both plants and illness experiences. (F-51)

CASSELL, Chris (Oregon State) *The Impacts of Communication Technology for an Armenian Village.* What happens when an isolated village begins publishing a detailed electronic newsletter for no one in particular ? This case study will examine the challenges of addressing an audience of unknowns. My journalist friend asked: "Who will care about these people? Or the price of pork in Martuni, Armenia?" During a Peace Corps assignment, I worked with him to collect regional content and data for simple distribution via an

e-mail bulletin. The results were as mixed as the audience. This is an overview of the process and findings. (S-21)

CASTANEDA, Quetzil (Hawaii-Manoa) *The Ethnographic Interfacing of Mundo Maya and Maya Communities: Agendas of Investigation and Intervention in Tourism among the Maya.* This paper discusses possible research agendas for ethnography and ethnographers of the Maya in the context of changing strategies of tourism. Issues addressed are: historical interconnections with transnational science, travel-tourism and businesses; how to study modern communities, and how ethnography/ers can intervene in communities in ways that have significant, specific meanings other than the general production of knowledge for non-Maya and non-México based audiences. Research conducted in the community of Pisté, Yucatán, near Chichén Itzá, from 1995 to 2000 is discussed. (F-27)

CASTELLANOS, M. Bianet (Michigan) *"'Aspiramos a Tener': The Consumption Strategies of Poor Yucatec Maya Migrants in Cancun."* Despite the increasing availability of a uniform set of goods and services worldwide, access to these goods and services varies across regions, populations and between social classes. What kinds of strategies do the working poor use to be able to participate as consumers in the global market? This paper discusses the strategies working class Yucatec Maya migrants living in Cancun, Mexico, use to gain access to high quality, durable goods. By relying on different credit systems, their savings, and their social networks, these migrants purchase high-end, durable goods from stores targeting the Mexican middle class. (T-24)

CASTELLS-TALENS, Antoni (Florida) *Alternative Media in the Age of Globalization: Broadcasting Maya Identity in Yucatan.* From the heart of the Yucatan Peninsula, Radio XEPET, "The Voice of the Maya", has broadcast since 1982, in both Maya and Spanish. One of the explicit goals of the government-owned station is to foster communication in the indigenous language. However, the Mexican government has sometimes been accused of using radio against indigenous peoples. In this study, several aspects of Radio XEPET´s programming (including language use, type of programming, mechanisms for audience participation, and focus of the news) are used as indicators of the cultural identity that the station promotes. The results are compared to those obtained in a similar research project carried out in 1993. (F-23)

CASTILLO, Rita Gil, **ENCALADA, Pedro Alvarado**, **MCLIBERTY, Meztly Suarezty**, **MANZANILLA, Nancy García**, and **PALMA, Maricela Sauri** (U of Quintana Roo) *Collaborative Student Research on the Mexican/Belize Border.* University of North Texas students have participated in field schools, over the past three years, with students from the University of Chetumal in the Yucatan peninsula. These programs have involved research projects in Chetumal and surrounding villages. Research has concentrated on understanding "border" issues and the differences between indigenous populations and other social groups in the area. This paper reports on this research and highlights the outcomes for these communities and the residents. (T-22)

CASTRO APREZA, Inés (Kínal Antzetik) and **TIERRA DE MUJERES, A.C.** (K'inal Antzetik) *y las Cooperativas de Mujeres Indígenas Aartesanas en una Perspectiva Mmulti-cultural*. Analizo el proceso por el cual las asesoras mestizas de K'inal Antzetik se han relacionado con diferentes cooperativas de producción artesanal de mujeres indígenas, en especial Jolom Mayaetik. Planteo alcances y limitaciones, poniendo énfasis en el principio ético de K'inal de fortalecer procesos autónomos y cómo esto es vivido por las mujeres. (T-09)

CASTRO, Alfonso Peter (Syracuse) and **WARNER, Katherine** (Food and Agriculture Organization) *Seeing the People and the Forest through the Trees: The Community Forestry Unit.* The Community Forestry Unit (CFU) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has emerged as a global leader since the 1980s in applying social analysis to issues of participatory process and sustainable livelihoods in natural resource policy, planning, and management. This paper traces the institutional development of the CFU within FAO's Forestry Policy and Planning Division, including the sustained role played by anthropologists within the agency. It examines the structure, priorities and activities of the CFU—including its Forests, Trees and People Programme, a decentralized global network of partner institutions—and analyzes how these have changed through time. (S-58)

CASUCCI, Brad (Iowa) *Surveillance and the Factory: Examining a Southern Californian Shop Floor Culture*. The struggle emerging between laborers and those who control the means of labor is occurring almost universally with the increasing spread of industry and capitalism. My presentation will report on fieldwork conducted with a multi-ethnic group of employees of a working-class shop floor subculture in a food manufacturing plant in Los Angeles County, California. Control of time and mental space became a constant point of negotiation between employees and management, and this contestation was manifest in many acts of resistance to management policies during work shifts. Surveillance and time regulation practices were implemented by management to counter-act this resistance, but were likewise framed against employee-management tensions as workers struggled to avoid observation, maintaining personal control of their environment and personal identity. (S-26)

CERVANTES, Michelle and **REICHART, Karaleah** (CSU-Fullerton) *Got Land?: Dairy Farming and Housing Development in Riverside County, California.* Due to rising real estate costs in Riverside County, California, residential contractors have steadily turned to former industrial agriculture sites for affordable housing development. This ethnographic research project centers on the discovery of potentially toxic levels of methane on these housing lots and the ramifications of this finding for local dairy farmers and their surrounding communities. We evaluate how farmers are viewed by the general public, how urban growth in the community has affected the farmers and their agricultural resources and practices, and the long-term environmental impacts and conflicts created by dairy farming and urban growth in this area. (F-76)

CHAMBERS, Erve (Maryland) *Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism Development.* Archaeologists have found themselves involved in tourism initiatives to varied degrees, and they have also increasingly found themselves a part of the "tourist gaze." This presentation, from the perspective of an applied (cultural) anthropologist, addresses some of the issues involved in negotiating locality, place, and the interpretation and preservation of heritage. Particular attention is paid to the public education and community/regional development aspects of heritage tourism. (F-24)

CHATTERJI, Angana (California Institute of Integral Studies) *The Other Green Revolution: Social Movements and Global Alliances for Ecological Reparation.* Indiscriminate globalization and industrialization continue to devastate ecosystems and the livelihood base of rural subsistence communities in South Asia, severely impacting public forest lands, a critical socioecological resource. Since the 1980's, widespread movements for public forest-lands reform have emerged in India and South Asia that resist the structural inequities that characterize globalization. These movements reframe environmental management, enabling ecological restoration through participatory local governance, responsible industrialization, cultural preservation, livelihood security and North-South alliances. Drawing on my work between 1990-2000 with advocacy, action and policy research in India using anthropological frameworks, this paper links postcolonial, cross-cultural anthropology to such resistance. (S-28)

CHECKER, Melissa A. (NYU) *When Movements Merge: Race and Class Disconnects in a U.S. Environmental Justice Movement.* Over the past decade, professional environmental organizations and community-based social justice activists have begun to join forces and organize collectively for environmental justice. Despite their common, stated goals, however, professional and community-based activists must negotiate significant differences in their approaches to environmental organizing. Based on fieldwork in Augusta, Georgia, this paper explores how the specific cultural values and experiences of African American community-based activists, and white, middle class professional environmentalists, shaped their interactions, goals and differences, as well as their understandings of environmental justice organizing and the environment itself. (F-58)

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (SUNY Geneseo) *Creating Space for Change in Borgne, Haiti.* This paper documents the development of a microlending project undertaken by an NGO and women's groups in Borgne, Haiti. The goal of the project was to encourage women's participation in the local economy by providing training and access to affordable credit. Women have few options besides retailing domestic goods and produce at local markets. Their labor is rarely translated into access to economic or political power. This case study highlights the relevance of participatory methods and grassroots approaches and supports models which promote the integration of women at all levels of society. (F-05)

CHILDERS, Caroline (Georgia) *Cultural Models and Emerging Water Scarcity: An Analysis of Attitude, Perception and Action in Developing Coastal Georgia.* Water resource management throughout the nation is rapidly emerging as one of the most important political, economic, and social issues of the approaching century. This is particularly the case in Coastal Georgia, where a recent boom in coastal tourism has revealed several freshwater supply problems and incurred a wide array of management challenges for water resource consumption. As decision-makers struggle to reconcile new growth with historical water needs, alternative water management strategies must be found that are appropriate for both the ecosystem and surrounding coastal community. In this study we focus on Glynn County, an area of Coastal Georgia under particularly high pressure from new development, and seek to identify important local cultural models concerning the use, treatment and allocation of local water resources. The clarification of such operational and motivational models can be of invaluable assistance to policy- and decision-makers who often use such information to accurately reflect the values of communities affected by their resource policy. (F-07)

CHOW, Melinda (Memphis) *Fitting in the System: The Role of Alternative Health Practitioners in the Urban Mid-South.* This paper explores the role of professionally licensed alternative health practitioners in providing health care in and around Shelby County in West Tennessee. Here, the term "alternative health" includes, but is not limited to, reiki, acupuncture, massage therapy, reflexology, midwifery, and herbalism. Chiropractic medicine, osteopathy, and Christian Science are excluded from this study because of their relative

professional recognition by the larger society. Local alternative health practitioners were interviewed, and this data was examined in light of the social science and health care discourse regarding the place of alternative medicine within the larger scheme of the U.S. health care system. These practitioners' perspectives were also analyzed within the context of current policy debates encompassing the use of alternative healing systems. (S-52)

CHOWDHURY, Anwarullah (Minnesota State) *Fulbright Scholar in Residence.* In this paper I deal with the role of applied anthropology in developing countries like Bangladesh in the postglobal age. Bangladesh is predominantly a rural society, and anthropologists have prepared ethnographies of rural people and ethnic minorities so far. Now it is time for action research among the rural poor and other ethnic minority and marginal groups. This paper therefore describes the interventions among these target groups by the Institute of Applied Anthropology in Dhaka and the prospect of intervention (action research) in Bangladesh in particular and the developing world in general in the future. (T-01)

CHRISMAN, Noel J. (Washington) *Community Building for Health.* Anthropology has a long history of contributing to cross-cultural health projects. As health care practitioners and funding organizations discover that prevention and control of contemporary health problems are not susceptible to traditional "magic bullet" approaches, there are more opportunities for anthropologists to contribute to community change. We are able to assist because of our long-standing focus on working with community members and institutions to achieve culturally appropriate goals. Equally important, our ethnographic methods provide knowledge of health beliefs and practices as well as the social patterns in which they are embedded. (T-70)

CIOFALO, Nuria (Hawaii) *Building Healthy Communities through Youth-Led Action Research.* This paper reports on an approach that utilizes an interdisciplinary and multicultural approach to involving youth in action research to promote the development of healthy community based on programs conducted in Hawaii and the U.S. mainland. Based on critical educational, medical anthropology, feminist theory, and principles of community psychology, this approach involves youths in the processes of analysis, reflection, and re-creation (e.g., planning) of their communities as a preventive intervention model. The paper will illustrate the approach with two examples: a program in which 13-14 year old Hawaiian teens developed a youth quality of life instrument and utilized it to advocate for community development for youth; and the National Teen Action Research Center, a national program of youth-led action research for prevention and educational development based at the Institute for Community Research in Hartford, CT. Implications for national and international dissemination of this approach will be discussed. (T-21)

CLARK, Lauren (Colorado Health Sciences Center) *Maternal Nutrition-related Health Beliefs and Infant Feeding Practices in a Mexican Neighborhood in Denver, Colorado.* For a sample of Mexican Immigrant and Mexican American women living in Denver, Colorado, infant feeding practices diverged from biomedical recommendations. Weaning, introduction of complementary foods, and the type and amount of food given to infants were specific practices that illustrated underlying maternal health beliefs about infant preferences, control, and satisfaction. Although globalization may account for the "nutrition transition" from a traditional high-fiber, low-fat, and low-calorie diet to "super-sized" diets high in calories, saturated fat, and sugar, globalization has not narrowed the gap between lay and professional knowledge about appropriate infant feeding for some immigrants in the U.S. (F-04)

CLEMENTS, L. Davis (Development Systems/Applications International, Inc.) *International Environmentalism: A New Form of Cultural Imperialism?* The post-Rio era has seen an expansion of NGO-based environmental actions. Organizations are purchasing land for preserves, building collaborations with local advocates, and, in some cases, affecting national policy. This paper compares the impacts of newcomer individual and NGO environmentalists on regional policies and as sources of conflict on the Big Island of Hawaii and in Belize. On the Big Island the actors are largely individual haoles working in loose coalition to influence local policy. In Belize, the primary actors are large, international organizations, such as the National Audubon Society, and formal coalitions of smaller advocacy groups that are affecting national policy decisions. (S-03)

COFFEY, Nicole and **HENDRICK, Joshua** (Northern Arizona) *A World Wide Web of Waste: A Rapid Assessment of Energy Usage and Solid Waste Management in Belize, Central America.* A synopsis of findings during a rapid assessment tour focusing on issues of municipal solid waste management, power generation, and the interface of these topic areas with the expanding global market, specifically the rapidly growing "eco-tourism" industry in Belize. This assessment provided an initial feasibility study for the implementation of a seemingly appropriate technology, the Spouted Bed Biomass Gasifier. (S-28)

COHEN, Jeffrey H. (Penn State) *Migration, Class, and Work in Rural Oaxaca, Mexico.* Migration between rural Mexico and the U.S. is driven by macroeconomic and microsocial processes. This paper presents results from work in 6 Oaxacan communities and focuses on global and local processes as it

explores the relationship of work, class and migration. Class and work influence migration decision-making and the use of remittances. That influence declines as migration becomes more common in a community. There are instances where work strategies mitigate the need to migrate (owning dairy cows for example). (S-04)

COLBURN, Lisa L. (U Rhode Island and CoastalVision) *Social Networks and Child Fosterage in Relation to Isolation in Madagascar.* This paper examines the impact of isolation on social networks and child fosterage in northwest Madagascar. The institution of child fosterage, defined here as when a child is raised by someone other than one or both biological parents, helps to strengthen social networks. In turn, social networks in this study were distinctly more developed in remote villages and children were better nourished than in less remote villages. These results suggest that the strength of social networks in remote areas must be evaluated prior to the implementation of development projects that may disturb such institutions. The findings of this study were based on survey (98 households) and case study (24 households) information. (W-71)

COLOM, Maria A. (Maryland) *Becoming a Nation: East Timor a Year after the Referendum.* August 30, 2000 marked the first anniversary of East Timor's historical vote for independence from Indonesia. The newest nation in the world now faces the challenges of developing in the age of globalization. This paper examines the role of the Timorese Women's Organization (OMT), one of the longest-standing pro-independence groups in the country. With an active presence in most communities, the OMT presents itself as a means for nation-building through local agency and participation between community groups and foreign aid organizations. (W-77)

COMITO, Jacqueline (Iowa) The "Work" of Kinship from the Garden to the Kitchen. This paper explores the ways in which kitchens and gardens are principle sites among one Iowan Italian family for the work of kinship, i.e. the conception, maintenance and celebration of cross-household kin ties. The main focus is on the ways in which individuals perform gardening and recipes as a way of reproducing and creating familiar traditions and essence. In the situation of this Iowan Italian family, it is through disagreements and discussions of "co-workers" that gardens are planted and food is processed, cooked, and shared. The workplace is made understandable through discourse and performances. The memories that emerge during this "kinwork" affirm, define, and redefine individual and group identities, reveal boundaries between insiders and outsiders, and reflect both continuity and change. (S-26)

CONVEY, Mark (Institute for Community Research) and **EISERMAN, Julie** (Hispanic Health Council) *Sugar and ICR: is Everything Nice?* The search for the ultimate drug induced high has led some young adult drug users or "drug connoisseurs" to mix illegal drugs in various combinations or recipes. Details for this discussion come from the PATHWAYS project ethnographic data, investigating the transitions from marijuana use into intravenous drug use in young adults. Although a "drug connoisseur" identity empowers youths, they also engage in risk-taking behavior, eagerly try new drugs, and swap recipes with other "drug connoisseurs" locally, and even globally, via the Internet. Recipes are specifically designed to intensify human sensory experiences, such as increased sexual pleasure, club or rave dancing enjoyment, and heightened senses of smell, vision and taste. (F-75)

CONZELMAN, Caroline (Colorado) *International Development as a Personal Encounter.* Development as an ideology has been rightly critiqued in this era of politicized globalization. Too often, initiatives are structured to benefit international economic bodies rather than local people. However, it is possible to conceptualize and actualize development as a locally initiated and controlled endeavor. The non-governmental organization Global Volunteers, with which I have worked for six years, represents how interaction between Western and Southern individuals can facilitate both intercultural understanding and community-directed change. I will discuss how these programs are experienced by engaged individuals in communities worldwide, and how they enable positive change. (T-54)

COOLEY, D. Robert (Georgia) *Environmental Knowledge, Folk Scientists and Cultural Models: Commercial.* Commercial fishers' ecological knowledge is gaining recognition as an asset to U.S. resource managers. My research in 1999-2000 contributes to this by showing how commercial blue crab fishermen in Georgia, USA, utilize cultural models to understand the life cycle and ecology of the blue crab and its habitat. Semistructured interviews documented knowledge of the life cycle, habitat, and environmental changes impacting blue crabs. A survey was administered to quantitatively assess characteristics and variation in individual assessments of the crab resource and environmental changes. This paper presents preliminary findings regarding how crabbers use cultural models to organize environmental knowledge in order to fish successfully and explain how environmental changes affect the resource. (F-22)

CORBETT, Kitty (Colorado Denver) *Countering the Global Marketing of Tobacco to Youth: What Works.* Even places in the world with substantial tobacco control programs continue to experience increases in tobacco uptake by young men and

women. Educational and "it's the law" approaches show little effectiveness. Pricing policies (taxation), comprehensive community campaigns, and media campaigns have better results. I use imagery and data about tobacco marketing internationally, within social ecology theory, to challenge current thinking about curtailing tobacco initiation. A contrarian examination of the industry's own public relations efforts provides an excellent indicator of strategies that do not work and others that hold promise. (S-56)

CRANE, Todd (Georgia) *The Old and the Now: American Heirlooms and Agricultural Alternatives.* Heirloom varieties have seen a substantial rise in popularity among small-scale, direct-market farmers. The use of heirlooms represents a nexus of active resistance to globalized industrial agriculture. American heirlooms are compared to the archaic cultigens of the Dayak in Indonesia, as discussed by Dove (1999), to show how alternative agricultural practices and cognitive models can exist in spite of social and economic pressures to the contrary. In the farmers' markets of North Carolina, the sale of heirlooms denotes a localization of agriculture in both material and symbolic terms. (T-56)

CRESPI, Muriel and **GOETCHEUS, Cari** (National Park Service) *Ethnography and Cultural Landscapes: The Case for Collaboration.* This presentation focuses on two National Park system programs that address "ethnographic landscapes" as critical elements within their cultural resource management philosophies and practice. Both programs agree on the need to define and operationalize the term "ethnographic landscape" in ways that historical landscape architects and applied cultural anthropologists support. Collaboration between the two programs is crucial to address the complexity of these landscapes as repositories of diverse cultural heritages. Accord between the programs is likely to facilitate budgeting, effectively designed scopes of works, and the more seamless integration of findings into park planning, management and interpretation. Additionally, agreement between the disciplines would strengthen communication with park resource managers. Yet, putting collaboration into practice often conflicts with existing institutional norms and traditions. However, as we will show, the potential benefits of collaboration will outweigh the conflicts. (F-74)

CRESPI, Muriel (National Park Service) *Bending the Rules: Making People as Important as Things and Lower Animals.* Organizational histories, ideologies and structures often challenge, if not foreclose, the introduction and maintenance of non-traditional programs in traditional settings. In this presentation, the challenge of introducing cultural and natural resource managers to the benefits of applied cultural anthropology or ethnography is addressed. Examples come from work with an old-line, well-respected federal agency, the U. S. National Park Service. Discussion centers on ideological and structural barriers to certain proposed new directions, and on the internal and external alliances required to shift the agency from an almost exclusive focus on the habitat and material resources reflective of the past, towards a concern for diverse living peoples with traditional associations to those resources. (F-74)

CULHANE-PERA, Kathleen A. (Ramsey Family and Community Medicine Residency) *Effects of Globalization on Hmong Children's Health in a Thailand Village.* To evaluate the influence of globalization on children's health in a Hmong village in Thailand, the author evaluated household economics, household decision-making, and health examinations of young children in one village, in 1991 and 1999. In eight years, there was a change from subsistence agriculture to mono-cash economy; increased access to markets; improved sanitation facilities; increased formal education; increased possessions; increased contraception use and decreased birth intervals; and increased household population without a change in household decision making. Children had improved nutritional status and improved clothing, but no decrease in morbidity, while dental health worsened. While children's health has improved under globalization, the improvement is tenuous and may be short-lived. (T-24)

DAHL, Kari Kragh Blume (Danish U) *Teachers' Competencies, Health Eeducation and Children's Participation in Kenyan Primary Schools.* Primary education has been disseminated and institutionalized world-wide, based on a 'western template' and nested within a 'scientific development discourse'. Though the educational systems in developing countries have been modified by the local socio-cultural context, they are generally characterized by a rather competitive hierarchical structure and an emphasis on one-way conveyance of theoretical knowledge. With regard to health education there is a strong need for alternative, participatory, pedagogic approaches, which are compatible to the everyday life the pupils and with higher priority given to skills as well as knowledge. During one year of fieldwork in western Kenya, possibilities and barriers were explored for primary school teachers' initiation of more innovative and participatory teaching methodologies. (T-21)

DAUGHDRILL, Martha, **FORMICHELLA, Cecelia**, and **BOLLAND, John** (Alabama) *Mardi Gras and Azaleas but No Place to Sleep Tonight: Homelessness in Mobile, Alabama.* While the American economy has shown steady growth over the past eight years, this growth has left many people behind. One such segment is the homeless population. At issue is how to integrate the needs of this population, which generally congregates in downtown areas, with the needs of retail and

entertainment establishments (which are a driving force for the revitalization of many downtown areas) and their patrons. This paper addresses this tension in Mobile, Alabama, a mid-size, Southern city historically characterized by strong social and economic barriers to all forms of social integration. Drawing upon interviews with 200 homeless people and 30 community leaders, we discuss the controversy surrounding the opening of a comprehensive service center for homeless people in the downtown area of Mobile. Through an analysis of this controversy, we suggest the challenges of developing programs for the homeless, and more generally, the barriers that separate the homeless from integration into mainstream American society. (W-53)

DAVIS, Allison and **DEAN, Erin** (Arizona) *Integrated Resource Monitoring and Management: Lessons from Collaboration between Students and the Kaibab Paiute Tribe.* The Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) of the University of Arizona has a long standing relationship with the Southern Paiute Consortium (SPC) of northern Arizona and southern Utah. The most recent collaboration involves cultural and natural resource monitoring within traditional Paiute territory. The goals of these programs are to comply with federal EPA standards, to assess the impacts of the Glen Canyon Dam, and to aide the tribe in documenting, assessing and evaluating their own cultural and ecological resources. The separation at the federal level between cultural and natural resources is not necessarily representative of a tribal conceptual framework. The anthropologists who work with BARA are conversant in both discourses, because of a combination of expertise in both the social and natural sciences, familiarity with federal and state policy and organization, and over two decades of interaction with the tribe. All projects are jointly conceived, with the ultimate goal of decreasing BARA participation and eventually turning over the entire program to the SPC. As student researchers with BARA, we become a resource for the tribe, and in turn we are given the opportunity to observe and participate in a long-term collaborative effort that expands our understandings of advocacy, community, consensus, and ethnoecology. Our paper will describe the various projects of the environmental and cultural monitoring programs, the contributions of anthropologists to these programs, the relevant theoretical issues, as well as the challenges and mistakes encountered during this collaboration. (T-23)

DAVIS, Pamela (Memphis) *Concerns and Potential Interventions for Child Gastrostomy Patients in the Mid-South.* Children with cerebral palsy have many medical problems, including severe motor and swallowing difficulties. Long-term gastrostomy is a common medical intervention used to assure adequate nutrition, while decreasing the risk of aspiration for children with cerebral palsy or motor delays. Factors that influence caregiver decisions to comply with tube placement, and issues that affect compliance with feedings, have not been adequately addressed in the Memphis area. Indeed, the majority of studies addressing caregiver concerns about gastrostomy have come out of Canada. This study, while considering the cultural environment of the Mid-South, seeks to better understand caregivers' perceptions before and after tube placement and to identify caregiver attitudes and concerns about feeding children via gastrostomy. (S-71)

DAWSON, Susan E., **MADSEN, Gary E.**, and **SPYKERMAN, Bryan R.** (Utah State) *Environmental Justice: The Roles of Activists, Practitioners, and Scientists.* Worldwide, some of the most pressing public policy issues concern adverse health effects of environmental toxins. In addition to conducting research with people and communities who have been exposed, a collaborative approach needs to be established among community activists, practitioners, and scientists. In addressing environmental justice concerns, a collaborative approach increases the likelihood of community empowerment. In this paper, lessons learned from the authors' uranium studies will be presented, including identifying what facilitated and what impeded effective policymaking. Issues involving lay and professional group collaboration will be discussed. (F-01)

DE LOURDES, Maria (U São Paulo) *Cross-Cultural Conflict Mediation and Resolution.* This work concerns a brief study from the perspective of Prof. Egon Schade, the first Brazilian anthropologist to study the Guarani Indians in-depth. It became necessary to re-examine these studies for their ethnological importance to understand the occurrence of suicide among the Guarani-Kaiowá Indians. Detected initially in 1976, the wave of suicides intensified in the following years, from January 1987 to October 1991. The National Foundation for the Indian (FUNAI) officially registered 69 suicides among the 24,000 Kaiowá that live in Mato Grosso do Sul, a Brazilian state that borders Paraguay. (W-57)

DELANEY, Patricia L. (George Washington) *Moving Beyond "Do No Harm': Anthropological Contributions to Policy and Practice in Disaster Work.* Compared to the field of international development, few anthropologists work directly with humanitarian relief agencies and there is little recognition within these organizations of the value of anthropological work. Despite structural and cultural barriers to the application of anthropology, a growing awareness of the linkages between relief and development and attempts at institutional reform have created novel opportunities for potential anthropological involvement in humanitarian work. Drawing on case studies from USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the World Bank, and the UN, this paper will explore the current opportunities and constraints facing applied anthropologists in the humanitarian field today. (T-03)

DeMOTT, Kathy (London School of Hygiene) and **LANE, Sandra** (Syracuse Healthy Start) *Syracuse Healthy Start: Equalizing Pregnancy Outcomes Across Society.* In the United States, a profound racial disparity in perinatal outcomes exists, with African American women demonstrating significantly increased rates of infant death and low birth weight when compared to their white counterparts. Statistics in Syracuse, NY confirm this reality. This presentation will examine an ongoing multifaceted set of interventions, begun early in 1998, entitled the "Syracuse Healthy Start Initiative." Project interventions have been associated with significant decreases in low birth weights, pre-term delivery and infant death among a very high-risk group of women. (T-20)

DENIS, Armelle (Oregon State) *Using Computers for Reversing Language Shift: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues.* Native American communities struggling to maintain heritage languages are finding unexpected help in computer assisted language learning. Computers can remedy lack of teaching personnel, and potentially, provided sufficient numbers of personal computers, bring the languages back in the homes where they belong. However, the use of computers for reversing language shift, taking control over language programs away from elders and native speakers, undermines traditional authority and disrupts intergenerational patterns of cultural transmission. This paper, based on research conducted on the Warm Springs Indian reservation of Oregon, weighs the costs and benefits of computer use and proposes postglobal strategies for reversing language shift. (F-23)

DeORNELLAS, Erin Hale and **KANTOWITZ, Riva** (Columbia U) *The Anthropology of Peace: An Agenda for Applied Research in Conflict Resolution.* The acceptance of violent responses to conflict as normative is detrimental to a global value system that embraces the peaceful prevention and resolution of disputes. This paper examines a Columbia University research program that explores the "Anthropology of Peace" and its cross-cultural application to the design of conflict management systems. The research program examines cultural processes intrinsic to fostering peace (including trust-building, dialogue, forgiveness and reconciliation) and endeavors to develop a conflict resolution methodology incorporating indigenous mechanisms for peaceful coexistence. The paper addresses the application of this methodology to the development of a conflict management system for minority ethnic groups in Burma. (W-57)

DERMAN, Bill (Michigan State) *Land Reform, Land Invasions and Development: Post-Millennial Southern Africa.* Globalization, however defined, is an uneven and contradictory set of processes. Thus, in the midst of market triumphalism, land reform has re-emerged as a central issue in Southern Africa, including the nations of South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. The source of land maldistribution lies in the legacy of colonization and apartheid while the solutions are far more difficult since they involve questions of what kind of agriculture, what kind of organization for production should be encouraged or implemented, and how should land be acquired? Zimbabwe has now entered a new violent and disorganized process of land reform. The government terms it the "accelerated land reform and resettlement implementation plan 'fast track'." In the complex intersection of market, property and equity this paper analyzes the current wave of land invasions as attempting to provide the resolution of "historical injustices." The government "plans" appears to ignore the complex realities of how Zimbabwe's agriculture succeeds on the basis of its complex relationships to a globalizing economy. Moreover, the land invaders are not rejecting private property and ownership, but rather the racial composition of ownership. Seizing "white land" and giving it with minimum charge to war veterans, ruling party members and supporters appears illogical, dangerous and destabilizing to the country's economic stability. How much so will be analyzed at the time of presentation since the terrain of conflict continues to shift so dramatically and the government is in process of dispossessing the owners of over 3,000 of the nation's 4,500 large-scale white owned farms. (F-77)

DeSANTIS, Lydia, **DEVIEUX, Jessy**, **JEAN-GILLES, Michele**, and **MALOW, Robert** (U Miami). *Availability and Adequacy of HIV/AIDS Services for Minority Populations.* C-BORN is a network of Southeast Florida "grass root" community-based organizations. Its primary goal is to build community capacity and resilience by strengthening the organizational viability of member organizations to improve the quality of care to minority persons with HIV/AIDS (PWAs). A needs assessment of PWAs, using focus group methodology, shows unevenness of care and services. PWAs' concerns include: (a) unrealistic benefit criteria and uncoordinated/unreliable benefit administration; (b) discrimination and stigmatization of PWAs; (c) limited efforts by public officials to develop effective and sustained education and service programs; and (d) being experimental subjects for HIV/AIDS treatment. Community-based initiatives to strengthen the ability of C-BORN to address the issues raised by the minority PWAs are discussed. (F-04)

DEVERS, Didier (Maryland) *Geographic Information Systems and the African Forest.* During the summer 2000, I helped organize and I participated in a workshop, held in Gabon, whose focus was on teaching remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) to local and expatriate scientists interested in biodiversity survey, forest management, and forest monitoring in the Central African region. Due to the large variety of workshop participants (11 nationalities, different languages) and their varied professional backgrounds

and interests (zoologist, biologist, geographer, engineer, etc.), I learned a lot about my own anthropological self, but also a lot about how Western knowledge is disseminated in other parts of the world. (T-05)

DEVIN, Robin (Rhode Island) *Child Fosterage in Rural Haiti.* This paper examines the impact of child fosterage in rural Haiti. The term fosterage is used to describe situations in which a child is being raised by someone other that the biological parents. In Haiti, as in other nations within the developing world, children are often sent to live with someone other than their nuclear family. Research conducted with 56 families in the rural area outside Jeremie, Haiti found that 17% of the children where not living with their parents. In-depth interviews with 15 mothers of children aged 6-8 years of age examined the reasons that children are fostered out. (W-71)

DIAMENTE, Daniela N. (Butler U) *"La Casa de Todos:" Catholicism, Change, and Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica.* This paper examines how the beliefs of Catholics in Quepos, Costa Rica affect the way they interact with tourists, especially home-stay students. Religion in general, and Catholicism in particular, is a family-based way of life for Costa Ricans (Ticos). Research during Summer 2000, found that Tico Catholics have different categories for believers (a system that is being influenced by tourism and acculturation). The results of this research are discussed, focusing on the Tico Catholic beliefs, values, and actions, as well as the consequences that tourism has on the community. (W-75)

DICKINSON, Federico H., **VIGA, Dolores**, **LIZARRAGA, Ivette** and **CASTILLO, Teresa** (Dept of Human Ecology, CINVESTAV) *Innovation of Coastal Housing. Collaboration Between a Yucatecan Community and a Scientific Research Team.* In the ports of Yucatan State, Mexico, low income groups use to fill up with garbage the shallow areas of the coastal lagoon near the ports to produce soil to build houses, producing polluted and unsafe urban environments which are subject to flooding. We report on an applied human ecology project in which inhabitants of a Yucatecan port are working in collaboration with scientific researchers to design, build, and monitor three palafites to preserve local ecosystems and increase the security of their dwellers. (F-73)

DOBLE, Cheryl (SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry) *Working Relationships: The Role of Partnerships in Community Based Planning in the Yucatan.* Students and faculty in the Landscape Architecture program at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry have worked with several NGO's and academic institutions in the Yucatan peninsula to facilitate community based planning. Case studies provide an overview of this process and consider its potential to protect environmental and cultural resources. The studies also illustrate the importance of effective partnerships and discuss shifting of roles among partners over the course of the project as community members take on greater leadership responsibility. (F-73)

DONAHUE, John M. (Trinity College-San Antonio) *Project Culture: Institutionalizing Citizen Input into Water Management Policy.* After a yearlong effort to forge a consensus on water policy for San Antonio, the Mayor's Committee remanded its goals and objectives to the San Antonio Water System (SAWS) for implementation. This paper reports on the outcome of the efforts of the "Citizen's Working Group" as they offered benchmarks by which to assess how SAWS implement water policy goals. (F-58)

DONCKERS, Jana (Oregon State) *Mass Tourism in Alaska: Can Small Communities Survive?* The closing decades of the twentieth century have witnessed an explosion of technological and economic forces, which have combined to create a massive, worldwide tourism industry. This type of tourism inherently brings cultures in contact with one another, frequently against the will of small towns. The community of Skagway, Alaska, has been the recipient of an exponential increase in mass tourism brought about by the cruise ship industry and the National Park Service. This paper will assess the response of this "host" community to the influx of tourists in light of its economic dependence on tourism. This paper will also touch upon the complex issues of carrying capacity as it applies to both the tourism industry and the unique historic culture of the town and whether sustainability is attainable. By conducting ethnographic interviews with town residents and observing interactions between tourists and their hosts, anthropological methods can be used to assess how globalization affects a small community and to understand its unique response. (W-55)

DORE, Lynne (La Trobe U) *The Changing Face of Battlefields.* Year after year, pilgrims and tourists make journeys to the battlefields of Gallipoli (Turkey) and the Western Front (France/Belgium). For Australians, these battlefields are inextricably linked to our national history, as well as to notions of national identity, of the ANZAC tradition and spirit, of personal homage and reconciliation. Although in the 1920s visits to these sites were primarily made by relatives and friends of those who fought in the Great War, a more recent trend has seen large numbers of tourists, including backpackers attending Anzac Day services (25th April) in these countries. The growing interest in visiting battlefields highlights the recognition that military heritage is important,

and that society places a significant value on remembrance. Although the forms of remembrance practiced over time and space have much to contribute to our notions of pilgrimage and national identity, the current transformation of battlefield landscapes into peace parks may provide a further dimension to conflict resolution and peaceful accord. (W-55)

DOWNE, Pamela (Saskatchewan) *Postglobal Prostitution: Forces of Regionalism ANF Fields of Resistance.* Based on eight years of fieldwork in three communities, this paper will examine the ways in which girls and women, who have been trafficked internationally to work as prostitutes, engage with and construct regional, global and "postglobal" identities. How they use these identities as strategies for empowerment, and particularly to resist the violence associated with sex trafficking and trade, will be discussed. Central to this presentation are the ways in which an anthropological critique of globalization may be applied to further enhance these women's strategies of empowerment and resistance. (S-22)

DRESSLER, William W. (Alabama) *Can We Enhance the Distributive Realiability of Narrative Data?* An enduring issue in the use of qualitative methods in applied research concerns the question of the distributive reliability of analytic statements derived from the analysis of narrative. If inferences are made from the analysis of narrative data, how can we estimate the limits of our confidence in the reliability-and hence generalizability-of those inferences? The traditional strengths of qualitative research will be enhanced to the extent that the descriptive depth and nuanced treatment of meaning available in the analysis of narratives can also be shown to be reliable. Here I describe a technique that brings together survey research, techniques of cultural modeling, and the collection of narratives. This may be a useful way of further integrating qualitative and quantitative methods in applied research. (S-27)

DUKE, Kelly (Memphis) *Barriers to Medical Insurance in Memphis and Beyond.* One of the main obstacles to accessing medical care is the lack of health care insurance. Not only do insurance premiums determine who is insured and who is not, but insurance policy, legal status as a resident, and prior health conditions also affect access to health insurance. This research draws on data gathered for the 2000 Community Access Monitoring Survey (CAMS) study, sponsored by the Access Project, in which access to health care for those without health insurance was examined. Directed by Ruthbeth Finerman of the University of Memphis, the Memphis study focused on the uninsured Latino population. This paper primarily discusses issues of health-care access and lack of insurance among Latinos in the Memphis area. (S-52)

DUKE, Michael (Hispanic Health Council) *Anthropologies of Consciousness and Substance Abuse: Seeking Common Ground.* The anthropology of consciousness and the anthropology of substance abuse are both concerned with the meanings, behaviors, and outcomes of altered states of consciousness. However, largely because of structural conditions within anthropology, there is little communication between these two subfields. Based upon field research on the shamanic use of hallucinogenic mushrooms in Oaxaca, Mexico and street drug use among Puerto Ricans in an eastern U.S. city, this paper will elucidate a number of potentially fruitful areas of cross-pollination between consciousness and substance abuse studies. (S-56)

DUQUE, Maria Claudia *Working Children Health: International Determinants and Cultural Factors in a Market at Bogota, Colombia.* The health status of 96 children and adolescents laboring in a local market place is described, with quantitative and qualitative tools. Undernourishment (47%) and poor feeding habits (68%), as well as visual acuity loss (33%) and hearing loss (19%) were observed on screening. 51% had no access to health systems. Through interviews, dermatological diseases, respiratory and digestive infections, injuries and diffusely localized pain, were also disclosed. Social, political, economical and cultural factors are discussed as determinants of health and children labor permanence. (W-50)

DURAN DURAN, Claudia (IDEFEM) *IDEFEM: Trabajando con Comunidades Diversos.* Durante muchos años, IDEFEM han trabajando con comunidades diversos en lugares cerca de la frontera de Chiapas y Guatemala. Nuestras programas sirven refugios Guatemaltecos, pero trabajamos tambien con Mexicanos en comunidades divididos. Nuestras programas benefician más las mujeres, particularmente el salud. Pero tambien hemos realizados actividades productivas. Este presentacion analiza estos trabajos, y algunas de nuestras problemas y pensamientos sobre el desarrollo. (T-09)

DURRENBERGER, Paul (Penn State) *Community Supported Agriculture in Central Pennsylvania.* I report findings from a survey of members and operators of eight CSAs in Central Pennsylvania to assess patterns of land ownership, management practice, labor recruitment, returns, and motivations of operators and patterns of food use, food waste, food and shopping preferences, expectations, motivations, satisfaction, and class for members. (F-76)

DWIGGINS, Donna (Washington State) *Protections for Indigenous Art in the Age of Globalization.* One of the issues that has been considered in discussions of IPR is that of artistic creations. During recent fieldwork in Otavalo, Ecuador, I had the opportunity to broach the subject of IPR

with artists and international marketers of textile products (sweaters, tapestries, hammocks, etc.). The preferred designs of these items utilize historical figures and symbols simply because those are what sell best to tourists. But many of the weavers are talented designers who develop their own unique ways of incorporating ancient symbols. One such designer lamented how his designs had been copied by some of his colleagues in the local industry, who had then exported the design, only to have it copied later by international merchants - a case of "Wal-Mart meets ancient symbols." I will explore the reactions and ways of dealing with the realities of original creations amongst these indigenous weavers, the conflicts involved, and the resolutions. (S-51)

DYER, Christopher L. (Meeting Place), **POGGIE, John J.** (Rhode Island) and **MCNELLY, James M.** (Michigan) *Population Change and Total Capital Flows in Coastal Palawan, the Philippines.* Southeast Asia is experiencing population growth that outstrips the ability of many island societies to sustain their coastal environments. This paper tracks the population impact of migration and resource utilization over the last decade in the coastal communities of Palawan, the Philippines, within three identified Natural Resource Regions, and relates community differences in patterns of resource utilization from household head surveys to perceptions and behaviors of communality (bayanihan) versus individuality (kanya kanya). Impacts on a spectrum of kanya kanya/bayanihan are modeled through regional changes in the flow of total capital, -including human, social, cultural, economic, and biophysical capital. (T-54)

EARLE, Duncan (Texas-El Paso) *Theory, Application, and Value; Using Chiapas Community Development to Discuss Lasting Ideas.* Applied Anthropology is often dismissed by others because of the issue of theory-making. Academic value placed on theory construction (over methods, application) marginalizes those seeking to utilize knowledge for an applied outcome. This paper examines theory in application and presents a theoretical position regarding community development, using communities in Chiapas as examples. Issues of materialism, empiricism, inter-subjectivity, the post-modern, colonialism and relativism are related to an applied theory of conceptualization and action. The question of implicit theory, knowledge claims, holism, and relations between theory and action are positioned within the evolving political landscape. Ethics, methods, value, and knowledge adequacy are also covered in crafting an applied theory. (T-09)

EARLY, Julie, **CARTWRIGHT, Elizabeth**, **HALL, Teri**, and **HUNTER, Anne** (Idaho State) *Bajos Animos, Depresión, and Nervios: A Montage of Polyphony in Rural Southeast Idaho.* Results from a recent health study of Hispanic migrant farmworkers in rural Idaho show that mental health problems are of great concern to the community: thirty-three percent reported that *depresión* bothered them; 55%, *irritabilidad*; and 40%, *nervios*. Disparities between the reports of men and women are highly significant in each of these areas; women reporting at a higher rate. Drawing from ethnographic interviews with Hispanic women and bilingual mental health practitioners, we will explore the similarities and differences among and between Hispanic women and practitioners in their conceptualization of mental health problems. We will look at explanatory models, symptomatologies, and therapeutic approaches. (T-07)

EASLEY, Linda E. (Siena Heights U) *Justice Audits: Who Benefits from Local Organizations?* Ideological constructions (e.g. "we're all one big, happy family") often serve as smokescreens behind which power disparities, economic polarizations, and environmental destruction lie un-addressed as local organizations respond to globalization. Organizations may use "justice audits," which include "objective" measurements of "sustainability," power/authority structures, social support systems, and ideological components to assess who is actually benefiting from their structures. These evaluations may aid them as they struggle to reorganize in order to justly address the needs of both old and newer populations (e.g. migrants). Examples are used from "justice audits" with local social service organizations conducted by university students. (S-03)

EASTMOND, Amarella (UADY) *Surviving in the Henequen Zone of Yucatan: Conflicting Interests and Adaptive Strategies in Sahcabá.* This paper looks at how ecological, population and global market changes have affected the profitability of traditional maize production for small farmers in the village of Sahcabá, Yucatan. It explores the conflicts that have arisen as a result of these changes as well as the different strategies that have been adopted by various groups within the community in order to adapt to their new circumstances. In particular, it examines a project carried out by the Department of Protrópico of the Universidad Autónoma de Yucatan, to introduce green (leguminous) cover species such as mucuna and canavalia and continuous cultivation, to partially replace the traditional slash and burn technique. The advantages and disadvantages of the new technique are discussed within the socioeconomic and cultural context, and the main factors that have limited its success are identified and analyzed. (F-73)

EASTON, Delia (CDC) *Breathing Fresh Life Into HIV Interventions*. This paper explores, through a detailed case-study in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the process of how a community-level intervention is implemented and attributed significance by its participants. The Community Intervention and Trail for Youth (CITY) project, a multi-site four-year study, evaluates various HIV interventions for young men who

have sex with men (MSM) from diverse ethnic backgrounds in 12 U.S. communities. Using ethnographic data, the paper describes how the perceptions and responses of young MSM to the interventions developed in one of the CITY communities. Specifically, the paper details how the young men, some of who have advised the design of the interventions, experience and apply new HIV risk reduction knowledge in their lives. (W-76)

EDWARDS, **Matthew J.** (Memphis) *A Thin Line to Red: Balancing Stakeholder Interests and Long-Term Sustainability at Native American Archaeological Parks.* Struggling to keep the doors open, many archaeological parks and Native American historical sites continue operating under-funded, understaffed, and often overlooked by both tourism promoters and governing bodies. This paper discusses the measures, both planned and enacted, at the C.H. Nash Museum, Chucalissa, to help encourage increased visitorship and research at the site. Particular foci include rapport building within a diverse group of supporters, networking techniques for community involvement and destination development strategies. (F-56)

EISERMAN, Julie (Hispanic Health Council), **SCHENSUL, Jean**, and **PINO, Raul** (Institute for Community Research) *The Influence of "Club Drugs" on Risky Sex Behavior of Urban Youth and Young Adults*. A study of pathways to hard drug use among Hartford youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four has revealed that urban youth are being introduced to drugs, such as Ecstasy, as well as to other drugs like Ketamine, DXM, LSD, and mushrooms, some of which are associated with enhancement of sexual experiences and potential exposure to STDS and HIV. Using data obtained from surveys and semi-structured interviews with urban youth and participant observation in club and rave settings, we will discuss the association of mood enhancers and hallucinogens as well as "traditional" street drugs with sexual enhancement and sex risk. Implications for preventing sexual risk associated with club drug use among urban youth are discussed. (F-75)

EMERY, Charley (Langer) and **TIAN, Robert** (Erskine) *Opportunities vs. Challenges: Cross-Cultural Issues for Internet Marketing.* The Internet, together with many other factors, hastens the process of globalization. If globalization is an inevitable process, then cross-culturalization will also be inevitable. To be aware of and sensitive to cultural differences, is a major premise for success in the world marketplace. This would apply to both traditional marketing and new, electronic-based Internet marketing. This paper is an examination of "borderless" on line markets where national boundaries are no longer the only relevant criteria in making international business decisions. It will discuss and analyze several key cross-cultural issues in Internet marketing imperatives from an anthropological perspective and make it cognizant of the impact of right-for-culture on marketing. By examining the social-cultural functions in the interactive marketing process, the author constructs a framework termed as multi-linguistic to Internet marketing cross-culturally. (S-51)

ENGEBRETSON, Joan (U of Texas Houston-Health Science Center) *Constructs of Agency and Health in an Era of Globalization.* Globalization of biomedical and public health science has dispersed biomedical technology and the cultural value system of material science with mixed acceptance. Biotechnology is delivered as part of the economic and social process of mass production. Medical globalization has also produced a heightened awareness of diverse orientations to health and healing. Practitioners and consumers of alternative/complementary therapies have embraced many of the philosophies and techniques from more traditional healing systems. The intersection of these orientations and biomedicine has challenged assumptions about agency in healing. This paper focuses on the implications of globalization on constructs of agency and health. (F-04)

ERICSON, Jenny and **RODRIGUEZ, Reyna Sayira Maas** (The Nature Conservancy) *Participatory Assessment in the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve.* In order to assess the complex interrelationships between population growth and migration, tenure regimes, and land-use practices in the ejido communities surrounding the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Campeche, Mexico, an applied research program was carried out using a participatory assessment methodology. The program was carried out by a diverse team of local people and outside researchers in consultation with international and national non-governmental organizations. This paper examines some of the critical challenges and opportunities central to the use of participatory methodologies in the context of natural resource conservation and rural development projects. (F-73)

ESBER, George S. and **GREENBERG, Adolph M.** (Miami U) *The Interests of Bedfellows and Enemies at Hueco Tanks State Park.* Responding to domination of the State of Texas and archaeologists in the management of Hueco Tanks State Historical Park, the Tigua Tribe of Ysleta del Sur Pueblo developed their own General Management Plan to insure recognition of their interests and protection of their sacred sites within the park. Formulation of the plan began with public meetings to solicit input from interested stakeholders, thus deviating from conventional top-down strategies that seek consultation only after plans are well developed. This strategy provoked new and sometimes surprising alliances among concerned parties. The plan is currently under negotiation with the State. (T-56)

ESPINO, Fe Esperanza and **MIGUEL, Cynthia** (Research Institute, Manila) *Health Education and Community Motivation for Malaria Control in Agusan Del Sur, Mindanao, The Philippines.* For the past 20 years, primary health care programs and vertical programs delivered at the local level have used community participation to introduce and sustain interventions and to encourage behavioral change. Resource-poor communities have little option but to rely on voluntary labor for these purposes. Little attention has been given descriptively or theoretically, however, to the informational needs and approaches required for this purpose. This paper describes a major malaria control program, in which anthropological research provided the data to develop a multi-faceted IEC strategy. The involvement of community members in the production of IEC material, and the use of local referents as a means of enhancing learning, is described. The paper analyses the need for community mobilization, mass audio-media, print media, packaging (of anti-malarials) and face-to-face communication, and questions the sustainability of this approach. (T-08)

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse) *Environmental Anthropology and Regional Indigenous Organizations: Contrasting Experiences in the U.S. and Canada.* This paper compares the role of anthropology in two regional indigenous organizations with different histories, mandates, and structures. In the case of a "regional authority," which administers programs for nine Cree communities in northern Quebec, anthropologists have a long history of involvement in environmental issues, and are often hired to review or help develop policy. In the case of a U.S./Canada environmental task force, composed of delegates from six Haudenosaunee Nations, anthropological research is practically non-existent. Understanding the reasons for such differences may help explain why some indigenous organizations actively seek assistance from anthropologists while others question their value. (S-58)

EVANS, Michael J. and **ROBERTS, Alexa** (National Park Service) *"Ethnographic Landscapes, Resource Protection, and Resource Management in the National Park Service."* A myriad of laws and constitutional provisions govern the ways in which people access and use public lands. Traditional Native American uses of customary lands and resources that are now administered by the federal government are often restricted or otherwise affected by the legal context of public land management. Identification and documentation of the ethnographic landscapes to which contemporary tribes attach significance may help land managers recognize tribal needs for access to and use of public landscapes, it may also help them find the legal means to accommodate access and use, and at the same time protect the ethnographic landscapes themselves. (F-20)

FALLS, Susan (CUNY) *Assessing the Political Importance of Paramedic Narratives*. After reviewing several anthropological studies of "nervios" and outlining a method for researching episodic (vs. chronic) "attaques," this paper presents an assessment of the political implications of paramedic "nervios" narratives. In arguing that the erection and maintenance of cultural otherness and othering is indexed by the existence of such narratives, the paper offers a solution to problems associated with evaluating various, often conflicting, "interpretations" of what nervios intrinsically is. Rather than pit various interpretations of cultural phenomena against one another, I suggest that one can look to narratives articulated by participating social actors in order to elucidate politically dimensioned relationships. (F-78)

FASANO, Gregory A. (Science Applications International Corporation) Due to the enactment of recent laws requiring American Indian involvement in federal actions, in 1996 Nevada's Nellis Air Force Base/Range developed an interaction program tailored to the unique needs of this 3-million-acre military reservation. Representatives from 18 tribal groups, consisting of Southern Paiute, Western Shoshone, Owens Valley Paiute/Shoshone, and Mojave people, met with Nellis personnel to cooperatively manage environmental resources. Federal/contractor staff and tribal members with ancestral ties to the Range have established a successful dialogue resulting in incorporation of Native Americans' ideas into research design development, field survey, site/TCP recordation, and document review for archaeological studies. Needless to say, interactions between traditional tribal elders and commanders of the modern military establishment make for interesting case studies. (W-77)

FERGUSON, Anne E. (Michigan State) *Water Reform in Global Perspective: Implications for Women's Representation and Organizing.* Over the last decade many nations have undertaken significant reforms of their water sectors motivated in part by the need to comply with the mandates of powerful lending institutions and in part by national concerns. While the 1980-90 United Nations International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade did much to bring women's roles in water management at the household and community levels to the attention of policy-makers, by the late 1990s women had all but disappeared from the agenda as attention shifted away from a public health and supply side focus toward a demand driven approach focusing on productivity and management of watersheds. This presentation, focusing on Southern Africa, considers the impacts of this global reform process on women's representation and voice and on their efforts to organize to reclaim lost ground in the water sector. (F-77)

FERNANDEZ, Francisco (University of Yucatan) *Revisiting Community Development from a Mexican Perspective*. The professional practice of Anthropology in Mexico, has, from the time of its conception, been very closely liked with the Mexican State and its government-run programs, or with programs identified by the Mexican government. The main focus of these programs has been the development of society, particularly in the rural areas of the country. Subsequently, its practice has been increasingly identified with some of the social movements, such as ejemplo. As a result of this, we have started to notice greater development of non-governmental organizations, like…. It is at this point where the concept of "Community Development" within Mexican Anthropology is analyzed more broadly. (T-70)

FITZPATRICK, Scott (Oregon) *Archaeotourism: How Do We Preserve and Promote Archaeological Sites in Island States?* Balancing a need to preserve the past, while at the same time focusing on economic growth, is a question many smaller island nations face. With a new global economy and the opening up of more remote areas due to technological advances in transportation and communication, island states are now, more than ever, able to promote themselves globally. However, with few natural resources available, tourism is often seen as the most viable economic alternative. But, at what cost? My paper discusses this issue using examples from the Caribbean and Pacific to demonstrate how an applied perspective holds promise for finding the crucial balance between promoting tourism and cultural heritage preservation. (F-56)

FLEISING, Usher (Calgary) *The Products of Medical Biotechnology: Implications for Understanding the Therapeutic Process*. A partnership between DNA-based medicine and business now dominates the commercial production of biomedical therapies (medical biotechnology) with promises of cures for many diseases. This study examines the connection between the patient-healer interaction in a therapeutic process and the broader social-economic issues of medical biotechnology. Document analysis and participant observation at industry trade shows, that over 50% of the candidate medical commodities are targeted for palliative treatment, and just under 3% are designated as cures. The data confirm that the Csordas and Kleiman (1996) model is a robust paradigm for cross-cultural comparison of ethnomedical systems and suggests that the patterns observed for medical biotechnology are common to all healing systems. (T-53)

FLISRAND, Janne Kimberly (Memphis) *HOPE VI: A Policy Review.* HUD introduced HOPE VI in 1993, redefining its place in a changing political climate through an attempt to change the face of public housing. This paper will examine the HOPE VI initiative through a review of the intended results and comparing them with evaluations of the first implemented projects. This paper will also describe how the Memphis Housing Authority is working towards their own successful implementation of the HOPE VI award they received in 2000, by involving anthropologists in the planning and implementation. Special attention will be focused on the residents living in the developments and surrounding neighborhoods prior to and after implementation at the various sites. (W-53)

FOGARTY, Tim (University of Florida) *Volunteer Vacations, Development Tourism and Citizen Solidarity: The Role Of International Workcamps in Disaster Relief and Development Assistance in Rural Nicaragua.* Rapid growth of short-term international work camps to Central America directly impacts efforts toward sustainable disaster reconstruction and development. Damage wrought by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 resulted in a groundswell of grassroots solidarity for Nicaraguans on the part of thousands of ordinary citizens of developed countries. National NGOs adjusted agendas and invested resources to facilitate foreign citizen participation in the relief efforts. Hundreds of groups comprising thousands of citizens arrived to assist. This continuing influx of visitors occasions cross-cultural articulations with significant long-term cultural and economic implications for the rural host communities and their visitors. Research documents accelerated globalization of both populations. (S-05)

FOLMAR, Steven and **ESTELRICH, Marisa** (Wake Forest) *Social Capital and Latino Communities.* This paper examines "social capital" and its measurement in Latino communities in Winston-Salem. We interviewed 35 Latinos in Spanish, or, if bilingual, in English. Interviews addressed meaning through ethnographic style questions and measurement through standardized questions included in a national survey of social capital, already translated into Spanish. The principle findings indicate a need to appreciate the differences in processes of social capital formation among various Latino communities. These processes are related to the cultural roots of community members, migration experiences and the contexts of adopted communities. (S-10)

FORD, Anabel (California-Santa Barbara) *Investing in the Last Terrestrial Frontier: El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna*. Conservation of cultural and natural resources is one of the most important global long-term goals for the coming century. The El Pilar Program is a collaborative program that acknowledges that clues to sustaining the complex habitats of today's Maya forest environment are embedded in ancient Maya prehistory. The development plan for the El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna of Belize and Guatemala looks to the past for alternative agricultural technologies. It also relies on

contemporary agricultural techniques to build a participatory conservation design and a more conscientious future for the Maya forest. (F-27)

FORREST, David W. (Barry U) *The Priest, the Cook, the Japanese and Me: Insiders and Outsiders in the Maya Navel of the Earth.* The people of Mani, Yucatan come face to face with processes of globalization on a daily basis, as increased travel and regional development bring elements of the "outside" space into the "inside" place. A multitude of forms and ideas - some from local history and cosmology, some from Mexican national culture, others from the U.S. or more distant spaces - are drawn into relation with the environment and experiences of everyday life. By bringing these disparate poles of experience into relation, the people of Mani use the landscape to help them negotiate the meaning of change. This paper explores how different interpretations of the landscape intersect in this small community to form new landscapes in which people and ideas from the global arena are used to help redefine the "here and now" of local place. (S-08)

FRAGA, Julia (CINVESTAV) *Local Perspectives on Conservation Policy in the Biosphere Reserve of Ria Lagartos, Yucatan.* This paper presents local views of conflicts and contradictions in one of the 10 highest priority reserves of Mexico, with financing from the World Bank and other sources. Policy and administrators have focused on biological conservation, while failing to comprehend the complexities of the social and political organization of local fishing people, cattle ranchers, farmers and salt workers, who are increasingly affected by globalization. The presentation is based on long-term research with 3 communities inside this Yucatecan reserve: San Felipe, Río Lagartos, and Las Coloradas. (F-73)

FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R. (TANGO International) *Making Assessments More Holistic: Incorporating Political Dimensions into Data Collection Techniques.* HLS continues to be the cornerstone framework that CARE uses to carry out its programming efforts. It allows CARE to have a more holistic view of the world to inform its programming decisions and better understand the root causes of poverty. To improve conceptual clarity in terms of poverty and vulnerability, CARE has recently begun incorporating rights-based thinking into diagnostic approaches. This paper will explore the changes that are brought about in assessment approaches when rights-based information is included in the analysis such as power relations, prevailing forms of discrimination, legal frameworks, cultural norms, and the policy environment. (F-71)

FRENCH, Laurence A. (Western New Mexico University) *Clinical Indicators of Native American Delinquency.* Delinquency in Indian country has long been associated with psychocultural marginality — a phenomenon whereby these youth are torn between tribal-centric definitions of "Indianism" versus the image provided by dominant society. Often substance abuse is a precursor to Native American delinquency. Congress recognized the serious and costly influence of substance abuse in Indian county and passed Public law 99-570, The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act in 1986. From this initiative came federal funding for Regional Youth Treatment Centers operated by Indian Health Service. This early intervention effort is designed to reduce the prevalence of substance-related delinquency and deviance. Comorbid clinical, health and social factors are discussed as well as its relevance to Indian gangs. (T-59)

FUENTES-GÓMEZ, Jose Humberto y **ROSADO-LUGO, Magnolia** (UADY) *Precticas E Imaginarios Urbanos Entre Los Usuarios De La Plaza Principal De Merida, Yucatan.* Desde finales de la década de los setenta del siglo XX, Mérida, Yucatán, experimenta un proceso de transformación de su estructura territorial como resultado de la creación de nuevos polos y centralidades urbanas, influidas por el proceso de globalización económico. Los "lugares" y espacios tradicionales como las plazas y parques públicos actualmente presentan una menor heterogeneidad de usuarios. Nuestro trabajo se propone explicar quienes son los que utilizan la plaza principal de la ciudad, sus usos y rutinas y sus imaginarios urbanos. (S-02)

GALIMBERTTI, Percy (Texas- Dallas) *The Lack of Health Insurance Coverage among Mexicans and Mexican-Americans Living in the Dallas Area.* This paper is based on an on-going ethnographic study on health insurance coverage among the population of Mexican descent in Dallas, Texas. Both undocumented and documented immigrants are included in the study. Mexican immigrant and Mexican-American families have been interviewed to obtain data on family composition, level of education, and health insurance status. It was discovered that only 30 percent in the sample have some type of health or medical insurance. Various factors that may account for this low number with health care insurance will be discussed, among them length of time residing in U.S. and legal status. (S-54)

GALLANT, Sherry (Malaspina University-College) *Community Cooperative Approach: Women saving Women.* Many women who have no access to medical care do not survive the birthing process. My proposal explores a cooperative community approach. Community elders and health clinics would conduct midwifery workshops on lifesaving skills about the birthing process in the District of Cuzco, Peru with the local women. Andean highland women are isolated from emergency care. One of the ways these

women come together is through the market to sell their goods. Initiating workshops through the market system is an ideal way to establish a women's network. Acquiring knowledge of plant technology, massage techniques and basic emergency lifesaving skills in order to circumvent these maternal fatalities is the central focus of this women's network. (F-57)

GARCIA, Jose (Connecticut), **HUEBNER, Cristina** (Hispanic Health Council), **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Institute for Community Research) *Segmenting the Market: Diffusing Club Drugs in Urban Networks.* Bourgois and other researchers have described ways in which small-scale adult drug distributors become involved in selling cocaine, heroin and crack, drugs that are purchased and used in large quantities by adult clients residing in poor urban areas, as well as in working-class and middle-class suburbs. Successful young drug entrepreneurs generally begin their careers selling marijuana to their friends, later graduating to cocaine distribution, management or direct sale of cocaine and heroin. Engagement in urban youth cultural life (clubs, "after hours," raves, late night parties and other social events) also offers some younger urban entrepreneurs the opportunity to both use and sell new drugs such as MDMA (ecstasy), hallucinogens, ketamine and tranquilizers to their friends and to create a market for these drugs in their communities. This paper will use ethnographic data collected through a study of drug use transitions among youth and young adults in Hartford to examine what factors drive the youth market for 'club drugs,' and the potential for growth of the club-drug market in urban youth and adult drug using networks. (F-75)

GARCÍA, Víctor (Indiana U of Pennsylvania) *Exploring Problem Drinking among Transnational Mexican Farm workers in Southeastern Pennsylvania.* The current influx of transnational Mexican farm workers is increasingly comprised of undocumented workers who are working outside of the U.S. Southwest. Despite growing concerns in local communities about problem drinking among these workers, there is little research on the subject. This paper will present preliminary findings from a NIAAA-funded, exploratory ethnographic study on alcohol use among migrants in southeastern Pennsylvania. Attention will be given to predisposing (i.e., prior drinking and family history) and situational factors (i.e., social isolation and peer influence). Case studies will be presented to illustrate the dynamics of these factors and their relationship to problem drinking. (S-72)

GARDNER, Andrew (BARA/Arizona) *The Political Ecology of Bedouin Nomads in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.* Traditional environmental and social constraints limited Bedouin's use of desert rangeland in Saudi Arabia. After a period of rapid modernization, the template of Bedouin life has changed: their insertion into the global political economy increased their ability to cope with climatic variability, Saudi nationalism altered the traditional land tenure system, and improvements to rural infrastructural dramatically increased Bedouin mobility. As a result, the terms of successful livelihood strategies have shifted from a climatic/ environmental discourse to a soundly economic one, subjecting the Bedouin to a wide range of market-based vulnerabilities and blurring the boundaries of their cultural identity. (T-23)

GARDUNO, Everardo (Arizona State) *Visualizing a Mexican Community in Arizona: The Visual as an Ethnographic Research Tool.* Traditionally, visual anthropology has been considered a means to provide wide audiences with an "easily digestible chunk of ethnography." However, this paper contends that visual anthropology is also a useful ethnographic research tool to produce anthropological knowledge. With the illustration of incidents and real images, this paper discusses the advantages as well as the problems that video-making activity involves. Recalling the product and experiences obtained from an ethnographic community project, this paper first deals with the notion of "the camera" as stimuli for interviewing, realism, objectivity in time, and thick descriptions in visual representations. Second, this paper analyzes the impact of the video-making activity upon the community, the problem of confidentiality, and the ideological process of video-work. (F-06)

GARRO, Linda (UCLA) *Combining Stories and Numbers: Bringing Together Narrative and Intracultural Variation to Inform Applied Health Initiatives.* This paper is based on fieldwork exploring cultural understandings of diabetes and high blood pressure in a Canadian Anishinaabe community. After highlighting some limitations of anthropological representations of illness in terms of cultural beliefs, I suggest that personal narratives— when grounded in and complemented by an analysis of intracultural variation— provides an effective means for communicating "what is at stake" for community members. They also provide a firmer platform for negotiating the relevance of anthropological findings for community-based and applied health projects. (S-27)

GASKILL, Jennifer W. and **STAHL, Lisa** (The IT Group) *An Anthropologist Role as a Risk Communicator on an EPA Superfund Site.* Lessons learned in fostering two-way communication with the surrounding community and the government to gain an understanding of the cleanup and removal of chemical warfare material. Discussion of methods used in the implementation of a public involvement and information plan to increase citizen participation and awareness. Specific community outreach activities include: a community assessment; public education of emergency

response methods; holding public meetings and comment periods; and maintaining open information repositories (mobile community office, information phone line, traveler's advisory radio station, and web site). The target community includes both on- and off-military base residents, area businesses, transient workers and schools. (F-01)

GAUNT, Francia (El Pilar Program) *Historic Dance: Contemporary Applications.* Since the 1930's, ethnographers have studied modern maya festivals and the village cargo system whereby the festival 'burden' is transferred among village elders, maintaing cohesiveness within the traditional community. Contemporary versions of the Hog's Head and Mestizada Dances are performed at the ancient Maya Center of El Pilar in western Belize during the annual Fiesta El Pilar. These dances recall the rituals enacted in the same open plazas by ancient predecessors of the modern Maya and serve to help enlighten present understanding of an elaborate, ancient cosmology. Also serving to attract local tourism, these dances help conserve a cultural legacy for contemporary inhabitants of the Maya forest and the world. (F-08)

GEIGER, Vance (Central Florida) *Legible Places Make Legible Faces: The Construction of Legible People through Place.* One of the consequences of globalization is the increasing "legibility" of human life, such that once people are labeled, they must become the label to be legible to outsiders. Refugees are a global phenomena. Assistance is provided to refugees according to the degree they are "legible" and can be seen by those who can provide assistance. Accordingly, the places refugees live must conform to the needs of legibility in terms of the kinds of people that must be contained within them. Thus, refugee camps must be described in terms of the conditions that refugees must experience and the effects these places must have on refugees. (S-08)

GETMAN, Christie (George Washington U) *Grassroots in the Sahel? Top-Down Power Structures vs. Local-Level Voices in an NGO Senegal.* Today's development discourse seems to laud NGOs for their promotion of grassroots participation in the decision-making and planning process of development programs. Research with an NGO in Senegal, however, questions the assumption that community participation is the socially sensitive alternative to mandated development programs. The discussion looks at the dichotomy between bureaucracy and hierarchical power structures, and local authority and knowledge within a specific development agency. Ethnographic data pushes us to ask whether the initiatives to give "beneficiaries" more control over development programs are simply skipping over the point that remains: the global development industry is trying "give" authority to local community members while still pulling the purse strings. (T-56)

GETRICH, Christina (Northern Arizona) *Crossing Borders: Migrant Rights at the U.S.-Mexico Border.* This paper explores the state of migrant human and civil rights along the westernmost segment of the United States-Mexico border. Research supporting these findings was conducted as part of an internship with the American Friends Service Committee during the summer of 2000. Specifically, the paper will address abuses perpetrated against migrants at the hands of the Border Patrol, as well as the changing demographics of migration patterns in the area. Migrant rights along the border will be discussed within the context of the deadly INS initiative, Operation Gatekeeper. (T-55)

GIBSON, Jane W. (Kansas) *Outside the NeoLiberal Box: Methods in the Search for Reconciliation of Conservation and Development.* Ecotourism purports to reconcile global demands for environmental conservation with local needs for economic development. Measurement of ecotourism's impacts assess "sustainable development." Yet evidence supports critiques that these two goals stand in contradiction to one another; economic development based on expanded or accelerated "free market" participation undermines environmental health through increased environmental exploitation. It follows that assessment measures and recommendations derived from etic standards of conservation and development must necessarily direct policy makers to perpetuate the contradiction instead of promoting sustainable reconciliation. This paper argues for incorporation of emic assessment criteria to complement otherwise ethnocentric measures that can only reproduce past mistakes. (F-54)

GILBRIDE, Karen (Maryland) *Internship in International Development.* My talk examines the contribution of the "internship experience" to professional development in applied anthropology. I draw upon experiences from my recent internship in international development with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to demonstrate how internships prepare students of applied anthropology for professional employment in key areas such as recognizing theory in live situations, project planning, proposal writing, and the art of networking. (T-05)

GINSBURG, Ellen (Massachusetts) *Social Embedding of Technological Development.* Discussion of new technologies has taken various forms with differing social and political issues becoming salient as the significance of technological innovation has changed. This paper examines the meaning and significance of virtual space from the perspective of what Louis Sass refers to as a perverse tendency, inherent in modern culture, towards detachment from reality and the loss of engagement with the world. The point of discussion supports disorder in contrast to the postmodern "friction-free" ideal of programmed space, suggesting virtual culture/space

depoliticize and neutralize critical awareness, driven by a desire to suppress the complexities and difficulties that characterize real geographies. (T-54)

GLASS-COFFIN, Bonnie (Utah State) *Community-Building among Latino Parents of High-School Students in Northern Utah.* This paper describes preliminary efforts to build communities and create partnerships among Latino parents, students and educators in a northern Utah valley where changing demographics have created both the stresses and the opportunities associated with increased diversity. After presenting an overview of recent steps taken to coordinate efforts of various University professionals and community activists to this end, I discuss how collaborative research with Latino parents of high-school students is being used to facilitate community-building among concerned parents. The paper is intentionally brief to allow for dialogue and exchange of ideas with academics and practitioners involved in similar efforts. (F-77)

GLAZER, Mark (Texas-Pan American) *Susto: Age and Gender.* Susto, a culture bound syndrome, is a consequence of and a state of fright. This syndrome is often found in Hispanic communities and cultures. The paper is based on data collected in one such community, the Mexican American community of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGVT). The paper explores the possibility of differences in cultural knowledge about susto between genders and generations . To this end, it focuses on differences between genders and generations in the causes, symptoms and cures for susto in the LRGVT. (F-78)

GLEACH, Frederic W. (Cornell) *Tourism and Identity in Cuba and Puerto Rico: A Century of U.S. Interests in the Caribbean.* Cuba and Puerto Rico have differing, century-long relationships with the United States in which tourism has played a major role in constructing them as exotic tropical paradises. These touristic fantasies are based on the "received knowledge" of the islands, and include images related to sugar, coffee, and tobacco production, peasant life, music and dance, and other "primitivizing" island themes. Island life is not just about tourism, however, and there is always a tension between the tourist representations and "reality." This paper explores these issues through comparative analysis of texts and images of development and tourism from the two islands. (F-08)

GLEASON, Mikell (Georgia) *Globalization through Formal Credit Relationships in Rural Senegal.* Many women's groups (GPF) in rural Senegal have access to revolving credit. Generally, a woman's only access to substantial funds is through these funds, and her only access to them is through a registered GPF. In most cases these funds are delivered from international sources through either local or international NGOs, which dictate their conditions of participation. The contract between the NGO and the GPF seeks to professionalize women after the global (American) business model. In reality, women-members of the GPF are only partially "professionalized" as they integrate the model into their own world vision and use it as social capital in their personal relationships. (S-22)

GODWIN, Jonathan (N Carolina State) *The Effects of Tourism-Loss and Economic Recovery in a Costa Rican Fishing Community.* The benefits that tourism may bring to a destination are often distributed unequally. The opening of Manuel Antonio National Park has resulted in the decline of visitors to beach communities near the town of Quepos, 7 km. away. One of them is Playa Cocal, a tranquil beachside community that today is the home of families of poor fishers. The fishing industry has replaced tourism as a major source for community development and change. The community has become a residential location shut out from the wealth tourism brings to the rest of the area. This paper identifies reasons why this change took place in spite of the boom in tourism elsewhere. Social as well as environmental impacts on the community are also examined. (S-50)

GOMEZ, Angela (S Florida) *Coalition Building in Supporting the Partnership of Natural Helpers and Service Providers.* Coalition building has become a common approach for social service agencies to address community needs and to seek workable solutions to meet these needs. Coalition building is a useful approach to avoid duplication of efforts, to pool scarce resources, and to obtain the commitment of key stakeholders in addressing community concerns. This paper looks at a comprehensive framework for coalition building, maintenance, and survival and contrasts it with the process followed by the Latino Coalition in Hillsborough County, Florida. (F-72)

GOMEZ, José Manuel Chávez (UAdY) *La continuidad de los asentamientos mayas y su relación con la selva. El caso de don Heriberto Cocom.* Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM. Desde la época preclásica los mayas han vivido en la selva. Iniciaron sus asentamientos con edificaciones de materiales perecederos, después en el Clásico la arquitectura fue de mampostería, así hasta la llegada de los españoles. Después siguieron viviendo en sus casas de palma y madera. Los mayas reutilizaron los sitios antiguos para vivir, utilizando las aguadas, ríos, árboles frutales y cultivando de nuevo la tierra. Utilizaron su medio de forma parecida. Durante 1895, varias comunidades mayas huyeron de Yucatán por los remanentes de la Guerra de Castas. Se asentaron en lo que hoy es Belice, fundaron aldeas en sitios donde hay

asentamientos arqueológicos. Reutilizaron aguadas, árboles y los mismos montículos. Don Heriberto Cocom es descendiente de los mayas huidos. Él vivió en lo que ahora es el sitio de "El Pilar". Construyó aguadas, sembró árboles frutales, labró milpas, reutilizó nacimientos de agua prehispánicos, y construyó su casa con palma y troncos de árboles. Él es ejemplo de como los mayas durante tres milenios reocuparon sus tierras, manejaron la selva de manera semejante por su conocimiento tradicional. (S-02)

GONDOLF, Edward (Indiana U of Penn) *The Recovery Process After Intensive Outpatient Treatment for Substance Abuse: Reconciling Quantitative and Qualitative Outcomes in a Three-Year Follow-Up Study.* Identifying positive outcomes of substance abuse treatment is increasingly an issue amidst pressures from "managed-care" for cost-cutting. This paper summarizes the quantitative and qualitative outcomes of a three-year longitudinal follow-up of patients from intensive outpatient treatment (n=215) in order to illustrate the convergence and contradictions of the outcomes. Only about one-fourth of the patients remained continuously abstinent throughout the entire follow-up period, according to patient and collateral self-reports. At the three-year follow-up, approximately half had abstained for the previous year. Yet over 80% of the patients reported improvements in their quality of life, physical health, psychological state, and social relationships. The findings point to the subjective nature of treatment outcomes and the importance of recognizing a recovery process. (S-56)

GONZALEZ, Laura (Texas-Dallas) and **GARCIA, Victor** (Indiana U of Penn) *Recruiting and Preparing Students for Research in Postglobal Latino Immigrant Communities.* This co-authored paper provides an overview of the project "An Ethnographic/Social Science/Community/Based-Model to Recruit and Retain Latinos." The primary objective of this project, organized around an ethnographic field school in a Dallas barrio, is to recruit and retain Latino students from the surrounding area into universities in Texas. Two courses, an ethnographic field method and a critical thinking course, which is open to all students including visiting Mexican students, are used to interest students in and prepare them for a social science curriculum. A secondary aim is to give students hands-on experience in fieldwork and in researching pressing community problems using the ethnographic method. (S-54)

GONZALEZ, Nancie (Maryland-College Park and U del Valle de Guatemala) *Tourism and Civil War: Examples from Guatemala and Israel.* Tourism in Guatemala, the West Bank and Israel both persevered and took on new forms during the armed conflicts in over the past generation. This paper presents quantitative data on tourism as an industry in both places, as well as descriptions of the tourists, touristic sites, and tourism facilities in each. Discussion deals with the ways in which the violence both attracted and repelled visitors, and with the impact of tourism upon the conflict and its principals. The paper concludes that low-intensity warfare does not deter, and may promote tourism under certain conditions. (S-24)

GONZALEZ, Norma L. (Texas-Dallas) *Generation X Latinos in Dallas-Fort Worth and Civic Participation*. This paper addresses preliminary research findings on civic participation among Generation X Latino males, citizens and immigrants, who reside in the Dallas-Forth Worth area. The objective of this project was to examine civic participation and perceptions of this activity among this growing population for the US Bureau of the Census. Twenty-five ethnographic interviews, focus groups, and participant-observation were carried out over the course of six months to collect information on the subject. The findings reveal that civic participation among Generation X Latinos, from voting to community action, varies according to their education, church attendance, immigration status, and other factors. (S-54)

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (Development Systems/ Applications International, Inc.) *"Against the Current": The Omaha Nation, Globalization and Post Development.* After more than 200 years of U.S. Indian policies, Native Americans are the poorest, least educated, and most regulated citizens. Contemporary Omaha Tribal members struggle to survive while surrounded by Anglo farmers in a Nebraska undergoing dramatic demographic changes caused by immigrant labor. The impact of the first wave of globalization, European colonization, is still strongly felt. This paper presents a strategy currently being developed by Omaha "conduits of change", activists and their outside partners. The strategy is based on cultural traditions, focuses on youth, and includes elements of self-determination policy, computer technology and the realities of life on the reservation. (S-03)

GOODMAN, Alan (Hampshire College), **LEATHERMAN, Thomas** (S Carolina), **STILLMAN, J. Tobias** (Hampshire College) *From Corn to Cola: The Nutritional and Health Consequences of the Commodification of Yucatecan Diets.* The desire for and consumption of ubiquitously advertised soft drinks and western "junk" foods is rapidly increasing among the Yucatec Maya. School-age children now often consume 25% of their calories from sugary drinks and high-fat snack foods. The trend from solars to sabritas (from garden foods to snack foods) appears to result in caloric excess, and eventually "western diseases" such as adult-onset obesity and diabetes, coupled with micronutrient deficiencies, particularly of zinc and vitamin C, in children. In a sense, many Yucatec Maya are experiencing the worst of globalization of food systems: persistent micronutrient malnutrition and western-style caloric overnutrition. (T-04)

GOOD-MAUST, Marcia (UAdY) *"Amoladas" O Invisibles: La Cicatriz De La Cesarea Y Los Imaginarios Sociales De Merida, Yucatan.* El paisaje urbano se experimenta por medio de imaginarios sociales que coexisten en forma imbricada y expresan formas de negociar los espacios, tiempos y símbolos de identidad urbana. En esta ponencia, demuestro como la cesárea - procedimiento médico con protocolos estandarizados - es, sin embargo, aplicada a través de muchas maneras. Además, la cesárea como un recurso que involucra aspectos económicos, materiales, y simbólicos se experimenta de formas particulares. En estas la cesárea permite negociar las fisuras de género, clase, y etnicidad en los imaginarios sociales. (S-02)

GORDON, Don (Ft. Lewis College) *Working with the Problems of an Emerging Market.* This paper connects to the post-global age theme by focusing on the development of a local, non-global, and largely organic food production marketing systems. While developing nations are being damaged by globalization, we must recognize that consumers of developed nations are also paying heavily for global industrial food production. This paper will focus on a local response to globalization of food production by looking at an emerging farmer's market in Durango, Colorado. Problems addressed are customer feedback, alternative locations, city/ county relations, publicity, proactive relations among producer/vendors, and on-site hands-on help. (F-02)

GOW, David (George Washington U) *La Maria-Piendamo: An Indigenous Initiative in the Colombian Peace Process.* On Columbus Day, 1999, the indigenous movement in Cauca, Colombia, inaugurated a territory for harmony, dialogue, and negotiation in La Maria-Piendamo. The goal is to create a political space where the indigenous movement and other social movements in the region can meet in peace, on territory that legally belongs to the indigenous people. In this way, they can discuss their problems and present a unified position vis-a-vis the ongoing peace process, which presently involves only two parties: the national government and the major guerrilla organization. This paper will describe and analyze the actors involved, the events presented, and the processes underway in the broader context of the growing literature on civil society, social movements, peace processes, transnational communities, and globalization. (W-57)

GRAHAM, Janice (British Columbia) *Going to Market: Aopcalytpic Gerontology, Big Pharma, and Regulators.* The relationship between apocalyptic gerontology, transnational pharmaceutical interests, and the regulation of drug therapies is explored. Assessors at both the provincial and national levels determine whether a drug meets safety, quality and efficacy standards for adoption. Local standards are negotiated in light of public pressures and international agreements. Measurable outcomes with no validated tangible meaning are established as gold measures. Here they are contrasted with everyday life occurrences to suggest a potential bridge between objective and ethnographic methodologies. The framework for boundary work between science, medicine, and policy is examined in light of a standardized package used in epidemiological critical appraisal for evidence based medicine, the contingencies of corporate sponsorship of clinical drug trials entangled in partnerships with university-based researchers. This paper will offer a report of an ethnography-in- progress, which engages instruments, scientists, clinicians, patients with Alzheimer's disease and their family members, and government regulators in the act of bringing an anti-dementia medication to the Canadian market. (T-53)

GRANT, Kathryn (Florida) *Mature Sexuality in Provider-Patient Exchanges: Applying Multi-methods to Improve Communication about Aging and Sex.* The view that the elderly are nonsexual is shared by many health care providers and influences their clinical practices. As diverse U.S. populations age, health care providers are challenged to resist ageist, sexist and racist assumptions in designing treatments for a variety of health conditions associated with aging. Survey data yields little information on intracultural variation on quality of life issues in healthcare, particularly issues relating to elders' sexuality. Using integrative methods we describe intracultural variation in mature sexuality, and quality of life issues in provider-patient health communications. We then develop culturally sensitive training videos about elders' sexuality for health providers. (T-06)

GRAZIANI, Dawn (Florida) *Popular Language Cyberethnography: Yucatan, Mexico.* The way people talk and interact provide clues about how they see themselves, others, and the world they live in. This cyberethnography overviews the popular language of the Yucatan people and draws tentative conclusions about their collective personality. We talked to and observed people from a variety of groups according to age, socioeconomics, and geographical area. We collected slang and idioms, and observed gestures and behaviors used in everyday interaction. Overall, we found that Yucatecans are normal people like anyone else. However, they have some unique characteristics, such as being more open and public people. (S-25)

GREABELL, Lynne and **SAKOLSKY, Natasha** (National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors) *Influencing HIV/AIDS Services at Home and Abroad: The Role of a National Organization."* Globalization has made people more aware than ever before of how issues in one part of the world largely mirror local community contexts elsewhere. This is particularly true for HIV/AIDS, where poverty and "isms" (racism, sexism, homophobia) are the primary factors driving the global pandemic. However, any local community's response to globalism's impact must be understood not only in the local context, but also in terms of how regional/national

systems impact both the local and global context. Using case studies from a U.S. national organization's efforts to facilitate communication and TA activities in the U.S., Africa and India, this paper will explore how these structures influence policy and impact resources and services at the local level. (W-56)

GREENAWALT, Robert David (Georgia) *Fisher's Perception of Ecological Change in Roatan, Honduras.* This paper addresses the question of how individual Garifuna fishers perceive ecological impact. Environmental degradation in coastal areas is a growing concern for artisanal fisheries. Although the depletion of resources presents a major problem to artisanal fishers, conservation and management programs often do not fully consider the local perceptions of social and economic impacts of ecological change. As a result, there is disagreement between parties about whether the local ecological resources should be used for fishing or for conservation oriented measures such as ecotourism. Research was conducted using exploratory methods such as free-listing and open-ended interviewing. Results demonstrate that artisanal fishers can and do perceive ecological impact. Despite this, age differences in perceptions of ecological impact have specific implications for future conservation and management programs. (T-23)

GREENBERG, James B. (BARA) *The Implications for Globalization and Political Ecology of Legal Harmonization.* This paper examines the work being done by the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade—an organization actively promoting legal reforms intended to facilitate free trade. NLCFT is one major site where the global economy is being constructed. The methodology of NCLFT is to study "actual practices" or "living law" and compare these to local legal codes, then with participation of experts from various countries, recommend so called "best practices." The legal reforms based on their vision of "best practices" affect commercial transactions, transportation, banking, labor laws, and environmental standards. This paper examines some of the implications for globalization and political ecology of legal harmonization. By examining the dynamics of such negotiations, it asks such questions as how does NLCFT's clear ideological stance in favor of free trade translate into its methodology, influence whose voice is heard, and ultimately determine whose vision of "best practices" will become hegemonic? (T-55)

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State) *Minority Languages in the Postglobal Age*. In this paper I take a new look at an article I published in 1993 called "The Politics of Unofficial Language Use: Walloon in Belgium, Tamazight in Morocco." This time, rather than focusing on what happens in Belgium and Morocco, I examine the presence of these languages on the world wide web. What can we know about minority languages from the web and what remains obfuscated? Can types of web sites be classified in a useful manner? (S-21)

GUERRERO, Javier (San Diego Museum of Man) *Sustainability of a Non-profit Health Development Organization in Mexico.* This paper looks at the sustainability of a health development organization operating in Mexico with the goal of better understanding the realities of humanitarian aid, and the challenges for practicing anthropologists working outside of academia. In this paper, I present my work with AYUDA, a United States-based health development organization working in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as my current work with an international humanitarian aid program in Baja California, Mexico, as examples of how anthropology might expand development theory and practice in the 21st century. (F-57)

GULLETTE, Gregory (Univ. of GA) *Empowerment through the truth(sm): Riders' Voice.* As one of the ethnographers who rode on the truth[sm] tour, Manuel discusses his observations of the educational campaign. He describes the youth-empowerment element of the tour. (S-53)

HACKENBERG, Beverly H. (Colorado-Boulder) *Using Health Posts to Deliver Community Based Maternal and Child Health Care in Paraguay.* With USAID/Paraguay's support, the national Ministry of Health is experimenting with decentralization in selected municipalities. This plan shifts resources from hospitals to dispersed municipal clinics (*centros de salud*) and village health posts (*puestos*) where the emphasis will be on prevention. A demonstration project delivering preventive services from *puestos* to individual households in a trial municipality has begun. The *centro* de *salud* is training village health aids (*promotoras*) to record household health histories, provide health education and family planning. Referrals are made to mobile clinic units, which provide prenatal and postnatal care. Technical assistance to *centro* and *puestos* is provided by three USAID-supported NGOs and a team of medical anthropologists. (F-57)

HACKENBERG, Robert A. (Colorado-Boulder) *Empowering Community Councils to Make Health Decisions in Paraguay.* With the downfall of President Stroessner's total dictatorship after 28 years, USAID/Paraguay is supporting democratization of a reform government's decision making and the decentralization of human services beginning with health care. The chosen intervention mechanism is the traditional *consejo* vicinal (community council), revived and empowered as a vehicle for municipal level election of health boards for planning, fund-raising, recruitment and training of personnel. The prototype is the *consego de agua*, responsible for each settlement's water supply. USAID is replicating the

consejo model to deliver community oriented preventive health care, assisted by a team of medical anthropologists. The focus is on family planning and the reduction of infant and maternal mortality. (F-57)

HAENN, Nora (Arizona State) *Mexico's Internal Refugees: Calakmul's Challenge to Migration Theories.* Migration research emphasizes international flows and rural-to-urban moves, both explained overwhelmingly as economic trends. This paper applies transnational theories to Calakmul, Campeche on Mexico's southern frontier. Transnationalism broadens migration studies by considering networks in light of thoughts and identities. The theory's relevance to Mexico's agricultural frontier lies in the way it captures diverse responses to the pressures faced by rural residents. Following a single family, the paper considers displacements due to land scarcity, the Zapatista uprising, village factionalism, environmentalism, and poor economic prospects. Revisiting the distinction between refugees and economic migrants, the paper suggests that Mexico has an internal refugee population which has received little attention from academics or policy-makers. (S-04)

HAINES, David W. (George Mason) *Losing Faith: When Personal Failings Become Organizational Sins*. Whether in policy, operations, or organizational dynamics, the work of government requires very high standards of rationality and commitment. Those high standards are frequently challenged by the technical demands of the work and the intrusion of political influence. However, the standards are often subverted from within the organization. This paper examines a variety of case material from U.S. government that illustrates how rationality is forestalled and commitment hollowed out through predictable human failings that in themselves often seem relatively minor. These minor infractions of the dual code of rationality and commitment, however, often have very dire consequences for the future capacity of the organization. The practical implication is that the minor problems are the true test cases for whether an organization will muddle its way up, hold intact, or commence a precipitous slide into irrationality and self-interest. (W-51)

HALE, Jennifer L. (University of Florida) *Producing Eco/Heritage Tourism: The Reproduction of History/Power in Local Representations.* This paper relates insights gained from an application of narrative ethnography to a dialogic process engaging rural African American community members in a discussion of eco/heritage tourism development. Using ethnography, this research reverses the line of questioning for understanding a community's capacity to develop eco/heritage tourism. Instead of eliciting how the community may fit into preconceived models, informants reveal the constraints they face within a system replete with the jargon of "participation" at the same time that they reorientate the way in which representations of the community's resources are approached. (S-05)

HAMMER, Patricia J. (Center for the Promotion of Social Well Being-Peru) *Community Reconciliation: The Role of Participatory Needs Assessment in Post-Conflict Peru.* The political violence that dominated the Peruvian countryside for more than a decade (1980-1992) disrupted social organization and the individual lives of Quechua-speaking agropastoralists in the Central Andes. Invasive actions of rebel and military forces divided communities, and induced outmigration to urban centers. Since the calming of the war, government programs continue to pressure migrants to return to their rural origins. Currently, the surge of neoliberalism that effectively privatizes state-owned enterprises, accompanied by policies that ignore the labor needs of the population, reduce the means of livelihood for the marginalized poor, compelling displaced residents to reintegrate into their native communities. This study provides an example of how community participatory methodology in the context of post-conflict can facilitate the difficult process of reconciliation among community members and factions differently affected by the trauma of armed aggression in their homeland. (W-77)

HANSEN, Elizabeth (S Florida) *An Evaluation of Superfund's Community Involvement Policy: An Anthropological Perspective.* The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) policy requires community participation in the cleanup process of Superfund sites. The Community Involvement and Outreach Center (CIOC) is a center within the EPA's Superfund program responsible for integrating community participation into the Superfund cleanup process. During a fellowship at the CIOC, I utilized ethnographic methods to evaluate the Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The CIP is intended to serve as the basis for the community involvement program at a site. I focused on garnering the perspectives of: 1) community members at a Superfund site in Suffolk, Virginia and 2) Community Involvement Coordinators (CICs) -the EPA staff implementing the policy. (T-23)

HARE, Martha and **ABED, Joanne** (Battelle CPHRE) *Challenges in Evaluating Partnerships: Comprehensive Cancer Control.* Comprehensive Cancer Control is an initiative that seeks to bring together partners from state health departments, voluntary organizations, academic public health and medical institutions, so-called grassroots organizations, and individual consumers, in order to address the cancer burden in particular states. Initiatives that bring together broad-based partnerships have become increasingly popular in public health and education in the past decade, yet it is difficult to assess their impact on the problems they seek to

address. Using a multi-state effort as an example, we will look at some of the challenges in developing a comprehensive cancer control planning process, in evaluating the process, and in gaining buy-in for an evaluation plan. The example utilizes program-centered theory and demonstrates some of the strengths and limitations of anthropological applications in the area of public health. (T-52)

HARMAN, Robert C. (CSU-Long Beach) and HESS, Jim (California- Irvine) *Careers and Applied Training Programs: Survey of Master's Level Alumni.* A survey of master's level alumni of applied anthropology training programs was conducted in January, 2000. The survey was carried out under the auspices of NAPA, and six programs participated: California State University-Long Beach, University of Kentucky, University of Maryland, University of Memphis, Northern Arizona University and University of South Florida. The main purposes of the survey were to determine what career skills are utilized in the workplace and which applied training program experiences offer the most benefit. One hundred thirteen alumni practitioners responded. Their survey responses provide a profile of master's level practitioners and what training coverage is considered by them to be the most valuable for each of several job categories. (T-26)

HARRIS, Felicia (Memphis) *HIV/AIDS Program and Policy: Effects on African-American Women and Children in the Memphis Area.* This paper examines how African-American women and children in the Memphis metropolitan area are being affected by the lack of ample health programs for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Key informants who work within social services agencies in the Memphis area were interviewed about their experiences with the HIV/AIDS community. Funding initiatives to address this disease among racial and ethnic minorities are also examined, especially with regard to African-American women and children. This research discusses the roles of policy planners and local government agencies in terms of the African-American community. This paper aims to contribute to the growing social and behavioral sciences literature on HIV/AIDS, by focusing on policies and programs for prevention and treatment of this disease among minorities. (S-71)

HARVEY, Elizabeth (Georgia) *Tourism and Altered Landscapes in Antigu: Perceptions of a Local Community.* Small islands coping with tourism development face irreversible changes to the landscape. This paper documents how local people react and relate to recent physical changes to the landscape. The study was situated in a small village in Antigua, West Indies. This community has been affected by a recent growth in tourism development, such as the destruction of the local mangrove swamp for the building of a large resort and marina complex. Cognitive changes in island landscapes are likely to have cultural consequences. According to members of the community, their perceptions of both the landscape and access to resources have been affected by the tourism development. Since tourism works best when local people support it, this research is expected to be useful for decision-makers evaluating the effects of tourism growth on communities. (F-07)

HATHAWAY, Wendy (S Florida) *Women, Tourism and Change in Quepos, Costa Rica.* The tourism industry is quickly developing as a viable economic option for the people of Quepos, Costa Rica. With the introduction of new economic base, changes in the local community are expected. As women increasingly find the need and opportunity to become engaged in the tourism sector, it is imperative that this process be documented and examined in order to identify patterns of culture change. Changes in women's roles can be indicators for the larger and specific cultural changes, due to the tendency for women to be the primary caretaker of family and social institutions. The purpose of this research was to explore and elicit emic concepts and concerns regarding a newly developing tourism economy and the implications this economic base has for the present and future generations of women and the community. (S-70)

HAVILAND, M. Lyndon (American Legacy Foundation) *Introducing the truth(sm) Background, Rationale, and Scope of the Project.* During the summer of 2000 the American Legacy Foundation sponsored the truth tour[sm], a tobacco prevention social marketing initiative carrying an anti-tobacco industry message. An important component of the truth[sm] campaign was that it be "by and for youth". In this paper Dr. Haviland describes the truth[sm] campaign, and the scope and objectives of the truth tour[sm] as a part of the overall campaign. (S-53)

HEEMSKERK, Marieke (Wisconsin) *Gender Barriers in Suriname Gold Mining: Integrating Econometric and Ethnographic Evidence.* This study investigates why few women participate in the booming small-scale gold mining industry in Suriname. Quantitative models fail to explain a significant share of gender inequality in mining. Ethnographic evidence helps interpret the statistics, and reveals factors that could not be measured quantitatively. The results suggest that cultural expectations and preferences interact with childcare investment in decreasing women's chances to become gold miners. It appears that policy forecasts that exclusively rely on quantitative data may ignore relevant cultural patterns and misinterpret statistical findings. By integrating qualitative evidence, policy makers may reduce the chances of unexpected or undesired policy outcomes. (T-06)

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (Nebraska-Lincoln) *Preserving Culture with Place Names: An Example from Omaha Country, NE.* This study involved making a series of maps for the Omaha tribe at their request detailing the location of selected historic and/or sacred sites as well as any stories attached to these sites. During this process the researcher examined how place naming and the spatial arrangement of significant places has changed for the Omaha and to what extent this reflects a drive for cultural preservation. Additional emphasis was placed on discovering what segments of the population are carrying on this drive for preservation. This paper will also address the process of supplementing ethnographic work in landscape analysis with computer-aided cartography. (T-56)

HELLER, Chaia (Massachusetts-Amherst) *From Risk to Globalization: Discursive Shifts in the Debate over Agricultural Biotechnology in France.* When the first transgenic crops were imported to Europe (Fall 1996), a debate emerged among segments of the public regarding the risks associated with genetically modified organisms (GMOs). However, by 1999, a clear shift took place in the debate discourse: no longer focusing exclusively on risk, the debate came to be one over globalization. This paper explores the role of a small farmer's union, and particularly, the role of sheep farmer and anti-GMO activist Jose Bove, in transforming the French debate over GMOs to a broader debate over agricultural biotechnology, free trade, and biological patents - events associated with globalization. (F-02)

HERNLUND, Ylva (Washington) *Globalizing "FGM": Local Responses to Pressures from Outside.* Global media, human rights organizations and others are with increasing intensity focusing on the condemnation of the practice of "female genital mutilation" and on strategies for their "eradication". Drawing on research in the Gambia, this paper will examine some local responses, both negative and positive, to these campaigns as local groups, individuals and communities realize the extent to which a "traditional" cultural practice has become a global preoccupation. Questions will be raised regarding unanticipated consequences of well-intentioned intervention efforts on individuals and communities, both in Africa and the diaspora. (S-22)

HERSHEY, Robert Alan (Arizona*) Globalization, Preservation & Transformation of Culture.* A class that explores, in essence, humanity and inhumanity in an accelerated world. It asks, if capitalism is now truly global? What are the social obligations that accompany it? How do technical innovations transform culture? What are the legal and community obligations of global participation? The class covers conspicuous consumption and population; the future of progress; the sense of history, time, place, and religion and their relationships to the environment; ethical challenges to the genetic revolution; corporations, GATT, NAFTA, AND THE WTO; and discussions of Bioregionalism & Conserving Communities. I wish to present my classroom experience, Syllabus, Bibliography, Network of Organizations, and my vision of instruction as a guidepost to those wishing to create their own institutional, individual, or community classrooms in response to globalization. (T-26)

HIGGINS, Rylan (Arizona) *Stories Matter: Oral History and Applied Anthropology in Southern Louisiana.* Oral history offers a unique opportunity to access the past by empowering previously muted voices and encouraging scholars to move beyond existing frameworks. In a current project funded by the Minerals Management Service, researchers at BARA (University of Arizona) are utilizing oral history methods in interviews to uncover the social histories of the offshore oil and gas industry. This paper explores the benefits of such an approach: oral histories can make community stories matter to policy makers and scholars, bridge the gaps between generations and incorporate new notions of the past into local education systems. (S-59)

HILL, Robert (Oklahoma) *Qualitative Themes in Child Abuse Prevention Home Visits.* In the U.S., child abuse prevention programs have recently settled on home visiting as the preferred intervention strategy. In the present ethnographic study of 94 home visits in Oklahoma, different types of home visit modalities are dileneated by service content themes and subsequent cases of confirmed child abuse. Programs providing episodic, "basic needs" services such as food, paying utility bills and the like, were more effective than curriculum-driven parent education programs. (S-58)

HIMMELGREEN, David A. and **MARTINEZ, Dinorah** (S Florida) *Are Changes in Lifestyle Associated with Obesity for Recently Arrived U.S. Latinos?* Although the obesity epidemic in the U.S. cuts across class and ethnic lines, it is especially problematic for certain minority groups, and especially for minority women. National data show that one third of U.S. adults are obese and nearly 50% of African American and Mexican-American women are obese. Efforts are now being made to better understand the environmental influences on obesity, including cultural, social, and economic factors. Among Latinos, disentangling the factors associated with obesity poses a major challenge due to the considerable cultural heterogeneity found in this group. This goal of this presentation is to examine how changes in lifestyle might contribute to the obesity epidemic found among U.S. Latinos, in particular among those that have recently arrived. Changes in eating behaviors and physical activity will be examined using qualitative and quantitative data from a nutritional assessment of low-income Latino families. Preliminary findings suggest that while life in the U.S. is more fast-paced

for the adults in these samples, they tend to be much more sedentary than they were in their native countries. At the same time, the lack of free time and emphasis on convenience has led to dietary changes resulting in an increase in the consumption of foods high in fat and/or refined sugar. These findings point to the importance of focusing on acculturation in understanding health outcomes and provision of health services. (T-07)

HINOJOSA, Servando Z. (Texas-Pan American) *The Hands, the Sacred, and Technology in Maya Bonesetting.* Maya bonesetters treat the musculoskeletal problems of many people in highland Guatemala. Their work demands a high level of empirical skill and ability, something which bonesetters attribute to a hand-based knowledge. Maya bonesetting, however, is not a uniform phenomenon. Some bonesetters allow an important place for spiritual agency in their work, while others do not. The internal variability of bonesetting appears minor, however, compared with how Maya traditions differ from their biomedical counterpart. Disagreements over the legitimacy of the hands, sacrality, and technology in bonesetting have persisted as Maya and Western trauma traditions continue their uneasy coexistence. (T-27)

HJERPE, Karen (Florida) *Breastfeeding on Ethnicity Formation in Tapeba Women of Ceará, Brazil.* With market participation, Indian women give their infants weaning foods that place the infants at risk of disease and death. Weaning foods come in contact with germs, have low nutritional value, and lack immunological protection provided with breastfeeding. In Ceará Brazil, the participation of Tapeba women in the indigenous movement on land rights indicates a renewal of cultural tradition and return to women a reliable means of infant caretaking on assertion that breastfeeding is ethnically theirs on the basis of cultural knowledge. This study of Tapeba women's viewpoints on breastfeeding and supplementation shows that social process on ethnicity challenges women on market participation to rely on cultural knowledge of healing over modern approaches to ensure success of breastfeeding. (S-10)

HOLMES, Mary (Iowa State) *Saving Grace - Will Jesus Save the Family Farm?* As family farms continue to disappear from the Iowa landscape, urban and rural pastors are reluctantly transforming their role from one of passive counselor to activist. During the 1980s, many pastors were involved in grief counseling and family therapy as their members lost homes, farms, and livelihoods. Now these pastors are taking an active role in trying to save the remaining small farms in their communities. This paper explores the changing role of the Christian-based churches in Iowa agriculture, including the development of direct farmer-to-consumer marketing opportunities. (S-26)

HORTON, Gena A. (Memphis) *Analysis of Causes of Child Abuse in the Mid-South.* Child Abuse in the Mid-South is a growing tragedy. Over the past decade, child fatalities associated with abuse have varied in the Memphis area. The reasons for child abuse are unclear. However, some contributing factors are: (1) expectant mothers being unprepared for the trials and events of parenthood, (2) young women having babies without being physically and mentally prepared for motherhood, (3) public hospitals and clinics not providing women with adequate pre-natal education and post-natal aid, and (4) physicians and radiologists not recognizing early stages of abuse. In order to help prevent future child abuse fatalities, this research explores various contributing factors to child abuse in the Mid-South region so that practitioners can better diagnose and recognize the early stages of child abuse. (S-71)

HORTON, Sarah (New Mexico) *Patients as 'Family,' Patients as Potential Costs: Rural FQHCs' Negotiation of Free Market Ideology in Northern New Mexico.* I will discuss how Medicaid managed care (and the free market ideology upon which it is based) has shaped new health care priorities among staff at two rural Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs). The privatization of Medicaid funds has caused FQHCs, typically reliant on federal Medicaid funding, to forge new health care priorities under managed competition. However, this ideology of competition coexists uneasily with rural FQHC staff's treatment of patients as "family" and "neighbors." I show how free market ideologies have forced FQHCs to place greater emphasis on remaining "competitive," even as staff attempt to subvert such bottom-line priorities. (F-52)

HORTON, Tonia (National Park Service) *The Architect as Ethnographer: Crossing the Disciplinary Line.* This presentation will address the fundamental interdisciplinary character of cultural landscapes, with specific examples from the Alaska Region of the National Park Service. Central to this discussion is the multi-layered practice of the landscape architect as a professional involved in cultural resource management: how does the practice of landscape architecture, particularly historic preservation, address the necessary ethnographic documentation of landscapes in parks generally defined as "wilderness," despite millennia of archeological evidence to the contrary? How are traditional lands-ethnographic by twentieth century definition-to be inventoried and analyzed for park management purposes with respect to "boundaries," "spatial characteristics," "land use," and other elements common to a more architecturally-defined cultural landscapes? (F-74)

HOUSE, Gail Shead (Memphis) *Utilization Patterns of an Evening Health Care Clinic among TennCare Patients.* The purpose of this study is to assess the utilization of an evening

clinic among TennCare patients. Strong predictors of access to quality health care include having health insurance, a higher income level, and a regular primary care provider or other source of ongoing health care. Using the managed care model, the Bluff City Evening Medical Services was established in 1993 for two reasons: (1) to accommodate patients who were unable to be treated immediately by their primary physicians and (2) to decrease the emergency room visits for minor or non-emergency conditions. This research project will document that, after years of implementation of the evening services, TennCare patients continue to encounter structural and personal barriers to accessing the health care system. (S-52)

HOWELL, Jayne (CSU-Long Beach) *Entrepreneurs, E-mail, and Economic Growth: Tourism and the World Wide Web in Oaxaca City, Mexico.* The consequences of Internet advertising must now be considered when discussing tourism and economic growth in Mexico. Since the mid-1990s, the state tourism office (SEDETUR) has proudly welcomed "Netizens" from throughout the globe via the Internet. Its' Web page provides links to local tourism establishments, which are increasingly relying on Internet marketing of their services. Using ethnographic data collected among entrepreneurs, this paper examines three areas of economic change associated with Web advertising in Oaxaca City: populations targeted through the Internet; advertisers' experiences and satisfaction with Internet marketing, and the creation of new types of employment. (S-07)

HUEBNER, Cristina, **SINGER, Merrill**, **EISERMAN, Julie** (Hispanic Health Council) and **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Institute for Community Research) *Urban Youth, "Club Drugs" and Party Culture.* In spite of federal and local efforts to inform the public about the dangers associated with the use of "new" designer drugs, the use of ecstasy (MDMA), ketamine (tranquilizer or sedative), GHB (Gamma-hydroxybutrate), speed, amphetamines, and acid in clubs, after-hours, and rave parties is increasing dramatically. In this paper we use data obtained through participant observation in urban party and club settings to focus on the social geography and economy of clubs, raves and after hours events, components of youth "party culture" in ethnic and class-mixed settings, the role of drugs in these settings, and the factors contributing to decisions to use drugs before, during and after parties. (F-75)

HUNT, Sarah (Georgia) *Envisioning the Future: Conflict between Visual Preferences and Stated Desires.* Rapid development of rural areas highlights the need for effective envisioning of future and creative development plans. However, the mechanisms utilized to ascertain values and desires for the future lead to different interpretations. The development of a photo elicitation methodology during a group project in the American southeast highlights the need for multiple data collection methods. The reactions and values assigned to photographic images of various land use scenarios were often in direct contrast to desires for the future ascertained through other methods. It was found that multiple methodologies are integral to the triangulation of desired future development. (W-74)

HUNTER, Monica (UCLA) *The Nature of Ecopolitics: A Case Study of Local Level Environmental Protection Efforts in a Coastal California Watershed.* Grassroots activism in the Morro Bay watershed has focused on developing locally-oriented environmental protection within a regulatory framework of regional, state and national priorities for resource management. The basis of this effort has been dedicated to creating new processes for environmental governance that incorporate locally defined goals within multiple, and often conflicting institutional agendas for resource management policy and implementation. The case of Morro Bay illustrates how the struggle for local control over the political economics of environmental management and restoration is often co-opted through funding processes that prioritize extralocal goals and, in effect, maintain significant outside influence on planning and management efforts. (F-58)

HYLAND, Stan (Memphis) *Bridging The Digital Divide - Developing New Approaches to Strengthening Local Communities Through Redesigning Information Systems.* A growing literature has demonstrated how local communities are cut off from government information systems that are critical to their visioning and future planning efforts and hence their survival. In order to bridge this gap it is necessary to redesign and restructure information systems, so that they will become accessible to, as well as compatible with, the interests and capacities of community-based organizations. In addition the restructuring must reflect the lessons learned from varied experiences of stakeholders involved with community building efforts -experiences with entities such as federal and local governments, foundations, community-based organizations, academics from a variety of disciplines, and community development intermediaries. This paper will take inventory of these lessons, and 20 years of field experience in an urban inner-city context and suggests what factors are necessary to develop a sustainable information system as a tool for community building. The paper advances a new model, an Academy of Community Building located within neighborhoods. This model integrates computer mapping, the involvement of multiple stakeholders, and participatory data-generating environment. (T-70)

INGLES, Palma (Florida) *Researching Tourism: Forming Alliances on Both Sides of the Equation.* When anthropologists conduct research they must often form alliances in order to

gain access to the group, or groups, being studied. Do these alliances encourage biases on the part of the researcher? This paper discusses research that was conducted in indigenous villages in the Amazon that work with tourism. During the research alliances were formed with the host villages and with the companies that provide trips for the tourists. These alliances allowed the researcher to better understand the host-guest relationship in the study area by focusing on the villagers as well as the tourism companies and the tourists. (F-54)

JACKSON, Antoinette T. (University of Florida) *Heritage-Tourism and the Historical Present.* This paper explores the impact of presenting and preserving 'historical' sites for the purpose of fostering ethno/eco/heritage tourism. A report on a National Park Service funded project to study African American communities formerly associated with Snee Farm plantation (the Charles Pickney National site) in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina will be presented. An analysis of narratives from personal interviews (oral histories) collected during the study is informed by Trouillot's concepts regarding power and historical production (i.e. the production of history as itself historical (Trouillot 1995). (S-05)

JANES, Craig (Colorado-Denver) *Free Markets and Dead Mothers: Economic Transition and the Collapse Health Care in Mongolia*. In 1992, Mongolia, a former client state of what was then the Soviet Union, undertook sweeping free market economic reforms under terms imposed by the Bretton-Woods institutions. The reforms came as a great shock to Mongolia and the Mongolians, resulting in widespread food shortages, reports of famine, widespread unemployment, and a collapse of public health and health care. Although economic conditions have improved in recent years, unemployment and poverty are still at very high levels. Evidence suggests that women have shouldered the burden of economic reforms, particularly in the rural countryside, and this is manifested in increasing rates of poor reproductive health and maternal mortality. Drawing on case-study ethnographic and epidemiological data, this paper will explore the links between neoliberal economic reform and maternal mortality in Mongolia. (W-70)

JEFFREY, Jackie (Texas A&M International U.) *The Mystery of the Souvenir Swastika Ashtray: Conflicting Histories vs. the Push for Tourism in Asturias.* This study explores a region's relationship between the needs of the present and a not-merely-reinterpreted-or-distorted, but largely concocted past. Western Asturias, whose natural beauty makes it a prime candidate for development of green tourism, has recently added a new enticement for tourists. Asturians are embracing their Celtic past, taking advantage of the current popularity of all things Celtic. Souvenir shops are filled with mock Celtic pottery, music and pseudo-folk characters. In fact, a Celtic past has only been popularly known in recent times. Unlike cultures whose folk art is distorted by the dominant society which appropriates it, in this case, the people are distorting their own history and folk art. While tourism replaces the defunct fishing industry, focusing attention on the ancient past allows Asturians to avoid other memories which distinguish the region-the horrors of the Spanish Civil War, years of hunger and uncertainty that followed, and, importantly, their fascist past. (S-08)

JENSEN, Bjarne Bruun (Danish University) *Participatory and Action-Oriented Health Education in a Cross-Cultural Perspective.* The overall aim of health education is to develop students' abilities to influence their own life, their living conditions and the society - their so called 'action competence'. The nature of an 'action' is defined here as being 'purposefully directed at solving a problem or facilitating change and consciously decided upon by those carrying out the action'. The main components of 'action competence' are discussed. They are insight and knowledge; vision; commitment; and concrete action experience. Furthermore, the pre-conditions for developing pupils' action competence are identified. They are, among others: pupils' own participation and active involvement, teachers' competencies for carrying out a students-oriented health education. Examples from Danish and Kenyan contexts will be given to illustrate pupils' motivation and visions in the area of health. Furthermore, the main components of a participatory and action-oriented health education will be identified and discussed from a cross-cultural perspective. (T-08)

JEPSON, Michael (Florida) *Power and Resistance in Florida's Marine Fishery Management.* This paper examines "cultural resistance" by Florida's commercial fishermen following a ban on entanglement nets in State waters. The continued illegal use of entanglement nets and the many legal challenges to the interpretation of the law have enhanced the image of outlaw that was used against commercial net fishermen during the initiative to remove their traditional gear. Although the utility of such resistance is viewed by resource managers as being futile, the recent dismissal of a high-ranking official in the marine fisheries management agency may be an indication of a minor triumph. This paper discusses resistance among natural resource users and suggests that fishery managers need to recognize the significance and utility that resistance serves in order to better understand the implications for management of resources. (F-07)

JIAN, Li (Kansas) *Cogons, Iron-sheet Roofs, and Agroecology in a Yao Mountain Village in Northern Thailand.* As a symbol of development in the mountainous regions of northern Thailand, iron-sheet roofs are rapidly replacing the traditional cogon thatched roofs throughout the tribal villages.

This paper examines the agroecological significance of this change in the context of a Yao mountain village. It first presents the major features of traditional house construction among the Yao and analyzes how the utilization of cogons for thatched roofs helped perpetuate the Yao agroecology. It then examines both the positive and the negative aspects of iron-sheet roofs, which were introduced to the Yao by development agencies. While the introduction of iron-sheet roofs has helped improve people's housing conditions, it has brought about the degradation of the Yao's agroecological environment. The adoption of iron-sheet roofs has discouraged the villagers from utilizing local resources and has diminished the traditional communal unity associated with house construction. In addition, the rust that accumulates on iron-sheet roofs has threatened the immediate health of the villagers by polluting the rainwater that people collect and utilize for drinking and cooking. Finally, I argue that to improve people's living conditions in the long run, development agencies must act holistically and consider the long-term impact of the changes they initiate in a tribal society. (F-01)

JOHNSON, Michelle (N Texas) *Underdeveloped promotion of African Americans for Undergraduate Students* - How is the promotion of undergraduates set up by the discipline? I feel that there is a lack of promotion in the anthropology department and this may be the case in other areas of education as well. I will focus on how anthropology students are being steered and in what direction their education will take them. (S-06)

JOHNSON, Wendell (Emory U School of Medicine) *Crack Cocaine Use and HIV Risks Among Older African Americans.* This paper addresses the social etiology of crack cocaine use and HIV exposure among older African Americans. The present study compares two groups of older African American men: 1) late-onset users, which describes men who began to use crack cocaine *after* they turned age 50, and; 2) non-users, men age 50 and over who do not use crack cocaine. Both groups of men engaged in sexual relationships with young female users of crack cocaine between 18-35 years of age. Results indicate that older African American men are at risk for HIV through multiple sexual partners and sporadic condom use. (F-26)

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Center for Political Ecology) *Backyard Anthropology and Community Struggles to Reclaim the Commons?: Lessons from the SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project.* This presentation summarizes key findings from an analysis of some 40 case-specific projects sponsored by the SfAA, with funds from the U.S. EPA. These projects attempted to document, assess, or assist communities in their struggle to confront and combat ecodegenerative conditions. This paper examines project outcomes and the efficacy of involvement, discussing the power and problems of community-based "backyard" anthropology. (F-58)

JONES, Caroline (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medecine), **WILLIAMS, Holly** (CDC) and **NYAMONGO, Isaac** (U Nairobi) *Social Science and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa: Prevention.* The need for social science to contribute to malaria control is now recognized, particularly in areas such as promoting the use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) as a method of malaria prevention. This paper discusses results of a wide-ranging literature review (both published and unpublished) investigating the contribution that social science research has made to understanding the use of ITNs. We provide a critical appraisal of the malaria prevention literature, examining the use and impact of the research on programmatic development. We conclude with a discussion of how social scientists can better promote ITNs as part of malaria control. (S-75)

JONES, Emily Lena (Washington) *Human Hunting, Animal Abundances and Environmental Change: Understanding Prehistoric Human Impacts on the Faunal Landscape.* While studies of local prehistoric human-environment interactions are of increasing importance to environmental managers, much of the resultant polarizes into simplistic portrayals of the "ecologically noble savage" versus "aboriginal overkill." Much of the reason for such unsupported statements is methodological; problems such as preservation and dating make the interpretation of the archaeological record a formidable task. Measures of diversity, applied to archaeological faunal assemblages, may be able to help. This paper examines the meaning of ecological evenness of zooarchaeological assemblages, concluding that evenness, combined with other archaeological data, is a promising tool for understanding human interactions with prehistoric animal communities. (T-50)

JONES, Gabrielle (Memphis) *Stifled Sex Education in Tennessee: Implications for Rates of Sexually Transmitted Disease.* There is limited sex education in public schools in the state of Tennessee. Incidentally, Tennessee has one of the nation's highest rates of syphilis and gonorrhea. This study examines the relationship between the sex education practices and the prevalent rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in a sample of states in the United States of America. In addition, a number of Tennessee residents with teenage children were interviewed about their knowledge of current school policy and their thoughts on teaching sex education in schools. The main objective of this study is to discuss public school policy about sex education and STD rates among teenagers. (S-52)

JORDAN, Ann T. (N Texas) *Self-managed Work Teams for the Twenty-first Century.* Self-managed work teams (SMWT) are a commonplace organizational tool in complex organizations in the United States and globally. This paper presents results from a three-year, multidisciplinary study of forty-five self-managed work teams of knowledge workers across ten companies. While the SMWT form for organizing work has been heralded as essential in today's rapidly changing economy, studies indicate its success is varied. Multiple factors impact success of SMWT including type of knowledge work, organization and environment stability, organization integration, organization culture and team construction. The solution to successful SMWT is multifaceted and complex, being dependent on numerous factors. This study discusses both advantages and disadvantages of the SMWT form in the dynamic economic environment of global business and suggests strategies for its successful use in the twenty-first century. (W-51)

JOST, Christine C. (Tufts) and **NIANOGO, Aime J.** (UICN-Burkina Faso) *Community-Based Animal Health Care in Oudalan, Burkina Faso: Synergy between the Public and Private Delivery of Veterinary Services.* African pastoral communities are in transition, subject to rapidly evolving markets, environments and policy. Assistance programs must strengthen traditional community structures, while helping to meet change. In the agro-pastoral, cross-border region of Oudalan, Burkina Faso, two veterinary programs were evaluated using quantitative and qualitative ethnoveterinary techniques to document traditional practices, program impacts, pressing animal husbandry needs, and the relationship between people, animals and land. It was found that government and non-government programs were effective and synergistic, but must be flexible in order to meet rapidly changing needs. Combining private and public delivery of community-based services can ensure this flexibility. (W-72)

JUAREZ VALLADARES, Eric Omar (U Autonoma de Queretaro) *The Utilization of Forest Resources in a Community in the Sierra Gorda of Queretaro.* The forests of the Sierra Gorda in the state of Queretaro represent not only a valuable resource for regional ecological equilibrium, but are also an integral part of the subsistence strategies of the inhabitants of the numerous mountain communities who have access to them. This paper presents data from the village of San Juan de los Durán, in the township of Jalpan, that communally holds a tract of pine-oak forest. It analyzes the relationship the inhabitants have established with the forest, and with the government agents who are in charge of applying the legislation that restricts and controls exploitation of forest. (T-23)

KALJEE, Linda and **GALBRAITH, Jennifer** (Maryland) *Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Replication of an HIV Prevention Program for Adolescents*. The 'Focus on Kids' HIV prevention program was developed in the early 1990s for implementation in African-American communities in Baltimore City. Since that time, various iterations of the program have been implemented and evaluated throughout the United States and internationally. In this paper, we will discuss the processes and outcomes of adapting the program in three settings including rural communities in West Virginia, the Bahamas, and South Central Coastal Viet Nam. We will also discuss political-economic forces that affect both the HIV epidemic and local responses to the epidemic, and the implications of these factors for effective prevention programs.

KARJANEN, David (Michigan) *Health and Socioeconomic Status of Female Textile Workers in the Slovak Republic: A Critical Medical Anthropological Approach.* This study examines the changing socioeconomic and health status of women working in the Slovak Textile industry during the transition from state socialism. Industrial restructuring, privatization, and the contraction of social welfare services have adversely impacted women in light industry since the collapse of state socialism in Slovakia in 1989. Epidemiological surveys, interviews, and participant observation were conducted in 4 textile firms (N-340) covering occupational health, overall morbidity, and demographics (SES). The results suggest that poor working conditions, the increasing feminization of poverty within the industry, and lack of occupational health controls, and increasing social and psychological stress have a cumulative effect on health status. A Critical Medical Anthropological approach is developed integrating qualitative and quantitative research methods for future study. (W-70)

KASNITZ, Devva (WID/UC Berkeley) and **SHUTTLEWORTH**, **Russell** (SFSU) *Global/Local Dis/Ability: Speech Technology & the Art of Communication.* Fluent human speech is close to an anthropological global universal. Societies place varying value on non-spoken communication, but not to replace voice. In the U.S., a prejudicial hierarchy of disability plagues the disability rights movement. People assumed to have cognitive impairments and those with biomechanical impediments to speech and conversation are interconnected somewhere near the bottom. How global is this disability hierarchy? A continuum of speech technology exists from low to high tech, and from collaborative to individual. This presentation explores the values and political economic forces that motivate the perception, availability, utility, adoption, or barriers to use of the technologies on the continuum in different cultural localities. (F-72)

KAYAARDI, Nihan *Women's Income Generating Activities in Turkey.* Women's involvement in the informal economy in Turkey will be explained first by taking into account Turkish social structure and culture. By presenting the conceptual model that graphically illustrates the attempt to integrate the various components of Turkish culture and social structure as each affects women's participation in the informal economy. The thrust of this paper lies in integrating existing official data, government and agency reports, and social science findings in analyzing women's participation in the Turkish informal economy. To this end, I have developed a conceptual model that offers a graphic representation of the constructs that guide the analysis of the data to be presented in the paper. (T-01)

KEARE, Douglas (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy) *How Free Should Markets Be? The World Bank and the IMF in the Aftermath of Seattle.* The paper focuses on the World Bank, increasingly unsure of itself in an ever more -rapidly changing and multi-polar world. It quickly traces the Bank's attempts over time to evolve a more suitable development model to guide its efforts-from immediate post-WWII antecedents, through numerous "enlightenments", up to the fractious moments in Seattle, Washington and Prague over the past year. The paper them analyzes the Bank's present condition, finding it akin to deer caught in the glare of headlights from two cars approaching from opposite directions-that of the free-market on the one hand; the "protesters" on the other. It concludes that the Bank possesses staff and managers capable of plotting a path out of danger, but only if the institution summons the will to confront forthrightly and intrepidly on both sides. (W-52)

KEDIA, Satish (Memphis) *Food Insecurity and Dietary Delocalization Due to Development-Induced Displacement.* This paper discusses the food insecurity and dietary delocalization experienced by the Garhwali people of North India, who were forcibly resettled due to the construction of the Tehri dam project. When people are resettled to a drastically new environment, the displacement can affect food production and their dietary pattern. In this study, being displaced from their homes in the Himalayas and resettled to a plains region resulted in changes in altitude, in land use pattern, and in farming and other systems of food production for the Garhwali people. These changes then render the affected people vulnerable to the vagaries of transition, including a loss of crop production, forced adaptation to new farming systems, an inadequate food supply, and a modified diet. It is noted that in order to survive these transitions, resettlers frequently shift from a subsistence-based agriculture to commercial cash cropping, a change that significantly impacts their nutritional levels and, consequently, their health statuses. (S-71)

KEENAN, Mary Ann (SUNY OCC) *The Constraints on Traditional Foods and Healing.* Bush teas and traditional foods in a rural area of Jamaica are compared with those of the Yucutan. The healing properties of herbs, their preparation, the importance of the amounts and combinations of leaves used are discussed. Western medicine prefers store bought preparations to traditional healing choices; the clinic personnel are well respected and their advice is followed as far as finances permit. Traditional "bami" making is a lost art. Such nutritious foods are time consuming to produce and fall victim to appealing advertising for potato chips and cookies. (F-73)

KELLY, Justin (New Hampshire) *Eat Your Heart Out: A Look at Chagas' Disease in the America's.* Chagas' Disease is a tropical parasitic blood-borne disease that is endemic in Central and South America. Chagas' Disease is spread through contact with the fecal matter of Kissing bugs as well as blood transfusions. This paper explores the cultural and epidemiological barriers to the prevention of this disease, in particular the culture of Hispanic Immigrants in United States, where this disease is growing rapidly. This paper also focuses on interventions from the Red Cross, CDC and World Health Organization. It also provides insight into the future of Chagas' Disease in the coming century. (T-07)

KEMPER, Robert V. (SMU) *Congregations and Communities: the Comfort of Homogeneity, the Challenges of Heterogeneity.* A comparative analysis of a rural Mexican Roman Catholic parish church and its traditional Catholic community with an urban U.S. Presbyterian congregation whose community has been transformed from Anglo to Hispanic during recent decades. These cases show that "connectional churches," whether based on episcopal or presbyterian models, respond to changes in local communities, especially ethnic and socio-economic transformations resulting from global forces. In the two communities (Tzintzuntzan, state of Michoacán, and the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Texas) examined here, the tension between homogeneity (i.e., congregation and community have similar ethnic and socio-economic characteristics) and heterogeneity (i.e., congregation and community have different ethnic and socio-economic characteristics) is reflected in the distinctive projects of these congregations, in and beyond their respective communities. (F-25)

KENNEDY, Sandra F. (CSU-Long Beach) *Discussions of Race Relations among Eighth Graders in a Long Beach, California Middle School.* "Students Talk About Race," (STAR) is a program offered by CSULB Multicultural Center to local middle and high schools. According to Sauceda et al. (1999), STAR was designed to capitalize on the ability of peers to act as role models in the struggle against racism and intolerance." Essentially, CSULB students receive training on

how to effectively facilitate discussions with middle and high school students regarding race relations. My research and evaluation of the STAR program focuses on the strategies used by peer facilitators, which enable 8th graders to "find their own voices" and explore their own feelings and biases about race. (W-72)

KING, Georgette, **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy**, **ROSELL, Roberta** and **MCGOVERN, Bridget** (S Florida) *African American Church and HIV Care Organization Collaborations in Hillsborough County, Florida.* Growing rates of HIV infection in African American communities have given rise to faith-based initiatives focusing on HIV prevention efforts and the provision of social support for HIV infected and affected community members. Such initiatives utilize the strong influence of the African American church coupled with culturally significant images in attempts to reduce stigma and increase testing, access to care and HIV prevention among community members. This paper uses ethnographic interviews with Hillsborough County HIV-positive African Americans, care organization personnel and religious leaders to assess the current degree of local collaboration and planning efforts. (F-25)

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY-Geneseo) *Maya Gardens: Constraints and Possibilities for Small-Scale Intensive Agricultural Production.* Although the Maya of the Yucatan have responded to the forces of globalization since the intrusion of the Spanish on the peninsula in the early 1500's, they have retained classic adaptive strategies to the tropical ecosystem, including cultivation of small-scale intensive kitchen gardens. With increasing pressures for modernization and decreasing productivity from milpa agriculture, kitchen gardens present a familiar alternative production mode, utilizing crops that are high in vitamins and fat, contributing to the overall well-being of household members. Recent work in Coba, Quintana Roo, Mexico, has focused on how Maya women determine the constraints and possibilities for expanding kitchen garden production. (T-04)

KITNER, Kathi R. (South Atlantic FMC) *Mobility and Marginalization among Bandit Boat Fishing Crews in the South Atlantic.* Research funded by the U.S. Census Bureau and the National Marine Fisheries Service was conducted with the men and women that work the fishing boats in a small South Atlantic fishing port. Traditional studies of fishing communities have usually focused on the boat owners and captains, gathering little information about the crew. This study describes and interprets the social network of the crew, their characteristic mobility, and the conditions that keep them as marginalized labor. (F-22)

KLEIN, Norman (California State University, Los Angeles) *Documenting Manual Medicine in Bali: 1996.* Anthropologists often collect information on or film the activities of traditional healers. Rarely, however, do they possess the proper training to accurately assess what they are observing. In 1996, I filmed a traditional Balinese healer in action. Having been trained in manual medicine, it was felt that I might have additional insights into the material. Two years later another anthropologist, highly trained in manual and physical medicine, visited and filmed the same practitioner. Despite their training, Norman Klein and Bob Anderson provide differing perspectives on the collection and presentation of material on manual medicine. (T-27)

KNOX-SEITH, Barbara (CASA Latina) *Mediating Across Cultures: Participatory Evaluation and Latina Immigrant Women.* This paper describes my experience with evaluating a Seattle nonprofit's Family Literacy program. The program seeks to empower Latina immigrants and foster a strong and active community through popular education and organizing. In this spirit, I designed the evaluation using participatory and empowerment approaches. An exciting project developed in which participants interviewed one another and compiled the stories for distribution, with both the process and stories furthering the goals of empowerment, community organizing, and cross-cultural mediation. This evaluation provided a way for me, as a social scientist, to help a people often unheard to be heard, thus mediating across cultures. (W-72)

KOESTER, Kim (Hispanic Health Council) *HIV Prevention Challenges in the Mobilization of Sex Workers who Inject Drugs.* Grassroots political, and harm reduction organizing among injection drug using sex workers in the U.S. has been limited primarily to liberal metropolitan social settings. The ability to replicate such movements in smaller, more conservative locations is unclear. Mobilizing around issues of social justice, particularly among sex workers, is critically needed in light of HIV and other health risks, violence (including sexual assaults by the police), marginalization, and extreme exploitation confronting this population. This presentation will examine what is needed to overcome the structural barriers of organizing sex workers beyond the metropolis. (S-23)

KOESTER, Stephen (Colorado-Denver), **BARON, Anna** and **GLANZ, Jason** (Colorado School of Medicine) *Findings of a Socially-Focused Intervention Study among Injection Drug Users.* This study incorporated anthropological theory and method into the design of interventions emphasizing the drug using network, rather than the individual as the unit of intervention and analysis. Two separate interventions were compared: a network focused, but individually administered intervention and a network-focused group administered intervention. While there were no statistically significant

differences between the interventions, there was a significant overall reduction in injection risk behaviors between the baseline and three-month and baseline and six-month time periods. This presentation discusses the implications of these findings for interventions designed to address risks associated with socially transmitted blood-borne disease. (F-26)

KRETZMANN, Jody (Northwestern) *Building Communities from the Inside Out: The Meaning and Significance of an Assets Approach.* The dominance of the liberal welfare state in advanced industrial countries has been characterized almost exclusively by a deficiency-oriented understanding of low-income people and neighborhoods. But in recent years, as the limits of such a single-minded emphasis have become evident, community development researchers and activists have begun to balance this focus with a rediscovery of the existence and utility of local community resources, or "assets." This session will report on recent community-based explorations of the human, social, physical and economic capital present in even severely distressed communities, and on efforts to mobilize these resources to strengthen communities "from the inside out." (T-70)

KULSTAD, Pauline (University of Florida) *Cultural Tourism and Community-Centered Praxis: The On-Site Museum Program at Concepcion De La Vega National Park, Dominican Republic.* Cultural tourism, as opposed to mass tourism, brings the most benefits to local communities. At the same time, however, the conservation of sites which attract this kind of tourism can be threatened by the visitors themselves. In the Dominican Republic, the Concepcion de la Vega National Park is caught in this struggle. To remedy this, the national government, local community, national and international anthropologists are using the community-centered praxis approach to create and on-site museum program which will fit all agendas. The agendas of all players will be presented, as well as the program as it stands now. (S-05)

KUNSTADTER, Peter (California-San Francisco) *Pesticides and Candy: Effects of Globalization among Hmong Farmers in Thailand.* Opium cultivation by highland farmers has been suppressed by the Thai Government partially in response to international pressures. As a result of enforced restrictions on access to land, highland Hmong farmers in Thailand who formerly relied on opium as their cash crop have had to abandon subsistence crop production and turn to intensive cultivation of non-narcotic cash crops for national and international sale. These crops require heavy use of agricultural chemicals produced by multinational companies. Laboratory analyses show that 20 - 60% of Hmong adults in 3 highland study communities have high or dangerously high levels of organophosphate pesticides in their blood. At the same time, consumption of fat, salt, and sugar junk food, often produced by international corporations, is increasing. (F-01)

LAGANA, Kathleen (OHSU) *Cultural Change and Social Support in Mexican American Childbearing Women.* The Pregnancy Support Study, and eighteen-month focused ethnographic study in Pueblo, Colorado explored the phenomenon of female social support during pregnancy in Mexican American women, within the context of acculturative change. The study reaffirmed that collectivist traits (such as familism and comprehensive and multi-focal female support) persist through several generations of close proximity to individualistic culture in the United States. However, women selectively took on individualist traits to increase self-determination and to free themselves from abusive or neglectful relationships. Health implications are discussed. (F-04)

LAMM, Rosemarie Santora (Hillsborough Community College) *Anthropological Dream: From Change to Development.* The integration of emic views related to health maintenance and provision is an integral aspect of applied anthropology. Focus groups facilitate the process of gathering information, creating a forum and facilitating movement toward change. A coalition was organized to integrate community needs for elders. Elders met with providers and educators in several focus groups. As the organization developed needs were prioritized. Each participant was responsible for incorporating needs into existing community programs. This presentation will give insight into the process of an anthropologist facilitating change at the local level and influencing integration of community needs while influencing the ongoing legislative process. (W-54)

LAMPHERE, Louise (New Mexico) *Buffering the Impact of Medicaid Reform in the Health Care Workplace.* While industrial work has become less hierarchical and more flexible with the advent of flex-time, job rotation, and open-door management, safety-net health care workplaces under Medicaid reform in New Mexico have experienced "re-bureaucratization." This increase in rules, procedures and paperwork affects clerical and semi-professional employees in rural and urban medical settings. These are primarily Hispanas who must now educate patients on Medicaid regulations, confirm eligibility, and process referrals. Ascribing to an ethic of care, these employees have developed strategies from "going the extra mile" to resisting bureaucratic rules. Such strategies help "buffer" the negative impacts of Medicaid reform on patients. (F-70)

LAMPMAN, Aaron (Georgia) *Tzeltal Maya Perceptions of the Nutritional, Medicinal and Ecological Value of Macrofungi.* This research examines Mayan knowledge of the seasonal and ecological requirements of wild mushrooms, and cultural perceptions of the nutritional and medicinal value of the species they gather. Results indicate that the Maya have extensive knowledge of the ecological requirements of

culturally important macrofungi including seasonal fruiting patterns, substrate preferences, and mycorrhizal associations with tree species. Prized species are thought to provide nutritional value for undernourished persons, other species are collected solely for gastronomic delight, and a few species are used to cure stomach pains, headaches and warts. Aside from showing that wild mushrooms provide a significant contribution to a restricted diet, results indicate that Mayan traditional knowledge of mushroom ecology parallels that of Western science. (F-51)

LANE, Lucille (S Florida) *Volcanic Risk Perception and Evacuation Response in Highland Ecuador.* Tungurahua Volcano is located on the Eastern Cordillera of the Ecuadorian Andes, in a rural area about 120 km south of Quito. Tungurahua suddenly became active in late 1999 after being dormant for 74 years. In mid-September 1999, the authorities, anticipating that an eruption might be possible within weeks or months declared a state of "yellow" alert. On October 16, the alert level was raised to "red" indicating that an eruption was possible within hours or days. This triggered evacuation of populations in areas considered to be at risk from various volcanic hazards. This paper focuses (1) on volcanic hazard risk perception among residents living in two shelters, one in the town of Ambato, in Tungurahua Province, about 33 km distant from Mt. Tungurahua, the other in the Andean village of Cubijias, in Chimborazo Province; (2) on shelter residents responses to the official evacuation order; and (3) on health effects on shelter residents as evacuees. (T-03)

LAPPI, Robert (GAO, Washington, DC), **SALLOWAY**, **Jeffrey Colman** (New Hampshire) and **SANFORD**, **Hannah** (New Hampshire) *Chronic Diseases of the Elderly: Competing Cultural, Structural, and Epidemiologic Hypotheses.* Research was conducted using nursing home beds by state as a crude measure of chronic diseases of the elderly. The intent was to identify cultural, structural, or epidemiologic "clusters" to explain variations in the data. For purposes of analysis, states with bed densities greater than or less than one standard deviation from the mean were identified. Curiously, these states comprise the geographic middle of the United States. This solid block of states is America's agricultural heartland. The states are diverse culturally and politically. There are no clear demographic linkages. A number of regional structural variables were hypothesized to explain this linkage but none were productive. An ominous possibility is a geographically-related elevation in rates of neurological disease (e.g. Dementia). Data on rates of dementia by state were generated. This indicated that Alzheimer's disease was a major component of the nursing home population in the most affected states. This raises the possibility that an environmental pathogen might be to blame. A comparison shows a pattern which is consistent with use of an agricultural chemical common to those states. Two chemicals, cadmium and arsenic are suspected. (W-54)

LAZEAR, Katherine (S Florida) *Replication Challenges and Opportunities of the EQUIPO Model in Two Diverse Communities.* EQUIPO, a front-line practice strategy to form professional/natural helper partnerships, was originally developed to serve families and providers in Miami's East Little Havana community, through an urban mental health initiative. Currently, EQUIPO is funded in two diverse communities, an urban community with primarily Latino families, and a rural neighborhood whose families are mostly African-American. This paper will focus on the challenges and opportunities encountered with the replication of EQUIPO in these communities, including: self-selecting neighborhoods; building on strengths of the community and the formal service system; learning the lessons of building on past initiatives; using the neighborhoods' stories to build a flexible curriculum; trusting the participants knowledge of their neighborhood; taking action when you don't feel ready; utilizing a cultural and competent team approach; and recognizing our limitations. (F-72)

LEAP, Bill (American U) *Dispersed Communities: What Urban Gay Men Mean by Urban Gay Community, and What Those Meanings Tell us About Building Agendas for Change.* Urban gay community, while widely attested in the urban studies and lesbian/gay studies literature, bears very little relation to the geographies of everyday experience as individual urban gay men know and understand them. In fact, gay men's life-story descriptions of life in the city emphasize the spatial and cultural distances, which limit opportunities for building more inclusive, more enduring forms of gay-centered social structures. Understandably, while urban gay men may bemoan lack of services and omnipresent urban homophobia, they often resist involvements toward "community-centered" change. However, life story descriptions also show how urban gay men will value forms of activism, which are issue-centered and short-term, rather than structural/institutional and of longer duration. These pathways, rather than community-centered models, lay more effective agendas for strengthening urban gay "ties that bind." (T-70)

LEE, Jong-In (Connecticut) *What Discourages Korean Women Currently Residing in the U.S. from Disclosing Rape Incidents?: The Women's Constructions of Rape, Male Sexual Ideology, and the Significance of Marriage in the Women's Lives.* Introducing ethnographic research findings, this paper explores reasons for the discouragement of Korean women in the U.S. in disclosing personal or hypothetical rape experiences from the women's perspectives on rape. This paper also explores how these perspectives are constructed in the larger social cultural contexts of male sexual ideology and the significance of marriage in the women's lives. Practical lessons form this research are also discussed. (S-73)

LEE, Juliet (UC Berkeley/Prevention Research Center) *Problems in the Model: Substance Use and Abuse Among Southeast Asians*. Quantitative studies of alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems show Asian Americans, the "model minority," to have relatively few AOD problems. Treatment and prevention programs consequently tend to overlook this population. Qualitative studies, however, show that language and cultural barriers often bar Asians from seeking services, putting them at risk for AOD problems as well as weakening agency-based data. This study presents findings from an assessment of AOD problems among California Southeast Asians. Substance abuse problems are found to co-occur with family and environmental factors and increase with acculturation. The study indicates directions for enhancing AOD services for Southeast Asians. (S-72)

LEE, Mollie (Georgia) *Bombs, Cancer, and Coral Reefs: The Rhetoric of Protest in Vieques.* Over the past two years, a variety of individuals and groups have protested the United States Navy's live-fire training activities on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques. Through the examination of texts and interviews about these protests, central themes become evident. For groups of protesters, these themes act as focal points for arguments that the Navy should end all operations on Vieques. The content and presentation of these themes will be considered in the context of both previous protests on Vieques and powerful modern discourses of environmentalism, human rights, and neo-colonialism. (F-07)

LEIBOWITZ, Jami (Connecticut) *Methodological Concerns for Eastern Europe.* Over 10 years after the fall of communism, Eastern Europe still feels the aftershocks. This has particular implications for conducting research in these countries. Ideas of privacy, issues of trust, bureaucratic tendencies, and communist ideals make doing ethical, valid research particularly challenging in this area of the world. This paper will address various methodological issues including research design, construct validity, informed consent and behavioral issues relating to both qualitative and quantitative data collection procedures, with particular reference to doing research in Romania. (S-59)

LIEBOW, Edward (Env Hlth & Soc Plcy Ctr) *Introduction: Equalizing International Collaborations*. Himmelman's collaborative model, well known in community development circles, focuses on a common vision, power-sharing, and clear articulation of mutual accountabilities. Usually applied to relationships between technical specialists and the communities with which they work, this model can also be used to gauge key indicators of symmetry among anthropologists working together across international boundaries. Conceptual distinctions are drawn between "networking," "coordination," "cooperation," and "collaboration," and a framework is suggested for advancing international anthropological partnerships towards more symmetrical arrangements. (W-52)

LINDGREN, Teri and **LIPSON, Juliene G**. (UCSF) *Blending Practices: The Search for Healing in People with MCS.* Western medical globalization, with its message of superiority, has had both benefits and risks for diverse cultures worldwide. Some communities have abandoned traditional practices while other marginalized communities are forced to seek alternative ways of healing. People with Multiple Chemical Sensitivities (MCS), a condition in which individuals are sickened by chemical substances, including pharmaceuticals, are one such community. Based on 33 ethnographic interviews with MCS participants in the U.S. and Canada, we describe their fruitless, protracted search for biomedical validation and treatment, and their ultimate embrace of eclectic, innovative combinations of such healing practices as homeopathy, sauna, lymphatic massage, acupuncture and nutritional supplements. (F-04)

LITTLE, Barbara J. (National Park Service) *Assessing Public Attitudes about Archeology in the United States*. A coalition of archaeological organizations commissioned Harris Interactive to conduct a study among the American public to understand their perceptions, knowledge, and attitudes about archaeology. This quantitative study, which was conducted by telephone in 1999 with over 1000 adults across the 48 continental United States, clearly indicates that Americans believe that archaeology is important and valuable. The survey results have generated ideas for increasing the awareness of accurate information about archeological resources. Cultural resource professionals may use this survey to better understand the ways in which Americans prefer to learn about archeology and the past. (F-24)

LIVINGSTON, Terry (Idaho State) *Who Needs Alternative Health Care?* Battle lines have been drawn in the rural community of Idaho Falls, ID, concerning the controversy between alternative and biomedical health care. Interviews were conducted with a convenience sample, including naturopaths, physicians, patients, and medical assistants. The researcher also worked six weeks as a naturopathic apprentice. Discoveries from this research include strategic morality stories from both naturopaths and physicians, and an actual manipulation of professional identity by naturopaths to increase acceptance in a medically conservative community. This localized study is indicative of the need for health care integration worldwide. (T-52)

LOCKWOOD, Victoria S. (Southern Methodist) *The Impact of Globalization on Rural Tahitian Women's Lives.* The

Tahitian islands status as an Overseas Territory of France has meant that French agendas — "development," post-colonial "self-sufficiency," nuclear testing, and "modernization" (consumerism) — construct a web of economic opportunities and constraints in islanders' lives. I examine the specific impacts of these agendas on women's lives on the three rural islands of Tubuai, Rurutu, and Raivavae. Women experience and respond to these opportunities differently depending on their marital/family status, age, and socioeconomic status. Some experience greater income earning and are able to exercise expanded autonomy and authority in their families; others experience abandonment and poverty. (T-01)

LOKER, William (CSU-Chico) *Social and Ecological Change in a Post-Global era: a Case Study from Honduras.* This paper presents the results of research over a fifteen year period (1983-98) examining patterns of social and ecological change in the El Cajon region of Honduras, which, despite relative isolation, has experienced important changes linked to national and global trends. Among these are an erosion of livelihood security, increased interaction with state and international institutions, and increased migration to work in Honduran maquiladoras, as well as to the U.S. The paper focuses on the relationship between livelihood security at the local level and these broader processes. (S-57)

LONG, Veronica H. (Tourism Center, U Minnesota) *Tourism Attractions and the Reinterpretation of Confrontation.* The commemoration of confrontation through the creation of monuments, historic sites, parks and other landmarks acknowledges the profundity of the human tragedy as well as the conflictive relationships among peoples. However, that acknowledgment is usually from the perspective of the dominant culture in the location. This phenomenon is seen throughout the United States at commemorative sites about conflict between the U. S. Government and Native Americans where the titles, rhetoric and even the selection of sites are acknowledged belie the perspective of the Euro-American U.S. government. An examination of such historic sites reveals a process of cultural integration as history is reinterpreted from a more integrated perspective. This paper explores this process using examples from sites which commemorate U.S. government and Native Americans in Minnesota and around the United States. (S-24)

LOPEZ, Leslie (New Mexico) *Good News, Bad News: The Privatization of Medicaid Eligibility Work in New Mexico.* This paper discusses an innovative program to extend and expedite Medicaid eligibility to women and children by credentialing clerks in schools and clinics to process cases. This program avoids the stigma, cultural barriers and time factors of going to the welfare office Clerks tend to see themselves as client advocates and case managers, helping people negotiate the maze of eligibility and managed care. Yet community agencies are absorbing the costs of doing this work, while the state continues to understaff its welfare offices as part of "big-government cutbacks," and fails to provide adequate orientation and coordination for its managed care system. (F-52)

LOPEZ, Marisa (University of Florida) *Relocating Morolica: Gendered Survival and Vulnerability in Southern Honduras.* This paper examines the impact of post-disaster resettlement and reconstruction on the survival strategies adopted by the members of the community of Morolica, a town in Southern Honduras swept away by the floods caused by Hurricane Mitch in October, 1998. In Morolica, the only town completely relocated after Hurricane Mitch, a number of national and foreign humanitarian agencies are collaborating with the local population on the physical and socio-economic reconstruction of the community. My data indicate that both the disaster itself, as well as the subsequent resettlement and reconstruction efforts, are having a clearly differential impact on the affected women and men. Gender is central to positioning both women and men vis-à-vis the reconstruction authorities working in Morolica, and determines people's access to the assistance provided. Combining political ecology and gender analysis I discuss the role of gender as a key factor that determines people's vulnerability to disasters, the post-disaster relocation responses they engage in, and their ability to overcome the problems caused by displacement. (S-57)

LOUCKY, James (Western Washington) *North Meets South: Challenges for Collaborative Development of Transborder Policy Expertise.* The forces of global integration make border regions especially vulnerable to environmental degradation because of accelerated flows of people, products and pollutants. Efforts to grapple with problems posed by growth as well as environmental neglect are constrained by overlapping political jurisdictions, nation-centered policy processes and the absence of specialists capable of working across national cultures. The need for comparative approaches to addressing environmental concerns associated with development, particularly in border regions, is illustrated by an institutional partnership of universities situated on the U.S.-Canada and U.S.-Mexico borders. This experience suggests that effective environmental protection, restoration, and education requires wide sharing of understanding and efforts across international, disciplinary, and academic-nonacademic borders. (F-01)

LUBER, George E. (Georgia) *Biological Pathology and the Cultural Construction of Illness: A Comparative Study of Two Folk Illnesses.* This paper compares two folk illnesses found among the Tzeltal Maya of Chiapas, and the Mixe of Oaxaca, which I hypothesize to have the same biomedical etiology,

with the goal of determining points of equivalence in their cultural construction. Utilizing a biocultural model, through the combination of ethnographic, clinical, epidemiological, nutritional, and anthropometric methods, this research will synthesize current emic and etic approaches for the development of an ethnographically rich and systematic comparison of two Mesoamerican ethnomedical syndromes. This research into the organizing principles of ethnomedical systems will help develop a better understanding of the relationship between the biological, cultural, and ecological variables influencing the cultural construction of illness, while generating insights into the empirical basis of Mesoamerican ethnomedical illness concepts. (F-51)

LUCAS, Michael T. (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission) *Putting Archaeology to Work for the County: Interpreting Local Histories Through Public Archaeology*. Archaeologists working within local governments and park systems have the unique opportunity to apply anthropological knowledge outside the academy. As a local government agency, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in Prince George's County, Maryland, provides the administrative structure for applying anthropology through the public interpretation of archaeological sites. Unlike larger federal and state agencies, local governments often serve a county jurisdiction where archaeological interpretations begin by examining local conditions and meanings. An example from Prince George's County's first seat of government is provided to illustrate how public archaeology can be used as a tool to redirect static historical narratives, illuminate conflicting meanings, and present the multi-vocal nature of landscapes. Through the process of interpretation, archaeology can be used to heighten public consciousness of past and present inequities. (F-24)

LURIE, Gordon A. (Toronto) and **LURIE, Sue G.** (N Texas Health Science Center) *Bioethics and the City: Who Should Be Helped? Community Development, and the Emerging Urban Paradigm During Hong Kong's State-Building Era*. This paper examines community-level, bio-ethical decision-making and distributive- justice choice - "who should be helped?" - during colonial Hong Kong's 1970's state-building era. Systematic interviews with neighborhood leaders in a colony-wide, Government designed, mutual-aid-committees/MAC, community-building movement in a politically restructuring city, Tsuen Wan, reveal that leaders' bioethical decision-making and distributive-justice choices are structured by: (1), their responses to the uncertainties and ambiguity attendant on the nascent, transitional system, and the emerging, ill-defined urban paradigm and political/social system - the reconstruction and restructuring of a multivalent and opaque, ambiguous governing paradigm; and (2), how they make-sense-of, negotiate their way through, and infuse with meaning, the: transitional, ambiguous, ill-defined, emergent urban paradigm; social/political state-building design and system; expanding urban/political field; emerging system of social mobility and leadership; and the evolving developmental phases of the MAC, political-mobilization, movement. (W-70)

LURIE, Sue G. (N Texas Health Science Center) and **LURIE, Gordon A.** (Toronto) *An Anthropology of Medical Relapses: Reconstructing Illness and Treatment Meaning Systems.* Pervasive phenomena of "medical relapses" and treatment failures warrant anthropological attention. This approach sensitizes us to processual, interpretive dynamics in reconceptualizing illness and treatment "explanatory models" and "illness narratives" as "meaning systems." Fewer recurrences of fixed, objective phenomena, "relapses" - as recast, new, nascent definitions of the situation - highlight interpretive processes - ie. Festinger's "When Prophecy Fails" - by which patients with serious illnesses respond to failure and collapse of prior explanatory models, meaning systems, and narratives, and fashion new meanings and frames. Our theoretical analysis addresses: the redefinition and reconstruction of prior, failed narratives and explanatory models; the infusing with meaning of new, emergent, and ambiguous illness/treatment models, "enacted realities," and definitions of the situation; and patients' reshaping and construction of both the illness/treatment passage/career, and of evaluative markers, timetables, cues, and comparative reference groups to negotiate and test their way through the passage, and the new reality and meaning system. (T-52)

MACDOUGALL, J. Paige (Concordia) *Global Commodities and Local Realities: Barbie in Yucatan.* The movement of objects between cultures involves processes of cultural and market exchange. However, the values (meaning and uses) encoded in commodities in their culture of production may be transformed in the culture where they are consumed. This paper examines the appropriation of Barbie in Yucatan as evidence of cultural persistence despite the forces of globalization. Invented in North America by Mattel in 1959, Barbie has undergone more than 500 identity transformations which are reflected in her career orientation and costume. In the Yucatan region of Mexico the most highly valued Barbies are associated with regional dance, traditional Maya clothing, family life, and the *quinze años* ceremony. Barbie has been transformed to represent Maya and Mestizo identity and her consumption by tourists circulates these indigenous images internationally. (F-27)

MAHONEY, Jane (Texas-Houston, School of Nursing) *Reconciling the Experience of Living With Congestive Heart Failure.* Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) is a condition of enormous private and public burden. A focused ethnographic study was conducted in order to understand the illness experiences of patients and their family members living with

CHF. A purposeful sampling technique was used to select 28 informants. Naturalistic inquiry consisted of data collected from observations, participant observations, and in-depth, semi-structured interviews. Credibility was enhanced through informant verification and a process of peer debriefing. Thematic analysis revealed reconciling as the salient experience described by informants. The significance of the findings to the delivery of healthcare is discussed. (T-52)

MALONEY, R. Shawn (Maryland) *Cultural Schemes of Environment and Pollution among Chesapeake Bay Farmers.* Farmers on Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay consider themselves to be "real" environmentalists. Their experiences in living in rural areas and working with the land and raising livestock and poultry, combined with knowledge of these activities obtained from generations of family and community members, as well as government sponsored agricultural agents, give them an unparalleled understanding of the environment and agricultural production. Recently, however, farmers' environmental knowledge and identity have been challenged by regulations and policies designed to protect the environment. This paper examines Lower Eastern Shore farmers' cultural schemes of environment and pollution, which are heavily influenced by their sense of morality and identity, and the changing public discourse surrounding the value of their activities. (F-22)

MANDERSON, Lenore and **YUAN, Liping** (U Melbourne) *School-Based Interventions and Sustainable Public Health Interventions: A Multi-Media Approach for Schistosomiasis Control.* School-aged children have been targeted for health prevention interventions for a number of years by multilateral agencies, on the assumption that children are effective in educating other family members and that their education will result in sustainable behavioral change. Rarely, however, has there been a clear explication of this logic, nor of the pedagogic approaches that might be necessary to achieve these ends. This paper describes research conducted in Hunan, China, from 1999-2000, and describes a multi-media educational approach introduced into 50 schools to promote the early diagnosis and treatment of schistosomiasis control. The instructional media included audio-visual material and printed media, the content of which was developed on the basis of focus groups with children. It also included discussion groups with children and supplementary education sessions with parents of the children, as a means both of maximising the impact of the health education messages and of assessing the effectiveness of the training material. This presentation describes the development and content of the teaching material and presents the pre- and post-test survey results. (T-21)

MANESS, Amy (N Texas) *Experience and the Undergraduate* - As an undergraduate experience is my key to open the door to the field of anthropology. However, the unspoken rules governing the quantity and quality are a privilege that I am not afforded. This paper will highlight the opportunities available for undergraduates to gain experience in the field of anthropology. (S-06)

MANNIX, Frank (Memphis) *The Experiences of Health Professionals in Diabetic Care.* This paper explores the experiences of nurses and health professionals in diabetes care. Studies have shown that chronic illnesses such as diabetes have major effects on the quality of life of these patients. Nurses and other health professionals in the Mid-South, with experience in counseling and treating diabetics, were interviewed (1) to gauge their knowledge of and experience with diabetes, (2) to obtain their explanatory models of this disease, (3) to ascertain their views on how diabetes impacts a patient's quality of life and mental well-being, and (4) to determine their perceptions regarding the barriers to compliance for these patients. (S-71)

MANNO, Jack (SUNY) *Analyzing Commoditization as an Approach to Understanding Key Challenges to Sustainable Development in the Yucatan.* Commoditization operates as a kind of selection pressure on certain characteristics that are most "fit" as an exchangeable good or service. These characteristics tend to proliferate over time to the exclusion of others that are less fit for stimulating the expansion of exchange. This feature of commoditization strongly affects the evolution of society, economy and the environment. This paper describes the major attributes associated with commodity potential and analyzes the impact of the evolutionary dynamics that favor those attributes. This analysis attends to applied efforts to introduce "alternative technologies" and stimulate "sustainable development" in the Yucatan. The implications of the globalization and intensification of commoditization are also discussed. (F-73)

MANTONYA, Kurt (Nebraska-Lincoln) *Community Change and Meatpacking in Nebraska.* Meatpacking plants in the Midwest, specifically Nebraska, have created enormous opportunities for community economic growth and provided jobs for immigrant workers from Mexico. This paper will analyze community change in three communities and assess felt needs of three groups of people (immigrants, long-term community residents, and industry personnel). Issues examined include education, racial tension, housing, and language. Qualitative and quantitative data will be used to express and show the different needs of these long-term meatpacking communities. (S-03)

MARCELIN, Louis Herns (U Miami) *Transnational Dynamics of Gang Activity and Drug Use Among Haitian Immigrants.* This paper examines the intertwining between Haiti's sociopolitical context, migration, transforming family adaptation, and marginalization processes in the study of gang activity, drug use, and violence among Haitian youths from Haiti to South Florida. It further locates these processes within multiple sites of transactions, social constructions, and negotiations that cross national borders. Drug and gang activity among Haitian youths are understood as participating in a transnational dynamic that structures its marginalized familial configurations and social contexts from South Florida to Haiti to South Florida. (F-55)

MARCELIN, Louise and **JEAN-GILLES, Michèle** (U MIAMI) *Resiliency Factors and Coping Strategies in Haitian Families with Children Involved in Drug and Gang Activity.* Haitian families, as any other immigrant group in the United States, face the challenge of adapting to a new society with new sets of values and rules. Ambiguous assimilation of the host society's messages and values, and poor communication between parents and children results in disruptive and painful events in their lives. This paper explores and analyzes the resiliency factors and coping strategies within Haitian families with children who are involved in drug use and gang activity. (F-55)

MARIL, Lee (Texas-Pan American) *New Ways to Conceptualize the Impact of NAFTA on the U.S.-Mexico Border.* Numerous studies have focused upon NAFTA since Congress first passed the legislation. Frequently, these studies are based upon an economic analysis of the number of jobs generated and/or lost because of NAFTA and, less commonly, on environmental costs, immigration, and the drug war. They incorporate a number of tacit assumptions, which preclude the considerations of other kinds of analysis. This paper outlines this process and posits some of the crucial factors which would form the foundation of an alternative intellectual paradigm. This paper also offers a concrete example of what the intellectual process might resemble based upon the Lower Rio Grande Valley and the Mexican state of Tamaulipas as a case study. (T-55)

MARLEY, Brian (N Texas) *Undergraduates and the Concept of Cultural Relativism***.** By accepting every culture and rejecting their own culture, some undergraduates of American anthropology may have distorted the cultural relativism concept. As opposed to evaluating a culture through its own context, other cultural contexts are used to judge the student's own culture. Although this is not a new concept, it is surprising how often the cultural "other" is perceived as better or more enlighten. (S-06)

MARQUARDT, William H. (Florida Museum of Natural History) *Fishing on Florida's Southwest Gulf Coast: A 6,000-Year Perspective.* Net-fishing is more than 6,000 years old on Florida's Gulf coast. When Europeans arrived in the 1500s, the Calusa Indian fishing society was powerful enough to demand tribute from all of south Florida. After the Calusa faded from the scene, fishing continued with Cubans working with Indians. When they were driven out, European-Americans took over. The ice plant and railroad transportation allowed the shipment of fish to northern markets by the early 1900s, but fishing changed little until motorboats and mono-filament nets became common at mid-century. In 1995, a ban on entanglement nets ended Florida's oldest industry. (F-07)

MARTINEZ, Konane (California-Riverside) *Seeking Care Across Borders: Mixtec Transnational Migration and Utilization of Clinical Health Care Services.* This paper examines conditions affecting access and utilization of clinical health care services by Mixtec families in California and Mexico. The Mixtec are an indigenous group from Oaxaca, Mexico, who participate in transnational wage migration to agricultural regions in Northern Mexico and the United States. Preliminary research indicates that patient-provider interaction and structural complexities hinder access to quality health care for Mixtec farm workers and their families. Economic and legal barriers also limit access to clinical services. Finally, conditions such as time, language, and different understandings of disease and health limit utilization and delivery of health care for Mixtec families. (F-28)

MARTINEZ, Raquel, **MARTINEZ, Maria**, **WEEKS, Margaret** (Institute for Community Research) and **SCOTT, Glenn** (Hispanic Health Council) *Utilization of GIS for HIV/AIDS Research in High Risk Drug Use Sites.* Geographical Information Systems (G.I.S.) data analysis is paving the way in HIV/AIDS research by allowing researchers to portray their data in a new and innovative manner. The study of high risk drug use settings for HIV Prevention in Hartford, CT, has utilized G.I.S. to display information on drug-use locations in the city and changes of these over time. Site maps will illustrate the differences in drug injection and crack-use sites categorized by gender and ethnicity, participant tracking after destruction of a site, the "hot" spots of drug activity and tracking of HIV risk by site. (W-76)

MASON, Rachel (National Park Service) *The Chilkoot Trail as Ethnographic Landscape.* The Klondike Goldrush National Historical Park is built around the brief gold rush of 1897-1898, when thousands of non-Natives stampeded through the area along the Chilkoot Trail. Park interpretation is based on historical accounts of the stampeders' ordeals and the material culture of the trail. Long before the Gold Rush, however, the trail had meaning as a trading route for Tlingit and Athabaskan

Natives. The paper explores the encounter between Native and non-Native understandings of landscape on the Chilkoot Trail. The contrast has a parallel in the conventional distinction between ethnographic landscapes, which focus on indigenous peoples, and cultural landscapes, which come from the point of view of historic preservation. (F-74)

MATHEWS, Holly F. (ECU) *The Use of Interview Data in Project Evaluation.* This paper reports on the use of in-depth interviewing as a technique to evaluate an intervention project designed to educate the mothers of premature infants in North Carolina about chronic lung disease (CLD) and to monitor the changes mothers then made in the care of infants. Halfway through the project, investigators realized that the intervention was not working but were unable to determine why on the basis of survey data and observational assessments of infant development. In-depth interview data proved crucial in reassessing project aims and modifying the quantitative data assessment techniques used in the project. (S-27)

MATTER, Jennifer (Maryland) *Monkeys, Tourists, and Gods: Community Based Ecotourism in Bali.* In this paper I will discuss how the Wanara Wana Monkey Forest Sanctuary, located in the village of Padang Tegal in Central Bali, provides a model of a successful ecotourism operation that was developed prior to the notion of ecotourism and sustainable development in the West. Not only does the Wanara Wana Monkey Forest Sanctuary satisfy the requirements for ecotourism - it is small scale, supports locally owned businesses, assists in natural resource conservation - but it was initiated by the community and developed out of Balinese ideology. (S-70)

MAY, Marilynn (Texas A & M) **CONTRERAS, Ricardo** (Florida Mental Health Institute) *Promotoras in the U.S.-Mexico Border: Preliminary Results of a Comparative Study.* This paper will present the preliminary results of a study funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration, Office of Rural Health Policy. The study's goal is to provide an exploratory profile of the 'promotora' strategy for health promotion and community outreach as it impacts residents in colonias along the Texas-Mexico border. The paper will present a characterization of promotora programs in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and it will discuss the roles that they play vis-a-vis health promotion. (F-72)

MAYNARD-TUCKER Gisèle (UCLA Center for the Study of Women) *Conflict and Collaboration in a Project Concerning Adolescents' Sexual Education in Guatemala.* This paper presents a project involving the evaluation of six Guatemalan institutions offering courses in sexual education to adolescents. The project aimed at examining the weaknesses and the strengths of the institutions to elaborate a more uniform and beneficial program that could be implemented in three countries: El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The research was conducted in November 1999 in Guatemala City. Adolescents (N=57) and the staff (N=14) of 6 institutions were interviewed privately and through focus groups regarding their opinions, their goals, their limitations and their perspectives concerning the access of sexual education in schools and in private institutions. Findings revealed that institutions were limited by the government's conservative opinions towards adolescents' sexuality influenced by the clergy. Adolescents, who were expected to pass on their knowledge about contraception and the prevention of STDs/AIDS to their peers were limited in their promotion performance because of parental attitudes, cultural values and societal taboos about sexuality. Discussion examines conflict within the institutions, adolescents' attitudes and the asymmetrical collaboration of the government and donors. (W-52)

MAZZEO, John (Arizona) *Collective Responses to Livelihood Security and Social Justice by the Haitian Peasantry: A Case Study of Oboy.* This paper explores the articulation of globalization within the space of the rural community of Oboy, Haiti. It examines the range of collective responses by the peasantry to pressing issues of livelihood security and social justice. This paper examines global forces of economic development and political change within a local and historical context. The work of the peasantry to bring about meaningful grassroots change is confronted by class and gender conflicts over economic and political power, making the prospect for change both difficult and violent. (T-24)

MCBRIDE, Melinda (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Globalization of North American Cultural Conceptions of Fat, Body Image and Self Esteem.* This paper encompasses an examination of psychological, physical and social aspects of being fat in America and, a comparison of dieting, body image and self esteem behaviors in women and girls across cultures/ races. Using case studies it explores misconceptions about the nature of obesity, what constitutes health, cultural conditioning of beauty ideals, and genetic links to body size, which feed a system of discrimination based on the belief that thinness, health and beauty are synonymous. The paper examines the exportation of body image as it circulates from America and its assertion and effects in a globalizing world. (T-52)

MCCULLOUGH, Megan B. (New York U) *I Am Woman Hear Me Roar: The Collision of Global and Local Formations in Australian Aboriginal Women's Reproductive Health.* In north Queensland, Aboriginal reproductive health is poor when measured by biomedical indicators and when compared to non-indigenous Australians and other indigenous

populations. By analyzing a small "Doula" project designed to "train" older Aboriginal women to take particular care of pregnant and young mothers in their remote communities, this paper will highlight some of the complexities of "solving" Aboriginal health problems. Aboriginal women workshop participants, whose understandings of reproduction, personhood and health derive from local Aboriginal cultures, gently contested and ignored the "training" provided by the non-Aboriginal, urban midwife and doula whose understanding of reproduction come from European and American models of "alternative" birthing/health practices. (T-57)

MCDANIEL, Josh (Florida) *Indigenous Organizations and Development Institutions: Dependency, Agency, and the Politics of Conservation.* Indigenous leaders are faced with the challenge of building political organizations based on indigenous forms that are capable of advancing their interests in the non-indigenous world. I use a political ecology framework to examine community-based development, natural resource management, and eco-politics in Chiquitano communities in the Bolivian lowlands. I examine the relations between CICOL, a Chiquitano organization, and a number of different governmental and non-governmental development organizations, focusing on the structure of indigenous organizations and the interactions between the institutions. Focusing on relations of power, I discuss the potential and actual role of NGOs as intermediaries between development aid agencies and local communities. (T-23)

MCDONALD, James (Texas-San Antonio) *Cooperatives and Globalization in West Mexico.* The opening of the Mexican economy has left most areas in rural Mexico poorer and more marginal as we enter the 21st century. One such area is in southeastern Jalisco in West Mexico. Jalisco has adopted a number of programs designed to channel funding and resources to small producers as a means of shoring up fragile rural economies. This paper examines these efforts in a municipality where six producer organizations have been constituted primarily as cooperatives; an irony in this neoliberal era and in a state controlled by a right-wing Panista government. Specifically, I explore the policies shaping this undertaking and compare two cooperatives (a women's flower co-op and a men's woodworking co-op) in order to highlight gaps between project ideals and on-the-ground reality, as well as how gender influences this development strategy. (F-25)

McGOVERN, Bridget, **ROSELL, Roberta**, **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy** and **KING, Georgette** (S Florida) *From the University to the Community: Challenges to Conducting Community-Based Research.* University-based researchers often encounter obstacles and conflicts while conducting research projects in communities. This paper describes some of the constraints faced by a team from the University of South Florida while conducting research on the utilization of HIV/AIDS services by African Americans. Factors such as ethnicity, gender, the personal characteristics of the research team, funding restrictions, and difficulties recruiting hard-to-reach populations for participation represent some of the unforeseen obstacles faced while conducting community-based research from the university. (T-26)

MCGOWAN, Virginia (U Lethbridge) *The Impact of Social and Virtual Networks on Emerging Discourses in Addictions in Southern Australia and Northern Aotearoa/New Zealand.* In a global project of self-determination and cultural revitalization, indigenous peoples are advocating for recognition of their distinct values and traditions in the design and delivery of health and social programs. Within the addictions field in southern Australia and northern Aotearoa/New Zealand, alternative approaches to education and training initiatives, informed by and inclusive of indigenous paradigms, are emerging in response to hegemonies of power and knowledge. These emergent discourses exist in uneasy relationships with mainstream approaches, questioning received understandings about the etiology and resolution of addictive behaviors and drawing attention to the roles of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and cultural oppression in addiction and recovery. Moreover, emergent discourses are supported by social and virtual networks maintained through increased mobility and modern communications systems, and complicated by vigorous debate surrounding critical issues and complex identity positions. (S-72)

MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (W Illinois) *Rampira y Radios: Globalization and Culture Change in Rural Ecuador.* Human understanding and experience of nature is extremely varied and socially constructed. The social relations we carry with us are also engraved upon the nature that is mirrored in us as social, economic, and ecological actors. For members of the rural communities of San Miguel and Loma Linda, located in the pacific lowland tropical forests of Ecuador, their numerous perceptions of nature result in highly differentiated ideas about appropriate use of certain spaces and material relations to the natural world. For these particular communities, contrasting ideas often result in conflicting views about involvement in the larger market economy, food security, and conservation. Different styles of natural resource management reflect current cultural, socio-economic, and gender differences between and within the communities. This paper explores how different types of households have developed different natural resource management strategies, resulting in diversified involvement in the market economy, various levels of household food security, and differing perceptions of conservation. This paper concludes with a discussion of how and why these various strategies best serve the respective households. (T-24)

MCMORRAN, Chris (Colorado- Boulder) *Is There a Tourist in the House?* Educational homestays provide some of tourism's most intimate host-guest relationships, as well as a viable sustainable development strategy for some areas. This paper examines the homestay system in Quepos, Costa Rica, using information retrieved from interviews with those involved in the system: the programs that provide students and the mothers who host. The history and practices of the programs are examined. Explanations of how and why families become hosts and the benefits and drawbacks of hosting are described. Discussion also turns to the changing gender roles of host mothers turned businesswomen, and the possible future of homestays in Quepos. (T-22)

McMURRAY, David (Oregon State) *Pleasures and Pitfalls of Teaching High Tech Courses on Global Culture.* "All politics is local," certainly describes my experience of teaching a course on global culture. Since the class runs via the technologically sophisticated delivery of taped lectures to over 500 students spread across 7 class time slots, I assumed "hot button" issues would be avoided. I was naïve. Gender tensions surfaced during presentations on who "sold out" Hawaii during the 19th century. Racial insensitivity marred discussion of the musical legacy of slavery in the New World. Ethnic intolerance intruded into the study of North African immigrant musical culture in France. This paper will attempt to assess what can fruitfully be learned from the ways so-called "identity politics" enters into the high tech classroom. I want to suggest that confrontation or avoidance are not the only alternatives available. (S-21)

MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene (Miami) *Marine Tenure and El Niño: Chilean Artisanl Co-Management.* Chile is developing a fisheries marine tenure system. The paper explores how this controversial system of management areas interrelates with El Niño events and local alliances and co-management efforts. Research focuses on urban Coquimbo Bay, where the three local fishing ports, in a bid for marine tenure, formed alliances, agreeing to adhere to strict quotas of a high-priced bivalve-macha. The 1997-98 El Nino rains caused flooding in the bay, destroying the macha beds under a coat of sediment. Post-Niño competition for the recuperating stock is thwarting their hopes for a management area. The paper reveals how local artisanal fishermen struggle to keep faith with each other in a novel management area system of stringent harvesting quotas, under extreme environmental events. (F-77)

MENCHEN, Ericka (Loyola) *Visual Images of Quepos, Costa Rica: The Photographic Gaze of a Tourist Community in Flux.* Tourism has transformed Quepos over the last twenty years. This paper discusses how individuals visually perceive the same subject: the community in Quepos/Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica. For my research I used pictures and a brief questionnaire to stimulate an open discussion with informants. I attempted to see what "types" of people (tourists, expatriates, residents) shared similar ideas of what Quepos is. As I became more familiar with the community and the interviewing process, I found that the perceptions I was investigating differed more on the basis of personal experiences rather than group experiences. The tourist gaze is more confusing under the photographic lens. (S-50)

MENDENHALL, Barbara and **ARMSTRONG, Troy** (California State University) *Action Research on Youth Gangs in Indian Country: Profiling the Problem and Seeking Solutions.* The authors received federal funds to study youth gangs in selected Indian reservations and metropolitan areas. The project builds upon recent FBI, BIA and San Jose State University Surveys and a federally-funded study of Navajo Nation gangs. Data collected collaboratively through in-depth survey and ethnographic observation with gang members and community stakeholders will determine tribal-specific as well as broad-based factors and characteristics shaping origins, organization and activities of Native American youth involved in gangs on several reservations and urban areas. This research will also ascertain solutions that are being tried as well as programmatic recommendations from community-based participants. (T-59)

METZO, Katherine (Indiana) *"Reconstructing Local Origins and Crossing Borders."* In this paper I examine the relationship between ethnic self-identification and the movement to found an International Peace Park in Russia and Mongolia, centered in Tunkinsky region. Recently locals, especially intelligentsia, have begun reviving an historical ethnic marker, "Xongodor," which is one of the tribes that comprised the Buriat nation. Xongodory occupied the territory of Buriatia, Irkutsk Oblast, and Mongolia. Because leaders in both movements overlap, the geographical territory corresponds, and the creative use of "othering" is the same, I demonstrate that these movements represent efforts by a disenfranchised population to influence global dialogues on indigenous populations and environmentalism. (S-10)

MILLER, Janneli F. (Arizona*) Infertility as a Result of Socioeconomic Change and Family Planning Policy: Case Studies from the Rarámuri of Northern Mexico.* Rarámuri families in the Sierra Tarahumara frequently complain of infertility. This paper traces connections between global policies and local health contexts by examining case histories from a Rarámuri community. Increasing contact with industrialized culture has brought the Rarámuri into the monetary exchange system with recent migration to agricultural areas in Mexico leading to daily pesticide exposure. Widespread IUD use and surgical sterilization resulting from the push to comply with internationally

mandated population control programs also impact fertility. Rarámuri responses to these external forces are discussed and analyzed with the intent of designing culturally appropriate local health care services. (W-70)

MILLER, Kenneth J.S. (Christelijke Hogeschool Noord-Nederland, the Netherlands) *Ethnographic Material in British Military Museums: a Conflict of Interests?* British regimental and corps museums are treasure houses of objects obtained from nearly every part of the globe; often the spoils of campaigns fought against long-established pre-colonial cultures. These collections can create powerful visitor experiences in their representation of the British Imperial story. However, the presentation of the artifacts and the representational context of the museums are often seen to be in sharp contrast to each other. The representation of ethnographic material in military museums is part of a much wider, general debate on the accumulation and representation of museum material. Tourism must be seen as a significant factor in the debate. (S-74)

MITCHELL, Laia (Florida) *Popular Religion: Yucatecan Expressions of Faith*. Faith often extends beyond the boundaries of institutional religion and into the popular culture of the Yucatan Peninsula. Religious symbols and celebrations are woven into daily life and are key to understanding Yucatecan society. Religious images, celebrations, lights, and flowers are common expressions of faith and are seen in buses, restaurants, homes, and in other public and private settings. Research was collected within the capitol city of Merida and in surrounding rural communities. Observations and interviews resulted in a web-page containing digital photographs and written explanations. (S-25)

MITCHELL, Winifred (Minnesota State) *The Perfect Storm: Sailing the Uncharted Waters of School Change.* This paper is about the clash of methods and ideologies between two groups of people who try to start a charter school in a small Minnesota city. The author played the role of participant-activist in trying to effect successful social change in a conservative school district. The charter school has been founded, but the clash of ideologies and goals among the participants in this saga has left the organization debilitated, resulting in a flawed (but rather typical) charter school. An overview of the charter movement in Minnesota is included in the paper, and the process is described and analyzed according to principles of Applied Anthropology. (S-74)

MOBERG, Mark (S Alabama) *Attrition, Resistance and "Fair Trade": St. Lucian Banana Growers in a Post-WTO Global Market.* Acting upon a complaint filed by the United States, the World Trade Organization struck down a quota-licensing system that guaranteed market preferences for Eastern Caribbean bananas in the European Union. By 2002, a single global market for bananas will be established, one in which Eastern Caribbean family farmers compete directly on the basis of price and quality with much larger and more heavily capitalized corporate plantations in Latin America. Numerous dislocations of the WTO ruling have been predicted in the Caribbean, including outmigration, increased narcotic trafficing, and landlessness. This paper examines the initial responses of St. Lucian banana growers to the removal of EU market preferences. Occupational multiplicity, labor sharing, land tenure patterns based on "family land" antecedents, and new "fair trade" initiatives may enable some St. Lucian households to persist in a global market dominated by large-scale capitalist farms. (F-02)

MOLINA, Virginia (CIESAS) *Applied Anthropology and the PhD Program on Anthropology in CIESAS Mexico.* As head of the PhD Program on Anthropology in CIESAS-DF, I would like to discuss with my colleagues some ways of meeting the challenge of training our students to be able to perform what they learned, both as academic researchers or teachers and as professionals capable of putting anthropology in use. After a brief review of the history of the training in applied anthropology in Mexico and how it was lost in recent decades, I will propose a way of focusing by which we can overcome the gap between the teachings we give and the real practice of our graduates. (T-58)

MONAGHAN, Paul and **FLOCKS, Joan** (Florida) *Mayordomo in the Middle: Balancing the Pressures of Production and Worker Safety.* Commercial fern is grown in enclosed environments where pesticides cannot dissipate easily. Workers are exposed to pesticides and inadvertently bring residue home on their clothes and skin. The postglobal era has increased competition in the market and employers have passed some of the pressure on to mayordomos who supervise workers. Some of the tasks informally assigned to mayordomos involve workers' health and safety. Survey data show that a significant variable affecting worker safety practices is whether the mayordomo feels those practices are important. Interviews with mayordomos reveal how they are responding to their evolving roles in the field. (F-28)

MOORE, Jennifer (Memphis) *Sex Education for the Mentally Challenged Population.* After working with people with mental retardation for several years, it is painfully obvious that sex education is inadequate for this population. This paper discusses how agencies serving the mentally challenged population deal with sexual issues in residential living situations and how parents deal with these same issues when their mentally challenged children live at home with them. The issues examined in this paper range from sexual

exploitation to sexual abuse, from voluntary to involuntary sterilization, and from marriage to pregnancy and parenthood. In addition, the paper explores successful programs that have been tried by other agencies or families, and it makes some general recommendations to the administrators working with this population in the Memphis area. (S-71)

MOORE, Roland S. (Prevention Research Center, PIRE) *To Drink or Not to Drink: Reasons for Abstaining from Alcohol Among Young Adults from a Southwestern Tribe.* Interviewed members of a Southwestern tribe provided various reasons for not drinking alcohol. Of over 50 reservation high school graduates interviewed, most reported not drinking alcohol at all in the months prior to the interview. Some young adults reported abstaining in order to avoid the damage that they had seen alcohol cause in their own communities. Some of the young men who used to drink as teens had experienced negative consequences of drinking and decided to stop. The reasons non-drinkers give for abstaining suggest how others may stop problematic drinking or never start in the first place. (S-72)

MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle (Arizona State) *Child Fostering in the Transnational Context: The Guatemalan Case.* Transnational migration is transforming social relations, social structures, and identity. This paper examines how social relations in sending communities are affected by international migration. More specifically, it elaborates on how Guatemalan households that engage in transnational migration adopt varying methods of child fostering and how these arrangements affect grandparent, parent, and child relationships. In doing so, this paper contributes to the often neglected aspect of transnational childhoods and caretakers in studies of migration. This research is based on ethnographic work conducted in Gualan, a community located in eastern Guatemala. (S-04)

MORERA, Maria (Florida) *At the Crossroads: Soil Conservation and Livelihood Strategies on the Hillsides of Honduras.* In response to inconsistent technological diffusion among hillside farmers, soil conservation programs throughout Honduras have begun replacing the use of incentives with participatory approaches. Yet, results from a study conducted throughout two Honduran hillside communities indicate that incentives are significantly tied to soil conservation practice. They reduce the economic constraints that normally prevent multiple strategy households from applying available labor towards conservation. The study illustrates that participatory approaches are a necessary, but insufficient component of agricultural extension given the current political ecology of Honduras. (S-57)

MORRIS, Chad (Memphis) *Comparison of Anticipated and Actual Barriers to Tissue Donation in the Mid-South.* Tissue donation differs from organ donation in its procedure, timetable, and adoption of fewer donor restrictions. This research project intends to gauge public perception of tissue donation while identifying barriers to donation in the context of local culture. Additionally, this project examines barriers to donation faced at the time of death, when the decision to donate is placed in the hands of family members. Data for the project was gathered by interviewing Mid-South residents by telephone regarding their perceptions of and barriers to tissue donation. Tissue bank coordinators, individuals responsible for obtaining permission to donate from a patient's next-of-kin immediately after death, were interviewed regarding the most commonly encountered barriers to donation. The paper also discusses suggestions for increasing rates of consent among Mid-Southerners. (S-52)

MORRIS, Jodi (Arkansas State Parks) *Who's site are you on? Conflict Resolution for managers of Publicly-owned Archeological Sites.* Arkansas State Parks owns and manages three archeological state parks whose primary functions are to preserve three prehistoric Native American archeological sites and/or artifact collections and to interpret the culture associated with each. Two of the parks host research stations for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. All three have a visitation that is heavily comprised of educational groups. This paper discusses the challenges facing the managers and staff of each site in the face of conflicting demands from archeologists, contemporary Native American individuals and organizations, educators and the general public. (F-56)

MURPHY, Arthur D. (Georgia State), **BAKER, Charlene**, **HILL, Jennifer** (Georgia State), **PEREZ, Isabel** (Welte Institute of Oaxacan Studies) and **NORRIS, Fran H.** (Georgia State) *The Effects of the 1999 Mexican Floods on the Mental and Physical Health of Two Communities.* Data on physical and mental health were collected twice (6 and 12 months) after Mexico's most serious flood in recent history caused both massive coastal flooding (Villahermosa, n = 400) and devastating landslides in the mountains (Tezuitlan, n = 200). The same measures were used to assess physical and mental health in a concurrent epidemiologic study of health in Mexico that involved randomly selected samples of adults from Oaxaca (n = 576) and Guadalajara (n = 713). This presentation will compare the two stricken communities to each other and to the norms established in the epidemiologic study to explore the impact of different disaster-related stressors on physical and mental health. The study illustrates how knowledge of normative levels of physical and mental health can shape the interpretation of data collected from victims of disaster. (T-03)

MURPHY, Shawn E. (SUNY-Geneseo) *Living the Dream: Expatriate Business Owners in Quepos.* This paper examines the motives, expectations and realities of people who relocated

to the real life "Margaritaville" of Quepos, Costa Rica. Do their actual lives in Quepos measure up to their expectations? Eighteen US and Canadian expatriates living in the community were interviewed as part of an ethnographic study in this tourist community in the summer of 1999. Most were small business owners, but a few were retired persons receiving pensions to meet their needs. They came in search of the perpetual vacation, a tropical paradise, and for some—the easy life. Many small business people hoped to avoid the bureaucracy and red tape of home — but actually found more. Life in Margaritaville is a mixed blessing. (S-50)

NASTASI, Bonnie K. (Institute for Community Research) and **JAYASENA, Asoka** (U Peradeniya) *Mental Health Promotion among Youth in Sri Lanka.* The focus of this presentation is the development and testing of a culture-specific model of assessment and intervention to promote mental health among school-age youth in Sri Lanka, through school-based educational programs delivered by classroom teachers. Formative research data, collected in 18 schools in Central Province, provided the basis for development of culture-specific assessment tools and intervention strategies. In 1999, these were utilized in an intervention program guided by educational and social ecological theories, implemented with 120 students in one school and designed to enhance student self-perceptions and social problem solving skills for dealing with school, community, peer and family stressors. Intervention and control group students were compared on pre-post outcome measures of self-perception (perceptions of competence) and problem solving skills. This paper will present qualitative and quantitative findings regarding program context, acceptability, implementation integrity and effectiveness. (T-08)

NELSON, Nancy (New Mexico) *Global Processes: Ideologies of Aid, Practices of Power.* Using research conducted in New Mexico on the transition to Medicaid managed care, I draw upon critiques of economic development ideologies and practices to posit a critical theoretical framework for the articles presented in this session. This framework reveals significant parallels between current strategies for economic development and Medicaid managed care when examining historical changes in these programs, their problematization of particular people, the intersection of different cultural systems of knowledge, and power and its contestations. I argue further that these parallels arise from global processes, but that local responses and alternatives to these processes also exhibit important parallels. (F-52)

NETTLETON-RENTSCHLAR, Jodi (S Florida) *HIV/AIDS Health Related Services Provided to Women in a Florida County Jail.* This paper reports an exploratory study conducted to assess the services available to women incarcerated in a county jail in Florida, who are either at risk of contracting the infection or who are already HIV positive or have developed AIDS. Data were collected though in-depth individual interviews with service providers and inmates, observation of clinic setting and prisoner intake in a county jail, and reviewing educational materials offered by the jail to inmates. Florida state prisons take responsibility for the health care and implements guidelines in which it is to be carried out, while the county jails have relinquished their health care system to a private corporation along with the guidelines and policies to govern it. (W-76)

NEWCOMB, Randy (U San Francisco) *The Risks of Isolation in Addressing Conflict: Entrenchment and Reification.* Conflict is a social phenomenon inherent in any social context. Yet, strife is misunderstood as an excuse to narrow social space—to isolate individuals, organizations, institutions, and, in some cases, whole societies. Isolation depends on a modernist, objective facticity rather than on subjective capacity. Isolation moves individuals and organizations towards a relativist entrenchment and reification of structures and practices. The 17th Century Protestant Reformation and the Catholic response to it illustrate such modernist reification. While postmodernism encourages new critiques, its mere deconstruction only generates a social vacuum. Critique requires the subjective capacities, only available within dialogue, to widen social space. (F-53)

NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie (Hispanic Health Council) and **SIMMONS, Janie** (Hispanic Health Council) *Drug Addiction Treatment and Recovery: A Comparison between Norway and the U.S.* The social phenomenon of drug addiction takes on various forms in the West, as harm reduction and treatment strategies reflect the mainstream view on addiction. How does this affect injection drug users' treatment options and the possibility of entering the mainstream after treatment? Even though drug laws are similar in the two countries (drugs are illegal but easily available and, there is severe legal punishment for drug related activity), cultural, socio-economic and political factors make the treatment and the recovering process dramatically different. (S-72)

NIGH, Ronald (CIESAS) *Maya Pasts Maya Futures. The Reflexive Consumption of Nature and Culture in Laguna Miramar, Chiapas, Mexico.* Community-based ecotourism (CBE) implies an encounter between people with starkly contrasting views of nature and largely distorted views of each other. Involvement in CBE brings the world oriented toward consumption into the heart of the Maya community and transmits a message that underscores its economic and cultural marginality. This paper examines the livelihood and landscape of a Maya ejido community in the Selva Lacandona, Chiapas, that has initiated an independent CBE project and reflects on

the differences in perceptions of nature and culture between Maya inhabitants and their guests and how these may change as a result of this cross-cultural encounter. (F-27)

NORDENSTAM, Brenda (SUNY-ESF) *Paying the Price: Risk, Migration, and Agricultural Production.* Environmental and social resource degradation resulting from accelerating global change contributes to migration from Mexican and Central American communities. Migrant farm workers are the largest group at risk from exposure to agricultural pesticides in the United States; they are at risk for acute and chronic health effects. However, there are few direct studies of the impacts on them. Lack of information, affordability, and access to health care contribute to the impacts. Social and environmental factors associated with these inequities are discussed within the framework of the environmental justice movement. (F-73)

NORMAN, Karma (Washington) *The Four Seasons of Managerial Thought: A Model for Assessing the Relationship between Territorially-Based Environmental Policies and Local Communities.* It is becoming increasingly common for anthropologists to conduct field research among communities "resident" in environmentally protected areas, and to examine community-based conservation and other aspects of environmental policy in relation to locally affected peoples. For these anthropologists, and for those seeking to help craft environmental policies in particular, the ideological background, which is implicit in territorially-based and protective policies, should be openly considered. This paper offers an analytical model for examining the ideological foundations of environmental policy. Every policy that creates a national park or natural reserve is the result of a social conflict regarding access to natural resources. With the model described here, we propose that these generative and subsequent administrative policies may be assessed according to their a) exclusionary, b) problematizing, c) participative or d) self-determinative approaches to local communities. Each one of these categories elucidates a particular set of ideological trends that have tangible effects on those who are subject to policy implementation. (T-50)

NORRIS, Fran H. (Georgia State), **KANIASTY, Krzysztof** (Indiana U of Penn), **MURPHY**, **Arthur D.**, **CONRAD**, **M. Lori** and **INMAN**, **Greg** (Georgia State) A*nthropological Explanations of Cross-Cultural Differences in Age-Related Vulnerability to Disaster.* Data collected within 6 months to 1 year following disasters in the U.S. (Hurricane Andrew, n = 270), Mexico (Hurricane Paulina, n = 200), and Poland (Opole floods, n = 280) revealed very different patterns of age-related vulnerability. All samples included substantial proportions of younger, middle-aged, and older adults. Vulnerability was defined in terms of the number of criterion symptoms of postraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a psychological outcome known to be especially relevant for survivors of disasters. Consistent with previous research, the age function was quadratic in the U.S., with symptoms highest in middle age. In contrast, the age function was linear in Mexico, with symptoms highest among younger adults. It was also linear in Poland, but symptoms were highest among older adults. These patterns are discussed in terms of the historical context of the three settings and in terms of anthropological research addressing how stage of family life-cycle shapes economic and social burden. As such, the study illustrates the advantages of research on disasters that is interdisciplinary and cross-cultural in scope. (T-03)

NYAMONGO, Isaac (U Nairobi), **WILLIAMS, Holly** (CDC) and **JONES, Caroline** (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) *Social Science and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa: Policy Implications.* The international malaria donor and research communities have highlighted the critical contributions that anthropologists can make to malaria control. Home management practices, local perceptions of illness, and the process of malaria treatment policy formulation are areas in which anthropologists actively contribute. Yet, funding for such research remains sparse and, often, research findings are not used by malaria control programs. This paper discusses the gap between rhetoric and funding and offers recommendations to better incorporate anthropological research into programmatic development. (S-75)

O'CONNOR, Danielle (S Florida) *Perceptions and Realities of Diabetics in Costa Rica.* The coastal community of Quepos/ Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica is one that relies heavily on tourism as a means of production. Although there has been an influx of American and European tourists and proprietors, the members of the community do not appear to have been very influenced by American foods, and eat what has traditionally been a Costa Rican diet rich in carbohydrates, fats, and sugars. As a result of high intake of these foods and a high rate of hereditary diabetes, many members of the community suffer from diabetes. Through basic ethnographic methods in the Quepos hospital and the community, preliminary data was gathered about the reasons for and perceptions of the high rate of diabetes, as well as information about the treatment and education of diabetics in the community. (S-70)

OAKES, Kevin (Arizona) *Technology and Oral History in Applied Anthropology.* Integrating oral history into the methodologies of applied anthropology represents an untapped resource. However, gathering and storing oral history can be cumbersome and problematic. New technologies address many of these problems: inexpensive devices for recording, transcribing, and archiving qualitative data are now widely available. These devices offer permanent, digital storage, while

multimedia strengthens anthropologists' abilities to control, maintain, and disseminate oral history data. In the context of a project reconstructing the industrial history of the Louisiana oil patch, B.A.R.A. researchers are attempting to integrate these technologies into project methodology. This presentation will review the available technology and discuss the overarching strategies adopted in the project's first year. (S-59)

O'DONNELL, Kate (Hartwick) *Davida y Goliath: Rosalinda Encounters the World Bank*. While Ending world poverty is the priority on the World Bank's website, the strictest adherents to neo-liberal policies of structural adjustment have had anything but that experience. In Latin America, since the 1980's, the whole continent has had a per capita growth of zero. In Mexico, since liberalization policies have been pursued, income levels have fallen below their 1970 levels. Resistance to neo-liberalism through active community building, and independent organizing for the dual purposes of economic and political autonomy by a women's NGO and its sister co-operative in Chiapas, Mexico, are examined. (T-09)

OGILVIE, Kristen (Arizona State) *Local Manifestations of National Education Agendas: The Nationa Head Start Program in Phoenix, Arizona.* This paper examines the local manifestation of the national Head Start Program in a community of people predominately of Mexican origin. The national act that created Head Start requires local involvement at multiple levels. Predicated on the involvement of the "community," the actuality of local involvement is complicated by the predominance of administrators and staff that are outsiders to the community. Considering the motivations, backgrounds, and roles of staff involvement in one Head Start center, this paper explores the reality and contradiction of "local" involvement in this particular program. (F-06)

OGOLLA, Chris (Massachusetts) *Coping in mental health. The Case of African Mental Health Workers in the Springfield Area, Western Massachusetts, U.S.* African mental health workers have to cope with the stress of immigration and the often tough emotional demands of direct care work. In addition, they are confronted with the fact that the patient population in this region is predominantly Caucasian. Salient issues, which arise, are the dynamics between the patients of American culture and their foreign residential health care providers. This paper focuses on the impact of the patients on these foreign caretakers and how they cope with the attendant stressors. (F-72)

OLIVER-SMITH, Anthony (Florida) *Communities After Catastrophe: Reconstituting the Social, Reconstructing the Material*. This paper addresses the challenges faced by millions of uprooted peoples globally in reconstituting and reconstructing their social and material worlds in the aftermath of disasters, conflicts and macro development projects. Socio-cultural elements crucial to the process of reconstitution and its linkage to reconstructing the material world are explored in several ethnographic contexts. The views adopted by all actors, communities, NGOs and policy makers, regarding the connection between the social and the material, often produce dynamics in which new images of community become articulated. (T-70)

O'MALLEY, Gabrielle E. (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *Global Forces and "Respectable" Women in Zanzibar Town.* Global forces have long influenced women's lives in Zanzibar, providing them with different economic opportunities and constraints at different historic moments. By emphasizing local interpretations and experiences of cultural change, this paper challenges ethnocentric assumptions that globalization represents a radically new process and necessarily leads to the replication of Western cultural forms and values. Using the example of the current Islamic resurgence in a Zanzibar town, I suggest that the appearance of uniformity from a global perspective often breaks down when local interpretations and accommodations are taken into account and that understanding social movements in terms of their cultural and historic specificity is essential to promoting productive programs and policies. (S-22)

ONYANGO-OUMA, Washington (U Copenhagen & Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory) *Learning About Health as a Matter of Everyday Life.* Within public health there is a challenge to find innovative strategies to implement health education activities, which are appropriate, acceptable and affordable. So far, not much has been achieved in this direction especially in developing countries. For 15 months an action-oriented health communication project was studied with focus on primary school children as health change agents in and outside the school. The study explored learning processes about health as part of social practice and everyday relationships in various 'communities of learning' in the school outside the classroom as well as in the households and meeting places in the villages. Learning about health in this sense is seen as situated, negotiated and part of ongoing moral discourses and processes, which are essentially not health-related, but which become 'healthified' through the agency of the child health communicators. This paper emphasizes that health communication should be seen as an integrated social process and not only as a simple conveyance of knowledge. (T-08)

OPPENHEIM, Matt (Prout Research Institute) *Why community development and education reform are one project.* This is a presentation for the argument for community development in school transformation - that school change

must be guided by the process of communities developing their own futures. He discusses the example of three participatory action projects presented in this session. He presents one of these case studies - a school-based family center, where the transformative quality of the family center had a positive affect on student achievement. Current efforts to build bridges between the learning community of the school and the community are presented, including service learning, parent and community leadership, and school/community collaborations. (S-55)

OTHS, Kathryn S. (Alabama) *Setting it Straight in the Andes: The Therapeutic Role of the Componedor*. Bonesetters, commonly called componedores in the Peruvian Andes, are a type of healer found throughout Latin America. The high demand for their services parallels the high frequency of musculoskeletal complaints among Andean peasants, a result of the onerous burden of physical labor and injuries they endure in their position of lowest rank in an exploitative political-economic system. Body manipulation is one area of traditional medical practice that appears to be accepted by biomedicine since componedores offer services not duplicated by the physician or health post. The critical importance of the therapist for maintaining community health and production is emphasized. (T-27)

OUELLETTE, Philip (S Florida) *The Change-Makers Initiative: From Passion to Participatory Evaluation.* This paper and presentation will describe the experience of two children's mental health researchers work in developing a framework for participatory evaluation of a consumer-driven, neighborhood-based initiative to improve the delivery of services for an underserved and under privileged community. The evaluation team was successful in creating partnerships with a local non-profit community organization and a group of natural community leaders and residents, known as the "Change-Makers." An evaluation framework was developed that empowered community residents to assess and evaluate their own community initiative to improve local social support networks among families involved in the children's mental health delivery system. The presenters will discuss the conditions that appear to contribute to increased community participation during the evaluation process and how the group maintained control over its own projects as a direct result of the participatory evaluation process. (F-72)

PACHECO, Paul J. (SUNY-Geneseo) *Serving Diverse Archaeological Constituencies.* University of Akron archaeologists conducted research within Akron MetroParks that served diverse constituencies between 1999 and 2000. First, the work facilitated research into Late Prehistoric Cuyahoga Valley settlement patterns. Second, university students were trained in fieldwork methodology. Third, the Akron MetroParks met its CRM obligations created by development plans. Finally, two weeks of each field season integrated community volunteers into the research effort, providing them a hands-on experience with local prehistory. This paper discusses issues relating to serving these different groups and the results obtained by the fieldwork. (F-05)

PAGE, J. Bryan (U Miami) *Traumatic Experience and Delinquency Among Haitian Young People.* Recent emergence of gang and drug activity among Haitian youths in Miami/Dade County raises questions regarding etiology of delinquency in children of Haitian immigrants. Traumatic experience was already known to be important through previous studies of Haitian youth, but its relationship to gang and drug activity was unknown. Screening for traumatic experience and subsequent testing for symptoms of post-traumatic stress, led to the findings that more than half of the Haitian youth reporting traumatic experience had symptoms of post-traumatic stress. Implications of this finding suggest a need for preventive measures. (F-55)

PAINI, Anna M. (Università di Verona) *The South Seas in the Mainstream Touristic Representations: Undiscovered Places, Lost Paradise.* The descriptions brought back to Europe from Cook's voyages promoted dichotomic representations of Pacific Islanders.These were later nourished by interpretations of colonial history that became entrenched in the literature and in Western's common sense: people from Southwestern Pacific ('Melanesians') were depicted as nude, rude, disgusting hostiles, without a hierarchical pantheon and leadership. In contrast people from Southeastern Pacific ('Polynesians') were represented in quite different terms: athletic bodies, attractive, friendly, with hereditary chieftainships and believing in a supreme god. The myth of the 'cannibal Melanesian' versus the 'noble savage' was thus created. This contrast, which has been questioned within Anthropology, is still alive and permeates iconic mainstream touristic representations of South Seas Peoples. I explore this contrast, drawing on historical material, focusing on its use by mainstream tourism, and a possible interface between academic and popular uses of knowledge in the Pacific's tourist industry. (F-27)

PAINTER, Thomas M., **LIN, Lillian S.**, **WIKTOR, Stephan Z.** (CDC), **DIABY, K. Lacina**, **SIBAILLY**, **Toussaint S.**, **ROELS**, **Thierry H.**, **EKPINI**, **Ehounou R.** (Project Retro-CI, Cote d'Ivoire) and **MATIA**, **Danielle M.** (TRW) *Women communicating with women about HIV/AIDS in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire: A resource for HIV/AIDS prevention in Africa?* Interviews with pregnant women at a public mother-child clinic in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire included questions about disclosure of their decisions to accept or refuse opportunities for HIV testing, receiving test results, and

if HIV-1 seropositive, enrolling for medications to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission. Women reported low levels of communication with partners but often intended to or reported communicating with other women about their choices: to encourage other women to be tested and protect their infants, or to obtain or give social support. Women's disclosure patterns are described and the implications are considered for interventions to prevent HIV infection among African women, their partners, and their infants. (W-56)

PANT, Dipak R. (Università Carlo Cattaneo) *The Armenian Scenarios: Strategic Foresight of Security, Business and Culture in the Republic of Armenia.* The new Republic of Armenia has distinctive endowments but faces formidable development challenges. This paper reports on the results of a collaborative "scenario-building" approach to imagining alternative futures for Armenia and its transitional economy. I examine futures that capitalize on its rich cultural history while not overlooking the geopolitical realities of the region. Collaboration with Armenian planners and Western European development consultants in building these scenarios is also described. (W-52)

PAOLISSO, Michael (Maryland) *Environment and Cultural Knowledge among Chesapeake Bay Watermen.* Watermen who crab, fish and oyster on the Chesapeake Bay are part of the region's rich cultural history. Watermen also have extensive knowledge about the Bay's natural resources, and hold strong views on the appropriateness of different environmental programs that seek to protect fisheries and water quality. This paper describes a number of cultural themes or schemas used by watermen to conceptualize nature, environmentalism and community. Recent examples of environmental threats, such as closed fisheries and toxic dinoflagellate blooms, are presented to illustrate the use of this cultural knowledge. (F-22)

PAREJA, Mario (CARE) and **ALEXANDER, Sara E.** (Baylor) *Integrating Environmental Rights with Rights-Based Approaches to Development.* Issues related to access, use and tenure of natural resources touch closely with rights-based approaches to development. During the 1970s, many studies were conducted addressing environmental rights, mostly originating with social and labor movements such as the garimpeiros in Brazil, but these studies were largely ignored. More recently, NGOs are recognizing environmental rights as important to household livelihood security, and there have been cases such as SUBIR in Ecuador where natural resources have been incorporated as advocacy initiatives. This paper will explore CARE's work in defining the issues of environmental rights as they relate to household livelihood security and rights-based approaches. (F-71)

PATTERSON, Kerry and **REICHART, Karaleah** (CSU-Fullerton) *Conflict and Emotional Labor: An Ethnographic Analysis of Corporate Takeovers.* Cultural effects resulting from a corporate takeover ricochet throughout a company's internal structure. While no one escapes the problems of corporate takeovers, the "emotional" labor force, those low-income workers that deal directly with the public on a daily basis, can be hit especially hard. Given the challenges of dealing with irate customers, in addition to increasingly high demands from management, we are investigating how members of the emotional labor force cope with the uncertainty that accompanies the implementation of new corporate cultures. Using ethnographic interviews, we examine how front-line workers cope with these shifts and accommodate new management systems. (W-51)

PENA, Florencia and **RAMOS, Rosa Ma.** (Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia) *Can Women's Occupation Account for their Children's Health?* In the post-global age women have entered the labor force in considerable numbers. There is not agreement if this has impacted positively their children's health. Using anthropometric data gathered from 276 boys and 331 girls (607 children) along with sociodemographic data from their families, the relationships between women's occupation and their children's health is explored. Children were attending school in 21 public kindergartens in Nezahualcoyotl City, State of Mexico, Mexico. (W-50)

PERCY, Fiona (United Nations Development Programme) *Social Science, Community Initiated Research and 'Post Global' Possibility: Health in the Yarrabah Aboriginal Community, North Queensland, Australia.* In the context of stagnating disparities in life expectancy, and most other health indicators, between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians, the author will discuss a role for social scientists as facilitators of participation in a 'post global' world. The paper will refer to the author's joint facilitation of the locally initiated Yarrabah Aboriginal Community Health Service. This work allowed for the contribution of expertise of the social scientist in the construction of locally defined notions of health and well-being, shifting the balance of power between the researcher and the researched, and creating opportunities for community initiated engagement in a local/global dialectic. (T-57)

PERKINSON, Margaret A. and **NAVARRO, Ellen** (Washington U School of Medicine) *The Role of Lay Consultants in the Healthcare of Older Adults in the U.S.* One hundred spousal caregivers of older husbands with either dementia or cardiovascular disease completed two weeks of health diaries documenting their evaluation and treatment of their husbands' symptoms and their use of lay consultants in this process. In-depth interviews with these caregivers reveals

the decision-making process entailed in choosing a lay consultant, the content of the advice given, and the caregivers' evaluations of the input from the lay consultant. (W-54)

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle U), **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSUHCS) *"You Grow Out of it:" African American Families' View of Asthma.* African American children experience significantly more severe functional disability resulting from asthma than do white children. Because we do not yet understand how these families perceive this illness, current treatment has not decreased the prevalence of asthma in this group. Reported here are findings of an NIH-sponsored ethnographic study, which analyzes the family's belief that the child will grow out of the illness. Unless health care providers are cognizant of such beliefs, difficulty following medical treatment will continue. (T-07)

PETERSON, Matthew (Florida) *Popular Economy and Cyberethnography in the Yucatan.* The popular economy of Mexico accounts for a large portion of the economy as a whole. The people most involved in the popular economy tend to be the poorer people on the margins of mainstream society, such as the Maya of the Yucatan. My paper explores how this popular economy works and who is involved. The paper will focus on a six-week cyberethnography project conducted in the Yucatan during the Summer of 2000. Topics discussed will be research methods and the challenges faced compiling a cyberethnography in the field. (S-25)

PETROVICH, Nina (NOAA Coastal Services Center) *Federal Coastal Management Policies and Cultures of Native Communities: Integrated?* The National Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) is founded on the philosophy of the "common good". Among native coastal communities, common good is based on long-standing cultural traditions for the value, protection, and use of coastal resources within their lands. And, these communities have sovereign rights to lands that reside in state-defined coastal zones. This presentation will address the merit of a national program that claims to be "bottom up" from a cultural anthropology perspective. Two examples will be provided to highlight the challenges of CZMA implementation among native cultures, specifically American Indian Nations of the Pacific Northwest and Samoans of American Samoa. (F-07)

PIERRE, Laurinus and **CHARLES, Claude** (Center for Haitian Studies) *Towards Culturally Appropriate Intervention with Young Haitians at Risk.* Haitian young people in Miami/Dade County face difficulties beyond those typically encountered by children of immigrants. Besides feeling surrounded by foreign and often hostile "host" children, they must also deal with stigma seldom assigned to immigrant groups, such as carriers of AIDS and other disease, and practitioners of dark religion. Culturally appropriate intervention among Haitian youth involves negation of stigma and emphasis on working toward future goals. Activities among peers build pride in Haitian background and encourage education. Involvement of parents to improve adaptation to immigrant status also contributes to positive outcomes. (F-55)

PILLSBURY, Barbara (Pacific Institute for Women's Health) *Impacts of Economic Globalization on Women's Health.* Economic globalization is bringing about major changes for women in developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. For many women, the changes are positive. For larger numbers, however, the impacts are quite negative. For example, economic globalization draws many women from subsistence and informal work into the formal wage labor market. Women are also attracted by the opportunity to have a cash income, perhaps for the first time. At the same time, many of these women endure severe hardships to their physical and mental health. (W-52)

POLLOCK, Nancy (Victoria University) *Nuclear Defense Systems: Their Place in Pacific Communities.* Nuclear defense systems have been hotly debated for their impacts on peoples of the Pacific. The establishment of a US military base in the northern Marshall Islands in 1946 began a 50-year engagement of the people of the Marshall Islands with the world of nuclear weapons. From the testing of atomic bombs on their atolls, to the current missile testing program, these peoples' lives have been disrupted physically, as well as economically, socially and medically by the US military operations. Now the four communities most affected are seeking compensation from the United States. This paper sets out the historical factors behind today's claims. The health issues will be a major focus, as we assess the dose rates from ingested radiation and the subsequent health problems, which the peoples of Rongelap and Utirik have lived with for the last 46 years. The globalizing force of US nuclear preparedness on a small community in mid-Pacific stands as an example of how those who had little option but to submit to a mammoth operation beyond their control have seized the opportunity of the current climate to assert their human rights. (W-57)

POMEROY, Carrie (UC Santa Cruz) *The Changing Culturescape of Monterey Bay: Fishermen, Managers and Institutional Reform.* Recent events in California have prompted a convergence of science, local knowledge and seascape in the Monterey Bay region. With the relocation of the state fishery management agency to the coast, and legislation mandating fundamental marine resource management reform, the estranged cultures of resource managers and commercial fishermen face the challenge of working out these institutional changes toward more effective

resource management. This paper explores the opportunities and constraints of bringing the two cultures of fisheries and state resource management together within the larger regional coastal culturescape, and highlights some of the early outcomes of this process. (F-22)

PORRO, Roberto (Florida) *Sensitive Sensing: Reflections on the Promises and Perils of Integrating Remote Sensing in Anthropological Research.* This paper explores ethical issues associated with using GPS, GIS and remote sensing techniques in social science research. I argue that technological advances that have taken place add a great deal to social research, yet the very power of those same advances make it all the more important to be aware of the potential perils. Anthropologists' responsibilities include dealing with epistemological and ethical issues that potentially arise with the use of methodological procedures that challenge local peoples' cognitive models of nature, potentially subordinating them to expert "scientific knowledge." Anthropologists should play an essential role in studies of land-use and land-cover change in areas characterized by traditional or non-Western cultures. I argue that the main challenge in this type of research is bringing practice-oriented perspective to empower local people and institutions by integrating applied and participatory methodologies with other anthropological approaches. (S-59)

PORTER, Karen A. (U Puget Sound) *More Than a Hill of Beans: Reciprocity and Relevance in Development Anthropology.* Striving to make anthropological approaches relevant to the amelioration of human problems, anthropologists challenge the arbitrary and value-laden boundaries between theory and practice. This paper examines a development encounter in Tanzania's Pare Mountains using an interpretative social structural approach. Collaboration among an anthropologist, CGIAR researchers, and community members resulted in the introduction to two beans into the community. A model of relevant and reciprocal anthropology, the project contributed to the scientific knowledge of indigenous pest control methods, addressed food production concerns, and gave the anthropologist new insights into Pare mechanisms of power, authority and ethics of generosity. (F-05)

POWERS, Edward L. (Central Arkansas) *Family Structure and the Health of Children in Rural Honduras.* Family variables are important when evaluating the well-being of children because families frequently serve as primary mediators between broader social conditions and individual outcomes. This is particularly true regarding children's health concerns as adult relatives are often responsible for crucial health determinants, such as the availability of food, shelter, and medical care. In this paper, the relationship between family structure and the health of children is examined using data collected in the Lago De Yojoa region of Honduras during the Spring of 2000. Weight, height, and physical assessments of over 800 School children (ages 6-15) in four different Yojoa-area villages were collected. The data was used to draw a sample of households from which nearly 80 interviews and observations were completed. The interviews and observations provide a wealth of information about the status of families and the range of family structures in the region. The data is used to examine the impact of different family structures on the nutrition/health of children living in this area. Family and health implications for continued modernization, economic change, and increased economic stratification are discussed. (W-50)

PRATT, Marion (Wisconsin- Madison and US AID) *The Importance of Anthropological Perspective in International Disaster Assistance.* U.S. response to foreign disasters—natural, human-caused, and those that fall between—has broadened from basic food, health, and shelter programs to include livelihoods, micro-enterprise, and agriculture initiatives, etc. Like development programs, disaster programs, affect power/gender/ethnic relations, ecosystems, markets, employment, agricultural productivity, and so on. Lessons learned from decades of development activities in these sectors could be applied usefully in disaster programming. However, disaster responses are often designed and implemented with an emphasis on speed and logistics, not on broader social implications. Through training, guidelines, holistic field assessments, proposal reviews, and multi-sectoral evaluations, anthropologists in disaster agencies are struggling to bring a more people-oriented approach to disaster response and mitigation. (S-58)

PRICE, Laurie J. (N Arizona) *Drug Users and HIV Transmission: Narrative, Observation, and Structured Interviews.* This is an analysis of three research methods-all of which combine qualitative and quantitative components at least in the analysis stage. The research was conducted from 1992-96 with a population of drug users in northern Arizona, during a NIDA-funded HIV prevention program. Contributions of the various methods are discussed, as are ways to feed data back into effective program design. An overarching conclusion is that many projects will profit from incorporation of all three approaches, but a plan for their application should be established as soon as possible. (S-27)

PUCCI, Sandra Liliana (Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *Spanish Language Literacy in an Urban Transnational Community.* This paper will discuss the findings of a study examining the Spanish language literacy practices of a U.S. transnational community: Central Americans in Los Angeles. The data show that literacy activity is affected by a multiplicity of factors, such as access to print in Spanish, association with the

homeland, political and religious affiliations, ethnic and national identities, and the anti-immigrant climate in California, all of which inform this complex local literacy. The research also points to the need for more flexible and inclusive visions of "transnationalism," if the construct is to capture essential features of culture and community. (T-55)

PUCCIA, Ellen (S Florida) *Dancing with the Latin Lover: Sex on Tour in Costa Rica.* While women may not be traveling with the purpose of having sex with men who work in the tourist industry in Costa Rica, they are finding the allure of the "Latin Lover" overwhelming. These men say that it is understandable since Latin American men are more romantic, know what women want, and have more time to pay attention to the details that make women feel special. Both men and women have suggested a strong connection between dancing and sex where men entice women by teaching them to dance and women are more interested in men with rhythm. While this relationship is not traditional prostitution in which the woman is exchanging money with the man who provides her sex, it is similar. The women are providing goods and services informally to the men with whom they have sex while touring. These relationships can be situated in the larger context of sex tourism that continues to flourish in the Caribbean and Latin America. (W-75)

PUERTA SILVA, Claudia (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales) *Negotiation Processes: Exploitation of Natural Resources in Indigenous Territories (Colombia).* In Colombia indigenous peoples are confronted more than ever with exploitation projects of natural resources. Since 1991, indigenous peoples have the right to decide whether or not they accept the conditions of these exploitation projects. Nevertheless, the exploitation of natural resources is one of the principal interests of the state. A "negotiation tool" called *consulta previa* has been created by the state to facilitate and promote accords between indigenous peoples and exploitation companies. This paper explores the application of this tool in the 'wayúu' territory in terms of indigenous participation, cross-cultural decision making, intercultural communication process and conflict resolution. (S-28)

PURCELL, Trevor and **ONJORO-KEARLY, Elizabeth** (St. Joseph's Hospital) *Toward Epistemological Equity: Cross-Cultural Mediation in Planned Social Change.* Anthropologists are often asked to act on or to contemplate matters of planned social change in which multiple knowledge systems are involved, and in which efficacy and sustainability depends on the respective balance of each knowledge system appropriate to the planned change. It is now commonly understood that the overall social health of a community is enhanced when local or indigenous knowledge is given equitable consideration. Two concerns that affect the process are: (1) what epistemological standards do we employ in determining what constitutes legitimate knowledge; and (2) how do we mediate between cross-cultural knowledge systems in a manner that balances cultural relativity, the location of the local community within global process of change, and the long-term viability of the change. To address these issues, this paper (1) outlines an epistemological standard that places local knowledge and exogenous knowledge on an equitable analytic plane, (2) establishes a set of procedural steps to take in achieving equitable cross-cultural resolution, and (3) outlines contexts of planned discourses in which potential biases and conflicts in the roles of the knowledge systems' representatives may be isolated, problematized, and resolved. (W-74)

QUANDT, Sara A., **ARCURY, Thomas A.**, **RAO, Pamela**, **BELFLOWER, Amy** and **SIMMONS, Samuel** (Wake Forest) *Farmer, Farmworker, and Medical Perspectives on Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS).* Affective occupational health interventions must be grounded in the explanatory models of all concerned with workplace health. In-depth interviews were conducted with 10 farmers, 26 farmworkers, and 6 health care providers. Considerable consensus exists on symptoms and course of GTS, but it is confused with pesticide poisoning and heat stress. Both behavioral and pharmacological treatments are believed effective. While models overlap with the medical literature, no group has a GTS explanatory model fully grounded in scientific evidence. Evidence-based education is needed to help these groups understand etiology and preventive measures that can be used to reduce GTS risk. (T-20)

RAFEA, Aliaa Redah (Ain Shams University) *Globalization and Cultural Identity: An Egyptian Case.* Globalization has negative connotation in the developing world in general. It is associated with the domination of western culture, specially the American, over the whole world. Here in Egypt, there is an interesting experience where a school of art developed a philosophy and application to relate between art and life on one hand and between modernity and authenticity on the other hand. The members of this school are from different branches and together they introduce an alternative to the overwhelming unanimous way of life that has become known as global culture. This paper is an intensive study of the philosophy and application of this school in the Egyptian society with the aim of giving globalization new dimensions. (T-24)

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (University of Florida) *Playing it Safe While Playing the Field? : Using Integrative Anthropology to Study Women Tourist's HIV risk behaviors in Belize.* Despite global concerns about the spread of HIV through sex tourism or romance abroad, research has concentrated on the behaviors of male tourists. There is little information about tourist women's (TW) sexual networks, condom use, and HIV-risk perceptions. I use integrative

anthropology to explore why some TW in Belize have unsafe sex despite HIV prevention knowledge. Because sexual decision-making is a highly complex and personal issue, combining ethnographic and quantitative analysis can help contextualize the gender and power constructs that constrain young women's safer sex choices. Integrative medical anthropology can be effective towards enhancing HIV prevention programs for at-risk young women. (T-06)

RAMIREZ, Michelle (Iowa) *HRT: A Global Prescription for Menopause.* Despite the pharmaceutical industry's vision of a globally uniform, acceptable— hormone replacement therapy (HRT) inspired female middle age, women's individual responses to menopause in Oaxaca, Mexico remain quite distinct from the idealized images promoted. Images of an eternally youthful and vital middle age have little relevance to most women of low SES backgrounds, whose most pressing concerns are daily survival of self and family. Women of higher SES standing, having more information about menopause understand it as a process whereby hormone levels decline, but report very little anxiety or concern about the physiological process and it's symptoms. Furthermore, according to most women interviewed, the iatrogenic effects of HRT far outweigh any real or illusive benefit that it might provide. (W-70)

RAO, Pamela, **ARCURY, Thomas A.**, **QUANDT, Sara A.**, **SHERERTZ, Elizabeth**, **NEAL, Sara** (Wake Forest) and **NORTON, Deborah** (Wake Human Services) *Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) among Latino Farmworkers: Developing a Continuing Education Program for Healthcare Providers.* GTS is a highly prevalent occupational illness affecting tobacco workers. We describe a project to reduce the burden of GTS among farmworkers by improving health care provider knowledge of symptoms, treatment and patient education for prevention of GTS. There is no standard diagnosis for GTS, nor clear understanding of GTS biology and pharmacokinetics in the medical literature. Treatment and prevention are highly variable. Epidemiological data on GTS risk factors and qualitative data on patient and provider explanatory models are used to develop continuing education for primary care providers working in migrant clinics, public health departments, hospitals and private practice. (T-20)

RE CRUZ, Alicia (N Texas) *Women and Cancun as Fetishes in Chan Kom Politics.* This paper focuses on the way migration towards Cancun is affecting people's lives in Chan Kom, a Maya peasant community in particular, on the way it is transforming the political dynamics in the community's life. When Maya women cross the rural-urban border, they do not only cross different cultural logics, but gender roles as well. This paper deals with the new female representations in the community, based on changes experienced through migration and how they are embedded in the power relationships expressed in community life. Migration and female transformation become powerful tools in the political debate, which as it is addressed in this presentation, becomes an intriguing prism through which we can analyze current community dynamics. (T-04)

REAL, Gaspar and **OLVERA, Martha O.** (U Autónoma de Querétaro) *Social Impact of the Official Rural Develpment Programs in the State of Querétaro.* We analyze recent official policies implemented in the Mexico countryside, based on the agribusiness model leading rural workers to seek local alternatives in their production schemes within the context of globalization and the kind of issues that rural workers (peasants) have to manage in order to get in. We are going to review the social and economical impact of the PADER 1998 (Programa de Apoyo al Desarrollo Rural), an official program which pretends to involve or to create a special type of rural producers: the ones involved in special relationships with the national and international market. We found that official policies have a different impact depending on the geographical region. For example, it is important to mention there are many rural communities in the State of Querétaro whose economy is based on the money obtained through international migration, so the impact of the PADER affects each in a different way. (T-25)

REASON, Letitia (Washington) *Female Genital Cutting among the Kassena-Nankana of Northern Ghana: The Relationship between Education and Perceptions of Health Risk.* As part of a five-year study designed to employ a community-informed approach in the development of an FGC intervention in northern Ghana, a baseline survey was conducted to ascertain current adolescent FGC prevalence rates and to learn more about attitudes towards FGC practice. Portions of the baseline questionnaire data from approximately 6,000 respondents were analyzed to investigate a reported inverse relationship between FGC and education levels. Evidence for this relationship was sought, along with clarification of the links by which school attendance for girls is translated into decisions not to circumcise. Results suggest that concerns about possible medical problems and perceptions of health risk are the mechanism behind the FGC-education association. (S-75)

REDCLIFT, Nanneke (U College London) *'Foreigners' and the Politics of the Production of Knowledge on the Maya.* This paper examines the subject positions that may or may not be available for 'outsiders' interested in the pan-Maya renaissance, the politics of the past or the Maya World as a symbolic commodity. As Kay Warren points out (1999) 'strategic essentialism' has become an important aspect of many new forms of cultural mobilisation and remembering. Postglobalism calls into question the social relations of inquiry and their (un)intended consequences. Drawing on standpoint

theories and anthropologies of knowledge, the discussion considers the multiple positions from which the politics of the production of knowledge on Maya Worlds is generated and their wider implications. (F-08)

REES, Martha (Agnes Scott College/ CIESAS-Istmo) and **CORONEL-ORTIZ, Dolores** (IIS-UNAM) *Tapachula, Oaxaca, San Quintín and LA: Historical Trends in National and International Migration from Oaxaca.* Although the central valley of Oaxaca has a high rate of out migration, this is not a new phenomenon. Current migration is principally to the U.S. and to Mexico City, but there have been shifts in destination and gender in the recent past. Local economic factors as well as external demand account for these shifts. This paper describes migration histories from a random sample of 387 households in a random sample of 11 communities. This data begins to describe the historical relation between external demand and local response. (S-20)

REEVES, Matthew (Montpelier Foundation) *Asking the Right Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities*. Archaeologists often interview and work with people descended from the historical population they are studying. Many times the descendent groups provide the archaeologist with exciting information regarding the family history and the location of structures at the site. Descendents' participation in the research project also gives the research a degree of authority by providing a concrete connection between the past and present. While researchers clearly benefit from their relationship with descendent groups, the relevance to the descendent group is not always so clear. Today's researchers are faced with the challenge of making their research relevant to the descendent communities. Using examples from fieldwork in Jamaica and the American South, I will provide suggestions for how research carried out between descendent communities and social scientists can be beneficial for both. (F-24)

REISINGER, Heather Schacht (Friends Social Research Center and American University) and **AGAR, Michael H.** (Friends Social Research Center) *Explaining Drug Use Trends: Suburban Heroin Use in Baltimore County.* Since the mid-nineties heroin experimentation has increased among suburban youth in the Baltimore metropolitan area. This presentation draws on interviews with adult experts and youth, as well as indicator data and popular writings, to build a model to show how and why this increase happened. The model features the nature of the world within which the trend starts, shifts in drug distribution systems, the positive and negative feedback loops that increase and decrease experimentation, and the different historical position of youth groups to explain why use is more severe among some when compared to others. (F-26)

REYNOLDS, Robert F. (Pfizer Pharmaceuticals) *Transforming biomedicine: women's use of alternative therapies and self-care strategies during menopause.* This paper focuses on the personal and social meanings underlying women's therapeutic choices during menopause. Results draw on a study of postmenopausal hormone therapy use in Massachusetts using three linked data sets: a cohort of 992 women; a survey investigating menopausal experience therapeutic use; and in-depth interviews. Case studies demonstrate that regaining control and independence during the menopause transition, particularly through self-care and bodily discipline, is more important than adherence to a particular therapy or medical system. The presentation concludes with a discussion of how women's therapeutic strategies reflect core American values of individualism, equality and human perfectibility. (T-57)

RILEY, Mary (Columbia College-Chicago) *Grass-Roots Approaches to Protecting Traditional Medicinal Intellectual Property.* Few areas within indigenous intellectual property rights discussion are more heated than the issue of medicinal resources, since indigenous plant use represent, all at once, biological, genetic and cultural resources which have also caught the attention of bioprospectors because of their known and potential monetary value. While legislation aimed towards the protection of a country's genetic (plant and animal) resources can be generated and implemented, these laws are only effective when they are consistently enforced and when people are aware of their existence - which is often not the case at the level of the rural village, far from the administrative capital in a developing country wherein proclamations about the protection of biological and cultural resources may be made and/or debated. In my discussion, I will examine the Traditional Medicine Research Center and its role in promoting and preserving traditional medicinal use in Laos, and how this institution is well positioned to act as a body in the best interests of the intellectual property of the Lao who practice TM. (S-51)

RILEY, Mary (Columbia College-Chicago) *Intersections of Biomedicine and Traditional Medicine in Savannakhet Province, Laos.* Laos is a country which has only recently opened up to a market economy and has been adjusting to the resultant economic transition and changes. In the realm of medicine, the government-sponsored national health system encompasses district hospitals, clinics and pharmacies. In addition, the government also promotes the use of traditional medicine (which has been long-used in Laos) through the establishment of Traditional Medicine Stations across the country. This paper will discuss the sociology of medicine in rural Laos, Savannakhet Province, and analyze relationships between biomedicine, traditional medicine, Western-trained physicians and traditional healers.) (T-53)

RINER, Reed (Northern Arizona) *Four Futures for Flagstaff.* Using images of alternative futures for Flagstaff, AZ, elicited ethnographically over the preceding sixteen years, and material from the public record, students have collaborated in composing four contrasting scenarios presented interactively in hypertext as "Four Futures For Flagstaff". This project melds methods and theory of anthropology and futures studies to facilitate the public's interactive exploration of alternative paths toward a 25-year horizon. The project intends to make 'the future' a topic of continuing discussion in Flagstaff. It was presented to the community in a public symposium and hard-copy manual in Dec'00, and is accessible on-line at http:www.nau.edu/anthro/futures. (W-74)

RINGWALT, Chris (Pacific Inst. for Research and Evaluation) and **DRISCOLL, David** (Research Triangle Institute) *Ethnographic Component of the Truth(sm): The evaluation plan, Hiring, Training, Supervising.* Due to the unique structure and process of the truth[sm] tour as a multi-faceted public education campaign, a traditional evaluation strategy was difficult if not impossible to carry out. In this paper, Dr. Ringwalt explains how ethnographic research methods were used to learn what types or mix of strategies appeared to be most effective in reaching out to and engaging community-based youth, as well as the dynamics among tour riders and adult advisors that affected the achievement of tour objectives. (S-53)

RIORDAN, Eileen (Washington) *Daughter Caregiving and Long-term Care Placement: an Ecological Approach.* The increasing number of frail, dependent elders is a novel demographic outgrowth of postindustrial 20th Century. technology, especially in developed countries. Emergent from this phenomenon is the large cohort of middle-aged "baby boom" daughters who act as primary caregivers for dependent parents, while maintaining their own households. This study integrates biomedical, psychosocial and socioeconomic perspectives within a behavioral ecology framework, to examine how an adult daughter arrives at the decision to place her elderly mother in long-term care, how she defines her mother's dependency, and how her definition affects her perceptions of the sustainability of continuing to act as primary caregiver. The emergence of institutionalizing elderly parents in China and Africa is also discussed. (W-54)

RITCHIE, Amanda S. (Maryland-College Park) *Changing Farmers, Not Farms: A Strategy for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection in El Chile, Honduras.* Hillside farming in the El Chile region of Honduras is considered by some a cultural practice and the human impact on the environment threatens the integrity of the natural resource base and human development. Changing farmers' values, knowledge and behaviors is a strategy being promoted in the region to reverse environmental degradation and improve human conditions. This paper explores farmers' experiences on their land and their attitudes about environmental change in El Chile. Extra-local structural conditions that influence farming methods and outcomes, environmental conditions, and development priorities in the region will also be discussed. (T-50)

RITTER, Beth R. (Nebraska-Omaha) and **BARONE, T. Lynne** (Nebraska-Omaha) *It Takes a Community: Applied Anthropology and Service Learning.* Service Learning can be conceptualized in multiple ways. The least common model, but probably the most meaningful, involves placing students in community-directed research settings. Applied Anthropology, which has always placed a high value on involving students in research initiatives, is well-suited for this new trend in academia. This paper explores the incorporation of a community research service-learning project in an undergraduate Applied Anthropology course. Specifically, we provide a case study of undergraduates conducting research on the health education needs of a clinic specializing in culturally-sensitive primary health care delivery to minority populations. (T-02)

RIVERA, Paul (USC) *Remittances, Saving and Labor Decisions: The Case of El Salvador.* Remittance flows provide a tremendous amount of resources to El Salvador but have not, by any criteria, provided an engine for economic development. This study seeks a partial understanding of the remittance phenomenon by framing the analysis in terms of the prevailing institutions and their effect on saving behavior and labor effort. Inadequate or nonexistent financial and laboral institutions are found to lead naturally to low saving, suboptimal work effort, and little possibility of growth from remittance income without real sector institutional reform. (T-55)

RIVEROS-REVELLO, Maria Antonieta (S Florida) *Preventive Health Education for Agricultural Workers.* Volunteer physicians have been working with migrant and seasonal workers in Dade City (FL) to establish a free clinic focusing on the importance of educational health prevention. Providers and workers worked together to achieve positive changes, including improved living conditions. Water, sewage and a health facility are critical to workers' health, but the knowledge in how to use these resources effectively is also key. Educational providers need to adapt their instruction materials and delivery to the users' culture in order to be effective. USF and other agencies such as March of Dimes and the Health Department have provided classes on diabetes, cholesterol, high blood pressure, birth defects prevention, nutrition and pesticide awareness. The study will evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions on the lives of agricultural workers, and will include suggestions for future improvements. (F-28)

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and **SAQUI, Pio** (Univ. of Belize) *What Difference Did it Make? Assessing the Impact of St. Mary's Study Tour to Belize.* This paper describes the design, implementation, and assessment of a leadership and service seminar that linked students and faculty at St. Mary's College with students and faculty at the University of Belize. Initial interaction was through email and the internet, followed by a study tour to Belize and visits to Kriol, Garifuna and Mayan communities. Addressed in this paper are suggestions for the identification of communities where students can work, issues associated with adequate student preparation for a study tour, and the limitations on service-learning in another country. This is followed by discussion of the impact this course had in creating a foundation for further collaboration between faculty and students of the two institutions. Issues associated with methods to assess community level concerns and impact for this model are also presented. (T-22)

RODMAN RUIZ, Debra (Florida) *Non-Existent Gender Relations?: Transnational Couples in Boston and Guatemala.* How do couples and families maintain their relationships when one member is living thousands of miles away? While the "transnational" in transnational migration emphasizes the improvements of communication technology in keeping families in touch with one another, research between men and women in host and home communities illustrates the many conflicts in maintaining these ties. Based on interviews in Boston and the municipality of San Pedro Pinula in Eastern Guatemala, I explore how couples negotiate gender relations and how technology sometimes does and does not make an impact on how men and women preserve their marriage and family. (S-04)

RODRIGUEZ, Cheryl (S Florida) and **GREENBAUM, Susan** (S Florida) *Housing Reform in the 21st Century: HOPE VI and the End of Public Housing as We Know It.* HOPE VI is a US public housing initiative aimed at demolishing vast tracts of public housing and dislocating the current residents into the private market. In Tampa, Florida about 1000 families have been moved out of public housing, most into private rentals with voucher subsidies. This paper describes the results of extended interviews with relocated families whose perspective on the 'benefits' of this program are in sharp contrast with the theories of New Urbanism that have inspired this policy. (W-53)

RODRIGUEZ, Karen (Pitzer College - Program in Venezuela) *Critical Study Abroad in Latin America: Conquest or Quest-Con el Otro?* Study abroad purports to bring the world closer together by creating opportunities for students to interact with cultural others, but could easily be seen as a neocolonial project in third-world countries. This paper complicates the study abroad setting in Latin America, questioning its taken-for-granted nature and suggesting ways to raise critical considerations about its practice, curriculum, and the encounters it facilitates, for discussion with both students and hosts. Drawing on the author's work directing a study abroad program in Venezuela, the paper concludes that the study abroad experience must be critically examined in order to achieve its transformative educational potential. (T-02)

ROHRBACH, Cecilia (Anthropologist, Mexico) *Comparison as the Understanding of the Self through the Detour of the Other.* Diverse old age representations emerged through fieldwork (1982-1983-1996) in Michoacán, Mexico among villagers and peasants placing modern society into perspective. My study is guided by a comparative approach dealing with a universal conception of humanity based on anthropological knowledge and fieldwork. This comparative method relates Other and Self analyzing modern values through the detour of old age. A challenge for us social scientists as contemporary values differ and relate to fundamental values when estimating world population understanding. Aging images demonstrate resistance against globalization arising a philosophical debate between modern society as a universal truth and human values caring for life. (F-23)

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy, **MALLIETT Amy**, and **MARTINEZ, Dinorah** (S Florida) *Provision of HIV Services for Latina Migrant Farm Workers in Rural Florida.* Among migrant farm workers in the United States, geographic mobility, time constraints, lack of transportation, inadequate health insurance, and absence of child care, pose major barriers to the utilization of HIV-related services. For Latino women, cultural norms that encourage multiple-partner relations for men, and discourage the open discussion of sexual practices and the adoption of protective behaviors increase the risk for HIV infection. This paper examines the factors that contribute to low utilization of HIV services among a small group of Latina farm workers at high risk of infection in a rural area outside Tampa, Florida. (W-76)

RONCOLI, Carla (Georgia), **INGRAM**, **Keith** (Georgia), **JOST**, **Christine** (Tufts), and **KIRSHEN, Paul** (Tufts) *Modernity Meets Marginality: Impacts of Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts on Rural Livelihoods in Burkina Faso.* Recent advances in climate science have led to the development of global circulation models that make it possible to forecast seasonal rainfall in various parts of the world. However, the regional scale and probabilistic nature of this information hinder its application to farm and household levels of decision-making. Anthropology can contribute key insights by its ability to bridge across different analytical scales and understand resource management and risk coping strategies at the local level. This paper reports on the experimental dissemination of forecasts for the 2000 rainy season to farmers

of three agro-ecological zones of Burkina Faso. It analyzes how farmers interpreted, responded to, and were affected by the information, highlighting programmatic and policy considerations as well as ethical and political issues that stem from the interface of global science and rural livelihoods. (S-28)

RONE, Tracy (Emory) and **BUTTS, Edmund** (Kaiser Permanente) *A Resource for Physicians on African-American Health Needs.* As more patients enter health management organizations through Medicare, Children's Health Insurance Program and Medicaid, HMOs are paying closer attention to the needs of specific populations. Critical to understanding these needs are the epidemiological patterns of disease within ethnic/racial populations. This paper discusses how an internal medicine physician and an anthropology graduate student teamed to research and produce an important resource for Kaiser Permanente: *The Handbook on Culturally Competent Care for African Americans.* This handbook, distributed throughout the organization and available to the healthcare community, demonstrates gaping discrepancies between the health status of African Americans and others and makes clear issues of medical bias in health care treatment. (S-73)

ROSENBERGER, Nancy (Oregon State) *Invisible Malls on Campus: E-commerce and the University.* What compromises does the university make when it links students and alumnae with internet shoping malls? In-depth interviews with representatives of administration, faculty and students are used to evaluate what is gained and lost in such areas as control, goals, and financial stability. Analysis reflects on the changing meanings of the university in a framework of the values carried by global business. (S-21)

RUANO, Carlos R. (La Salle U) *Caught Between more than Cross-Fire: The Contribution of Anthropology and Education Programs in Colombia Towards an Understanding of the Civil War and its Resolution.* This paper examines the approaches taken by some of Colombia's leading anthropology and education programs to the analysis and understanding of the cultural and environmental factors underlying the country's long-standing civil war. The ideological, socioeconomic and governance elements of these programs are presented in order to understand the role (if any) played by intellectuals in general, and anthropologists/educators in particular, in the articulation of the conflict and/or its resolution. To accomplish these goals, selected programs offered at both private and public institutions of higher learning are analyzed. The role of the publication/research process and the particular conditions of advancement and promotion for academics are also presented. Students' perceptions of these programs are also included. (W-57)

RUBINSTEIN, Robert A. (Syracuse) *Conflict Management Across the Folk-Urban Continuum in Yucatan.* Successful negotiation and conflict management depends in part upon parties having overlapping understandings of an issue. Differences in disputing styles and values concerning the environment and its use make such overlap difficult. This paper explores the areas of consonance and dissonance that may arise when traditional Maya communities negotiate with regional and national government agents and with technical specialists about their environment and health. These differences present challenges as well when traditional communities negotiate their interactions with global economies. Differences in strategies and values are explored in relation to the construction of "frames" for negotiation. (F-73)

RYAN, Gery (RAND) *Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Some Examples from RAND.* Rand Health's current research agenda reflects the full range of health care policy issues in the United States and abroad. Meeting the needs of such a diverse set of populations poses many analytic challenges, particularly the demand for rigorous and innovative research methods to support empirical assessment. As part of its methodological mission, researchers at RAND are exploring ways to better link qualitative and quantitative techniques within individual studies. This presentation will describe some of the "lessons learned" from a variety of health projects. (S-27)

SALAZAR, Gilda (Centro de Investigación en Alimentación) and **CARTWRIGHT, Elizabeth** (Idaho State) *A Community-action Model for the Prevention of Cervical Uterine Cancer with a Focus on Gender and Sexuality: Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico and Tucson, Arizona, US.* We describe an education model for cervical uterine cancer prevention targeting Mexican women, over 45 yrs old, living both in Mexico and on the U.S/Mexico Border. Educational information was made relevant through an anthropological understanding of these women's perceptions of this illness. We explored ethnophysiological understandings of health and normality, risk and fears about cancer in general and cervical uterine cancer in particular. This data was contextualized within gender relations and the lived experience of menopause. Interview data was presented to similar women participating in the workshop-focus-groups where it formed the basis of discussion, elaboration and a question and answer session about cervical uterine cancer. (T-08)

SALCEDO ROCHA, A.L., GARCIA DE ALBA, J.E. and **HERRERA SOLIS, M.E.** (IMSS-JALISCO) *Living with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: An Approach to the Process of Patient Interpretation.* This paper examines the interpretive process by which a diabetic interprets personal suffering. Interviews were conducted with 25 diabetics in two family practice clinics, one in Guadalajara and another in Tepic.

Narratives were analyzed with a phenomenological approach and divided into "meaning units" of topics that described the construction or essence of the experience. The diabetic reconstructs experience from a narrative outline to which descriptions and arguments underlie. He/she incorporates events, consequence of events and actions, and interaction with significant others to decode experiences and problems. The logical structure then transforms the experience into "vivencia." The diabetic constitutes his "vivencia" by means of the irruption in the conscience, the experience of the debate and the definition of the situation. (F-78)

SALCIDO, Maria Olivia (Arizona State) *Domestic Violence in a Cultural Context: Assessing the Needs of Mexican Immigrant Women.* This study represents a first step at attempting to understand the needs of Mexican immigrant women and domestic violence in Phoenix, Arizona. It addresses problems that service agencies face when trying to allocate resources to the population in need, a lack of sensitivity to cultural needs such as staff that understand and speak Spanish, and the link between cultural practices and the law in reinforcing strategies used by the perpetrator. Cultural differences among Anglo women and Mexican immigrants are illustrated through women's stories of their experiences in leaving leaving a domestic violence situation. (F-06)

SALVADOR, Melina (California-Santa Cruz) *Un Granito de Arena: A Look into the Inequalities of Living with VIH/SIDA in Mérida, Yucatán.* Many people assume that living with HIV would be a seropositive person's biggest problem but, the clients at Vivir con Dignidad in Mérida, Yucatán taught me that it was often other problems, and not those directly related to their seropositivity, that affected them most urgently. These problems almost always were based in some form, or multiple forms, of inequality. This paper, based on fieldwork, will be a concentrated ethnographic account, which strives to highlight these inequalities and create a depiction of life that presents the reality of people who face so much. (W-56)

SAMSON, Eric L. (SW Texas State) *Yes, We Want No Bananas*. The Mayan Esteem Project is facilitating a study and preservation of a Mayan heritage site in remote Chilon, Chiapas, Mexico. Archaeological development invites the global nature of tourists. Communities invite attractions for tourists with economic motive and cultural considerations and impacts are neglected in planning and development. 400 (of an estimated 3,000 - 5,000) residents of Chilon living within ten kilometers of the heritage site were asked to respond to a questionnaire measuring their perceptions of dissent, approval and expectations of how tourism might affect their community. The results of the questionnaire and the conclusions and recommendations will be shared. (W-75)

SANCHEZ, Monica Camille (Connecticut) *Health, Illness and Treatment Choice in the Northern Bolivian Amazon.* The present state of indigenous peoples in the Amazon Basin has become a topic of much research. Relatively little attention, however, has been paid to the health of these peoples. The aim of this paper is to identify the major health problems in a Cavineno community in the Northern Bolivian Amazon and to examine health beliefs and practices, particularly as they apply to treatment choice in this medically plural setting. As development continues to profoundly impact the region, an understanding of the articulation between biomedical and traditional health practices is pertinent to future health planning and policy. (F-57)

SANDERS, Rebeccah Anne (Georgia) *"Unidos alcanzaremos un Viques Libre": Discourse as a Reflection of Political and Geographic Location.* The sixty-year history of United States Naval activity on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico has been plagued with protests by island residents. Activists have varyingly applied environmental and social justice discourse in their anti-Naval movements. The most current inception of demonstrations spans a wide geographic range, centering on the island itself and radiating to cities throughout the continental United States. As the island prepares for a referendum determining the fate of the Navy's presence, the social and political influence of these campaigns has risen dramatically. This paper considers how discourse reflects location as conceived both geographically and as it relates to participation in various political activities. (W-77)

SANDOVAL, Debra (Pliocene Ridge School) and **MITCHELL, Edna** (Mills College) *Globalization in a Mountain School in California: Bringing the World to Pliocene and Pliocene to the World.* Pliocene Ridge School, serving a remote mountain region, was the smallest K-12 school (30 enrolled in 1980) in California. The small culturally (though not racially) diverse population is a mix of "mountain-people" and refugees from urban life. Living on the margins (many on federal assistance), the diversity of family cultures includes neo-Nazism, new-age religions, ultra-conservative faiths, drug use, alcohol abuse, and child abuse or neglect. This paper reports a decade of applied strategies for change. As a result of these strategies, enrollment tripled, the school three times earned State and National Awards, and education efforts reduced isolation and resistance to change while developing new strategies for community empowerment and global awareness. The struggle to bring this community into the global dialogue is documented through applied ethnography, case study techniques, and change theory. (S-74)

SANKAR, Andrea and **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State) *Adherence Narratives among African American Women Taking Haart.* This paper reports on a study of the concerns and

perceptions which promote or deter adherence to antiretrovrials by HIV+ African American women. Open-ended interviews were conducted with African American women taking HAART to explore the way women talked about their adherence practice. Discourse analysis was utilized to identify and explore the sources of influence cited by women in describing their adherence practice. Roughly a third fell into each of three self-assessed adherence categories: always adherent, mostly adherent, somewhat adherent. Among the "always adherent" 80% of the sources of influence supported adherence, while only 48% and 47% of the sources of influence cited by women in the "mostly' and "somewhat" categories supported adherence. Each self-assessed adherence group was characterized by its own distinctive discourse styles. Findings suggest that adherence would be improved by addressing those influences that undermine adherence. (W-76)

SANTIAGO-IRIZARRY, Vilma (Cornell) *Localizing the Global: Using Ethnography in Program Evaluation.* While globalization has become a major conceptual and analytical focus, frame, and strategy to examine sociocultural inequality, the local remains the experiential locus for most of the social actors affected by the effects of translocal processes. In this sense, crosscultural analysis is both desirable and necessary, but it cannot be assessed without engaging issues of locality and the everyday processes in which experience is embedded. Drawing from ethnographic data generated in program evaluation, this paper examines the possibilities for applying an anthropological perspective to local issues and policy-making that can be linked to global processes. (W-72)

SATO, Chisaki (S Florida) *The Challenge of Global Healthcare Development: a Case Study of Healthcare Development in the Philippines.* While globalization is being advanced, international health is confronting difficulty in providing healthcare services in developing countries where traditional healthcare systems exist. It is apparent that the western healthcare system plays the central role in the globalization of health. In this paper, the globalization of a healthcare system will be discussed with the healthcare delivery services in the Philippines, focusing on the immunization program. I suggest that we, as anthropologists, need more careful consideration for people who associate with indigenous healthcare system for successful healthcare development. (W-70)

SATO, Mine (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Towards Context Relevancy: Experience of Community Development in Nicaragua.* 'Infinite struggle for context relevancy which is complex and shifting', this should be a role of Social Scientists in the postglobal world. This paper is about my two-year-experience in Nicaragua as a facilitator of community development. I examine the following topics; Was I relevant in the context? What were the contradictions and complexity with my work? How can I make a difference to the situation? These questions are critically examined to show that there is no universal theory relevant in all contexts in the postglobal world and we have to seek for context relevancy in each location by learning from 'other' contexts. (T-25)

SAUERBORN, Claudia (Maryland) *The Impact of the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland on Children.* In my internship with CCIC (Community Conflict Impact on Children) in Belfast, Northern Ireland, I researched the impact of violence on children in a divided society. Working and living in a divided society gave me insight into how people deal with overt and covert forms of violence. My experiences shaped my understanding and view on applied anthropology, and thus provided me with a better vision for the future. (T-05)

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (Institute for Community Research) *Building Community Research Capacity Through Action Research for Social Change.* This paper considers ways in which NGO partnerships for participatory action research contribute to community capacity. First it outlines four community building strategies NGOs use: ensuring community survival, cultural preservation, expanding resource access, and negotiating socio-political change. Next this framework will situate the work of one community research NGO, the Institute for Community Research, founded on critical social science principles and methods of collaborative action research. ICR's approach supports ethnic/national bonding through cultural conservation, and at the same time, builds action research alliances that bridge the boundaries of power, ethnicity, social/racial and language, age, gender, sexual identity and class to work towards community change in health, culture and education. The paper will outline community strengthening research models and methods used by this NGO and its partners, including action research training for change, community partnerships for intervention research, cultural resource development, translational research and research based public programming. (T-70)

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (Institute for Community Research), **GARCIA, Jose** (Connecticut), **HUEBNER, Cristina** (Hispanic Health Council) and **FELICIANO, Pablo** (Institute for Community Research) *The Role of Club Drugs in Promoting Hard Drug Use in Urban Youth.* Our ethnographic and survey research, as well as others, notes the dramatic spread of MDMA and other 'club drugs' from suburban to urban areas. Club drugs add to the repertoire of drugs commonly used by urban youth, including alcohol, high THC marijuana or 'bud' and 'dust' (marijuana laced with formaldehyde). These drugs are generally used and sold among networks of friends. However, the high cost and increasing use of this combination of drugs drives some youth to shift to

selling hard drugs to augment their disposable income. This paper discusses the implication of shift for transitioning to hard drug use among club-drug using urban youth. (F-75)

SCHENSUL, Jean J., NASTASI, Bonnie, TYLOR, Cherie, COE, Cati (Institute for Community Research) *Health Risk Prevention Through Classroom Culture Change.* Urban middle school students in the northeast are exposed to the potential for violence, early sexual encounters and polydrug use in their families, communities, schools and peer environments. One way to reach large numbers of students with new skills and address changes in classroom culture and instruction is to partner with social development instructors, teachers and students to design and introduce prevention strategies in multiethnic classrooms using cooperative education instructional methods. These methods draw on the disciplines school psychology, mental health, critical educational theory, and medical and educational anthropology. This paper will describe how these disciplines are integrated using illustrations from ethnographic observations in selected 5th grade classrooms. (T-08)

SCHENSUL, Stephen L. (Connecticut School of Medicine), **OODIT, Geeta** (International Planned Parenthood Federation) and **HETTIARACHCHY, Tilak** (U Colombo). *Exploitative Work and its Relationship to Sexual Risk among Young Women Workers in Free Trade Zones in Mauritius and Sri Lanka.* This paper reports on two research projects conducted on reproductive health and sexual risk among young women working in free trade zone (FTZ) factories in Mauritius and Sri Lanka. FTZ workforce participation takes young, less-educated and inexperienced women out of a highly supervised and frequently restrictive family environment and places them into an industrial sector, in which cultural traditions, societal institutions and social relationships are subordinated to productivity, exploitation and isolation. Qualitative and quantitative data will be presented from both countries, which support the contention that a by-product of the structure of work in the FTZ is increased exposure of young women to risky sexual behavior. Approaches utilized to achieve structural changes in FTZs and protective measures for risk reduction among young women workers will be presented and critiqued. (T-54)

SCHNEIDER, Jo Anne (Indiana U of Penn) *Social Capital, Community Organizations and Churches in Kenosha: Exploring the Dynamics Between and Within "Majority" and "Minority" Communities through Organizations.* Putnam's (2000) version of social capital presumes that communities develop civic trust through participation in organizations. In contrast, social scientists view the trust and networking of social capital, combined with cultural capital, creating both boundaries and bridges among people residing in a locality. African Americans and Latinos can either be marginalized or incorporated into broader community through organizations. Based on analysis of research on the dynamics among organizations, churches and community for these two groups in Kenosha, Wisconsin, this paper compares the role of organizations/churches within these communities. I also explore the relationship between "minority" and the "mainstream" white city institutions. (F-25)

SCHOENBERG, Nancy and **DREW, Elaine** (Kentucky) *Contesting Silence: Experiential Certitude and Biomedical Controversies over Hypertension Symptomatology.* The certitude of local knowledge stands in contrast with continuing controversies in scientific circles about the existence of hypertension symptoms. The older African-American participants in this study apply local knowledge of hypertension symptomatology to make health decisions nearly every day. Despite this, scientific practitioners often refuse to recognize the existence of symptoms, let alone the cohesiveness of a symptom knowledge system and its influence in health decision-making. We conclude that the authoritative knowledge lies in the hands, hearts, bodies, and minds of elders who have experienced these symptoms, rather than with a yet unresolved biomedical "reality." (T-20)

SCHUMAN, Andrea (Center for Scientific and Social Studies) *Contesting Identity: conflicting assessments of young children's competencies in multicultural environments.* This paper explores intercultural communication about young children's growth and development. Significant differences from accepted practice in health and early education settings are identified by exploring Mexican migrant farm worker parents' views of their children's competencies and change across the life cycle. Grounded in a two-year study conducted in Migrant Head Start centers, the paper questions the concept of 'disability,' including 'developmental delay,' as typically applied within the health and early childhood care and education sectors. Implications of these conflicting views are drawn for children's life chances, and for intercultural communication and effective service provision. (F-28)

SCHUMANN, Christiana E. (S Florida) *Perceptions of Disaster Assistance: Government and NGO Intervention in Ecuador.* The communities surrounding the Tungurahua volcano in Ecuador were evacuated in October of 1999. This paper, based on research conducted in Ecuador, explores the perceptions that the evacuees have about what help they have received from their own government, NGOs, and international governments. The evacuees' perceptions will be contrasted with what governments and NGOs state that they are doing for the evacuees. Some of the major political and economic issues currently surrounding disaster assistance in Ecuador will be explored. (T-03)

SCHWARTZ, Deborah (Georgia State) and **HILL, Carole E.** (Georgia State) *The Relevance of Ethnographic Methods for Designing Breast Cancer Interventions.* Ethnographic narratives and in-depth interviews were used to develop breast cancer health prevention messages among rural, African-American women in Georgia. The study combined illness narratives with structured and unstructured interviews to elicit beliefs about breast cancer from women who were treated successfully with biomedicine. These data provided insight into variations in cultural meanings of illness and provided the basis for constructing systematic models identifying transformations in cultural beliefs about breast cancer. This paper will discuss how these models aided in designing intervention strategies. (S-27)

SEATON, Tony *War as a Tourism Industry; Tourism as a War Industry: A Critique of the D'Amore Thesis.* This paper offers a radical critique of the "Tourism as a peace industry" by showing the ways in which war and tourism, far from being at opposite poles, have been highly associated in history. (S-24)

SEDDIGHI, H.R., **THEOCHAROUS, Antonis** and **NUTTALL, M.W.** (University of Sunderland) *An Empirical Assessment of the Impact of Political Instability on the Tourism Industries of Selected Mediterranean Countries.* The proposed paper aims to examine the impact of political instability on the tourism industries of selected Mediterranean countries. To enable the attainment of this objective a computerized database comprising 7000 incidents of political instability over a period of 20 years was developed. The data are then analyzed and compared for all the countries under examination by utilizing pictorial representations and statistical tests. The value of this study lies to the fact that for the first time the concept of 'political instability' is defined, explained, operationalised and empirically examined in the context of tourism. (S-24)

SESIA, Paola (CIESAS-Istmo and.Arizona) *Globalization and Poverty Alleviation Programs: PROGRESA in Indigenous Localities of Oaxaca, Mexico.* This paper will briefly examine some of the social dynamics generated by the implementation of PROGRESA in two Chinantec communities. PROGRESA is the Mexican federal program designed to combat extreme poverty in rural spaces, closely in line with World Bank directives. Attention will be drawn to the social costs and responses that this vertical program generates at the local level. It highlights some of the conflicts PROGRESA has created within communities and households. It also examines the strategies that local authorities and villagers have been able to devise to widen their limited space of maneuver set by the program. (T-25)

SHACKEL, Paul A. (Maryland) *Memory, Policy and the Creation of the American Landscape.* Archaeology can play an important role is U.S. National Parks to create meaning—past and present—of nationally significant symbols on the landscape. Meanings associated with highly visible objects are always being constructed, changed, and/or challenged. The tensions between and within groups for control over collective memory is ongoing since those who control the past can command the present. Archaeologists are often in a good position to influence policy on how history could be interpreted to the public, although many interest groups may compete to control the meaning of the past, creating a skewed interpretation. Archaeologists in U.S. National Parks provide examples of how the past is negotiated. (F-24)

SHAPIRO, Richard (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Shaping a Postcolonial Anthropology: Radical Scholarship and Academic Practice.* Anthropology has a legacy of challenging dominant truths and practices, expanding the voices that participate in knowledge construction. To further enable emancipatory scholarship requires transformations in the academy that shape an anthropology relevant to the complexities of a postcolonial world. How can graduate anthropology programs respond to these challenges to facilitate more effective alliances between the academy and communities of practice globally? This paper draws on my experience defining a critical, activist anthropology program in an alternative graduate institution in San Francisco since 1985. It addresses shifts in knowledge, power, and subjectivity that facilitate engaged scholarship in a postglobal world. (T-26)

SHELL-DUNCAN, Bettina and **HERNLUND, Ylva** (Washington) *"Stages of Change" in the Practice of Female Genital Cutting.* Behavior change models describe the process of altering readiness for change in individuals or groups. These models can be used to inform and evaluate current strategies for altering the practice of female genital cutting (FGC), but require modification reflecting unique features of this practice. Mackie describes FGC as a convention locked in place by linkages with marriagability; alteration requires agreement between potential marriage partners. "Stages of change" models are extended to the case of FGC, and implications are considered. (S-75)

SHERMAN, Susan G. and **LATKIN, Carl A.** (Johns Hopkins) *Social factors related to syringe sharing among injecting partners: A focus on gender.* This study's aim is to compare characteristics of and relationship between male and female's injecting partners associated with syringe sharing. Data presented were derived from interviews with 508 injectors from Baltimore, who participated in an outreach intervention study. Analyses were performed separately for men and women's injecting dyads (n=1769). Indexes were:

35% female, 92% African American, and 70% unemployed. Female indexes shared syringes with a significantly higher percentage of injecting partners compared to males (25% vs. 18%). In a multivariate model, significant variables associated with women sharing syringes were: sharing drugs daily with female injecting partners; injecting partners' providing them with drugs when going through withdrawal; being sexual partners; and injecting speedballs. We found gender differences in social factors associated with syringe sharing. The effects of sharing scarce resources such as drugs, drug-use practices, and gender differences in syringe sharing behaviors need to be addressed in prevention programs for maximum effectiveness. (S-23)

SIMMONS, Janie (Hispanic Health Council) *I Love You ... and Heroin: Discourses of Risk and Relationship among Heroin-Addicted Couples.* Much critical research on HIV/AIDS has illuminated the problem of the social construction of persons as "risk groups" in dehumanizing ways, which obscure more than define the dynamics of transmission. Similarly, street drug users who are members of relatively stable relationships are not commonly constructed as members of enduring romantic partnerships, but as "sexual partners." This conceptual reduction seriously distorts the nature of these relationships. This presentation will challenge this errant epidemiological fix by analyzing the meaning of risk and relationship from a pilot study of 43 ethnographic interviews with 10 impoverished, heroin and cocaine addicted couples from Hartford, CT. (S-23)

SIMON, Brad (Organic, Inc.) *Globalization and Expansions in IPR Law.* The world is moving toward not only a global economy, but also an information based economy. It is not surprising, perhaps, that definitions of what constitutes IPR and the public domain are increasingly contested. In this light, can IPR serve as a basis to support the indigenous people and their intellectual and creative practices? In my discussion I will review: concerns raised in the discussion about IPR, indigenous people and "traditional" knowledge; how different IP laws (copyright, patent, trademark, etc.) pertain to these concerns; some recent initiatives (UNESCO, WIPO); and some thoughts on exploring expanded trade-secret law and contractual framework concepts for traditionally restricted knowledge. (S-51)

SIMON, Dominique (Massachusetts) *Measuring Recovery from Substance Abuse*. This paper describes the development of an index which measures a construct of substance abuse recovery. The index is based on the premise that, through the course of active addiction, an essential element of life is lost which must now be embraced if recovery is to succeed. The tremendous soul sickness that is aggravated by active addiction may be the result of severe disconnection from others, society, spirit, and the physical world. The Recovery Index is therefore a measure of a subject's connection to life. (S-56)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *Bottom-Up, Top-Down, Inside-Out: Community Development in Chiapas*. Much money has been spent by development and humanitarian aid agencies working in Chiapas for over 25 years. Administered by local NGOs and religious organizations, few of the initiatives have had lasting impact or been based on a solid regional needs assessment. Many programs have been imposed from the top down, allowing communities to select from a series of proffered interventions, but seldom consulting them about their needs. How do we assess program success or failure? What happens when communities begin to control their own development programs? What can be learned from dialog and evaluation? This presentation focuses on development in a region of Chiapas. (T-09)

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council), **PINO, Raul** (Institute for Community Research) and **LOPEZ, Gustavo** (Hispanic Health Council). *Dust in the Wind: The Growing Use of Embalming Fluid among Youth in Hartford, CT.* As emphasized in February 2000 issue of Medical Anthropology, in "Emergent Trends in Illicit Drug-Use Behaviors," the world of underground drug consumption is in constant and consequential flux. Youth are known to play an important role in the development and diffusion of new trends in drug use, including some with significant health consequences. Recently, the National Institute on Drug use has focused attention on the appearance of a set of drugs that are popular among youthful visitors at dance clubs and after hours parties. The diffusion of these so-called "club drugs," (e.g., ecstasy, ketamine, LSD) beyond the club scene to the wider community of illicit drug users also has been an issue of discussion. As part of our study of the changing drug scene in Hartford, CT, our research team has also been interested as well, in the diffusion of drugs from the street into youth-oriented clubs. One drug of particular interest in this regard, in part because of the dramatic and dangerous effects reported by users, is known on the street as "illy," "wet," "dust" or "fecal." In this presentation, we report new findings on these drug exchanges, and examine the public health implications of applied anthropological research on changing drug use patterns. (F-75)

SKOLNIKOFF, Jessica (Roger Williams) *Liminality and Disability: Adults with Learning Disabilities.* Individuals with learning disabilities often face situations of liminality. Since brain processing systems function differently, individuals with learning disabilities learn in ways outside the "mainstream" education system. Federal laws dealing with disabilities include learning disabilities; therefore, even individuals with mild learning disabilities are considered "handicapped."

However, most mild to moderate learning disabilities are hidden so these individuals do not fit comfortably within the "traditional handicapped" world. This disjunction means that a person with a learning disability operates between the non-learning disabled and the disabled. (F-72)

SMARDON, Richard C. (SUNY) *Assessing Heritage Values and Functions of Wetlands in the Yucatan Peninsula.* There is a wealth of heritage values/functions of freshwater and estuarine wetlands along the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. These vary from Maya multicropping and aquaculture, to contemporary fishing, hunting, freshwater supplies, salt extraction and nature tourism. Means of assessing historic and current human use value of these wetland systems as well as what might be considered sustainable or "wise" uses are considered. Included in this presentation will be a discussion of potential reconstruction and restoration of Maya wetland use patterns and resultant interpretation opportunities. Also included will be potential management roles and opportunities for preserved and restored wetland communities. (F-73)

SMITH, David and **GILMORE, Perry** (Arizona and Alaska-Fairbanks) *Achieving Academic Parity by Indigenous Scholars: The Role of Counter Narratives.* This paper draws from the researchers' mentoring experiences and collaboration with Alaska Native and Australian Aboriginal graduate students in higher education. We describe and analyze efforts to create academic narratives that counter the conventional discourse shaping graduate education and characterizing existing academic literature. We document resistance to established "grand narratives" and mainstream academic texts, which frequently misrepresent and stereotype indigenous populations. We explore ways in which students have adopted successful ways to use counter narratives and other forms of expression that (1) more accurately and respectfully present indigenous knowledge, epistemologies and world views; and (2) reflect presentations of self (both in style and in content) more consistent with individual and aboriginal identities. The strategies we describe affirm subaltern knowledge, legitimate authentic voices and provide access to academic power. (T-56)

SOLLOWAY, Michele, **VISSING, Yvonne** and **SALLOWAY, J.C.** (New Hampshire) *Outcomes Evaluation for Drug Abuse: The Culture and Structure of Confusion.* The authors analyze the phenomenon of outcomes research for drug abuse in terms of competing values. Confusion begins with an RFP process which must satisfy policy funders. Agencies are responsive to Congress, state legislatures, or lay boards of directors. As a result, RFPs are written to high expectations which include measurable outcomes for both policy and scientific reasons. In response action agencies apply offering a promissory note for outcomes. Capacity to deliver program does not guarantee outcomes. Action agencies often hire professional evaluators to document outcomes. The direct employer of the evaluator may be the funding source or the social action agency. In either event, evaluators are powerless to demand data. The result is a series of conflicts of values, structure, and capacity which produce: unrealizable social action goals, conflicts between leaders of the agencies and evaluators, inability of agencies to produce data, unrealistic time-frames, and confounding expectations of funders and social action agencies. Evaluators are thus stranded in a matrix of unrealistic expectations and are vulnerable to accusations of low competence. (S-56)

SPEARS, Chaya and **THU, Kendall** (N Illinois) *The Use of GIS Technology for Environmental Research on Industrial Agriculture*. In this paper we provide an overview of the use of geographic information system data and related computer software technology to map and analyze distribution patterns of industrial-scale livestock facilities in a three-state area of the Midwestern U.S. We discuss the value of such technology as it relates to the use of ethnography to understand the relationship between the presence of concentrated livestock feeding operations, regional environmental vulnerability, regional social and economic characteristics, and local conceptual models of environmental risk. (F-76)

SPINELLI, Maria Lydia (Illinois-Chicago) *Nomads of the Present and their Flexible Accumulation of Social Capital*. This paper explores the role that social capital has played in the trajectories of 15 Spanish-speaking families from a variety of backgrounds, who have come to a small Wisconsin town. At different stages of adaptation, these families face or have faced more changes and challenges than the average citizen. Most of them provide stories of successful and yet continuous adaptation. There is much evidence here to counter the propositions that government aid programs subvert the development of local leadership and community-based organizations, or that modern spatial mobility necessarily leads to a decline in social capital accumulation. Rather, the evidence from these stories indicates that the obstacles to adaptation are primarily due to a lack of flexibility in the thinking of participants, policies, organizations and institutions. (F-25)

STAHL, Lisa P.M. and **GASKILL, Jennifer** (The IT Group) *Lessons in Progress: Relections from the Environmental Cleanup Arena.* How do you involve the community in a radioactive/hazardous waste cleanup project with a long history in the community? Can you involve the community effectively in these types of projects, such that the needs of the project and those of the local community are met? Discussion will focus on methods used to bring project staff and local

community members together, the role of an anthropologist as the facilitator, and learning experiences encountered along the way. (F-01)

STANLEY, Lori A. (Luther College) *Community Based Learning in Small-Town Iowa.* In just over a decade, the small town of Postville, Iowa, has been transformed from a relatively homogeneous community to one characterized by tremendous ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity. Today, Hasidic Jews, Hispanics, Ukranians, Bosnians, South Africans, and fourth-generation German-Americans live and work side by side, but newcomers struggle to adapt and the diversity of traditions creates tension within the community. This setting has provided opportunities for community-based learning experiences, for undergraduates studying applied anthropology at nearby Luther College. In this paper, the author describes the benefits, drawbacks, and risks of this real-world experience for students and community members. (T-22)

STANSBURY, James P. (University of Florida) *Under-five Child Health and Nutritional Status in Three Honduran Reconstruction Areas.* While the immediate health outcomes of a major disaster like Hurricane Mitch recede, long-term consequences remain for those who were most vulnerable to flooding and landslides in the first place. This paper presents an overview of under-five child health and nutritional status in three zones, based on epidemiological and social data collected between July and October 2000. The analysis provides a comparative view of the political ecology of reconstruction and health in Olancho, Tegucigalpa and Choluteca. (S-57)

STAUBER, Leah (Arizona) *The Social Construction of Whiteness and the Paradox of White Trash.* This paper will examine the processes through which the identity of whiteness in the United States split, creating an unmarked hegemonic white majority and a racialized, oppressed population known as "white trash." I will argue that poor whites came to be "white trash" through discourse that reflected and perpetuated sociopolitical and economic processes of exploitation and subjugation. This discourse served and continues to serve to rectify the hegemonic whiteness of the nation-state. I will argue that "white trash" are bound by a socioeconomic paradox: in seeking to reassert their imagined inclusion in dominant white privileged society, "white trash" are denied the self-awareness that might lead to group solidarity and the resulting establishment of a counter-hegemonic advocate voice. (S-10)

STEPP, John R. (Georgia) *Environmental Disturbance and Health in Highland Chiapas, Mexico.* The interrelationship of environmental disturbance and health for the Tzeltal Maya is examined. Disturbance vegetation provides a diverse "living pharmacy" of plants used to treat a wide range of ethnomedical conditions. At the same time environmental disturbance contributes to and exacerbates existing health problems. The implications of this situation for the Highland Maya and other traditional peoples are explored. (F-51)

STERK, Claire E., **THEALL, Katherine P.** (Emory) and **ELIFSON, Kirk W.** (Georgia State) *New Drugs, New Habits: The Game of Catching Up.* Drug markets often are defined in terms of the main drugs such as marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. New ways of packing old drugs, new ways of using, and newly (re)emerging drugs are hard to capture in a static model. This presentation draws on ethnographic mapping and in-depth interviews with active drug users in Atlanta. The research was conducted between June 1999 and September 2000. Suggestions will be made on how new ethnographic information can be translated into public health practice as well as policy. (F-26)

STOFFLE, Brent (S Florida). *Globalization, Modernization and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in the Caribbean.* The findings are derived from four years of research on Meeting Turn in Barbados. The purpose of this paper is to identify the place of Meeting Turn, and to a larger level the place of ROSCAs utilized worldwide, in the transformation to a global society. The outcome of this transformation is the creation of Risk Communities and the data on Meeting Turn demonstrates an example of a local, cultural association used as a strategy that works counter to the impact of the risk created by globalization. (T-24)

STOFFLE, Richard W. (BARA) *The Hoover Dam By-Pass Project: Moving Risk from the Center to the Periphery.* Growing populations, tourism, and commerce in southwest United States have contributed to a tremendous increase in highway traffic across the Hoover Dam. To reduce the risk to travelers, the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) proposed three bypass alternatives. An environmental impact investigation found each of the alternative routes would adversely affected Native American cultural resources, particularly, a sacred mountain within a cultural landscape. By attempting to reduce risks to highway travelers, the FHA has put Native American groups at risk. This discussion is about shifting risks from one cultural group to another and the process by which risk is negotiated. (F-20)

STONICH, Susan (California-Santa Barbara) *Enhancing Community Based Tourism Development and Conservation in the Western Caribbean.* This paper analyzes recent efforts by anthropologists and others to enhance community based tourism development and conservation in the Western Caribbean. It is based in part on lessons learned during the

author's own efforts in the region over the last 10 years. The paper evaluates the successes and failures in conducting interdisciplinary research, in facilitating community participation, and in affecting local, national, and international policy. One of the major conclusions of the paper is that anthropologists need to significantly expand our work - i.e., conduct "Big Science" projects - in order to make our contributions more effective. (F-54)

STOPKA, Thomas, **SINGER, Merrill** and **SANTELICES, Claudia** (Hispanic Health Council) *"Yo, where can I get a syringe?" Public health interventionists, successful capitalists, harbingers of risk: Street syringe sellers in Hartford, CT.* HIV and hepatitis infection rates remain high among injection drug users (IDUs) internationally. Improved access to sterile syringes decreases risks related to acquiring such blood-borne diseases. While syringe exchange programs and pharmacy sales of over-the-counter syringes have received considerable attention from researchers and interventionists during the past decade, little is known about informal economy street syringe sellers. A large percentage of IDUs utilize street sellers in order to facilitate their injection activities. We will present our latest ethnographic findings in Hartford, CT based on in-depth interviews and observations with street sellers and buyers. Observed public health risks and benefits of street syringe sales will be discussed. (W-76)

STULL, Donald D. (Kansas) and **BROADWAY, Michael J.** (N Michigan) *"We Come to the Garden"…Again: Garden City, Kansas, 1990-2000.* From 1987 to 1990, five anthropologists and a geographer examined the impact of two large beef packing plants on Garden City, Kansas. In what has become an extended natural experiment, the ethnography of Garden City evolved into an ethnology of the meat and poultry industry and its host communities in the 1990s, as members of this team and other social scientists conducted similar studies across North America. In July 2000, an anthropologist and the geographer from the original team returned to Garden City to see how it had changed over the past decade. They report on changes in population, ethnic makeup, schools, crime, demands for social services, and the environment. (F-76)

SWANSON, Mark (Florida) *Community-Planned Agricultural Development: An Appalachian Case Study.* To diversify Kentucky agriculture away from dependence on tobacco, rural communities across the state are involved in a unique process of planned agricultural development. Backed by state funding of $140 million over the next two years, County Agricultural Development Councils are developing "County Comprehensive Plans" to invest in local agriculture. An ethnographic perspective is used to examine the creation and work of county councils in two rural counties in Appalachian Kentucky, focusing on the solicitation of community input and development of plans for long-term local agricultural development. (F-02)

SWARTZ, Jennifer (N Carolina State) *The Ethnographic Field School Experience: A Different Kind of Tourism.* Darting off to an exotic locale. Surrounded by people speaking a different language and walking a different walk. Having an agenda of taking "artsy" photographs and procuring "unusual" souvenirs. Sounds like the story of a typical tourist, in a typical town, but this trip was far from typical. After living with a Costa Rican family for six weeks, and speaking Spanish 95% of the time, the experience incurred was nothing short of adventurous and insightful. This was a voyage where customs were imbued, friendships were cultivated, and a new way of life was understood. It was a different kind of tourist experience. (S-70)

TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico Highlands U) *Navajo Sun Dance: A Reaction to Globalizing Forces?* This paper is about the rise and spread of the Sun Dance movement on the Navajo reservation in the context of socio-cultural globalization. For hundreds of years, the Navajo have been adhering to their traditional religious beliefs and practices. During the reservation years many Navajos adopted Christianity, Peyotism, and, during the past two decades, Sun Dance rites. The Sun Dance religion, a Native American revitalization redemptive movement, has spread from the Plains to the Navajo reservation of the American Southwest. This paper will examine linkages between socio-cultural forces of globalization and the rise of the pan-Indian Sun Dance religious movement. (F-23)

TATE, Rachel (Towsend U) *Popular Medicine in the Yucatán.* Throughout the Yucatán, globalizing forces are affecting all aspects of life, including popular medicine. Part of a medically pluralistic system, Yucatecan popular medicine has evolved to include a synthesis of modern commercial products, allopathic practices, traditional nutritional and herbal remedies, as well as religious cures. Frequently, popular medicine is relied upon before consulting a medical doctor, or when western allopathic medicine fails to work. Investigation was carried out by interviewing market vendors, families from various socio-economic classes, and digital photographic essays. Collected data were compiled into a carefully designed web page illustrating visually and textually the tapestry of popular medicine in the Yucatán. (S-25)

TIEDJE, Kristina (Oregon) *(En)gendering Indigenous Revival and Sustainable Development Through Rural Grassroots-organizing in Mexico.* From the colonial to the neo-liberal era, indigenous men and women have suffered from global expansionism. Economic self-sufficiency has

given way to cash crops and dependency. Ethnic belonging and gender relations are caught in shifting worlds that link local and global forces. I will discuss some local solutions to the dilemma of dependency of Nahua men and women who work together in rural cooperatives in the Huasteca region in Mexico. Based on life histories and applied work in coops, I will show that the ten-year engagement of grassroots-organizing has fomented indigenous revitalization, facilitated sustainable development options, and reinforced complementary gender relations. (T-25)

TIMMER, Andrea (N Texas) *Learning Anthropology* - Where does anthropology end and the "real world" begin? As students we are taught the concepts of ethnocentrism and cultural relativism and we take these to heart. Many students equate ethnocentrism with racism and it is hard for these students to relate to people without the same culturally relative training. How do we come to terms with these concepts and how will this affect our future as anthropologists? (S-06)

TIZON, Judy (S Maine) *Learning from Service-Learning: Does Anthropology Do it Better?* Anthropology prides itself on sensitivity to ethical issues surrounding working with diverse communities. Many anthropologists have embraced service-learning as a way for students to reciprocate for an enhanced disciplinary understanding, and because of their personal values about social justice and the importance of community. Most service-learning programs, however, are not in anthropology. This paper addresses the question of whether anthropology-based programs can provide a set of recommendations for service-learning in general, that would decrease the possibility of negative impacts on host communities. The author draws upon experience in three different types of programs: ethnographic methods, activist/action anthropology, and a multidisciplinary campus residential learning community with a service-learning requirement. (T-22)

TODD, Caroline (New Mexico) *Safety-Net Private Physicians Face Medicaid Privatization in New Mexico.* In New Mexico, private physicians are essential to our health care "safety net," which provides last resort medical services to Medicaid recipients, the uninsured, and the undocumented. But the bureaucratic aspects of managed care due to recent Medicaid privatization comprise particular burdens for small, private offices. As a result, physicians are leaving private practice, becoming employees of private Managed Care Organizations, and fleeing the state. I will argue that the loss of private physicians as a resource for medical care in New Mexico due to Medicaid managed care is creating a potential public health crisis in our state. (F-70)

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (SRNR/BARA, Arizona) *Contested Landscapes in the Baboquivari Wilderness.* Multi-cultural demands of public lands in the United States continue to challenge federal land managers to address social and cultural concerns in their planning efforts. When the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) began its planning process for the Baboquivari Wilderness in southern Arizona, independent research was undertaken using a cultural landscape approach to identify the concerns of Native Americans, local landowners, and recreationists. Results yielded four landscapes that illustrate the variety of risk perception and responses among cultural groups including the BLM. The agency was provided an informative social/cultural assessment to aid its decision-making. (F-20)

TOVAR, JOSE A. (Colegio de la Frontera Sur) *Surviving Hurricane Mitch and Building Solidarity Networks in Tegucigalpa Shelters.* The devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in Central America in 1998 demonstrated how difficult it is for poor countries to prevent, or protect themselves from, the most devastating effects of natural disasters. There are not enough public resources—economic or human—for a massive mobilization prior to such an event, nor to see to the needs of the large population of displaced people in its aftermath. The inadequacies of national public institutions at the time of Mitch forced the Honduran people to strengthen their solidarity both before and after the hurricane. It provided the impulse for the consolidation of diverse international institutions in Honduras. Likewise, other previously established social networks —of all kinds, including several local gangs—grew more powerful because of the disaster. This work gives a brief rundown of the construction and development of several different solidarity networks present before and after the disaster, and speculates about the potential of these networks in the rebuilding of the country. (S-57)

TOWNSEND, Patricia K. (SUNY-Buffalo) *From Hysterical Housewife to Coalition-Builder: Citizen Participation at Superfund Sites.* Media attention at Superfund sites naturally centers on the local equivalent of Love Canal's Lois Gibbs. Yet increasingly, citizen participation in decisions toward the remediation of Superfund hazardous waste sites depends on the formation of coalitions that involve neighborhood associations, environmental groups, labor unions, and communities of faith. What are the strengths and limitations of such coalitions in mediating change? This paper reports on findings from interfaith coalitions at Superfund sites in Memphis, Montana, and Niagara Falls, which comprise an SFAA-EPA project. (F-58)

TRACI, Elizabeth (Florida) *Mexican Popular Culture: Stories about Migrating to the United States*. Mexican popular culture today includes those stories told by Mexicans who

have immigrated to the U.S. in search of work, education, adventure, and a better life. These oral histories transform an individual into a storyteller and personal history into popular culture. The complexity of immigrant life is shared through anecdotes and stories. Some are stories of excitement and adventure, others, of failure and loss. Their stories contain popular elements of familiar and foreign, south and north, poor and rich. Yet they all reveal the shared experience of the Mexican immigrant, ever journeying in today's modern world of globalization. This research looks at how stories frame aspirations and hopes among young Mexican migrants to the United States. (S-25)

TRENCH, Tim and **KOEHLER, Axel** (Mexico/University of Manchester) *Indigenous Video Production in the "Maya World".* The aim of this presentation is to contextualize the ambitions of a small group of young Lacandon Indians from Lacanjá (Chiapas, Mexico) to act out and film scenes from the murals and stellae of the classic Mayan archaeological site of Bonampak, by comparing them with the video productions of indigenous organizations from other ethnic groups in Chiapas. Our presentation will deal with the role of domestic and international tourism in stimulating such enterprises in cultural representation, the relationship between such indigenous groups and their state or federal sponsors and the inevitably self-reflective process of bringing such cultural projects to fruition. (F-27)

TULLEY, Stephen (Iowa) *From Kitchen to Corner Factory: The Unusual Case of Oaxacan Chocolate.* A common theme in many studies of food commercialization has been the ramifying effects on both individuals and communities that occur in the shift from household to industrial spheres of production. Feminist critiques of this literature have been instrumental in documenting the disproportionate share that female labor plays in household food provisioning, and the concomitant loss in production knowledge and symbolic association that women often experience as household foods become commercially manufactured. This paper focuses on the ironic linkages between non-remunerated household female labor and the recent rise of industrial chocolate production in the Mexican state of Oaxaca, a region where chocolate consumption originated millennia ago. Contrary to the alienation hypothesis, I show that female knowledge and labor are integrally linked to production strategies of these local microindustries. (S-26)

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (Florida & Gulfcoast North Area Health Education Centers) *Healthy Body, Healthy Mind: How Farmworkers Organized the Rural Youth Soccer Association.* This paper examines the process and experiences of a farmworking community in Florida as it responds to its felt needs: high gang activity, childhood obesity, poor adult health and low school performance. Through mobilizing and collaboration with outsiders, farmworkers garnered support from nine community agencies, local businesses, Tampa Bay Mutiny MLS, County Parks and Recreation and an anthropologist to realize a new soccer association. The end result has been increased sense of community and social capital, evidenced by community leaders' new voice for themselves and their children. Using the slogan Cuerpo Sano, Mente Sana (Health Body, Healthy Mind) the Rural Youth Soccer Association (RYSA) is more than a soccer league, it is a philosophy linking mind and body. Key issues to be explored are the concept of "community" for a migrant/seasonal farmworker area and the role of leaders in mobilizing social capital. (F-28)

URDANETA, María Luisa (Texas-San Antonio). *Differences between Hispanic Folk and Biomedical Models of the Human Body:Implications for Providers of Counseling Related to Genetic Health.* Research into different cognitive models of decision making suggests that important behavioral variables probably significantly influence health and wellness, as well as associated health care costs for utilization or non-utilization of genetic testing. Understanding differences between the Hispanic folk and biomedical models for the human body could form the basis for culturally sensitive genetic counseling. (F-04)

UUNILA, Kirsti (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) *Sukeek's Cabin: Archaeology, A Family's Story, and Public Policy.* The Gross family of Calvert County, Maryland traces their lineage to Sukeek's Cabin, a 19th century African-American archaeological site at Jefferson Patterson Park. Oral history, the involvement of descendant family, archaeological and documentary research, and a public archaeology program have produced a powerful educational opportunity. This paper draws on the Sukeek's Cabin project to explore the pitfalls and possibilities for individual and community empowerment to grasp ownership and claim a role in planning heritage tourism at the local and regional level. (F-24)

VALDEZ, Enriqueta (U de Guadalajara-CUSur) *The Postmodern Curandera.* In our postmodern era, even the most traditional medical practices of the *curanderas* are touched by modern technology and globalization. To identify modern practices of traditional medicine, participant observation and in-depth interviews were conducted with *curanderas* from Zapotlán, México. This paper presents one intriguing case, the case of Victoria, as an example of an illiterate rural *curandera* who every year illegally crosses the Mexican-U.S. border to work in East Los Angeles as a babysitter, and who, as a *curandera*, maintains her Californian patient consultations over the telephone once she returns to México. (W-73)

VALLEE, Manuel (Univ. of CA-Berkeley) *Marketing or Message?: Truth(sm)Stars or Riders?*As one of the ethnographers who rode on the truth[sm] tour, Manuel discusses his observations of the educational campaign. He describes the roles of the youth riders on the tour. (S-53)

VALLIANATOS, **Helen** (Oregon) *Coping with Hunger among Pregnant Women in an Urban Slum Environment.* This paper describes how pregnant women cope with hunger in a slum area of New Delhi, India. I investigate what strategies women use in response to food shortages during pregnancy. These strategies include behavioral adjustments, such as taking longer to complete work tasks. I also examine how pregnant women balance hunger with culturally sanctioned food behavior during pregnancy. Pregnancy is a "hot" condition, thus "hot" foods are to be avoided. How does this ideal behavior vary in times of food shortages? And how do women feel about their (non) abilities to follow appropriate food behavior during pregnancy? Finally, I explore the role of the urban environment on food behavior during pregnancy. (T -23)

VAN BROECK, Anne-Marie and **ROLDAN, Arnubio** (Colegio Mayor de Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia*)"No, there's nothing going on here": The Position of the Tourism Sector in Colombia in a Context of Armed Conflict.* This paper focuses on the tourism development in various municipalities in the department of Antioquia, Colombia. Since 1998, the armed conflict in Colombia has been getting stronger and increasingly affecting domestic tourism. This paper analyzes how the discourse of tourism and tourism development nevertheless continues. The tourism sector (hotels and restaurants, as well as press and governmental and non-governmental institutions) continues to promote tourism, and invent and construct all kinds of plans, despite the dramatic decrease in actual tourists. (S-24)

VAN DE BERG, William R. (Georgia) *Using a Multi-Sited Research Strategy in the Study of Natural Resource Management Issues: the Case of Nepali River Tourism.* The costs and benefits of using a multi-sited research approach in studying natural resource management issues such as tourism are explored in this paper. Drawing from data collected over two seasons of exploratory research in Nepal, the use of a multi-sited approach to anthropological fieldwork is assessed in relation to its ability to provide an enhanced understanding of the impacts of global industries on both the local and national level. Focusing on the case of river tourism in Nepal, this paper examines how the use of the multi-sited approach to fieldwork can illuminate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental processes among several groups of participants involved in debates over how natural resources are to be developed and/or conserved. (T-23)

VAN WILLIGEN, John (Kentucky) *Community Assets in the Community Development Process: A Historic Comparison of Theories of Practice.* Some contemporary American community development practice emphasizes the role of community assets in the community building process. The presentation compares the position of community-assets in community development practice theory literature produced by anthropologists (such as Goodenough and Brokensha) with usages in contemporary community-asset based development practice (Kretzmann). This paper will consider the differences in what constitutes community-assets, differing rationales for the reliance on community assets, and contrasts in the role of local knowledge in the two approaches to practice. An interpretation of the differences will be provided. A goal of the paper is to provide historic context for the symposium. (T-70)

VARGAS-CETINA Gabriela (UAdY) *Cultural Entrepreneurs in the Mundo Maya Circuit: Trova Music and Jarana Dance in Merida, Yucatan.* State and City authorities are trying to make of Merida, the capital of Yucatan State, an important tourist destination. The city is thus marketing its Yucatec cultural heritage, including Trova music and Jarana dance. In this context, cultural entrepreneurs who for years tried to keep local traditions going, have become important figures in the eyes of local politicians. This paper looks at the new roles these entrepreneurs are being asked to fulfill as managers of cultural resources, and thus as key figures in the development of the tourist industry. (F-08)

VÁRGUEZ-PASOS, Luis (UAdY) *La Recristianizacion Desde Abajo De La Iglesia Catolica Frente A La Globalizacion Fininovosecular.* Desde su instauración en América, la Iglesia católica ha enfrentado diversos problemas que han cuestionado su quehacer y su hegemonía. Siempre ha respondido de diferentes maneras a fin de mantener este quehacer y reproducir esta hegemonía. En este trabajo reflexionaré en torno a la llamada recristianización desde abajo para ilustrar cómo dicha iglesia se enfrenta hoy día, para transmitir su mensaje en una sociedad que se seculariza y pluraliza, en el marco de la globalización. El Movimiento de la Renovación Carismática es una de las estrategias del catolicismo para la consecución de tal fin. (S-02)

VARJAS, Kris (Georgia State) and **NASTASI, Bonnie** (Institute for Community Research) *Using Qualitative Data to Guide the Development, Implementation & Evaluation of Culture Specific Interventions.* This paper will focus on using qualitative data in developing, implementing, and evaluating culture specific interventions. Examples from the Sri Lanka Mental Health project will be used. Sources of qualitative data in this project included semi-structured interviews, artifacts, observations, curriculum based assessments, teacher logs, meeting notes, pre- and post-test open-ended responses. The

authors will present inductively derived definitions of culture, culture-specificity and the process of Participatory Culture Specific Consultation. Qualitative data is analyzed and presented in a systematic manner to guide the development of culture specific curriculum (i.e., activities) and interventions from the formative research data. (S-59)

VASQUEZ-LEON, Marcela, **WEST, Colin** and **FINAN, Timothy J.** (BARA) *Assessing Climate Vulnerabilities in the Postglobal Age: Agriculture and Ranching on Both Sides of the U.S.-Mexico Border.* Vulnerability to climate variability among ranchers and farmers is explored by looking at two rural areas on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border: The Sulphur Springs Valley, situated in southern Arizona, U.S., and the Municipio de Alamos, situated in the neighboring state of Sonora, Mexico. Even though both areas are located in a semi-arid environment, perceptions of climate vulnerability differ drastically. While residents in the U.S. region tend not to perceive themselves as vulnerable to climate variability, residents in Mexico sharply perceive their vulnerability since their livelihoods can be severely impacted by climate. The paper focuses on the interactions between environment and the globalizing forces of technology, markets and organization to analyze differences in perceptions between and within regions. The concept of buffering is used to explain a perception of declining vulnerability in a developed country, while the notion of short-term coping strategies is used to explain perceptions of increasing vulnerability in a developing setting. (F-76)

VEDWAN, Neeraj (Georgia) *Farmers' Movement and Development of Horticulture in Western Himalayas, India: A Case Study.* The state of Himachal Pradesh in India stands out in the Himalayas as an exception to having successful socio-economic development triggered by the transformation of subsistence agriculture. The present paper focuses on the role played by the apple growers' associations in influencing policy-making and in initiating interventions that helped the mass of small growers adapt to the new conditions brought about by commercialization of agriculture. The historical, social and political factors that account for the distinct ideology and mobilization strategies adopted by the associations are discussed in a comparative perspective to highlight the (dis-)continuities with other farmers' movements in India and elsewhere. Finally, the implications of the present case for reconfiguring the roles of the state and grassroots in engendering development are outlined. (T-50)

VICTORIA, Nidia (UAdY) *Del Tinjoroch Al Videojuego.* En este trabajo presentare cómo la globalización que actualmente vivimos afecta también a los niños de Mérida, de tal manera que han dejado de lado lo juegos tradicionales que por generaciones jugaron. Juegos que desarrollaban la imaginación, creatividad, habilidad manual, agilidad mental, aptitudes deportivas y demás funciones propicias para la socialización grupal de los niños. Para en su lugar jugar los videojuegos o juegos electrónicos conocidos en todo el mundo y que no representan ni contienen ningún elemento de la cultura yucateca, ni les ayudan a desarrollar las destrezas mencionadas. (S-02)

VILLANUEVA, Evelia (U de Guanajuato) *Mexican Immigrant Hometown Associations and Civil Rights Groups in Dallas, Texas.* This paper examines the emergence and growth of Mexican immigrant hometown associations and civil rights groups in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The ethnographic research behind this project, used informal interviews, participant observation, and the construction of political sociograms. The preliminary findings from this study demonstrate that immigrants are organizing themselves in order to improve the economic plight of their ex-communities and to defend their rights in the United States. The findings challenge the prevailing notion that immigrants are politically apathetic in the United States. (S-54)

VROOMAN, Michael (N Colorado) *Applied Globalism: Informing and Enhancing Bilingual Education in the Yucatan.* While the effects of globalization on indigenous communities are generally considered in terms of their overwhelmingly negative consequences, the potential exists for utilizing, perhaps opportunistically, the wide range of possibilities generated by globalization to enhance cultural continuity. The present analysis examines language maintenance and revival among the Maya of the Yucatan precisely in this light, with an exposition of the range of bilingual education programs currently being employed in the peninsula. Current theories and empirical findings with regard to what constitutes successful bilingual education in multilingual societies from around the world are examined and specific responses to current educational programs are made. (S-74)

VUCKOVIC, Nancy (Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research) *Acupuncture, Shamanism, and the Pizza Effect: The Colonization of Traditional Healing.* The spread of Western medical practices into traditional cultures is well documented by anthropologists. Equally intriguing, though less examined, is the diffusion of non-western healing traditions into industrialized cultures. Growing consumer interest in complementary and alternative medicine in the US has prompted scientific research on these modalities, as well as their introduction into allopathic medical systems. In this presentation, I examine how traditional healing practices have been transformed by their introduction into American culture, managed care, and the western scientific paradigm. (T-57)

WAGNER, William G. (New Mexico) *Reconstructing Mentally Ill Medicaid Patients: New Mexico's Public Sector Managed Care Program.* This paper explores the ways in which managed care organizations' (MCOs) involvement in the Medicaid system transforms definitions of mentally ill Medicaid patients. MCOs' increasing emphasis on the restriction of high-intensity acute care services, narrow definitions of medical necessity, and failure to reimburse case management and other preventative services have all increased the difficulties encountered by New Mexico's Medicaid population when accessing necessary mental health services. By examining official state documents regarding Medicaid, as well as patients' and providers' experiences, conflicting ideologies emerge about the state's responsibility for caring for the mentally ill. (F-70)

WAITZKIN, Howard (New Mexico) *Studying the Impacts of Medicaid Managed Care on Individuals and Safety-Net Institutions in a Rural State: A Multi-Method Assessment*. This paper examines the implications of employing a multi-method approach to studying the impacts of Medicaid managed care (MMC). Our project used surveys to measure impacts on individuals, and ethnographic methods to assess effects on safety-net providers. Under MMC in New Mexico, uninsured adults reported less access/utilization and more barriers to care than adults in other insurance categories. Medicaid children experienced greater access/utilization and communication/ satisfaction than children in other insurance categories; uninsured children encountered greater barriers to care. Ethnographic data indicate that safety-net providers experienced marked increases in workload and financial stress, and developed strategies to "buffer" impacts on patients. (F-52)

WALDRAM, James (Saskatchewan) *Measuring the Personality of the American Indian.* For decades, anthropologists have been interested in the personality of the "American Indian." In more recent years, anthropological interest has given way to psychology as emphasis has shifted from group approaches, pursuing notions of "basic" and "modal" personality, toward individual approaches characterized by tests such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). How is personality understood by the psychometricians? How is American Indian culture understood? Of what utility are personality instruments in attempting to understand contemporary American Indian issues and problems? These are some of the questions that will be addressed in this paper. (S-10)

WALI, Alaka (Center for Cultural Understanding and Change) *Collaborations and Questions: Observations on Conservation Design Processes from the Field.* This paper reports on work currently underway to develop a model for incorporating local residents of fragile habitats into the ecosystem conservation design process. As international conservation organizations debate the next steps toward protecting threatened areas, they are considering a number of alternatives, such as extractive reserves, biosphere regions, and now "conservation concessions." While there is widespread acknowledgement that local residents should be engaged, the parameters of that engagement are still contested. I analyze data from a project to design a conservation plan for the Pando Region of Northwestern Bolivia that involves collaboration between international organizations and local institutions. (F-77)

WALKER, Cameron (University of California, Riverside) *Developing Archaeological Tourism in Quintana Roo: A Case Study of Four Sites.* Tourism to archaeological sites is increasing in the Yucatan Peninsula and while there is general agreement on the potential benefits of low-impact tourism development, there are differing ideas and competing interests for how it might be accomplished. Four archaeological sites are targeted for tourism development: two of which are situated near Maya communal (ejido) land; a third is located on the grounds of a government owned botanic garden; while the fourth is located on private property. This paper explores some of the issues concerning archaeological tourism development and its potential impact on the archaeological monuments, surrounding ecosystem and neighboring Maya communities. (F-27)

WALKER, Cameron (California-Riverside) *Dweller on the Threshold: The Interplay Between Maya Communities Archaeological Tourism and the Ecosystem.* As international tourism increases in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, certain lesser-known Maya archaeological sites are being planned for tourism development in the state of Quintana Roo. This paper discusses the plans in the context of their impact on the archaeological monuments, the surrounding ecosystem, and the neighboring Maya communities. Two archaeological sites planned as tourist destinations are Muyil and Tumben-Naranjal, which are situated near traditional Maya *ejido* settlements that view tourism as an opportunity to improve their standard of living. Local Maya cooperation is central to successful planning for archaeological tourism and plays a role in virtually every conservation issue. (W-75)

WALKER, Mark (Denver) *Archaeology for the Labor Movement*. An applied archaeology entails acknowledging that archaeology is a form of political action, serving interests in the present. The Colorado Coalfield War Archaeology Project is a multi-year investigation of sites associated with a brutal 1913-1914 labor struggle in the Coalfields of Southern Colorado. This strike culminated in the Ludlow Massacre. Our commitment in this project is to the labor movement. We use

the archaeology to speak to our traditional audience, and to educate people about the hidden history of labor struggle in the United States. We also work with unions in educational programs for training, organizing efforts and strikes. (F-24)

WALKLEY, Susan (Columbia) *Manual Therapies and Medical Anthropological Theory.* As there has been little anthropological work on manual therapies, this paper asks basic questions about placing the topic within existing medical anthropological frameworks and outlining possible directions of research. The study of massage and related therapies can be considered an ethnomedical inquiry, as it relates to health care practices in a given historical context, understandings of the body, ideas of well being, relaxation and stress, and popular beliefs about the relationship between mind and body. As a practicing massage therapist and medical anthropologist, I view bodywork as a unique healing modality that has not received enough anthropological attention. (T-27)

WALKUP, Ruth B. (Johns Hopkins) *Differing Expectations: Participation in Development Programs in Haiti.* Western development theory informs how programs are designed and implemented. One of the key tenants of development theory is "participation". The articulation of this concept by organizations is well documented. Less well-documented, however, are the meanings ascribed to this same concept by the beneficiaries. This study works to fill that gap by focusing on women in "participatory development" programs in rural Haiti. It is clear that the women and the organization understand "participation" in vastly different ways. I suggest that if these differences are understood and addressed, development programs will have a better chance of success and sustainability. (T-54)

WATERBURY, Ronald (Queens College-CUNY) and **GOLDBERG, Helene** (U Copenhagen) *And The Poor Stay Poor: Social Mobility in a Oaxacan Community.* As one part of a long-term study of a Oaxacan peasant community, Waterbury (1970) took a complete census and ranked the households according to wealth. In order to determine the fate of the poorest people over a span of nearly 30 years, in 1999 Goldberg interviewed a 20% sample of those households categorized as the poorest in the 1970 census. This paper will report the results of that study. Preliminary analysis, however, seems to indicate that while globalization may benefit some people somewhere, in this community there has been little upward mobility for the poor, especially those who continue to rely on farming as their principal source of income. (T-25)

WATSON, **Bethany** and **DEBAKER, Cassidy** (Oregon) *Muted Stones Tell an Ancient Story: Applied Archaeological Field Research in Palau.* Awareness of how public policy and tourism affects archaeological investigation has become an important consideration in the discipline. Aspects of applied archaeology including inter-agency cooperation, site conservation, and archaeotourism influence how methodologies must be organized to help improve relations between archaeologists and the cultures in which they work. Our training and research with the Division of Cultural Affairs in Palau, Micronesia, stresses how applied approaches have facilitated the development of cooperative research goals through cultural heritage preservation. In this paper, we provide several examples from our recent involvement with the DCA at Yapese stone money quarries to illustrate how tourism can be both beneficial and detrimental. (F-56)

WEEDA, Kerry (Maryland) *Applying Anthropology in Gerontology to Senior Employment Programs.* This summer I worked at the National Senior Citizens Education and Research Center (NSCERC) analyzing a nationwide senior citizen employment program, the Senior AIDES Program. I collaborated with professionals in multiple disciplines to assess and analyze the success of unsubsidized job placements in this program. I had the opportunity to apply anthropological and gerontological methodologies to the program evaluation process while gaining familiarity with aging and retirement policy issues. As a result, I developed a product that was mutually beneficial to both the organization and to my own development as a professional anthropologist. (T-05)

WEEKS, Margaret R., **ABBOTT, Maryann**, **SCHENSUL, Jean J.**, and **MARTINEZ, Maria** (Institute for Community Research) *Women-Controlled Prevention of Sexually Transmitted HIV: Acceptability of Microbicides Among Drug-Using Women.* Recognizing the need for female-controlled methods to prevent HIV and other STDs, scientists and advocates increasingly call for advancement and dissemination of vaginal microbicides. To assure such methods comply with the needs of women at risk, more reserach is needed on the acceptability of these products, and factors and conditions that influence the likelihood women will use them. This paper will report on research with women at high risk of HIV/STD infection, regarding the personal, socio-cultural and contextual factors that affect their willingness to try or adopt microbicides, and their reasons for choosing among alternative approaches to reducing HIV/STD risk. (S-23)

WEEKS, Priss (Environmental Institute of Houston) *Indian Environmentalists and Global Environmentalism.* India has a well established environmental movement. It is ideologically and organizationally diverse, composed of chartered NGOs, and has less formal voluntary associations and grassroots groups. These groups work at all levels: from the village to the international. This paper will discuss the diversity of India's

environmental movement and describe how it is played out in the international arena through (sometimes shifting) alliances with powerful NGOs based in the North. It will discuss the advantages and pitfalls of these alliances for Indian environmentalists. (F-77)

WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook (Citizens Financial Group) *How to Succeed in Business (as an Anthropologist): Using Anthropological Methods Effectively in the Corporate Setting.* Applied anthropologists are familiar with career building in academia, international development, and policy-research settings, but not so within the for-profit sector. This paper explores techniques that anthropologists have to offer large businesses, and discusses which are and are not effective at demonstrating value. Methods used by the author in two different settings, health care research in Indonesia and problem solving in a large American financial corporation, are compared and contrasted to illustrate these points. Recommendations are made to assist anthropologists in understanding how they can best provide value to and succeed in corporate America. (W-51)

WEISMAN-ROSS, Merith (Volunteer Center of Rhode Island) *The Impact of Information Technology on Volunteerism and the Nonprofit Sector: A Rhode Island Case Study.* From an anthropological perspective, this paper shows how the transition from a manual to a web-based matching system is affecting both volunteers' and agencies' views of recruitment and volunteerism in Rhode Island. It also describes how the growth of the Internet in general, and the use of the Volunteer Center of Rhode Island (VCRI)'s online interactive database, in particular, is affecting the operation of nonprofits in RI. It then explores how RI nonprofits have kept up with the technology revolution. Finally, it discusses how the use of Information Technology (IT) has impacted nonprofits' effectiveness and IT's effects on civic participation. (W-51)

WELKER, Barbara J. (SUNY-Geneseo). *The Role of the Anthropological Ecologist as Conservationist.* As anthropological ecologists, whether involved in the study of humans or non-human primates, we are in a unique position to act as environmental advocates while taking into consideration the needs and attitudes of the indigenous/local populations at our study sites. We use local resources in our research and we can compensate via involvement at the local and/or regional level in conservation/sustainability/utility projects. Our involvement may be self-serving as well, in that we may secure our research site opportunities and conditions. Examples of and suggestions for involvement will be discussed. (F-05)

WELLER, S.C. (UT-Medical Branch) *Mal De Ojo.* Mal de ojo, or "evil eye," is an illness that can occur in children. A "strong" stare or contact with a "strong" force, especially combined with envy, directed at attractive or vulnerable people, can cause mal de ojo. This study describes mal de ojo beliefs across four Latino populations: Guatemalans, Mexico, Mexican-Americans in South Texas, and Puerto Ricans in Connecticut. Coherent, shared set of beliefs existed in each community, but the level of intracultural variation varied across the four sites. Samples with higher agreement about the causes, symptoms and treatments of mal de ojo also had higher rates of reported cases of ojo and had more detail (more causes, symptoms, and treatments) in their descriptions of ojo. Mal de ojo was introduced by the Spanish and now represents a blend of Spanish and indigenous elements, but what is striking about ojo, is that the belief patterns exhibit a remarkable degree of consistency across these regions and through time. (F-78)

WESTERMAN, William (International Institute of New Jersey) *Cultural Work as Community Organizing among Recent Immigrants: Report on Proyecto MASCARA (Part 1).* This paper reports on the progress of a project in New Jersey among Mexican immigrant communities to promote arts, music, and traditional healing as means toward community development. The Mexican population in N.J. is very marginal, recently arrived, and working in low-paying farm and factory jobs. Seven organizations have come together to develop opportunities for artisans, musicians, and healers to create a cultural nucleus around which the community can find strength and social, economic, and medical problems can be addressed. This report weighs the advantages of the arts as a means of building communities and addressing exploitation. (W-73)

WHIDDON, Jeremiah J. (Oregon State) *Museums and the Latino Community: Qualitative Research in a Strategic Marketing Plan.* The Oregon Museum of Science & Industry (OMSI) is an educational and cultural resource center dedicated to improving the public's understanding of science and technology. However, noticeably absent from its constituency are members of the Latino community, Oregon's largest and fastest growing minority. In an attempt to bridge the gap between OMSI and the Latino community, this paper utilizes focus groups, observation, ethnographic interviewing, and anthropological interpretation to create a model for: 1.) Revealing and understanding the values of Latino families within the context of museums; and 2.) Translating these findings into a strategic marketing plan that encourages Latino participation in museums and science. (S-21)

WHITEFORD, Linda M. and **TOBIN, Graham A.** (S Florida) *Por los niños - Health and Illness Among Volcano Evacuees.* In October of 1999, 25,000 people were evacuated from the communities surrounding the volcano of Tungurahua, located near Baños, Ecuador. Within six months, some of the evacuated returned to their communities at the base of the volcano while others waited in resettlement camps and temporary lodging. A team of researchers conducted interviews, observations and focus groups among the three populations of evacuees and among a control group. While public health officials found no increase in the incidence of reportable infectious diseases, evacuees in shelters presented a health profile distinctive from both public health reports and from those of the non-evacuated. Those findings are discussed in this paper. (T-03)

WHITEFORD, Michael (Iowa State), **BLACKBURN, Virginia** (Iowa State) and **LITTRELL, Mary** (Iowa State) *Business Succession Across Cultures: A Guatemalan Case Study.* The paper explores the challenges an expatriate entrepreneur assumed in transferring management of a manufacturing and retail textile business to her Guatemalan employees. It examines one individual's strategies for maximizing profits while maintaining a commitment to expanding, upgrading employment opportunities, developing product lines consistent with Guatemalan traditions, and establishing business sustainability. For almost a decade and a half the protagonist in this study has struggled to balance the needs for finding international markets for high quality woven goods with her desires to simultaneously shift the profits and responsibilities for ensuring the success of this operation back to her employees. (T-25)

WHITTAKER, Andrea (Australian National U) *Western moral corruption versus Thai tradition: Nationalist anxieties in the Thai abortion debate.* The perceived assault upon, yet resilience of Thai culture to, Western forces of modernity and globalization is a constant theme across Thai society. This paper explores how the 'Thai nation', 'Buddhism', 'tradition' and 'modernity' are mobilized in the abortion debate in Thailand. Paradoxically, at the same time global westernization is vilified, anti-abortion groups in Thailand draw upon western pro-life discourse and imagery. Similarly, supporters for the reform of abortion legislation in Thailand position themselves firmly within global public health and feminist discourses. The paper is based upon fieldwork and secondary sources gathered as part of a larger project on the experiences and representations of abortion in Thailand. (S-22)

WIEDMAN, Dennis (Florida International) *Forces of Globalization on Management Cultures: Benchmarking for What?* Corporate and public administrators, with the use of benchmarking, have rediscovered the value of the comparative method. "Best Practices," like "Total Quality Management," and "Strategic Management" are global management cultures that have a great influence on how organizations operate at the local level. Benchmarking, a component of each of these, influences what is considered as authoritative sources of knowledge for decisions and resource allocations. Participant-observation of units within a large state agency details a variety of local responses to benchmarking initiatives and these global forces of uniformity. (W-72)

WILKINS, Laurie (Florida Museum of Natural History),**SANTIZ DIAZ, Rosalinda** (Cooperativa Jolom Mayaetik), **SHUTZ, Barbara** (K'inal Antzetik) and **ICHIN SANTIESTEBAN, Merit** (K'inal Antzetik) *Women's Cooperatives and the Marketplace: Exploring the Linkages through Cultural Education.* The women of Jolom Mayaetik, a weaving cooperative, connect to the fair trade market in Europe and the U.S. through networking, educational outreach, and the assistance of their sister organization, Kinal Antzetik. Through this, they obtain better prices than local markets provide. A traveling exhibit "Images of the Maya" contributes to cross-cultural education in the U.S., by assisting women from Chiapas to visit host museums. Their presence raises awareness of the social and economic strife in Chiapas and the importance of weavings in Maya society. The market created by the exhibit generates revenues, which filter back into cooperative health and education programs. We discuss the economics of local vs. international markets, the costs/benefits of commercialization, and the potential for economic growth through public education. (T-09)

WILLGING, Cathleen E. (New Mexico) *Accountability, Advocacy, and Resistance: Public Response to Medicaid Managed Care in New Mexico.* I examine discourses of accountability and forms of public resistance surrounding Medicaid managed care (MMC) and the impending collapse of New Mexico's mental health infrastructure. MMC was implemented in 1997 with the intent of reducing reliance on acute mental health services. Patients, providers, and advocates believe the state is not providing adequate oversight, permitting MMC companies to place acutely ill persons in inappropriate levels of care to circumvent inpatient treatment expenditures. Community-based programs designed to serve less acutely ill patients at low reimbursement rates are struggling to survive, and are unable to provide quality care without incurring significant financial hardship. (F-70)

WILLIAMS, Holly (CDC), **JONES, Caroline** (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medecine) and **NYAMONGO, Isaac** (U Nairobi) *Social Science and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa: Home Management of Illness Episodes.* The need for social science to contribute to malaria control is now recognized, particularly in areas such as home

management. This paper presents a critical review of published and unpublished literature investigating the contribution of social science research to the understanding of the management of malaria illness episodes in the home. We examine the use and impact of home management-related research on programmatic development, concluding with a discussion of why the potential of anthropological research is failing to be realized and suggest where and how social scientists can best contribute to malaria control. (S-75)

WILLIS, Mary S. (Nebraska-Lincoln) and **ROSS, Randall B.** (Indian Center, Inc.) *Perceptions of Health Among Rosebud and Oglala Sioux in Western Nebraska.* Focus group discussions were conducted among Native Americans regarding experience within western Nebraska's health care systems; services designed and operated by the majority white community. Results indicate that services are difficult to access without insurance or expendable income, and preventive education programs are nonexistent. A lack of transportation and racism/discrimination are additional barriers to use. Most drive several hours to use reservation facilities. Individuals with life-threatening diseases have few treatment alternatives. Participants expressed a need for preventive health care: dental, eye, and diabetes screening. All expressed preference for a local health care facility owned and staffed by Native health care professionals. (F-78)

WILSON, Ruth and **YOUNG, Sharon** (SMU) *Multi-Ethnic Models of Hypertension in a Complex Urban Community.* This study explores urban-based explanatory models for hypertension. Findings indicate a divergence of explanatory models based on ethnic and socioeconomic status. Hispanic participants displayed least familiarity with the symptoms of hypertension. African-Americans have a broader explanatory model, referring to either the diet or the exercise model. Anglos generally adhered to a combined diet/exercise explanatory model, with upper incomes emphasizing stress factors and genetic risk factors. The findings stress the continuing need for cooperative public health initiatives to develop culturally appropriate interventions. (T-20)

WILSON, Ruth P. (SMU) *Global Messages, Gendered Interpretations: Gendered Model of Heart Disease Risk Factors in a Complex, Urban Community.* Findings from over 600 qualitative interviews of adult Anglo, Hispanic, and African American men and women suggest that despite technically appropriate public health messages about obesity, hypertension, diabetes, and hyperlipidemia, men and women interpret these messages differently. This paper outlines how gendered interpretations can result in different strategies to lower risk for heart disease, and emphasizes the continued need for culture and gender specificity in designing messages for global and national public health campaigns. (T-20)

WILSON, Tamar Diana (University of Missouri-St. Louis) *Globalization, the 'Nation'-State and the Need to Labor by Transnational Immigrants from a Rancho in Jalisco, Mexico.* "Nation"-state and capitalist system hegemonies are often in competition. By bowing to capitalist requirements that they proletarianize themselves to earn a wage, undocumented immigrants breach the borders of the "nation"-state. They look for jobs where they know they can find them. The majority of forty-two rancho residents questioned about the worst problems they face and why people go to the United States from the rancho underscored the need for engaging in wage labor as a major consideration, despite needing to breach "nation"-state boundaries. The requisites of the capitalist system are thus fully incorporated into local world views while there are counterhegemonic tendencies toward the sovereignty of "nation"-states. (W-73)

WINGARD, John (Memphis) *Don't Worry, Be Happy: Cognized Models of Water in Memphis and Implications for the Future of a Critical Resource.* Rappaport introduced the concepts of operational models of the environment—that constructed "through observation and measurement of empirical entities, events, and material relationships," what one might gloss as a 'scientific' model; and cognized model—the model "of the environment conceived by the people who act in it." As it is the cognized model that directs behavior, one can evaluate "the extent to which it elicits behavior that is appropriate to the material situation of the actors." Mismatches can lead to inappropriate behavior and environmental problems. In this paper, the cognized model of water in Memphis will be compared to the scientific model. The cognized model will be evaluated to see if "it elicits behavior that is appropriate to the material situation of the actors." (W-74)

WINTERBAUER, Nancy (SUNY-Binghamton) *Gender-Role Ideology and Social Change along the Riviera Maya.* Since the early 1970's, Cancun and the surrounding vicinity have undergone massive development in response to the international tourism industry. Many indigenous Yucatec Maya have migrated to coastal Quintana Roo in search of wage employment. In the touristic environment, where real and exaggerated images of western affluence and lifestyle intersect with local social and economic uncertainty, gender-role ideology is particularly susceptible to change. This paper explores the impact of articulation with the global market on gender-role ideologies in three communities, located along the Riviera Maya. These communities vary in their degree of dependence on, and articulation with, the tourist economy. (T-04)

WOLSETH, Jon (Iowa) *Social Work is Family Work: Constructing Kin and the Workplace.* As states shrink through economic cutbacks and institute austerity programs it is

crucial to describe the impact of these policies at the local level. Non?governmental organizations and their staff play a significant role as mediator between state policies and marginal populations. This paper will explore how workers of a child social welfare organization in Honduras re?define notions family, kin, and support for the at?risk children with which they work. For workers, many of whom have families of their own, separation of "family" and "work" concerns is inconceivable. It is argued that these NGO workers infuse social meaning in their work with at?risk children by taking on the double?role of worker and fictive kin member. (S-26)

WOOD, W. Warner (Prince George's Community College) *Marketing Oaxaca's Past on the Internet: The Non-Cyber Genealogy of the Zapotec "Other"*. The Zapotec are indigenous Oaxacan textile artisans and they, their culture, and textile art have been marketed on the Internet since the mid 1990s as "other" and "exotic," first by U.S. businessmen and now by the Zapotec themselves. This paper examines the non-cyber origin and development of the discursive constructions which now help to sell Zapotec textiles on the Internet, tracing their development over the last century from early travel accounts, to travel guides, and finally to the Internet. Such a strategy reveals how the discourse through which Zapotec textiles are now marketed on the Internet originated in 1930s, with Mexican attempts to create a national cultural patrimony. (S-07)

WOODIS, Leslie and **KOSSIAKOFF, Alexis** (Connecticut College) *The Role of Higher Education Institutions in the Globalization of Education: A Case Study of International and Cultural Identities at a Liberal Arts College.* In a world of perpetuating globalization, how are the needs of the ever-growing international student population best met and understood by the American higher educational institutions? This study addresses issues of academic and cultural adjustment, alienation and cultural identity surrounding international students at a small liberal arts college. Research indicates that these students must cope with academic, social and emotional pressures that exceed those of their American peers. We propose strategies to bridge community relations, fostering a dialectic relationship promoting the exchange of knowledge, ideas and experiences. This would transform the college into a role-model of a successful global-oriented community. (T-26)

WOOLRIDGE, Crystal and **FULLER, Toma** (Appalachian State) *The Coal Industry has been Exploiting…* The coal industry has been exploiting the local people of West Virginia for many years. With the recent expansion of Mountaintop Removal mining, the environment and the local communities are being devastated. This paper will explore the history of coal mining in West Virginia and discuss the implications of large scale Mountaintop Removal mining. The impacts that this destruction holds over local heritage and culture are irreversible. It is important to look at community empowerment and collectivity as a solution to this disintegration of hope and future for the people of West Virginia. (T-50)

WOTOWIEC, Patricia (Maryland) *"Save the Bay": Chesapeake Bay Environmental Professionals' Vies on Environment and Pollution.* The environmental community working to protect and restore the natural resources of the Chesapeake Bay watershed may share the ultimate goal of "Saving the Bay", but there is not always consensus on what that means and how it should be accomplished. This paper examines models of environment and pollution used by scientists, policymakers and educators from federal to local levels working in the Bay area. Implications for collaboration with other stakeholders in the watershed will also be discussed. (F-22)

WOZNIAK, Danielle (Connecticut College) *Kinship, Consumption, and Child Survival: Foster Mothering in America.* Foster children in America suffer a wide range of health and emotional problems associated with abuse, neglect, and abandonment. Current research, however, consistently overlooks foster mothers' contributions to children's health care. Using ethnography, this research examines women's strategies to ensure foster children's health and physical survival through the creation of enduring kinship and trading networks. In addition to the immediate consequences for children's physical well-being, these kin and material reciprocity-based networks transform State-designated "wards" into family members, and transform foster mothers into respected family and community healers. These cultural transformations help mitigate the negative sequelae of abuse suffered by most foster children. (W-71)

WU, Elizabeth (Kaiser Permanente) and **GILBERT, Jean** (CSU-Long Beach) *Physicians and Patients Communicating Across Cultures.* Cross-cultural medical encounters are increasingly frequent in California where 25% of the population is foreign born. This paper describes how a medical anthropologist and a physician education specialist collaborated in the design of curricula that integrated diverse cultural beliefs and values into educational modules designed to improve physicians' communication with their patients. The educational modules include video vignettes enacted by professional actors and facilitated discussion. A sample module with script and facilitator's notes will be presented and the physician response to the materials will be discussed. (S-73)

YEDES, Janet, **CLAMONS, Robbin** and **OSMAN, Amal** (Kean U) *Buna: Oromo Women Gathering for Coffee.* Coffee, indigneous to Oromo lands in the Rift valley of Eastern Africa, is an essential cultural element across the diverse range of Oromo groups. Divided by harsh mountain and desert terrains, and by the cruel politics of colonial Africa, Oromo have adapted ancient coffee traditions in traditional, Christian, and Muslim contexts. Oromo recently resettled in America (and other countries) have brought coffee traditions with them as a succor for the spirits of the people. From informal coffee gatherings and interviews with Oromo women from three generations, we explore the interpersonal and ritual ways they support one another and promote harmony in their families and communities through this ancient tradition. The women come together where spirits, prayers, sharing stories and sustenance are daily life rhythms as ancient as the coffee. (S-22)

YODER-WUTICH, Amber (Florida) *Living Local and Going Global: Internet Use in Xi'an, China.* The ability of Xi'an residents to access information about the world outside China has been enhanced by the recent proliferation of Internet bars in this Chinese city. How Xi'an residents conceptualize and use the Internet will likely affect their access to resources, assessment of world events and local policies, and their integration into the global market; yet little is known about this process. Ethnography and participant-observation reveals participants' views on the importance of the Internet to their lives and futures. Quantitative analysis provides reliable aggregate information about the Internet as a cultural domain and daily access by Xi'an Internet users. (T-06)

ZARGER, Rebecca K. (Georgia) *Bio-cultural Diversity Conservation and Education Initiatives in Southern Belize.* Of growing concern in the field of community-based conservation is designing participatory ways for communities, researchers, and non-government organizations to preserve both cultural and biological diversity. This paper discusses the theoretical and methodological approaches of a bio-cultural diversity conservation project in southern Belize involving K'ekchi Maya communities. Addressing the issue of the change or loss of traditional ecological knowledge is complex, because it requires gaining a better understanding of the process of knowledge acquisition, innovation, and change, as well as finding ways to conserve or revive that knowledge. A range of both cognitive and behavioral data was collected to document local knowledge of food resources and locally-used forest products, determine how this knowledge is acquired by K'ekchi children, and how to incorporate this information into the design of culturally and ecologically appropriate educational programs in schools and local NGO's. The methodological approaches are evaluated in terms of feasibility, relevance and effectiveness for researchers and communities concerned with addressing the issue of the loss of traditional ecological knowledge. (F-51)

ZHAO, Zhiming (SUNY-Geneseo) *Assertive Contact: A Viable Approach to the Tension between Modernization and Indigenous Cultures.* This paper examines the idealistic and realistic approaches against what has happened to the Tang lineage in the New Territories, Hong Kong. Central to its examination is the notion of "contact." While idealism advocates "no contact," realism stands for "receptive contact." However, it will be shown that an approach featuring "assertive contact" is viable where an indigenous culture has to articulate with the market economy in order to reassert the norms, values, and beliefs of its traditional way of life. (F-05)

ZUCKER, Eleanor (UCLA) *"No Soy Mexicana": Emerging Ethnicities in the Riviera Maya.* Contrary to what we might expect of ethnic relations in the face of expanding multinational tourism in Quintana Roo's Riviera Maya, local worker populations are not experiencing problems so much with foreign guests as they are with workers arriving from other parts of Mexico. This paper examines some of the ways that workers in Akumal Pueblo, primarily Yucatecan in origin, invoke different ethnic identifications, with attention to how these ethnicities shift depending on the social context. This gives us a unique example of how globalization plays out on a local level, focusing on the ways that tourism brings out new dynamics in ethnic relations among distinct segments of the national population. (T-04)

ZULE, William, **WECHSBERG, Wendee M.** and **HALL, Grace** (Research Triangle Institute) *Attitudes Toward Substance Abuse Treatment Among African-American Crack Users: Implications for Interventions.* Although research has demonstrated that substance abuse treatment, particularly methadone maintenance, effectively reduces injection-related HIV risk behaviors among injecting drug users (IDUs), less is known about the effectiveness of treatment on reducing HIV risk behaviors among non-injecting crack users. This presentation examines attitudes of African-American crack users toward substance abuse treatment, attitudes of treatment program counselors toward African-American crack users, sources of these attitudes, and their implications for interventions. Data were collected through focus groups, semi-structured interviews, and structured interviews with out-of-treatment crack users and with substance abuse counselors. Findings are examined in the context of a pretreatment intervention study. (F-26)

Poster Abstracts

BAUTISTA, Elida (University of Maryland) *A New Dimension of Acculturation: Acculturating Toward Other Ethnic Minorities.* Globalization affects the cultural context under which people live, this in turn affects their development of ethnic identity. The present study takes a look at globalization, specifically on the impact of acculturation in the United States. This study explores the possibility of these ethnic minority groups acculturating toward on another. Since ethnic minorities, in this case Latinos and African Americans, are likely to co-exist and be exposed to each other's cultures, it is likely that there is an impact on acculturation as well. This study is part of a larger research project investigating various aspects of ethnic identity among Latino adolescents, including identifying characteristics, stress, and acculturation toward and African American orientation. The target group includes 200 adolescents in a metropolitan city in the United States. Ethnic identity, acculturation, phenotype, and identity related stress measures were used. (F-50)

BEISSWANGER, Annie (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania) *Applied Archaeology as Therapy and Education for Children with Severe and Chronic Disease.* In the summer of 2000, Bloomsburg University Anthropology faculty and student interns created a mock archaeological site for Camp Horizon, a program for children with chronic and severe skin disorders. This poster presents a critical analysis of the site design, the excavation techniques, and the methods of laboratory analysis that were used in the educational and therapeutic process. The program was intended to be both a means of providing recreational physical therapy and practical education in archaeology in order to teach children the importance of understanding and preserving our past. (F-50)

BOWE, Norma (Kean U) *Global Health Issues: A Community, Cultural and Human Perspective.* This session will address the aspects of global health issues including disease identification, health education, treatment issues, and most importantly, disparities in health care access world wide. We will discuss emerging diseases utilizing statistics from the Center for Disease Control and the World Health Organization. Additionally we will be looking at information technologies and how they can be utilized in obtaining health information. Recognizing cultural and diversity considerations when developing treatment strategies is essential for implementation, as well as preventive assessment and appropiate health education. Session participants will be encouraged to bring health care concerns from their own communities for round table discussion and problem solving. This session will be conducted in a workshop format and will be a practitioner model. (F-50)

BRICKLEY, Matt and **LOKER, William** (California State University, Chico) *The Gist of GIS in Applied Human Ecology Research.* This poster presents a step-by-step review of the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze the impact of a hydroelectric dam on land-use and vegetation in the El Cajon region in central Honduras. The researcher sought to analyze the effects of the loss of prime agricultural land on local agricultural practices and ecosystems. This analysis was accomplished by interpreting air photos before and after the development of the dam. The poster displays the process by which air photos were interpreted and digitized to produce electronic maps that display the land-use changes as a result of this development project. (F-50)

BUNCE, Arwen, **MCMULLEN, Carmit**, and **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State University) *African-American Women's Health Appraisals: Cultural Models in a Public Health Puzzle.* Global self-ratings of health (SRH) in answer to "How do you rate your health today? Excellent, good, fair or poor?" predicts mortality better than any other measure. Despite established links between SRH and mortality, we know little about how individuals construct SRH. We report on analysis of in-depth interviews from an ongoing study on the meaning of SRH. We identify multiple community-based models used to construct SRH, as well as sources of intra-group variability. We discuss how these findings refute claims that SRH is culturally neutral, and the implications for understanding global health inequalities. (F-50)

CHIN, Wu-Lung (University of Maryland, College Park) *Travel Experiences of Tourists with Disabilities.* This poster is based on an internship conducted with Moss Rehabilitation Hospital. Free listing and both mail and face-face interviews were used to gain insight into the travel experience of people with disabilities. These results were compared with those form mainstream (not disabled) people. The study provides important information related to the needs and concerns of disabled tourists. (F-50)

COOMBS, Gretchen (CIIS) *Ecological Art and Visual Anthropology.* I look at ecological art as it helps to shift the aesthetic that increasingly defines art in terms of commodity and consumer value in a globalizing world. Broadening an understanding of art creates spaces for a reorientation of our relationship with our lived environment. It calls attention to the intricacies of life and allows an expression of our lived relationships. Ecological art incorporates an artistic movement that is generated from our lived relationship to nature and is

reflected through photographs, performance art, etc. Ecological art can enable social change by bringing urgent matters to light and also helps dismantle artist/audience, subject/object, self/other dichotomies. (F-50)

ELMER, Brad (University of Memphis) *Geographic Information Systems: Resource for Community Development.* At the University of Memphis anthropologists are using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to gain insights into city life. GIS has offered anthropologists in Memphis a new, very powerful, tool to study neighborhoods and work with community-based organizations. With GIS researchers and practitioners are able to make maps displaying census data, neighborhood plans, government programs, geographic data, private development projects, city spending and neighborhood assets. GIS is resource for all anthropologists to add to their toolbox. (F-50)

FORMICHELLA, Cecelia, **BOLLAND, John** and **DAUGHDRILL, Martha** (Alabama) *A Preliminary Assessment of the Etiology of Hopelessness among Adolescents in Low Income Neighborhoods.* Using 1998 and 1999 data from an on-going longitudinal study of approximately 2000 adolescents living in public housing developments and other poverty-stricken areas in Mobile, Alabama, we explore the etiology of hopelessness. Preliminary analysis of the data suggests that adolescents in these neighborhoods have high levels of hopelessness. This, in turn, is associated with such behaviors such as drug and alcohol use, carrying weapons, fighting and other risk behaviors. In the analysis, we consider such factors as family relations, neighborhood support and involvement in school and religious activities as determinants of hopelessness. (F-50)

FORTUIN, Karen, **SPRADLEY, J.A.**, **KWIATKOWSKI, C.F.** and **BOOTH, R.E.** (University of Colorado School of Medicine) *The Needle and the Damage Done: HIV Prevention in a Local and Global Context.* Needle exchange programs, street outreach, and drug treatment have been shown to be the three most effective methods in reducing the spread of HIV in injection drug users (IDUs) in the United States. Qualitative and quantitative data, observational studies, and relevant literature from local and global programs were synthesized to examine barriers to implementing comprehensive HIV prevention programs. Due to political, economic, and cultural forces, HIV prevention programs with all three components are rarely implemented in a given community. Fifteen years after the AIDS epidemic began, IDUs worldwide remain at increased risk for HIV. (F-50)

GMELCH, Sharon (Union College) *Ethnographic Field Schools: What Students Do and Learn.* Since 1983, Union College's Anthropology Department has run an ethnographic field school in Barbados. Unlike most, it is run during the academic year as a term abroad which is open to all students and required of anthropology majors. This poster presentation discusses how the program is organized and what students do while living independently in Barbadian villages for ten weeks. It also discusses what I and my co-director, George Gmelch, believe students learn from participating in the program. In brief, not only do they learn a significant amount about Barbadian society and anthropological field methods (including ethical issues), they also learn about themselves. We are convinced that most leave the field more adaptable, confident, and self-reliant. Some of the reasons for this are examined and the overall benefits of anthropological field programs for students are discussed. (F-50)

GRAFF, Robert J. and **WILSON, Ruth P.** (Southern Methodist University) *Presión Alta: An Hispanic Explanatory Model of Hypertension.* The health beliefs of U.S. Hispanics regarding high blood pressure are poorly understood. This study is part of a multi-year project examining hypertension among minority groups in Dallas, Texas. Findings are based on interviews of 120 Hispanics (predominately Mexican American) stratified equally by gender and socioeconomic level. Successive free lists concerning causes, symptoms, treatments, and prevention of high blood pressure were collected during interviews. Analysis of free lists indicates that the Hispanic explanatory model differs significantly, particularly in symptomology, from the biomedical model. Further analysis reveals little intracultural variation in this domain of health, with similar explanatory models presented by gender, and socioeconomic strata. (F-50)

GRIFFIN, Julie (New Mexico) *The Impact of Peer Culture and Practice on Teen Pregnancy and Parenting: an Example from Albuquerque, New Mexico.* Mainstream western perspectives view teen pregnancy/parenting as having severe negative consequences to the teen parent, the child, teens' families, and to society as a whole. Despite costly public health efforts aim to decrease teen pregnancy and parenting, many teens continue to become pregnant and choose to be parents. This paper describes research conducted during 1998 and 1999 in a New Mexico urban high school. The purpose of this paper is to describe the ways that peer culture and practice varies among groups of teens and how these cultures affect the outcomes of teen pregnancy and parenting. (F-50)

HRYCAK, Nina (The University of Calgary) *Central American Women's Experiences of Help Seeking in Canada.* The main purpose of this research is to discover knowledge about the help seeking processes and identify the problems and strengths of the Canadian health care system from the emic perspective of Central American refugee women in

Canada. Using the grounded theory method as a guide, the processes of help seeking experiences were analyzed thematically. The findings from this study provide a greater understanding of the Central American experiences of resistance and negotiation processes in seeking help for their physical and mental health concerns. Using a participatory process of policy development, ultimately this study is intended to benefit the refugee women themselves, those who have experienced drastic social and cultural situations as they seek to mediate with the systems in Canada and to attempt to experience resolution and healing. (F-50)

MCMULLEN, Carmit (Wayne State University) *When Meanings Predict Mortality: Discovering Patterns in the Meaning of Self-Rated Health Over Time.* Across the globe, self-rated health (SRH) predicts mortality better than any other health measure. Yet, we know little about the long-term patterns in SRH evaluations. Local community meanings underlying SRH construction hold a key to this puzzle. Using data from a 5-year study of the meaning of SRH among older men and women, we identified patterns in monthly reports of SRH. Findings show that distinct patterns are related to different levels of public discourse and personal meanings for SRH. The final discussion uses these results to evaluate how anthropology contributes to public initiatives on health disparities. (F-50)

OLSON, Jennifer (South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency) *Native Women's Breast and Cervical Health Magazine.* The Native Women's Wellness Program at South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency (SPIPA) provides breast and cervical cancer outreach, screening and diagnostic services to over 1500 Native women in five tribes located in western Washington. The program recognized the need to increase awareness of breast and cervical cancer issues in a culturally appropriate manner. Respondents to a community health survey conducted in 1997 indicated most Native women prefer to read a magazine to watching a video or having a nurse or doctor explain medical matters personally. In 1999 funding was secured to develop and distribute the Native Women's Magazine. Over 80% of the magazine is focused on breast and cervical cancer. However, culturally relevant topics are used as a vehicle for that information to entice Native American women to read the magazine. The medical content of the magazine was reviewed by our medical advisory committee to ensure accuracy. The Magazine was mailed to 1500 Native women in our communities. It was also strategically placed in clinics and other gathering places. To evaluate the magazine a survey card was distributed with the initial mailing. Over 70% of the women respondents were 40 years or older. Every woman returning the survey indicated they learned something new from the magazine. The majority of the women rated the magazine "very useful". In addition, two focus groups have also been conducted with Native women in our communities regarding outreach and service delivery. An outside research team conducted this qualitative research. We hope to have the results of those focus groups by February 2001. The poster session would outline the formative research process, development process, present the magazine itself and provide information on evaluation of the magazine toward addressing culturally appropriate community awareness of breast and cervical cancer prevention. (F-50)

ROMANO, Maddalena (Hunter College) *Malaria in HIV Infected subjects.* For a long time the interaction between HIV and malaria has not been clear. A new study by French and Gilks (2000), cited in a promed-mail posting by Petersen (2000), shows that malaria parasites are found with increasing frequency as the CD4 white blood cell count decrease with progressing HIV infection. Meshnick (2000) cites several pervious repost as well. Malaria and HIV have the best-documented interaction in pregnant women, and it has been found that HIV-infected women may only to standard 2 dose regimen of antenatal sufadoxine/pyrimethamine if it is administered monthly. Recently, a Malawian study has demonstrated that malaria-infected adults have 7-fold higher HIV viral loads than malaria-free adults. Whether a similar change in viral loads occurs in pregnant women (which could affect mother-to-child transmission) remains to be seen. These studies, of course, concentrated on African cases. This study will outline guidelines for conducting a similar study of Thai cases of malaria in HIV infected patients. (F-50)

STILES, Erin (Washington University) *Women's Legal Awareness and Court Use in Rural Zanzibar*. This poster is based on recently completed dissertation research and examines Muslim women's legal awareness and use of Islamic family courts in rural Zanzibar. Issues addressed include the following: how rural women understand and talk about "law" and "rights" in relation to religion, social norms or state dictates, how they develop this knowledge (e.g. radio, government schools, Qur'an schools, elders), attitudes toward using extra-familial means for resolving disputes, and the ways in which they navigate the legal system and use the Islamic courts. (F-50)

SUTHERLAND, Kay (St. Edwards) *Responses to Globalization at the Individual Level.* A widespread Mesoamerican tradition of migration has resurfaced as an example of a pre-global experience in this global era. Indigenous elders from the Mexica-Tolteca and Quiche Mayan Cultural Traditions were videotaped and interviewed interpreting prehistoric rock art sites in the American Southwest. From their viewpoint, their interpretations are part of an effort to renew and reinforce their cultural traditions by way of validating information of long-standing cultural traditions that practiced widespread migration, thereby connecting their past global experience to

the present global age. Understanding rock art in the American Southwest periphery as part of Mesoamerican migration oral history and prophecy validates the oral traditions of their own contemporary culture, particularly in reference to indigenous science and migration stories. (F-50)

THU, Kendall, **HATTMANN, Kelly**, **HUTCHINSON, Vance**, **LUEKEN, Scott**, **DAVIS, Nathan** and **LINBOOM, Elmer** (N Illinois) *Keeping the Game Close: Men's College Basketball Refereeing Behavior and Its' Socioeconomic Context*. We examine the behavior of men's college basketball referees as choreographers of staged suspense versus objective enforcers of officiating rules. To this end, we test the hypothesis that referees in men's Division I college basketball call a disproportionate number of fouls against teams that are ahead in the score of their respective games, in order to keep games competitive and maintain an edge of suspense for viewers. We suggest that the commercialization and commoditizing of college basketball that includes television, advertising, and ticket revenues may play a role in influencing college-refereeing behavior to keep games competitive and maintain suspense for spectators. (F-50)

WARNER, Faith (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania) *Mountain Spirits as Regulators of Q'eqchi' Women's Development Projects in Campeche, Mexico.* This poster presents a description and comparison of two grassroots development projects initiated in a Guatemalan refugee camp in Campeche, Mexico. The projects had the goal of providing women a means of contributing to household subsistence through the re-introduction of their traditional gardening and embroidering roles. The purpose of the comparison is to demonstrate that even when the same grassroots development principles are applied in the same sociocultural setting, ideological factors related to egalitarian values and religious beliefs, can result in differential and unpredictable outcomes. The poster will be presented in both Spanish and English. (F-50)

Video Abstracts

CASTANEDA, Quetzil (University of Hawaii) *"Incidents of Travel in Chichén Itzá"* (J. Himpele and Q. Castañeda, filmmakers and producers, 1997) is a documentary of the state sponsored tourist ritual of the equinox at Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, México. It explores the economic conflicts, political tensions, and ritual interactions between different groups - new age spiritualists, tourists, the state government, anthropologists, archeologists, Maya handicraft vendors, and local community - as each seeks to create and impose their own meaning on the event and of Maya culture. The final version of the film has not been screened in Mérida or in Chichén, thus this is an important opportunity to bring the film back to some of the communities involved. (T-51)

DEVLIEGER, Patrick (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven) *The Disabling Bullet.* (produced by Patrick J. Devlieger and Miriam Hertz) In "The Disabling Bullet", African American men disabled from gunshot violence in Chicago's inner city narrate about their lives before and after being shot. Disability here is taken as a metaphor: for some of the men, it becomes a transforming force, for others being disabled is an opportunity to confirm the way of life in the inner city. The men share a common vision of life that will result from being in the drug life that they wish to share: one will end up being killed, in jail, or disabled for life. (T-51)

GARDUNO, Everardo (Arizona State University) *Ethnography in Action: The Wilson Community Project.* Through an interplay of discourses and counterdiscourses, this video shows the different views that residents, as well as ethnographers hold upon a particular local set that depicts a global problematic. Issues such as physical urban development, displacement, crime and prostitution, homelessness, migration and inter-ethnic conflicts are discussed in this video, together with a revealed stable sense of community shared by the residents. This video is one of the outputs of a university-community partnership for urban renewal, undertaken by a team of eleven anthropology graduate (ASU) students who studied a variety of social and cultural institutions, in a predominately Mexican origin community in Phoenix, Arizona. (T-51)

KRIZ, Michael (Northern Arizona U) *What Voice Bangladesh? A Third-World Nation Speaks to Globalization.* This is a thirty minute documentary video taped in Bangladesh during December and January 2000-2001. The video will address the question of how the people of this disaster-plagued, so-called Third World nation are confronting globalization. How do the people of Bangladesh perceive the global economy? Is globalization acknowledged and addressed? The video explores the voices of Bangladeshis in the ever-increasing global dialogue. (T-51)

SERRIE, Hendrick (Eckerd College) *Technological Innovation: Introducing Solar Energy Cooking Stoves in a Zapotec Indian Village.* Two videos document an applied anthropology project in Oaxaca, Mexico. A local technology is established for manufacturing solar stoves, and a field test to their cultural feasibility is carried out. (T-51)

Participant Index

A

AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens 6, 11, 13, 30, 47, 49, 53
AAKESSON, Ashley 53
ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary 26, 42, 53
ABBOTT, Maryann 35, 51, 53, 134
ABED, Joanne 17, 85
ACED-MOLINA, Rebecca 26, 53
ADAMS, Abigail Rae 29, 54
ADAMS, Kathleen M. 35, 54
ADLER, Rachel 32, 54
AGAR, Michael H. 24, 116
AHLER, Janet G. 41, 54
AKWABI-AMEYAW, Kofi 9, 54
ALCOCER, Elias 11, 59
ALEXANDER, Sara E. 27, 29, 42, 111
ALLEN, Monica 54
ALLEN, Wayne E. 8, 55
ALVAREZ, Robert 21, 42, 55
AMES, Genevieve 40
ANCIAUX, Alian 6
ANDERSON, Adele 15, 55
ANDERSON, Nancy 20, 42
ANDERSON, Robert 15, 55
ANDREATTA, Susan 31, 55
ANDRETTA, Alberto 26, 55
ARCADIA, Amaranta Castillo Gomez 19
ARCURY, Thomas A. 12, 55, 114, 115
AREY, Kelly 56
ARIAS LEAL, Natalia 56
ARMSTRONG, Troy 19, 42, 104
ARRIOLA, Luis 33, 56
ARTMAN, David 46
ASTONE, Jennifer 39, 56
ATSINA, Maya 27, 56
AUSTIN, Diane 40, 56
AYORA-DIAZ, Steffan Igor 22, 25, 42 56

B

BABA, Marietta 19, 57
BABER, M. Yvette 15, 57
BAER, Hans 15, 57
BAER, Roberta D. 31, 57
BAKER, Charlene 10, 106
BAKER/BIG BACK, Clarice 41, 54
BALAM, Gilberto 8, 57
BALLENGER, Anne 5, 12, 42
BARBER, Jessica 13, 41, 57, 58
BARO, Mamadou 18, 29, 58
BARON, Anna 24, 94
BARONE, T. Lynne 10, 25, 58, 117
BARRETTO FILHO, Henyo T. 17, 58
BARRIOS, Roberto E. 11, 39, 58
BASCOPE, Grace Lloyd 11, 59
BATESON, Mary Catherine 19, 20, 22, 59
BATTEAU, Allen 5, 59
BAUTISTA, Elida 26, 139
BEISSWANGER, Annie 25, 139
BELFLOWER, Amy 12, 114
BENNER, Timothy J. 10, 59
BENT, Kate 9, 59
BERISS, David 6, 59
BEVER, Sandra 8, 60
BIERY-HAMILTON, Gay 34
BIGLOW, Brad 41, 60
BIRD, Elizabeth S. 8, 60
BISSELL, Susan 13, 60
BJORNVOLD, Ingvild 10, 60
BLACKBURN, Virginia 15, 135
BLANCHARD-HORAN, Christina 5, 60
BLOUNT, Ben 21, 23, 46
BOEHM, Deborah A. 28, 61
BOHOLM, Åsa 23, 61
BOHREN, Lenora 32, 61
BOLLAND, John 6, 26, 69, 140
BOND-MAUPIN, Lisa J. 61
BOOTH, R.E. 26, 140
BORMAN, Kathryn 13, 57
BOWE, Norma 26, 139
BRADFORD, Renata B. 37, 61
BRADY, Susan 33, 61
BRICKLEY, Matt 26, 139
BRIODY, Elizabeth K. 12
BROADWAY, Michael J. 31, 127
BROOMHALL, Lorie 7, 61
BROWN, Jerry 24, 62
BROWN, Kimberly Linkous 62
BROWNRIGG, Leslie Ann 23
BRULOTTE, Ronda L. 33, 62
BUNCE, Arwen 26, 139
BURCH, Carmen 28, 62
BURNS, Allan F. 16, 34, 35, 43, 62
BUTTS, Edmund 41, 119
BYFORD, Julia 10, 62

C

CALDWELL, Richard 29, 63
CALERO, Luis F. 39, 63
CALLAWAY, Donald 30, 63
CALLEJAS, Linda M. 10, 63
CAMERON, Kimberly 11, 63
CAMPBELL, Jeremy M. 10, 63
CAMPBELL, Keith 14, 63

CAMPOS, Bonnie 13, 64
CARDENAS, Soraya 36, 64
CARLSON, Robert 24, 64
CARRASCO, Tania 19
CARROLL, Alex K. 23, 64
CARRUTH, Lauren 17
CARTWRIGHT, Elizabeth 11, 12, 74, 120
CASAGRANDE, David 26, 64
CASSELL, Chris 34, 64
CASTANEDA, Quetzil 17, 25, 43, 65, 143
CASTELLANOS, Carmen Bueno 19
CASTELLANOS, M. Bianet 14, 65
CASTELLS-TALENS, Antoni 23, 65
CASTILLO, Rita Gil 13, 65
CASTILLO, Teresa 30, 72
CASTRO, Alfonso Peter 39, 43, 65
CASTRO APREZA, Inés 12, 16, 65
CASUCCI, Brad 36, 65
CERVANTES, Michelle 31, 66
CHAMBERS, Erve 23, 50, 66
CHARLES, Claude 28, 112
CHATTERJI, Angana 36, 66
CHECKER, Melissa A. 28
CHIERICI, Rose-Marie 21, 43, 66
CHILDERS, Caroline 22, 66
CHIN, Wu-Long 25, 139
CHOW, Melinda 37, 66
CHOWDHURY, Anwarullah 10, 67
CHRISMAN, Noel J. 19, 67
CIOFALO, Nuria 13, 67
CLAMONS, Robbin 138
CLAMONS, Robin 35
CLARK, Lauren 20, 67
CLEMENTS, L. Davis 32, 67
COCOM, Juan Castillo 32
COE, Cati 12
COFFEY, Nicole 36, 67
COHEN, Jeffrey H. 32, 67
COHEN, Lucy M. 12
COLBURN, Lisa L. 8, 68
COLOM, Maria A. 9, 68
COMITO, Jacqueline 36, 68
CONRAD, M. Lori 10, 108
CONTRERAS, Ricardo 29, 43, 102
CONVEY, Mark 30, 68
CONZELMAN, Caroline 18, 68
COOLEY, D. Robert 23, 68
COOMBS, Gretchen 26, 139
CORBETT, Kitty 39, 69
CORONEL-ORTIZ, Dolores 116
CORZO, Amilcar M. 13
CRANE, Todd 18, 69
CRESPI, Muriel 12, 30, 69
CULHANE-PERA, Kathleen A. 14, 69

D

DAHL, Kari Kragh Blume 13, 69
DAUGHDRILL, Martha 6, 26, 69, 140
DAVIS, Allison 14, 70
DAVIS, Nathan 26, 142
DAVIS, Pamela 40, 70
DAWSON, Susan E. 20, 70
DE LOURDES, Maria 7, 70
DEAN, Erin 14, 70
DEBAKER, Cassidy 27, 133
DELANEY, Patricia L. 10, 70
DELUCA, Eileen 35
DeMOTT, Kathy 13, 71
DENIS, Armelle 23, 71
DeORNELLAS, Erin Hale 7, 9, 71
DERMAN, Bill 31, 71
DeSANTIS, Lydia 21, 71
DEVERS, Didier 71
DEVIEUX, Jessy 21, 71
DEVIN, Robin 8, 72
DEVLIEGER, Patrick 17, 143
DIABY, K. Lacina 7, 111
DIAMENTE, Daniela N. 9, 72
DIAZ, Rosalina 15
DICKINSON, Federico H. 30, 72
DOBLE, Cheryl 29, 72
DONAHUE, John M. 28, 72
DONCKERS, Jana 6, 72
DORE, Lynne 7, 72
DOWNE, Pamela 34, 73
DRESSLER, William W. 36, 73
DREW, Elaine 13, 122
DRISCOLL, David 38, 44, 117
DUKE, Kelly 37, 73
DUKE, Michael 39, 73
DUQUE, Maria Claudia 5, 73
DURAN DURAN, Claudia 12, 73
DURRENBERGER, Paul 31, 73
DWIGGINS, Donna 37, 73
DYER, Christopher L. 17, 74

E

EARLE, Duncan 12, 15, 43, 74
EARLY, Julie 11, 74
EASLEY, Linda E. 32, 74
EASTMOND, Amarella 29, 74
EASTON, Delia 74
EASTON, Delia (CDC) 9
EDDIGHI, H.R. 35
EDWARDS, Matthew J. 27, 44, 75
EISENBERG, Merrill 38, 44
EISERMAN, Julie 30, 68, 75

EKPINI, Ehounou R. 7, 111
ELIFSON, Kirk W. 24, 126
ELMER, Brad 25, 140
EMERY, Charley 37, 75
ENCALADA, Pedro Alvarado 13, 65
ENGEBRETSON, Joan 21, 75
ERICSON, Jenny A. 30, 75
ERVIN, Alexander 37
ESBER, George S. 18, 75
ESPINO, Fe Esperanza 12, 76
ESTELRICH, Marisa 34, 77
ESTROFF, Sue 29
ETTENGER, Kreg 39, 76
EVANS, Michael J. 23, 76

F

FALLS, Susan 31, 76
FASANO, Gregory A. 9, 76
FAUST, Betty 29, 30, 44
FELICIANO, Pablo 30, 122
FERGUSON, Anne E. 31, 76
FERNANDEZ, Francisco 16, 19, 32, 77
FINAN, Timothy J. 31, 131
FINERMAN, Ruthbeth 60
FITZPATRICK, Scott 27, 77
FLEISING, Usher 17, 77
FLISRAND, Janne Kimberly 6, 77
FLOCKS, Joan 25, 44, 105
FOGARTY, Tim 33, 44, 77
FOLMAR, Steven 34, 77
FORD, Anabel 25, 77
FORMICHELLA, Cecelia 6, 26, 69, 140
FORREST, David W. 33, 44, 78
FORTUIN, Karen 26, 140
FRAGA, Julia 30, 78
FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R. 29, 78
FREIDENBERG, Judith 16, 45
FRENCH, Laurence A. 19, 78
FREYERMUTH, Graciela 16
FUENTES-GÓMEZ, José Humberto 32, 45, 78
FULLER, James T. 17
FULLER, Toma 137

G

GALBRAITH, Jennifer 92
GALIMBERTTI, Percy 38, 78
GALLANT, Sherry 27, 78
GARCIA DE ALBA, J.E. 31, 120
GARCIA, Jose 30, 79, 122
GARCIA, Víctor 38, 40, 45, 79, 82
GARCIA-QUIJANO, Carlos 23
GARDNER, Andrew 14, 16, 79
GARDUNO, Everado 17, 21, 79, 143
GARRO, Linda 36, 79
GASKILL, Jennifer W. 20, 79, 126
GAUNT, Francia 80
GEIGER, Vance 34, 80
GETMAN, Christie 18, 80
GETRICH, Christina 18, 80
GIBSON, Jane W. 27, 42, 80
GIBSON-CARPENTER, Jane W. 40
GILBERT, M. Jean 41, 45, 138
GILBRIDE, Karen 80
GILMORE, Perry 18, 125
GINSBURG, Ellen 18, 80
GLANZ, Jason 24, 94
GLASS-COFFIN, Bonnie 31, 81
GLAZER, Mark 31, 45, 81
GLEACH, Frederic W. 22, 81
GLEASON, Mikell 34, 81
GMELCH, Sharon 26, 140
GODWIN, Jonathan 37, 81
GOETCHEUS, Cari 69
GOLDBERG, Anne 21, 42
GOLDBERG, Helene 14, 133
GOMEZ, Angela 29, 81
GOMEZ, José Manuel Chávez 32, 81
GONDOLF, Edward 38, 82
GONZALEZ, Laura 38, 45, 82
GONZALEZ, Nancie 35, 82
GONZALEZ, Norma L. 38, 82
GONZALEZ, Soledad 16
GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia 32, 45, 82
GOOD-MAUST, Marcia 32, 83
GOODMAN, Alan 11, 82
GORDON, Don 20, 83
GOW, David 83
GRAFF, Robert J. 25, 140
GRAHAM, Janice 17, 83
GRANT, Kathryn 11, 83
GRAZIANI, Dawn 35, 83
GREABELL, Lynne 7, 83
GREBLER, Gillian 5, 38
GREENAWALT, Robert David 14, 84
GREENBAUM, Susan 118
GREENBERG, Adolph M. 18, 75
GREENBERG, James B. 18, 84
GRIFFIN, Julie 26, 140
GROSS, Joan 34, 45, 84
GUERRERO, Javier 27, 84
GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla 22
GULLETTE, Gregory 38, 84
GURVEN, Michael 14

H

HACKENBERG, Beverly H. 27, 84
HACKENBERG, Robert A. 27, 84
HAENN, Nora 32, 85
HAINES, David W. 5, 85
HALE, Jennifer L. 33, 85
HALL, Grace 24, 138
HALL, Teri 11, 74
HAMMER, Patricia J. 9, 85
HANSEN, Elizabeth 14, 85
HARE, Martha 17, 85
HARMAN, Robert C. 15, 86
HARRIS, Felicia 40, 86
HARTMAN, David 13
HARVEY, Elizabeth 22, 86
HATHAWAY, Wendy 40, 86
HATTMANN, Kelly 26, 142
HAVILAND, M. Lyndon 38, 86
HEEMSKERK, Marieke 11, 86
HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey 18, 87
HELLER, Chaia 20, 87
HENDRICK, Joshua 36, 67
HERNANDEZ, Carolina 38
HERNLUND, Ylva 34, 41, 87, 124
HERRERA SOLIS, M.E. 31, 120
HERSHEY, Robert Alan 15, 87
HESS, Jim 15
HETTIARACHCHY, Tilak 18, 122
HIGGINS, Rylan 40, 87
HILL, Carole E. 36, 123
HILL, Jennifer 10, 106
HILL, Robert 39, 87
HIMMELGREEN, David A. 11, 87
HIMPLE, Jeff 32
HINOJOSA, Servando Z. 15, 31, 48, 88
HJERPE, Karen 34, 88
HOLMES, Mary 36, 88
HORTON, Gena A. 40, 88
HORTON, Sarah 28, 88
HORTON, Tonia 30, 46, 88
HOUSE, Gail Shead 37, 88
HOWELL, Jayne 33, 89
HRYCAK, Nina 26, 140
HUEBNER, Cristina 30, 79, 89, 122
HUNT, Sarah 9, 89
HUNTER, Anne 11, 74
HUNTER, Monica 28, 89
HUTCHINSON, Vance 26, 142
HYLAND, Stan 19, 20, 22, 46, 89

I

ICHIN SANTIESTEBAN, Merit 12, 135
INGER, Merrill 9
INGLES, Palma 27, 89
INGRAM, Keith 36, 119
INMAN, Greg 10, 108

J

JACKSON, Antoinette T. 33, 90
JANES, Craig 7, 90
JAYASENA, Asoka 12, 107
JEAN-GILLES, Michèle 21, 28, 71, 101
JEFFREY, Jackie 33, 90
JEFFREY, Jaclyn 33, 44
JENSEN, Bjarne Bruun 12, 90
JEPSON, Michael 21, 22, 23, 46, 90
JIAN, Li 20, 90
JOHNSON, Michelle 33, 91
JOHNSON, Wendell 24, 91
JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose 27, 28, 46, 91
JONES, Caroline 41, 91, 108, 136
JONES, Emily Lena 16, 91
JONES, Gabrielle 37, 91
JORDAN, Ann T. 5, 92
JORDAN, Brigitte 20
JORGENSON, Jane 8, 60
JOST, Christine C. 8, 36, 92, 119
JUAREZ VALLADARES, Eric Omar 14, 92

K

KALJEE, Linda 16, 92
KANIASTY, Krzysztof 10, 108
KANTOWITZ, Riva 7, 71
KARJANEN, David 7, 92
KASNITZ, Devva 29, 92
KAYAARDI, Nihan 10, 93
KEARE, Douglas 6, 93
KEDIA, Satish 37, 40, 46, 93
KEENAN, Mary Ann 30, 93
KELLY, Justin 11, 93
KEMPER, Robert V. 24, 93
KENNEDY, Sandra F. 8, 93
KING, Georgette 15, 24, 94, 103
KINTZ, Ellen 11, 21, 94
KIRSHEN, Paul 36, 119
KITNER, Kathi R. 23, 94
KLEIN, Norman 15, 94
KNOX-SEITH, Barbara 8, 94
KOEHLER, Axel 25, 129
KOESTER, Kim 35, 94
KOESTER, Stephen 24, 47, 94
KOSSIAKOFF, Alexis 15, 137

KRETZMANN, Jody 19, 95
KRIZ, Michael 17, 143
KULSTAD, Pauline 33, 95
KUNSTADTER, Peter 20, 95
KWIATKOWSKI, C.F. 26, 140

L

LAGANA, Kathleen 20, 21, 42, 95
LAMM, Rosemarie Santora 6, 95
LAMPHERE, Louise 24, 28, 95
LAMPMAN, Aaron 26, 95
LANE, Lucille 10, 96
LANE, Sandra 71
LAPPI, Robert 6, 96
LATKIN, Carl A. 35, 124
LAZEAR, Katherine 29, 96
LEAL, Natalia Arias 15
LEAP, Bill 19, 96
LEATHERMAN, Thomas 11, 82
LEE, Jong-In 41, 96
LEE, Juliet 40, 47, 97
LEE, Mollie 21, 97
LEE, Tina 21, 42
LEIBOWITZ, Jami 39, 97
LERIN, Sergio 16
LEWIS, Nancy 20
LIEBOW, Edward 6, 40, 47, 97
LIN, Lillian S. 7, 111
LINBOOM, Elmer 26, 142
LINDGREN, Teri 21, 97
LIPING, Yuan 13
LIPSON, Juliene G. 21, 97
LITTLE, Barbara J. 24, 97
LITTLEFIELD, Carla 5
LITTRELL, Mary 15, 135
LIVINGSTON, Terry 17, 97
LIZARRAGA, Ivette 30, 72
LIZAUR, Marisol Pérez 19
LOCKWOOD, Victoria S. 10, 98
LOKER, William 26, 39, 98, 139
LONG, Veronica H. 35, 98
LOPEZ, Gustavo 30, 124
LOPEZ, Leslie 28, 98
LOPEZ, Marisa 39, 98
LOUCKY, James 20, 34, 98
LUBER, George E. 26, 99
LUBORSKY, Mark 9, 26, 121, 139
LUCAS, Michael T. 23, 99
LUEKEN, Scott 26, 142
LURIE, Gordon A. 7, 99
LURIE, Sue G. 17, 99

M

MACDOUGALL, J. Paige 7, 99
MADSEN, Gary E. 20, 70
MAHONEY, Jane 17, 100
MALLIETT Amy 9, 118
MALONEY, R. Shawn 23, 100
MALOW, Robert 21, 71
MANDERSON, Lenore 11, 13, 47, 100
MANESS, Amy 33, 100
MANNIX, Frank 40, 100
MANNO, Jack 29, 100
MANTONYA, Kurt 32, 100
MANZANILLA, Nancy García 13, 65
MARCELIN, Louis Herns 28, 47, 101
MARIL, Lee 101
MARKS, Jonnie 8
MARLEY, Brian 33, 101
MARQUARDT, William H. 21, 101
MARTINEZ, Dinorah 9, 11, 87, 118
MARTINEZ, Konane 25, 101
MARTINEZ, Maria 9, 35, 101, 134
MARTINEZ, Raquel 9, 101
MASON, Rachel 30, 102
MATHEWS, Holly F. 36, 48, 102
MATIA, Danielle M. 7, 111
MATTER, Jennifer 40, 102
MAUPIN, James R. 61
MAXWELL, Dan 29
MAY, Marilynn 29, 102
MAYNARD-TUCKER Gisèle 6, 102
MAZZEO, John 14, 102
MCBRIDE, Melinda 17, 102
McCASTON, Kathy 29, 48
MCCOURT, Bridget 41, 58
MCCULLOUGH, Megan B. 18, 103
MCDANIEL, Josh 14, 103
MCDONALD, James 24, 103
McGOVERN, Bridget 15, 24, 94, 103
MCGOWAN, Virginia 40, 103
MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather 14, 103
MCLIBERTY, Meztly Suarezty 13, 65
MCMORRAN, Chris 13, 104
MCMULLEN, Carmit 26, 139, 141
McMURRAY, David 34, 104
MCNELLY, James M. 17, 74
MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene 31, 48, 104
MENCHEN, Ericka 37, 104
MENDENHALL, Barbara 19, 104
METZO, Katherine 34, 104
MIGUEL, Cynthia 12, 76
MILLER, Janneli F. 7, 104
MILLER, Kenneth J.S. 35, 105
MITCHELL, Edna 41, 121
MITCHELL, Laia 35, 105
MITCHELL, Winifred 41, 105

MOBERG, Mark 20, 105
MOLINA, Virginia 19, 105
MOLNAR, Augusta 19
MONAGHAN, Paul 25, 105
MOORE, Jennifer 40, 105
MOORE, Roland S. 40, 47, 106
MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle 32, 33, 34, 48, 106
MORERA, Maria 39, 106
MORRIS, Chad 37, 38, 40, 46, 106
MORRIS, Jodi 27, 106
MORTENSEN, Lena 22
MURPHY, Arthur D. 10, 106, 108
MURPHY, Shawn E. 37, 107

N

NAHMAD, Salomón 12, 16, 18, 19
NASH, June 16
NASTASI, Bonnie K. 12, 39, 107, 131
NAVARRO, Ellen 6, 112
NEAL, Sara 115
NELSON, Nancy 28, 107
NETTLETON-RENTSCHLAR, Jodi 9, 107
NEWCOMB, Randy 27, 107
NIANOGO, Aime J. 8, 92
NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie 40, 107
NIGH, Ronald 25, 107
NORDENSTAM, Brenda 30, 108
NORMAN, Karma 17, 108
NORRIS, Fran H. 10, 106, 108
NORTON, Deborah 115
NOVELO, Victoria 19
NUTTALL, M.W. 35, 123
NYAMONGO, Isaac 41, 91, 108, 136

O

OAKES, Kevin 39, 109
O'BRIEN, Paul 29
O'CONNOR, Danielle 40, 108
O'DONNELL, Kate 12, 50, 109
OGILVIE, Kristen 21, 109
OGOLLA, Chris 29, 109
OLIVER-SMITH, Anthony 10, 19, 109
OLSON, Jennifer 26, 141
OLVERA, Martha O. 15, 115
O'MALLEY, Gabrielle E. 34, 109
ONJORO-KEARLY, Elizabeth 8, 114
ONYANGO-OUMA, Washington 12, 109
OODIT, Geeta 18, 122
OPPENHEIM, Matt 38, 48, 110
OSCEOLA, Ilvia 35
OSMAN, Amal 35, 138
OTHS, Kathryn S. 48, 110
OUELLETTE, Philip 29, 110
OWEN-LEWIS, Nancy 19, 22

P

PACH, Alfred 24, 62
PACHECO, Paul J. 21, 110
PAGE, J. Bryan 11, 28, 47, 110
PAINI, Anna M. 25, 110
PAINTER, Thomas M. 7, 111
PALMA, Maricela Sauri 13
PANT, Dipak R. 6, 111
PAOLISSO, Michael 23, 111
PAREDES, Mauri Sofia 25
PAREJA, Mario 29, 111
PATTERSON, Kerry 5, 111
PENA, Florencia 5, 111
PERCY, Fiona 18, 111
PEREZ, Isabel 10, 106
PERKINSON, Margaret A. 6, 112
PETERSON, Carolina 15
PETERSON, Jane 11, 12, 112
PETERSON, Matthew 35, 112
PETROVICH, Nina 22, 112
PIERRE, Laurinus 28, 112
PILLSBURY, Barbara 6, 112
PINO, Raul 30, 75, 124
POGGIE, John J. 17, 74
POLLOCK, Nancy 7, 112
POMEROY, Carrie 23, 113
PORRO, Roberto 39, 113
PORTER, Karen A. 21, 113
POWERS, Edward L. 5, 113
PRATT, Marion 10, 39, 113
PREISSER, John S. 12, 55
PRICE, Laurie J. 36, 114
PSENKA, Carolyn 5, 59
PUCCI, Sandra Liliana 18, 114
PUCCIA, Ellen 9, 114
PUERTA SILVA, Claudia 36, 114
PUNTENNEY, Pamela 5
PURCELL, Trevor 8, 114
PYBURN, Anne 22

Q

QUANDT, Sara A. 12, 55, 114, 115

R

RAFEA, Aliaa Redah 14, 114
RAGSDALE, Kathleen 11, 48, 115
RAMIREZ, Michelle 7, 115

RAMOS, Rosa Ma. 5, 111
RAO, Pamela 12, 55, 114, 115
RATNER, Mitchell 23
RE CRUZ, Alicia 11, 13, 16, 64, 115
REAL, Gaspar 15, 115
REASON, Letitia 41, 115
REDCLIFT, Nanneke 22, 116
REENBERG, James B. 18
REES, Martha 116
REEVES, Matthew 24, 116
REICHART, Karaleah 5, 31, 66, 111
REISINGER, Heather Schacht 24, 116
REYNOLDS, Robert F. 18, 49, 116
RILEY, Mary 17, 37, 49, 116, 117
RINER, Reed 8, 117
RINGWALT, Chris 38, 117
RIORDAN, Eileen 6, 117
RITCHIE, Amanda S. 16, 117
RITTER, Beth R. 10, 117
RIVERA, Paul 18, 117
RIVEROS-REVELLO, Maria Antonieta 25, 118
ROBERTS, Alexa 23, 76
ROBERTS, Bill 13, 46, 118
ROBERTS, William C. 37
RODMAN RUIZ, Debra 32, 33, 34, 48, 118
RODRIGUEZ, Cheryl 6, 118
RODRIGUEZ, Karen 10, 118
RODRIGUEZ, Reyna Sayira Maas 30, 75
RODRIGUEZ, Suzanne 20
ROELS, Thierry H. 7, 111
ROHENA, Lucy 35, 53
ROHRBACH, Cecilia 23, 118
ROLDAN, Arnubio 35, 130
ROMANO, Maddalena 25, 141
ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy 9, 15, 24, 94, 103, 118
RONCOLI, Carla 36, 119
RONE, Tracy 41, 119
ROSADA, Magnolia 5
ROSADO-LUGO, Magnolia 32, 78
ROSELL, Roberta 15, 24, 94, 103
ROSENBERGER, Nancy 34, 119
ROSS, Randall B. 136
RUANO, Carlos R. 7, 119
RUBINSTEIN, Robert A. 30, 119
RUBIO, Alfredo Barrera 32
RUCAS, Stacey 14
RYAN, Gery 36, 119

S

SAKOLSKY, Natasha 7, 83
SALAZAR, Gilda 12, 120
SALCEDO ROCHA, A.L. 31, 120
SALCIDO, Maria Olivia 21, 120
SALLOWAY, Jeffrey C. 6, 38, 49, 96, 125
SALLOWAY, Jeffrey Colman 49, 96
SALVADOR, Melina 7, 120
SAMSON, Eric L. 9, 120
SANCHEZ, Monica Camille 27, 120
SANDERS, Rebeccah Anne 9, 120
SANDOVAL, Debra 41, 121
SANFORD, Hannah 6, 96
SANKAR, Andrea 9, 121
SANTELICES, Claudia 9, 127
SANTIAGO-IRIZARRY, Vilma 8, 121
SANTIZ DIAZ, Rosalinda 12, 135
SAQUI, Pio 13
SATO, Chisaki 7, 121
SATO, Mine 14, 121
SAUERBORN, Claudia 121
SCHENSUL, Jean J. 11, 12, 20, 30, 35, 47, 49, 75, 79, 89, 122, 134
SCHENSUL, Stephen L. 17, 18, 122
SCHNEIDER, Jo Anne 24, 28, 49, 122
SCHOENBERG, Nancy 13, 38, 122
SCHUMAN, Andrea 25, 122
SCHUMANN, Christiana E. 10, 123
SCHWARTZ, Deborah 36, 123
SCHWARTZ, Norman B. 13
SCOTT, Glenn 101
SEATON, Tony 35, 123
SEDDIGHI, H.R. 123
SERRIE, Hendrick 17, 143
SESIA, Paola 14, 123
SHACKEL, Paul A. 23, 50, 123
SHAPIRO, Richard 15, 123
SHELL-DUNCAN, Bettina 41, 124
SHERERTZ, Elizabeth 115
SHERMAN, Susan G. 124
SHUTTLEWORTH, Russell 29, 92
SHUTZ, Barbara 135
SIBAILLY, Toussaint S. 7, 111
SIBLEY, Will 5
SILVERMAN, Myrna 6
SIMMONS, Janie 35, 40, 107, 124
SIMMONS, Samuel 12, 114
SIMON, Brad 37, 124
SIMON, Dominique 38, 124
SIMONELLI, Jeanne 12, 13, 15, 43, 50, 124
SINGER, Merrill 28, 30, 35, 49, 53, 89, 124, 127
SJOLANDER-LINDQVIST, Annelie 23, 61
SKIRBOLL, Esther 6
SKOLNIKOFF, Jessica 125
SMARDON, Richard C. 30, 125
SMITH, Cambria 38
SMITH, David 18, 125
SOLLOWAY, Michele 38, 125
SPEARS, Chaya 31, 125
SPINELLI, Maria Lydia 24, 126
SPRADLEY, J.A. 26, 140
SPYKERMAN, Bryan R. 20, 70

STACK, Carol 24
STAHL, Lisa 20, 79, 126
STANLEY, Lori A. 13, 126
STANSBURY, James P. 39, 50, 126
STAUBER, Leah 34, 126
STEPP, John R. 26, 50, 126
STERK, Claire E. 24, 47, 126
STERLING, Yvonne 11, 112
STERN, Linda 34
STILES, Erin 25, 141
STILLMAN, J. Tobias 11, 82
STOFFLE, Brent 14, 126
STOFFLE, Richard W. 22, 127
STONICH, Susan 27, 127
STOPKA, Thomas 9, 127
STULL, Donald D. 31, 36, 127
SUTHERLAND, Kay 26, 141
SWANSON, Mark 20, 127
SWARTZ, Jennifer 40, 127

T

TAMIR, Orit 23, 127
TATE, Rachel 35, 128
THEALL, Katherine P. 24, 126
THEOCHAROUS, Antonis 35, 123
THU, Kendall 26, 31, 36, 50, 125, 142
TIAN, Robert 37, 75
TIEDJE, Kristina 14, 128
TIERRA DE MUJERES, A.C. 12, 65
TIMMER, Andrea 33, 50, 128
TIZON, Judy 13, 128
TOBIN, Graham A. 10, 51, 135
TODD, Caroline 28, 128
TOUPAL, Rebecca S. 22, 23, 50, 128
TOVAR, Jose A. 39, 128
TOWNSEND, Patricia K. 28, 129
TRACI, Elizabeth 36, 129
TRENCH, Tim 25, 129
TULLEY, Stephen E. 36, 50, 129
TYLOR, Cherie 12

U

UNTERBERGER, Alayne 5, 25, 44, 129
URDANETA, Maria Luisa 21
URDANETA, María Luisa 129
UUNILA, Kirsti 24, 129

V

VALASCO, Juan Jesus 19
VALDEZ, Enriqueta 8, 130
VALLEE, Manuel 38, 130
VALLIANATOS, Helen 14, 130
VAN BROECK, Anne-Marie 35, 51, 130
VAN DE BERG, William 14, 16
VAN DE BERG, William R. 14, 51, 130
VAN WILLIGEN, John 19, 130
VARGAS, Gabriel 16
VARGAS, Luis Alberto 19
VARGAS-CETINA Gabriela 22, 130
VARGAS-CETINA, Gabriela 22, 42
VÁRGUEZ-PASOS, Luis 32, 131
VARJAS, Kris 39, 131
VASQUEZ-LEON, Marcela 31, 131
VEDWAN, Neeraj 17, 131
VICTORIA, Nidia 32, 131
VIGA, Dolores 30, 72
VIGIL, James Diego 25
VILLANUEVA, Evelia 38, 131
VISSING, Yvonne 38, 125
VIVANCO, Tony 32
VROOMAN, Michael 41, 132
VUCKOVIC, Nancy 18, 132

W

WAGNER, William G. 29, 132
WAITZKIN, Howard 28, 132
WALDRAM, James 34, 132
WALI, Alaka 31, 132
WALKER, Cameron 9, 25, 132, 133
WALKER, Mark 24, 133
WALKLEY, Susan 15, 133
WALKUP, Ruth B. 18, 133
WALL, Geoff 27
WALLACE, Tim 13, 37, 40, 51
WARNER, Faith 26, 142
WARNER, Katherine 39, 65
WASSERSRPING, Lois 33
WATERBURY, Ronald 14, 133
WATSON, Bethany 27, 133
WECHSBERG, Wendee M. 24, 138
WEEDA, Kerry 133
WEEKS, Margaret R. 9, 35, 51, 53, 101, 134
WEEKS, Priss 31, 48, 134
WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook 6, 134
WEISMAN-ROSS, Merith 5, 134
WELKER, Barbara J. 21, 134
WELLER, S.C. 31, 134
WEMYTEWA, Edward 28, 62
WEST, Colin 31, 131
WESTERMAN, William 8, 134
WHIDDON, Jeremiah J. 34, 135
WHITEFORD, Linda M. 10, 51, 135
WHITEFORD, Michael 15, 16, 37, 135
WHITEHEAD, Tony 16

WHITTAKER, Andrea 135
WHITTAKER, Elvi 40
WIEDMAN, Dennis 8, 135
WIKTOR, Stephan Z. 7, 111
WILKINS, Laurie 12, 135
WILLGING, Cathleen E. 28, 29, 51, 136
WILLIAMS, Holly 41, 91, 108, 136
WILLIS, Mary S. 31, 136
WILSON, Ruth P. 13, 25, 136, 140
WILSON, Tamar Diana 8, 136
WINGARD, John 8, 136
WINTERBAUER, Nancy L. 11, 52, 137
WOLFE, Al 16
WOLSETH, Jon 36, 137
WOOD, W. Warner 33, 52, 137
WOODIS, Leslie 15, 137
WOOLRIDGE, Crystal 17, 137
WOTOWIEC, Patricia 23, 137
WOZNIAK, Danielle 8, 138
WU, Elizabeth 41, 138

Y

YEDES, Janet 35, 138
YODER-WUTICH, Amber 11, 138
YOUNG, Sharon 13, 136
YUAN, Liping 100

Z

ZARGER, Rebecca K. 26, 138
ZEDENO, Maria 22
ZHAO, Zhiming 21, 138
ZOLLINGER, Brett 14, 63
ZUCKER, Eleanor 11, 138
ZULE, William 24, 138