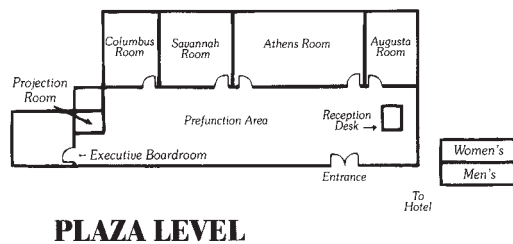
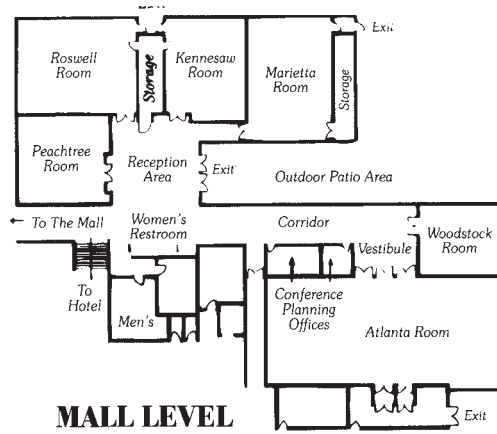
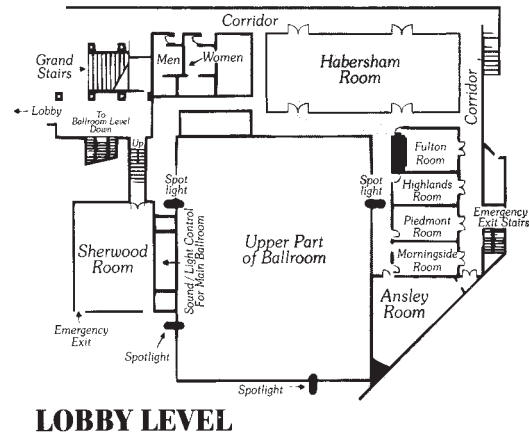
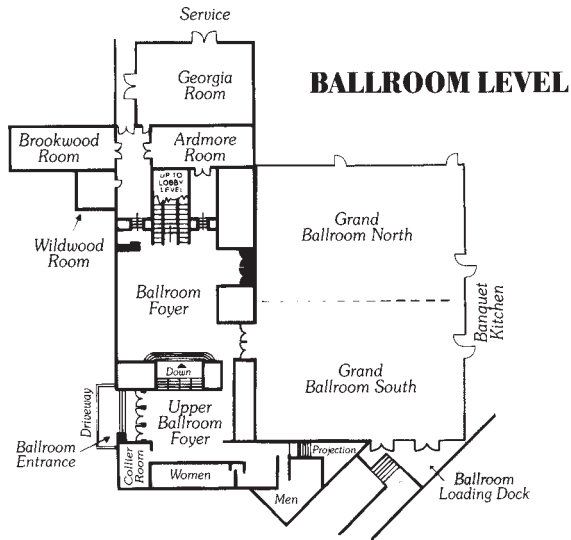


ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM



The Society for Applied Anthropology
62nd Annual Meeting
March 6 – 10, 2002
Sheraton Colony Square Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

Hotel Map



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PAST PRESIDENTS AND ANNUAL MEETING SITES

Year	Meeting Place	President
1941	Cambridge, Massachusetts	Eliot Chapple
1942	Cambridge, Massachusetts	Eliot Chapple
1943	Washington, DC	Conrad Arensberg
1944	Washington, DC	John Provinse
1945	Washington, DC	John Provinse
1946	Cambridge, Massachusetts	John Provinse
1947	New York, New York	George Murdock
1948	New Haven, Connecticut	George Murdock
1949	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Charles Loomis
1950	Poughkeepsie, New York	Margaret Mead
1951	*Montreal, Canada	Everett Hughes
1952	Haverford, Pennsylvania	F.L.W. Richardson
1953	Chicago, Illinois	Solon Kimball
1954	New York, New York	Felix Keesing
1955	Bloomington, Illinois	Horace Miner
1956	Boston, Massachusetts	Charles R. Walker
1957	East Lansing, Michigan	Gordon MacGregor
1958	Syracuse, New York	Nicholas J. Demarath
1959	Madison, Wisconsin	C.W.M. Hart
1960	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	John Gillin
1961	Swampscott, Massachusetts	John Bennett
1962	Kansas City, Missouri	Homer G. Barnett
1963	Albany, New York	Richard N. Adams
1964	*San Juan, Puerto Rico	Ward H. Goodenough
1965	Lexington, Kentucky	William F. Whyte
1966	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Omer Stewart
1967	Berkeley, California	John Adair
1968	Washington, DC	Conrad Arensberg
1969	*Mexico City, Mexico	Vera Rubin
1970	Boulder, Colorado	Charles Hughes
1971	Miami, Florida	Lambros Comitas
1972	*Montreal, Canada	Philleo Nash
1973	Tucson, Arizona	Clifford Barnett
1974	Boston, Massachusetts	Margaret Lantis
1975	*Amsterdam, Netherlands	Nanci Gonzalez
1976	St. Louis, Missouri	Murray Wax
1977	San Diego, California	Thomas Weaver
1978	*Merida, Mexico	Art Gallaher, Jr.
1979	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Alvin W. Wolfe
1980	Denver, Colorado	John Singleton
1981	*Edinburgh, Scotland	Peter Kong-ming-New
1982	Lexington, Kentucky	Willis E. Sibley
1983	San Diego, California	Harland Padfield
1984	*Toronto, Canada	^Sue-Ellen Jacobs
1985	Washington, DC	Sue-Ellen Jacobs
1986	Reno, Nevada	Theodore E. Downing
1987	*Oaxaca, Mexico	Theodore E. Downing
1988	Tampa, Florida	Erve Chambers
1989	Sante Fe, New Mexico	Erve Chambers
1990	*York, England	Thomas Greaves
1991	Charleston, South Carolina	Thomas Greaves
1992	Memphis, Tennessee	Carole E. Hill
1993	San Antonio, Texas	Carole E. Hill
1994	*Cancun, Mexico	J. Anthony Paredes
1995	Albuquerque, New Mexico	J. Anthony Paredes
1996	Baltimore, Maryland	Jean Schensul
1997	Seattle, Washington	Jean Schensul
1998	*San Juan, Puerto Rico	John Young
1999	Tucson, Arizona	John Young
2000	San Francisco, California	Linda Bennett
2001	*Merida, Mexico	Linda Bennett
2002	Atlanta, Georgia	Noel Chrisman

*Non-United States Meetings

^Bylaws amended providing a two-year term for the President

Welcome from the SfAA Program Committee

Welcome to Atlanta and the joint meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Society for Medical Anthropology, Political Ecology Society, Council on Nursing and Anthropology, Culture and Agriculture, and the High Plains Society. The Society for Community Research and Action is also well represented in the meetings. The theme of 2002 meetings is Environment and Health in the New Millennium, chosen not only because of the central importance of those topics to applied and practicing anthropology but also to reflect the wealth of research on environment and health at institutions in the Atlanta and Athens area. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has a large presence in the meetings, providing a rich array of information on research topics concerning disease and health. The biomedical interests at Emory University, the extensive applied interests at Georgia State University, and the environmental interests at the University of Georgia are all well represented, as are other universities and colleges in the metro complex. The program also contains numerous sessions on other topics of fundamental interest to SfAA, including tourism, natural resource management (water, timber), and food production systems (agriculture, fishing), and business anthropology, among many others.

Thursday's special Plenary session (5:30-7:00) features a topic of critical interest to both health and environmental concerns. The speaker is Dr. Howard Frumkin, Chair of the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, School of Public Health, at Emory University, and he is speaking on the health consequences of urban sprawl. A reception follows the presentation, and everyone is welcome to attend the address and the reception. Later that evening (9:00), a reception will be held in honor of Carole Hill, for her extensive contributions to the Society for Applied Anthropology.

A number of special workshops and panels are planned, ranging from business anthropology to applied training for graduate students to tourism to bio-terrorism. A list of those workshops and panels can be found in the pages immediately following these welcoming comments.

Thanks are due to a number of individuals who gave unstintingly of their time to help make the meetings a success. Members of the Program Committee (listed on the following page) all organized at least one session for the meeting in their areas of primary interest, and when the tragic events of 11 September 2001 occurred, and the consequent concerns about terrorism and about the flagging economy dampened the number of contributions to the meetings, every member of the Committee graciously agreed to organize at least one more session. The richness of the program is directly due to their efforts.

The Local Program Committee was comprised of doctoral students at the University of Georgia (listed on the following page), and the students gave willingly of their time to help make the meetings a success. They took the lead in organizing the tours, pre-conference, in-conference, and post-conference. I wish to single out Cheryl McClary and Todd Crane, in particular, for their efforts in that regard. Beth Harvey went beyond the call of duty to encourage publishers to expand the books on display in the book exhibit, and she and Mikell Gleason organized the information and made the brochures about local tours and local restaurants.

The SfAA office staff, Tom May, Neil Hann, Lindsey Jones, and Amanda Allen, were all unfailingly cooperative, supportive, and helpful. I could not have had more collegial and cordial working relationships, and I thank them profusely for their support and help. Along similar lines, I received encouragement and support from previous Program Chairs, Willie Baber, Laurie Price, and Mark Grey, all much appreciated.

Again, welcome to the SfAA meetings and to Atlanta. Enjoy the conference and your stay, and I look forward to seeing you all at the welcoming reception on Wednesday evening.

Ben G. Blount
2002 SfAA Program Chair

SfAA Program Committee

Ben G. Blount, Program Chair (Georgia)

Program Committee

Peter J. Brown (Emory)
James W. Carey (CDC)
John Donahue (Trinity-Texas)
Lisa Gezon (West Georgia)
Edward B. Liebow (Env. Health & Social Policy Center)
Arthur D. Murphy (Georgia State)
Michael Paolisso (Maryland)
J. Anthony Paredes (National Park Service)
Linda Whiteford (South Florida)
Willie Baber (North Carolina-Greensboro) *ex officio*
Laurie J. Price (California State-Hayward) *ex officio*
Mark A. Grey (Northern Iowa) *ex officio*

Local Program Committee

Mikell Gleason (Georgia)
Kenneth Goodman (Georgia)
Elizabeth Harvey (Georgia)
Sarah Hunt (Georgia)
Sarah Lee (Georgia)
Cheryl McClary (Georgia)

Cover Logo Design

Shauna Schroder

Officers of the Society for Applied Anthropology and Board of Directors

Officers

Noel Chrisman (Washington), President (2001-2003)
Linda M. Whiteford (South Florida), President-elect (2002-2003)
Thomas A. Arcury (Wake Forest), Treasurer (2000-2003)

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Stanley E. Hyland (Memphis)
Kristin V. Lundberg (Kansas)
Nancy J. Parezo (Arizona)
James (Tim) M. Wallace (North Carolina State)

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-80 represents session 80 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. (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 5	1:00–6:00 PM
Wednesday, March 6	8:00 AM–7:00 PM
Thursday, March 7	8:00 AM–7:00 PM
Friday, March 8	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Saturday, March 9	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 the Habersham Room. 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 6 at 12:00 PM in the Fulton Room. All students who are attending an SfAA meeting for the first time are encouraged to attend.



Video Screenings

Video screenings will begin at 8:00 AM on Thursday in the Brookwood Room. 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.

Made in Bangladesh: Global Cloth, Local Hands. **ADAIR-KRIZ, Michael** (Northern Arizona)
Una Ciudad Para Todo. **GIBSON, Jane W.** (Kansas)
Tuesday: Images and Responses. **HIGGINS, Rylan** (Arizona)



Plenary Sessions

A special plenary session featuring Dr. Howard Frumkin of Emory University will be held Thursday, from 5:30-7:00 PM in Ballroom North. The title of the plenary is “Urban Sprawl and Public Health.” A reception sponsored by the Center for Health, Culture, and Society, Emory University will follow the session.

The Society for Medical Anthropology plenary session will be held Wednesday from 3:30-5:15 PM in the Atlanta Room. The title is “Individual Agency in Health: A Search for Instrumental Self-Determination.” A reception will follow the session.



Social Events

Numerous Social events are planned for registered participants.

- Wednesday, March 6

5:15-6:30 PM, SMA Reception, Atlanta Room

7:00-9:00 PM, Welcome Reception, Ballroom South

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Thursday, March 7

7:00-9:00 PM, SfAA Plenary Reception, Ballroom Foyer

- Friday, March 8

9:00-11:00 PM, SfAA Awards and Malinowski Lecture Reception, Ballroom Foyer



Awards

The Society invites all participants to a general session Friday evening, March 8, to honor several outstanding individuals.

The **Bronislaw Malinowski Award** for 2002 will be presented to Pertti Pelto. 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)
Pertti Pelto (2002)

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)
Miriam Williams Boeri (2002)

The winner of the competition for the award in 2002 is Miriam Williams Boeri. Her paper is entitled: "Hell, I'm an Addict, but I Ain't No Junkie: An Ethnographic Analysis of the Heroin Career." Ms. Boeri is a student at Georgia State University.

Ms. Boeri will read her paper at a special session on Friday, March 8, at 12:00 PM (F-51) in the Kennesaw Room.



SfAA Business Meeting

The general business meeting of the SfAA will be held from 4:00-5:30 on Friday in the Peachtree Room. President Noel Chrisman will preside. The meeting is open to all members and registrants.



Meet the Editor of *Human Organization*

Participants will have an opportunity to meet the editor of *Human Organization* on Thursday between 12:00 and 1:15 pm. The location follows:

Donald D. Stull, Editor, *Human Organization* (T-52), Roswell Room



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

WEDNESDAY 8:30-6:00

Ansley Room

Board of Directors Meeting

(W-50) WEDNESDAY 12:00-1:15

Fulton Room

Student Orientation Session

ORGANIZERS: **BALLENGER, Ann** (Catholic) and
GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon)

(W-61) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Atlanta Room

Current Issues in Women's Health

CHAIR: **TAYLOR, Janelle** (Washington)

HJERPE, K. (Florida) *A Political Economic Basis for Maternal Thinking: TAPEBA Women's Attitudes Toward Breastfeeding*

SIBLEY, Lynn (American College of Nurse Midwives, Emory) *Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) Training Effectiveness: A Meta-Analysis*

WENDLAND, Claire (Massachusetts - Amherst) *The Vanishing Mother: Cesarean Section and Evidence-Based Obstetrics*

TAYLOR, Janelle (Washington) *One Woman's Labor; Another Woman's Work: Gender and Technology in the History of Obstetrical Ultrasound*

BODO, Dawn (McNeill Lehman Inc.) and **BABA, Marietta** (Michigan State) *A Cross-Cultural Look at Menopause and Sexuality*

DIX, Emily (Alabama- Birmingham) *Social Environments and Adolescent Pregnancy: Socially Unacceptable?*

(W-62) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Marietta Room

Current Topics in HIV/AIDS Research

CHAIR: **McLELLAN, Eleanor** (CDC)

KEDIA, Satish (Memphis) *Cultural, Psychological, and Life Cycle Barriers to Adherence for Women with HIV/AIDS*

McLELLAN, Eleanor (CDC), **GRAHAM, Parrie** (University of Illinois at Chicago), **NEIDIG, Judith** (Ohio State University), **SALOMON, Elizabeth** (Fenway Community Health), the **Vaxgen Study**

Team (VaxGen, Inc.), and **ACKERS, Marta** (CDC) *Women's Motivations for HIV Vaccine Trial Participation*

ANGLIN, Mary K. and **OWCZARZAK, Jill T.** (Kentucky) *Unhealthy Environments? Female Adolescents in an Inner City Housing Development and the Question of HIV Prevention*

NEIDIG, J. (Ohio State); **McLELLAN, E.** (CDC); **PICKARD, R.** (Fenway Health); **DYSLIN, K.** (Howard Brown) and the **VaxGen Study Team** (VaxGen) *Best Recruitment Approaches: The Perceptions of Men Enrolled in the First HIV Vaccine Efficacy Trial*

(W-63) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Kennesaw Room

Public Health Anthropology in Florida: Agents for Change

ORGANIZERS: **HAMMOND, Roberta M.** and **REDFERN-VANCE, Nancy** (Florida Department of Health)

HAMMOND, Roberta M. (Florida Department of Health) *Cultural Considerations of Regulatory and Public Health Issues in Food Safety and Hygiene*

REDFERN-VANCE, Nancy (Florida Department of Health) *Attending to "Customers" and "Moving Cheese" in Florida's Department of Health*

THOMPSON, Trina (Florida Department of Health) *Qualitative versus Quantitative Data: Evaluating a Statewide Childhood Lead Poisoning Surveillance and Prevention Program*

BARCELONA, Deanna (South Florida) *Vocational Rehabilitation in Florida: An Anthropological Perspective of the Employment of People with Disabilities*

(W-64) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Morningside Room

Interpreting the Code: Families' Understandings and Experiences of Genetic Disorder

ORGANIZER: **SKINNER, Debra** (North Carolina)
SKINNER, Debra (North Carolina) *Meanings of Genetic Diagnoses*

RASPBERRY, Kelly (North Carolina) *The Genetic Body?*

SCHAFFER, Rebecca (North Carolina) *On-line Genetic Communities and Identity*

LACHICOTTE, William (North Carolina) *Distributed Knowledge and the Clinical Encounter in Genetic Counseling and Evaluation*

(W-65) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Piedmont Room

Conservation with a Little C: Micro Agents and Marginal Reservoirs of Biodiversity Conservation

ORGANIZER: **TISON, Eleanor** (Georgia)
CAMACHO, Juana (Georgia) *Women and Zoteas in the Afrocolombian Tropical Rainforest*
PINIERO, Maricel (Georgia) *Huertas Para la Vida: Womens Homegardening in Two Communities in Ecuador*
TISON, Eleanor (Georgia) *Unifying Traditional Crop Conservation with Cultural Heritage Preservation: Problems and Possibilities in Gullah/Geechee Communities*
SATTERFIELD, Dawn (Georgia) *The Web in the Story of Diabetes: Indigenous Elder Women as Reservoirs of Knowledge about Adaptation*
NAZAREA, Virginia D. (Georgia) *Are We Having Fun Yet?: Deinstitutionalizing Biodiversity Conservation*
LEAVER, Crystal (Georgia) *Motivations of U.S. Southern Homegardeners: Preserving the Past in a Modern World*

(W-66) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Highlands Room

Interdisciplinary Research and Practice on Cultural Diversity and Youth Development

ORGANIZER: **KUPERMINC, Gabriel** (Georgia State)
URRUZMENDI, Alejandro, KUPERMINC, Gabriel, MURPHY, Arthur, and PARKER, Jessica (Georgia State) *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Identity Research*
CASEY, Sean, JURKOVIC, Gregory, and PERILLA, Julia (Georgia State) *Overview and Rationale for Group Mentoring*
KUPERMINC, Gabriel, PARKER, Jessica, and JUECHTER, Julia (Georgia State) *Preliminary Evaluation of the Youth Development Program*
JURKOVIC, Gregory, SARAC-KARAMESIC, Tamara, and KUPERMINC, Gabriel (Georgia State) *An Extension of the Youth Development Program to Post-War Bosnia*
BLOCK, Rebecca, CASEY, Sean, and DIAZ, Dayna (Georgia State) *Implementing the Youth Development Program: Perspectives from Mentees, Mentors, and Supervisors*
DISCUSSANT: **MURPHY, Art** (Georgia State)

(W-67) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Roswell Room

Contemporary Issues in Food Policy and Globalization Council on Nutritional Anthropology

ORGANIZER: **CHAIKEN, Miriam S.** (Indiana U. of Penn.)
SELLEN, Daniel (Emory) *Food Insecurity among Refugee Families with Young Children in The United Kingdom: Results of a Pilot Assessment*
CRAMER, Laura K. (Indiana U. of Penn.) *All You Can Eat: Consumption Patterns in a University Dining Facility*
CHAIKEN, Miriam S. (Indiana U. of Penn.) *Nothing New Under the Sun: Innovations and Insights in Treatment of Chronic Undernutrition*
HIMMELGREEN, David (South Florida) *Sowing the Seeds of Disaster: Poor Health, Economic Inequality, and Political Instability as Contributors to Food Insecurity*
MARKOWITZ, Lisa (Louisville) and **VALDIVIA, Corinne** (Missouri - Columbia) *Weathering Risk: Small Holders, Small Ruminants, and Food Security*
DISCUSSANT: **CEDERSTRON, Thoric** (Save the Children)

(W-68) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Fulton Room

Indigenous People

CHAIR: **MCDANIEL, Josh M.** (Auburn)
MCDANIEL, Josh M. (Auburn) *NGOs, Indigenous Organizations, and International Agendas: Contradictions and Authority in Community-Based Conservation*
TIEDJE, Kristina (Oregon) *Looting, Land, and Health. Local Strategies for Cultural Survival among Landless Mexican Healers*
ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse University) *Impacts of Global Environmental Change on Subsistence Activities of the Eastern James Bay Iyiyuu (Cree)*
TURES, Elizabeth and TURES, John *Agenda 21*
MCCOLLOUGH, Martha (Nebraska) *Violence as a Tool of Resistance: Examples from the Colonial Era in the Southern Plains*

(W-69) WEDNESDAY 1:30-3:15

Peachtree Room

Resource Management in Anthropological Perspective

ORGANIZERS: **CHAMBERS, Erve** and **PAOLISSO, Michael** (Maryland)
CHAMBERS, Erve (Maryland) *A Project in Search of a Focus: Why "Resource Management?"*

SHAFFER, Kathryn M. (Maryland) *Heritage and Technology as Community Resources for Identity Construction*

HOCKETT SHERLOCK, Stacey M. (Maryland) *Heritage Resources on Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore*

RIEL, Rosemary F. (Maryland) *Exploring the Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor: The Utility of Ethnographic Methods in Heritage Planning and Resource Management*

RITCHIE, Amanda (Maryland) and **COLOM, Alejandra** (Friends Research Institute) *Practitioners by Choice: Valuing Ourselves as Resource*

(W-80) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Highlands Room

Revitalizing Ecological Anthropology: Students' Engagements with Environmental Issues

ORGANIZER: **GREENAWALT, David** (Appalachian State)

GREENAWALT, David (Appalachian State) *Cultural Models of Environmental Uncertainty, Resource Value, and the Fisheries Management Process*

LOCKYER, Joshua (Georgia) *Anthropological Engagements with the Environment Conservation and Community in America*

JEFFERS, Carol (Oregon) *The Interface of Health and Ecology: An Ethnobotanical Study of Natural Resource Use and Collaborative Conservation in Raven Creek, A Rural Community in Western Oregon*

CAMPBELL, Brian (Georgia) *Multi-layered Subsistence: An Anthropological Assessment of Agricultural Strategies in a Rural Bolivian Community*

SEARES, Jessica (Georgia) *Globalization and Community: Agroecological Perspectives on Saint Lucia*

GULLETTE, Gregory (Georgia) *Nature, Knowledge, and Conceptualization: Disparities Between Logging and Conservation Agendas on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island*

VAN DE BERG, William (Georgia) *The Application of Anthropological, Economic and Geographical Methodologies in the Study of Himalayan Mountain River Tourism*

(W-81) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Atlanta Room

Society for Medical Anthropology Plenary Session: Individual Agency in Health: A Search for Instrumental Self-Determination

ORGANIZER: **DRESSLER, William W.** (Alabama) **GAINES, Atwood D.** (Case Western Reserve) *From Structure to Agency: The Strong Program in Millennial Medical Anthropology*

WORTHMAN, Carol M. (Emory) *Displacement, Trauma, and the Delivery of "Relief": Biosocial Dynamics of Stress and the Challenges to Population Health*

CASTRO, Arachu (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *Women's Strategies to Prevent Transmission of HIV to Their Infants*

MANDERSON, Lenore (Melbourne) *Health Promotion, Social Structure and Small Government: Fictions of the Individual as Agent*

NICHTER, Mark (Arizona) *Harm Reduction in the Age of Risk: Agency and the Peddling of Products*

SMA RECEPTION

(W-82) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Peachtree Room

Health, Migration, and Environmental Change: Challenges in Applying Anthropology

ORGANIZER: **MCCOMBIE, Susan** (Georgia State) **WINN, Alisha R., MURPHY, Arthur D., HILL, Jennifer A.** (Georgia State), and **PEREZ VARGAS, Isabel** (Instituto Welte de Estudios Oaxaqueños) *Beliefs and Adaptation in the Face of Natural Disaster: The Case of Teziutlan Puebla, Mexico*

MARTINEZ, Vanessa (Georgia State) *Emic and Etic Explanations of Infant Deaths*

HOBGOOD, Ronald E. (Georgia State) *Preserving Cultural Resources in an Urban Environment: Atlanta's Sprawl and the Cherokee Removal Forts*

KART, Jeremy S. (Georgia State) *Whose Dirt is it? Nicaraguan Immigrants in Costa Rica*

DO, Lynn (Georgia State) *Assessing Cultural Competence in Protection and Advocacy Work*

DUCHON, Debra (Georgia State) *Moral Dilemmas and Public Scandals: The Trap of "Cultural Competency"*

VAN FLEIT, William E. (Georgia State) *Maternal Power and Child Survival: Evidence from the Ghana DHS III*

(W-83) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Roswell Room

Panel on Anthropology and Epidemiology: Rethinking Our Approaches to Environmental Exposure

ORGANIZER: **AUSTIN, Diane** (Arizona)
PARTICIPANTS: **AUSTIN, Diane** (Arizona),
FRATE, Dennis (U. Mississippi Medical Ctr.) and
SINKS, Tom (National Center for Environmental
Health, CDC)

(W-84) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Marietta Room

Workshop for Teaching the Anthropology of Tourism

ORGANIZERS: **WALLACE, Tim** (North Carolina
State) and **CHAMBERS, Erve** (Maryland)
PANELISTS: **ADAMS, Kathleen** (Loyola),
DEBURLO, Chuck (Vermont), **GUERRON-
MONTERO, Carla** (Oregon), **INGLES, Palma**
(Florida), **STRONZA, Amanda** (Stanford) and **VAN
BROECK, Anne Marie** (ANTWERP)

(W-85) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Kennesaw Room

Theory and Methods in Health Research

CHAIR: **SMITH, E. O.** (Emory)
EDBERG, Mark (Development Services Group,
Inc.) *Using a Qualitative Approach to Develop an
Evaluation Data System for Community-Based
Health Promotion Programs*
GOODMAN, Charity and **DIVORSKI, Stan** (U.S.
GAO) *Using Ethnographic Methods to Evaluate
Patient-Safety Initiatives*
SMITH, E.O. (Emory) *Darwinian Evolutionary
Theory: A Paradigm for Action*
LOEWE, Ron (Mississippi State) and **PINSKER,
Eve** (Cook County Hospital) *Anthropology in Family
Medicine: An Insider's Perspective*
CROWLEY MATOKA, Megan (Chicago) *The
Worthy, the Unworthy, and Those In Between:
Constructing and Interrupting the Natural Selection
of Transplant Patients*

(W-86) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Piedmont Room

**Forum on International Network on Displacement
and Resettlement**

ORGANIZER: **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (Arizona)

(W-87) WEDNESDAY 3:30-5:15

Morningside Room

**Tracing a Dynamic Landscape Deep in the Heart of
Texas**

ORGANIZER: **MANESS, Amy** (North Texas)
JOHNSON, Michelle (North Texas) *Land-Use
Practices Amongst Nuclear Waste*
JOHNSON, Jamie K. (North Texas) *Facing
Suburbanization in the 21st Century: Will Community
and Environment be Up to the Challenge?*
SEXTON, Judson (North Texas) *Farming into the
21st Century*

(W-88) WEDNESDAY 3:30-6:30

Fulton Room

**Careers in Applied Anthropology: Panel and Indi-
vidual Counseling Workshop**

SfAA Student Committee and Membership Committee

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

(W-95) WEDNESDAY 5:30-7:00

Crown Room

Reception -Society for Medical Anthropology

(W-96) WEDNESDAY 7:00-9:00

Ballroom South

Welcome Reception

(W-97) WEDNESDAY 5:30-7:30

Roswell Room

Culture and Agriculture TIG Meeting



THURSDAY, MARCH 7

THURSDAY 9:00-5:00

Habersham Room

Book Exhibit

(T-10) THURSDAY 8:00-10:00

Videos

Brookwood Room

ADAIR-KRIZ, Michael (Northern Arizona) *Made in Bangladesh: Global Cloth, Local Hands*
GIBSON, Jane W. (Kansas) *Una Ciudad Para Todo*
HIGGINS, Rylan (Arizona) *Tuesday: Images and Responses*

(T-11) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Morningside Room

The Political Economy of Health Along the Texas/Mexico Border

ORGANIZER: **DONAHUE, John** (Trinity - San Antonio)
WHITE, Oz (Independent Researcher) *Research on the Texas/Mexico Border: Conceptual and Methodological Issues*
TUTCHINGS, Terry (St. Edward's - Austin) *Health and Disease Patterns Along the Texas/Mexico Border*
STEFL, Mary (Trinity-San Antonio) *Service and Access Barriers Along the Texas/Mexico Border*
DONAHUE, John M. (Trinity-San Antonio) *Working the System and Making the System Work: Teen Parents and Welfare Reform in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas*
TUTCHINGS, Terry (St. Edward's - Austin) *Marrying the Medical and Behavioral Health Models: The Valley Primary Care Network Substance Abuse HIV/AIDS Initiative*
DONAHUE, John M. (Trinity - San Antonio) *Working Models of Effective Health Services Along the Texas/Mexico Border*

(T-12) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Piedmont Room

Applied Anthropology and Agriculture: International Perspectives

ORGANIZER: **CRANE, Todd** (Georgia)
SHRESTHA, Milan (Georgia) *Land-use/Cover Change and Livelihood Diversification: Characterizing Mountain Farming Systems of Nepal*
BERGERT, Daniel L. (Iowa State) *Management of *Elaeis guineensis* (Jacq.) in the Farm System of Southeastern Ghana*
CRANE, Todd (Georgia) *Ethnopedology in Central Mali: Chains of Causality in Soil Fertility Maintenance*
SAMADDAR, Arindam (International Rice Research Institute) *The Natural and Supernatural in*

Agriculture: A Case Study of Ritual and Technological Change among Rice Producers in Four Villages of West Bengal, India

MANNIX, Frank (Memphis and International Rice Research Institute) *Methods for Studying Agricultural Labor Inputs: The Matingkis Time Allocation Study*
DISCUSSANT: **RHOADES, Robert** (Georgia)
DISCUSSANT: **GORDON, Don** (Ft. Lewis)

(T-13) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Peachtree Room

The Anthropology of the Immigrant Life-Course Research Program at the University of Maryland at College Park

ORGANIZER: **FREIDENBERG, Judith** (Maryland)
FREIDENBERG, Judith, BEBIANNO, Marcia, BYNUM, Clarissa, GRIFFITH, Emily, COLOM, Alejandra, and HONG, Yan (Maryland) *Immigrant Enclaves: Social Problem or Social Capital*
GUIDORIZZI, Christina and BYNUM, Clarissa (Maryland) *Art in Community Programs*
HANNA, William J. (Maryland) *La Ciudad De Langley Park*
MIERI, Magdalena, BEBIANO, Marcia and CARILLO, Melissa (Maryland) *Inside/Out: Growing Old Latino in the United States, a Virtual Exhibit*
ROJAS BAHR, Carolina (Maryland) *Listening to Undergraduate Latino Students' Voices at the University of Maryland*
BOLLES, Lynn (Maryland) *Salt Water West Indians: Immigration as Cultural Expectation*
DISCUSSANT: **WHITEHEAD, Tony** (Maryland)

(T-14) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Roswell Room

The Politics of Mexican Migration: Linking Land, Agriculture, and the Environment

ORGANIZERS: **SEIF, Hinda** and **CASTELLANOS, Maria Bianet** (Center for US-Mexican Studies, California - San Diego)
CASTELLANOS, Maria Bianet (Michigan) *The Desert in the Tropics: Migration and Land Redistribution Policies in Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico*
SEIF, Haley Hinda (Center for US-Mexican Studies, California - San Diego) *Wise Up! Latin American Undocumented Youth of Southeast LA as Environmental and Legislative Actors*
DU BRY, Travis (California - Riverside) *"To Better Our Community: " Census 2000, Farm Laborers, and the Politics of Enumeration*

COTTLE, Julia (California - Davis) *Processing Work: Mexican-Origin Workers' Experiences of Closedowns in U.S. Agro-Industries*
DISCUSSANT: **KOTTAK, Conrad** (Michigan)

(T-15) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Fulton Room

**Changing Environments in Transitional Societies:
International Views on Conflict and Resolution**

ORGANIZERS: **GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla** (Oregon) and **MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele** (UCLA Center for the Study of Women)
GUILLETTE, Elizabeth (CBR, Tulane/Xavier) *Contamination: Cultural Perceptions Versus ScienceCo*
ANCIAUX, Alain (Brussels Free) *Advocacy in a Social Environment: The Impact of Social Advertising*
GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon) *An Unstable Industry as a Stabilizing Mechanism? Tourism Development in Panama's New Political Order.*
MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele (UCLA) *Guinea: The Impact of War Refugees on the Delivery of Primary Health Care in the Region of Faranah and Kankan*

(T-16) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Highlands Room

Women and Health: Current Issues

CHAIR: **METCALF, Ann** (Mills College)
SAUNDERS-STURM, C. (Case Western Reserve) *Conflicted Talk: Rejecting and Acknowledging the Possibility of Mortality due to Breast Cancer*
FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (Memphis) and
BLANCHARD-HORAN, Christina (Mid-South Foundation for Medical Care, Inc.) *One Size does Not Fit All: Tailoring Mammography Interventions to Suit Populations and Settings*
FAZZINO, David, JEMMOTT, Kathryn, JEFFERS, Sheila and **LIEBERMAN, Leslie** (Central Florida) *Social Barriers to Breast Health in High Risk Populations*
METCALF, Ann (Mills College) *Women, Drugs and Treatment*
OLSON, Kari (Iowa) *The Ethnomedicine of Abortion in China*
ALMEDOM, Astier and **LUCE, Henry R.** (Tufts) *Maternal Wellbeing in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: A Case Study from Eritrea*

(T-17) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Kennesaw Room

Health Risks and HIV/AIDS

CHAIR: **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council)
SHAW, Susan (Hispanic Health Council),
BUCHANAN, David (Massachusetts), **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council), and **HEIMER, Robert** (Yale) *Barriers to Needle Exchange in Springfield, Massachusetts*
SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council) *Beyond Individual Risk: Findings on the Importance of Social Environment in the AIDS Epidemic*
NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie and **SANTELICES, Claudia C.** (Hispanic Health Council) *Environmental Health Risk Patterns of Syringe Access, Use, and Discard among Street Injection Drug Users (Idus) in Hartford, Connecticut*
KROEGER, Karen A. (Washington U. School of Medicine) *"Will I Die From It?" New Diagnostic Technologies for Genital Herpes and Changing Conceptions of Sexually Transmitted Disease in a Public Health Clinic*
DREISBACH, Susan, HICKLER, Ben and **KOESTER, Steve** (Colorado - Denver) *Methamphetamine Use and HIV/Hepatitis Risk in Rural Colorado*
MILLER, David (Urban Links - Colorado at Denver) *Harm Reduction from the Bottom Up: Injection Drug Users' Responses to Everyday Health Risks*

(T-18) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

Marietta Room

Mental Health and Illness

CHAIR: **LURIE, Sue** (North Texas Hlth. Sci. Ctr.)
COKER, Elizabeth (American U. in Cairo) *Sheikhs and Psychiatrists: A Cultural Analysis Of Professional and Indigenous Treatments for Mental Illness in Cairo, Egypt*
WILLGING, Cathleen E. (New Mexico) *"Chaos" and "Craziness": Managing Medicaid Mental Health Care in New Mexico*
VARJAS, Kris (Georgia State) and **NASTASI, Bonnie K.** (Institute for Community Research) *The Sri Lanka Mental Health Project: The Struggles of Defining Culture*
LURIE, Sue (North Texas Hlth. Sci. Ctr.) *Reinventing Mental Health/ Mental Retardation Systems: Public-Private Care*

(T-19) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

**Woodstock Room
Social Class and Community**

CHAIR: **NORWOOD, Kimberlee** (Tennessee and Capella)
NORWOOD, Kimberlee (Tennessee and Capella) *Evaluating Community Outreach Projects: Barriers and Role Establishment*
REICHART, Karaleah S. (California State - Fullerton) *Blasting the Mountains: Narratives of Class and Community*
LEWIS, Denise C. (Kentucky) *Aging in the "Best" Place: Rural Environments and Social Networks*
KELLEY, William R. (Governors State) *Barriers to Class Consciousness among Audio and Video Engineers*

(T-20) THURSDAY 8:00-9:45

**Ansley Room
Panel on Campus Environmental Engagement:
Energy and Imagination, Challenges and Constraints**

ORGANIZER: **BARLETT, Peggy F.** (Emory)
PARTICIPANTS: **BARLETT, Peggy F.** (Emory), **CHASE, Geoffrey** (San Diego State), **LINK, Terry** (Michigan State), **DELIND, Laura B.** (Michigan State), **FRANZ, Allen** (Mary Mount College, Palos Verde) and **ENNIS-MCMILLAN, Michael** (Skidmore)

(T-30) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

**Atlanta Room
Research Methods in Medical Anthropology: Old
Problems and New Solutions I
Society for Medical Anthropology**

ORGANIZER: **DRESSLER, William W.** (Alabama)
OTHS, Kathryn S. (Alabama) *Socializing the Stress Model to Improve Birth Outcome Predictions*
HANDWERKER, W. Penn (Connecticut) *Ethnographic Triangulation with Multiple Methods: How to Measure and Demonstrate the Effects of Cultures*
McDADE, Thomas W. (Northwestern) *Socialization Ambiguity in Samoan Youth: New Models and Methods for Cross-cultural Research in Human Development and Stress*
BARKEY, Nanette (Florida) *Using Qualitative and Quantitative Methods to Study Blood Pressure in Urban Mozambique*
GRAVLEE, Clarence C. (Florida) *Skin Color, Blood Pressure, and the Contextual Effect of Culture*

(T-31) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

**Kennesaw Room
Focus on Tourism: Anthropologists Who Research
and Work with Tourism**

ORGANIZER: **INGLES, Palma** (Florida)
INGLES, Palma (Florida) *More Than Nature: Including Anthropologists as Guides for Eco-Tourists Visiting Developing Countries*
BLUNDELL, David (California - Berkeley) *Eco-Cultural Traveling Seminars In Taiwan: Educational Tourism Takes Root*
DELUCA, Laura (Colorado) *Tourism in Tanzania's Safari Circuit: Environmental Images; Environmental Impacts*
WALKER, Cameron (California - Riverside) *Considerations of Opening Archaeological Sites for Tourism.*
DISCUSSANT: **WALLACE, Tim** (North Carolina State)

(T-32) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

**Peachtree Room
Cultural Models of Nature and Environment: Methods and Practice**

ORGANIZERS: **PAOLISSO, Michael** (Maryland) and **BLOUNT, Ben G.** (Georgia)
BLOUNT, Ben G. (Georgia) *Life on the Water: African-American Fishermen on the Georgia Coast*
COOLEY, D. Robert (Georgia) *Solid Foundations for Cultural Models: Combining Content Analysis with Quantitative Data to Explore Ecological Knowledge Models of Commercial Fishermen*
PAOLISSO, Michael (Maryland) *A Cultural Model of Chesapeake Bay Watermen's Reasoning about Blue Crab Management*
WOTOWIEC, Patricia (Maryland) *Cultural Knowledge among Chesapeake Bay Environmental Professionals*
STUART, William Taft (Maryland) *Thoughts on the Locus and Focus of Cultural Models*
GARCÍA-QUIJANO, Carlos (Georgia) *Fishing, Ethnoecology, and Change: Cognitive Modeling of a Caribbean Reef Fishery System*
MALONEY, R. Shawn (Kansas) *Can Cultural Models Save the Bay and the Family Farm?: Helping Agricultural and Environmental Stakeholder Groups Find Common Ground*

(T-33) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Fulton Room

Towards a Positive Anthropology of Health: Looking at HIV/AIDS

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

JOHNSON, Andi and **KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan D.** (Arizona State) *Is a Positive Anthropology of Health Possible?*

LYONS, Thomas (George Washington) *Promoting Safer Sex: Culture as a Resource*

BLETZER, Keith V. (Arizona State) *Shifting Identity among Persons with AIDS after Treatment for Substance Abuse: Can One Assume a New Identity?*

DICKSON-GOMEZ, Julia (Friends, JHU) *The Meaning of Work for Injection Drug Users Involved in Volunteer HIV Prevention Intervention*

(T-34) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Highlands Room

An Ecology of Education in the New Latino Diaspora

ORGANIZER: **HAMANN, Edmund T.** (Brown)

BECK, Scott A.L. (Georgia) *Recent Language Minority Education Policy in Georgia: Appropriation, Assimilation, and Americanization*

HAMANN, Edmund T. (Brown) *¿Un Paso Adelante? The Politics of Bilingual Education, Latino Student Accommodation, and School District Management in Southern Appalachia*

BRUNN, Michael (Colorado - Colorado Springs) *Policy Design as Practice: Changing the Prospects of Hispanic Voices*

GRADY, Karen (Sonoma State) *Lowrider Art and Latino Students in the Rural Midwest*

DISCUSSANT: **LEVINSON, Bradley** (Indiana)

(T-35) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Marietta Room

Women's Health: Current Issues

CHAIR: **REASON, Letitia** (Washington)

O'DONNELL, Katherine (Hartwick) *North-South Alliance for Women's Health*

PRUSSING, Erica (California - San Diego) *Cultural Assumptions in the Framing of Disease: Contextualizing Explanations for Preterm Delivery in American Public Health*

KARJANEN, David (Michigan) *Integrating Qualitative and Epidemiological Research Methods in Public Health Research: A Case Study of Women's Occupational Health in the Garment Industry*

ROBERTSON, Tara (Alabama) *Stayin' Gone: How Social Support Shapes Help-Seeking of Women Fleeing Abuse*

REASON, Letitia (Washington) *Cultural Transmission of Female Genital Cutting Attitudes Among the Kassena-Nankana of Northern Ghana*

WOODRICK, Anne C. (Northern Iowa) and **KLEIN, Melanie** (Northern Iowa) *Witchcraft and Nervios: Illness Episodes and Coping Strategies among Women in Rural Mexico*

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (UNL/Development Systems Applications, Intl) *The Cultural Implications of Pre-eclampsia*

(T-36) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Piedmont Room

Education and Perspectives on Health

LIBURD, Leandris (Emory) *Understanding the Cultural and Moral Shaping of Body Size among College-Educated African American Women*

CAMPBELL, Keith and **ZOLLINGER, Brett** (Fort Hays State) *Persuasive Health Images in Selected Rural Villages in Henan Province, China*

(T-37) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Ansley Room

Contemporary Issues in Agriculture

CHAIR: **LOKER, William** (Chico State)

WILSON, Tamar Diana (Missouri - St. Louis) *Small and Subsistence Farmers Against the Modern Green Revolution Package: Environmental, Bureaucratic and Product Considerations on a Rancho in Jalisco, Mexico*

KOSKO, Mary (South Carolina) *All Dried Up and Nowhere to Go?: Drought and Community Development in Chihuahua, Mexico*

LOKER, William (California State - Chico) *Caffeine, Nicotine and Access to Natural Resources in Copan, Honduras*

BIGLOW, Brad (North Florida) *Maintaining the Sacred: Corn Varieties and Genetic Engineering among the Huichol*

GERMAN, Laura A. (Georgia) *The Intensification of Traditional Agricultural Systems in Amazonia: Shifting the Balance of Environmental Costs and Social Benefits*

MAGSUMBOL, Melina S. and **MORIN, Stephen R.** (International Rice Research Institute) *Survival in the Field: Capital and Power among Farmers and Traders in Cagayan Valley, Philippines*

(T-38) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Woodstock Room

**Common Property and Community Dynamics:
Differential Implications of (and on) Management**

ORGANIZER: **JONES, Eric** (Georgia)

RUTTAN, Lore (Emory) *Community Resource Management: Do Economic and Cultural Differences Matter?*

JONES, Eric C. (Georgia) *Inequality and Cultural Diversity in Developing Trust in Agricultural Cooperatives*

GUEST, Greg (Georgia) *The Many Faces of Behavior in an Open Access Fishery: A Multi-faceted Perspective on Fishing Effort in Ecuador*

HOLT, Flora Lu (Stanford) *Challenges to Huaorani Community Management of Common Pool Resources in the Ecuadorian Amazon*

(T-39) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Morningside Room

The Impact of Lawn Care Practices on Aquatic Ecosystems of Peachtree City, Georgia

ORGANIZER: **GRAGSON, Ted L.** (Georgia)

ARMBRUST, Kevin L. (Georgia) *Why Integrated Science is Necessary to Study Suburban Watersheds*

REINBERGER, Mark and **HILDEBRANDT, Rachel** (Georgia) *Evolution of Landscape Design in Peachtree City, Georgia*

HEBERT, Susan and **MEYER, Judy L.** (Georgia) *Neighborhood Level Differences in Stream Ecosystem Function*

PIEKIELEK, Nathan and **GRAGSON, Ted L.** (Georgia) *Spatial Organization and Urban Dynamics of Lawn Care Practices*

KEELER, Andrew (Georgia) *Tradeoffs in Lawn Care Decision Making in Peachtree City*

MCCLARY, Cheryl and **GOODMAN, Kenneth J.** (Georgia) *Cultural Models and the Practice of Lawn Care in Peachtree City, Georgia*

(T-40) THURSDAY 10:00-11:45

Roswell Room

Class and Applied Anthropology

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

NATRAJAN, Balmurli (Iowa State) *Consuming Capital: Potter Cooperatives in Central India*

BODEN, Karen J. (Penn State) *Coming of Age in the Country: Class and Marriage for Rural U. S. Women*

ADAMS, Jane (Southern Illinois); **DURAM, Leslie** (Geography, Southern Illinois); **KRAFT, Steven E.** (Agribusiness Economics, Southern Illinois) and **WEST, Ann** (Southern Illinois) *Class: An Unspoken Aspect of Watershed Planning*

THIESEN, Ilka (St. Thomas) *Concomitants of In/Dependence: Change of Class Structure in The Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia*

(T-50) THURSDAY 12:00-1:15

Kennesaw Room

Open Forum on Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology Programs

ORGANIZER: **BENNETT, Linda** (Memphis)

(T-51) THURSDAY 12:00-1:15

Peachtree Room

Workshop: Developing an Action Plan for a More Visible and Central Role for Practicing Anthropologists in the SFAA

ORGANIZERS: **RITCHIE, Amanda** (Maryland) and **COLOM, Alejandra** (Friends Social Research)

(T-52) THURSDAY 12:00-1:15

Roswell Room

**Meet the Editor: *Human Organization*
Don Stull, Editor**

(T-53) THURSDAY 12:00-1:15

Woodstock Room

Workshop: Bringing Practice In: A Workshop for Faculty Seeking Ways to Improve Anthropological Training for Applied and Practice-Oriented Students

ORGANIZER: **NOLAN, Riall** (Cincinnati)

(T-54) THURSDAY 12:00-1:15

Marietta Room

Workshop: Leadership Network

ORGANIZER: **LIEBOW, Ed** (Health and Env. Policy)

(T-60) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Atlanta Room

Research Methods in Medical Anthropology: Old Problems and New Solutions II
Society for Medical Anthropology

ORGANIZER: **DRESSLER, William W.** (Alabama)
RYAN, Gery (RAND Health) and **MARTÍNEZ, Homero** (IMSS) *Mixing Methods and Objectives: Using Open-Ended Paired Comparisons to Test Hypotheses about Laypeople's Medical Decision Making*
MARTÍNEZ, Homero (IMSS) and **RYAN, Gery** (RAND Health) *How Can We Find Patterns in Continuous, Sequential, and Simultaneous Health Behaviors?*
GARCÍA DE ALBA, Javier E. and **ROCHA, Ana L. Salcedo** (IMSS) *Beliefs and Behaviors for the Self Care of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Study of Consensus and Applied Cultural Consonance*
DANIULAITYTE, Raminta (Alabama) *Studying Cultural Models of Diabetes Causal Explanations in Guadalajara, Mexico: Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Scenario Interviewing*
JASKYTE, Kristina and **DRESSLER, William W.** (Alabama) *Organizational Culture and Innovation in Health and Human Service Agencies*

(T-61) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Piedmont Room

A New Civil Defense: Community Health and Community-Based Collaborative Research

ORGANIZER: **BEHRMAN, Carolyn** (Akron)
FLYNN, Karen Coen (Akron) *Community-Based Research with Street Children in Mwanza, Tanzania*
COLTELLINO, Jennifer and **STRAUSS, Sarah** (Wyoming) *The Downtown Clinic: Interdisciplinary Collaboration for Indigent Care*
METZGER, Lynn (Akron) *"It Takes a County": Adolescent Risk and Community Response*
LASTON, Sandra (Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research) **SLOBODA, Zili** (Institute for Health and Social Policy) **STEPHENS, Richard** (IHSP) *Substance Abuse Prevention: Program Change and Collaboration*
BEHRMAN, Carolyn (Akron) and **HANLIN, Arleen** (Akron-Canton Regional Foodbank) *The Edible Landscape: Highlights from a Collaborative Effort to Understand Need and Improve Access to an Emergency Food Network*
COHEN, Amy (Center for National Service) *Service-Learning is a Method of Teaching, Learning and Community Improvement*

(T-62) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Highlands Room

Urban Environments and Youth in Distress in the New Millennium

ORGANIZER: **WHITEHEAD, Tony L.** (Maryland)
WHITEHEAD, Tony L. (Maryland) *Youth in Distress During the "Crack Decade"*
BARLOW, Charles (U. Copenhagen) *Child Labour in a Hazardous Work Site in Bihar State, India*
KATSULIS, Yasmina (Yale) *Making it in the Margins: Youth Commercial Sex Workers in Tijuana, Mexico*
SCANDLYN, Jean (Denver and Colorado College), **DISCENZA, Suzanne** (Colorado - Denver) and **VAN LEEUWEN, James** (Urban Peak) *The Transition to Adulthood: Challenges to Health for Homeless and Runaway Youths*

(T-63) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Roswell Room

Issues in HIV/AIDS and STDs

CHAIR: **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy** (South Florida)
SMITH, Chrystal (South Florida) *The Caribbean and the Epidemiological Transition*
NEGRON-AYALA, Juan (Pennsylvania) *Latino Project Teach: An Anthropological Approach for Teaching Secondary Prevention to Latinos Living with HIV*
ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy, KING, Georgette, McGOVERN, Bridgett and **ONJORO, Elizabeth** (South Florida) *Cultural Competence in the Provision of HIV Services to African Americans: From Research to Implementation*
HORRIDGE, Lynn E. (CUNY Graduate Center) *The Internet and STD Transmission: Spreading, Tracking, and Awareness*
JARAMA, S. Lisbeth (George Washington) *Positive and Negative HIV Perceptions among African American Women*

(T-64) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Peachtree Room

The Human Dimension in Malaria Control I

ORGANIZER: **NYAMONGO, Isaac K.** (U. Nairobi and Partnership for Social Sciences in Malaria Control)
AHORLU, Collins K., DUNYO, Samuel K., AFARI, Edwin A., KORAM, Kwadwo A., ABUBAKAR, Ismaela and **NKRUMAH, Francis K.** (Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical

Research, U. Ghana) *Health Center versus Home Presumptive Diagnosis of Malaria in Southern Ghana: Implications for Home-based Care Policy*
ODOYO, Elijah June (Bondo District Hospital, Kenya) *The Role of Research in Planning the Control of Malaria*

McCOMBIE, Susan C. (Georgia State) *Treatment of Childhood Fevers in Kenya and Ghana: Are the Differences Real?*

HAUSMANN-MUELA, Susanna (Unidad de Epidemiologia y Bioestadística) and **MUELA RIBERA, Joan** (Universidad Autónoma, Barcelona) *A "Thick Description" of Malaria Treatment-Seeking*

NYAMONGO, Isaac K. (U. Nairobi) and **WAIHAKA, Margaret** (PSI/Kenya) *"Fufua Neti Yako" (Revive Your Net): Lessons from Mosquito Net Retreatment Social Marketing Programme*

(T-65) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Kennesaw Room

Applied Anthropology's Contributions to Small Farmer Viability and Mitigating Environmental Impacts

ORGANIZER: **ANDREATTA, Susan** (North Carolina - Greensboro)

GORDON, Don (Fort Lewis) *Whither Farmers Markets and Direct Marketing in the United States?*

GOLAND, Carol (Denison) and **HOFFMAN, Lindsay** (Basalt, CO) *Community Impacts of a Factory Farm Operation: The Case of Buckeye Egg*
STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State) *Adoption of Practices to Improve Water Quality by Oregon Horse Farmers: Theory and Application*

ANDREATTA, Susan (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Local Agro-Food Systems: How do We Get Community Back into Agriculture?*

SAYLOR, Kirsten (Oregon State) *Reconnecting Seniors to a Regional Food System: Oregon's Senior Farmer Market Nutrition Program*

(T-66) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Ansley Room

Folk Medicine and Health Care

CHAIR: **IZQUIERDO, Carolina** (UCLA)

IZQUIERDO, Carolina (UCLA) *Is Good Health Enough? Exploring Health and Well-Being in a Family Level Society in the Peruvian Amazon*

GINSBURG, Ellen (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences) *The Stethoscope and the Egg: Including the Curandero in Reforming*

Health Care in Arequipa, Peru

HARMAN, Robert (California State - Long Beach) *A Comparison of Maya and Karen Elder Behavior*

LOURDES BELDI ALCANTARA, Maria de (São Paulo) *The Ñanderus Meetings - An Attempt to Recover Guarani-Kaiowá Traditions*

HINOJOSA, Servando Z. (Texas - Pan American) *Technology and the Maya Bonesetter*

PYLYPA, Jen (Arizona) *'Fruit Fever' in Northeast Thailand: Implications of a Folk Illness for Delays in Health Care Seeking*

(T-67) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Morningside Room

Immigrants: Issues in Adaptation

CHAIR: **GREY, Mark A.** (Northern Iowa)

WHITEFORD, Aaron H. and **HUNT, Linda M.** (Michigan State) *Sleepy Leather and Looking Behind the Chicken's Neck: Translation Problems in Prenatal Genetic Services for Low-Income Latinas*

GURRI, Francisco D. (ECOSUR) *Adaptive Strategies in Migrant Peasant Households in Calakmul, Campeche, Mexico and Changes in Reproductive Behavior*

GREY, Mark A. and **BAKER, Phyllis L.** (Northern Iowa) *Going to the Source: Iowa Leaders Visit Sending Communities of Mexican Migrants*
KWIATKOWSKI, Lynn (South Alabama) *Wife Battering, Power and Vulnerability among Vietnamese American Refugees*

DEVOE, Pamela (St. Louis) *Adjustment and Adaptation to an Environment of Violence: The Refugee Experience and Its Impact*

(T-68) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Woodstock Room

Current Topics in the Anthropology of Fishing

CHAIR: **JEPSON, Michael** (Florida)

DECASTRO, Fabio (NEPAM-UNICAMP) *The Political Ecology of Fishing Management in the Amazon*

JEPSON, Michael (Florida) *To Tell the Truth: Environmental Justice and the Ban on Inshore Net Fishing in Florida*

FERNANDEZ, Eduardo (Arizona) *Bends in the Bay. The Nature of Risk among Commercial Divers in Bahia Kino, Sonora*

BRESLOW, Sara J. (Washington) *Farmers' Perceptions of Salmon Habitat Restoration Measures: Loss and Contestation*

(T-69) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Marietta Room

Tourism, Cultural Identity, and Change: Perspectives from Costa Rica

ORGANIZER: **WALLACE, Tim** (North Carolina State)
SEPKO, Joseph (North Carolina State) *Adventure Tourism and Gender Roles: Changing the Face of Quepos and Manuel Antonio*
FERRY, Alexandra B. (California - Davis) *Stereotypes and Realities of Family Interaction in Quepos, Costa Rica*
OWENS, D. Jody (South Florida) *The Best of Both Worlds? Land Use in Costa Rica's Central Pacific Region.*
MOFFAT, Amy (South Florida) *Planning, Politics, and Power: The Development Process and Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica*
BREWSTER, Emily (St. Mary's College of Maryland) *La Futura: Teenage Life in Quepos, Costa Rica and its Relevance to the Social and Economic Future of the Country*

(T-70) THURSDAY 1:30-3:15

Fulton Room

More than the Discovery Channel: Teaching Anthropology Inside and Outside the Classroom

ORGANIZERS: **GEIGER, Vance** (Central Florida) and **BIERY-HAMILTON, Gay M.** (Rollins)
JEFFREY, Jaclyn (Texas A&M International) *In the Belly of the Beast: Teaching Political Economy and Environmental Activism in NAFTA's Hub*
FORREST, David W. (Independent Consultant) *Taking the Light from Under the Basket: A Call to Teach Anthropology in the Non-academic World*
WHITEFORD, Michael (Iowa State) *The Continuing Messianic Role of Anthropology.*
JONES, Cherlyn (Rollins) *Depth vs. Breadth: Pedagogical Strategies that Work in Undergraduate Anthropology*
GEIGER, Vance B. (Central Florida) *Real Culture, Virtual People*
BIERY-HAMILTON, Gay M. (Rollins) *Acting Out: Conflicting Amazon Frontier Roles in the Classroom: An Effective Pedagogy*
SMITH, Natalie (Florida) *The American Farm Failure: Culture Crisis and Why I Became an Anthropologist*
DISCUSSANT: **DOUGHTY, Paul** (Florida)

(T-80) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Atlanta Room

The Ongoing Struggle for Equity and Civil Rights in America: Examining the Role of Policy, Institutions and People

ORGANIZER: **ARONSON, Robert** (North Carolina - Greensboro)
BABER, Willie (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Affirmative Action in Historical Perspective: Equity and Policy in a Multicultural Society*
BABER, Willie and **STOKES, Till** (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Hegemonic Forces in Character Formation: A Reassessment of Booker T. Washington*
HATCH, John (North Carolina) *An Analysis of Ways Change in the Opportunity Structure and Social Class Difference Challenge the Stability of Older African American Civil Coalitions*
WILLIAMS, Charles (Memphis) and **WILLIAMS, Elizabeth A.** (Kentucky) *Discrimination and Disparities in Health Care Policy for People of Color: An American Dilemma and a Critically Informed Anthropological Response*
WHITEHEAD, Tony (Maryland) *Violence, Non-violence and Socio-Political Transformation*

(T-81) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Highlands Room

**Panel on Community Health and Landscapes of Change
High Plains Society**

ORGANIZER: **HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey** (Development Systems Applications, International)
CLEMENTS, L. Davis (Renewable Products Development Laboratories) *Holistic Engineering: A New Approach with an Anthropological Perspective*
HEASTON, John T. (The Nature Conservancy) *Incorporating Socio-Economic Variables into a Conservation Framework: Lessons from the Central Platte Valley of Nebraska*
MANTONYA, Kurt Thomas (Development Systems/Applications International) *Contamination Nation: The Impact of Mining on Tribal Lands, an Ethnohistorical Approach*
GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (Development Systems/Applications International) *The Little Salt Valley Planning Cooperative: An Area-wide, Community-based Planning Collaboration for Watershed Development in Nebraska*

(T-82) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Peachtree Room

The Human Dimension in Malaria Control II

ORGANIZER: **NYAMONGO, Isaac K.** (U. Nairobi and Partnership for Social Sciences in Malaria Control)

GERRETS, Rene (New York) *The Application of Practice Theory in Malaria Control*

DIOP, Samba (FMPOS, U. Mali) *Improving Community Based Education in Malaria Household Prevention in a Rural Malian Village*

ALAI, J. A., VULULE, J. (Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kisumu), **KACHUR, S.P., HAWLEY, W.A., PHILLIPS-HOWARD, P.A.** (CDC), **MWENESI, H.A.** (AED, Johannesburg), **VAN DEN BORNE, H.W.** (Maastricht U., The Netherlands), **VAN DER, Geest** (U. Amsterdam) and **NAHLEN, B.** (RBM, Geneva). *Care-Seeking for Childhood Malaria in Western Kenya: Insights from Pre- and Post-Intervention Surveys of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) During a Trial of Insecticide-Treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs)*

WILLIAMS, Holly (CDC) and **TRUPIN, Christine** (Private Consultant, Tanzania) *Changing National Malaria Treatment Guidelines: A Case Study from Tanzania*

(T-83) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Woodstock Room

Himalayan Dilemma Revisited: Old Problems, New Approaches

ORGANIZERS: **RHOADES, Robert E.** and **SHRESTHA, Milan K.** (Georgia)
BASNET, Govinda (Georgia) *Conservation of Mountain Environment: Reassessing the Approaches*
BOSAK, Keith (Georgia) *Nepal's Changing Sex Ratios: What are the Implications for Development?*
CHHETRI, Ram B. (Tribhuvan U., Nepal) *Reviewing Conservation and Development Practices in Nepal: Population, Environment and Livelihood in the Context of Natural Resources Management*
RHOADES, Robert (Georgia) *Identifying and Mapping Mountain Agricultural Systems and Societies in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya: The Massif Approach*
VEDWAN, Neeraj (Miami) *Climate Change, Uncertainty and Agricultural Change: Development Experience of Himachal Pradesh, India*

(T-84) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Roswell Room

Multifaceted Strategies for Addressing Challenges to Community Building

ORGANIZER: **HYLAND, Stanley** (Memphis)
HYLAND, Stan, OWENS, Michelle and **KABUI, H.** (Memphis) *Academic Strategies for Reconciling the Relationship Between the Theory and Practice of Community Building*

ALBERTSON, Mairi (City of Memphis Division of Housing and Community Development) *Working Through Issues of Collaboration to Transform Communities*

PASSINI, Emily (MIFA) *Neighborhood Narratives: Building Identity, Vision, and Community Through Storytelling*

COLLINS, Daphne (Memphis) *Challenges to Community Building from the Perspective of the Area Residents*

KEY, Jenny (Memphis) *Obstacles to Building Community in a Private-Sector Planned Residential Development.*

CUNNINGHAM, Kiran (Kalamazoo) *From Regional Community-Building to Regional Landuse Planning: The Power of Action Research*

(T-85) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Fulton Room

Contemporary Issues in Health and Nutrition

CHAIR: **ARMELAGOS, George J.** (Emory)
ARMELAGOS, George J. (Emory) *Time Crunch, Working Families and Nutrition*

ROTTENBERG, Sarah (Doblin Group) *Day-to-Day Healthcare in the US*

JONES, Sonya and **BENTLEY, Margaret** (North Carolina) *Telling Food Stories: Understanding the Community Context of Household Food Security Through Participatory Photography*

DOWNS, Tim (Temple) *Genetically Modified Foods: Nature, Profit, and Ownership in a Reconstructed Environment*

MARTINEZ, Dinorah and **HIMMELGREEN, David A.** (South Florida) *Nutritional Knowledge among Latinos: Key Findings and Implications for Health Education Interventions*

(T-86) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Marietta Room

Developments in Tourism

CHAIR: **BRIEDENHANN, Jennifer**

(Buckinghamshire Chilterns)

BRIEDENHANN, Jennifer (Buckinghamshire Chilterns) *Rural Tourism Project Evaluation-What the Vanguard Says*

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources) *Entering the Circle—Powwow Planning and the Anthropologist as Cultural Intermediary*

TEAL, Gregory (U. Western Sydney) *Privatizing Heritage: When Tourism Spaces and Public Places Collide*

MACDONALD, Kenneth I. (Iowa) *Dogs Die, We Die: The Problematic Politics of Video as Praxis in Northern Pakistan*

WHITTAKER, Elvi (British Columbia) *Portrait of a Century Past: Anthropological Contributions to the Analysis of Tourism*

(T-87) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Piedmont Room

Development and Urbanization

CHAIR: **MOORE, Alexander** (Southern California)

LURIE, Gordon A. (Toronto) *Hong Kong and the Theory of Institutionalized Cities*

MOORE, Alexander (Southern California) *Emerging Patterns of Kuna Urbanization, Panama*

HENDERSON, Helen, BARO, Mamadou, and **PERIN, Jodi** (Arizona) *Gender Differences in Household Livelihood Strategies in Dakar, Senegal*

BROWN, Adam (Davidson) *The 'Developed,' the 'Developer,' and 'Development': Cultural Actors in the Tamil Nadu Context*

BENNER, Timothy J. (Southern Methodist) *The Crab Mentality: Local-Level Conceptualizations of Poverty and Cultural Constraints on Poverty Alleviation in the Rural Philippines*

(T-88) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Kennesaw Room

Across the Age Span: Issues of Health

CHAIR: **MITCHELL, Lisa** (Victoria)

MITCHELL, Lisa (Victoria) and **MITCHELL, Marjorie** (Camosun College) *Mapping Body, Health and Environment in the World of Children*

SMITH, Nyesha (Georgia State) *Infant Mortality*

PASSMORE, Susan Racine (Texas - El Paso) *Aging on the Border: Culture, Locality and Family in La Tercera Edad*

LAMM, Rosemarie and **MURRAY, Alice** (South Florida - Lakeland) *2001 And Beyond: An Elder Ready Odyssey*

KLUGMAN, Craig (Nevada - Reno) *Dead Men Walking*

(T-89) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Morningside Room

Panel: Applied Anthropologists, Cultural Advocates: What Can We Do in the Face of Economic Globalization

ORGANIZER: **RILEY, Mary** (Calumet)

(T-90) THURSDAY 3:30-5:15

Ansley Room

Workshop: The Basics of Business Anthropology

ORGANIZER: **JORDAN, Ann** (North Texas)

PARTICIPANTS: **MEERWARTH, Tracy L.**

(Northern Arizona); **BRIODY, Elizabeth K.** (General Motors); **KULKARNI, Devadatta M.** (General Motors); **HAMADA, Tomoko** (William and Mary)

(T-91) THURSDAY 5:30-7:00

Ballroom North

Urban Sprawl and Public Health

Plenary Session: **FRUMKIN, Howard** (Environmental and Occupational Health, Emory University)

(T-95) THURSDAY 7:00-8:00

Ballroom Foyer

Reception

Sponsored by: The Center for Health, Culture, and Society, Emory University

(T-96) THURSDAY 9:00-10:00 PM

Reception In Honor of Carole Hill



FRIDAY, MARCH 8

FRIDAY 8:30-12:00

Training Program Poster Session

FRIDAY 9:00-5:00
Habersham Room
Book Exhibit

(F-10) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Roswell Room
Anthropology and Multidisciplinary HIV Behavioral Intervention Research at CDC I
Society For Medical Anthropology

ORGANIZERS: **CAREY, James** and **STALL, Ron** (CDC)
STALL, Ron (CDC) *Applications of Anthropology in AIDS Behavioral Intervention Research*
SCHWARTZ, Deborah, BINGHAM, Trista, COBB, Daphne, and **JENKINS, Richard** (CDC) *Using Qualitative Research to Strengthen On-Site HIV Counseling and Testing Programs in Two Los Angeles Bathhouses.*
BAILEY, Caroline (TRW) and **WOLITSKI, Richard** (CDC) *Enhancing Behavioral Intervention Efforts for the Prevention of HIV among HIV-Seropositive Men: Bringing Depth to Quantitative Data with Qualitative Measures*
HRUSCHKA, Daniel, COBB, Daphne, MOORE, Jan, O'LEARY, Ann, LOEB, Lisa, and **KHUMALO-SAKUTUKWA, Gertrude** (CDC) *Assessing Condom Use Negotiation Strategies In Zimbabwe Using Structured and Semi-Structured Interview Techniques*

(F-11) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Fulton Room
How Field Programs Produce Research: Inviting Chiapas Contacts to be Teachers

ORGANIZERS: **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest) and **EARLE, Duncan** (Texas - El Paso)
EARLE, Duncan (Texas - El Paso) *We Need to Talk: "Informed Permission" and Committed Collaboration*
NIEHAUS, Elizabeth (Virginia) *Indigenous Autonomy and Community Development*
GAA, Melissa (North Texas) *Problems and Solutions: Education in Chiapas, Mexico*
BOWELL, Ben (Wake Forest) *Maya Agriculture: Influences and Problems*
OWENS, D. Jody (South Florida) *A Woman's Place: Gender, Development and Collective Organization among the Highland Mayas*
BALL, Jennifer (Vanderbilt) *Controlling Exploitation: Twenty-First Century Tourism in Maya Communities*

ROJAS, Raymundo Eli (Texas - El Paso) *Leadership Development and Transition in Grass-Roots Organizations in Chiapas, Mexico*
SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *From Autonomy to Gastronomy: Taking Service to Research to Practical Application*

(F-12) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Morningside Room
The Adventures of an Applied Medical Anthropology Field School: Integrating Public Health and Community Participation

ORGANIZERS: **LIND, Jason D., MALLIETT, Amy,** and **WHITEFORD, Linda** (South Florida)
LIND, Jason D. (South Florida) *An Overview of the Globalization, Nutrition and Health Field School in Monteverde, Costa Rica*
RIUZ, Santiago (Florida) *A Community Health Assessment: Using Multidisciplinary Perspectives in the Case of San Luis, Costa Rica*
EVERY, Jennifer (South Florida) *Community Involvement and its Impact on Student Research*
AMADOR, Edgar (South Florida) *Using Multidisciplinary Methods in the Field*
MALLIETT, Amy (South Florida) *Negotiation of Community Relationships and Multiple Interests in a Summer Field School*
ROSALES, Renzo (Florida) *Lessons from the Field: A Multidisciplinary Field School in Perspective*

(F-13) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Piedmont Room
Livelihood Security and Rights-Based Approaches: An NGO Perspective on Critical Issues to Improve Development Programming

ORGANIZER: **McCASTON, M. Katherine** (CARE)
ALEXANDER, Sara (Baylor) and **PAREJA, Mario** (CARE) *Linking the Agendas of Human Rights and Environmental Rights*
ARCHIBALD, Steve (CARE UK) *Addressing the Roots of Conflict and Food Insecurity in Sierra Leone*
BECHT, James (TANGO International) *Assessing Rights in Bolivia: Using Livelihood Security Assessments to Understand Rights and Responsibilities*
DOWNEN, Jeanne (CARE) *Displacement, Trauma, and Livelihoods: Indications of Psychosocial Trauma among Internally Displaced Persons and its Effect on Livelihoods*
DRINKWATER, Michael (CARE USA, Southern and West Africa) *Improving Material Conditions Through Improving Social Position: Women's Empowerment*

FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R. (TANGO International) *A New Development Paradigm: Combining Rights-Based Approaches with Livelihood Approaches to Address Nutritional Insecurity*
MARTINEZ, Elisa (CARE) *Critical Issues in Mainstreaming a Gender-Sensitive Approach in International Development Organizations*
MAXWELL, Daniel and **O'BRIEN, Paul** (CARE USA-East Africa) *Key Issues of Rights-Based Programming in East Africa: Integrating Rights and Livelihoods in Root-Cause Analysis*

(F-14) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Highlands Room
Nutrition and Health

CHAIR: **BURTON, Michael** (California - Irvine)
BURTON, Michael (California - Irvine) **NERO, Karen** (U. Auckland) and **EGAN, James** (California - Irvine) *Sustaining Food Production in the Federated States of Micronesia*
STANSBURY, James P. and **MITCHELL, Laia C.** (Florida) *When the Nutcracker Doesn't Open: Nutritional Vulnerability after the Hurricane*
BROOKER, W. Michael A. (Vanier) *Manageable Cultural Variables in a Training Program for the Obese*
MANSPEIZER, Ilyssa (Binghamton) *Rural Health and the Illegal Trade in Wildlife in Zambia*
MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (Western Illinois) *The Gendered Political Economy of Nutritional Status of Households in Northwestern Ecuador*

(F-15) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Marietta Room
Health: Policy Issues

CHAIR: **CARR, Diana** (California - Riverside)
CONTRERAS, Ricardo (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, South Florida) *The Community Health Worker Complex: Outreach, Education and Community Building in the U.S.-Mexico Border*
BUSHLEY, Diane (Northern Arizona) *Organizational Representation: The Use of Anthropology in Negotiating International Reproductive Health Policy*
CARR, Diana (California - Riverside) *Cultural Competency: Anthropologists as Culture Brokers*
MORRIS, Chad (Kentucky) *"Getting the Lead Out": Memphis, TN, Lead Policy, Implications, and Recommendations*
KHANNA, Sunil (Oregon State) *Uninsured in Oregon: Challenges for State-Sponsored Health Coverage in the 21st Century*

McCURDY, Sheryl (Texas - Houston) *Understanding the Politics of Environment and Cholera in Refugee-Affected Kigoma, Tanzania*
SULLIVAN, B. Grace (Texas - Arlington) *How We Care for Patients We Cannot Know*

(F-16) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Ansley Room
Power, Policy, and Law

CHAIR: **THU, Kendall** (Northern Illinois)
BREEZE, Marshall (Florida) *Are They Really "Here to Help You:": Measuring Attitudes Toward Government Intervention in Individual Behavior*
MICHAELS, Will (South Florida - Freedom Plaza) *Anthropology and Law: Nursing Home Litigation and Tort Reform in Florida*
CLARK, Brendon (Northern Arizona) *Anthropology and Policy Formation: The Active Link*
THU, Kendall (N. Illinois) *Environment, Ethics, and Applied Anthropology: Legal Challenges to Research Participant Confidentiality*
EVERETT, Margaret (Portland State) *Gene Wars: 'Embodiment' and the Commodification of DNA*
DEL MONTE, Kathleen (South Florida) *Stakeholder Involvement on School Advisory Councils: Exercising Agency or Window Dressing?*

(F-17) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Woodstock Room
Community Studies

CHAIR: **GREGORY, Erin** (Kentucky)
HAMMER, Patricia J. (Center for the Promotion of Social Well Being) *From Co-Option to Collective Action: Ranges and Strategies of Community Participation to Improve Health*
SKIPPER, Tara (Southern Methodist) *Community and Employee Response to Plant Closure in an Alabama Town.*
GREGORY, Erin (Kentucky) *Lessons from a Main Street Renaissance Project in a Small Central Kentucky Town*
STEPHENS, Ronald J. (Nebraska) *Processes, Problems, and Prospects for Community-Based Research: Applied Anthropology in Idlewild, Michigan*
PETERSEN, Dana (SRI International) *The Myth of the Noble Resident in Community-Based Evaluation*
SCHAFFT, Gretchen (American) *Encouraging Family Daycare in Low Income Homes*

(F-18) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Athens Room

Water and Watersheds: Contemporary Issues

CHAIR: **DEAN, Erin** (Arizona)

DEAN, Erin (Arizona) *Turbulent Waters: The Difficulties of Water Management in a Small Tribe*

WILLARD, Alice (American Red Cross) *Water and Sanitation Programs in Transition*

TRAWICK, Paul (Kentucky) *Universal Principles for Successfully Governing the Water Commons*

GURUNG, Hari (Georgia) *Anthropogenic Pressure and Watershed Vulnerability: Integrating Macro-Cultural Variables and GIS*

PEREZ, Carlos (Georgia) *The Real Target of Watershed*

(F-19) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Peachtree Room

Oh Tobacco: Ethnographies of Young People Smoking I

ORGANIZERS: **BURNS, Allan** (Florida) and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami)

THEIS, Ryan (Florida) *Non-Conventional and Opportunistic Tobacco Use Among Teenagers: Political and Economic Motivations*

PARR, Nicolette (Florida) *Skaters and Punks: Who Smokes?*

FREEMAN, Robert (Florida) *The Truth about Smoking: Disparate Knowledge Bases and Youth Perceptions of Tobacco*

GALLAGHER, Mattie (Florida) *Smoking Intensive Families*

EVANS, Sian, and **CARDENAL, Raul** (Miami) *The Family that Smokes Together: Intergenerational Tobacco Sharing in Dade County*

(F-20) FRIDAY 8:00-9:45

Kennesaw Room

Environment and Health: Vulnerability and Justice in the Age of Risk I

ORGANIZER: **GEZON, Lisa** (West Georgia)

WALLACE, Jennifer (Georgia) *Cultural Conceptualizations of HIV and AIDS among Female Mexican Immigrants*

ENNIS-McMILLAN, Michael C. (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, California - San Diego) *It's Our Custom: Community-Managed Drinking Water Systems in the Valley of Mexico*

CARTLEDGE, Dan (Moscow State) *Fish, Fishing, and Environmental Risk Perception: A Comparative Analysis of Fishing Behavior and Consumption*

SIMON, James K. (Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.) *Athabaskan Traditional Foods Contaminant Assessment Program (FOODCAP) in Interior Alaska: Addressing Tribal Concerns on Environmental and Human Health*

HERR HARTHORN, Barbara (California - Santa Barbara) *Choosing Unsafe Work: California Farmworkers' Living and Working Conditions and Perceptions of Health Risk*

SPROTT, Julie (Research Consultant, Anchorage) *Public Presentation of an Exemplar of Tribal Self-Determination in Environmental Cleanup: Conceptualizing and Conveying Key Messages in a Booklet.*

DISCUSSANT: **PAREDES, J. Anthony** (National Park Service)

(F-30) FRIDAY 10:00-11:15

Peachtree Room

Oh Tobacco: Ethnographies of Young People Smoking II

ORGANIZERS: **BURNS, Allan** (Florida) and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami)

PAGE, J. Bryan and **EVANS, Sian** (Miami) *What You Don't See You Don't Get: Emergent Tobacco Use among African American Youth*

BRELSFORD, Kathleen (Miami) *My Mother Would Kill Me if She Knew: Hispanic Youth and Tobacco in Miami/Dade*

PURCELL, Lem (Florida) *The Research Extranet: Using the Web as an Interactive Tool for Collaborative Anthropological Research*

BRITAIN, Ann and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami) *I'm Not a Smoker*

(F-31) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Roswell Room

**Anthropology and Multidisciplinary HIV Behavioral Intervention Research At CDC II
Society For Medical Anthropology**

ORGANIZERS: **CAREY, James** and **STALL, Ron** (CDC)

CAREY, James and the **CHIP Research Team** (CDC) *Understanding Individual and Social Correlates of Recent HIV Infection in U.S. Cities: A Multidisciplinary Research Design*

KERSHAW, Doug, **BATCHELOR, Kim**, **FREEMAN, Anne** (Texas Southwestern Medical Center-Dallas), **JENKINS, Richard** (CDC), **CRANSTON, Kevin** (Mass. Dept. of Public Health) and **ROBBINS, Ann** (Texas Dept. of Public Health) *Toward Enhancing the Use of Data for HIV Prevention*

SPINK NEUMANN, Mary and **DeCARO, Erin** (CDC) *More Anthropological Contributions to HIV/AIDS Prevention are Needed*

(F-32) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Athens Room

Environment and Health: Vulnerability and Justice in the Age of Risk II

ORGANIZER: **SATTERFIELD, Theresa** (Decision Research and U. British Columbia)

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (Decision Research and U. British Columbia) *Discrimination, Vulnerability, and Justice in the Face of Risk*

BARKER, Holly (RMI - US Embassy) *Risk without Choice: Communities in the Marshall Islands Forced to Live in a Radiologically Contaminated Environment*

HARPER, Janice (Houston) *Breathing Houston Air: An Ethnography of Asthma*

SNYDER, Karen (Washington) *Working Conditions and Perceptions of Workplace Health and Safety Risks for Hispanic Female Apple Warehouse Workers in Washington State*

ALLEN, Kim (North Carolina) *A Post-Civil Rights Movement: Shades of Green in the Environmental Justice Movement*

WOLFE, Amy K. and **BJORNSTAD, David J.** (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) *Technology Choice and Environmental Cleanup-Factors Affecting Decision Making?*

MCKENNA, Brian (City Pulse Newspaper) *Culture War with a Local Health Department Over Suppressed Environmental Health Reports*

(F-33) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Kennesaw Room

Research Training as Intervention: Method and Theory

ORGANIZER: **SCHENSUL, Jean J.** (ICR)
BERG, Marlene, **SCHENSUL, Jean J.**, and **NASTASI, Bonnie** (Institute for Community Research) *Theories Guiding Action Research as Intervention*

MCKINLEY, Dawn, **SCHENSUL, Jean J.**, and **BERG, Marlene** (Institute for Community Research) *Action Research Interventions with Community Residents*

SCHENSUL, Stephen (UCONN CICHs) and **BERG, Marlene** (Institute for Community Research) *Action Research Interventions with Elementary/Secondary School Educators*

SCHENSUL, Daniel (Health and Addiction Re-

search) and **RUIZ, Yedalis** (Institute for Community Research) *Action Research Interventions with Children and Youth*

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (Institute for Community Research) **PELLETIER, David** and **TIFFANY, Jennifer** (Cornell) *HIV/AIDS Education Project Cornell University. Participatory Action Research with Youth-Driven Organizations: An International Model*

(F-34) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Fulton Room

Topics in Health and Disease

CHAIR: **PETERS, Jane** (Kentucky)

BYRON, Elizabeth M. (Florida), **LEONARD, William** (Northwestern), **GODOY, Ricardo**

(Brandeis), **APAZA, Lilian**, **PEREZ, Eddy** (U Mayor de San Andres), **REYES-GARCIA, Victoria**, and **VADEZ, Vincent** (FLorida) *Market Integration and Health in the Bolivian Amazon*

HILDEN, Per Kristian (Oslo/California - San Francisco) *Diabetic Risk F/Actors*

PETERS, Jane (Kentucky) *Getting on Disability: Living with Epilepsy in a Rural Area*

NUNLEY, Michael (Oklahoma) *Scenery, Slots, and Santa Claus: The Changing Political Ecology of Health in Southern Appalachia*

PATEL-LARSON, Alpa (ASPH/CDC) *What Works and What Doesn't: Knowing the Relationships that Can Impact Your Data*

(F-35) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Highlands Room

Immigration, Urbanization and Health

CHAIR: **VALLIANATOS, Helen** (Oregon)

VALLIANATOS, Helen (Oregon) *How is a Healthy Population Defined? Applying WHO Standards among an Urban Poor Population in India*

CROWDER, Jerome (Houston) *Ditches, Stitches and Witches: Health Repercussions of Urbanization in El Alto, Bolivia*

GEBRE, Yntiso (Kyoto U.) *Implications of Resettlement for Environment and Livelihoods in Ethiopia*

MARTINEZ, Konane (California - Riverside) *Health Across Borders: Mixtec Utilization of Clinical Health Care*

ERWIN, Deborah O. (U. Arkansas for Medical Sciences) *Soccer, Saints and Salsa Meet Poultry and Protestants in the Bible Belt: Hispanic Acculturation and Health in the Rural South*

(F-36) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Piedmont Room

Policy and Law: Current Topics

CHAIR: **WINGARD, John** (Sonoma State)
FRED, Morris A. (Chicago) *Confronting the Culture of Guardianship: The Case of the Illinois Guardianship Reform Project*
TEAL, Gregory (U. Western Sydney) *The Emperor's New Clothes: The Contest over Corporate Social Responsibility and Clothing Outworkers Rights*
WINGARD, John D. (Sonoma State) and **SHEA, Maureen**, (Maureen Shea Associates) *Counting the Homeless in Wine Country*
MARIL, Lee (Texas - Pan American) *The United States Border Patrol in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas: Undocumented Workers, Drugs and Terrorists*
LENDE, Daniel (Emory) *What Colombia Tells Us About How to Lower Drug Use*

(F-37) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Woodstock Room

Methods in Anthropology: New Directions

CHAIR: **BERNARD, H. Russell** (Florida)
BERNARD, H. Russell, MCCARTY, Christopher (Florida), **KILLWORTH, Peter D.** (Southampton), **JOHNSEN, Eugene** (California - Santa Barbara) and **SHELLEY, Gene A.** (Georgia State) *Estimating the Size of Hard-to-Count Populations*
COLOM, Alejandra and **REYES, Daniel** (Maryland) *GIS in Prince Georges and Montgomery County*
KELLY, Brian C. and **LANKENAU, Stephen** (Columbia) *Methodological Issues in Paying Respondents*
O'MALLEY, Gabrielle (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *Workpays.Org : A Web-based Decision Tool Supporting the Move from Welfare to Work*
DURRENBERGER, E. Paul (Penn State) *Global Processes, Local Systems*
ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (San Francisco) *Stories from an Anthropology of Work: The Cheeseboard Collective as "Mother"*

(F-38) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Marietta Room

Displaced People

CHAIR: **WILLIS, Mary** (Nebraska)
TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico Highlands) *Linking Psychological and Anthropological Approaches to Refugee Studies*

FOX, Steven (New Mexico Highlands) *Towards Culturally Sensitive Psychiatric Assessment: Preliminary Findings from The Gambia*

WALKER, Keri M. (Agnes Scott) *Hybrid Cultures on Display: The Dia De Muertos Festival in Atlanta, Georgia*

WHITEFORD, Linda M. and **TOBIN, Graham A.** (South Florida) *Disaster, Displacement, and Recovery*

WILLIS, Mary (Nebraska) *The Nuer and the Dinka Take Refuge in Nebraska: Cattle are Lowing But It's Not The Sudan*

HEGEL, Christine (CUNY Graduate Center) *Narrative and Truth: Analyzing Refugee Testimonies*

O'NEAL, Joseph (St. Edward's - Austin) *Anthropology and Indigenous Peoples: An Uneasy Alliance*

(F-39) FRIDAY 10:00-11:45

Morningside Room

Issues in Ecology and Anthropology

CHAIR: **PAVAO-ZUCKERMAN, Mitch** (Institute of Ecology, Georgia)

PAVAO-ZUCKERMAN, Mitchell (Institute of Ecology, Georgia) *Indicators of Ecosystem Health for Urban Ecosystems*

OTTERSTROM, Sarah (California - Davis) *Fire as Both a Cultural Tool and Ecological Disturbance in the Tropical Dry Forest Region of Mesoamerica*

BURNSILVER, Shauna and **BOONE, Randall** (Colorado State) *Spatial Heterogeneity and its Effects on Scale of Pastoral Movements: The Case of Maasai in Four Group Ranches, Kajiado District, Kenya*

SERRIE, Hendrick (Eckerd College) *Environment, Population and Technology*

STEPP, John (Georgia) *Public Health Implications of Ecological Variation in Highland Chiapas, Mexico*

FRIDAY 12:00-1:15

Presidential Suite

Board Meeting - Society for Medical Anthropology

(F-50) FRIDAY 12:00-1:15

Peachtree Room

Forum: Anthropologists in Federal Service

ORGANIZERS: **RYMPH, David** (Corporation for National Service), **CRESPI, Muriel** (National Park Service) and **GOODMAN, Charity** (General Accounting Office)

(F-51) FRIDAY 12:00-1:15

Kennesaw Room

Peter K. New Student Research Competition

First Prize: BOERI, Miriam Williams (Georgia State) *Hell, I'm an Addict, but I Ain't No Junkie: An Ethnographic Analysis of the Heroin Career.*

CONVENERS: **WOLFE, Alvin** (South Florida) and **SALLOWAY, Jeffrey** (New Hampshire)

(F-52) FRIDAY 12:00-1:15

Ansley Room

Workshop: Becoming a Practicing Anthropologist: A Workshop for Students Seeking Non-Academic Careers

ORGANIZER: **NOLAN, Riall W.** (Cincinnati)

(F-60) FRIDAY 1:30-4:00

Ballroom Foyer

Poster Session

BOWE, Norma (Kean - Union N.J.) *Evaluating the Long Term Environmental Health Risks from WTC Ground Zero*

BREWSTER, Emily (St. Mary's College of Maryland) *History, Theory, and Practice of Disability Work: An Anthropological Assessment of Organizations for the Physically Disabled*

CARRUTH, Lauren (Wake Forest) *Anthropology and Education in Resistance: Can Anthropology and Advocacy Coexist in Chiapas, Mexico?*

CLARK, Kathryn (Purdue) and **DIAMENTE, Daniela** (Butler) *Effective Multicultural Communication in Diverse Environments*

COOK, Samuel (Virginia Tech) and **KEATON, Elise** (Virginia Tech) *Environmental Activism and Responsible Citizenship in the Southern West Virginia*

COOK, Samuel (Virginia Tech) and **LALONE, Mary** (Radford) *Joining Forces: Students and Professionals in Collaborative Research*

COSMINSKY, Sheila (Rutgers), **MARKOWITZ, Diane** (Rowan), and **ZEMEL, Babette** (Children's Hospital of Philadelphia) *Acculturation, Obesity and Diabetes Risk in Hispanic Migrant Children*

DAVIS, Pamela and **JONES, Gabrielle** (Memphis) *Factors Associated with Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Children from the Peabody-Vance Neighborhood of Memphis*

DREW, Elaine (Kentucky) *The Culture and Politics of Hysterectomies in a Central Appalachian County.*

EASLEY, Dale (New Orleans) *Sustainable Development in Fondwa, Haiti*

HENRY, Lisa (North Texas), **HOOKER, Roderick** (UTSW Medical Center), and **STATLER, Michel** (UTSW Medical Center) *Physician Assistant Students and Their Cadavers: Narratives on the Gross Anatomy Experience*

JOHNSON, Amanda E. and **ADAIR-KRIZ, Michael** (Northern Arizona) *"Water is Life" – Campaign to Save the Navajo Aquifer*

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY Geneseo) *Three Generations of Yucatec Maya Women: Gardeners at Work*
KLUGH, Elgin (South Florida) *The Glover School Historic Site: Community Building Through Historic Preservation*

LALONE, Mary B., DEEL, Samuel P.,

FLANIGAN, Malinda L., SMITH, Allison B., and SOWDER, J. Adam (Radford). *Selu: Planning an Appalachian Farming Living History Museum*

LEIBOWITZ, Jami (Connecticut) *Limitations of the Educational Model of Social Change*

MARTINEZ, Marcial (UTEP) *The Impact of Religion, Politics and Zapatismo on Indigenous Communities in Chiapas*

MCGUIRE, Thomas (Arizona) *Work in Oil and Gas: Depicting Careers*

MCNALLY, Tarra (Boston) *Aberewafo ne Akoma Yare: Older Asante Women and Heart Disease: Aging and Health Transition in Ejisu, Ghana*

MORETTI-LANGHOLTZ, Danielle and **CADGE, Amy** (William and Mary) *Chiefly Stories: The Virginia Indian Oral History Project*

MORRISON, Sharon and **BAILEY, Raleigh** (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Use of Immigrant Lay Health Advisors in Mobilizing Community to Address the September 11 Aftermath*

PAREZO, Nancy and **NELSON, Claudia** (Arizona) *An Indian Voice in Schooling*

PLUMB, Ellen (Boston) *Sexual Behavior among Adolescent Boys in Rakai District, Uganda*

RHOADS, Russell (Grand Valley State) *Exposure and Vision: The Latino Youth Photography Project (and an Ethnographic Field School), Grand Rapids, Michigan*

SARDOCH, Bryan (Sonoma State) *Service-Learning and Counting the Homeless*

SHRESTHA-KUWAHARA, Robin and **WILCE, Maureen** (CDC) *Anthropological Contributions to Tuberculosis Research and Control*

SOTELO, Teresa (UTEP) *Still Water Moving: Creative Adaptation Among the Maya*

STORY, Elizabeth (Wake Forest) *"One Long Sunday": Women's Work in the Context of Two Chiapas Ejidos*

VALVERDE, Karen Taylor and **WRIGHT-**

DEAGUERO, Linda (CDC) *Review Development Team. Effectiveness of Two Programs for Youth at Risk for Unintended Pregnancy: A Community Guide Systematic Review*

WAGNER, Melinda Bollar (Radford) and **SHEDD, Christopher** (Radford) *Taking The Power to the People: Assessing Cultural Attachment to Land in a Proposed 765kV Power Line Corridor*
WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) and **O'CONNOR, Danielle** (South Florida) *Mentoring Students in an Ethnographic Field School*
WILSON, Ruth P. (San Jose State) *Caring About Kids: Evaluation and Intervention in a Head Start Cancer Prevention Program*
YOUNG, Sharon (Southern Methodist) *Social Inequity at the U.S.-Mexico Border: Respiratory Disease and Environmental Risk*

(F-61) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Fulton Room

Clinical Environments and Health Care Delivery in the New Millennium: Evolving Foci, Models, and Methods

ORGANIZERS: **ANDERSON, Nancy Lois Ruth** (UCLA), and **BREDA, Karen Lucas** (Hartford)
ANDERSON, Nancy Lois Ruth (UCLA) *Putting Culture into Practice in the New Millennium*
BRINK, Pamela J. (Alberta - Edmonton) *Nurse Anthropologists and the Founding of CONAA*
ENGBRETSON, Joan (Texas Health Science Ctr. at Houston) *Culturally Based Models for Nursing Practice in the New Millennium*
MATTSON, Susan (Arizona State) *Health Care Delivery in the New Millennium: Cultural Content in Nursing Curricula*
DeSANTIS, Lydia (Miami) *Multisectoral Dimensions of Haitian Immigrant Health*
BREDA, Karen (Hartford) *Where Have All The Nurses Gone? A Critical Analysis of the U.S. Nursing Labor Process*
DISCUSSANT: **BARBEE, Evelyn** (Mass. College of Pharmacy & Hlth. Sci.)

(F-62) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Peachtree Room

Institutional Agency in Health: A Search for Collaboration

ORGANIZERS: **FINERMAN, Ruthbeth** (Memphis) and **BLOOM, Frederick** (CDC/NCHSTP)
HEURTIN-ROBERTS, Suzanne (NCI/NIH) *Playing Well with Others: One Anthropologist's View of Interagency Collaboration*
WILLIAMS, Holly (CDC) *Facilitating Collaborative Endeavors among Epidemiologists, Ministry of Health Representatives, Un Agencies, Social*

Scientists, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

LEWIS, Charlene (SMAHSA) *Organizing and Delivering Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services*

STRATFORD, Dale and **DUNCAN, Ted** (CDC) *Value Added to the Science of Prevention*

BLOOM, Frederick (CDC/NCHSTP) *Rapid Ethnographic Assessment for the Development of Structural Intervention*

KATZ, Pearl (Johns Hopkins) *HRSA's Collaboration with Underserved Communities & Local Governments*

POUNDS, Moses B. (DHHS/HRSA/HAB) *Improving HIV Service Delivery*

(F-63) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Kennesaw Room

Turn and Face the Strange: Narrating Environmental Change in Industrial Communities

ORGANIZERS: **CHECKER, Melissa** (NYU) and **GARDNER, Andrew** (Arizona)
BROWNING-AIKEN, Anne (Arizona) *Critical Junctures in Mining Town Identity: Cananea, Sonora (Mexico) 1906-2001*
CHECKER, Melissa (NYU) *From Friend to Foe: Social Memory, Industry and Collective Environmental Action in the Urban South*
MOBERG, Mark (South Alabama) *Erin Brokovitch Doesn't Live Here: Cancer and "Responsible Care" in Southern Alabama*
GARDNER, Andrew (Arizona) *When Community and Industry are One: Labor and Environment in the Louisiana Oilpatch*
KENNEDY, Sindie Spencer (Arizona) *Community and Industry Relations in Southern Arizona: Agency, Conflict and Perceived Risk*
ALLEY, Kelly (Auburn) *Relocating Industries in Delhi*

(F-64) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Woodstock Room

Current Topics in Disease and Health

CHAIR: **BROWN, Peter J.** (Emory)
BROWN, Peter J. (Emory) *Ritual and Identity as Keys to the Sustainability of Physical Activity: Implications for the Prevention of Chronic Disease*
SUESS, Gretchen E. L. (Pennsylvania) *The Infected Landscape: Disease, Health, and International Policies for a Cure*
CORBETT, Kitty (Colorado - Denver) *Colds, Coughs, Phlegm, and Folklore: Ethnicity and Expectations for Antibiotics*

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle) and **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSU Hlth. Sci. Ctr.) *"It Closes Your Breathing Down:" African-American Families' Fears about Asthma*

HUNTER-DETOMAS, Jennifer (Kansas) *Cervical Cancer in Iquitos, Peru: Incongruity Between Theory, Policy, and Local Reality 16*

(F-65) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Roswell Room

Panel of Confronting Terrorism: Challenges to the U. S. Public Health System

ORGANIZER: **AUSTIN, Diane** (Arizona)
DRISCOLL, David (Research Triangle Institute) *Public Health Surveillance for Bioterrorism and Emerging Infectious Diseases: Two Problems, One Solution*

(F-66) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Highlands Room

Parenting and Socialization

CHAIR: **COLBURN, Lisa** (Coastal Vision and Rhode Island)
MARCELIN, Louise Myrlande (Miami) *Haitian Families: Immigration Processes and the Challenge of Child Rearing*
LABORDE, Nicole (CUNY Graduate Center) *Parenting Education and the Child Welfare System: A Historical Perspective*
COLBURN, Lisa L. (Coastal Vision and Rhode Island) and **DEVIN, Robin B.** (Rhode Island) *Child Well-being and Parenting Strategies in a Global Context: The Case of the Fosterage Triad in Madagascar*
WILLIAMS, Saralyn (Memphis) *The Memphis Police Boxing Program: Preparation for Life's Real Battles?*
CAMPBELL, Benjamin (Boston) *Biocultural Model of Adolescent Sexual Behavior among Boys in Africa*

(F-67) FRIDAY 1:30-3:15

Piedmont Room

Workshop on Divergent Strategies for Training Applied Anthropologists Consortium Of Practicing And Applied Anthropology

ORGANIZERS: **BENNETT, Linda** (Memphis) and **WHITEFORD, Linda** (South Florida)

(F-80) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Morningside Room

Research Methods in Education

CHAIR: **BEEBE, James** (Gonzaga)
SEHLAOU, Abdelilah S. (Emporia State) *Using Computer-Assisted Language Learning to Develop Cross-Cultural Communicative Competence in Preservice ESL/EFL Teachers: A Critical Perspective*
BEEBE, James (Gonzaga) *Using Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) to Teach Qualitative Research to Graduate Students in Professional Programs such as Education, Nursing, and Leadership Studies*
YEDES, Janet (Kean) *Social Justice and Communication Explores Issues in Communication*
WILLIAMS, Frank L'Engle (Georgia State) *Incorporating Franz Boas' Critique of Typology in General Anthropology Classrooms*
FORD, Edward J. (Florida Metropolitan) *Giving Them Something to Talk About: Growing and Sustaining an International Organization*
PRICE, Charles Reavis (North Carolina) *Organizing and Advocating for Change Under Welfare Reform: The Case of Access to Higher Education in Five States*

(F-81) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Piedmont Room

Responses to Terrorism After 9-11

ORGANIZER: **BORNSTEIN, Avram** (John Jay, CUNY)
BORNSTEIN, Avram (John Jay, CUNY) *Policing Terrorism After the Act.*
CURTIS, Ric (John Jay, CUNY) *To Self-Medicare or Not: Patterns and Policy Implications.*
DOMBROWSKI, Kirk (John Jay, CUNY) *Getting New York Back to Normal.*
FLYNN, Michael (York, CUNY) *Revisiting the Question of Violence*

(F-82) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Highlands Room

Land and Community

CHAIR: **TOUPAL, Rebecca** (School of Renewable Natural Resources and BARA, Arizona)
PAUL, Jennifer (Florida State Parks) *Citizen Organizations Supporting Public Land Managers*
TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (School of Renewable Natural Resources and BARA, Arizona) *What Price Recreation Management on Public Lands?*

PUTSCHE, Laura (Idaho) *Territory Reduction, Environmental Degradation, and Culture Change on a Shipibo Indian Reserve in the Peruvian Amazon*

SAMPSON, Donna (Iowa State) *Selling Sense of Place: Marketing the Small Town Image*

BARUTI, Aminata (Kentucky) *Venturing in Sacred Space: Using Culturally Sanctioned Space for Engagement Between the University of Kentucky and the African American Community*

(F-83) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Woodstock Room

Issues in Health Care

CHAIR: **SPARKS, Shannon** (Arizona)

SPARKS, Shannon (Arizona) *Alternative Caregivers and Health Care Decision Making for Apache Children*

SOBO, Elisa J. and **PRUSSING, Erica** (Children's Hospital - San Diego). *Constructing Ends and Means in American Pediatric Care: A Cultural Analysis of Parent-Provider (Mis-)Communication in the Management of Down Syndrome*

VANDERLINDEN, Lisa K. (Rutgers) *The Dialectics of Reproduction: Infertility, Fertility, and Stratified Biomedical Health Care*

BARONE, T. Lynne, BRASILE, Monica, and **CONNEALY, Heidi J.** (Nebraska - Omaha) *An Interpreter Will Be Provided: Factors Affecting Availability of Language Translation Resources in Urban Health Care Facilities*

LINDSEY, W. Craig and **GOLDE, Meredith** (Florida) *Project HEART Environment, Health and Adherence: Influencing Factors and Issues*

LEWIS, Nancy Owen (School of American Research) and **LAPHAM, Sandra** (Behavioral Health Research Center of the Southwest) *Is There an Elephant in Your Hospital? Changing Beliefs about Substance Abuse in a Health Care Setting*

(F-84) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Kennesaw Room

Panel on Anthropology's Role in the Environment-Society Debate: The Need for True Cross Cultural Approaches

ORGANIZER: **FRAZIER, J.** (Smithsonian Institution)

(F-85) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Roswell Room

Immigration Across North America: Perspectives on Labor, Health and Asylum

ORGANIZER: **GEZON, Lisa L.** (State U. of West Georgia)

HAMILTON, Jim (North Carolina State) *Hispanic Labor in North Carolina's Christmas Tree Industry: Employer and Laborer Perspectives*

LIGER, Laura (South Carolina) *Set in Concrete: Double Discrimination and Identity Building for Latin American Construction Workers in the Carolinas*

WOODWARD, Amy (State U. of West Georgia) *Health Care and the Barriers Faced by Latino Immigrants in Carroll County, Georgia*

WHITAKER, Mark (South Carolina - Aiken) *Life through a Windshield: Experiencing the Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in Toronto and London*

DISCUSSANT: **KINGSOLVER, Ann** (South Carolina)

(F-86) FRIDAY 3:30-5:15

Marietta Room

Applications of Tourism: New Frameworks and Uses for Tourism Around the World

ORGANIZER: **DONCKERS, Jana** (Oregon State)
SIMPSON, Dale (NIFC) *'Dark Tourism' - Could Northern Ireland be 'Dark'?*

DONCKERS, Jana (Oregon State) *Advocacy Travel: Activists Applying Tourism for Political Change in Chiapas, Mexico*

MOORE, Julie Hartley (Brigham Young) *Selling Cultural Patrimony: Heritage Tourism in Gryon, Switzerland*

(F-87) FRIDAY 3:30-6:30

Fulton Room

Confronting Global Challenges to TB And HIV: The Politics of Responsibility

ORGANIZER: **NICHTER, Mark** (Arizona), **KIM Jim** and **FARMER, Paul** (Harvard)

NICHTER, Mark (Arizona) *Challenges to TB Control in India*

CASTRO, Arachu (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *The Challenge of Tuberculosis Control in Cuba during the Special Period*

BUKHMANN, Gene (Brigham and Women's Hospital) *Reform and Resistance in Post-Soviet Tuberculosis Control*

KIM, Jim Y. (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *The Political Economy of Drug Access for TB and HIV*
FARMER, Paul (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *Overcoming Obstacles to HIV Treatment in Resource Poor Settings: The HIV Equity Initiative in Haiti*
KENDALL, Carl (Tulane) *Structural, Environmental and Personal Factors in Adhering to Antiretrovirals: An Example From New Orleans.*
SANKAR, Andrea and **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State) *Adherence to High Acting Anti-Retrovirals for HIV+ African American Women in Detroit*
DISCUSSANT: **CAREY, James** (CDC)

(F-88) FRIDAY 4:00-5:30
Peachtree Room
SfAA General Business Meeting

FRIDAY 4:00-5:30
Presidential Suite
CONNA Business Meeting

(F-95) FRIDAY 7:30-9:00
Ballroom North
Awards and Malinowski Lecture

LECTURER: **PELTO, Pertti** (Connecticut)
PRESIDING: **CHRISMAN, Noel** (Washington)

(F-96) FRIDAY 9:00-11:00
Ballroom Foyer
Reception



SATURDAY, MARCH 9

SATURDAY 9:00-12:00
Habersham Room
Book Exhibit

(S-10) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45
Peachtree Room
Constraints and Solutions to the Global AIDS Pandemic: Into the Third Decade Part I

ORGANIZERS: **GIL, Vincent E.** (Vanguard) and **FELDMAN, Douglas A.** (SUNY Brockport)

BASTOS, Cristiana (U. Lisboa) *Interdisciplinary Problematics in the Fight Against AIDS*
BROOMHALL, Lorie L. (Family Health International) *Getting Back to Basics: Linking HIV/AIDS Research with Service Delivery*
GIL, Vincent E. (Vanguard) *International Biotechnology Transfers and HIV/AIDS: The Need for Cultural Contextualizations at Points of Care*
FELDMAN, Douglas A. (SUNY Brockport) *Why is Aids Still Spreading in Zambia?*
ABBOTT, Maryann, WEEKS, Margaret R., and MARTINEZ, Maria (Institute for Community Research) *Vaginal Microbicides for HIV Prevention: Will They be Viable for Women in Vulnerable Situations?*
YODER, P. Stanley (Macro International) *Judging Responses to an Invitation to be Tested for HIV: The DHS in Mali*

(S-11) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45
Fulton Room
Successful Strategies for Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening among American and Alaska Native Women

ORGANIZERS: **JOE, Jennie R.** (Arizona) and **LIEBOW, Edward** (Env. Hlth. & Soc. Pley. Ctr.)
TRUE, Susan (CDC) *The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, and Its American Indian/Alaska Native Initiative*
JOE, Jennie R. (Arizona) *The "Successful Strategies" Project: Collaboration, Design, and Summary of Case Study Findings*
ROLIN, Buford (Poarch Band of Creek Indians) *The Poarch Creek Tribe's Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program*
KECKLER, Arliss (Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe) *The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program*
LIEBOW, Edward (Env. Hlth. & Soc. Pley. Ctr.) *Strategies for Cancer Screening Success: Preliminary Policy and Procedural Recommendations*

(S-12) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45
Kennesaw Room
Climate Anthropology: A Comparative Perspective

ORGANIZERS: **FINAN, Timothy J.** (BARA, Arizona) and **WOLF, Barbara** (Arizona)
BARO, Mamadou (BARA, Arizona) *Vulnerability and Climate Change in the Senegal River Valley*

FINAN, Timothy J. and **GARDNER, Andrew** (BARA, Arizona) *Navigating Modernization: The New Calculus of Bedouin Pastoralism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

MAYORGA, Dario (Federal U. of Ceará) and **FINAN, Timothy** (BARA, Arizona) *Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change and Variability: The Emergent Anthropological Agenda*

NELSON, Donald (Arizona) *The Dynamics of Vulnerability: Three Years of Drought Among Subsistence Farmers in Ceará, Northeast Brazil*

VASQUEZ-LEON, Marcela (BARA, Arizona) *Assessing Vulnerability to Climate Risk: The Case of Small-scale Fishing in the Gulf of California, Mexico*

WOLF, Barbara (BARA, Arizona) *The Impact of Institutions on Perceptions of Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Southwest U.S.*

DISCUSSANT: **RONCOLI, Carla** (Georgia)

(S-13) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Woodstock Room

What Applied Anthropology Can Contribute to Educational Travel

ORGANIZER: **ANDERSON, Adele** (SUNY - Empire State)

ANDERSON, Adele (SUNY - Empire State) *Gender and Study Abroad: General Problem Calls for Culturally Specific Solutions*

RODRIGUEZ, Karen (Pitzer) *Anthropology, Evaluation, and Study Abroad: A Case Study of What Learning Looks Like*

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest) *Too Little, Too Late? Applied Anthropology and International Education*

CAMPBELL, Jeremy M. (Davidson) *Preservation, Travel, and Translation: The Community Museum in the 21st Century*

(S-14) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Highlands Room

Hidden Populations: Methods and Ethics in Studies of Hard-To-Reach Groups

ORGANIZER: **WINTERBAUER, Nancy L.** (Illinois - Chicago)

RAO, Pamela, DORAN, Alicia, QUANDT, Sara A., and **ARCURY, Thomas A.** (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) *Assessing Pesticide Exposure: Intrusive Data Collection with Immigrant Farmworker Families in North Carolina*

HOFMAN, Ginger (DePaul - Chicago) *Maintaining Respectability: Coercion, Reciprocity or Action?*

SIMON, Dominique (Health and Addictions Research) *Potential Risks and Ethical Considerations in Tracking Substance Abuse Treatment Clients*

WINTERBAUER, Nancy L. and **OUELLET, Lawrence J.** (Illinois - Chicago) *The Indigenous Leader Outreach Model: Promise and Practice*
DISCUSSANT: **STERK, Claire** (Emory)

(S-15) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Piedmont Room

Identities at Stake: Public Cultures of Difference and Inequality

ORGANIZER: **GUANO, Emanuela** (Georgia State)
GUANO, Emanuela (Georgia State) *The Politics of Culture: Heritage and Class in a Buenos Aires' Neighborhood*

COCKRELL, Autumn (Georgia State) *The Arabs: An American Story*

FOGARTY, Patricia (Georgia State) *Adaptations of Turkish Women Immigrants to Atlanta, Georgia*

ROTSOS, Elias (Georgia State) *Through the Eyes of the People: Gentrification and the Displaced*

HILL, Michael (Georgia State) *Mystical Tourism and Inkanismo: Cusco's Millennium Celebration and Andean Identity Politics*

HOLMES, Carol (Georgia State) *Latinos in Norcross: Spatial Practice and Inclusion in the Public Sphere*

(S-16) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Roswell Room

Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs

CHAIR: **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (Friends Social Research Center)

COLOM, Alejandra and **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (Friends Social Research Center) *Ethnographic Explorations of Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment*

YOON, Soon-Young (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids) *Tobacco Policies, Treaties and the Girl-Child*

MARSHALL, Margaret (Nebraska - Omaha) *Up in Smoke: Contextualizing Native American Tobacco Use*

YOON, Soon-Young (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids) *Treaties and Tobacco an Emerging Issue in Environmental Health*

HENSEL, Chase (Alaska - Fairbanks) *"Boy, You Must Not Love Your Wife And Kids": Alaskan Eskimo (Inuit) Narratives of Successful Alcohol Interventions*

VON MAYRHAUSER, Christina (California State - Northridge) *Cultural and Environmental Context Influences on Adolescent Substance Use and its Prevention: A Finland-United States Comparison*

MARCELIN, Louise Myrlande (Miami) *Haitian Families: Immigration Processes and the Challenge of Child Rearing*

(S-17) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Morningside Room

Topics in Environment and Health

CHAIR: **KRIEGER, Laurie** (Manoff Group)
AUSTIN, Diane (Arizona) *Round Pegs in Square Holes: Environmental Contaminants in a World Designed for Biological Vectors*
KRIEGER, Laurie (Manoff Group) *Theory to Praxis*
WARRICK, Cynthia (Texas - Houston, School of Public Health) *Environmental Justice Success: Is Health a Factor?*
BENT, Kate (Denver VA Medical Center) *Environment as Determinant and Experience of Health*
VALADO, Trena (Arizona) *Designing Space to Manipulate Behavior: The Construction of a Socially and Environmentally "Healthy" Community*

(S-18) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Ansley Room

Economics and Communities

CHAIR: **BAKER, Victoria** (Eckerd)
NELSON, Laura C. (MDRC) *Looking for the Community in a Neighborhood Employment Program*
CAMERON, Marsha (Clemson) *The Impact of Harrah's Cherokee Casino on the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*
STOFFLE, Brent (South Florida) *The Social and Economic Value of Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) in the Caribbean: An Examination of Meeting Turn in Barbados*
BAKER, Victoria (Eckerd) *Making Ends Meet in a South African Township*
VALDEZ-CURIEL, Enriqueta and **MARTINEZ-ORTEGA, Javier A.** (U. de Guadalajara - CUSur) *Paying the Favor to San Jose*

(S-19) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Marietta Room

Current Issues in U.S. Agriculture

CHAIR: **STULL, Donald D.** (Kansas)
MCDONALD, Juliana (Kentucky) *The Meaning of Farming Tobacco and "Getting Out": Case Studies from North Carolina*
STULL, Donald D. (Kansas) *Tour de Stench: Poultry Growers, Environmentalists, and the Future of Farming in Kentucky*

SWANSON, Mark (Florida) *No Substitute for Tobacco: The Search for a Diversified Agriculture in Appalachian Kentucky*

MONAGHAN, Paul (Florida) *Pesticides, Stakeholders and Agricultural Labor in Florida*

FRATE, Dennis (Mississippi - Medical Center) *'Gone Fishing': The Consequences of Past and Current Use of Agricultural Pesticides in the Mississippi Delta*

(S-20) SATURDAY 8:00-9:45

Atlanta Room

Building Community and Individual Self-Sufficiency: Domestic and International Case Studies

ORGANIZERS: **HEBERT, Tony** and **LEVINE, Cheryl** (US Department of Housing and Urban Development)
HEBERT, Tony (US Department of Housing and Urban Development) *Participatory Service Delivery: Building Community Capacity, Civic Involvement and Social Networks while Addressing Community Needs*
LEVINE, Cheryl A. (US Department of Housing and Urban Development) *Dependency, Globalization, and Population Shift: Economic Development in Tobago, W.I*
HANSEN, Lexi and **ANDERS, Jessica** (Community Partnership Center - Tennessee) *Empowering Communities from Within*
FISCHER BANKS, Dawn-Elissa (Florida) *Mind Over Matter: Using Lyricism in Instructional Design to Increase "College Readiness" of Under-Served Youth*
CRYTZER, Leslie (South Florida) *Public Housing Reform: Ethnography of HOPE VI in Florida*

(S-30) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Peachtree Room

Constraints and Solutions to the Global AIDS Pandemic: Into the Third Decade Part II

ORGANIZERS: **GIL, Vincent E.** (Vanguard) and **FELDMAN, Douglas A.** (SUNY Brockport)
WEEKS, Margaret R., ROOKS, Robert and **MARTINEZ, Maria** (Institute for Community Research) *The Risk Avoidance Partnership: Peer-led HIV Prevention with Drug Using Networks in High Risk Settings*
CARLSON, Robert, WANG, Jichuan, SIEGAL, Harvey, and **FALCK, Russel** (Wright State) *Crack-Cocaine Use and HIV/STD Risk Behaviors in Central Ohio: Stability and Change over the Past Two Decades*

MASKOVSKY, Jeff (Montclair State) *Global Miscalculations: The Geopolitics Of HIV “Cost-Effectiveness”*

KATZ, Pearl (Johns Hopkins - School of Medicine) *Aids in Cuba and The United States: Comparison of Programs and Constraints*

(S-31) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Highlands Room

Applications of Biological Anthropology in Health and Environment Studies

ORGANIZER: **JACKSON, Fatimah** (Maryland)

MATOS, Rodolfo (Maryland) *Exploration of the Anthropological Aspects of Caribbean Migration and its Impact on Federal HIV/AIDS Health Care Programs*

SEYBOLD, Dara (Maryland) *Genomic Modeling of Disease Susceptibility*

MOATES, A. Shiloh (Maryland) *Reduced Biodiversity, Loss of Traditional Subsistence and Compromised Health: A Look at an Indigenous Population in Highland Ecuador*

JACKSON, Fatimah L.C. (Maryland) *Constructing Applied Biological Anthropology*

(S-32) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Morningside Room

Macrobiotics

ORGANIZER: **COUSINS, Andrew L.** (South Carolina)

COUSINS, Andrew L. (South Carolina) *What is Macrobiotics? The Body, Health and Healing in Macrobiotic Theory*

LEATHERMAN, Tom (South Carolina) *Nutritional Analysis of Macrobiotic Diets*

CUNNINGHAM, Joan (South Carolina) *Macrobiotic as Alternative Medicine*

WHETSTONE, Jennifer (South Carolina) *Miso Soup and Support Groups: Lifestyle Change Among Macrobiotic Practitioners in Columbia, SC*

TEAS, Jane (South Carolina) *The Cultural Construction of Seaweed: From Slime to the Macrobiotic Sublime*

VERMA, Puja (South Carolina) *Physician Attitudes to Macrobiotics*

(S-33) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Piedmont Room

Self-Reflection and the Dual Experience of Being A Student and a Researcher

ORGANIZER: **OWCZARZAK, Jill** (Kentucky)

OWCZARZAK, Jill (Kentucky) *Anthropology and Multi-Disciplinary Research on an HIV Prevention Project*

VERNIERI, Jessica (Michigan State) *Traversing the Fourth World: Sub-Internets and Their Value for Anthropology*

CROSS, Jason Marc (Pittsburgh) *Observing the Observers, Theorizing the Theorists: Reflections on Researching History and Politics of Basque Anthropology*

WIES, Jennifer R. (Kentucky) *Gendered Perspectives of an AIDS Service Organization*

MCGIRR, Stacey A. (Buffalo State) *Reflective Ethnography*

(S-34) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Woodstock Room

Coming Of Age In Qualitative Research: The View From Family Health International

ORGANIZER: **MACQUEEN, Kate** (Family Health International)

ULIN, Polly and **WILLIAMSON, Nancy** (Family Health International) *Expanding the Paradigm in Reproductive Health Research: Learning from the Womens' Studies Project*

WOODSONG, Cynthia (Family Health International) *Multiple Methods, Multiple Projects, and Dual Protection: Qualitative Research on Vaginal Microbicides*

MACQUEEN, Kate (Family Health International) *Distributive Justice and Health Research: Navigating Ethical Crosscurrents.*

TOLLEY, Betsey (Family Health International) *Context of Abortion among Adolescents in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire.*

ROBINSON, Beth, ULIN, Polly, TOLLEY, Betsey, and **MCNEILL, Erin T.** (Family Health International) *Qualitative Methods: A Field Guide for Applied Research in Sexual and Reproductive Health*

DISCUSSANT: **SEVERY, Larry** (Florida)

(S-35) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Roswell Room

Anthropological Contributions to the Study of Diabetes in U.S. Populations

ORGANIZERS: **QUANDT, Sara A.** and **SMITH, Shannon L.** (Wake Forest - School of Medicine)
SCHOENBERG, Nancy (Kentucky) *Older Women's Perspectives on Barriers to Diabetes Self-Care*
SMITH, Shannon L. (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) and **TESSARO, Irene** (West Virginia - School of Medicine) "*I am My Own Keeper*" - *Perceptions of Diabetes in a West Virginia Population*
TESSARO, Irene (West Virginia - School of Medicine), **SMITH, Shannon L.** (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) and **RYE, Sheila** (Prevention Research Center, West Virginia) *Designing Interventions for Diabetes in Rural West Virginia Communities*
QUANDT, Sara A., ARCURY, Thomas A., BELL, Ronny A. (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) and **SKELLY, Anne H.** (North Carolina) *Self-Management of Diabetes for Older Adults in Rural Communities*

(S-36) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Marietta Room

Case Studies in Agricultural Issues

CHAIR: **CARTER, Rebecca** (Arizona)
RONCOLI, M. Carla, INGRAM, Keith (Georgia), **JOST, Christine**, and **KIRSHEN, Paul** (Tufts) *Climate Information and Gender Negotiations: The Role of Rainfall Forecasts in Intra-household Resource Management and Decision Making Strategies among Farmers of Burkina Faso*
KOENIG, Dolores (American) *Adapting to a Changing Policy Environment: The Local Dilemma*
LANGLEY, Susan and **ANDERSON, Sara** (Kentucky) *Seed Access and the Privatization of Seed Production and Distribution in Zimbabwe*
CARTER, Rebecca H. (Arizona) *Power in Produce: The Distribution of Control in an Agricultural Commodity Chain*
CELLARIUS, Barbara A. (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology) *Property Relations and Natural Resource Use in Postsocialist Bulgaria*
CONELLY, W. Thomas (Indiana U. of Penn) *Household Size, Labor, and Technological Innovation in Amish Agriculture*

(S-37) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Ansley Room

Cultural Integration and Differentiation in the North American Automotive Industry

ORGANIZER: **BATTEAU, Allen W.** (Wayne State)
BATTEAU, Allen W. (Wayne State) *Cultural Integration and Differentiation in the North American Automotive Industry: Overview and Implications for Electronic Commerce*
CORNELL, Kirk (Wayne State) *The Cultural and Symbolic Economy of Supply Chain Management*
SCHLEICHER, Dennis (Wayne State) *Mexican Automotive Industry Workers View of Supply Chain "Management"*
TRAINOR, Brad (Wayne State) *To "Walk the Talk": or Cultural Integration Via a Discourse of Metonymical Reciprocity*
BUENO CASTELLANOS, Carmen (U. Iberoamericana) *Trust Relations: Buyer-Supplier Relations in Chrysler Toluca*

(S-38) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Fulton Room

Applying Anthropology in Museums

ORGANIZER: **STOUT, Charles** (Ann Arbor Hands-On Museum)
FOX-MCNULTY, Amy (Formative Evaluation Research Associates) *Ethnographic Methods in Evaluating Hands-On Museum Exhibits*
KOWRACH, Nicole Lynn (Ann Arbor Hands-On Museum) *Contemporary Museums: An Opportunity for Multicultural Education*
STOUT, Charles (Ann Arbor Hands-On Museum) *Pop Goes the Media: Identifying and Using Popular Symbols and Media Conventions to Engage Museum Visitors in Affective Learning Experiences*
WOLFORTH, Lynne (Lyman Museum) *Giving a Voice to Local Sub-cultures in a Community Venue*

(S-39) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Kennesaw Room

Topics in Health: Violence

CHAIR: **WHITEHEAD, Tony** (Maryland)
TOWNS, Donna Penn (Research Grant - Rockefeller Foundation) *Neighborhood Violence: A Health Hazard for Students*
TURE, Kalfani Nyerere (Georgia State) *Road Rage: The Symptoms of Social Inequality*

(S-40) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Athens Room

Topics in Health: Plants and Integrative Health

CHAIR: **JOHNSON, Amanda E.** (Northern Arizona)

JOHNSON, Amanda E. (Northern Arizona) *Wetlands in the Desert: Ethnobotanical Research with the Center for Sustainable Environments*

FOLMAR, Steven (Wake Forest) *Competing Ideologies and Complementary Medicine*

BAER, Hans (Arkansas - Little Rock) *The Social Transformation of Holistic Health into Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the United States: The Taming of a Popular Movement*

JORDAN, Meg (Integrated Health Resources) *The Healing Circle: An Ethnography of Human Interaction within a New Model of Integrative Medicine*

(S-41) SATURDAY 10:00-11:45

Atlanta Room

Panel: Cultural Heritage and Policy: The Role of Anthropologists.

Sponsored By: Public Policy Committee

ORGANIZER: **METZO, Katherine** (Indiana)

SATURDAY 12:00-1:15

Past Presidents and Student Luncheon

(S-60) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Peachtree Room

Contemporary Issues in Health: HIV/AIDS

CHAIR: **WARDLOW, Holly** (Iowa)

HUDGINS, Anastasia (Temple) *Land and Labor: What's the Impact on the Health of the Vietnamese Sex Worker?*

LAZARUS, Margery (California - SF, California - Berkeley) *Placebo Politics: Marketing Alternative AIDS Therapies in Thailand*

CLIGGETT, Lisa (Kentucky) *A New Kind of "Brain Drain" – Losing Zambia's Educated Elite to Long Term Illness*

BENNETT, Elizabeth (U. Melbourne) *Dangerous Worlds: Negotiating Place and Chronic Illness in Northeast Thailand*

WARDLOW, Holly (Iowa) *Prostitution and "Sex Work" in Papua New Guinea*

BRELSFORD, Emily (Northern Arizona) *Trouble in the Territory: Cultural, Political, and Economic HIV-Risk Factors in the U.S. Virgin Islands*

(S-61) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Piedmont Room

When Worlds Collide: Exploring the Links Between Gender Constructs and Health Outcomes

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

BARRIOS, Roberto (Florida) *Considering Gender in Post-Disaster Reconstruction in Southern Honduras*

GRANT, Kathryn (Florida) *Preliminary Findings: Constructs of Mature Sexuality among Primary Care Providers and Mature U.S. Women*

KENNEDY, David (Florida) *Culture Change, Changing Gender Roles and Unmet Need for Family Planning in Honduras*

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (Florida) *Tourist Women's Safer Sex Decisions in Jaco, Costa Rica: Playing it Safe While Playing the Field*

YODER-WUTICH, Amber (Florida) *Getting Health Care Advice on Her Own: Social Network Effects on Weaning Decisions in Oaxaca, Mexico.*

TOVAR, Antonio (Florida) *"Self-Esteem": An Inadequate Explanation for Risky Sexual Practices among Females Sex Workers in Cancun, Mexico*

(S-62) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Morningside Room

Community Studies: Resources, Knowledge, Identity

CHAIR: **HEEMSKERK, Marieke** (Wisconsin)

GULICK, Jennifer and **PERIN, Jodi** (Arizona) *Community Partnership and Researching Computer Recycling Networks in Tucson, Arizona*

RILEY, Mary (Calumet) *Partnerships in Environmental Justice: Progress and Pitfalls in the Remedial Action Plan for the Grand Calumet River Area of Concern, NW Indiana*

KNITTEL, Robert E. (Missouri) *The Destruction of Mill Creek Valley*

CALLEJAS, Linda M. (South Florida) *I'm Not Afro-Anything, I'm a Black Cuban: The Role of Identity in the Survival of an Historic Mutual Aid Society*

HEEMSKERK, Marieke (Wisconsin) *Can Social Welfare Systems Decrease Pressure on Natural Resources? Preliminary Results from Suriname and French Guiana*

(S-63) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Woodstock Room
Issues in Ethnography

CHAIR: **CASAGRANDE, David** (Georgia)
SIEWERD, Shirley, HIMES, Elyssa, and
SCOTTEN, Heather (Sonoma State) *Helping Out to Find Out: The Role of Service-Learning in Counting the Homeless*
CASAGRANDE, David (Georgia) *Measuring Agreement Within Tzeltal Maya Ecological Knowledge*
ERICKSON, Pamela (Connecticut) *Waorani Para-Ethnographers: Challenges in the Field*
HENRY, Doug (Texas Southwestern Medical Center) *But is it Ethnography? Towards an Anthropology of Online Sex Chat among Men Who Have Sex with Men*
HUNT, Sarah (Georgia) *Looking for Mental Models: The Sagacity and Efficacy of Using Data from Disparate Sources to do Mental Model Analysis*
WALDSTEIN, Anna (Georgia) *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Selecting a Field Site: Potential Problems with Health Related Research and How to Avoid Them*
DAUBENMIER, Judy (Michigan) *The Meskwakis and Sol Tax: Reconsidering the Actors in Action Anthropology*

(S-64) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Roswell Room
Global Health and Lessons from the Cuban Revolution

ORGANIZERS: **WHITEFORD, Linda** (South Florida) and **CASTRO, Arachu** (Harvard)
CASTRO, Arachu (Harvard) *The Setting of Health Priorities in Cuba in the Last Four Decades*
DUQUE, Maria Claudia (South Florida) *The Colombian Public Health Crisis: Applications from Cuba*
FARMER, Paul (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *Health Achievements in Perspective: Infectious Disease in Cuba and Haiti.*
JALIL-COLOMÉ, José (South Florida) *The Argentine Public Health System and Lessons Learned from Cuba*
WHITEFORD, Linda (South Florida) *Cuban Health at the Millennium*

(S-65) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Kennesaw Room
Applied Anthropology in Post-Soviet States: Ethnographies of Change

ORGANIZER: **METZO, Katherine** (Indiana)
WIGET, Andrew (New Mexico State) and
BALALAEVA, Olga (Scientific Centre North) *The Khanty Cultural Conservation Program: Negotiating Science, Politics and Community Interest In Siberia*
METZO, Katherine (Indiana) *Smallholders, Land Reform, and Sustainable Agriculture in a Buriat Village*
PHILLIPS, Sarah (Illinois) *Will You Keep Your Promise? The Ethics of Conducting Anthropological Research as Activist and Advocate: Notes from Ukraine*
PANT, Dipak R. (U. Carlo Cattaneo) *A Place-Brand Strategy for the Republic of Armenia: Quality of Context and Sustainability as Competitive Advantage in International Business*
DISCUSSANT: **CELLARIUS, Barbara A.** (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology)

(S-66) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Ansley Room
Topics In Health And Disease

CHAIR: **PENDRY, De Ann** (Texas)
KEATING, Joseph and **MACINTYRE, Kate** (Tulane) *Social and Behavioral Contexts of Urban Malaria Prevention*
PENDRY, De Ann (Texas) *The Core Metaphor of Control: Questioning the Common Sense of Biomedical Discourse and its Effects on Diabetes Care*
PALUZZI, Joan E. (Pittsburgh) *Illness Narratives and Antecedent Histories: A Key Factor in Developing Strategies to Control Tuberculosis*
WHITE, Cassandra (Sweet Briar College) *Perceptions of Leprosy Contagion in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*
O'CONNOR, Richard A. (U. of the South) *Analyzing Anorexia: Disentangling Person, Pathology and Society*

(S-67) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Highlands Room
Topics in Conservation

CHAIR: **RILEY, Erin P.** (Georgia)
DAVIS, Allison R. (Arizona) *The Risk of Public Participation: Confronting Coastal Erosion in Houma Communities of Southern Louisiana*
GULLETTE, Gregory (Georgia) *Ecotourism and/or Sustainable Forest Harvesting: Discussions on Conflict Regarding the Future of Natural Resource Use on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island*
SPEARS, Chaya (Northern Illinois) *The Industrialization of Swine Production and Local Knowledge of the Environment in Illinois*
HUME, Douglas (Connecticut) *Conservation and Cultural Models in Madagascar*
RILEY, Erin P. (Georgia) *Ethnoprimateology—Linking Human Ecology and Primate Ecology: Toward Concerted Negotiation in Conservation*

(S-68) SATURDAY 1:30-3:15

Marietta Room
Tourism: Current Issues

CHAIR: **PUCCIA, Ellen** (South Florida)
PUCCIA, Ellen (South Florida) *Female Sex Tourists in Costa Rica and the Men Who “Love” Them*
BUTTS, Steven (Plymouth) and **BRIEDENHANN, Jennifer** (Buckinghamshire Chilterns) *Two Steps Forward, One Step Back: The Consequences of South Africa's Tourism Policy*
MIDGETT, Douglas (Iowa) *Development and Serendipity: Residential Tourism in Montserrat*
CERVENY, Lee (Syracuse) *Tourism and the Commoditization of Resources in Rural Alaska*
STEINWEG, Robyn (Eckerd) *The Impact of Tourism on the Culture and Environment of the Cayman Islands*
WOJCIK, Michelle (New School) *Negotiating Dual Economies in Cuba: Struggling for the Tourist Dollar*

(S-69) SATURDAY 1:30-5:00

Fulton Room
Alternative Organizations for Economic Development of Indigenous Communities in Mexico, Canada, and the U.S.

ORGANIZERS: **WEAVER, Thomas** (Arizona) and **NAHMAD SITTON, Solomon** (CIESAS - Oaxaca)
DOWNING, Ted (Happy Trails to You Inc) *Backstopping Indigenous People's Sovereignty: More on Plan B*
NAHMAD, Salomon (CIESAS ISTMO OAXACA) *Social Participation of Native Mexican Peoples and Peasants in the Exploitation and Conservation of Forest Resources.*
WEAVER, Thomas (Arizona) *The Constraints and Problems of Indigenous Forestry among the Tarahumara of Chihuahua, Mexico*
AQUINO-CENTENO, Salvador (Arizona) *Indigenous Communal Enterprises and Globalization in Northern Oaxaca*
NATCHER, David (Alaska) *Putting the 'Community' Back into Community-based Resource Management.*
HONEYMAN, Derek (Arizona) *Resource Management in the Gwich'in Area, Northwest Territories, Canada*
VASQUEZ ANTONIO, Dario G. (Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca) *Results of Sustainable Forestry Development in Pueblos Mancomunados, Ixtlan de Juarez, Oaxaca*
COSTA, Gabriela (CIESAS) *The Ethnicity and the Forest Enterprise of Nuevo San Juan Parangaricutiro*
DISCUSSANT: **GREENBERG, James** (Arizona)



SUNDAY, MARCH 10

SUNDAY 8:30-1:00
Marietta Room
Board of Directors Meeting



Session Abstracts

ANDERSON, Adele (SUNY Empire) *What Applied Anthropology Can Contribute to Educational Travel*. Rapid growth in intercultural and international educational travel, especially from the U.S., calls for commensurate growth in responsibility and sophistication in intercultural encounters. Anthropologists have much to contribute to the effectiveness and reciprocal benefits of such programs, through improving areas such as program design and evaluation, local participation, emphasis on preparation for intercultural competence of participants, and introduction of critical, large-system views that enable travelers to become more culturally responsive and responsible learners. This session explores and reports on such efforts by applied anthropologists who work inside or outside higher education institutions. (S-13)

ANDERSON, Nancy Lois Ruth (UCLA), and **BREDA, Karen Lucas** (Hartford) *Clinical Environments and Health Care Delivery in the New Millennium: Evolving Foci, Models, and Methods*. Nurse anthropologists study cultural and socio-political influences on illness conditions, serve as culture brokers for diverse populations and develop and test clinical and research models for culturally competent care. In the new millennium, emerging issues in the clinical environments of health care delivery require even greater attention to non-traditional aspects of care. In this symposium members of the Council of Nursing and Anthropology (CONAA) describe some historical and current research examples and discuss new approaches to the cultural and socio-political problems that address complex health care delivery problems in the clinical environment. (F-61)

ANDREATTA, Susan (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Applied Anthropology's Contributions to Small Farmer Viability and Mitigating Environmental Impacts*. In support of this year's conference "Environment and Health in the New Millennium" this session examines U. S. small farmers and their relationship to communities and the environment. Drawing on our respective research areas, the panel examines the impact of vertical integration and the concentration of industrial agriculture on small-scale producers, consumers and communities. In addition, the panel explores issues related to the environmental impacts of agriculture and the readiness of small farmers to change management to enhance the environment. (T-65)

ARONSON, Robert (North Carolina-Greensboro) *The Ongoing Struggle for Equity and Civil Rights in America: Examining the Role of Policy, Institutions and People*. This panel will examine the people, approaches and accomplishments of the civil rights movement in America and further strategies to reduce and eliminate social inequalities. Lessons learned from these efforts will be discussed in relation to their implications for the current social, political and economic context. (T-80)

AUSTIN, Diane (Arizona) *Anthropology and Epidemiology: Rethinking Our Approaches to Environmental Exposure*. Anthropologists and epidemiologists working at the community level in

situations of environmental exposure face significant tensions where cause and effect are generally impossible to prove and community-level impacts are impossible to ignore. Two strategies are crucial for overcoming the current impasse: (1) community-level alternatives to standard epidemiological approaches to disease; and (2) broader programs to identify and reduce environmental exposures. This panel outlines problems with current approaches and presents specific examples of alternatives. (W-83)

BARLETT, Peggy F. (Emory) *Campus Environmental Engagement: Energy and Imagination, Challenges and Constraints*. A faculty panel from diverse schools, regions, and academic disciplines recount campus environmental work, including the thought-provoking challenges they have faced and the intrinsic rewards of their efforts. Topics include transformation of curricula, structures of decision-making, daily habits of employees/students, campus ethos, and vision of the responsible university. Roadblocks to environmental sustainability in higher education are substantial; holistic, cooperative, and interdisciplinary problem solving is necessary. Participants will discuss how environmental literacy efforts can also generate new energy and imagination. The session will end with anthropological reflections on the different institutional paths to "greener" campuses, to student environmental leadership, and to faculty development. (T-20)

BATTEAU, Allen (Wayne State) *Cultural Integration and Differentiation in the North American Automotive Industry*. As automotive manufacturers attempt to become global producers, they first must consider the issues they face today in regional integration. The North American automotive industry presents a test case of regional integration, where obstacles to successful integration and the integration of supply and distribution arise from cultural differences within the region and within the supply chains. (S-37)

BENNETT, Linda (Memphis) *Open Forum on Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology Programs*. As the Consortium (COPAA) steering committee begins its third year of work to collectively advance the education and training of students, faculty, and practitioners in applied anthropology, we invite participants at the SfAA meetings to meet with us. We will review the initiatives of the Consortium to date and our current projects. In particular we will discuss work toward short-term faculty exchanges, efforts to contribute to external reviews of academic programs, our web site, coordination of practical-internships across the country, and similarities and differences of departments with a commitment to applied anthropology. The open forum is a good context for representatives from departments to assess whether they would like to request membership to participate as members of the steering committee. Currently 17 departments are represented on the steering committee, and we anticipate gradually expanding the membership in upcoming years. (T-50)

BENNETT, Linda (Memphis) and **WHITEFORD, Linda** (South Florida) *Divergent Strategies for Training Applied Anthropologists*. Steering committee representatives of the Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology (COPAA) Programs have met annually since 2000 at which time they have presented overviews of their undergraduate and graduate programs. Building upon the patterns and contrasts that have been identified between these approximately 15 programs and the Guidelines for Applied Anthropology Training

ABSTRACTS

Programs coordinated by John van Willigen and published in the SfAA Newsletter in 1994, this workshop will offer new perspectives on existing programs. The workshop discussion will provide an opportunity to suggest expansion or structural modifications of current programs as a means for helping them become more effective in training applied anthropologists. (F-67)

BEHRMAN, Carolyn (Akron) *A New Civil Defense: Community Health and Community-Based Collaborative Research*. Recent global events threaten the health and welfare of people worldwide. Beyond the impact on refugees and those who have lost lives and livelihoods, the redirection nationally and internationally of resources away from mundane issues of community-level poverty and social health endangers other at-risk populations. The panel focuses attention on collaborative research projects developed with community-based partners around clinical, public and social health issues arising from local concerns. Through such collaboration, research is conducted in service of both academic and community interests and anthropological knowledge is made relevant to community-based partners, although as presenters highlight, this necessitates the development of new research strategies and innovative methods. (T-61)

BORNSTEIN, Avram (John Jay, CUNY) *Responses to Terrorism after 9-11*. The responses to the destruction of the World Trade Center towers were multiple. While most are aware of the war in Afghanistan and the Anti-Terrorist legislation to support investigations by the FBI, little attention has yet to be given to the many other governmental and non-governmental agencies, especially at the municipal level, that have also been forced to respond to this tragedy. This panel examines some of those responses, and failures to respond, with a particular focus on New York City. Presenters will discuss topics including the media, the delivery of psychological services, social welfare, and local policing. (F-81)

BURNS, Allan (Florida) and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami) *Oh Tobacco: Ethnographies of Young People Smoking*. The onset of smoking among young people shows that there are youth culture patterns and knowledge bases that are age specific. Project researchers who studied 11-16 year olds using ethnographic approaches found that perceptions of who smokes does not always match reality. Knowledge about tobacco, tobacco use, addiction, and health is created from information from peer, school, and mass media sources, many of which are contradictory. Several case studies of first hand and second hand smokers among this age group show how smoking and use of other drugs produce different experiences among young teenagers than it does with others. (F-19) (F-30)

CAREY, James and **STALL, Ron** (CDC) *Anthropology and Multidisciplinary HIV Behavioral Intervention Research at CDC*. As part of its multidisciplinary approach, the roles for anthropology and other social and behavioral sciences have expanded at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This session provides HIV behavioral intervention research examples from CDC that illustrate this trend. These include studies conducted with men who have sex with men (HIV+ and HIV-), injection drug users, women, and high-risk heterosexual groups. Research designs include cross-sectional, case-control, and experimental studies. Investigations commonly blend theory and methods from anthropology, psychology, epidemiology, biostatistics, and medicine. Application of findings from these

studies for improving community-based HIV prevention programs is discussed. (F-10) (F-31)

CHAIKEN, Miriam S. (Indiana U. of Penn) *Contemporary Issues in Food Policy and Globalization*. Nutritional anthropologists have analyzed diverse issues in food policy; ranging from the impact of food aid programs, to the consequences of bioengineering of food crops, to the ways in which changing food practices affect human health and local economies. The central issues in the field are intrinsically tied to the ongoing debates about globalization and the nature of pernicious inequality; as half the world battles the consequences of dietary surfeit, while the other half struggles with under nutrition. This collection of papers demonstrates the breadth of issues that fall under the rubric of nutritional anthropology, and all have clear implications for food and health policies. (W-67)

CHAMBERS, Erve and **PAOLISSO, Michael** (Maryland) *Resource Management in Anthropological Perspective*. The term resource management has been applied broadly to a variety of human and natural relationships, including workplace and occupational issues, cultural and heritage resources, and the management of ecosystems and places such as forests, waters, and farmlands. The aim of this session is to explore connections between these various applications, with particular attention to the contributions of applied anthropology. The papers are contributed by faculty, students, and alumni of the University of Maryland's graduate track in Resource Management and Cultural Process. Contributors discuss the applicability of a distinctly anthropological approach to resource management within the contexts of their individual work and research. (W-69)

CHECKER, Melissa (NYU) and **GARDNER, Andrew** (Arizona) *Turn and Face the Strange: Narrating Environmental Change in Industrial Communities*. This session explores the dynamic and historical processes by which community identities are forged in dialectic with industry, and how those identities shape local perceptions of environment and environmental change. In particular, the papers presented investigate how community members negotiate, contest and articulate the construction of social memory and shared experiences in the process of understanding environmental and industrial shifts. While the papers present a variety of community/industry relationships, together they address the fundamental premise that understanding the latent power of communities to instigate change, and anthropologists' role in enabling that change, rests upon an understanding of the historic processes by which identities are constructed, policed, and altered. (F-63)

COUSINS, Andrew L. (South Carolina) *Macrobiotics*. Macrobiotics is a traditional Japanese healing diet based on brown rice, steamed vegetables and vegetable proteins, with some seaweeds, pickles and fish. Macrobiotics was introduced to the West in the 1950s and has subsequently been employed for spiritual and philosophical reasons, preventive health reasons, and as a healing modality for a diverse range of illnesses, including cancer. As part of the whole foods movement and within the context of an incredibly broad range of Complementary Alternative Therapies, actual macrobiotic practice is both eclectic and idiosyncratic. The University of South Carolina's multidisciplinary Macrobiotics Research Group, funded by the CDC, will present some of its preliminary findings in this session. (S-32)

ABSTRACTS

CRANE, Todd (Georgia) *Applied Anthropology and Agriculture: International Perspectives*. Anthropology brings many useful perspectives to the study of agriculture. The goal of this session is to highlight the broad diversity of ways that applied anthropology is studying farmers and agriculture around the world at the beginning of the 21st century. These papers examine cognitive, behavioral, ritual, economic, and ecological systems as they pertain to the cultivation of food crops, showing that even within anthropology, the study of agriculture merits a multi-faceted approach. Additionally, they elaborate the various methodological considerations that accompany those different perspectives. (T-12)

DONAHUE, John (Trinity - San Antonio) *The Political Economy of Health Along the Texas/Mexico Border*. An interdisciplinary collaborative of applied social scientists has been conducting research on behavioral health along the Texas/Mexico border for three years. This session brings together the insights of two applied sociologists, an applied anthropologist and a professor of health care administration. This session reports on research that has focused on a range of health issues including diabetes, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, and teen pregnancy. Also discussed are programs that are proving effective in addressing health needs as well as improving access to health services. (T-11)

DONCKERS, Jana (Oregon State) *Applications of Tourism: New Frameworks and Uses for Tourism Around the World*. In recent years there has been a series of innovative nuances of alternative travel that are beginning to be implemented and which are serving to proactively instigate cultural and environmental conservation on the part of both the host and guest communities. The utilization of tourism as a mechanism for social change is an emerging topic virtually unexplored by anthropologists, but the implications of applying tourism are potentially immense. This session will explore the nascent topic of researchers, environmentalists, activists, politicians and educators who have applied the seemingly boundless potential of tourism for economic development, to strengthen community identity, voyeurism, and political socialization. (F-86)

DOWNING, Theodore E. (Arizona) *International Network on Displacement and Resettlement*. Over 10 million people are displaced by development projects each year, resulting in substantial, multifaceted risks of impoverishment. Outnumbering political refugees, development-induced displacees have become a concealed, global human rights and development problem. Unfortunately, the specialists working with this problem are scattered throughout the world. For four decades they have been crafting policies, mitigation methods, conducting research and developing theoretical models to mitigate the damages to the victims. The International Network on Displacement and Resettlement (INDR) is a virtual, global communications network of scholars, practitioners, and policy makers (www.displacement.net). This forum provides an overview of INDR, unsolved policy and research issues. The forum will be an open dialogue of people interested in these issues. Key resettlement specialists will be present. (W-86)

DRESSLER, William W. (Alabama) *Research Methods in Medical Anthropology: Old Problems and New Solutions*. Research in medical anthropology spans a broad set of questions regarding the processes of maintaining health and falling ill. These include questions

regarding the precursors of health and disease; seeking treatment and care; the process of treatment; and, the organization of healing systems. As anthropologists, our goal is to explore the cultural dimensions of these aspects of the health process. The papers in this session present recent research focusing on novel methodological solutions to the variety of problems entailed in studying the relationships among culture, health and healing. A special emphasis will be placed on the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods. (T-30) (T-60)

DRESSLER, William W. (Alabama) *SMA PLENARY SESSION: Individual Agency in Health: A Search for Instrumental Self-Determination*. In an era of compassionate conservatism, managed care, and global debt restructuring, the search for profit can displace goals of health promotion. Policies and programs intended to standardize the quality of care and expand delivery of services can instead serve to bind personal autonomy and medical choice. Presenters will offer diverse perspectives and theoretical models to explore macro- and micro-level forces that may supplant or support health seeking in relation to a range of global health issues. Panelists and the audience will then join to consider the question: (how) can individuals serve as agents of their own well-being? (W-81)

DURRENBERGER, Paul (Penn State) *Class and Applied Anthropology*. Class is defined by the relationships of people to the process of production. In Capitalist systems some people own and organize production processes. Others sell their labor to the owners and organizers of production directly or indirectly. This relationship defines two classes - a working class and an owning class that affects any program for change, whether individual, household, collective, or governmental. The papers in this session examine the consequences of class to various forms of change the Appalachian coal-mining region of the U.S., in pottery production cooperatives in India, in watershed planning in the American Middlewest, in the allocation of household resources for health in Oaxaca, for women electrical engineers in Macedonia, for women's marriage decisions in rural Pennsylvania. (T-40)

FINAN, Timothy (BARA, Arizona) and **WOLF, Barbara** (Arizona) *Climate Anthropology: A Comparative Perspective*. Now that global climate change has achieved international credibility in the scientific, if not political, community, a growing number of anthropologists have begun to explore the interrelationships between society and climate. It is hypothesized that global climate change may significantly affect many of the livelihoods found on edges of deserts, along low-lying coastal areas, and in tropical forests. The increased vulnerability of these populations and their abilities to respond to environmental stress are central issues of an emergent climate anthropology. This session presents the theoretical underpinnings of climate anthropology and offers a series of case studies in which the constructs of vulnerability and adaptation have been studied. (S-12)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (Memphis) and **BLOOM, Frederick** (CDC/NCHSTP) *Institutional Agency in Health: A Search for Collaboration*. National and international health organizations maintain diverse missions, programs and policies that help to triangulate their efforts to address health needs. However, this very diversity, combined with a host of internal and external structural dynamics, can stymie collaboration. As a result, agencies can grow

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increasingly detached from one another, and from the populations they serve. How can governmental and non-governmental health organizations best bridge differences in mission, structure, power, and world-view, in order to forge stronger partnerships among agencies, and to enhance outreach to communities? Anthropologists from different health organizations will examine variation in institutional roles and cultures, and hold an open dialogue to discover innovative and effective strategies to foster collaboration between agencies, scholars, and communities. (F-62)

FRAZIER, J. (Smithsonian Institution) *Anthropology's Role in the Environment-Society Debate: The Need for True Cross Cultural Approaches*. Anthropology, more any than other discipline, stresses the need for cross-cultural understanding and communication, emphasizing the dynamic nature of culture, with its countless nuances. As anthropologists become more involved in environmental issues - particularly applied aspects - it is essential to use their strengths in cross-cultural communication and NOT repeat the errors made in other disciplines. The objectives of this session are to emphasize that many disciplines are actively engaged in the environment-society issue, and that anthropologists must embrace them, for both academic and pragmatic reasons. In anthropology-speak: anthropologists must communicate and interact with other academic cultures - particularly in the "social sciences" - as they develop initiatives related to environmental issues. (F-84)

FREIDENBERG, Judith (Maryland) *The Anthropology of the Immigrant Life-Course Research Program at the University of Maryland at College Park*. The State of Maryland is rapidly changing its population profile, with an unprecedented influx of immigrants from all over the world. The research community has paid insufficient attention to this growing sector of the population, and little is known particularly regarding socio-economic diversity, transnational ties with countries of origin, inter and intra-immigrant group interactions, impact on inter-ethnic relationships at the neighborhood level, and the structure of opportunity available to immigrants in the labor, health, and housing sectors of the economy. The policy community, on the other hand, relying on population statistics that undercount many invisible populations, has primarily focused on the social problems created by the newly arrived, particularly as they pressure on some inadequately funded services. This session will introduce The Anthropology of the Immigrant Life-Course Research Program at the UMCP which proposes to build links to both the research and the policy community so that policy issues can be researched to contribute to our knowledge base of the New Americans. (T-13)

GEIGER, Vance (Central Florida) and **BIERY-HAMILTON, Gay M.** (Rollins College) *More Than the Discovery Channel: Teaching Anthropology Inside and Outside the Classroom*. The ultimate application of anthropology is to teach it. As the world becomes more closely knit economically but more fractured culturally and politically there has never been a time when the teaching of anthropology within and without the academy has been more important. Anthropology has much to teach to an ever-expanding audience. What pedagogical methods work best to convey that anthropology is more than Discovery Channel documentaries of the exotic? What methods best convey that culture has a powerful influence on human behavior and is more than a conglomeration of passing fads? What methods demonstrate how anthropology can explain the social basis of many of our current problems? This session will address effective methods

in the teaching of anthropology in and outside the classroom, in academic settings and in the world at large. (T-70)

GEZON, Lisa (West Georgia) *Environment and Health: Vulnerability and Justice in the Age of Risk I*. The papers in this session respond to the meeting's theme by considering multiple intersections between environmental quality and health concerns. They address the interwoven themes of risk perception, effects of contamination on community health, and grassroots involvement in remediation. Papers in this portion of the panel consider a comparative risk assessment of non-commercial fishing behavior and fish consumption, the choice to engage in unsafe farm labor in California, and community efforts in addressing water quality and scarcity in Mexico. Two papers address perception of the risk of food contamination and community-based cleanup at contaminated military sites in Alaska. (F-20)

GEZON, Lisa L. (West Georgia) *Immigration Across North America: Perspectives on Labor, Health, and Asylum*. This session investigates immigration experiences in the United States and Canada. The first two papers consider the lived experiences of laborers. One examines relationships between employers and Hispanic workers in the growing Christmas tree of North Carolina. The second considers issues of identity and "placemaking" among Costa Rican construction workers in South Carolina. The next paper addresses the importance of cultural understandings in meeting the health care needs of the Latino population in Georgia. The last paper focuses on Sri Lankan Tamil immigrants seeking asylum in Canada and London, focusing on the adjustments rural-based people make when moving to these urban, cosmopolitan environments. (F-85)

GIL, Vincent E. (Vanguard) and **FELDMAN, Douglas A.** (SUNY Brockport) *Constraints and Solutions to the Global AIDS Pandemic: Into the Third Decade - I and II*. Twenty-some years after its onset, HIV/AIDS continues to pose serious challenges to environmental, socio-cultural, and medical researchers alike. Great strides have been made in areas of prevention and intervention. Yet as medical anthropologists, we continue to face problems in gaining a more critical perception of the epidemic, and more specific answers as to why, often, recommendations and interdictions don't work. This two-part session brings together a diverse set of international researchers and academics who will discuss what they see as remaining obstacles to efficient HIV/AIDS prevention, intervention, and treatment. The focus is on an effort to surface the obstacles, refresh perspectives, and highlight critical linkages which are essential to ameliorating the pandemic. (S-10) (S-30)

GRAGSON, Ted L. (Georgia) *The Impact of Lawn Care Practices on Aquatic Ecosystems of Peachtree City, Georgia*. We present results from an integrated science project in Peachtree City (Georgia) that pools the expertise of physical, biological and social scientists to understand how beliefs, values and socioeconomic status determine chemical loads and ecological impacts on water quality. Compounds affecting water quality are detected more frequently and at higher concentrations in urban and suburban watersheds than in agricultural watersheds, and residential lawn care practices are the largest contributors. Our data on biological indicators, economic tradeoffs, landscape design and cultural models will contribute to the development of public policy and community-based environmental protection programs for suburban watersheds. (T-39)

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GREENAWALT, David (Appalachian State) *Revitalizing Ecological Anthropology: Students Engagements with Environmental Issues*. The past several years have seen an increasing interest in environmental issues throughout the international community. This interest is reflected in student scholarship that builds upon the anthropological tradition of using an ecological focus. Students are using a variety of perspectives and methodologies to study environmental issues related to sustainability, biodiversity conservation, health, and tourism. (W-80)

GUANO, Emanuela (Georgia State) *Identities at Stake: Public Cultures of Difference and Inequality*. This panel focuses on cultural strategies that both produce and redress social inequality. Through their ethnographic analyses of gentrification processes and discourses on heritage, patrimony, tourism, and ethnic enclaves in US and Latin American cities, the panelists explore the forms of empowerment and exclusion that are negotiated through public culture. Cultural preservation and museums, community and tourism development, and urban policymaking are among the issues addressed by the panelists. (S-15)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon) and **MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele** (UCLA Center for the Study of Women) *Changing Environments in Transitional Societies: International Views on Conflict and Resolution*. Why don't the G-8 Nations seem to see that it is in their self-interest to do more than offer slogans in support of conflict resolution and stabilization in transitional societies? Demographic shifts, socio-economic changes, structural adjustment, globalization and new technologies are changing the very basis of local environment and health management. Environmental conditions are closely related to poverty, lack of education, marginality and lack of authority to confront governments' political deeds. In this panel the papers will explore the impact of environmental changes on local communities, populations and governmental power. Each case study will give a particular insight on environmental issues that are changing the very basis of local ways of life. (T-15)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon), *Careers in Applied Anthropology: Panel and Individual Counseling Workshop*. (Sponsored by SfAA Student Committee and Membership Committee) The Student Career Counseling workshop has been designed to provide graduate and undergraduate students with practical suggestions on how to acquire the necessary intellectual and practical instruments in their academic programs to find jobs as applied anthropologists inside and outside the academy. The workshop is composed of two parts: in the first part, a panel of applied anthropologists will provide general advice and suggestions in career planning; in the second part, students will have the opportunity to engage in one-on-one counseling with practitioners, scholars and applied anthropologists. These professionals will advise students about options and opportunities within their particular areas of expertise. (W-88)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon) *Student Orientation Session*. For students who attend a professional annual meeting for the first time, these gatherings can be intimidating and confusing. How to choose among sessions, workshops, business meetings, receptions and open forums? How to profit from the annual program and learn more about presenters? How to approach and contact professionals during the meetings? Students will find answers to these and other questions in the Student Orientation session, designed

to guide students on how to navigate through the meetings in the most successful and productive manner. Past-presidents of SfAA, past program chairs and the Student Committee will host this session. (W-50)

HAMANN, Edmund T. (Brown) *An Ecology of Education in the New Latino Diaspora*. Whether we train our lens on the details of curriculum negotiation in a classroom or on the strategies of a state department of education that develop from the political ideologies of its leadership, the education processes that Latinos negotiate in New Latino Diaspora locations (e.g., Georgia, Indiana, and Illinois) emerge from the political and cultural ecologies that are pertinent in those locations. This collection of four papers collectively examines how Anglo educators and Latino students make sense of and act in the face of the changing demography of their communities. (T-34)

HAMMOND, Roberta M. and **REDFERN-VANCE, Nancy** (Florida Department of Health) *Public Health Anthropology in Florida: Agents for Change*. The Florida Department of Health oversees a variety of programs involving contact with people from numerous different cultural and socio-economic backgrounds. Applied anthropologists use their special talents and training to facilitate individual and community interactions and administer programs such as quality management initiatives, food and water-borne disease, and childhood blood lead surveillance. This session discusses aspects of these topics from the perspective of applied anthropologists working in a large, statewide, public health agency. Anthropology methods for both internal and external program development and application and how they manifest themselves in different programs will be explored. (W-63)

HEBERT, Tony and **LEVINE, Cheryl** (US Department of Housing and Urban Development) *Building Community and Individual Self-Sufficiency: Domestic and International Case Studies*. Community and individual self-sufficiency are central concerns to many service delivery systems and development policies. At the federal, state and local level, service providers and policy-makers are developing and implementing programs that strive to empower communities and individuals. This session will explore issues in building community and individual self-sufficiency through domestic and international case studies. The value of policy and decision-making informed by public participation will be stressed throughout this session. (S-20)

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (Development Systems Applications, International) *High Plains Panel on Community Health and Landscapes of Change*. In this new millennium, professionals developing projects within the context of changing cultural and natural landscapes must reconcile community health and environmental health as being inextricably connected. Community health in this context should no longer be considered solely the domain of humans but must include the health of the entire environment be it plants, animals, or atmospheric quality. The papers in this session deal with this holistic approach to changing landscapes and health. (T-81)

HYLAND, Stanley (Memphis) *Multifaceted Strategies for Addressing Challenges to Community Building*. To build livable communities, governmental and private sector entities increasingly are relying on public-private partnerships. However, theorizing the role of

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partnerships and identifying key partners may be the easiest part of such plans. As stakeholders have learned in a variety of residential communities, difficulties arise when all parties involved attempt to put theory into practice. This session identifies obstacles encountered by these parties and the strategies used to overcome them. Representatives from the academic, governmental, social service, grassroots and private development sectors will present papers that examine these obstacles from technical, ethical, logistical and racial issues. (T-84)

INGLES, Palma (Florida) *Focus on Tourism: Anthropologists Who Research and Work with Tourism*. This panel will focus on anthropologists who research and work with tourism in less-developed areas of the world. Some anthropologists work directly with tourists as guides and interpreters, with the tourism companies, or with the communities that are hosts to tourists. What is the role that anthropologists play as brokers of culture, or as interpreters of culture, and how can anthropologists improve the experience for the tourists? How might anthropologists influence the way in which the host/guest relationship is handled, and things to consider when trying to portray or understand another culture? (T-31)

JACKSON, Fatimah (Maryland) *Applications of Biological Anthropology in Health and Environment Studies*. Biological anthropology is a critical component of applied anthropology. Over 15 years ago it was realized that for anthropology to become an effective applied science, it needed to assume a broader, more comprehensive interdisciplinary perspective. An important first step towards this expanded approach was to maximize the theoretical perspectives and applied orientations already included in biological (physical) anthropology. Within the discipline of anthropology, biological anthropology is one of the most rapidly growing areas. This growth is mainly a consequence of major innovations in molecular biology, including a renewed consideration of gene-environment interactions. Of the major subfields within biological anthropology, human biology and behavior is undoubtedly the most vibrant. Human biology and behavior studies remain uniquely poised to significantly contribute to our understanding of the biocultural aspects of contemporary human variation and diversity by contributing both ecological and evolutionary perspectives to applied anthropology. The papers in this session reflect some of the emerging contributions of this specialty to health and environment studies. (S-31)

JOE, Jennie R. (Arizona) and **LIEBOW, Edward** (Env. Hlth. & Soc. Plcy. Ctr.) *Successful Strategies for Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening among American Indian and Alaska Native Women*. This session describes the overall design, collaborative approach, and preliminary findings from a multi-year comparative case study project to identify and describe successful strategies that tribes and tribal organizations use to deliver breast and cervical cancer screening, referral, and follow-up services to American Indian and Alaska Native women. These services are delivered through the American Indian/Alaska Native Initiative of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). To date, 15 tribal programs have been funded under the CDC initiative, and sufficient data are available to examine strategies these programs have employed in implementing their services and successfully making the transition to sustained service delivery. The working hypothesis that guided our analysis of successful strategies is that the challenges associated with program start-up and the transition from start-up to sustained service

delivery will vary according to the size and diversity of a program's service population. Papers presented in this session will therefore describe the American Indian/Alaska Native Initiative, the collaborative approach and comparative case study design that has been employed, the range of organizational models that tribes use to administer the screening program and to deliver services to Native women, detailed descriptions of tribal programs, and the study team's preliminary policy and procedural recommendations. (S-11)

JONES, Eric (Georgia) *Common Property and Community Dynamics: Differential Implications of (and on) Management*. Greater clarity has been brought recently to debates about the effectiveness of common pool resource management, conservation by indigenous people, and the role of social capital and heterogeneity in collective action. This session is meant to pull together work on all these topics under one common framework, one that recognizes the cultural and economic differences that people or sub-groups bring to management schemes, as well as the effects of continued participation on the strategies employed by individuals and sub-groups' to deal with the heterogeneity. (T-38)

JORDAN, Ann T. (North Texas) *The Basics of Business Anthropology*. This workshop is designed for faculty interested in teaching business anthropology, students interested in learning about it and practitioners interested in working in this area. It is also for those already involved in these endeavors who wish to share experiences and information. The presenters include consultants, practitioners employed by corporations, faculty teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in business anthropology and a student studying business anthropology. The workshop contains an overview of the types of work the field includes, discussions of course materials and student practicum's, presentations of anthropological work in business, and discussions of appropriate methods and of ethics. Information is provided about anthropological work in the areas of organizational behavior, organizational change, cultural assessment, globalization, marketing, consumer behavior, product design, product innovation and branding. (T-90)

KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan D. (Arizona State) *Towards a Positive Anthropology of Health: Looking at HIV/AIDS*. Many are aware of the newest movement" in psychology, labeled "Positive Psychology." Rather than distress, psychopathology, abnormality or unhealthy behavior, studies focus on strengths of families, resources of normal or handicapped children, resistance to depressive states, or how communities promote healthy behavior. Such concerns have been implicit in anthropology but have not been prominent in medical anthropology. The aim of this symposium is to explore the possibility of a positive anthropology of health to suggest ways in which medical anthropology can take a positive perspective. We first outline a critique of the sub discipline and then present studies of HIV/AIDS in which negativity is reframed as positivity. (T-33)

KUPERMINE, Gabriel (Georgia State) *Interdisciplinary Research and Practice on Cultural Diversity and Youth Development*. This session will focus on interdisciplinary research and practice involving ethnic minority youth. Such research is plagued by culturally insensitive definitions of constructs and failure to appreciate ethnocultural differences or similarities between researchers and the researched. Discipline-centered debate (anthropological, educational,

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and psychological) has been central to the research and intervention efforts of the *Proyecto Juventud* research team. Papers will describe the integration of psychological and anthropological concepts of acculturation and enculturation, the development and preliminary evaluation of a group mentoring intervention to promote school adaptation between immigrant and ethnic minority youth, and the cross-cultural extension/replication of the mentoring model for school children in Bosnia. (W-66)

LIND, Jason D., MALLIETT, Amy, and WHITEFORD, Linda (South Florida) *The Adventures of an Applied Medical Anthropology Field School: Integrating Public Health and Community Participation*. The University of South Florida's collaborative, multidisciplinary field school in Monteverde, Costa Rica during the summer of 2001, provided students an engaging forum to learn and apply methods of applied anthropology and public health through participatory community research. Students incorporated both qualitative and quantitative methods including participant observation, interviewing, questionnaires, anthropometry, dietary recall, morbidity/mortality and reproductive histories in order to conduct research that addressed real community health issues. Student led research projects were based on community health needs and concerns and provided community members with relevant information regarding access to health care, adolescent pregnancy and sexuality, pesticide use, community nutrition, drug and alcohol abuse, and respiratory and diarrhea illness. In this session, graduate student participants discuss their experiences and insights showing how anthropology and public health methodologies can be an effective training tool for students of both disciplines. (F-12)

MACQUEEN, Kate (Family Health International) *Coming of Age in Qualitative Research: The View From Family Health International*. The importance of qualitative research for developing, testing, and evaluating effective public health programs is increasingly recognized. This session will present an overview of the variety of ways that Family Health International is incorporating qualitative research into its portfolio of activities, including development of a field methods manual, internal and external capacity building, enhanced integration with quantitative and clinical research, and efforts to better link research with program. Examples of recent work illustrate the range of qualitative approaches being used including ethnography, focus groups, and structured interviews. Challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned from these and other projects will be described. (S-34)

MANESS, Amy (North Texas) *Tracing a Dynamic Landscape Deep in the Heart of Texas*. This session will focus on perceptions of land and land-use practices in North Texas. The research topics being presented will paint the changing landscape of North Texas through discussing topics that vary from suburbanization to environmental degradation. This session was organized to relate the dynamic landscape of North Texas to issues of the environment and health. (W-87)

McCASTON, M. Katherine (CARE) *Livelihood Security and Rights-Based Approaches: An NGO Perspective on Critical Issues to Improve Development Programming*. Over the past decade, many NGOs have shifted from a single-sector focus - a focus on health, agriculture, or natural resource management as stand-alone projects -

to a more integrated focus on eliminating poverty and promoting livelihood security through integrated programs. There has been increased attention to community-based activities that emphasize grassroots capacity building and empowerment, particularly women's empowerment. Recently, the livelihood security approach has been strengthened by the introduction of rights-based programming approaches (RBAs). RBAs focuses on promoting human rights and empowerment issues at the local level, while at the same time looking beyond the community level to policies and institutions that influence livelihood security. This session will discuss key aspects of livelihood security and rights-based approaches to international development, health and the environment. (F-13)

MCCOMBIE, Susan (Georgia State) *Health, Migration, and Environmental Change: Challenges in Applying Anthropology*. The study of human behavior across time and space gives anthropologists a unique perspective on contemporary problems. Turning this perspective into actions that can prevent and alleviate human suffering is the challenge of the new millennium. Data from Africa, Latin America, and Atlanta will be presented on a variety of topics, including the response to natural disasters, refugee assistance programs, the economic and social determinants of mortality, and the relationship between labor migration and environmental change. (W-82)

METZO, Katherine (Indiana - Bloomington) *Applied Anthropology in Post-Soviet States: Ethnographies of Change*. For just over a decade transition in the former Soviet Bloc countries has taken place under the watchful eyes of scholars from around the world, including anthropologists. Alongside citizens who strive to meet the demands of daily life under newly formed political and economic institutions, anthropologists have been observing, establishing relationships, disseminating information, and fulfilling the role of applied anthropologist. This set of papers addresses the role of anthropologists in finding solutions to the contemporary post-communist dilemmas of balancing economic and environmental interests, preservation of indigenous cultures, and understanding the multivocality of actors in domestic and public life. (S-65)

METZO, Katherine (Indiana) *Cultural Heritage and Policy: The Role of Anthropologists*. This panel will address public policy concerns related to the identification, creation, and protection of cultural heritage sites. Panelists bring various perspectives on cultural heritage management and will address a number of questions including, but not limited to the following. What are the key problems and concerns related to policy making in cultural heritage sites? In what ways can community involvement, local governance, and/or international support be used to resolve problems that emerge during policy creation and implementation? How can anthropological expertise facilitate more effective policies in this arena? Additionally, panelists will discuss questions raised by other participants. (S-41)

NICHTER, Mark (Arizona) **KIM, Jim** and **FARMER, Paul** (Harvard) *Confronting Global Challenges to TB and HIV: The Politics of Responsibility*. Global and local efforts to control TB and HIV and provide care to the afflicted lead us to consider the politics of responsibility in domains where medical /public health programs are being implemented and in larger spheres where the politics of the possible are being explored. This session presents engaged anthropologists working at the interface between global: local TB/HIV

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programs. Considered are the politics of global initiatives like DOTS and efforts to make essential drugs accessible to all, the local politics of therapy management, and challenges to health care provision. Lessons learned from TB of relevance to HIV are highlighted. (F-87)

NOLAN, Riall W. (Cincinnati) *Becoming a Practicing Anthropologist: A Workshop for Students Seeking Non-Academic Careers.* Many students today want to become anthropological practitioners, but few programs train them specifically for these roles. This workshop shows students what they can do to prepare themselves for practice, even within a traditional anthropology program. Six main areas will be covered: understanding the world of practice, skills for practice, managing graduate school, planning a career, job-hunting and succeeding in your first job. (F-52)

NOLAN, Riall W. (Cincinnati) *Bringing Practice In: A Workshop for Faculty Seeking Ways to Improve Anthropological Training for Applied and Practice-Oriented Students.* This workshop is for faculty in relatively traditional departments who would like to make their programs more responsive to the needs of those students seeking careers in practice. We will cover four main topics: understanding the nature of practice careers, developing an applied/practice program, building internal capacity for practitioner preparation and advising students on careers. Since participants themselves are likely to have had previous experience with issues of application and practice in the classroom, the workshop will draw on these experiences to illustrate various points. (T-53)

NYAMONGO, Isaac K. (U. Nairobi and Partnership for Social Sciences in Malaria Control) *The Human Dimension in Malaria Control.* Malaria leads to immense human and economic loss. All aspects of malaria control, from prevention to policy, involve human behavior. In this panel we present papers addressing the human dimension of malaria control - home management of malaria, use of insecticide-treated nets, how the presence of researchers impact on the work of district health management teams, and policy issues. Paper presenters have a wide experience in malaria control and related behavior research. (T-64) (T-82)

OWCZARZAK, Jill (Kentucky) *Self-Reflection and the Dual Experience of Being a Student and a Researcher.* This symposium explores students' dual experience of being researchers and students. Students face several dilemmas: negotiating the politics of the research community, pressures from the academy to obtain quality research data, and establishing legitimacy as a researcher. Self-reflection on the ethnographic experience provides a venue for understanding the problems that students encounter. Reflective ethnography allows students to explore their relationship to their research communities in terms of the type of data obtained and excluded, the type of data other anthropologists are able to gather, and how students' work fits into anthropology as an academic discipline. (S-33)

PAOLISSO, Michael (Maryland) and **BLOUNT, Ben** (Georgia) *Cultural Models of Nature and Environment: Methods and Practice.* Cultural models are cognitive frameworks of interconnected schemas that organize implicit, assumed knowledge about a particular cultural domain. They assist in the processing and interpretation of complex and often novel information. In this session, we discuss our recent

efforts in using cultural models to understand contemporary and historical environmental issues. Presenters will discuss their use of cultural models to understand underlying knowledge linked to resource management and ecological problems for a number of stakeholder groups. The papers in this session seek to explore not only theoretical utility, but also the applied value of different methodological applications of cultural model theory. (T-32)

QUANDT, Sara A. and **SMITH, Shannon L.** (Wake Forest) *Anthropological Contributions to the Study of Diabetes in US Populations.* In this session, anthropologists will present recent findings from studies that focus on African-American, Native-American, and rural populations. Using qualitative as well as quantitative methods, these papers describe barriers to effective self-management. Barriers include beliefs and values, as well as poverty, medical conditions, lack of social support, and lack of appropriate services in rural communities. These papers suggest ways that diabetes education can be tailored to meet the needs of rural and minority persons with diabetes. (S-35)

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (Florida) *When Worlds Collide: Exploring the Links Between Gender Constructs and Health Outcomes.* Medical anthropologists recognize that numerous and varied macro- and micro-level factors impact individual health outcomes. Research increasingly acknowledges that gender ideologies exert a powerful influence on health behaviors and outcomes. Through a gendered analysis, we explore some of the myriad ways in which gender constructs permeate and impact national health policies as well as individuals' health-related choices. Drawing on research in Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and the US, we utilize ethnography, epidemiology, demography, survey data, and social network analysis to address real-world problems, including HIV prevention, socio-cultural barriers to medical access, reproductive health issues, and community empowerment. (S-61)

RHOADES, Robert E. and **SHRESTHA, Milan K.** (Georgia) *Himalayan Dilemma Revisited: Old Problems, New Approaches.* Jack Ives and Bruno Messerli (1989) in their classic study *The Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling Development and Conservation* challenged many assumptions and cherished myths about the interaction between Himalayan villagers and their environment. They argued that scientists and development organizations need to develop more creative solutions for resolving the tensions between development and conservation of the mountain environment. As a part of the 2002 UN Year of the Mountain events, this symposium presents a series of papers which address the dilemma through recent field research and approaches. (T-83)

RILEY, Mary (Calumet) *Applied Anthropologists, Cultural Advocates: What We Can Do in the Face of Economic Globalization.* While "globalization" is a current buzzword that can mean many different things to many people, this Open Forum will focus upon the principal actors in the trend towards economic globalization. Discussants will provide an overview of economic globalization and its consequences upon the communities where each discussant has done fieldwork. Additionally, discussants will offer local and community solutions for dealing with multinational corporations, based upon their own experiences working as anthropologists and cultural advocates in the field. This Open Forum is open to everyone;

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we would especially like other applied anthropologists to attend and report on their experiences in cultural and community advocacy within the context of economic globalization. (T-89)

RITCHIE, Amanda (Maryland) and **COLOM, Alejandra** (Friends Social Research) *Workshop: Developing an Action Plan for a More Visible and Central Role for Practicing Anthropologists in the SfAA.* The need for greater visibility and a more central role for practicing anthropologists inside and outside of the applied anthropology community is key to advancing the impact of their work and sustaining the development of the craft of practice. Existing institutions and mechanisms that make up that community, such as the SfAA, could provide the support and structure to support and promote practitioners. However, preliminary research indicates that practitioners are disproportionately represented and participating in the SfAA. Why are practitioners' accomplishments not more visible, easily referenced and recognized within the field of applied anthropology? Could the SfAA do more to support and recognize practitioners? Could practitioners be more proactive and engaged in the Society? This workshop intends to integrate the needs and recommendations of practitioners to develop an action plan to address these questions. (T-51)

RYMPH, David (Corporation for National Service), **CRESPI, Muriel** (National Park Service) and **GOODMAN, Charity** (General Accounting Office). *Anthropologists in Federal Service.* Anthropologists working in the federal government are considering forming an association. Three meetings have been held to date, the last one at the AAA meeting in Washington, DC. These meetings have been facilitated by the General Accounting Office (GAO), which has an interest in promoting qualitative methodologies as part of its research enterprise. The goals of the Atlanta meeting will be to: create a vision and mission for the group; decide on associational relationships; and begin developing a plan for building a community of practice. (F-50)

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (Decision Research and U. British Columbia) *Environment and Health: Vulnerability and Justice in the Age of Risk II.* The Age of Risk has been described by Ulrich Beck and Robert Bullard as a new era of social stratification wherein the principal distinctions across social groups and the basis for many new social movements is not access to wealth per se, but one's exposure to the risks that modern industrialism generates. In this second of a two-part panel, the themes of justice, risk exposure, and democracy are examined so as to better characterize this risk era. Three papers explore the experience of contamination; two consider the role of knowledge dissemination in risk management contexts, while another examines the nature of risk era social movements. In a final paper, results from a national risk survey provide an overarching portrait of justice and vulnerability as they apply to different social groups' evaluations of risk. (F-32)

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (ICR) *Research Training as Intervention: Method and Theory.* The methods used to conduct community action research for change have been outlined in presentations, published curricula and scientific publications. Action research for change is by definition an intervention insofar as the goals of such programs are to improve the quality of life in directions negotiated and set by community participants. This symposium explores the theoretical bases of action research for change, provides case examples that

exemplify these theories, and discusses the challenges of evaluating their efficacy in promoting individual, group and community change. Case examples focus on the way generic characteristics of theory, instructional method, curriculum, and evaluation methodology are transformed by the sites, settings, and participants with whom the interventions are negotiated. (F-33)

SEIF, Hinda and **CASTELLANOS, Maria Bianet** (Center for US-Mexican Studies, California-San Diego) *The Politics of Mexican Migration: Linking Land, Agriculture, and the Environment.* Increasingly, migration scholars are analyzing migrants' participation in politics. In this session, scholars from the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego look at Mexican migrants' political participation related to issues of land and environment. The physical environment of Mexican migrant and immigrant communities forms an integral part of their political struggles, which occur across varying settings (tropics, desert, urban and agricultural communities) in the U.S. and Mexico. By exploring community politics of land redistribution, environmental justice, the U.S. census, and agro-industrial restructuring, the anthropology of migration may inform public policy by integrating local perspectives and conflicts. (T-14)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) and **EARLE, Duncan** (Texas-El Paso) *How Field Programs Produce Research: Inviting Chiapas Contacts to be Teachers.* Ethnographic field schools are extraordinary instructional efforts, especially in remote, conflictive locations like Chiapas, Mexico. With adequate preparation and appropriate student engagement, field interactions can also become catalysts for research for involved students and faculty. Hosting enthusiastic students became a welcome break for Chiapas colleagues whose lives involve the stressful processes associated with sociopolitical transformation. For them, stopping to teach was a valued exchange. Because the geopolitics of the Zapatista landscape promotes the need for international allies and ritual family, we became part of each other's process of learning and inquiry, an investment in our mutual futures. In this session students describe their research and how it came about, set amid our commentary on logistics of doing field programs in an autonomous zone. (F-11)

SKINNER, Debra (North Carolina) *Interpreting the Code: Families' Understandings and Experiences of Genetic Disorder.* With the tremendous growth of research and biotechnologies related to the human genome, we have entered the genomics era. The consequences of "the new genetics" for people's lives is far-reaching, but as yet we know little of the specific actions, arenas, and discussions through which families work out their understandings of human genetics and (re) produce this knowledge in familial, social and political contexts. This session draws on theories in medical and cognitive anthropology to examine how (potential) parents of a child with a genetic disorder form and advocate certain understandings and identities around genetic knowledge in social communities. (W-64)

STOUT, Charles (Ann Arbor Hands - On Museum) *Applying Anthropology in Museums.* This session is committed to addressing how applied anthropology has affected conceptualization and operations of museums. The first half of this session introduces approaches to cross-cultural science education, application of ethnographic methods for content evaluation, recognition and use of discrete media conventions to reach and engage targeted social

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groups and intra-museum organizational design for effective museum management. The second half of this session will be devoted to a roundtable discussion in which the audience is invited to share experiences and problems wherein applied anthropology has been or may be used to benefit the institution, those it serves or both. (S-38)

TISON, Eleanor (Georgia) *Conservation with a Little c: Micro Agents and Marginal Reservoirs of Biodiversity Conservation*. What's going on with biodiversity conservation at the micro level that may be invisible ignored, or overlooked by macro level, mainstream institutions? This session explores the choices, knowledge, decisions, and actions of individual actors, especially women, and marginalized communities in a variety of contexts engaging in a range of conservation behaviors. These practices, including seed saving, home-garden cultivation and traditional food consumption, may not be for the purpose of conservation with a capital c, but the outcome for local people and biodiversity conservation is positive. (W-65)

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) *Tourism, Cultural Identity, and Change: Perspectives from Costa Rica*. Tourism is bringing significant changes to tourist destinations in Latin American countries and communities. Coping with change is not easy and is pushing citizens in the tourist destinations to redefine their values and roles within this changed context. The effects are also felt in local economies, environments and social relationships. In some cases, dependency on tourism is distorting the socio-economic structure of whole countries. Furthermore, local heritage and identity are being transformed as the tourists pass through and leave their mark. The papers in this session emerge from an ongoing research project in Quepos/Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica and examine in depth the profundity of these changes and clarify what tourism is coming to mean in this region of the world. (T-69)

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) and **Chambers, Erve** (Maryland) *Workshop for Teaching the Anthropology of Tourism*. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of anthropology courses devoted to tourism, but little discussion of how these courses are constructed. This workshop includes anthropologists who are currently teaching tourism both in the classroom and in more experiential settings. Copies of course syllabi will be distributed and participants will be asked to address a number of issues in brief introductions: (1) the context(s) in which they teach tourism; (2) the types of students attracted to their courses; (3) pedagogical approaches and techniques; and (4) the extent to which their courses are directed toward applied issues. (W-84)

WEAVER, Thomas (Arizona) and **NAHMAD SITTON, Solomon** (CIESAS-Oaxaca) *Alternative Organizations for Economic Development of Indigenous Communities in Mexico, Canada, and the US*.

The purpose of this session is to explore alternative economic organization of indigenous communities in Mexico, the U.S., and Canada. The papers are primarily concerned with how indigenous people deal with economic development in forestry and conservation. Globalization is forcing indigenous people to create new organizations that make them competitive and environmentally sustainable units for the long-range benefit of their communities. We compare various models of social organization that seem to be more profitable and provide new insights for applied and development anthropology and cultural survival. (S-69)

WHITEFORD, Linda (South Florida) and **CASTRO, Arachu** (Harvard) *Global Health and Lessons from the Cuban Revolution*. This session addresses the question: What have we learned from the health successes following the Cuban revolution and how can those lessons be applied to other health systems? International health scholars will review the health care reforms in Cuba and address the potential application of such reforms to health care systems in Haiti, Colombia and Argentina. Discussants will provide perspectives from beyond Latin America and the Caribbean. (S-64)

WHITEHEAD, Tony L. (Maryland) *Urban Environments and Youth in Distress in the New Millennium*. At the turn of the twentieth century, youth living in cities found themselves at risk for many environmental issues, including those physical in nature (e.g., toxic waste), but mostly those that are structural in nature, such as poverty, homelessness, child labor, and the impact of drug trafficking. The papers in this session explore just a few of such environmental risks, such as the impact of extreme poverty, homelessness, children as street laborers, child labor and hazardous work conditions, youth commercial sex workers, the impact of drug trafficking and use on urban youth, rising rates of incarceration, and the lack of health care. The six papers present cases from three different cultural areas, including North America (the U.S. and Mexico), Central America (Guatemala), and Asia (India). (T-62)

WINTERBAUER, Nancy L. (Illinois - Chicago) *Hidden Populations: Methods and Ethics in Studies of Hard-to-Reach Groups*. Public health practitioners are increasingly turning their attention to inaccessible populations, often euphemistically described as "hidden". These population groups include sex workers, illicit drug users, and migrants. While such groups are often hidden from the gaze of the mainstream population, they are perhaps better described as "hiding" from representatives of the mainstream. Anthropologists are called upon to inform standard epidemiological studies conducted with these groups, yet situational factors present unique methodological and ethical challenges. The participants consider these challenges with reference to specific elusive population groups and extend their discussion to include difficult-to-access populations in general. (S-14)



Paper, Poster, and Video Abstracts

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (San Francisco) *Stories from an Anthropology of Work: The Cheeseboard Collective as "Mother."* Features ethnographic insights generated from an intensive field study of three San Francisco Bay Area worker cooperatives committed to showcasing the wedding of organic food preparation and community enterprise through participatory work. The 40-year-old "mother" cooperative's members prepare and sell organic bakery and cheese products on "gourmet alley" in Berkeley, California, as they also involve themselves in youth and enterprise development projects. The veteran group's community history and the members' experiences in launching two new cooperatives, as well as the participatory work orientation generated among the members of the two new cooperatives, form the database for this interpretive anthropology. (F-37)

ABBOTT, Maryann, WEEKS, Margaret R., and MARTINEZ, Maria (Institute for Community Research) *Vaginal Microbicides for HIV Prevention: Will They Be Viable for Women in Vulnerable Situations?* Project Protect is a three-year study exploring women's readiness for microbical products and the socio-cultural and contextual factors that affect their acceptability. This paper looks at attitudes toward contraception, HIV and sexually transmitted disease prevention and acceptability of microbical products among women in vulnerable situations in Hartford, Connecticut. Through a combination of qualitative (elicitation techniques and ranking exercises, focus groups and in-depth interviews) and quantitative (survey) methods, we are exploring the viability of microbicides as a prevention option for women at high risk of HIV infection, and the implications of such findings on HIV and STI prevention globally. (S-10)

ADAIR-KRIZ, Michael (Northern Arizona) *Made in Bangladesh: Global Cloth, Local Hands.* Garment workers represent a group of the most exploited peoples on earth. While entire hemispheres are gripped in terror and war, some of the greatest human suffering is actually occurring on behalf of global multi-national corporations headquartered in the West. Historically, involvement in the garment industry has been a stepping-stone to modernity for individual and nation alike regardless of the tremendous human toll. This suffering is quickly forgotten in a wave of "progress" while the cycles of abuse, misery and death are relocated out of sight – to the "developing" world. This ethno-videography examines the lives of garment workers in Bangladesh. (T-10)

ADAMS, Jane (Southern Illinois), **DURAM, Leslie** (Geography, Southern Illinois); **KRAFT, Steven E.** (Agribusiness Economics, Southern Illinois) and **WEST, Ann** (Southern Illinois) *Class: An Unspoken Aspect of Watershed Planning.* A watershed planning process in the Cache River Watershed, southern Illinois, designed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Nature Conservancy, enlisted rural landowners in the watershed in the planning process. The landowners' diverse forms of property ownership and relations of production shaped individual perceptions of and involvement with watershed planning. Nonetheless, only those

who held a specific class position- (rural) property ownership-could participate. We will argue that the planning process, which defined the "stakeholders" as landowners, constricted citizen participation and limited the plan's effectiveness. (T-40)

AHORLU, Collins K., DUNYO, Samuel K., AFARI, Edwin A., KORAM, Kwadwo A., ABUBAKAR, Ismaela and NKRUHMAH, Francis K. (Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, U Ghana) *Health Center versus Home Presumptive Diagnosis of Malaria in Southern Ghana: Implications for Home-Based Care Policy.* In this paper we compare health center staff's and caretakers' accuracy in presumptive diagnosis of malaria in children aged 1-9 years. At home, symptoms were reported the same day they occurred, 77.6% of the children with a fever were febrile (64.7% parasitologically confirmed). At the health center, symptoms lasted 3 days before a child was seen, 58.5% of the children with a fever were febrile (62.6% parasitologically confirmed). Parasite density was 3 times higher in the health center cases. Early and appropriate treatment of malaria in children by caretakers may prevent complications arising from persistence of symptoms and high parasitaemia. (T-64)

ALALI, J. A., VULULE, J. (Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kisumu), **KACHUR, S.P., HAWLEY, W.A., PHILLIPS-HOWARD, P.A.** (CDC), **MWENESI, H.A.** (AED, Johannesburg), **VAN DEN BORNE, H.W.** (Maastricht Univ., The Netherlands), **VAN DER, Geest** (Univ. of Amsterdam) and **NAHLEN, B.** (RBM, Geneva). *Care-Seeking for Childhood Malaria in Western Kenya: Insights from Pre- and Post-Intervention Surveys of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) During a Trial of Insecticide-Treated Mosquito Nets (ITNs).* Pre- and post-intervention KAP surveys were conducted to explore the effect of bednets and health communication on perceived symptoms of childhood disease and resort to care during a community-based trial of ITNs in western Kenya. 1:10 out of 8, 707 homesteads were sampled. Baseline ethnographic studies showed mothers are key for childcare. However, factors including perceived seriousness of illness and the advice of significant others influence treatment seeking. Malaria and measles are two most important childhood diseases; the former perceived more worrying due to its apparent lack of traditional cures. The data yield information relevant for malaria action planning. (T-82)

ALBERTSON, Mairi (City of Memphis Division of Housing and Community Development) *Working Through Issues of Collaboration to Transform Communities.* City governments want to work collaboratively in their efforts to rebuild communities, especially given continuous reductions in resources. However, public/private partnerships are never easy. Some of the challenges faced in these efforts include contradictory Federal policies, communication issues, stereotypes about government, distrust, politics, turf, and sustainability. These issues must be addressed openly and honestly if large-scale redevelopment efforts have a chance to be successful. While Memphis still faces challenges in its collaborative efforts, there have been initiatives that demonstrate some of the strategies used to deal with issues of collaboration. (T-84)

ALEXANDER, Sara (Baylor) and **PAREJA, Mario** (CARE) *Linking the Agendas of Human Rights and Environmental Rights.* Historically the discussion about human rights has not included

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environmental rights. A possible explanation for this is that the former rights are procedural while the latter are substantive. For most rights advocates, to address environmental rights was to dilute the focus of human rights. Human rights activists saw in environmental rights activists the influence of a northern initiative that considered ecology as important as human suffering. This paper will explore the history of NGO work in environmental rights and lay the foundation for the incorporation of the right to an adequate environment as a key element in program planning. We will explore a different approach where organizations can support basic rights to resources on which livelihoods are built as well as rights to a quality environment that support the dignity of human life. (F-13)

ALLEN, Kim (North Carolina) *A Post-Civil Rights Movement: Shades of Green in the Environmental Justice Movement*. In this paper I summarize the history and transformation of the environmental justice movement and develop a theoretical framework for understanding the collective and individual identities of those engaged in environmental justice activism. Drawing on various strands of social movements and identity theory, this framework sees identity as constructed through processes that require a simultaneous focus on both individual self-understanding and experience and collective cultural-political processes. I examine the successive transformations of the “original” environmental justice struggle in Warren County, drawing lessons from its history for a more complex understanding of the environmental justice movement as a whole. Attention is given to contrasting narratives and stories/ histories, the use of cultural resources for the struggle, the increasing entanglement of the movement with state institutions and expert forms of knowledge, and the overall cultural politics set into motion with these actions. (F-32)

ALLEY, Kelly (Auburn) *Relocating Industries in Delhi*. In India, environmental litigation is pushing the process of industrial relocation in an unprecedented way. This paper focuses on a Supreme Court case that is forcing the relocation of hazardous and small-scale industries from Delhi, the capital of India. The dialectic between community and industry is multi-layered, contentious and sometimes violent. At the one end are legal activists proposing a vision of environmental quality informed by international standards and modern notions of city planning. On the other are communities of industrial owners and laborers working in congested neighborhoods without waste treatment facilities. (F-63)

ALMEDOM, Astier and **LUCE, Henry R.** (Tufts) *Maternal Wellbeing in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: A Case Study from Eritrea*. Mental health in complex emergencies has focused mostly on post trauma and more recently trauma studies of refugees and internally displaced persons. This study takes a different approach by applying participatory methods of investigation and analysis to collate and examine local taxonomies and classifications of mental ill health. The study population comprises highland, middle and low land communities in Eritrea, a country that has recently faced renewed conflict with neighboring Ethiopia. The findings are discussed in the context of current policy and practice regarding mental health in complex emergencies. (T-16)

AMADOR, Edgar (South Florida) *Using Multidisciplinary Methods in the Field*. Learning the use of multi-disciplinary methods was a

key objective of the Globalization, Nutrition, and Health field school. The academically diverse student body, including anthropology, nutrition, and public health students, was introduced to such quantitative and qualitative methods as dietary recall, reproductive histories, informal and semi-formal interviewing, unobtrusive and participant observation, coding, anthropometrics, archival research, and Rapid Assessment Procedures. Professors emphasized a problem-focused approach, where a multi-disciplinary team of students accompanied by a professor or community expert researched an issue of importance to the community. Students discovered that the utilization of multi-disciplinary methods and viewpoints is critical to conducting comprehensive applied research. (F-12)

ANCIAUX, Alain (Brussels Free) *Advocacy in a Social Environment: The Impact of Social Advertising*. The impact of images in social environment is very important, as far as the philanthropy and social development projects are concerned. This paper is focused on different ways to advertise on a social way with various examples in different countries (USA, Belgium, France, Mexico...). I would like to pin the point on the different filters of communications (visibility, hazard, patterns of culture, paradox). (T-15)

ANDERSON, Adele (SUNY-Empire State College) *Gender and Study Abroad: General Problem Calls for Culturally Specific Solutions*. Study abroad literature documents differences in language gain, experiential opportunities, and intercultural adjustment for men and women. That the freedoms, expectations, and privileges enjoyed by U.S. women are not shared in host countries is evident across a variety of programs and locales. This paper explores gender issues evidenced among U.S. undergraduate students on short-term study in San José, Costa Rica. It illustrates that to maximize student learning, culturally specific interventions must be more directly and thoroughly addressed in design, preparation, and in-country mentoring. (S-13)

ANDERSON, Nancy Lois Ruth (UCLA) *Putting Culture into Practice in the New Millennium*. Nurse anthropologists travel from past through present and into the future walking with one foot in nursing and the other in anthropology. As a result, mutual enrichment ensues. This paper explores evolving health care and research models that integrate past and present contributions of nurse anthropologists and address the challenges of the new millennium. This synthesis of past and present insights is blended in a model for research, practice, and education that captures the critical components of culturally competent care in complex clinical environments. (F-61)

ANDREATA, Susan (North Carolina-Greensboro) *Local Agro-Food Systems: How do we Get Community Back into Agriculture?* Vertical integration and the concentration of industrial agriculture characterize much of US agro-food system. There is resistance to this system resulting an increase number of farmers markets in the United States this paper focuses on where consumers are purchasing their fresh produce in the summer and why. North Carolina food shoppers from six counties were interviewed at and away from farmers markets to examine their spending patterns. Of interest was to determine how far consumers are willing travel, how much they spend and how frequently they shop to obtain their fresh produce and farm products. This paper contributes to previous research on farmers markets and strengthening local agro-food systems. (T-65)

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ANGLIN, Mary K. and OW CZARZAK, Jill T. (Kentucky) *Unhealthy Environments? Female Adolescents in an Inner City Housing Development and the Question of HIV Prevention.* This paper reports from ongoing ethnographic research, as part of a large-scale educational campaign targeting adolescents "at risk" for HIV in urban Kentucky. The ethnography was initially proposed to furnish insights about designing culturally sensitive curricula and contextualize quantitative findings on the efficacy of the intervention. Our interviews and participant observation in one housing development raise further questions about how social scientists have construed the potency of "peer influence," the meaning of "community," and the lives of young female adolescents of color. (W-62)

AQUINO-CENTENO, Salvador (Arizona) *Indigenous Communal Enterprises and Globalization in Northern Oaxaca.* Collective organization has been salient for indigenous communities to deal with management of natural resources. Globalization, however, has intended to undermine the very process of collective organization, communal ownership, and the collective appropriation and usufruct of communal land. By introducing new forms of exploitation, globalization is generating and reinforcing an acute social differentiation among indigenous communities. I discuss some consequences of globalization at the community level and alternatives needed to succeed in the global economy. (S-69)

ARCHIBALD, Steve (CARE UK) *Addressing the Roots of Conflict and Food Insecurity in Sierra Leone.* Between 1991-2001, the war in Sierra Leone has claimed an estimated 70,000 lives, left hundreds of thousands physically and psychologically traumatized, displaced up to 50% of the 4.5 million population, and destroyed much of the country's physical and social infrastructure. In 2000, CARE Sierra Leone decided to take a new programming approach. This paper presents the results of an action-research project conducted by CARE Sierra Leone to examine whether a human rights framework could be used to positively link humanitarian assistance with the root causes of conflict and human rights violations and more effectively address the resulting food and livelihood insecurity. (F-13)

ARMBRUST, Kevin L. (Georgia) *Why Integrated Science is Necessary to Study Suburban Watersheds.* An integrated science approach pooling scientific expertise in the physical, biological and social sciences is necessary to understand the processes governing the quality of water in human dominated systems. In this project funded by US EPA's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, a team of economists, anthropologists, inorganic and organic chemists, aquatic ecologists, entomologists, aquatic toxicologists and community stakeholders integrated their efforts through spatial and temporal association of sampling and confirmatory lab investigations of field observations. Our results will assist policy-makers in designing community-based environmental protection programs as well as communication strategies to enhance the success of policies. (T-39)

ARMELAGOS, George J. (Emory) *Time Crunch, Working Families and Nutrition.* Time famine forces working families to consume more meals outside the home. Thirty percent of breakfasts are eaten in the car. These practices affect the rituals of everyday life and have nutritional consequences. Only 2% of Americans are complying with two-thirds the RDAs and consuming less than 30% of calories from fat. Meals consumed away from home, have more calories, less fiber

and less iron. Nutritional education has been ineffective. An evolutionary perspective that considers the hominid adaptation for high-density food and an economic system that produces snacks that are delivery systems for fats, sugars and salt provides insights into this dilemma. (T-85)

AUSTIN, Diane (BARA, Arizona) *Round Pegs in Square Holes: Environmental Contaminants in a World Designed for Biological Vectors.* Environmental contaminants impact human health, but determining cause and effect requires different tools than those used in linking biological vectors to disease. In addition, environmental contaminants are generally a byproduct of the manufacture of something deemed beneficial and which generates profit. Consequently, even when a link between the contaminant and health effects is established, the path to eradication is rarely clear or smooth. Efforts to establish cause and effect and address the problem often end in courts under rules foreign to scientists and health officials. Failure to recognize these differences can hinder identification of the sources of illness and detract from efforts to remove them, as this paper illustrates. (S-17)

AVERY, Jennifer (South Florida) *Community Involvement and its Impact on Student Research.* Community involvement was an integral component of the Globalization, Nutrition, and Health field school, particularly in the research portion of the course. Students selected research topics from a list developed by community members at meetings prior to their arrival in June. A community forum was held after topics were chosen during which community members identified particular research questions, courses of action, and potential key informants. Community input continuously modified the direction of student research and helped to shape plans to present student findings. The field school experience reaffirmed student inclinations toward community research grounded in the full and equal participation of its subjects. (F-12)

BABER, Willie (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Affirmative Action in Historical Perspective: Equity and Policy in a Multicultural Society.* Since the Supreme Court's Bakke decision of 1978, affirmative action and equal opportunity for women and minorities has evolved into hotly contested policy issues with two well-defined and contrasting trajectories. First, well-established knowledge in biological anthropology that race is not a meaningful biological category supports the recent 1996 Hopwood case, ending reference to an applicant's race in financial aid or admission applications to the University of Texas School of Law. In contrast, historically under-represented ethnic and/or racial groups would bring into majority institutions greater diversity, which improves the opportunity to learn from individuals competent in various cultural traditions. This paper employs an ecological model of affirmative action seen as one form of protection of human habitat that requires all Americans to always embrace enforcement of equal access and equal opportunity. (T-80)

BABER, Willie and STOKES, Till (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Hegemonic Forces in Character Formation: A Reassessment of Booker T. Washington.* Booker T. Washington is one of the most controversial people of the Twentieth century. Born a slave in Franklin County, Virginia, Washington would be destined to start a university, advise three U.S. presidents, and serve as a benchmark to which leaders, as well as other African-Americans of his time, would

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be compared. Booker T. Washington was not favored by all and was criticized by many. No single point of view will accurately capture the essence of Washington's life as an educator, politician, or activist. The perspective here reveals that much of what has been written about Booker T. Washington is entangled in a web of early 19th century race relations and, as a result, reveal very little about Booker T. Washington's character independently of the hegemonic forces that shaped his behavior. (T-80)

BAER, Hans (Arkansas - Little Rock) *The Social Transformation of Holistic Health into Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the United States: The Taming of a Popular Movement*. The holistic health movement began to emerge in the early 1970s as a popular response to the bureaucratic nature of biomedicine. It quickly attracted both professional heterodox practitioners as well as biomedical physicians who recognized that many of their more affluent patients were turning to alternative therapies. While the creation of NIH's Office of Alternative Medicine in 1992 contributed to the partial legitimation of certain alternative medical systems, its administration and funding policies have tended to be dominated by biomedically-oriented physicians. The transformation of the office into the national Center on Complementary and Alternative Medicine symbolizes the transformation of the holistic health movement into the complementary and alternative movement—one that is quickly being co-opted by biomedicine. (S-40)

BAILEY, Caroline (TRW) and **WOLITSKI, Richard** (CDC) *Enhancing Behavioral Intervention Efforts for the Prevention of HIV among HIV-Seropositive Men: Bringing Depth to Quantitative Data with Qualitative Measures*. Qualitative measures play an important role in psychosocial behavioral research and intervention development. In the Seropositive Urban Men's Study, anthropologists and psychologists collaborated on a research project in San Francisco and New York City to create HIV risk reduction interventions for HIV-positive gay and bisexual men. This paper will assess 203 participants' beliefs surrounding who is responsible for ensuring safer sex and how beliefs are influenced by interpersonal and situational factors. This study will serve as an example of how qualitative measures supplement quantitative data and help improve behavioral interventions. (F-10)

BAKER, Victoria (Eckerd College) *Making Ends Meet in a South African Township*. Ikageng Township is home to some 150,000 blacks of diverse ethnic groups, plagued by 50-60% unemployment, with more squatters arriving daily. A Fulbright research project on language and education was extended to cover coping strategies and the concept of *ubuntu*, or sharing in a spirit of community. In-depth interviews took the researcher into fifty houses and shacks where dwellers use admirable resourcefulness to stretch the Rand and make ends meet. The paper highlights problems such as the AIDS epidemic, high crime rates, and matrifocal families. Several hopeful avenues for amelioration—including the new outcomes-based education program—emerge from this challenging environment. (S-18)

BALL, Jennifer (Vanderbilt) *Controlling Exploitation: Twenty-First Century Tourism in Maya Communities*. Cultural tourism constitutes one of, if not the most important global product within Mayan areas of Latin America. However, Mayan communities cannot reap the full

benefits of cultural tourism without complete economic and political autonomy over tourism decisions affecting them, and without a working knowledge of what tourists expect and desire from their vacation. This paper explores the benefits and drawbacks of tourism in relation to the levels of indigenous autonomy and tourist knowledge possessed by a community. In particular, the paper looks at the specific tourism situations of five communities with indigenous populations in Chiapas, Mexico and Guatemala. (F-11)

BARCELONA, Deanna (South Florida) *Vocational Rehabilitation in Florida: An Anthropological Perspective of the Employment of People with Disabilities*. This paper is an exploration of disability from an anthropological perspective. It presents the contributions of anthropology to disability studies and looks at the relationship between these two disciplines and their implications for positive change. In particular, it focuses on the employment of people with disability through an assessment of vocational rehabilitation (VR) in the State of Florida. The study centers around an internship with the Occupational Access and Opportunity Commission (OAO) - a result of recent legislative changes in the VR delivery system. There is also considerable coverage of policy with a review of relevant disability and rehabilitation law, and an assessment of Senate Bill 230, the law that created the OAO. Data collection consists of participant observation, review of existing documents, and consumer and expert interviews. The research questions seek to discover the demographics, perspectives, work experience, definitions of disability, and awareness of legislative changes by the consumers' vocational rehabilitation in Florida. Through qualitative data analysis, recommendations and suggestions are made for improvement of state services that provide employment assistance to Floridians with disabilities. (W-63)

BARKE, Holly (RMI - US Embassy) *Risk Without Choice: Communities in the Marshall Islands Forced to Live in a Radiologically Contaminated Environment*. The United States Government used the Marshall Islands to test atomic and thermonuclear weapons and to study the effects of radiation on human beings and the environment. The Marshallese people had no choice but to accept the risks of living in a contaminated environment. In some cases, communities were not evacuated after radioactive fallout dusted their islands. In other cases, communities were evacuated, but purposefully resettled on contaminated islands so U.S. Government researchers could understand how radiation traveled through the environment and into the food chain that the Marshallese people depend upon for survival. For decades, the Marshallese have complained that they assumed these risks without choice. Now the Marshallese are fighting back; instead of perceiving themselves as victims, Marshallese communities are demanding assurances that they will no longer be at risk. (F-32)

BARKEY, Nanette (Florida) *Using Qualitative and Quantitative Methods to Study Blood Pressure in Urban Mozambique*. This paper describes the mix of research methods used to study psychosocial stress and high blood pressure, and discusses the relative efficacy of the various methods. The research project was carried out in a middle class neighborhood of Beira, Mozambique from October 2000 to October 2001. Dressler's theory of cultural consonance, social support, and blood pressure were applied and adapted to this population. Methods used in the study include semi-structured

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interviews, free listing, ranking, a survey questionnaire with both closed and open-ended questions, anthropometric measurements, and follow-up, semi-structured interviews. (T-30)

BARLOW, Charles (U. Copenhagen) *Child Labor in a Hazardous Work Site in Bihar State, India*. This paper presents empirical data about a large group of Indian Adivasis/Mulvasis "Untouchables" (Dalits), and how they cope with changes linked to agriculture, politics and environment. As hunters and gathers in the modern world the cry of Dalits is about conflict, resistance and self-determination. The aim of this discussion is to document and analyze the way constant degradation of human rights is experienced and debated among Dalits, a group consisting of men, degradation of human rights is experienced and debated among Dalits, a group consisting of men, women and not least children exposed to extreme forms of environmental and economic exploitation. This discussion covers rural Bihar but has implications for any indigenous group within the world community that is at environmental risk. (T-62)

BARO, Mamadou (BARA, Arizona) *Vulnerability and Climate Change in the Senegal River Valley*. This paper provides an analysis of key factors affecting the capacity of households in the Senegal River Valley to adapt to climate change. Drawing on current research and the historical record of local development, it explores the links between environment and social systems in the region, integrating ecological, economic, technical, social and cultural factors. In the Senegal River Valley, households are always in the dynamic process of coping and adapting to climate variability. Crises are not conjectural but rather endemic. In a context of failing livelihood systems of the last four decades, people's responses to vulnerability vary according to changing circumstances. This paper outlines a suite of strategies and tactics which assess vulnerability to climate change in the valley. (S-12)

BARONE, T. Lynne, BRASILE, Monica, and CONNEALY, Heidi J. (Nebraska - Omaha) *An Interpreter Will Be Provided: Factors Affecting Availability of Language Translation Resources in Urban Health Care Facilities*. In the last ten years immigrant populations from Mexico and Central America, the Sudan and Eastern Europe have increased dramatically in the Omaha, NE metropolitan area. As these populations often have limited English proficiency, health care providers face a serious challenge in service delivery because of often-limited language resources. This study explores how providers are currently responding to the needs of their changing patient population. Using a positive deviance perspective, we suggest how providers might better serve these patients. (F-83)

BARRIOS, Roberto (Florida) *Considering Gender in Post-Disaster Reconstruction in Southern Honduras*. Post-disaster community resettlement has deleterious effects on the social, health, and economic status of displaced populations - often an inevitable result of geographic dislocation. Yet reconstruction policies that direct interactions between assistance agencies and communities can exacerbate or mitigate long-term disaster impacts. Displaced populations are heterogeneous: members are differentially affected depending on gender, age, and socio-economic status. This paper addresses the interaction between gender and challenges of community resettlement among Honduran households displaced by 1998 Hurricane Mitch. I explore complexities of daily life for female

heads of household and complications that arise when these are overlooked by assistance and reconstruction programs. (S-61)

BARUTI, Aminata (Kentucky) *Venturing in Sacred Space: Using Culturally Sanctioned Space for Engagement Between the University of Kentucky and the African American Community*. In October of 2000 I organized a community forum at which I shared my research with community members. This African American community, which has a very damaged relationship with the University, had been the subject matter of the research. In this forum they were able to hear, see, and comment on how they were going to be represented. What ensued was a sharing of stories about the research material, but also about personal experiences with the University. For many, this was the first opportunity to do so. As such, a sacred space was created where first steps were taken to healing the relationship between this community and the University. (F-82)

BASNET, Govinda (Georgia) *Conservation of Mountain Environment: Reassessing the Approaches*. This paper analyzes the conservation policies adopted in Nepal vis-à-vis environmental degradation. There has been shift from 'blaming the victim' to 'ignoring local people' approaches in explaining the environmental problems. Review of conservation initiatives undertaken in different ecological zones viz. Terai, Hills, and Mountain reveal the conservation efforts focused more on conserving the environment in the form of wilderness areas and less on sustaining areas that are predominantly agriculture production oriented. Scale of analysis is important in understanding the process of environmental degradation as generalization of conservation efforts at the state level overlooks the environmental problems experienced at local level. (T-83)

BASTOS, Cristiana (U. Lisboa) *Interdisciplinary Problematics in the Fight Against AIDS*. Early in the epidemic, mounting pressures on how to respond to HIV/AIDS, coupled with a lack of efficient systems to manage the epidemic, encouraged development of interdisciplinary approaches and programs. Practitioners and scholars from differing backgrounds gathered in teams to utilize one another's specializations. Based on data from Brazil and the U.S., I discuss problems related to the exchange of knowledge between disciplines involved, noting how underlying paradigms and hierarchies of knowledge conditioned and limited understandings of both the social dimensions of the epidemic as well as its impact on other systems. I conclude by looking to the future and suggesting what we need to both avoid, and pursue, as we attempt to finalize our war on HIV/AIDS. (S-10)

BATTEAU, Allen W. (Wayne State) *Cultural Integration and Differentiation in the North American Automotive Industry: Overview and Implications for Electronic Commerce*. Claude Levi-Strauss' remark, "Diversity is less a function of the isolation of groups than of the relationships which unite them", applies no less to complex industries than to regional arrays of indigenous groups. The automotive industry is a complex, loosely articulated array of firms, each having its own sense of boundedness, of legitimate authority, and rational order. Industry-wide initiatives, such as the development of standards for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) or Electronic Commerce (EC) are seen as adding tighter coupling to this array, and their success is observed to correlate with the ability of a dominant customer to impose its standards on a supplier. A model of loosely

coupled EC is presented as an alternative to Fordist models of industrial integration. (S-37)

BECHT, James (TANGO International) *Assessing Rights in Bolivia: Using Livelihood Security Assessments to Understand Rights and Responsibilities*. CARE Bolivia undertook a livelihood security assessment in order to identify key interventions, which would enable transforming changes in the livelihoods of a chronically impoverished population. Transforming interventions address the underlying and basic causes of poverty and food insecurity, which are often rooted in the denial of social justice and the inability of families to live with dignity. The assessment process was designed to (i) incorporate and influence local institutions, particularly municipal governments, in all cases, and (ii) reinforce the concepts and methods of livelihood security among CARE and partner staff. The immediate output was a joint strategic action plan. (F-13)

BECK, Scott A.L. (Georgia) *Recent Language Minority Education Policy in Georgia: Appropriation, Assimilation, and Americanization*. During the past decade, education policymakers in the state of Georgia have used coded language to obscure language minority educational policies based in folk linguistics and the 'symbolic violence' of conservative discourses. This case study illustrates the ways in which local stakeholders have been marginalized as the language ideology of a single elected state official has been replicated and spread through Georgia's educational system with deleterious effects. The study also illustrates a few of the limited ways in which resistance to this ideology has thus far been able to find voice in the classrooms of Georgia. (T-34)

BEEBE, James (Gonzaga) *Using Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) to Teach Qualitative Research to Graduate Students in Professional Programs such as Education, Nursing, and Leadership Studies*. A survey of graduate qualitative research courses in professional programs suggests that they focus on developing (a) an appreciation of qualitative research and (b) skills in semi-structured interviewing, analysis of data, and writing up of results. Rapid Assessment Process (RAP) shares many characteristics with qualitative research but differs in its use of research teams and only limited fieldwork. Experience using RAP in a qualitative methods course during five terms suggests that teamwork facilitates developing an appreciation for and excitement about qualitative research. Team research also facilitates development of specific skills but with some problems of relevance for traditional qualitative research. (F-80)

BEHRMAN, Carolyn (Akron) and **HANLIN, Arleen** (Akron-Canton Regional Foodbank) *The Edible Landscape: Highlights from a Collaborative Effort to Understand Need and Improve Access to an Emergency Food Network*. In the U.S. we are facing increased unemployment and the loss of TANF benefits for individuals in many state Welfare-to-Work programs. In anticipation of this situation, the Akron-Canton Regional Foodbank partnered with anthropologists to map the food resource network and evaluate its potential to serve an increased client load. This paper details the nature of the partnership, the ways that such work can serve pedagogical, academic and community-based needs, and confronts the problems that necessarily arise when interests within the community conflict with research results. (T-61)

BENNER, Timothy J. (Southern Methodist) *The Crab Mentality: Local-Level Conceptualizations of Poverty and Cultural Constraints on Poverty Alleviation in the Rural Philippines*. Poverty alleviation constitutes the major thrust of national and international development programs around the world. However, the failure of these programs to successfully reduce poverty is a consistent and disturbing problem. Failure of poverty alleviation programs is often attributed to "cultural biases" which do not allow the poor to successfully access new economic opportunities. This paper examines local-level perceptions of poverty in the rural Philippines and discusses how these perceptions may affect efforts at poverty alleviation. It will show that although there are some cultural values which may deter participation in economic opportunities and innovations; structural constraints are far more important in determining who participates in various economic activities. (T-87)

BENNETT, Elizabeth (U. Melbourne) *Dangerous Worlds: Negotiating Place and Chronic Illness in Northeast Thailand*. In Northeast Thailand, increasing rates of chronic disease occur in a context of rapid social, environmental and epidemiological change. Drawn from a larger ethnographic study of dying, death and grief related to cancer and AIDS, this paper explores, among a group of elders in a rural community, the meanings of spatial and temporal place, emphasizing the relationship of place to interpretation and treatment of chronic illness. (S-60)

BENT, Kate (Denver VA Medical Center) *Environment as Determinant and Experience of Health*. Community environments change again, and again, and again. This is the lived and learned experience for one urban, southwestern community that has seen two Superfund sites designated and remediated. Serious issues of environmental threats to human health continue to exist within the community, from industrial or toxic contamination, as well as from other environmental pollutants, such as criminal activity, urban blight, and poverty. For this community then, not only is environment a determinant of health, but it is also an experience of health that is explicitly inclusive of human presence. Because environment is not a singular or static condition, resident and non-resident members of this community experienced the dynamic nature of environment as it developed through interactions among people and between them and their environments. (S-17)

BERG, Marlene, SCHENSUL, Jean J., and NASTASI, Bonnie (Institute for Community Research) *Theories Guiding Action Research as Intervention*. Action research is directed toward group identification and solution of education, social, health and other problems affecting people in communities stemming from inequities associated with race, class, gender, ethnicity, language, economic, social, environmental or other sources, that result in inadequate or differential resource allocation. Three classes of theories drive this approach: empowerment theory guiding efforts to achieve structural change, social constructivist theories that provide the conceptual basis for co-construction of group norms and directions for action; and cognitive theories that support multiple forms of learning and exchange and resulting socio-emotional and intellectual skills development. This paper outlines the main theories framing action research as intervention and integrates them into a social-learning/structural change model for use in multiple settings. (F-33)

BERGERT, Daniel L. (Iowa State) *Management of *Elaeis guineensis* (Jacq.) in the Farm System of Southeastern Ghana.* The objective of this study was to describe the role of *Elaeis guineensis* (oil palm) in the agricultural system in Southeastern Ghana. Participatory research methods were used to conduct cost-benefit analyses of oil palm product processing, and semi-directed interviews were used to determine opportunities and constraints that determine small landholder decision making in oil palm production. It was found that three categories of palm oil products are equitable in their value, and landholders with limited resources have adopted a passive, multiple use management strategy. This study showed that despite discontinued export of products from the area, a vibrant local micro-economy of oil palm products remains. (T-12)

BERNARD, H. Russell, MCCARTY, Christopher (Florida), **KILLWORTH, Peter D.** (Southampton), **JOHNSEN, Eugene** (California-Santa Barbara) and **SHELLEY, Gene A.** (Georgia State) *Estimating the Size of Hard-to-Count Populations.* We report here on the network scale-up method for estimating the size of hard-to-count populations, such as the homeless, victims of rape, and people who are HIV-positive. Using people's reports of the number of people they know in populations of known size, we are able to estimate the size populations whose size is unknown. A by-product of our method is an estimate of the total network size of respondents from a nationally representative sample. While questions remain about the point accuracy of individual network size estimates, corroborating research suggests our estimates are relatively accurate — that is, respondents who, by our calculation, report larger networks really do have larger networks. We also report on the use of our method to estimate the network ripple effect of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. (F-37)

BIERY-HAMILTON, Gay M. (Rollins College) *Acting Out Conflicting Amazon Frontier Roles in the Classroom: An Effective Pedagogy.* In teaching a course to examine the contemporary Brazilian Amazon one goal is for students to understand the conflictual nature of the development process. I introduce the political ecology approach and have students take on the conflicting roles of the President of Brazil, a landless peasant, a rancher, a Kayap Indian and the Amazonian rainforest itself, to mention a few. When the students invest in a role they acquire a more profound understanding of the political ecology approach and the difficulty and complexities in creating viable social development and conservation plans through their research, class presentation and confrontation with fellow students who represent other social groups. (T-70)

BIGLOW, Brad (North Florida) *Maintaining the Sacred: Corn Varieties and Genetic Engineering among the Huichol.* The traditional Huichol of the Sierra Madre of Mexico are dependent on indigenous corn varieties that have important ceremonial, as well as practical uses. This paper examines the push by development agencies for genetically-modified corn that threatens to disrupt the rural Huichol lifeway, making them economically dependent on non-native varieties that may ecologically damage the soil, disrupt the five colors of the corn, and ultimately alter Huichol religious practices and native cosmology. (T-37)

BLETZER, Keith V. (Arizona State) *Shifting Identity among Persons with AIDS after Treatment for Substance Abuse: Can One*

Assume a New Identity? Hassin (1994) described the case of a seropositive woman who changed the way she perceived herself after she became an HIV outreach worker. This paper will examine the life trajectories of several persons who used drugs heavily, before they were diagnosed with AIDS. Their enrollment in a drug treatment program provided the impetus to remove them from an unwanted life style, assisted them with support services, and generated a forum for new ideas about life purpose which altered self-perception of who they are/were. This paper will explore the foundations of identity in relation to developing a life narrative. (T-33)

BLOCK, Rebecca, CASEY, Sean, and DIAZ, Dayna (Georgia State) *Implementing the Youth Development Program: Perspectives from Mentees, Mentors, and Supervisors.* Will present multiple perspectives from university faculty, graduate student supervisors, undergraduate mentors, and high school mentees, on the vertical supervision model used in the group-mentoring program. The paper will discuss (1) how faculty's research has been influenced by program involvement; (2) how graduate students have experienced benefits and challenges serving as bridges between mentors, mentees, and university faculty; (3) how undergraduate students have benefited from their mentoring role and multiple types of supervision; and (4) how high school students view the effectiveness of the group mentoring program. (W-66)

BLOOM, Frederick (CDC/NCHSTP) *Rapid Ethnographic Assessment for the Development of Structural Intervention.* CDC scientists have employed several styles of rapid assessment procedures to provide information then used for developing structural intervention recommendations to state and local health departments. Anthropologists have played an instrumental role in the development and implementation of these procedures at CDC. In so doing, anthropologists at CDC have collaborated at Federal, state, and local levels (between government agencies and between government and community-based agencies) in implementing recommended interventions. (F-62)

BLOUNT, Ben G. (Georgia) *Life on the Water: African-American Fishermen on the Georgia Coast.* When African slaves were brought to the coastal area of Georgia in the mid-eighteenth century, the rivers, estuaries, sounds, and in-shore areas teemed with fish, but virtually no one relied on fish as a food resource. African-Americans from the outset began to use that natural resource base, and the developed a way of life in which fishing was a central and crucial element. The way of life was based on and guided by core principles, which have continued for approximately 200 years. Interviews with elderly fishermen reveal these principles through cultural modeling of their discourse. (T-32)

BLUNDELL, David (California - Berkeley) *Eco-Cultural Traveling Seminars in Taiwan: Educational Tourism Takes Root.* Taiwan's economy has brought it global attention, and the diplomatic resourcefulness has given it practical and philosophical standards for guidance in a changing world. It's time to consider and take stock of the remaining natural and cultural treasures that offer a perspective of the unique living environment. Tourism is the present indicator to state that conventional trends of human interests will carry across into this century based on the services of travel and their related resources. This is a complex procedure based on government policies,

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acts of preservation and the travel industry to make the destinations feasible. This presentation explores a role of an anthropologist to guide travelers through interaction with the local people and natural environment. Each member of the traveling seminar speaks in his, or her, own language to share with the group in terms of the topic of discussion of a heritage based on a fragile and eroding environment that has succumbed to industrialization. (T-31)

BODEN, Karen J. (Penn State) *Coming of Age in the Country: Class and Marriage for Rural U. S. Women.* Marriage may be the most accessible route to adulthood for many women in rural U. S. communities. Rural women marry early because of opportunities and constraints, which vary with class, that they face within a rural political economy. Few rural women attend college after high school; thus, many are “free” to marry relatively early. Women’s class positions influence not only whether they can access the resources necessary to pursue higher education but also whether higher education seems a viable, or worthwhile, option. Some rural women marry early because marriage affords them access to social resources or confers adult status. (T-40)

BODO, Dawn (McNeill Lehman, Inc.) and **BABA, Marietta** (Michigan State) *A Cross-Cultural Look at Menopause and Sexuality.* This population study helps fill the gap in knowledge about the prevalence and nature of menopausal symptoms experienced by Caucasian, African American, Asian American, and Hispanic women. It explored the interactions of biological, psychological, and cultural factors on women’s experience of menopause, focusing on symptoms, sexuality and intimacy, sources of information, cultural influences, coping strategies, and treatments. Key findings indicated that women want to understand the menopausal experience within their environmental and cultural contexts so they can make informed decisions about their health. (W-61)

BOLLES, Lynn (Maryland) *Salt Water West Indians: Immigration as Cultural Expectation.* This paper explores the social and economic context which has enabled West Indians to immigrate to the US. Since emancipation in 1838, Anglophone Caribbean peoples left their island or territory in search of a range of opportunities not available in the homeland. Since 1962, with the independence of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago the numbers of West Indians has risen significantly. This time also marks the shift in the gender of who migrates and important to the University Blvd project, the intended destination. The goal here is to provide an understanding of the growth of the West Indian population in Maryland, one of the new destinations for these migrating groups. (T-13)

BORNSTEIN, Avram (John Jay, CUNY) *Policing Terrorism After the Act.* Some say “everything changed” after September 11th. In the eyes of many, officers in the NYPD were transformed into heroes. Accusations of racial profiling decreased as fear dramatically increased. This paper examines the changes in law enforcement since 9/11 at both the federal and municipal level. How did legislators and administrators respond, especially in comparisons to other responses to terrorist emergency? How did police officers on patrol respond? What were the forces that shaped the emergence of such practices and what might be some of the consequences. (F-81)

BOSAK, Keith (Georgia) *Nepal’s Changing Sex Ratios: What are the Implications for Development?* Sex ratios are the most basic gender-specific demographic variable and are important in the context of development as an indicator of more than just the relative sizes of males to females in the population. Sex ratios indicate migration patterns, differentials in access to healthcare, differentials in mobility, infanticide, neglect and life expectancy. The goal of this research is to illustrate through the use of GIS and demographic data, the processes at work behind the patterns of variation in sex ratios through different age cohorts within Nepal and to present some of the development implications, which result from these processes. (T-83)

BOWE, Norma (Kean) *Evaluating the Long Term Environmental Health Risks from WTC Ground Zero.* This poster will address the short term and long-term environmental health risks to the urban population in the Northern New Jersey region after the World Trade Center disaster. The urban areas of Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey sit immediately downwind from Lower Manhattan’s ground zero. Implications for water and air quality will be outlined. Rates of upper respiratory infections will be tracked. Gender, ethnicity and age variables will be addressed. Preventive health assessment, treatment strategies and appropriate health education measures will be identified. Issues of disparity in health care access will be discussed. (F-60)

BOWELL, Ben (Wake Forest) *Maya Agriculture: Influences and Problems.* Agriculture has been of great significance in the lives of the Maya people since they began to cultivate their food. Though the contemporary farming practices of the Maya of Chiapas and Guatemala are well founded and rational, outsiders often view them as inefficient. This presentation examines Maya agricultural practices using information from fieldwork in Chiapas and Guatemala. I conclude that micro-ecological crop diversification regimes may still provide the most sustainable strategies, even within the context of NAFTA, Plan Puebla Panama and structural adjustment. (F-11)

BREDA, Karen (Hartford) *Where Have All the Nurses Gone? A Critical Analysis of the U.S. Nursing Labor Process.* Under advanced capitalism, U.S. nurses are subjected to rigid hierarchical control, relative low wages, limited power, low status, and recently, extreme work intensification. Nurses say they feel undervalued, overworked and underpaid.” One of the fall-outs of this U.S. labor crisis is a shortage of nurses available to work the wards. This presentation critically examines U.S. nursing as a form of social labor. This paper explores political economic, ideological and cultural influences on the organization of nurses’ work under capitalism. Ways in which anthropologists in the new millennium can expand the discourse on nursing as a working-class profession is explored. (F-61)

BREEZE, Marshall (Florida) *Are They Really “Here to Help You:” Measuring Attitudes Toward Government Intervention in Individual Behavior.* In a telephone survey of 804 south-Floridians, an ad hoc scale of attitudes toward government “intervention” in people’s lives was used as a reference point for assessing public opinion regarding eradication of citrus canker by destroying residential trees exposed to the disease. Factor analysis yielded multi-item scales focused on “Social Responsibility” and “Safety and Social Regulation.” Reliability scores were .6117 and .9126, respectively. ANOVA results show differences in both scales by race (black, white, other) and ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic), but not gender. Both scales show

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moderate correlation with education and family income, but not age. Scale items and suggestions for scale refinement are discussed. (F-16)

BRELSFORD, Emily (Northern Arizona) *Trouble in the Territory: Cultural, Political, and Economic HIV-Risk Factors in the U.S. Virgin Islands*. Qualitative rapid assessment research in the U.S. Virgin Islands sought to uncover 'critical conditions' in the local community that contribute to HIV/AIDS transmission. The complex array of physical and psychological factors identified by local community leaders, service providers, and vulnerable populations can be linked to features of the U.S. Virgin Islands cultural, social, and political-economic environments. This paper will detail and describe the results from this study, drawing links between tourism, fear, machismo, apathy, religiosity, and demographics in relation to perceived HIV-risks. (S-60)

BRELSFORD, Kathleen (Miami) *My Mother Would Kill Me if She Knew: Hispanic Youth and Tobacco in Miami/Dade*. Participant observation led to establishment of sufficient rapport among young Hispanic smokers, aged 11-15, to make possible brief, in-depth study of tobacco consumption in this group. Beginning in the environs of a middle school, field workers made initial contact with Hispanic pre-teens and teens, obtaining parental consent to conduct individual in-depth interviews, and eventually a focus group session. Familial context consistently discouraged tobacco consumption, but study participants had chosen to smoke cigarettes anyway. Their rationales for doing so revealed ambivalence about health consequences of smoking, but strong influence of peer opinion. (F-30)

BRESLOW, Sara J. (Washington) *Farmers' Perceptions of Salmon Habitat Restoration Measures: Loss and Contestation*. In Skagit County, Washington, salmon conservation and growth management measures are conflicting with agricultural and private property interests around the issue of riparian buffers. Opposition to both a voluntary federal program and a regulatory county program designed to promote streamside restoration involves themes of loss and contestation. Farmers contend that stipulated buffer widths will threaten the viability of individual farms and regional farming as a whole. They contest the science and rationales underlying the buffer programs, and point to the activities of other groups - e.g. tribal and commercial fishers, loggers, and developers - as more significant causes of salmon decline. (T-68)

BREWSTER, Emily (St. Mary's College of Maryland) *History, Theory, and Practice of Disability Work: An Anthropological Assessment of Organizations for the Physically Disabled*. The purpose of the research project is to explore the history of peoples with disabilities in the U.S., to analyze the role of anthropology in disability work, and to assess and evaluate organizations in St. Mary's County, Maryland, that work with physically disabled citizens. As a culmination to this research project I will coordinate a field day event at St. Mary's College called Run Jump N Throw, sponsored by the Navy, that will join St. Mary's College students and faculty with several parts of St. Mary's County community. A new cultural model of disability is now challenging the category of disability as others have challenged race and gender construction. Through this service oriented research project I aim to help promote the study of disability in all fields of anthropology as well as to better connect the St. Mary's County and the St. Mary's

College communities by facilitating better awareness of disability issues. (F-60)

BREWSTER, Emily (St. Mary's College of Maryland) *La Futura: Teenage Life In Quepos, Costa Rica And Its Relevance To The Social And Economic Future Of The Country*. This ethnography describes the lifestyles and culture of teenagers and young adults in Quepos, Costa Rica. Quepos, Costa Rica is a coastal town on the Pacific side of Costa Rica whose economy traditionally relied on the banana, fishing, and palm oil industries. Quepos experienced a tourism boom in the early 1980,s, and since then the economy has relied heavily on the tourism industry. One objective of this paper is to identify the effects of tourism on the lives and aspirations of the teenagers in this growing town. Young adults in Quepos are the first citizens that have grown up almost entirely during the tourism boom, thus the study of their group culture and aspirations can yield information about the role that tourism will play in the culture of Quepos, and Costa Rica in the future. The economy and industries in all parts of Costa Rica have changed due to the tourism industry, so this study into the culture of Quepesino teens will also hopefully give clues about the future of the tourism industry in Costa Rica. (T-69)

BRIEDENHANN, Jennifer (Buckinghamshire Chilterns U.) *Rural Tourism Project Evaluation-What the Vanguard Says*. Both eulogized and reviled as a development option, rural tourism is increasingly viewed as the panacea to heal the economic ills of underdeveloped regions. Fragmented effort, diverse role-players with conflicting agendas, lack of common vision for tourism, and minimal understanding of the industry bedevil the best-intended initiatives. Project development is ad hoc with no consensus as regards criteria pertaining to project evaluation. This paper makes use of data taken from a Delphi Survey of a panel of tourism experts from the public and private sectors of South Africa and the United Kingdom. It identifies and prioritizes consensus on criteria to be included in a pragmatic, executable rural tourism evaluation framework. (T-86)

BRINK, Pamela J. (Alberta - Edmonton) *Nurse Anthropologists and the Founding of CONAA*. Nurse anthropologists began meeting at Anthropological conventions in 1968 to discuss common concerns, creating CONAA. Articles and books were published about nursing and anthropology and the new field of Transcultural Nursing was born. Over the years since the infusion of nurse anthropologists into nursing, nurses have impacted nursing research and theory and have blended anthropology with nursing through sessions and symposia at national meetings, through membership on anthropological executive committees, by serving on editorial boards of Anthropology journals, and by publishing in anthropological journals. The marriage between nursing and anthropology has lasted 33 years. (F-61)

BRITAIN, Ann and **PAGE, J. Bryan** (Miami) *I'm Not a Smoker*. Ethnographic interviews conducted by the University of Miami's research team among youth in Miami, FL indicate that young people who regularly use tobacco do not typically define themselves as "smokers." Because their tobacco use is limited to a few cigarettes per day, they experience each smoking event as a new choice, and do not perceive themselves as "addicts." Their self-definition as nonsmokers allows them to ignore warnings of the long-term consequences of smoking. (F-30)

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BROOKER, W. Michael A. (Vanier College) *Manageable Cultural Variables in a Training Program for the Obese*. This paper examines obesity as a cultural phenomenon with both societal and individual elements. These elements are developed into models enabling students in a 17-week program to lose a mean of .75lbs/week. The analysis phase provides models for participants to understand and manage the causal factors in their particular circumstances and to develop plans to change those factors. The most significant factors involve beliefs. This course has been given over 30 times over the past 8 years. (F-14)

BROOMHALL, Lorie L. (Family Health International) *Getting Back to Basics: Linking HIV/AIDS Research with Service Delivery*. Despite enormous research efforts, the devastation of HIV/AIDS continues to afflict much of sub-Saharan Africa. In some areas like western Kenya, an estimated 25-30% of the population is HIV infected, and though nationally over 10 million free condoms were distributed last year, few reported using them. These disappointing results underscore the grim reality that even the most carefully planned HIV prevention programs can fail because of the lack of a basic service delivery infrastructure to carry them out. This paper focuses on the findings of three ethnographic studies in western Kenya that investigated the obstacles hindering condom promotion in STI and family planning service settings. These obstacles included condom access and supply problems, lack of staff training and supervision and frequent breeches of confidentiality. The paper concludes by suggesting ways research can be more closely linked to service delivery to improve HIV prevention programs. (S-10)

BROWN, Adam (Davidson College) *The 'Developed,' the 'Developer,' and 'Development': Cultural Actors in the Tamil Nadu Context*. By focusing on a case of 'development'-induced population displacement on Kattupalli Island, India, this paper examines how the discourses of 'development' are able to mediate and negotiate the idiom under which the 'development' process operates. In particular, non-governmental organizations and other localized social advocates are critically evaluated as agents of cultural resistance and effective representation for the affected residents of Kattupalli. Special attention is also paid to the dissonant interpretations of the development process within the communities on Kattupalli Island and how such disagreements are able to redefine the development idiom, especially with regard to issues such as long-term environmental sustainability and short-term economic needs. (T-87)

BROWN, Peter J. (Emory) *Ritual and Identity as Keys to the Sustainability of Physical Activity: Implications for the Prevention of Chronic Disease*. Regular exercise has such important mental health and medical benefits for the prevention of chronic disease, that it could be considered as a key to improved population health. One of the most common obstacles to the sustainability of individual exercise programs is that "there is not enough time." Based upon ethnographic research among chronic exercisers in Atlanta, this paper focuses on ritual and identity as factors in physically activity life patterns. The design features of ritual in the regulation of social behavior are demonstrated in examples of the bicycle "group ride" and the Peachtree Road Race. The social dimensions of exercise in play, goal setting and social support must be recognized in health promotion activities. Regular physical activity often involves changes in individual identity and concomitant changes in time prioritization, consumer spending and social networks. (F-64)

BROWNING-AIKEN, Anne (Arizona) *Critical Junctures in Mining Town Identity: Cananea, Sonora (Mexico) 1906-2001*. Social memory can serve as a wellspring for the construction of community identity, but it can also be manipulated as political discourse to serve government policy. What happens then to local communities and the working class that sustain these memories? The labor history of the copper mining community of Cananea, Sonora, demonstrates how social memory is constructed, dismantled through a critical juncture in the state-labor alliance, and then further challenged by community dissatisfaction with the impacts of mining processes on health and the environment. A coalition consisting of teachers, mining engineers, ranchers, municipal and state officials, and regional NGOs has the potential to reshape community identity and to promote a U.S.-Mexico borderlands collaboration that could balance economic development with environmental well-being. (F-63)

BRUNN, Michael (Colorado - Colorado Springs) *Policy Design as Practice: Changing the Prospects of Hispanic Voices*. Policies that regulate and otherwise control the languages we speak, where we may speak those languages, and the status given or ascribed to languages, can, somewhat, either support and affirm our identities (Selves), or can marginalize our participation in certain instances. In schools, formal language policies prescribe a part of the education language minority children receive. Moreover, they fundamentally affect these students' levels of achievement, social acceptance, and enculturation/acclimation to, the educational community. This paper discusses how learning contexts, socialization processes, and language use issues, as affective characteristics of a planned policy, functioned to divide the majority and minority cultural groups in certain instances; and to bring them together in ways that facilitated their social integration into their newly constituted community. (T-34)

BUENO CASTELLANOS, Carmen (U. Iberoamericana) *Trust Relations: Buyer-Supplier Relations in Chrysler Toluca*. I will like to present the socio-cultural approach to trust relationships in the supply chain of Chrysler, Toluca. I am considering two case studies of auto part plants related to the metal-mechanics production, considered first and second tier suppliers and located nearby Chrysler Toluca. The main purpose is to analyze the different patterns of trust and its implications in the buyer-supplier relation, the exchange of information and the technological support. (S-37)

BUKHMANN, Gene (Brigham and Women's Hospital) *Reform and Resistance in Post-Soviet Tuberculosis Control*. This presentation will examine how the process of international negotiation over tuberculosis (TB) control in the Former Soviet Union (FSU) has developed over the past decade. Relying on interview data, archival research, and ethnographic fieldwork, I will examine the process of tuberculosis reform in Kazakhstan, and other post-Soviet states. I consider two sides of tuberculosis reform: how a consensus developed among international organizations, and how the Former Soviet states responded to the international community. I examine how the politics of responsibility has affected debates on appropriate models of care for this region, and who should finance this care. (F-87)

BURNSILVER, Shauna and BOONE, Randall (Colorado State) *Spatial Heterogeneity and its Effects on Scale of Pastoral Movements: The Case of Maasai in Four Group Ranches, Kajiado District, Kenya*. Dry region pastoral production strategies were predicated

historically on opportunistic and extensive livestock movements across heterogeneous landscapes to maintain access to sufficient forage and water. Macro-scale political-economic drivers; i.e., land adjudication, subdivision and sedentarization; are compromising the ability of Maasai herders to maintain extensive grazing patterns by fragmenting the landscape in Kajiado District, Kenya. This research uses remote sensing, GIS, GPS'd grazing orbits, and household surveys to: 1) quantify the ecological characteristics of pastoral landscapes in subdivided vs. un-subdivided group ranches, 2) identify the spatial scale of pastoral resource use, and 3) define additional intrinsic household-level variables that affect the scale of grazing movements by pastoral households. (F-39)

BURTON, Michael (California - Irvine) **NERO, Karen** (U. Auckland) and **EGAN, James** (California-Irvine) *Sustaining Food Production in the Federated States of Micronesia*. Many Pacific Island societies face the dilemma of increasing consumption of imported foods, often combined with decreased production of local foods. The high level of consumption of imported foods has been associated with health problems, such as hypertension and diabetes. We will draw upon household census, resource, and food survey data to construct a multilevel model of factors that favor the maintenance of local food systems (horticulture and fishing) in Yap and Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia, with emphasis on wage labor, urbanization, and household structure. (F-14)

BUSHLEY, Diane (Northern Arizona) *Organizational Representation: The Use of Anthropology in Negotiating International Reproductive Health Policy*. Anthropology can be a useful tool at the international reproductive health policy level in addition to its more common use in the development and evaluation of country-specific reproductive health programs. Post-abortion care in an international context is a highly politicized public health concept that requires ongoing collaboration among reproductive health agencies and negotiation of programmatic guidelines with donors and local governments. This paper, based on an internship experience, will explore the impact of the application of ethnographic methods in order to represent the philosophy and achievements of the post-abortion care programs of an international reproductive health agency to one of its major donors. (F-15)

BUTTS, Steven (Plymouth) and **BRIEDENHANN, Jennifer** (Buckinghamshire Chilterns U.) *Two Steps Forward, One Step Back: The Consequences of South Africa's Tourism Policy*. In recent years structural changes have directly affected the management of South African tourism. However, these changes have not brought about the tourism revival hoped for by the government. This paper attempts to explain the causes and consequences of policy, and its implementation, while examining policy objectives and integration at National, Provincial, Regional and Local Government level. Problems and successes are discussed, and recommendations made as to how South Africa can move forward in the development of its tourism policy and product. (S-68)

BYRON, Elizabeth M. (Florida), **LEONARD, William** (Northwestern), **GODOY, Ricardo** (Brandeis), **APAZA, Lilian**, **PEREZ, Eddy** (U. Mayor de San Andres), **REYES-GARCIA, Victoria** and **VADEZ, Vincent** (Florida) *Market Integration and Health in the Bolivian Amazon*. Many Amazonian groups today find

themselves facing increasing ecological and social pressures brought on by accelerating contact with national market systems. Their lives are affected in terms of health status and health seeking behaviors. With greater contact and integration into the market system through economic and social exchange, use of medical services, and education, the manner by which individuals address illness and treatment modalities is subject to alteration. Data on the influence of market integration on health were collected in two Tsimane' communities with varying levels of exposure to market pressures over a period of eighteen months. Time series data on health behaviors of lowland Amerindians is scarce, thus providing an opportunity to address debated issues of how market pressures influence health. This analysis goes beyond the community-level to examine individual-level factors to better understand the dynamics of health and market transition. (F-34)

CALLEJAS, Linda M. (South Florida) *I'm Not Afro-Anything, I'm a Black Cuban: The Role of Identity in the Survival of an Historic Mutual Aid Society*. This paper provides a discussion of racial and ethnic identity as it relates to efforts aimed at re-establishing Sociedad La Union Martí-Maceo as a viable community organization in Tampa, Florida. The question of identity is particularly salient to the issue of Martí-Maceo's continued survival as impending city development threatens the organization's existence. Since its establishment in 1900, this mutual aid society provided black Cubans with an effective means for collectively addressing their common needs. Within this nearly all-inclusive organization, members could maintain a strong ethnic (Cuban) identity that separated them from the rest of the Cuban immigrant population, as well as African-Americans. Today, competing notions of individual identity often collide as members struggle to reformulate a collective identity that will re-define the future of this historic organization. (S-62)

CAMACHO, Juana (Georgia) *Women and Zoteas in the Afrocolombian Tropical Rainforest*. This paper presents the partial results of a case study on elevated gardens or zotea management by Afrocolombian women in the coastal region of Choco, Colombia. Zoteas are outstanding technologies for cultivation in tropical rainforests. They are used for growing plants of culinary, medicinal and cultural importance. In them women make an efficient and creative use of natural resources from the surrounding territory. Zoteas are dynamic domestic agricultural systems that synthesize social, economic and ecologic relations of the Afrocolombian communities. Elevated gardens are also closely linked to women's identity, to traditional environmental knowledge and to Afrocolombian claims for collective territorial rights. (W-65)

CAMERON, Marsha (Clemson) *The Impact of Harrah's Cherokee Casino on the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*. This presentation looks at the impact of Harrah's Cherokee Casino on the Cherokee Indian Reservation in western North Carolina. The scope of this examination is selective rather than comprehensive due to the proprietary nature of information. Some social impact information is included, primarily concerning new programs and services on the reservation, and results of a survey of casino employees. A literature review of the economic impact of casinos points to reasons for Harrah's Cherokee Casino's success. The presentation concludes that the economic impact of Harrah's Cherokee Casino has been largely a positive one, primarily because it is able to provide jobs and benefits, and import revenues from a wide area. (S-18)

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CAMPBELL, Benjamin (Boston) *Biocultural Model of Adolescent Sexual Behavior among Boys in Africa*. Understanding adolescent sexual behavior in Africa has important implications for efforts to stem HIV transmission. Yet there is relatively little work on the determinants of sexual initiation among adolescents. Here a model of the onset of sexual behavior among boys based on results from both Zimbabwe and Uganda is presented. This model suggests that among boys the onset of sexual behavior is independently predicted by both pubertal maturation and problem behavior, with the effects of social control acting mainly on the transition from non-coital behavior to coitus. (F-66)

CAMPBELL, Brian (Georgia) *Multi-layered Subsistence: An Anthropological Assessment of Agricultural Strategies in a Rural Bolivian Community*. While researchers have claimed that the interaction between agricultural traditions and modernization pressures are unidirectional, tending towards genetic and cultural erosion, this research finds that the synergistic results are much more complex and multi-dimensional. I investigate the impacts of local history and ecology, national politics and movements, and a global environmental ideology on the agro-ecology of a rural Andean community in Cochabamba, Bolivia. I used multiple methodological techniques to examine the on-the-ground reality of agricultural practices and the concomitant ideology and cognition that contribute to such land management. Global and national pressures appear to result in one of two general outcomes: they either instigate the adoption and propagation of new cultivars and/or methods, or strengthen previous agricultural traditions. Subsistence in rural Cochabamba is thus multi-layered and complex. (W-80)

CAMPBELL, Jeremy M. (Davidson College) *Preservation, Travel, and Translation: The Community Museum in the 21st Century*. This paper will analyze the ways in which locally owned and operated community museums in three distinct regions are organized and incorporated into broader culturescapes. Based on fieldwork conducted in the state of Yucatán, México, the Northwest Coast of Canada, and the Northern Territories of Australia, it is argued that community museums serve as sites of cultural definition and epistemological resistance to dominant forms of knowledge, while simultaneously participating in the proliferation of sites for tourism, the Heritage Industry, and increased interaction between local and foreign specialists. The community museum serves as a site for constant negotiation of the power invoked in display, remembrance, and continuity. (S-13)

CAMPBELL, Keith and **ZOLLINGER, Brett** (Fort Hays State) *Persuasive Health Images in Selected Rural Villages in Henan Province, China*. In the northcentral area of Henan Province, China, some of the rural villages have human images and writing painted onto some buildings and fences. This project involves photographic documentation of these images found in selected rural villages, as well as analysis and interpretation of the images and writing. The authors consider the images to be windows that provide a glimpse of important health information directed toward rural village residents. The images represent a small part of contemporary Chinese culture. Implications for applied social scientists are discussed. (T-36)

CAREY, James and the **CHIP Research Team** (CDC) *Understanding Individual and Social Correlates of Recent HIV*

Infection in U.S. Cities: A Multidisciplinary Research Design. To identify current factors driving the HIV epidemic in U. S. cities, CDC initiated the "Context of HIV Infection Project" (CHIP) in partnership with four health departments. CHIP uses a case-control research design. Recent HIV infection is determined through clinic records and laboratory tests; HIV+ cases re matched with HIV-controls from comparable risk groups. Structured surveys and semi-structured qualitative interviews are used to assess community conditions, experiences with HIV prevention services, sexual and injection drug behaviors, life events and mental health. Combining epidemiology with social and behavioral science is useful for identifying emerging risk factors and improving HIV prevention programs. (F-31)

CARLSON, Robert, WANG, Jichuan, SIEGAL, Harvey and **FALCK, Russel** (Wright State) *Crack-Cocaine Use and HIV/STD Risk Behaviors in Central Ohio: Stability and Change over the Past Two Decades*. Crack cocaine remains Ohio's most widespread and devastating illicit drug. Although prevention efforts have targeted unsafe sex among crack users, exchanging crack for sex has become an enduring part of the crack subculture. Little is known, however, about how the phenomenon has changed over time and consequently what the underlying motivations are for engaging in high-risk sexual behavior. This paper uses quantitative data to examine changes in the relationship between drug use and sex risk behavior over time. The sample of over 400 active crack users was recruited in Dayton, Ohio in 1995-1996 and re-interviewed every six months for 3 years. Qualitative interviews data with over 30 crack users show how women are often victimized by men to obtain sexual favors. Like the ineffective War on Drugs, prevention efforts designed to increase safer sex among crack users appear to have had minimal effects in this part of the country. Suggestions for reducing unsafe sex among crack users are offered. (S-30)

CARR, Diana (California - Riverside) *Cultural Competency: Anthropologists as Culture Brokers*. Current state and federal regulations require medical management plans to deliver culturally appropriate health care for their Medicare clients. These regulations have created opportunities for anthropologists to do what they do best, talk about culture and variation. Medical managed care is looking for a few good anthropologists to help them meet these criteria. It is absolutely essential that anthropologists with their academic foundation in the study of culture be the individuals that are defining this dialogue. However, in our zeal to be employed in the private sector are anthropologists on a road to becoming culture brokers? (F-15)

CARRUTH, Lauren (Wake Forest) *Anthropology and Education in Resistance: Can Anthropology and Advocacy Coexist in Chiapas, Mexico?* The Zapatista uprisings responded to the implementation of liberal economic policies that led to the continued repression of indigenous discourses, economic prospects, and comparable, appropriate educational opportunities in Chiapas. Following defeats by the Mexican national army, the indigenous communities represented by the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) established their own autonomous educational systems to resist the ideologies and values inherent in Mexican public education. When faced with the challenges of this situation, what can or should the anthropologist do to help provide a comparable, appropriate educational experience? Can anthropology and advocacy coexist

within the parameters of the discipline? If so, how can we use our anthropological skills to empower the communities to act effectively in their own self-interest? (F-60)

CARTER, Rebecca H. (Arizona) *Power in Produce: The Distribution of Control in an Agricultural Commodity Chain.* Commodity chain research reveals the relative allocation of decision-making power in the production, distribution, marketing and consumption of a particular agricultural export: table grapes from Sonora, Mexico. U.S.-based transnational corporations involved in production and distribution hold low amounts of power because they lack sufficient knowledge of local ecological and social conditions to gain significant advantages over more localized table grape growers and distributors. Supermarkets, in contrast, determine not only key features in marketing and consumption, but have recently gained control over important aspects of production and distribution because consolidation within the supermarket industry has increased their negotiating power. (S-36)

CARTLEDGE, Dan (Moscow State) *Fish, Fishing, and Environmental Risk Perception: A Comparative Analysis of Fishing Behavior and Consumption.* Among Various Ethnic Groups in the U.S. This paper reports the major results of an analysis of socio-cultural differences in non-commercial fishing behavior, fish consumption practices, and associated environmental risk perception in the U.S. Based upon sample data, this analysis compares and contrasts fishing-related behaviors and coexisting environmental health-related risk perceptions among various ethnic groups, with special attention to certain at-risk, high-end consumers (e.g., Asian Americans, certain Native American communities, and Latino and African American residents, among others). Suggestions for the preparation and dissemination of fish-related health advisories are discussed as well. This research has been conducted as part of a larger U.S. EPA-sponsored comparative risk project. (F-20)

CASAGRANDE, David (Georgia) *Measuring Agreement Within Tzeltal Maya Ecological Knowledge.* Consensus analysis (CA) has become a standard anthropological tool for measuring informant agreement, but many data sets do not conform to the conditions and assumptions inherent to CA. Also, researchers may be less interested in culturally correct answers or informant expertise and more interested in a parsimonious metric of general patterns of agreement. I use two case studies of Tzeltal Maya ecological knowledge (medicinal plant use and habitat classification) to explore the benefits and disadvantages of using Shannon's Index of Information as an alternative or additional metric of agreement. (S-63)

CASEY, Sean, JURKOVIC, Gregory and PERILLA, Julia (Georgia State) *Overview and Rationale for Group Mentoring.* Will discuss the rationale for a group-mentoring model at an ethnically diverse high school. Facing multiple acculturative stresses, ethnic minority students are at high-risk school dropout, teen pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, etc. The group-mentoring model employs an ethnically diverse team of college student mentors who explore their own cultural backgrounds while learning about adolescent development by working directly with youth. Group mentoring is a cost-effective tool that models pro-social behaviors and skills. This intervention utilizes a vertical supervision model that promotes the

development of the college student mentors and the graduate student supervisors. (W-66)

CASTELLANOS, Maria Bianet (Michigan) *The Desert in the Tropics: Migration and Land Redistribution Policies in Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico.* In Cancun, Quintana Roo, Mexico, equitable and environmental-friendly land redistribution is hampered by the intrusion of local politics, squatters' rights, private industries, migrant flows, and corruption. Considering that land plays an important role in the cultural reproduction of Yucatec Maya migrant social relations, how do migrants acquire land in such a contested playing field? This study demonstrates that migrants forge their own political connections, and rely on social networks and grass roots organizations to gain access to land plots. (T-14)

CASTRO, Arachu (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *The Challenge of Tuberculosis Control in Cuba during the Special Period.* Tuberculosis soon became one of the major public health priorities of the Cuban revolutionary government. A systematic National TB Program was created in 1963. Ambulatory directly observed therapy was introduced in 1970 and achieved full national coverage in less than three years. Incidence rates decreased sharply but experienced an increase between 1991 and 1994 during the first years of the Special Period. The paper analyzes how measures were developed to correct that trend and continue the successes earlier achieved. (F-87)

CASTRO, Arachu (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *The Setting of Health Priorities in Cuba in the Last Four Decades.* The paper explores the development of the Cuban Health System in the last four decades and explains how political will is translated into a coherent implementation of public health efforts. First, it analyzes the development of the primary health care system in rural and urban areas since the 1960s. Second, it analyzes the measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the health system during the economic crisis of the 1990s - generated by the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the strengthening of the blockade imposed by the U.S. Finally, it explains why Cuba, a country with scarce resources, has achieved health indicators comparable to those of industrialized nations. (S-64)

CASTRO, Arachu (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *Women's Strategies to Prevent Transmission of HIV to Their Infants.* Since the finding that HIV could be transmitted through breast milk, several infant feeding recommendations have been developed. One of the main dilemmas facing policy makers is whether to recommend that HIV+ women breastfeed - increasing the risk of transmission of HIV to the child - or that they feed their infants with breast milk substitutes - increasing the risk of infection from other microorganisms. This paper reviews international guidelines on infant feeding, analyzes how policy is set, and explores the extent to which the experience of HIV+ women is incorporated in infant feeding recommendations. (W-81)

CELLARIUS, Barbara A. (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology) *Property Relations and Natural Resource Use in Postsocialist Bulgaria.* This paper examines natural resource use in Bulgaria's Rhodope Mountains following the property restitution processes that have taken place since socialism's collapse. It focuses on the implications of the restitution of agricultural land and forests —

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in other words the return of private property — for the rural economy and the management of natural resources. Agricultural land was restored in the mid 1990s, after collectivization in the late 1950s, and forests have been restored largely in 2001, after nationalization in 1947-48. The conclusion compares the two cases and discusses them with respect to the specificity of the post-socialist context. (S-36)

CERVENY, Lee (Syracuse) *Tourism and the Commoditization of Resources in Rural Alaska*. Tourism often results in the commoditization of natural resources with implications for the health of host communities. While tourism represents a viable option for economic growth in rural, resource-dependent regions, tourism can result in competition for important local resources, including fish, game, and recreation spaces. I draw from data gathered in three Alaska communities to show how the tourism industry, through the marketing and packaging of an Alaska experience, has increased demand for natural resources. The resulting tension between tourism providers and Alaskans highlights conflicting user patterns between the tourist and the 'toured' as well as competing cultural frameworks of nature and wilderness. For Alaskans, access to fish, game and wilderness is not simply a lifestyle preference, but a means of survival for families and communities. (S-68)

CHAIKEN, Miriam S. (Indiana U. of Penn) *Nothing New Under the Sun: Innovations and Insights in Treatment of Chronic Undernutrition*. Contemporary programs to improve health in Africa advocate extending primary health care through decentralized health services, emphasize prevention of infectious disease through immunization, improved sanitation, and vector control, and focus on improving food security. While these approaches show promise, none have successfully reversed problems in regions of hyperendemic malaria, chronic malnutrition, and severe poverty. When viewed in an historical context, the failure of these strategies should not be surprising, as medical authorities as early as the 1920s attempted many of the same approaches with similarly disappointing results. This paper discusses the insights gained from examining the historical legacy and suggests strategies for improvement. (W-67)

CHAMBERS, Erve (Maryland) *A Project in Search of a Focus: Why "Resource Management?"* This presentation describes recent activities related to the development of a graduate program track in Resource Management and Cultural Process at the University of Maryland. The presenter explores the implications of using the words "resource" and "management" to describe a variety of restorative and conservation activities. He argues that anthropology is in a unique position to help integrate and advance fields of resource management through our appreciation of concepts and practices related to ethnographic approaches to discovery, cultural dynamics, the unity of human and natural processes, place-based consciousness, and "asset theory." (W-69)

CHECKER, Melissa (NYU) *From Friend to Foe: Social Memory, Industry and Collective Environmental Action in the Urban South*. This paper explores the role of social memory in motivating and sustaining collective action. I focus on a group of former sharecroppers who purchased land on the outskirts of Augusta, Georgia and built a neighborhood in the midst of several factories. I investigate how residents forged a strong community identity that

was shaped in part by their relationships to surrounding industries. I then analyze how that identity shifted once community members found out that these factories had contaminated their neighborhood. I propose that in their shared articulations and adaptations of a community identity, residents found the cultural resources they needed to take and sustain collective action for environmental justice. (F-63)

CHHETRI, Ram B. (Tribhuvan U. - Nepal) *Reviewing Conservation and Development Practices in Nepal: Population, Environment and Livelihood in the Context of Natural Resources Management*. Conservation and development and the need for reconciling the two have provided issues for debate among scholars and others in Nepal. This paper reassesses the conservation practices in Nepal in the context of the debates on equity, ethics and demographic processes. Community forestry aimed at conservation has emerged as a potential approach for improving the livelihood and helping alleviate poverty, apart from being presented as a viable strategy for biodiversity conservation (e.g., a corridor for wild life) and so forth. Providing cases from different parts of the country, this paper discusses different income generation opportunities provided by these practices and their implications in terms of equity, sustainability, and population pressure on resources. (T-83)

CLARK, Brendon (Northern Arizona) *Anthropology and Policy Formation: The Active Link*. Applying anthropological perspectives to contemporary issues allows an excellent opportunity for anthropologists and the discipline of applied anthropology to gain recognition and to influence the dialogues that contribute to policy formation and project programming. Policy formation often stems from popular misconceptions with catchy phrases of simple solutions that ultimately determine budget allocations and shape project programming. Anthropologists offer a unique vision for detecting the simplicity of structural relationships and the complexities of human interaction. As part of my MA thesis project, this paper will explore the role of anthropology in policy development based on my experience working in a population, health, and environment think tank in Washington, DC. (F-16)

CLARK, Kathryn (Indiana - Purdue) and **DIAMENTE, Daniela** (Butler) *Effective Multicultural Communication in Diverse Environments*. This poster represents a collaborative discussion of two anthropologists' experiences teaching English in diverse environments. We address how teaching methods and content must be relative to the immediate social needs and circumstances of the students whether in Indiana or Nicaragua. Through sharing and analyzing problems and concerns from two different perspectives, we worked towards possible solutions for more effective multicultural communication. (F-60)

CLEMENTS, L. Davis (Renewable Products Development Laboratories) *Holistic Engineering: A New Approach with an Anthropological Perspective*. Project goals of 1) environmental, 2) social, 3) economic and 4) technical appropriateness and sustainability are often incompatible. This paper presents the holistic, collaborative planning in two case studies, a wood products cooperative based on eastern red cedar, and a tribal enterprise based on wind energy. Both potential projects sought to exploit a specific natural resource niche using a specific technology. In both cases,

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resource constraint assessment showed that the client-preferred technology would not meet the economic goal. However, the technical experts broader perspective and role resulted in alternatives for new enterprises that could successfully integrate all four goals. (T-81)

CLIGGETT, Lisa (Kentucky) *A New Kind of "Brain Drain" – Losing Zambia's Educated Elite to Long Term Illness.* Since the beginning of the AIDS pandemic, the rate of HIV/AIDS among Africa's educated elite has received much attention. This paper considers how deaths of educated family members impact extended families, with specific attention to loss of access to material and social resources. Preliminary results from data collected through a "resurvey" of the 1970s Colson-Scudder study of Gwembe secondary school students document a high mortality rate among educated elite due to "a long term illness," (data do not specifically identify HIV/AIDS deaths) and also suggest that families with such deaths must reevaluate their aspirations for middle class lifestyles. (S-60)

COCKRELL, Autumn (Georgia State) *The Arabs: An American Story.* This paper presents the findings of an experiment in self-representation. Produced in partnership with the Syrian-Lebanese community of Atlanta, Georgia, the symposium and museum exhibit *The Arabs: An American Story* embodied the Syrian-Lebanese community's effort to represent itself as a collectivity in the eyes of the larger Atlanta society. The paper will discuss the conception of the project along with its production and final execution, as well as the role of public and material culture in this community's strategies of self-representation. (S-15)

COHEN, Amy (Center for National Service) *Service-Learning is a Method of Teaching, Learning and Community Improvement.* It is a form of scholarship that integrates research, teaching and service to enhance the outcomes of all three. This paper explores several examples of service-learning programs that have effectively mobilized faculty, students, and community members to address complex problems arising in their local communities. In addition, the paper will summarize evaluation research on service-learning programs, demonstrating their effectiveness in increasing social and civic responsibility, enhancing academic outcomes for students, and improving relationships among key community institutions to build community capacity. (T-61)

COKER, Elizabeth (American - Cairo) *Sheikhs and Psychiatrists: A Cultural Analysis of Professional and Indigenous Treatments for Mental Illness in Cairo, Egypt.* This paper will present the results of a project carried out in Cairo, Egypt. One goal of the project was to compare and contrast the types of complaints and illnesses brought to the attention of Egyptian psychiatric practitioners with those brought to Egyptian religious healers, such as Sheikhs and Priests. The second focus centers on the interpretations of illnesses by the healers themselves, and the subsequent diagnoses/labels given and treatments prescribed. The results contribute to a more complete theory of mental illness treatment in Egypt that incorporates alternative interpretations of mental disturbances, and their place in psychiatric theory and practice. (T-18)

COLBURN, Lisa L. (CoastalVision and Rhode Island) and **DEVIN, Robin B.** (Rhode Island) *Child Well-being and Parenting Strategies*

in a Global Context: The Case of the Fosterage Triad in Madagascar. Who benefits most from the fostering of children? When a child is raised by someone other than biological parents, life-long relationships are often formed. Once fostered, a child becomes part of a triad of individuals including the child and both the foster and birth parent(s). The nature of the relationship triad, which varies across and within cultures, can result in beneficial well-being outcomes to one or all of its members. This paper provides a cross-cultural analysis of child fosterage practices in traditional settings in Madagascar, Haiti and elsewhere. The nature and context for fosterage will be evaluated. (F-66)

COLLINS, Daphne (Memphis) *Challenges to Community Building from the Perspective of the Area Residents.* Residents of areas that lack access to resources face a variety of barriers that hamper their ability to utilize traditional community building strategies. By conducting ethnographic interviews with the community organizers, an attempt can be made to identify technological, ethical, bureaucratic and collaborative barriers that exist in these communities. Through the synthesis of the ethnographic data collected, this paper will introduce ideas that can open dialogue to critical thinking about the difference in the principles of community building and the realities that communities face in their efforts in this area. (T-84)

COLOM, Alejandra and **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (Friends Social Research Center) *Ethnographic Explorations of Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment.* An ethnographic component was incorporated into the Adolescent Treatment Models (ATM) project sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT). At the Baltimore County site, the ethnographers have interviewed a sample of the study participants, observed group sessions, and interviewed counselors. The concepts of navigation and engagement have arisen from preliminary analysis of field data as critical to the understanding of how counselors and clients regard the treatment process. Attention to these concepts also highlights the complex factors involved in achieving treatment effectiveness. The ethnographers view long-term case studies of treatment experiences as key to move towards a more comprehensive grasp of adolescent substance use, treatment, and recovery. (S-16)

COLOM, Alejandra and **REYES, Daniel** (Maryland) *GIS in Prince Georges and Montgomery County.* Demographic change in the District of Columbia's metropolitan area has occurred rapidly and appreciably in the past 10 years. Among the counties that surround the District, Maryland's Montgomery and Prince George's counties have experienced an influx and movement of people that suggest a need for adaptation and change in the type and form of services that local governments and Non Governmental Organizations provide to the population. The use of census information through Geographic Information Systems provides anthropologists with a tool to track and contrast demographic change with ethnographic data collected in the area, to create a more comprehensive landscape of the population changes and demands on services that are taking place in these counties. (F-37)

COLTELLINO, Jennifer and **STRAUSS, Sarah** (Wyoming) *The Downtown Clinic: Interdisciplinary Collaboration for Indigent Care.* The Downtown Clinic is a healthcare clinic for low-income people of

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a western university town. Staffed by a multidisciplinary volunteer group of healthcare professionals, the clinic links the academic and private sectors of this community through shared public service. A research team from the University of Wyoming initiated a systematic evaluation of clinic outcomes after two years of operation. Of interest were patient/staff expectations and satisfaction, and direct measures of health improvement. Our ethnographic approach to outcomes assessment was novel for many of the medical personnel involved; it provides a new way to apply anthropological research for improved community health. (T-61)

CONNELLY, W. Thomas (Indiana U. of Penn) *Household Size, Labor, and Technological Innovation in Amish Agriculture*. Amish farmers are often portrayed as irrationally rejecting beneficial new technology and being motivated primarily by religious ideology rather than economic self-interest. In fact, historical research in central Pennsylvania indicates that a successful Amish farming system has been maintained since the early 1800s through a highly rational management of labor resources and selective adoption of new agricultural technology. This has included maintaining unusually high fertility with a large pool of family labor. Contrary to popular belief, Amish farmers also have a long history of agricultural innovation, including the adoption of new field technology, crop varieties, and chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Amish sub-groups most likely to adopt labor-saving technology have been those with lower fertility and a smaller supply of household labor. (S-36)

CONTRERAS, Ricardo (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, South Florida) *The Community Health Worker Complex: Outreach, Education and Community Building in the U.S.-Mexico Border*. One of the outcomes of the Comparative Community Health Workers Study funded by the Office of Rural Health Policy (HRSA) is a framework that attempts to explain the forces underneath the practice of Community Health Workers (CHWs). The study is examining, through an ethnographic approach, the practice of CHWs who work in colonias along the U.S.-Mexico border. The resulting framework, which we call The Community Health Worker Complex integrates systemically a set of domains of community life that play a significant role in shaping how CHWs do their job and how they affect their communities. In this paper presentation, the components of the framework will be described and explained. Likewise, the framework's policy implications will be discussed. (F-15)

COOK, Samuel (Virginia Tech) and **KEATON, Elise** (Virginia Tech) *Environmental Activism and Responsible Citizenship in the Southern West Virginia*. This poster chronicles corroborative efforts between an anthropologist/activist and students to understand problems and divergent views regarding surface mining in southern West Virginia, and to take part in efforts to effect solutions. Both presenters are natives of West Virginia with roots in the coalfields. This poster emphasizes the manner in which the student became initially exposed to the debate regarding mountaintop removal surface mining in Appalachia through a field-oriented course with the professor, and how she and other students became involved in related fieldwork as well as service and civic organizations dealing with issues of sustainable development and environmental justice. (F-60)

COOLEY, D. Robert (Georgia) *Solid Foundations for Cultural Models: Combining Content Analysis with Quantitative Data to*

Explore Ecological Knowledge Models of Commercial Fishermen. This research, conducted in 1999-2000 is a combined qualitative and quantitative approach to understanding the ecological knowledge of blue crab fishermen based primarily on cultural model theory. Semi-structured interviews documented the knowledge of the life cycle, habitat, and environmental changes impacting blue crabs. 18 semi-structured interviews were conducted, tape recorded, and transcribed. A survey instrument was generated from interview responses and administered to the entire fishery to assess patterns of consensus in-group knowledge. This paper presents my findings generated by the synthesis of content analysis of interview transcripts and quantitative analysis of the survey data. (T-32)

CORBETT, Kitty (Colorado - Denver) *Colds, Coughs, Phlegm, and Folklore: Ethnicity and Expectations for Antibiotics*. To create effective, acceptable approaches to foster judicious antibiotic use, patients' knowledge and attitudes about antibiotic use need to be better understood. Focus groups and a computer-based survey (N=386) with underserved, low income, ethnically diverse patients at an urban clinic suggest that high numbers of patients want antibiotics for viral as well as bacterial infections. Findings about experiences and attitudes regarding antibiotics are explored. Regardless of socio-demographic characteristics, patients with strong desires for antibiotics were more likely to be treated with antibiotics. (F-64)

CORNELL, Kirk (Wayne State) *The Cultural and Symbolic Economy of Supply Chain Management*. The North American automotive industry has been keenly interested in supply chain management over the past five years. Efforts have been made to cascade certain technological and process-oriented business improvements from the larger to the smaller members of automotive supply chains. Often such efforts have been met with considerable resistance from the smaller companies. This presentation will explore the cultural and symbolic aspects of those efforts and their resistance, and suggests that the symbolic economy of supply chain management is often more compelling than any formal economy to supply chain actors. (S-37)

COSMINSKY, Sheila (Rutgers), **MARKOWITZ, Diane** (Rowan), and **ZEMEL, Babette** (Children's Hospital of Philadelphia) *Acculturation, Obesity and Diabetes Risk in Hispanic Migrant Children*. The interrelationship of migration, acculturation and obesity were examined to assess the risk of diabetes in a sample of 452 children of migrant workers in southern New Jersey. Anthropometric measurements were taken of the children, medical records examined, and parents were interviewed. Two patterns emerged: a greater frequency of stunting among children who migrate often and more obesity among those who migrate less frequently. Diet, level of physical activity, and parents' degree of acculturation were significant predictors of obesity, which had risen 50% from the frequency only one year before. Recommendations for developing culturally appropriate interventions will be made. (F-60)

COSTA, Gabriela (CIESAS) *The Ethnicity and the Forest Enterprise of Nuevo San Juan Parangaricutiro*. The conformation of new indigenous organizations struggling for autonomy to exploit their resources (wood) and claim the indigenous identity, represent the objective of this research, because it shows the organizer process

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of new leadership to construct the forest enterprise of the indigenous community at San Juan Nuevo, state of Michoacan. Which is important because when this enterprise get more force, it get power over natural resources and began its domination over economic and political aspect in town people. (S-69)

COTTLE, Julia (California - Davis) *Processing Work: Mexican-Origin Workers' Experiences of Closedowns in U.S. Agro-Industries*. Over the last three decades, broad processes of economic restructuring have taken place not only in U.S. machino-facturing but also in agricultural and agro-industrial production. These transformations have had particularly profound effects in California, which employs more agricultural and food-processing workers than any other state. The great majority of the workers in California's agro-industrial sector are first generation immigrants of Mexican origin. This paper examines Mexican origin workers' experience of closedowns in Northern California's tomato processing industry. It specifically treats the difficulties workers have confronted during their search for new work. (T-14)

COUSINS, Andrew L. (South Carolina) *What is Macrobiotics? The Body, Health And Healing In Macrobiotic Theory*. This paper aims to give an overview of macrobiotic theory and practice. I first consider the fundamental philosophical and cosmological underpinnings of macrobiotics. Then I present the macrobiotic understanding of the living body as a composite of internal and external "energy" (Chi) flows, balances/imbances on the principle of the binary yin-yang opposition, organic processes following the "five transformation" theory and the role of the blood and other fluids. I will then present an outline of macrobiotic model(s) of health (optimal balance) and healing (correction of imbalance). I start with diagnostic practices, and then consider disease etiology, disease classifications, and treatment regimens. (S-32)

CRAMER, Laura K. (Indiana U. of Penn) *All You Can Eat: Consumption Patterns in a University Dining Facility*. Pizza and beer may be the stereotypical college diet, but in a cafeteria setting the availability of a wide range of items and an all-you-can-eat setting influences daily intake. Meals students choose and the eating patterns they exhibit can reveal data on their health and nutrition, as well as their attitudes about food. A sample of 300 student meals was analyzed, and discussion will focus on factors influencing choices, amount of food consumed, and nutritional quality of college students' diets in a condition of abundant quantities. The effectiveness of nutrition education programs will be considered and suggestions offered for improvement in needed areas. (W-67)

CRANE, Todd (Georgia) *Ethnopedology in Central Mali: Chains of Causality in Soil Fertility Maintenance*. Ethnopedology has customarily dealt primarily with farmers' classifications of soil types. Knowledge of local classification systems has been identified as helpful in making agricultural research and extension accessible to farmers. This paper proposes that while knowledge of classifications is important, farmers' knowledge and conceptualization of processes that contribute to soil fertility improvement and degradation is more important in building linkages between scientific research and sustainable local management practices. A case study from the central Malian Sahel shows farmers conceptualization of ecological function,

which points to the necessity of landscape-level visioning for a sustainable agro-ecosystem. (T-12)

CROSS, Jason Marc (Pittsburgh) *Observing the Observers, Theorizing the Theorists: Reflections on Researching History and Politics of Basque Anthropology*. This paper examines the philosophical hall of mirrors I entered as an American graduate student researching the recent history and politics of Basque anthropology in situ. In addition to negotiating the practical personal and professional labyrinths relating to my ambiguous position vis-à-vis local anthropologists, I was challenged by the inadequacies of Anglo-American anthropological literature in representing and analyzing "nativist" research. I critique the dominant treatment of foreign anthropologies in Anglo-American anthropological discourse. I then relate these views of other anthropologies to key polemics in the anthropology of nationalism. My aim is to highlight the representational politics between national anthropological communities and to explore methodological and theoretical postures that can help a researcher negotiate these politics, so as to learn from and contribute to all relevant anthropological communities. (S-33)

CROWDER, Jerome (Houston) *Ditches, Stitches and Witches: Health Repercussions of Urbanization in El Alto, Bolivia*. The city of El Alto, Bolivia is one of the fastest growing urban regions in Latin America. Aymara speaking residents must regularly cope with inadequate potable water, open sewers and solid waste that create a polluted environment. This paper examines the recurring health maladies suffered by the local residents as they feel are the result of environmental, political and social corruption within the neighborhood and beyond the community. Residents of barrio Huayna Potosi have regularly petitioned the city for help in constructing a viable sewer and waste disposal system; however, municipal support is only one obstacle to creating a healthier environment. I argue that despite the intentions of civic leaders, health officials and NGOs to improve the landscape of the sprawling barrio, the political and economic benefits continue to entice those who hold power enough to make a difference. (F-35)

CROWLEY MATOKA, Megan (Chicago) *The Worthy, the Unworthy, and Those in Between: Constructing and Interrupting the Natural Selection of Transplant Patients*. Employing close study of three emblematic patient cases, this paper explores the micropractices that construct Mexican kidney patients as worthy or unworthy of receiving a transplant, and how the often-tacit agreements underlying these constructions are exposed and disrupted in the contentious case of a patient who came to be constructed as worth fighting for. The paper examines both spoken and written discourse, and clinical and bureaucratic actions taken (and not taken) to illuminate the complex, subtle, and often-unintended workings of power. (W-85)

CRYTZER, Leslie A. (South Florida) *Public Housing Reform: Ethnography of HOPE VI in Florida*. HOPE VI is a federally funded project designed to transform distressed public housing through physical revitalization, self-sufficiency programs, and mixed-income communities. This case study takes place in Sulfur Springs, Florida - allowing the researcher to draw from her personal experience in this community as a public school teacher and as a landlord of a Section 8 duplex. These experiences provide unique insights into the lives of public housing residents. Findings draw from ethnographic and

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secondary data to evaluate the impact of the HOPE VI redevelopment on the lives of residents and the local community. (S-20)

CRYTZER, Leslie A. (South Florida) and **RUANO, Carlos R.** (El Bosque U., Bogota) *In the Beginning, There Was Punishment: Constructing Behavioral Disorders in Guatemalan Schools.* This paper discusses some of the cultural and psychosocial notions underlying the diagnosis and placement of children in special education programs in selected areas of Guatemala. An emphasis is placed on the diagnosis and placement for Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Our research also analyzes the current status of Guatemala's special education model and the impact limited coverage has on how placements are made within the school, what label is assigned to the student, and how this can affect the student's school experience. Lastly some elements of the Guatemalan special education model are compared to that of the United States. (T-36)

CUNNINGHAM, Joan (South Carolina) *Macrobiotic as Alternative Medicine.* Macrobiotics is a popular dietary approach to recovery from cancer. In this view, cancer is a systemic disease, caused by toxic dietary imbalance. Whereas in conventional medicine cancer is a local disease, curable by killing or surgically removing malignant cells, macrobiotics aims to relieve the person of active cancer and prevent recurrence by changing the underlying health status through food. The "healing diet", low-calorie, restrictive and specific for the individual, is followed for several months or until cancer-free. Differences between these modalities will be discussed, and a review of 72 cases where macrobiotics may have influenced recovery will be presented. (S-32)

CUNNINGHAM, Kiran (Kalamazoo College) *From Regional Community-Building to Regional Landuse Planning: The Power of Action Research.* Many of the problems facing U.S. communities today could best be solved by taking a regional approach. However, it is often the case that the regional institutional infrastructure needed to successfully address these problems regionally does not exist. For example, problems of urban decline, suburban sprawl and the disappearance of farmlands can only be addressed successfully by taking a regional approach to land use issues. How can this be achieved, however, without any kind of regional governmental structure? This paper describes a project that employs action research principles to create a sense of regional identity and build the foundation for a dynamic and sustainable land use planning process in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. (T-84)

CURTIS, Ric (John Jay, CUNY) *To Self-Medicating or Not: Patterns and Policy Implications.* Following the events of September 11, New York City residents found a variety of ways to cope with the tragedy. Ethnographic evidence suggests that self-medication has been widely used as a coping mechanism. Bars and clubs have been unusually busy and pharmaceuticals like Prozac and Xanax have increased in sales. The use of illegal drugs, especially heroin and cocaine, has also been resurgent in the last several months. Drug treatment and harm reduction programs report a greater number of clients and increased levels of stress after 9/11. This paper examines the policy implications of this trend toward self-medication, especially in light of the City's well publicized and stringent quality-of-life and drug policies, and the attempt to link drug use and terrorism. (F-81)

DANIULAITYTE, Raminta (Alabama) *Studying Cultural Models of Diabetes Causal Explanations in Guadalajara, Mexico: Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Scenario Interviewing.* The study explored cultural models of diabetes causes among the diabetes patients attending IMSS hospitals in Guadalajara, Mexico. In the first stage, open-ended interviews were conducted. The interview material was content analyzed. On the basis of the elicited themes, a series of scenarios were constructed that were used for systematic interviewing in the second stage of the study. The results of the scenario interviewing were amenable to consensus analysis. Scenario interviewing is a useful technique that builds on close integration of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. It addresses the issue of intra-cultural variation, and is more accurate in eliciting and describing cultural models related to health and disease. (T-60)

DAUBENMIER, Judy (Michigan) *The Meskwakis and Sol Tax: Reconsidering the Actors in Action Anthropology.* Since 1969, when Native American activist Vine Deloria Jr. shocked anthropologists with his harsh critique of the profession's treatment of Indians, anthropologists have explored more thoughtfully the nature of the anthropologist-informant relationship. This paper explores the relationship from the point of view of Indians, based on the actions of Native Americans who were studied by anthropology students from the University of Chicago from 1948 to 1958. The paper looks for ways in which Meskwakis often controlled the interviews conducted by anthropologists and helped shape both the relationship and action anthropology, the new strain of anthropology that emerged from the project. (S-63)

DAVIS, Allison R. (Arizona) *The Risk of Public Participation: Confronting Coastal Erosion in Houma Communities of Southern Louisiana.* As the wetlands of coastal Louisiana erode at unprecedented rates, Louisiana State officials embark on a massive public outreach campaign to both educate and solicit input from its residents. This campaign seeks a statewide consensus on the causes and approaches addressing coastal erosion, but in doing so may obscure very real local issues of community survival and accountability. This paper explores the local concerns of three Houma communities in southern Louisiana, arguing that important issues, including historical racism and unequal access to resources, are obscured in the public campaign against erosion. For these communities, participating in the statewide campaign may silence local concerns more than give voice to them. This paper looks at the dangers of public participation as a new element in the anthropological discourse on risk. (S-67)

DAVIS, Pamela and **JONES, Gabrielle** (Memphis) *Factors Associated with Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Children from the Peabody-Vance Neighborhood of Memphis.* Urban communities are often problematic for exposure to environmental, and industrial sources of lead exposure. Businesses such as radiator repair shops, old filling stations, dumps with old batteries, paint, and construction waste are commonly seen in poor urban communities. When mapped out by zip codes, children with elevated blood lead levels clustered in the inner-city neighborhoods of Memphis, Tennessee. One of these areas is the Peabody-Vance neighborhood of Memphis. In this community, a concentration of social, economic, and environmental risk factors make children more susceptible to lead exposure and poisoning. These same factors were also found to make testing for

lead poisoning and prevention programs more difficult to implement. A group of graduate students from the Anthropology Department of the University of Memphis mapped this community's environmental hazards, and explored the social and economic issues associated with elevated blood lead levels in children living in the area. Nurses from the Memphis and Shelby County Health Department and community stakeholders were interviewed to identify issues associated with poor participation in lead prevention programs and lead screening of children from this community. Our poster project demonstrates the interaction of these multiple social, economic, and environmental factors with the elevated blood lead levels of children living in the Peabody-Vance community of Memphis, Tennessee. (F-60)

DE VOE, Pamela (St. Louis) *Adjustment and Adaptation to an Environment of Violence: The Refugee Experience and its Impact.* War and violence affect the total human environment — destroyed fields, homes, roads, schools, and lives — and can create a long lasting impact on participants. A critical by-product of this destruction is the creation and global spread of refugees. In this paper I will look at refugees from countries as diverse as Vietnam, Somalia, and Bosnia living in the US long enough to exhibit a pattern of adjustment. In particular, through a review of my own and other social scientists' recent and current research, the relationship between violence and coping behaviors will be analyzed and new paths of research development proposed. (T-67)

DEAN, Erin (Arizona) *Turbulent Waters: The Difficulties of Water Management in a Small Tribe.* While the well-publicized success of some tribal water policies in New Mexico suggests increasing tribal power in negotiating water management issues, the reality is that smaller tribes continue to face significant constraints in controlling water resources. Using the example of a small tribe in Arizona, this paper will show how the cultural divide between scientific, political, and traditional perspectives on water as a resource complicates attempts at tribal water management. These difficulties are further exacerbated by threats to the watershed in the form of state-sanctioned regional mining in the face of a "national energy crisis." (F-18)

DECASTRO, Fabio (NEPAM - UNICAMP) *The Political Ecology of Fishing Management in the Amazon.* Although community-based management systems (CBMS) have occupied main place in natural resource management, the political demand for CBMSs has sometimes led to misassumptions of conservationist goal equal power distribution among users. This trend calls for a theoretical framework that allows contextualization of the relationship among resource use, local decisions, and resource conservation. This article aims at presenting an integrative framework to the study of CBMS based on a recent initiative in the Amazonian floodplain - the fishing accords - a local institution that emerged in the 1960s and have spread across the Basin. This article explore the social and ecological dimensions of the fishing accord, based on quantitative and qualitative data from several cases, and discusses the factors affecting their emergence, and their potential and limitations for resource conservation and social justice. (T-68)

DEL MONTE, Kathleen (South Florida) *Stakeholder Involvement on School Advisory Councils: Exercising Agency or Window Dressing?* This paper provides an in-depth look at shared decision-

making teams in the Florida context. How is policy being implemented by School Advisory Council (SAC) members? Based on a year-long ethnographic study employing surveys, case studies, and documentary analysis, this paper explores the workings of this educational initiative designed to actively involve a variety of stakeholders in decision making at the local schools. This shift from a centralized system to one in which powers and responsibilities are afforded to SACs entails an arena in which all stakeholders must negotiate power as they grapple with new modes of decision making on educational operations, curriculum and instruction, and budget. (F-16)

DELUCA, Laura (Colorado) *Tourism in Tanzania's Safari Circuit: Environmental Images; Environmental Impacts.* Using a political ecology framework, this paper examines the relationships between power, rural livelihoods, class, ethnicity, gender, community participation, and wildlife conservation in the context of the recent upsurge in safari tourism in Ngorongoro district of Tanzania. (T-31)

DeSANTIS, Lydia (Miami) *Multisectoral Dimensions of Haitian Immigrant Health.* Maternal-child health is central to the health and welfare of population groups. A study of intergenerational views of Haitian adolescent and child welfare demonstrates the need for multisectoral initiatives due to sociopolitical, economic, and cultural factors in South Florida and Haiti. Such factors affect the ability of the Haitian community to promote and protect maternal-child health and to establish itself as a political and economic force. Culture brokerage and advocacy by nurse anthropologists at all levels of policy making are critical to promoting maternal-child health in the Haitian immigrant community. (F-61)

DICKSON-GOMEZ, Julia (Friends, JHU) *The Meaning of Work for Injection Drug Users Involved in Volunteer HIV Prevention Intervention.* Most HIV behavioral interventions provide participants with preventive information emphasizing how not to behave and have neglected to provide attractive and feasible alternatives to risky behavior. Interventions that emphasize cultural strengths may have more powerful effects and may help remove the stigma of HIV which has hampered prevention efforts among African American communities. The SHIELD intervention trained injection drug users to conduct risk reduction outreach education among their network members. Many participants saw their outreach as "work" which gave them a sense of meaning and purpose and motivated them to make other positive changes in their lives. (T-33)

DIOP, Samba (FMPOS, U. Mali) *Improving Community Based-Education in Malaria Household Prevention in a Rural Malian Village.* The impact of different health care service delivery approaches is widely documented. This paper explores the impact of two service delivery mechanisms community-based treatment (1998-1999) and village-health-volunteer implementation (after 1999) in the use of anti-malarial drugs in a remote village in rural Mali. Prior to this intervention, the village largely relied on traditional healers. The goal of the intervention was to improve local malaria prevention and control. Use of ethnographic approaches helped to identify and understand the role played by households in determining the behavior of mothers in malaria prevention and control. Ethical considerations are taken into account. (T-82)

DIX, Emily (Alabama - Birmingham) *Social Environments and Adolescent Pregnancy: Socially Unacceptable?* Focus groups were conducted among 68 African-American males and females living in a large Southern city; female participants became pregnant while previously enrolled in an HIV intervention study. Eight sessions were conducted, 4 female and 4 for their male partners; survey data were also collected. Results of the focus group study suggest that unexpected pregnancy is related to socio-cultural issues such as peer influences, lack of motivation for birth control adherence, and a paucity of perceived future life options. Survey data found a significantly greater desire for pregnancy among males than females. (W-61)

DO, Lynn (Georgia State) *Assessing Cultural Competence in Protection and Advocacy Work.* As the U.S. population becomes increasingly multi-cultural, the National Association of Protection and Advocacy Services (NAPAS), a domestic advocacy group for Americans with disabilities, has recognized the need to understand different cultural behaviors and beliefs in order to effectively serve its target communities. In September 2001, a standardized assessment survey intended to identify how well the organization supports cultural awareness was distributed to all NAPAS members throughout the U.S. The assessment tool provides insights into cultural awareness gaps. However, a praxis-based approach, which engages community participation in both theory development and reform, is needed to address deficiencies in cultural competency. (W-82)

DOMBROWSKI, Kirk (John Jay, CUNY) *Getting New York Back to Normal.* Following the September 11 disaster, there has been a near constant chorus of calls for a return to "normal life." This paper explores the pragmatic basis and rhetorical strategies involved in "getting New York back to "normal." The problematic task of returning to something that is discoverable only in its absence reveals the complex task of ordinary social construction once the "assumedness" of the world has been shaken. The rhetoric of political leaders also reveals the attempts by power to reconstitute itself via this same process, and thus to carve out a role for social differentiation in the conflicted domains of public desire and in emerging areas of social agreement. (F-81)

DONAHUE, John M. (Trinity - San Antonio) *Working Models of Effective Health Services Along the Texas/Mexico Border.* A nine-month survey of health services and barriers along the Texas/Mexico investigated innovative programs that address the major health and service delivery issues found along the Texas/Mexico Border. Research focused on those programs that bridged linguistic, cultural, financial and geographical gaps in services. (T-11)

DONAHUE, John M. (Trinity - San Antonio) *Working the System and Making the System Work: Teen Parents and Welfare Reform in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.* Much attention has been paid to declining welfare roles with reform supporters crediting reform. Unfortunately, the cause of the decline in welfare roles may be misinformation and regulatory hurdles. This paper reports on the experience of teen parents who have received the support of mentors and case managers in accessing services for themselves and their children. The program, now in its third year, tracks and compares the outcomes of teen parents who have had mentoring with those who have not. (T-11)

DONCKERS, Jana (Oregon State) *Advocacy Travel: Activists Applying Tourism for Political Change in Chiapas, Mexico.* The phenomenal growth of the industry of tourism has been studied from seemingly all angles. This paper takes a different line of inquiry by framing tourism as a tool used to intentionally promote social and political change. The San Francisco-based non-profit organization Global Exchange operates "Reality Tours" to politically charged destinations aimed at creating activists out of ordinary people. But does it work? This paper will focus on a tour to Chiapas, Mexico, its operations and its effect on the participants. (F-86)

DOWNEN, Jeanne (CARE) *Displacement, Trauma, and Livelihoods: Indications of Psychosocial Trauma among Internally Displaced Persons and its Effect on Livelihoods.* Internally displaced people (IDPs) may exist for years in a state of uncertainty and insecurity within their own country. Many experienced significant violence as they fled their homes, and trauma compounds their continuing physical and economic insecurity. Unlike refugees who cross borders, IDPs receive little aid from international humanitarian agencies, whose mandates do not extend to population movements within a state. There are none of the special services or legal protections that refugees enjoy, and the IDPs' own government often lacks the resources to provide basic assistance. IDPs may suffer a higher, yet unknown, degree of deprivation than people in refugee camps. This presentation will draw on data from a survey of IDPs in Indonesia to examine how displacement, deprivation, and psychosocial trauma influence the ability of families to secure new livelihoods. (F-13)

DOWNING, Ted (Happy Trails to You, Inc.) *Backstopping Indigenous People's Sovereignty: More on Plan B.* Indigenous peoples are being approached by outsiders with projects designed to covert their resources for economic gain of others. Uncritical acceptance or rejection of projects (Plan As) is giving way to more critical planning and evaluation (Plan Bs) that permits indigenous peoples to negotiate or walk away from a deal. This paper outlines eight components of a good Plan B: economic and legal examination of the project, assessment of its risks and benefits, actions to mitigate risks, placement of the project within a people's cultural vision, arrangements for benefits-sharing and the internal distribution of benefits, and negotiations. Plan B answers the question: if this particular project is approved, rejected or modified, what will happen to my people? The paper considers what kinds of external programs might improve the indigenous peoples to prepare Plan Bs. (S-69)

DOWNS, Tim (Temple) *Genetically Modified Foods: Nature, Profit, and Ownership in a Reconstructed Environment.* The use of genetically modified food has long been established in a world of high stakes food production, but kept out of the public discourse and consciousness until recently. Worldwide famine, cheap and hardy feed for livestock, and outbreaks of pestilence are but a few of the plethora of catalysts for the "invention" or "origination" of genetically modified species and organisms. The food industry has developed, distributed, and sold, an extensive catalogue of "products" including new strains of corn, new species of salmon, and variations of plants and animals with little oversight or regulation. While the "public" often hears of these modifications in the context of fighting starvation, preventing crop loss or enhancing food staples with vitamins, the fundamental drive for profit and health risks to unsuspecting consumers is often overlooked in these discussions. In

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this paper I will raise issues relevant to an informed discussion of genetically modified food. (T-85)

DREISBACH, Susan, HICKLER, Ben and KOESTER, Steve (Colorado - Denver) *Methamphetamine Use and HIV/Hepatitis Risk in Rural Colorado*. In the past decade, the rate of methamphetamine use in rural Colorado surpassed the rate of use in urban areas. Geographic, economic, and socio-cultural factors specific to rural communities contribute to this discrepancy and complicate the design of interventions to address the public health implications. In-depth interviews with 25 service providers and 40 male and female methamphetamine users from a purposively selected sample of Eastern Plains and Western Slope communities provide a rich description of how these community factors interact with certain characteristics of methamphetamine to put users at increased risk of blood-borne disease transmission through intravenous drug use and unprotected sex. (T-17)

DREW, Elaine (Kentucky) *The Culture and Politics of Hysterectomies in a Central Appalachian County*. Hysterectomy is the second most common surgery for women in the United States. While epidemiological research indicates that poor, less educated women are at greater risk for hysterectomy, and that hysterectomies are more prevalent in the South, most studies of women's hysterectomy experiences have been conducted among urban and middle-class populations in non-Southern regions. This poster reviews previous research of women's hysterectomy experiences in terms of an ongoing ethnographic study of the socio-cultural and political economic factors shaping women's reproductive health knowledge and hysterectomy decision-making in a Central Appalachian county. (F-60)

DRINKWATER, Michael (CARE USA, Southern and West Africa) *Improving Material Conditions Through Improving Social Position: Women's Empowerment*. One of the areas where CARE's work in the arena of household livelihood security naturally leads into the growing emphasis on rights' issues, is that of women's empowerment. In some of CARE's more innovative programs in Southern Africa over the past few years, through improving the nature of reflective practice, women's livelihood and rights issues have begun to be far more thoroughly identified and addressed than has occurred previously. Critical to this has been the ability of projects' to use participatory approaches to analyze the impact on women of the project's activities, and then facilitate the establishment of institutional and social change strategies that address the emerging issues. Initiatives in projects in Zambia and South Africa/Lesotho will be used for illustrative purposes, and show how the practical link between livelihoods and rights is being made in the area of gender. (F-13)

DRISCOLL, David (Research Triangle Institute) *Public Health Surveillance for Bioterrorism and Emerging Infectious Diseases: Two Problems, One Solution*. The threats posed to our nation's public health by emerging infectious diseases and by bioterrorism have increased. Infectious diseases were once thought to have been virtually eliminated as a public health concern, and yet between 1980 and 1992 the death rate from infectious diseases increased in the United States by 58%. Bioterrorist attacks were widely considered to be of low-likelihood in the U.S., and yet the events of September 11,

and subsequent cases of Anthrax in Florida, have dramatically illustrated our vulnerability. This paper briefly describes the challenge these threats pose to the current public health system, outlines the key components of a surveillance system to monitor and respond to them, and suggests how anthropologists can contribute to the rebuilding and maintenance of each component. (F-65)

DU BRY, Travis (California - Riverside) *"To Better Our Community:" Census 2000, Farm Laborers, and the Politics of Enumeration*. This presentation will report the results of an applied anthropology project that documented the enumeration process of Census 2000 in a farm laborer community in the California desert. Although the Bureau of Census made efforts to include potential areas of undercount, community efforts and resources to aid enumeration were left out. The community of study is undergoing steady settlement by Mexican immigrants, many of whom were aware of increased benefits, in lieu of population numbers, that could come to their community via state and federal channels. Located in a harsh desert environment, infrastructural support for the community is crucial. (T-14)

DUCHON, Debra (Georgia State) *Moral Dilemmas and Public Scandals: The Trap of "Cultural Competency"*. In conducting a needs assessment on refugee issues, it was found that refugees were housed in deplorable conditions by some helping agencies. Although duly reported, the problem was not addressed, in part because the responsible parties were themselves refugees. A few months later, a crusading reporter wrote a damaging five-part series on the poor treatment of refugees, focusing on housing as the major issue. It created a scandal. This paper will examine the well meaning but often naïve actions on the part of those who set themselves up as experts in cultural competency, and the very real damage that can result. (W-82)

DUQUE, Maria Claudia (South Florida) *The Colombian Public Health Crisis: Applications from Cuba*. In 1993, the Colombian public health system underwent a significant reform movement. As a result of those reforms, public health ceased to be an integral responsibility of the State, with the effect of diminishing preventive care. This paper addresses how the Colombian public health system could benefit from the Cuban public health experience. (S-64)

DURRENBERGER, E. Paul (Penn State) *Global Processes, Local Systems*. I build on Wolf's analysis of the dynamics of capitalism to extend the notion of political ecology to encompass global flows of capital, labor, and information. I analyze factors at work in the global political-economic system to situate ethnographic treatments of local processes and show how their interactions result in a quasi-random system that we can understand but not predict with any degree of accuracy. The challenge is how to bring ethnographic methods to bear on such complex systems and whether other methods might be more fruitful. (F-37)

EARLE, Duncan (Texas - El Paso) *We Need to Talk: "Informed Permission" and Committed Collaboration*. All anthropological research, including student projects, involves dilemmas concerning informed consent and the oversight of IRB's. In Chiapas, the autonomous municipal leadership has designed their own process of research approval. As part of the "24/7" structure of teaching a field

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program and assisting students to develop field studies, we learned how those with whom we work in the field structure their approval process, through meetings and consensus. This presentation discusses the community decision-making process and how mutually informed collaboration in applied field programs begins. (F-11)

EASLEY, Dale (New Orleans) *Sustainable Development in Fondwa, Haiti*. Advertisements for the community of Fondwa, Haiti, describe it as a model of sustainable development. Fondwa is located in the mountains of Haiti between Liogan and Jacmel, where deforestation, soil loss, and poverty are extreme. The Fondwa Peasants Association (APF) was formed in 1988 to provide secondary education, roads, water, sanitation, clinic, and other basic services usually provided by governments. To help fund the services, APF has developed a bakery, restaurant, and guesthouse. The bakery is currently self-supporting through local business. The guesthouse is sustained by visitors coming to see sustainable development. Otherwise, projects and services are funded by grants. (F-60)

EDBERG, Mark (Development Services Group, Inc.) *Using a Qualitative Approach to Develop an Evaluation Data System for Community-Based Health Promotion Programs*. This paper describes how a qualitative approach can structure evaluation data and reporting systems, with specific reference to the development of a uniform data set (UDS) for the Federal Office of Minority Health (OMH). OMH grantees are primarily minority, community-based organizations. The UDS was developed using a qualitative approach that included focus groups, interviews, and site visits, important for identifying a typology of activities undertaken by grantees, and the kinds of data that are possible and appropriate by activity including an experiment in using limited qualitative impact data. The typology became the core and module data set format for the UDS. It is hoped that this effort will have useful implications for assessing the impact of such community-based programs. (W-85)

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources) *Entering the Circle—Powwow Planning and the Anthropologist as Cultural Intermediary*. As long as tourism has been a viable industry in the United States, Native American Culture and history has been seen as a replicable and marketable commodity. Traditionally the Powwow was an exception to this commoditization of a culture, and was instead a localized celebration of traditional culture both by and for Native American communities. As an overall fascination with all things Native began to grow in the United States, the powwow as an institution began a slow transformation into a decidedly more public event. This paper reviews the work of the author in working with Native American communities and other local stakeholders to present a series of public Powwows that were respectful, educational, and entertaining to both the Native American communities and the broader local community. (T-86)

ENGBRETSON, Joan (Texas Health Sci. Ctr. - Houston) *Culturally Based Models for Nursing Practice in the New Millennium*. Nurses have historically acted as culture brokers for ethnically diverse clients, as well as engaging in cultural negotiation between clients and the health care system. The Cultural Negotiation Model links the pragmatic nursing process with holistic nursing theories. Using the philosophical perspective of constructivism, the nursing process is recast in language that captures the

interdependence of the nurse-client interaction and is situated in the ecological context of the cultural worlds of the nurse, the client, the health care system and greater environment. An additional model was developed to structure nurse-client communication through a cultural lens. These two models will be compared and linked, with implications for general nurse-client interactions. (F-61)

ENNIS-McMILLAN, Michael C. (Center for U.S. - Mexican Studies, California - San Diego) *It's Our Custom: Community-Managed Drinking Water Systems in the Valley of Mexico*. Anthropologists have a longstanding interest in studying the factors that affect implementation of drinking water projects in developing countries. This study focuses on a successful community-managed piped water system that seeks to address suffering associated with water quality and scarcity. Based on ethnographic research conducted since 1993 in central Mexico, this study examines how community efforts center on managing groundwater for domestic use according to customs that are rooted in a history of managing surface water for irrigation. The analysis provides insights for scholars and practitioners interested in community-managed water systems and water-related health concerns in developing countries. (F-20)

ERICKSON, Pamela (Connecticut) *Waorani Para-Ethnographers: Challenges in the Field*. We attempted to train and employ young, bilingual Waorani youth in a study of life histories of Waorani elders in eastern Ecuador. After training, these para-ethnographers were to be the primary researchers gathering genealogical, reproductive, and life history data from elders in their communities. This paper chronicles implementation successes and difficulties over 15 months of fieldwork. Some 30 youth were trained, but only 3 worked for more than 3 months. The social and economic factors contributing to difficulties sustaining long-term interest of those trained and the participation of young women as para-ethnographers are discussed. (S-63)

ERWIN, Deborah O. (U. Arkansas for Medical Sciences) *Soccer, Saints and Salsa Meet Poultry and Protestants in the Bible Belt: Hispanic Acculturation and Health in the Rural South*. What happens when a small southern town of 2,392 mostly Caucasian Arkansans becomes 44% Hispanic in less than ten years? Arkansas has experienced a 337% growth rate in Hispanics from 1990 to the 2000 census, and 59% of these immigrants are living in rural areas of the state. Moreover, the majority of these Hispanics seek year-round employment in the expanding poultry industry or within the timber industry. Results from a pilot study in Arkansas examine 1) why and how the Hispanic population is deciding to migrate to specific small towns, 2) how the health care system is responding to this rapid immigration, and 3) the perceptions and acculturation processes of the "hometown" population. The low income and rural nature of much of Arkansas often lead to a lack of local infrastructure and resources available to manage the rapid influx of a primarily monolingual Spanish-speaking population. (F-35)

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse) *Impacts of Global Environmental Change on Subsistence Activities of the Eastern James Bay Iiyuu (Cree)*. As the causes, rates and ultimate effects of global warming and other large-scale environmental change are debated, eastern James Bay Iiyuu (Cree) hunters are already experiencing impacts which may be related to these phenomena. Changes in ice conditions, snow cover, and other features have been observed in recent years,

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and wildlife populations are undergoing major shifts. This paper explores how such developments are impacting Iyiyuu subsistence activities, and how hunters are attempting to adapt through various strategies. (W-68)

EVANS, Sian and **CARDENAL, Raul** (Miami) *The Family that Smokes Together: Intergenerational Tobacco Sharing in Dade County*. Ethnographic research on use of tobacco among youth aged 11-15 found some white non-Hispanic youth living in environments in which parents shared tobacco with their own children. Other youth used tobacco in social settings where people of two or three different generations shared interests and space. Participant observation and in-depth interviews provide ethnographic perspective on behaviors that include family tobacco runs to assure that all members have tobacco products that they need, all-terrain vehicle enthusiasm and ancillary tobacco use, and parental ambivalence about children's smoking. (F-19)

EVERETT, Margaret (Portland State) *Gene Wars: 'Embodiment' and the Commodification of DNA*. Recent debates about the patenting of genes and the protection of genetic privacy often diminish the importance of the social meanings of the body. This paper considers the utility of anthropological critiques of the commodification of the body, and the concept of 'embodiment' for understanding the social and ethical consequences of the new genetics. The paper reviews case law and public policy initiatives from several states, including the author's participation in policy-making in Oregon. (F-16)

FARMER, Paul (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *Health Achievements in Perspective: Infectious Disease in Cuba and Haiti*. Neighboring islands, Cuba and Haiti, both claim to be "the pearl of the Antilles." Over the past four decades, their paths towards development have diverged strikingly. This essay attempts to review the health-care status of the two countries, with a focus on infectious diseases and their relationship to social inequalities. In so doing, this essay offers a Haitianist's view of health care in Cuba, attempting to decipher lessons for other countries in the developing world. (S-64)

FARMER, Paul (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *Overcoming Obstacles to HIV Treatment in Resource-poor Settings: The HIV Equity Initiative in Haiti*. HIV has surpassed other pathogens to become the world's leading infectious cause of adult death, of which over 90% occur in poor countries. The chief objections to the use of these agents in developing countries have been their high cost and the lack of health infrastructure. Based on our work in rural Haiti, we conclude that it is feasible on a much wider scale if AIDS care comes to be regarded as a public good. (F-87)

FAZZINO, David, JEMMOTT, Kathryn, JEFFERS, Sheila and **LIEBERMAN, Leslie** (Central Florida) *Social Barriers to Breast Health in High Risk Populations*. Despite a 13% lower incidence rate for breast cancer than white women, African American women in Alachua County, Florida have a 28% higher mortality rate. Perceived barriers to African American women seeking breast health treatment include lack of knowledge, financial resources and transportation. The Lifting While We Climb (LWWC) project offered 150 free mammograms and transportation to African American women in this region. Despite the wide dissemination of LWWC information, the

community was unresponsive and failed to take full advantage of these resources. To assure breast-health in high-risk populations, projects must address not only structural barriers but also social/cultural barriers. (T-16)

FELDMAN, Douglas A. (SUNY - Brockport) *Why is Aids Still Spreading in Zambia?* Medical researchers have known about HIV in Zambia since 1983, and it is known that consistent proper condom use among couples during pre-marital and extra-marital sex would significantly slow the spread of the epidemic. Yet, the number of HIV-infected continues to climb. Based upon research conducted in Zambia during 1989, 1992-93, and 1997-99, this paper will discuss several factors, including social stigma, religious fundamentalism, dry sex, gender inequality, economic disparities, lack of committed political leadership, homophobia, the role of the media, untreated cross-infections, and misperceptions about condoms, which perpetuate risky sex in Zambia. (S-10)

FERNANDEZ, Eduardo (Arizona) *Bends in the Bay. The Nature of Risk among Commercial Divers in Bahia Kino, Sonora*. This paper explores the socioeconomic and cultural context which influences commercial diver's decisions and perceptions regarding health, safety, and risk. Based on fieldwork among commercial divers in Bahia Kino, Sonora, Mexico, the paper focuses specifically on the occurrence of Central Nervous System Decompression Illness (CNSDI), also known as the bends syndrome. CNSDI is caused by a diver's overly quick ascent, causing nitrogen bubbles to expand inside the body, clogging blood vessels and killing tissue. The paper attempts to explain diving practices that lead to CNSDI. Despite possible permanent injury or even death, divers' behavior is becoming riskier as they increase diving depths and remain underwater for longer periods of time. Factors such as international markets for selected species, arbitrary national fisheries management practices, economic hardship, and overexploitation of marine resources need to be examined to explain this high risk-taking behavior among commercial divers. (T-68)

FERRY, Alexandra B. (California - Davis) *Stereotypes and Realities of Family Interaction in Quepos, Costa Rica*. North American popular culture often stereotypes Latin-American families as being closer than Anglo-American families. Intrigued by this idea, I did fieldwork to examine whether this stereotype has an objective basis. This paper describes my findings on patterns of interaction among members of twelve households in a Quepos, Costa Rica neighborhood called Boca Vieja. I found perhaps predictably a range of behavior. Some families appeared extremely close, others less so. My presentation will discuss in what ways my discoveries reinforce and undermine this prevailing stereotype of Latin-American families. (T-69)

FINAN, Timothy J. and **GARDNER, Andrew** (BARA, Arizona) *Navigating Modernization: The New Calculus of Bedouin Pastoralism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*. In the petroleum rich states of the Middle East, pastoral Bedouin nomads have been the indirect beneficiaries of growing national wealth. Through the conjuncture of multiple chains of causation, the Bedouin livelihood has become less reliant upon the ecological setting in which they traditionally carved their livelihood, and less dependent upon climate and the exchange of climatic information. In hindsight, the process of modernization has increased pressure upon the rangeland, opened the

Bedouin to market-based vulnerabilities, and challenged the traditional social template—once inextricably bound to the environment—of Bedouin life. (S-12)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (Memphis) and **BLANCHARD-HORAN, Christina** (Mid-South Foundation for Medical Care, Inc.) *One Size Does Not Fit All: Tailoring Mammography Interventions to Suit Populations and Settings*. The Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA) launched a recent initiative to address a range of disparities in access to care among various disadvantaged populations. Mid-South Foundation for Medical Care received HCFA funding in order to reduce disparities in mammography screening among dual-enrolled (Medicare and Medicaid) beneficiaries in Tennessee. MSFMC partnered with anthropologists to identify perceived barriers to screening among the dual-enrolled in three counties across the state. Qualitative research identified strong site-specific variation in the types of screening barriers beneficiaries face. Results were used to design culturally-appropriate and site-appropriate interventions to enhance mammography awareness and utilization rates. The project demonstrated the value of tailoring health programs to fit the needs of target populations. The endeavor also highlighted the benefits of partnership between agencies and applied anthropologists. (T-16)

FISCHER BANKS, Dawn-Elissa (Florida) *Mind Over Matter: Using Lyricism in Instructional Design to Increase "College Readiness" of Under-Served Youth*. We utilize cultural expression, performance, and information from hip-hop artists in the United States to educate youth. The rhythm and lyrical repetition inherent in this art form have proven to be especially useful in captivating students' interests and in fostering the memorization of facts. We formulated a culturally relevant curriculum based on anthropological methods to build youth self-esteem, academic skills and professional development. During this two-week program, we use hip-hop lyrics and music as a part of an overall curriculum to teach under-served students to think of themselves as culture brokers. Hip-hop is a driving force behind the cultural construction and identity formation of these youth. Because of this we utilize constructivist models of instructional design to motivate youth to process and retain knowledge necessary for their further social development and self-sufficiency. (S-20)

FLYNN, Karen Coen (Akron) *Community-Based Research with Street Children in Mwanza, Tanzania*. This research unites the various interests of Mwanza's street children, local advocates and international scholars by exploring changes in the meanings of street children and the relationships between these changes and the outreach of a street-children's support center. We seek to learn how children become identified as "street children," and whether these children ever escape this demarcation. This knowledge is crucial to the street children and center staff, who struggle to reintegrate the children with their families, as well as vital to formulating theories explaining the long-term trajectories of street-children's lives. (T-61)

FLYNN, Michael (York, CUNY) *Revisiting the Question of Violence*. The attack on September 11th brought violence into the lives of New Yorkers in a dramatically new way. For some, it changed the referent or meaning of the word. Other forms of violence, previously more central in the media and in the minds of New Yorkers, such as violence in the schools, domestic violence,

gang violence and police brutality all shifted their place. This paper examines this shifting meaning and importance of different forms of violence mainly from the perspective of the homeless in New York. As those on the receiving end of many forms of violence on the street and from the "system," they are uniquely well placed to offer criticisms of current policy and media hype. (F-81)

FOGARTY, Patricia (Georgia State) *Adaptations of Turkish Women Immigrants to Atlanta, Georgia*. Research conducted with working-class Turkish immigrants in Europe has focused on their status as outsiders of their communities, yet middle-class Turks in North America are generally welcomed to their new localities but may still be considered "exotic." Few U.S. ethnographers have concentrated on recent immigrants who have already gained a large measure of social acceptance. The central question addressed in this paper is the nature of the social and cultural adaptations to life in Atlanta, Georgia, of a small group of Turkish women and how discourses on how modernity, community, and identity play out in this local context. (S-15)

FOLMAR, Steven (Wake Forest) *Competing Ideologies and Complementary Medicine*. Conventional medical practitioners have been engaged in an intense debate over the value of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) to patients and to the medical profession. Positions range from outright rejection of CAM to recommendations that it be integrated into practice and reimbursed. Two recent trends in medicine, patients' rights and evidence-based medicine, are based on competing philosophies and help to frame this debate. Using the author's experiences in a university medical center, this paper examines how these competing ideologies shape acceptance of CAM in medical education and clinical practice. (S-40)

FORD, Edward J. (Florida Metropolitan) *Giving Them Something to Talk About: Growing and Sustaining an International Organization*. In 1997, the Earth Charter was created by a multi-national group intent on creating a new, holistic perspective on economics, politics, social justice, and the environment. A group has been formed in support of this document; as an organizing force behind its principles. Recently, the author participated in the creation of a document intended to serve two roles: first, to help educate participants in the holistic perspective; second, to help grow the organization. Using anthropology's holistic perspective and network analysis, the author helped create an activity booklet/game usable as a model for organizational growth in general and holism in particular. (F-80)

FORREST, David W. (Independent Consultant) *Taking the Light from Under the Basket: A Call to Teach Anthropology in the Non-Academic World*. Applied and consulting anthropologists plying their trade outside of traditional arenas often have to sell not only their services, but also the relevance of anthropology to their clients. In a world where bridges between cultures are increasing more important, how is it that the potential for anthropology is not more well known? This paper explores some of the avenues for teaching anthropological viewpoints outside of the classroom and serves as a call to arms to take anthropology into the mainstream market of cultural services in our society. This would include promotion by the academy of anthropology's potential to teach in the non-academic world and the inclusion of a broader scope of services into the traditional trade of anthropological consulting. (T-70)

FOX, Steven (New Mexico Highlands) *Towards Culturally Sensitive Psychiatric Assessment: Preliminary Findings from the Gambia.* Preliminary studies of trauma and psychiatric sequelae among West African refugees revealed the need to develop West African-specific assessment instruments. This paper addresses the results of the first stage of such a process that involved focus group discussions incorporating herbalists and traditional healers of the mentally ill. Various dimensions of the diagnoses required to adequately reflect the range of refugee experience are presented. Such dimensions include diagnostic labels, symptoms and idioms of distress, causes, source, and seriousness. The findings suggest that the impact of trauma such as experienced by refugees is so complex that a unitary diagnostic label is insufficient. (F-38)

FOX-MCNULTY, Amy (Formative Evaluation Research Associates) *Ethnographic Methods in Evaluating Hands-On Museum Exhibits.* Hands-on museums offer visitors a unique environment for exploring science, mathematics, and art among other subject areas. Unlike "traditional" museums, visitors are encouraged to touch, manipulate and interact directly with exhibits. Ethnographic methods offer a valuable approach for examining the multiple levels and layers of such exhibits. This paper explores the use of observations and interviews in evaluating hands-on exhibits, drawing from experiences at the Ann Arbor Hands-on Museum in Michigan. Observations of staff meetings and museum visitors coupled with interviews with staff members and visitors provide a rich understanding of the goals, purposes and actual use of exhibit stations. This multifaceted approach equips evaluators with tools to develop useful feedback on exhibits. (S-38)

FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R. (TANGO International) *A New Development Paradigm: Combining Rights-Based Approaches with Livelihood Approaches to Address Nutritional Insecurity.* Transformative advances in public health and nutrition will only come about if we take bold and different approaches to tackling the problems. Projectized approaches of the past will most likely not have the kind of impact we are seeking. Increasing the impact of NGOs in the areas of public health and nutrition will require that NGOs employ the universal principles of human rights to define the goals and tasks they pursue. By combining these shared principles with a livelihood approach, NGOs will be better able to understand the contextual factors underlying malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. (F-13)

FRATE, Dennis (Mississippi - Medical Center) *'Gone Fishing': The Consequences of Past and Current Use of Agricultural Pesticides in the Mississippi Delta.* Approximately eight years of applied health research was conducted in the Mississippi Delta focusing on identifying the pathways of human exposure to agricultural pesticides. That field research found three major pathways: 1) in-door use of agricultural pesticides; 2) ambient exposures; and 3) dietary exposures. A 12-month educational campaign reduced in-home use by 50 percent. Unexpectedly, this study and the accompanying media coverage diffused the concepts of a healthy environment throughout the region and to national governmental agencies, namely the EPA and the Corps of Engineers. Specifically, the EPA is now beginning to regulate aerial spraying in Mississippi and the Corps is currently investigating the consumption of DDT contaminated fish. (S-19)

FRED, Morris A. (Chicago/Equip for Equality) *Confronting the Culture of Guardianship: The Case of the Illinois Guardianship Reform Project.* In March 2001, the Final Report of the Illinois Guardianship Reform Project (online at www.equipforequality.org) was released after more than a year in which a Task Force of 17 experts in disabilities, law, medicine, and gerontology arrived at a consensus on recommendations to reform the Illinois adult guardianship system for individuals with decisional impairments. This paper will present the challenges in using the basic precepts of anthropology about the dynamics of social change as a guidepost for achieving systemic legal reform. It will do so by discussing my approach as Project Manager, which was to view the problem of guardianship reform as a cultural one that requires consideration of the particular professional cultures involved in assessing health and disability (legal, medical, social work), and how these cultures interact with each other and with the wider society. (F-36)

FREEMAN, Robert (Florida) *The Truth about Smoking: Disparate Knowledge Bases and Youth Perceptions of Tobacco.* An examination of in-depth, ethnographic interviews and field observations among both smoking and non-smoking individuals between the ages of 11 and 16 suggests that youths' tobacco-related knowledge bases are numerous and often contradictory. This paper explores the multiple contexts in which young people draw upon and apply knowledge acquired from teachers/school administrators, peers, family members, and the mass media. Specific attention is paid to youths' attitudes and beliefs surrounding concepts such as the perceived positive and negative affects of cigarette smoking, addiction, peer pressure, and 'believability' in advertising. (F-19)

FREIDENBERG, Judith, BEBIANNO, Marcia, BYNUM, Clarissa, GRIFFITH, Emily, COLOM, Alejandra and HONG, Yan (Maryland) *Immigrant Enclaves: Social Problem or Social Capital.* The immigrant population of Maryland has increased considerably as indicated in the 1990 and the 2000 Census. Researchers, service providers, policy-makers, the media, and immigrants portray themselves differently. Drawing on fieldwork in Prince Georges County (Maryland) conducted by the Anthropology of the Immigrant Life Course Research Program, this paper first traces similarities and differences between these diverse stakeholders regarding immigrant profiling, and then analyzes possible impacts of these constructions on inter-group relations. Preliminary analysis suggests a consensus among stakeholders on the social construction of immigrants as problem rather than resource, with important implications for practice and policy. (T-13)

GAA, Melissa (North Texas) *Problems and Solutions: Education in Chiapas, Mexico.* Mexico has multiple types of schools with many significant differences in what is taught. A major critique of government-funded schools is that they deny indigenous children a strong cultural education. In contrast, autonomous and nonprofit education systems are keeping culture animate within their communities by focusing teachings on their own history. Believing that the children are the future of their community and deserve an effective and relevant education, autonomous schools teach in a way that differs from the government primary schools, which often offer education only to the fourth grade. In Cerro Verde, Chiapas children learn their own heritage while also becoming proficient in the 3 R's. (F-11)

GAINES, Atwood D. (Case Western Reserve) *From Structure to Agency: The Strong Program in Millennial Medical Anthropology*. A distinctive form of agential Medical Anthropology is rapidly developing, Millennial Medical Anthropology (MMA). MMA contrasts with the traditional, Eurocentric, structural causal realism of Critical Medical and Political Economic Anthropologies (CMA and PEMA) and of Biomedicine. The present paper outlines central conceptions (Cultural Constructivism) and new foci (Local Biology, The Strong Program, Cultural Studies of Science) for the non-causal, anti-realist MMA. MMA's expansion of Medical Anthropology's domains and methods of inquiry is shown as is MMA's growing efficacy in providing "Deep Understanding" of the human condition in suffering and health. (W-81)

GALLAGHER, Mattie (Florida) *Smoking Intensive Families*. Detailed ethnography of smoking intensive families, focusing on the side effects children endure as a result of persistent tobacco use by parents. The study concentrates on a particular case study of a non-smoking adolescent male. The paper will explore a range of child perceptions, including knowledge of physiological consequences, addiction and efficacy to quit, economic costs of habitual smoking, constructions of health and illness behavior, and social repercussions experienced, all associated with chronic tobacco consumption in a family setting. (F-19)

GARCÍA DE ALBA, Javier E. and **ROCHA, Ana L. Salcedo** (IMSS) *Beliefs and Behaviors for the Self Care of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Study of Consensus and Applied Cultural Consonance*. This project articulates medical and epidemiological knowledge with anthropological knowledge, in an effort to integrate models of metabolic control of glucose with cultural definitions of beliefs and behaviors for the successful self-care of the diabetes mellitus type 2. A cross sectional epidemiological study was conducted, from this, 40 patients in good metabolic control and 40 patients in poor control were selected for intensive interviewing regarding nutrition, affect, physical exercise, social support, work, family life and lifestyle. With these results, we hope to build consensus and consonance models, in the seven explored areas, with the aim of developing an educational program, elaborated from and for diabetic patients. (T-60)

GARCÍA-QUIJANO, Carlos (Georgia) *Fishing, Ethnoecology, And Change: Cognitive Modeling Of A Caribbean Reef Fishery System*. This paper explores saliency and centrality of fish species-specific knowledge in a Caribbean reef fishery. Fieldwork was conducted during June-July, 2001 in the Bahía de Samaná, Dominican Republic. Preliminary results indicate that local fishers tend to organize information about local environments around a core group of important catch or indicator species. Saliency arises as a combination of factors such as economic importance, market fluctuations, habitat, morphology, and role in trophic chains. Rapid changes in local fish populations may greatly impact local subsistence fishing knowledge, by disrupting the very nodes around which ecological, economic, and practical knowledge is organized and stored. (T-32)

GARDNER, Andrew (Arizona) *When Community and Industry are One: Labor and Environment in the Louisiana Oilpatch*. In the formative years of the Louisiana oilpatch, local communities provided the majority of labor for the vast expansion of the domestic oil industry. The organization of the industry, and the social relations

underpinning it, fostered community identities closely allied with the needs of industry. Subsequent changes in the organization and scope of the oil companies, however, have done little to shift the tenor of these identities. In this paper, I argue that the dearth of collective action – whether targeted at environment or working conditions – is a result of the community identities forged years ago, the vestiges of which continue to dominate contemporary community/industry relations. (F-63)

GEBRE, Yntiso (Kyoto U.) *Implications of Resettlement for Environment and Livelihoods in Ethiopia*. Some writers stress the existence of negative relationships between population pressure and environmental degradation. Others contend that high population density can represent an asset for conservation. In mid-1980s, the Ethiopian government resettled over 82,000 people in Metekel. The resettlement contributed to deforestation, wildlife disappearance, and depletion of fish. The host people (the Gumz) became impoverished due to resource alienation and decline of income. The rapid population surge did not lead to conservation and innovation; rather it forced people to adopt unsustainable land-use practices. In the context of developing countries, therefore, sudden population upsurge can cause environmental degradation and livelihood deterioration. (F-35)

GEIGER, Vance B. (Central Florida) *Real Culture, Virtual People*. Culture is the central unifying concept of the discipline of anthropology. In my classes I seek to establish the importance of culture for understanding human behavior. I also seek to reclaim the concept from the process of trivialization at the hands of other disciplines and in the general media. To achieve these goals I employ "virtual" Homo sapiens (Barbie dolls) to illustrate culturally appropriate and inappropriate behaviors that students respond to. This presentation will be a brief overview of how the use of "virtual" Homo sapiens can be used to introduce students to the concept of culture as anthropologists employ it. (T-70)

GERMAN, Laura A. (Georgia) *The Intensification of Traditional Agricultural Systems in Amazonia: Shifting the Balance of Environmental Costs and Social Benefits*. The intensification of agricultural systems in Amazonia has carried high environmental costs and limited social gain. While field trials demonstrate the technical viability of agricultural intensification, these proscriptions are criticized for their socio-economic and environmental shortcomings. Traditional agricultural systems rely on inputs from a more limited geographical area, making these relatively closed systems in which use is strongly coupled with environmental properties. Case studies demonstrate factors underlying success of intensification within small- and large-scale agricultural systems. For remote, oligotrophic environments, the benefit of policies and programs that favor tight nutrient cycling, sustained-yield extractivism and reliance on human over natural capital are explored. (T-37)

GERRETS, Rene (New York) *The Application of Practice Theory in Malaria Control*. In Tanzania, malaria is routinely diagnosed using local medical idioms. Severe symptoms such as convulsions or lethargy are rarely associated with the disease, and therefore not (immediately) treated with antimalarials, often with deadly consequences. Attempts to address this problem by educating people on severe malaria with conventional, cognition-centered approaches were largely unsuccessful, especially in areas with limited access to

formal health care. In light of the growing significance of insecticide treated bednets for reducing (severe) malaria, this paper discusses the utility of practice-based approaches to 'educate' people about malaria. (T-82)

GIBSON, Jane W. (Kansas) *Una Ciudad Para Todo*. Auto-videographic footage is combined with footage shot by an outsider anthropologist to explore the social nature of disability for Nicaraguans with missing limbs. This videotape is one result of a videographic workshop carried out in León, Nicaragua in December, 2001. Its method mirrors the work of the Polus Center for Social and Economic Development as the NGO works alongside project beneficiaries to identify and strategize collaboratively to meet their needs for mobility, access, social integration, and political power. (T-10)

GIL, Vincent E. (Vanguard) *International Biotechnology Transfers and HIV/AIDS: The Need for Cultural Contextualizations at Points of Care*. Developing countries are increasingly sought out by biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies for the consumption of products based on new technology that does not require sophisticated equipment, as in the case of rapid HIV tests. There is, however, little regard for 'product fit' with existing cultural and structural contexts. Examples from work in the People's Republic of China with rapid HIV tests will illustrate the larger problem of contextualizing product use with local knowledge, beliefs, and practices at points of care. Otherwise, technology transfers become problematic and destined to low successes. (S-10)

GINSBURG, Ellen (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences) *The Stethoscope and the Egg: Including the Curandero in Reforming Health Care in Arequipa, Peru*. Research now considers knowledge, wisdom and acquired traditional medical experiences accumulated from the past. One of every three Peruvians has turned to indigenous medicine at some point (IPS) suggesting that traditional knowledge about chemical traits of plants and roots is a potentially valuable resource that complements modern pharmacology. This presentation examines the possibility of transforming current health care practices in Arequipa, Peru, a system that is highly stratified, into one that is affordable, accessible, safe, effective and culturally relevant. In-depth interviews with curanderos and physicians would suggest that integrating western and traditional Peruvian medicine could provide a compelling new health care paradigm. (T-66)

GOLAND, Carol (Denison) and **HOFFMAN, Lindsay** (Basalt, CO) *Community Impacts of a Factory Farm Operation: The Case of Buckeye Egg*. Buckeye Egg Farms (BEF) is one of the largest producers of eggs in the United States. Their facility in Northwest Licking County, Ohio, currently houses millions of chickens, has amassed an appalling environmental record, and been subject to legal actions on the part of the Ohio EPA, the State's Attorney General, and citizens' groups. This paper explores the impacts of Buckeye Egg Farm on the town of Croton. Following a research tradition begun more than fifty years ago by Goldschmidt, this study provides another example of how large-scale industrial agriculture is corrosive to the well being of rural communities. (T-65)

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (Development Systems/Applications International) *The Little Salt Valley Planning*

Cooperative: An Area-wide, Community-Based Planning Collaboration for Watershed Development in Nebraska. The Little Salt Valley Planning Cooperative is an initiative involving individuals, landowners, farmers, and public and private agencies in developing a vision for a watershed. The watershed is the site of farms, house lots, acreages, and new residential/industrial developments as well as home to an endangered community of the Little Salt Tiger Beetle and two species of plants. In the midst of conflicting stakeholder values and goals, participants examine social, environmental, political and economic issues, including the public health implications of rapid urbanization into this once-rural area. This paper highlights the group's experiences and the steps of the collaborative process. (T-81)

GOODMAN, Charity and **DIVORSKI, Stan** (U.S. GAO) *Using Ethnographic Methods to Evaluate Patient-Safety Initiatives*. The goal of this case study is to describe the organizational cultures of two hospitals. Existing organizational culture of health care facilities challenges efforts to improve patient safety. This study will compare management's strategies for changing organizational culture to staff's perception of these strategies in two hospitals. As part of this research project, we plan to triage several methods including participant observation, ethnographic interviews, focus groups and surveys. (W-85)

GORDON, Don (Fort Lewis College) *Whither Farmers Markets and Direct Marketing in the United States?* The availability of quality food is central to the SfAA's call to evaluate environment and health in the 21st century. The quickest path to quality food is through local farmers markets. The growth is driven by an alert clientele that wants fresh, organic produce and quality unadulterated meats. But, can direct marketing become a significant percent of the US food market? Will regional wholesale brokers take over organic markets? Will state and federal legislation, at the behest of transnationals, regulate direct marketing out of existence? The debate over direct marketing at the Durango Farmers Market in Colorado is shaped by these questions. (T-65)

GRADY, Karen (Sonoma State) *Lowrider Art and Latino Students in the Rural Midwest*. This paper describes how a group of Latino adolescents succeeded in expanding the curricular space available to them by participating in the construction and circulation of a decidedly different discourse from those prevalent in the school where they were enrolled. Their story illustrates the tug of war between legitimacy and inauthenticity that occurred as their nonverbal declaration of Latino identity and pride was transformed into a dominant discourse of schooling. Although the inclusion of lowrider art as curriculum in one of the art classes valorized the heritage of the Latino students, it also created problematic interpretations of that heritage. (T-34)

GRANT, Kathryn (Florida) *Preliminary Findings: Constructs of Mature Sexuality among Primary Care Providers and Mature U.S. Women*. Contrary to popular perceptions, many older women remain sexually active, have multiple partners, and practice a full range of sexual behaviors. Yet some providers appear reluctant to discuss sexuality issues with their aging patients. This is problematic for patients' sexual health and well being, including clinical approaches to HIV/STD prevention. This project describes how women (ages 50-70) and their providers conceptualize mature sexuality and aging.

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Research explores age and ethnic background as variables that may affect a patient's ability to discuss sexual issues in clinical contexts, and how providers' own age- and gender-based assumptions about sexuality impacts the patient/provider exchange. (S-61)

GRAVLEE, Clarence C. (Florida) *Skin Color, Blood Pressure, and the Contextual Effect of Culture*. Throughout the Americas, there is a well-known association between darker skin color and higher blood pressure in populations of West African ancestry. This relationship has been interpreted as evidence of either a genetic or a socio-cultural mechanism, but previous research has not evaluated these alternatives directly. This limitation stems partly from the lack of methods to isolate and measure the contextual effect of culture in studies of skin color and blood pressure. This presentation discusses the role of ethnography in developing a novel measurement strategy during recent research in Puerto Rico and reports evidence of a previously undocumented socio-cultural mechanism linking skin color and blood pressure. (T-30)

GREENAWALT, David (Appalachian State) *Cultural Models of Environmental Uncertainty, Resource Value, and the Fisheries Management Process*. Anthropology has a growing role in fisheries management. This is because ineffective management programs ignored socioeconomic influences on fishing. Ethnographic research and emphasis on local participation facilitate more effective management. Some countries, however, cannot accurately assess the socioeconomic conditions of their small-scale fisheries, thus undermining the effectiveness of participation. This paper uses cultural models to characterize environmental values and perceptions to better understand the dynamic interaction of human and ecological systems. Cultural models demonstrate that local perceptions are embedded in larger contexts. Awareness of these systemic linkages enhances the ability of people to participate in the management process. (W-80)

GREGORY, Erin (Kentucky) *Lessons from a Main Street Renaissance Project in a Small Central Kentucky Town*. This paper explores a Main Street Renaissance Project developed to enhance downtown pride and to promote economic development by creating aesthetic and infra-structural improvements. Although aesthetic and infra-structural improvements were realized, community relations and the downtown economy suffered. Stakeholder interpretations of the project reveal that community development projects can actually sever community relations and hamper economic development. An argument is made for meaningful participation from an array of voices in the community development process. (F-17)

GREY, Mark A. and **BAKER, Phyllis L.** (Northern Iowa) *Going to the Source: Iowa Leaders Visit Sending Communities of Mexican Migrants*. Many Iowa communities have developed de facto sister-city relations with individual communities in Mexico. These sending communities rely on jobs, schooling and business opportunities in Iowa towns. The receiving communities are increasingly dependent on the Mexican newcomers for labor, population, and school enrollments. In an attempt to build rapport with Mexican newcomers, we have taken Iowa town leaders to rural Mexico to personally experience the conditions that drive migrants to the U.S. and Iowa. The participants also develop a greater appreciation for the ways incomes in Iowa sustain and develop sending villages. (T-67)

GUANO, Emanuela (Georgia State) *The Politics of Culture: Heritage and Class in a Buenos Aires' Neighborhood*. What role do representations of "heritage" and "culture" play in a socially polarized neighborhood? What is their impact on dynamics of empowerment and exclusion? By exploring the discourse on art and culture in a low-income Buenos Aires neighborhood, this paper shows how the local middle-class residents construct and uphold their "heritage" against the "deterioration" allegedly brought about by a growing lower class presence. (S-15)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon) *An Unstable Industry as a Stabilizing Mechanism? Tourism Development in Panama's New Political Order*. In this paper, I discuss the rhetoric and policies used by Panamanian authorities to portray tourism as the more appropriate answer for the country's transitional state from a United States protectorate (largely deriving its economic assets from trade through the Canal) to an "independent and sovereign" nation-state. I concentrate on the emphasis that the government has placed on so-called ecotourism, and particularly on newly "discovered treasures" such as the archipelago of Bocas del Toro. Finally, I discuss the response of a portion of the Bocatorenean civil society to this top-down governmental approach. (T-15)

GUEST, Greg (Georgia) *The Many Faces of Behavior in an Open Access Fishery: A Multi-faceted Perspective on Fishing Effort in Ecuador*. Research in a shrimping community in Ecuador demonstrates that behavior in an open access environment, measured in terms of fishing effort, is responsive to various factors, the nature of which depends on the level at which behavior is being measured. Fluctuation in gear count, the number of days fished, or number of hours fished RESPOND to different variables and pressures. These findings suggest that much of the observed discord between previous studies and corresponding data sets may be a methodological artifact. Likewise, the ensuing debates over motivating factors of behavior in an open access environment may be a result of different methodologies and levels of analysis. (T-38)

GUIDORIZZI, Christina and **BYNUM, Clarissa** (Maryland) *Art in Community Programs*. This program, designed for first- and second-generation immigrant children, has two main components. The first is to serve as a means for children to express their relationship with their environment and their inherited culture. The second is to serve as an outreach to inform participants of basic financial, administrative and academic requirements for college education. An ongoing anthropological study using ethnographic methods to document participant responses will enhance the program through shared information derived from observations and interviews with the children. This research views artistic expression as contributing to the establishment of collective identity and esteem. (T-13)

GUILLETTE, Elizabeth (CBR, Tulane/Xavier) *Contamination: Cultural Perceptions Versus ScienceCo*. New technology since WWI has left us swimming in a maze of contamination that disrupts human cell and system functions. Conflict arises in communities as they recognize deficits in human developmental, behavioral and functional abilities. American policy forces farmers to use large amounts of pesticides, often banned in the United States. The Precautionary Principle, emphasizing more complete testing for safety, often fails to incorporate community knowledge. Cultural needs based on the

extended uses of plant materials are ignored. Anthropology must provide the needed “bottom-up” approach required for conflict-free sustainable production. The results of a “Training the Trainer” program promoted the spread of local knowledge to laboratory scientists. (T-15)

GULICK, Jennifer and **PERIN, Jodi** (Arizona) *Community Partnership and Researching Computer Recycling Networks in Tucson, Arizona*. This paper examines how community environmental programs come into existence and interact with each other by looking at a relatively young environmental and resource allocation movement, computer recycling. We also explore the nature of partnerships between anthropologists and community organizations in environmental research and decision-making. We investigate the organizations involved in computer recycling in Tucson, Arizona, the networks that exist between these organizations, and how computer recycling could be improved or expanded in the local area. This paper discusses the results of our research and how they can inform community work and the training of applied anthropologists. (S-62)

GULLETTE, Gregory (Georgia) *Ecotourism and/or Sustainable Forest Harvesting: Discussions on Conflict Regarding the Future of Natural Resource Use on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island*. This paper will examine the recent cessation of all native forest logging on New Zealand's publicly owned or Crown lands located on the South Island's West Coast. Though the question that remains is how will the West Coast economy and communities handle this loss of economic activity and capital? Much of the current push is for a greater reliance on ecotourism. The collected data illustrates that the key institutions involved in the debate and the communities affected by the decision hold relatively bipolar views on the future of West Coast economies and how ecotourism will fit into the needs for economic readjustments. (S-67)

GULLETTE, Gregory (Georgia) *Nature, Knowledge, and Conceptualization: Disparities Between Logging and Conservation Agendas on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island*. This paper will explore the political ecological basis behind the recent events in New Zealand's sustainable harvesting regime with native forest species on Crown owned land. Examined is how different members of a given institution or community have often strikingly disparate views on current logging practices and natural resource conservation along the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island. Ultimately, this case perfectly illustrates how concepts on the appropriate utilization of natural resources shift over time and between different social and state actors and that the struggles over knowledge and power regarding the proper use of resources are politically and historically constructed. (W-80)

GURRI, Francisco D. (ECOSUR) *Adaptive Strategies in Migrant Peasant Households in Calakmul, Campeche, Mexico and Changes in Reproductive Behavior*. Four adaptive strategies were identified in a survey of 499 migrant households in 33 rural communities in the *municipio* of Calakmul, Campeche in South East Mexico. These correspond to specific life cycle moments in two distinct family life trajectories. The first one depends on the early incorporation of family members to the production process in large extended households prior to the eventual budding off of a mature nuclear

family. The second one depends on extended family networks between kin related but independent households that form as soon as young people marry. Each trajectory is associated with different reproductive strategies in the second generation. (T-67)

GURUNG, Hari (Georgia) *Anthropogenic Pressure and Watershed Vulnerability: Integrating Macro-Cultural Variables and GIS*. The ‘watershed’ is increasingly becoming an important framework for environmental management. However, direct methods of watershed quality assessment and monitoring can be very cumbersome and resource demanding. Given the resource demanding nature of direct measurements, the risks of ecological fallacy, and the anthropogenic nature of watershed degradation, this paper proposes the use of surrogate macro-cultural variables to assess the vulnerability of watershed at a sub-watershed level. The approach uses cluster analysis and factor analysis to determine vulnerability and characterizing variables. Although an indirect method, it is quick, can complement the other formal methods, and can aid better policy-making. (F-18)

HAMANN, Edmund T. (Brown) *¿Un Paso Adelante? The Politics of Bilingual Education, Latino Student Accommodation, and School District Management in Southern Appalachia*. Responding to the call that anthropology should examine the formation, enactment, and effects of policy (Shore and Wright 1997), this paper considers a school district's official and de facto policies for responding to Latino newcomers and the understandings that compelled their making of Latino educational policy. It describes how a broad but vague consensus regarding the goals of a novel bi-national partnership hid the differences in various partners' interests and understandings. The interface between culture, policy, and power is highlighted, illuminating how and why only certain portions of the formal bi-national accord were enacted and then only in certain ways. (T-34)

HAMILTON, James (North Carolina State) *Hispanic Labor in North Carolina's Christmas Tree Industry: Employer and Laborer Perspectives*. There are over 2,200 Christmas tree growers in North Carolina. However, little research has focused on this industry, its largely Hispanic labor force, and the relationship between laborers and employers in this industry. The objective of this research is to analyze the costs and benefits of employer and worker relationships in this industry from their perspectives. Interviews were conducted in the summer of 2001 in four western North Carolina counties with 35 Christmas tree growers, laborers, extensionists, and other agency personnel associated with this industry to document trends in Hispanic labor use and employer/laborer relationships in the Christmas tree industry. (F-85)

HAMMER, Patricia J. (Center for the Promotion of Social Well Being) *From Co-Option to Collective Action: Ranges and Strategies of Community Participation to Improve Health*. The current understandings, concepts, and definitions of community participation and mobilization in government and non-government efforts to improve health are detailed. Grounded in experiences of NGO and AID-funded projects in South America, Asia and Africa, different levels of participation are analyzed with respect to desired outcomes for health, as well as for community capacity building. The range of community involvement in interventions that focus on issues such as enhanced quality of care, the collection of accurate epidemiological

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data, and appropriate roles of village health promoters, are compared. The redistribution of power and resources required for sustainable systems that positively influence physical, emotional and social well being is discussed. (F-17)

HAMMOND, Roberta M. (Florida Department of Health) *Cultural Considerations of Regulatory and Public Health Issues in Food Safety and Hygiene*. Recent immigrants often enter the economy through the food industry by opening a family run restaurant. Managers of these businesses are often unaware of health regulations affecting their operations. On the other hand, food safety inspectors are often at the bottom of the organizational chart. Their positions are often entry level with minimal educational requirements, primarily in science and with no training or background in anthropology or communications. This paper explores the role of language in the restaurant inspection arena, the unperceived similarities and differences between inspectors and food workers, and differing perceptions of sanitation against the backdrop of the culture of plenty versus the culture of underdevelopment and poverty. (W-63)

HANDWERKER, W. Penn (Connecticut) *Ethnographic Triangulation with Multiple Methods: How to Measure and Demonstrate the Effects of Cultures*. Ethnographic triangulation applies a posttest only control group design that substitutes explicit measurement of confounds for randomization to multiple lines of evidence from informal, semi-structured, and structured interviews and observations collected from relatively small, carefully selected samples of informants so one can both explicitly identify and measure cultures and test plausible antecedents and effects. I illustrate with data on the antecedents and effects of the developmental niche cultures of Puerto Rican and Anglo children. (T-30)

HANNA, William J. (Maryland) *La Ciudad De Langley Park*. The 1999 film, *La Ciudad*, explores the lives of marginal Mexican immigrants living in New York City. Since 1994, I have studied the lives of marginal (and other) Central American immigrants in suburban Maryland (near DC), especially in the neighborhood called Langley Park. The film has four segments: Bricks/Ladrillos; about day laborers' marginality and exploitation, Home/Casa; about separation and ambiguity of home, Puppeteer/Titiritero; about the marginalizing service infrastructure, and Seamstress/Costurera; about exploitation, separation, and marginality. This paper explores through research the same issues; the similarity of themes in the film on New York and in the research in Maryland suggests their universality. (T-13)

HANSEN, Lexi and **ANDERS, Jessica** (Community Partnership Center – U. Tennessee) *Empowering Communities from Within*. The Participatory Planning for Sustainable Community Development (PPSCD) approach aims to democratize research, planning, and decision-making. The PPSCD is a model based on three phases of community self-analysis: developing a shared understanding, gathering information, and collaborative decision-making. Using a variety of projects-urban, rural, domestic and international-we will explore the role that PPSCD played in the efficacy of the initiatives and how it contributed to the sustained empowerment of the communities and individuals involved. Understanding that collaborations are key in any successful empowerment process, we will also explore the effects that using the PPSCD model had on

partnerships between large organizations based outside the community and grassroots efforts. (S-20)

HARMAN, Robert (California State - Long Beach) *A Comparison of Maya and Karen Elder Behavior*. This comparison of knowledge about the aged is based on a model for the study of intercultural, and intracultural, beliefs that was developed by Weller et al. (1993). The present study focuses upon old age in rural societies of Central America and northern Thailand. Data were collected in 1999 and 2000 from Maya and Karen informants responding to appropriately translated statements of a true-false questionnaire on the aged. Intercultural differences between the two cultures have been measured statistically. Variability in socio-demographic characteristics within the Maya and Karen cultures have also been examined to see if sub-patterns of knowledge about elder behavior might be found. (T-66)

HARPER, Janice (Houston) *Breathing Houston Air: An Ethnography of Asthma*. Asthma is a disease of the poor and the marginal. The desperate struggle to breathe, which characterizes an attack, is often triggered by polluted air, poisoned environments, and unsanitary homes or buildings often associated with poverty or homelessness. Yet seemingly benign, asthma kills thousands of people every year. This paper will discuss an ongoing ethnographic study of asthma in a low-income, minority community in central Houston, where people with asthma and other respiratory problems have been discussing how they perceive the relationship between their health and their environments, and how they assess their own ability to lessen the environmental health risks confronting them on a daily basis. (F-32)

HATCH, John (North Carolina) *An Analysis of Ways Change in the Opportunity Structure and Social Class Difference Challenge the Stability of Older African American Civil Coalitions*. During the 1960's, low, middle and higher income African Americans shared exclusion from public accommodations and the insult of American apartheid. The comprehensiveness of oppression enabled a sense of solidarity that fueled and sustained the movement of the 1960's. Gains over the past 35 years have led to greater demographic diversity within the African American population. One consequence is less cohesiveness. These differences are reflected in intra-group conflict grounded in contradictory sense of priorities. We examine these issues through a series of interviews with families active in civic action over three generations, with attention to organizational participation, priorities and preferred action. (T-80)

HAUSMANN-MUELA, Susanna (Unidad de Epidemiologia y Bioestadistica) and **MUELA RIBERA, Joan** (U. Autonoma - Barcelona) *A "Thick Description" of Malaria Treatment-Seeking*. After the great 'boom' of social sciences in malaria research and interventions, it is now common to hear voices of frustrated researchers. We feel there is lack of focused research that bridges the social-natural sciences gap. In this paper, using 'thick description', we combine the two approaches and show a systemic view of the interactions between different factors that cause delays in seeking prompt malaria treatment. Based on our ethnographic fieldwork in Ifakara, Tanzania, we present the interrelations of epidemiological, environmental, labor and gender factors, and their implications for women's coping strategies to seek malaria treatment for their children. (T-64)

HEASTON, John T. (The Nature Conservancy) *Incorporating Socio-Economic Variables into a Conservation Framework: Lessons from the Central Platte Valley of Nebraska.* The Central Platte Valley is a contested landscape. Competing definitions of use and value have created a social fabric of entrenchment, mistrust, and disenfranchisement. Endangered species habitat designations in the 1970's have caused battle lines to be drawn and resulted in the development of communities of interest, communities of location and communities of place. As the battle for appropriate use of the river and its adjoining landscapes enters its fourth decade, the players are realizing that issues of content are secondary to issues of process and understanding of the culture of natural resource conflict. (T-81)

HEBERT, Susan and MEYER, Judy L. (Georgia) *Neighborhood Level Differences in Stream Ecosystem Function.* Humans alter stream ecosystems in a variety of ways, and adverse effects can be especially intense in suburban watersheds. We compared leaf breakdown rates in two streams draining reference watersheds to four streams draining neighborhoods of differing socioeconomic status in Peachtree City, Georgia. Leaf breakdown is a good indicator of ecosystem function because it integrates microbial processes, invertebrate feeding and hydraulic flow into a single response variable. Our results show that leaf breakdown rates in streams draining the highest property value neighborhoods are the slowest because of decreased invertebrate feeding, decreased fungal activity or physical factors. (T-39)

HEBERT, Tony (US Department of Housing and Urban Development) *Participatory Service Delivery: Building Community Capacity, Civic Involvement and Social Networks while Addressing Community Needs.* There is a growing awareness for the importance of engaging customers in service delivery decision-making. However, approaches often fall short in building community capacity for and engagement in service delivery. This presentation will briefly explore several federal, state and local efforts to engage service recipients in service decision-making and delivery. The presentation will culminate with a discussion of an approach to participatory service delivery that expands on existing frameworks. This approach stresses the importance of involving service recipients in all aspects of service delivery, reconceptualizing service delivery as a community capacity building process, and connecting service recipients to each other through civic involvement and social networks. (S-20)

HEEMSKERK, Marieke (Wisconsin) *Can Social Welfare Systems Decrease Pressure on Natural Resources? Preliminary Results from Suriname and French Guiana.* This paper examines how access to social welfare systems affects natural resources use. It is hypothesized that poor people with limited access to social welfare will be more likely to use natural resources to cope with unanticipated shocks such as unemployment and illness. If rural people use the forest as a safety net, governments might lower pressure on forests by improving social security. To test this hypothesis, the researcher compares the use of forest resources in Suriname and French Guiana. Forest peoples in these adjacent countries share comparable cultural and biophysical environments, but differ in their access to social welfare. (S-62)

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (UNL/Development Systems Applications, Intl) *The Cultural Implications of Pre-eclampsia.* Most

women begin pregnancy ignorant of the risks and associated tests that are performed during pregnancy. Yet one in 10 face the risk of developing pre-eclampsia, the leading cause of maternal death and premature births. I investigated communication between expectant mothers and their healthcare professionals before, during, and after pre-eclampsia to understand what affect this exchange had on the mother's subsequent views of pregnancy. I also determined what medical professionals understood regarding pre-eclampsia and what they routinely tell patients. Finally, I gathered recommendations from both healthcare professionals and mothers as to what, if anything, could be done to improve the pregnancy experience. (T-35)

HEGEL, Christine (CUNY Graduate Center) *Narrative and Truth: Analyzing Refugee Testimonies.* Based on field research among refugees in Cairo, this paper analyzes refugee testimonies, which are used to argue cases for asylum before the UNHCR. I look at how these testimonies 'fictionalize' the events that have led to refugee flight, not in the sense of misrepresenting reality but rather shaping and molding it. Refugee narratives are shaped by the structural influences of refugee law and the current sociopolitical climate in the country of origin, as well as by stylistic narrative conventions. I suggest that truth is produced through narrative because it constructs meaning among its parts and thus a believable, credible world. (F-38)

HENDERSON, Helen, BARO, Mamadou and PERIN, Jodi (Arizona) *Gender Differences in Household Livelihood Strategies in Dakar, Senegal.* As part of a National Science Foundation project focusing on six cities in Africa, University of Arizona and host country personnel developed a questionnaire which was administered to two hundred and forty urban households during 2000-2001 in each of the project countries—Senegal, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Botswana and Tanzania. This paper creates profiles of male and female responses in Dakar, Senegal to questions concerning (for example) educational level, occupation, and length of time of residence in city. (T-87)

HENRY, Doug (Texas Southwestern Medical Center) *But is it Ethnography? Towards an Anthropology of Online Sex Chat Among Men Who Have Sex With Men.* The "tea-room" trade is rapidly becoming replaced by "real" liaisons created and pre-arranged within Internet chatrooms. Little is known, however, about the particular behavioral risks associated with meetings arranged online, and how these might differ from those arranged otherwise. This presents an enormous opportunity for anthropologists to enter and research the virtual field site. As part of a study funded by the CDC, we have begun key informant interviews within the same chatrooms where these liaisons are arranged. We will discuss some of the findings from this formative research, as well as some of the ethical and methodological issues it presents. (S-63)

HENRY, Lisa (North Texas), **HOOKER, Roderick** (Texas Southwestern Medical Center) and **STATLER, Michel** (Texas Southwestern Medical Center) *Physician Assistant Students and Their Cadavers: Narratives on the Gross Anatomy Experience.* This poster illustrates how the methods and praxis of anthropology can be uniquely applied to a curriculum in the medical sciences. In order to understand how physician assistant students develop coping mechanisms, detachment, feelings towards patients, as well as

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reinforcement of their commitment to medicine, we asked students to write anonymous narratives about cadaver dissection and their human anatomy laboratory experiences. Three main themes emerged from the narratives: how the PA student regards the experiences of the lab; the cadavers' lives; and the career-enhancing experience of working on a human specimen. (F-60)

HENSEL, Chase (Alaska - Fairbanks) *"Boy, You Must Not Love Your Wife And Kids": Alaskan Eskimo (Inuit) Narratives of Successful Alcohol Interventions.* For Inuit, personal autonomy and equality are fundamental cultural values. It is inappropriate to force another to change. However, in a sentient world, words themselves have the power to effectuate change. Formerly, in ceremonies, songs and speeches were used as powerful social correctives. This paper examines contemporary stories where interviewees verbally intervened in both traditional and innovative ways to successfully end another's abusive drinking. Interviews were recorded as part of an NIAAA funded research project which examines Alaska Native pathways to sobriety. (S-16)

HERR HARTHORN, Barbara (California - Santa Barbara) *Choosing Unsafe Work: California Farmworkers' Living and Working Conditions and Perceptions of Health Risk.* This paper examines coastal California farmworkers' adverse living and working conditions as multiple factors in perceptions of environmental risk among immigrant workers. Following Sobo, who has argued that multiple social, economic and cultural factors result in poor African American women Choosing Unsafe Sex (1995), this analysis shows that farmworkers' specific judgments about health risks from workplace exposures to agricultural chemicals are impacted not just by workplace experiences but also by the full range of their living and working conditions. (F-20)

HEURTIN-ROBERTS, Suzanne (NCI/NIH) *Playing Well with Others: One Anthropologist's View of Interagency Collaboration.* Comments will offer a view of an anthropologist's overt and covert roles and functions at the National Institutes of Health, as they reflect NIH's mission and organizational culture. Discussion will explore how these elements can facilitate but also can pose barriers to interagency collaboration. (F-62)

HIGGINS, Rylan (Arizona) *Tuesday: Images and Responses.* Based in Tucson, Arizona, this video project, explores broad, yet personal, understandings of contemporary, global violence. Planning and shooting began simultaneously Tuesday morning, September 11th, 2001. Independent in character, the motivations behind the video profoundly impact its message. Pre- and post-production decisions reveal initiatives disparate from those influencing popular media. Correspondingly, this piece provides space for viewpoints and representations largely ignored by major networks. The principle voices are Muslims and university members, and their collective assertion advocates peace, tolerance and open-mindedness in a time of considerable frustration and uncertainty. (T-10)

HILDEN, Per Kristian (Oslo/California - San Francisco) *Diabetic Risk F/Actors.* In the treatment of type 1 diabetes in Norway, the patient is trained to balance long term and short-term diabetic risk factors through a regime of self-management. This paper argues that a

phenomenological approach to the issues of risk can be fruitfully combined with an interest in the constitutive role played by discourse, suggesting that a lack of attention to such issues may cause one to overlook the normative thrust of the diabetological power/knowledge nexus, which serves to define the limits of diabetic normality and, hence, enters the social and cultural formation of the diabetic subject. (F-34)

HILL, Michael (Georgia State) *Mystical Tourism and Inkanismo: Cusco's Millennium Celebration and Andean Identity Politics.* Within the context of global tourism, bourgeois entrepreneurs (along with local and national government officials) in Cusco, Peru undertook a massive effort to "sell" their city as a mystical tourist destination during the celebration of the millennium in 2000. This paper examines how planners of the "official" millennium event drew upon tropes of Incan cultural identity and southern Andean regional identity, often in self-conscious opposition to the perceived dominance of the national metropole, Lima. The event's planning and execution demonstrate how the "staging" of cultural traditions precipitates battles over representation and brings to the surface historically rooted regionalisms in Peru. (S-15)

HIMMELGREEN, David (South Florida) *Sowing the Seeds of Disaster: Poor Health, Economic Inequality, and Political Instability as Contributors to Food Insecurity.* The purpose of this paper is to examine how the problem of food insecurity is exacerbated by poor health, poverty, and political disenfranchisement in developing countries. In particular, the impact of HIV/AIDS on food insecurity and poor nutritional status in Sub-Saharan Africa will be discussed. This discussion will also address the role of nutritional anthropology in the formulation of food and health policies. (W-67)

HINOJOSA, Servando Z. (Texas - Pan American) *Technology and the Maya Bonesetter.* Maya bonesetters have practiced their craft, and adapted their craft, over many centuries in highland Guatemala. With the introduction of diagnostic radiography into the region, however, the Maya bonesetters' ability to adapt has faced a severe test. Bonesetters rely on a form of embodied knowledge, revealed through their hands, to perform their work, the kind of knowledge X-rays threaten to supersede. This study examines how Maya bonesetters are meeting this challenge to their legitimacy. Of primary interest is how bonesetters are either rejecting, or finding ways to adapt to, changing technology. (T-66)

HJERPE, K. (Florida) *A Political Economic Basis for Maternal Thinking: TAPEBA Women's Attitudes Toward Breastfeeding.* State led health care programs and local participation in community level health programs have both contributed to changes in breastfeeding practices among the Tapeba Indian women of Ceara, Brazil. This recent change in maternal thinking comes upon the life history development of breastfeeding as one of a myriad of land for diet exchanges met by a moral economy in common resource management seen by a fruit gathering/agricultural livelihoods and fishing. This paper reports the findings, on the basis of twenty-five case histories, on the role of state led development policy seen by land development issues and State led Indian welfare in maternal thinking on breastfeeding. (W-61)

HOBGOOD, Ronald E. (Georgia State) *Preserving Cultural Resources in an Urban Environment: Atlanta's Sprawl and the Cherokee Removal Forts*. In 1838, the people of the Cherokee Nation were forcibly removed from their lands in northern Georgia and parts of Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Approximately fourteen removal forts were hastily constructed in Georgia to consolidate and temporarily contain the Cherokee before their exodus to the West. The exact locations of most of these sites, many threatened by metropolitan Atlanta's sprawl, are not known. None of these sites have undergone any archaeological investigations. This paper discusses current efforts to apply GIS and archaeological survey techniques to confirm the locations of the removal forts in order to preserve them. (W-82)

HOCKETT SHERLOCK, Stacey M. (Maryland) *Heritage Resources on Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore*. This paper explores the use and value of heritage as a resource through a case study on the creation of a skipjack exhibit for a festival held in a watermen community on Maryland's Lower Eastern Shore. The skipjack, a boat used for dredging oysters, has become a symbol of heritage for the state of Maryland and the Lower Eastern Shore. This case example frames exploration of the following questions: How can ethnographic experience lead to understanding of the markers of heritage in a community? How can ethnography be used as a planning tool to create meaningful heritage opportunities on terms amicable to the community? (W-69)

HOFMAN, Ginger (DePaul-Chicago) *Maintaining Respectability: Coercion, Reciprocity or Action?* This paper examines the ethics of data collection in a recent four-year study (1997-2001) among injection drug users (IDUs) in Chicago. I discuss how access to the life narratives of IDUs (women engaged in illicit income-generating strategies, in particular) was negotiated in light of the protection of basic rights to individual privacy in a vulnerable population, the exchange of monetary compensations for research data, and professional obligations. I also address the powerlessness of researchers working in the field of public health to help reform public policy and improve the lives of their study participants. (S-14)

HOLMES, Carol (Georgia State) *Latinos in Norcross: Spatial Practice and Inclusion in the Public Sphere*. How do immigrants re-negotiate space in a pre-conceived environment? This paper outlines examples of the struggle over space carried out by Latino immigrants in Norcross, Atlanta. Through an ethnographic analysis of the resistive strategies enacted by the Latino community, as well as a survey of data from residential and commercial planning, council ordinances, and Norcross history and preservation policies, this paper illustrates the modalities through which an immigrant group can achieve inclusion in a local public sphere. (S-15)

HOLT, Flora Lu (Stanford) *Challenges to Huaorani Community Management of Common Pool Resources in the Ecuadorian Amazon*. The Huaorani constitute a case of common property management under particular social and ideological structures. They possess a common property regime based upon cultural understandings of social boundaries, which was a simple, low- (social) cost, and effective system in pre-contact times. Kinship and reciprocity ties enabled this system to "regulate" common pool resources through seeking good social standing, though not necessarily conservation.

New differentiation and, thus, new challenges occur under conditions of higher population density, contact with outsiders like oil companies, and increased market integration. Implications for biodiversity conservation and indigenous resource management are discussed (T-38)

HONEYMAN, Derek (Arizona) *Resource Management in the Gwich'in Area, Northwest Territories, Canada*. Canada remains one of the world's largest exporters of forest products. However, some 80 % of First Nation reserves are within forested areas and, as a result, the importance of forests and the forest industry remains a dominant issue for Canada's aboriginal groups. The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples demonstrated the potential for increasing Aboriginal self-sufficiency through the forest industry. There also exist negative effects, particularly to native communities; aboriginal forestry ventures are typically obliged to work under provincial forestry regimes that emphasize timber production at the expense of fishing, hunting and trapping. (S-69)

HORRIDGE, Lynn E. (CUNY Graduate Center) *The Internet and STD Transmission: Spreading, Tracking, and Awareness*. Internet communities have far-reaching effects for participants and non-participants alike. This paper explores the ways in which hidden identities among Internet users become problematic when trying to track behaviors that may extend beyond the blurred boundaries of virtual networks into everyday lives. Using a syphilis outbreak within a gay male community in San Francisco as a backdrop, both the risk factors of hidden identities in terms of real-life sexual behaviors and the potential of the Internet as a tracking and awareness tool are explored. Special attention is given to the anonymity of cyber-relationships and the ways in which anthropology can contribute to the understanding of on-line/off-line interactions. (T-63)

HRUSCHKA, Daniel, COBB, Daphne, MOORE, Jan, O'LEARY, Ann, LOEB, Lisa and KHUMALO-SAKUTUKWA, Gertrude (CDC) *Assessing Condom Use Negotiation Strategies in Zimbabwe Using Structured and Semi-Structured Interview Techniques*. To understand how interventions promote condom use, it is essential to assess the condom use negotiation strategies people use with their partners. This paper compares structured and semi-structured elicitation techniques (a checklist of strategies vs. open-ended questions) to assess negotiation strategies used by women participating in a longitudinal intervention study in Zimbabwe. Structured checklist measures of strategies were not statistically associated with reported condom use two months later (n = 230), but statistically significant associations were obtained from qualitatively derived categories. In this case, qualitative methods for assessing negotiation strategies provided information that was more useful than that provided by standard survey techniques. (F-10)

HUDGINS, Anastasia (Temple) *Land and Labor: What's the Impact on the Health of the Vietnamese Sex Worker?* Preliminary research found a focus on direct education and access around STI, HIV/AIDS for Vietnamese immigrant sex workers. Larger structural issues were not discussed as possible policy issues to be confronted in the spread of disease. However, primarily migrant, debt-bonded sex workers under a filial responsibility to provide for the family cross paths with the structural violence associated with the 100% condom use policy in Cambodia, government and police corruption, a long-standing

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enmity between Cambodia and Vietnam, the land policy in Vietnam, and forces of globalization. Further research between these macroscopic issues and health care for sex workers is needed. (S-60)

HUME, Douglas (Connecticut) *Conservation and Cultural Models in Madagascar*. This paper explores whether environmental knowledge may be utilized in a community-base conservation (CBC) program in Madagascar. Crucial to the success of a CBC program is that the environmental model of the community incorporates knowledge of the mechanisms and a land ethic that emphasize conservation behavior. To determine the ability of a group to pursue a CBC program, three hypotheses are proposed: people that think (1) of themselves as integrated with the environment will think that they under utilize their environment, (2) resources are productive think that the resources are sustainable, and (3) behavior is productive think that behavior is sustainable. (S-67)

HUNT, Sarah (Georgia) *Looking for Mental Models: The Sagacity and Efficacy of Using Data from Disparate Sources to do Mental Model Analysis*. In the late 1990's stakeholder evaluations of the Environmental Protection Division in Georgia were conducted. These created large data sets from interviews, surveys and focus groups for each of the stakeholder groups. Though the initial focus of the data collection was evaluation of EPD, the question was raised as to whether the differences in the evaluations between stakeholder groups can be correlated with differences in underlying mental models. Elucidating mental models in a systematic and verifiable manner from data not collected for that purpose is a methodological challenge. This paper explores these challenges and discusses the methods used to overcome these difficulties. (S-63)

HUNTER-DETOMAS, Jennifer (Kansas) *Cervical Cancer in Iquitos, Peru: Incongruity Between Theory, Policy, and Local Reality 16*. There is a disturbing contrast between what is known about the prevalence of cervical cancer in underdeveloped areas of the world, and the lack of priority given to it by health policy. This ethnographic study explores the knowledge and experience of cervical cancer in Iquitos, Peru, and the global social issues contributing to its negligence. Recommendations for theory and practice are based on analysis of epidemiological transition theory, and on diverse worlds of risk, resource, response, and resistance. (F-64)

HYLAND, Stan, OWENS, Michelle and KABUI, H. (Memphis) *Academic Strategies for Reconciling the Relationship Between the Theory and Practice of Community Building*. In North Memphis and South Memphis, the city is revitalizing decaying neighborhoods and public housing projects with HOPE VI funds. The plan calls for public-private partnerships to effect the large-scale changes. The University of Memphis and LeMoyne Owen College are two such entities that have partnered with the city. Their role is to implement various community-building initiatives in two public housing projects being redeveloped with HOPE VI funds. This paper examines obstacles encountered within the neighborhoods and various governmental agencies, and discusses strategies devised to overcome these obstacles. (T-84)

INGLES, Palma (Florida) *More Than Nature: Including Anthropologists as Guides for Eco-Tourists Visiting Developing*

Countries. Many of the eco-tours currently available in developing countries are to places off of the beaten track. Even so, tours may bring tourists in contact with people in rural communities. While many tour companies advertise the pristine forests, the exotic animals, and the serene nature to be encountered by the intrepid tourist, they may minimize the host/guest interaction tourists will have with communities they may visit. Guides are often specialists in birding, botany, herpetology, or biology, and less frequently, anthropology. This paper will discuss my role as an anthropologist and guide in the Amazon, where tourists frequently rate visits to local villages as the highlight of their trip. (T-31)

IZQUIERDO, Carolina (UCLA) *Is Good Health Enough? Exploring Health and Well-Being in a Family Level Society in the Peruvian Amazon*. Large scale economic development in the Amazon Basin and dramatic social change have engendered new forms of social distress and conflict as individuals struggle to maintain Matsigenka values and way of life. Sorcery accusations and related illnesses have erupted in a dramatic way since settlement. While physical examinations and laboratory tests confirm that Matsigenka physical health has significantly improved over the last thirty years, subjective appraisals of their own health status demonstrate a contradictory picture, one that suggests that the Matsigenka are sicker and suffer more as a result of settlement. (T-66)

JACKSON, Fatimah L.C. (Maryland) *Constructing Applied Biological Anthropology*. At the University of Maryland, we are developing a unique applied biological anthropology that emphasizes policy and practice. Our location supports research and training in a number of critical sub-areas of applied bioanthropology, including genomic studies, zoological parks, forensics, museum studies, and applied anthropometry. Using a bio-cultural approach, we are creating professional niches for applied work with significant biological and anthropological components. The strengths, weaknesses, and future directions of these efforts are discussed as well as a needs assessment for practitioners. (S-31)

JALIL-COLOMÉ, José (South Florida) *The Argentine Public Health System and Lessons Learned from Cuba*. The following paper reviews the current public health system in Argentina, addressing the strengths and weaknesses of the system. In addition, suggestions are made about how the Argentine public health system could benefit from the incorporation of community-based health care derived from the Cuban public health system. (S-64)

JARAMA, S. Lisbeth (George Washington) *Positive and Negative HIV Perceptions among African American Women*. Interviews were conducted with 51 African-American women of unknown HIV status to identify socio-cultural and gender variables associated with HIV risk and protection. Women were asked about their beliefs, attitudes, and risk behaviors associated with HIV/AIDS. Women had misconceptions of HIV/AIDS and engaged in low and high-risk behaviors concurrently. Risky behaviors were related to women's dependency on their partners for emotional and financial support and to women's reliance on their spiritual world. Spiritual feelings had positive and negative implications. Negatively, they inhibited women's awareness of their HIV risk and protection. Positively, these feelings could become a source of support if women became HIV infected. (T-63)

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JASKYTE, Kristina and **DRESSLER, William W.** (Alabama) *Organizational Culture and Innovation in Health and Human Service Agencies.* The idea that organizations (like agencies delivering health and human services) have cultures has been invoked to explain the behavior of those organizations. Culture has been either implicit in explanations of organizational behavior, or it has been measured using overt cultural uniformist assumptions: a single key informant (often the director of the agency) reports on the culture of the organization. In this paper, we present a research model in which cultural consensus analysis is used to measure organizational culture, and we illustrate the application of that model to the study of organizational culture and innovativeness in a sample of agencies. (T-60)

JEFFERS, Carol (Oregon) *The Interface of Health and Ecology: An Ethnobotanical Study of Natural Resource Use and Collaborative Conservation in Raven Creek, a Rural Community in Western Oregon.* In this paper, I explore the various ways that a locally situated community in the Coast Range of Oregon utilizes and manages local resources for health care and economic well being. I focus on the use of locally collected wild and cultivated medicinal plants and argue that these plant resources are an important aspect of the health care system. Historic changes in national forest management policy, brought about by the specter of threatened and endangered species, have created conflict within communities. Increasingly, local populations are concerned about the health effects of environmental degradation and contamination. These communities are forming partnerships with environmentalists, environmental lawyers, and each other. (W-80)

JEFFREY, Jaelyn (Texas A&M International) *In the Belly of the Beast: Teaching Political Economy and Environmental Activism in NAFTA's Hub.* Laredo, Texas is the second fastest growing city in the nation. It enjoys a healthy economy and an aggressively capitalistic and optimistic population, many of whom are first- or second-generation immigrants. Status symbols for this population reflect those very aspects of wasteful consumption and display that ecologists most deplore, but which locals see as most essentially American. This paper analyzes methods I have used to address issues of conservation, political economy, and identity with students, in the community, and with the university administration. It also includes examples of what not to do when dealing with maquilas, local newspapers, Border Patrol, and the director of the university physical plant. (T-70)

JEPSON, Michael (Florida) *To Tell the Truth: Environmental Justice and the Ban on Inshore Net Fishing in Florida.* Interviews with Florida fishing families reveal a common theme of injustice when asked about the impacts of the ban on entanglement nets in state waters. What was portrayed as a conservation issue by recreational fishing groups in a constitutional referendum, was actually a class war over fishery allocations between a powerful and wealthy recreational fishing sector and a less powerful and working class commercial fishing sector. The paper explores environmental justice as it relates to natural resource communities. It specifically considers the recurring theme of injustice that was discovered in interviews with Florida fishing families several years after the net ban. (T-68)

JOE, Jennie R. (Arizona) *The "Successful Strategies" Project: Collaboration, Design, and Summary of Case Study Findings.* This

paper will provide an overview on the purpose, background, and results of a unique participatory research endeavor that partnered researchers with a number of American Indian/Alaska Native communities to examine the strategies they developed and implemented to provide much needed breast and cervical cancer screening programs for the hard-to-reach women in their tribal communities. These communities often have limited resources in terms of infrastructure, health dollars, health personnel, and specialty care. The cancer screening programs offered by these programs face many challenges, but they are also helping decrease cancer mortality among American Indian/Alaska Native women, for whom the second leading cause of death is cancer. (S-11)

JOHNSON, Amanda E. (Northern Arizona) *Wetlands in the Desert: Ethnobotanical Research with the Center for Sustainable Environments.* This paper involves current ethnobotanical work on the Colorado Plateau in conjunction with native communities. During the summer of 2001, my work at the Center for Sustainable Environments involved several such projects. In particular, the Center worked in conjunction with the Hopi Tribe Natural Resources Office on a wetland vegetation monitoring program and compilation of a Hopi wetland plant manual for Hopi use. This information will be used to establish baseline data as to whether wetland/spring health has been affected by recent groundwater pumping practices and/or other ecological factors. (S-40)

JOHNSON, AMANDA E. and **ADAIR-KRIZ, Michael** (Northern Arizona) *"Water is Life" – Campaign to Save the Navajo Aquifer.* In the American Southwest, access to clean water is one of the most critical issues of the twenty-first century. Since 1966, Peabody Coal Company has pumped 3.3 million gallons of water every day from an ancient non-renewable aquifer that is the only source of potable water for Hopi and Navajo peoples. This water is used to slurry coal across the state of Arizona to Mojave Generating Station in Nevada. This poster was created in collaboration with Black Mesa Trust as a Public Service Announcement and part of a Public Education campaign to end the pumping. (F-60)

JOHNSON, Andi and **KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan D.** (Arizona State) *Is a Positive Anthropology of Health Possible? A recent movement in psychology is "Positive Psychology." Although heterogeneous in approach, most studies in this genre show that positive ideas and attitudes have a significant relationship with health. After reviewing to what degree such concerns have been a part of medical anthropology, we explore where the subdiscipline stands with respect to a positive perspective. At times, the negative stamp of medicine appears indelible, resulting in an abundance of studies on ill health and psychopathology, distress and suffering. Is a positive anthropology of health possible? We briefly consider different forms, both conceptual and methodological, that a positive anthropology of health might adopt. (T-33)*

JOHNSON, Jamie K. (North Texas) *Facing Suburbanization in the 21st Century: Will Community and Environment be Up to the Challenge?* Over the past several decades, the Dallas/ Fort Worth area has experienced a tremendous growth in population. This analysis focuses on the transformation of rural communities to suburbs as the city's boundaries expand. Questions addresses include: How do both the indigenous residents and the new suburbanites view

their land as a resource? How do those perceptions affect their land usage? What kinds of social interactions are taking place between “locals” and “new-comers”? The paper will tie in the connection between land and community with possible long-term environmental consequences to ecosystems and finite resources such as water. (W-87)

JOHNSON, Michelle (North Texas) *Land-Use Practices Amongst Nuclear Waste*. The Panhandle of Texas is and has been largely agricultural, with rolling pastures for beef cattle to graze and a multitude of vegetables grown. The research will concentrate on how the presence of Pantex, a nuclear waste site, affects traditional land use in this area. I will identify trends in land use practices in Deaf Smith County and the adjacent area of Amarillo, Texas to identify how these communities negotiate agriculture amongst nuclear waste. (W-87)

JONES, Cheryl (Rollins) *Depth Vs. Breadth: Pedagogical Strategies That Work in Undergraduate Anthropology*. In the course of my undergraduate studies, the most dynamic and effective teaching styles that I encountered were at the same time the most disparate. I have termed these alternate approaches “depth” and “breadth”. “Breadth” refers to a unique pedagogy reliant upon critical analysis of complex reading material through written summaries, intensive independent study, and strict adherence to the course syllabus. “Depth”, conversely, denotes pedagogy that limits the scope of the class to exploration of a single topic/theory, is not particularly writing-intensive, and communicates the fundamentals of the subject matter to the student in a way that he or she can easily remember, and apply to later work. In this paper, I will explore the particular ways that both of these highly effectual teaching styles represent two distinct alternatives in undergraduate pedagogy. (T-70)

JONES, Eric C. (Georgia) *Inequality and Cultural Diversity in Developing Trust in Agricultural Cooperatives*. Lack of trust and insufficient capital often prevent pioneer colonists from participating in agricultural cooperatives, even if they recognize the value of these institutions. Can cooperatives on the frontier overcome the problems of pioneer existence? Generally, this paper discusses the role of the trust in cases where these farmers do end up joining cooperatives, and specifically how place of origin, wealth and time-in-place impinge upon interpersonal trust. This is not a one-way street. Participation in formal cooperation in turn limits the tendencies of colonists to create informal in-groups based on those same factors. The implications for formalized management of common pool resources are discussed. (T-38)

JONES, Sonya and BENTLEY, Margaret (North Carolina) *Telling Food Stories: Understanding the Community Context of Household Food Security Through Participatory Photography*. Some 10% of all US households and 20% of minority households report food insecurity. While many studies have described the household characteristics of the food insecure, little research has investigated the community context. Using participatory documentary photography, we examine the importance of community food resources in maintaining food security in the growing Hispanic population of NC. Through their photographs and interviews, mothers tell their stories of ensuring their families’ affordable, nutritious food. Among the emerging themes, child immigration status is an important modifier of access to community food resources. Participatory photography is a promising method of community food security assessment. (T-85)

JORDAN, Meg (Integrated Health Resources) *The Healing Circle: An Ethnography of Human Interaction Within a New Model of Integrative Medicine*. A healing circle of biomedical and alternative health practitioners in California was initiated to surmount the perceived shortcoming in integrative health clinics of subordinating and trivializing alternative healing practices as mere treatment options, under the auspices of biomedicine. To better serve chronic disease patients, practitioners attempted a more level playing field, in order to blend disparate medical worldviews (e.g., ayurvedic, TCM, herbalism, homeopathy). What emerged in this well-intentioned effort was escalating tensions and interpersonal difficulties as they failed to negotiate understandings of widely opposing epistemologies. Lack of skills and awareness in communicating, negotiating, and mediating among disciplines derailed their best efforts. (S-40)

JURKOVIC, Gregory, SARAC-KARAMEŠIĆ, Tamara and KUPERMINC, Gabriel (Georgia State) *An Extension of the Youth Development Program to Post-War Bosnia*. Will discuss a program that is being developed to facilitate the psychosocial and educational adjustment of elementary school pupils in Sarajevo whose lives and school were devastated by the war in their region. Data from a needs assessment, which we recently conducted in one of the largest elementary schools in Sarajevo, will be presented to support the different elements of the program. The project will provide (1) pipeline programming involving supervised small-group mentoring of 6th, 7th, and 8th graders and related family enrichment activities and (2) consultation and training for the teachers, administrators, and support staff at the school. (W-66)

KARJANEN, David (Michigan) *Integrating Qualitative and Epidemiological Research Methods in Public Health Research: A Case Study of Women’s Occupational Health in the Garment Industry*. The globalization of economic, social, and environmental processes effecting public health today requires more effective research methods, yet collaboration between epidemiologists, environmental and industrial health specialists, and social scientists remains limited. This paper examines how qualitative analyses of health beliefs and health behaviors, combined with epidemiological surveys provide a means of improving health outcomes research as well as program and intervention development. These methods are illustrated with a case study of the occupational health and reproductive morbidity of women working in the garment industry. The study concludes that qualitative approaches improve the ability to link political and economic factors to health outcomes research. (T-35)

KART, Jeremy S. (Georgia State) *Who’s Dirt is it? Nicaraguan Immigrants in Costa Rica*. This paper explores the types of behavioral patterns and social relationships a population develops when it moves into a new environment. The focus of the study is a population of Nicaraguans who have migrated to the community of Tortuguero along the northeastern Caribbean coast of Costa Rica. I explore the relationship between these new residents to the region and the local rainforest. Of particular interest is the relationship between Nicaraguan immigrants, native Costa Ricans, the government, and national and international NGOs concerned with preservation of the rainforest. A better understanding of these relationships is needed for policy development related to conservation. (W-82)

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KATSULIS, Yasmina (Yale) *Making it in the Margins: Youth Commercial Sex Workers in Tijuana, Mexico*. In this paper, I present an ethnographic case study of youth sex workers (commonly called child prostitutes) in Tijuana, Mexico. While youth sex workers navigate a host of general health risks and occupational hazards, age status prevents them from utilizing services available to adults, and increases risk for police harassment, violence, and incarceration. Reluctance to report client violence, rape, and exploitation, to access health and/or social services, or otherwise acknowledge their involvement in illegal activities to authorities makes it difficult to assess the extent of their role within the sex industry and to direct resources toward them. (T-62)

KATZ, Pearl (Johns Hopkins - School of Medicine) *Aids in Cuba and the United States: Comparison of Programs and Constraints*. Cuba and the US have government programs for AIDS prevention and care. Their programs differ considerably because of their contrasting political and economic cultures. This paper describes how the culture of Cuba, with its centralized governmental structure and well developed public health system, has contributed to an extremely low rate of HIV/AIDS, and how American culture, with its emphasis on personal autonomy and state, county, municipal, and local health organizations, has been less effective in limiting the spread of AIDS. It examines mandatory testing vs. optional confidential or anonymous testing, as well as options for care in these two societies. (S-30)

KATZ, Pearl (Johns Hopkins - School of Medicine) *HRSA's Collaboration with Underserved Communities and Local Governments*. The HIV/AIDS programs in the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) are designed to give local communities considerable autonomy in making decisions about how funding is utilized. This presentation focuses upon the nature of Federal collaboration in cities in determining needs and utilization of funds for medical and social support for people living with HIV and AIDS. It describes Federal collaboration with mayors and planning councils, whose members represent the consumers and providers of AIDS care. It describes both opportunities and constraints for Federal programs in mediating community conflicts and creating innovative local systems of care. (F-62)

KEATING, Joseph and **MACINTYRE, Kate** (Tulane) *Social and Behavioral Contexts of Urban Malaria Prevention*. This study focuses on environmental and behavioral determinants of malaria transmission and prevention in complex urban environments. Two cities in Kenya, Kisumu and Malindi, were used as case studies to explore relationships between human behavior and environmental causes of malaria prevention. An integrated data collection strategy was employed. Analysis is based on a socioeconomic household survey, District Development Plans, and census data. Preliminary results suggest that household wealth is a significant determinant of individual malaria control. House type and location, environmental hygiene, and household density are also important determinants. Implications for policy and program interventions for public health agencies focus on the heterogeneity of urban environments. (S-66)

KECKLER, Arliss (Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe) *The Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program*. This presentation highlights successful strategies that our Tribe's Health Division has used to get a CDC-sponsored breast and cervical

cancer-screening program started on the Cheyenne River reservation, and also strategies for maintaining service delivery. This includes public education and outreach, professional development, data management, collaboration with the Indian Health Service and other organizations, as well as providing screening and diagnostic services. The presentation also reflects on work in my role as project liaison with the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the rest of the research team that has conducted this project. (S-11)

KEDIA, Satish (Memphis) *Cultural, Psychological, and Life Cycle Barriers to Adherence for Women with HIV/AIDS*. This paper addresses issues of cultural, psychological, and life cycle barriers to treatment adherence for women with HIV/AIDS. There is very little literature on adherence behavior of persons with HIV/AIDS. Adherence depends primarily on the patients and caregivers ability to comply with a prescribed medication, dietary, and lifestyle regimen. It has been argued that the greatest impact of the new knowledge about HIV will continue to be on the issue of medication and treatment adherence. This paper will identify and explore life stressors, coping strategies, support networks, and physical and mental health issues for women with HIV/AIDS in their ability to implement adherence. (W-62)

KEELER, Andrew (Georgia) *Tradeoffs in Lawn Care Decision Making in Peachtree City*. An economic view of lawn care decisions focuses on the use of limited time and budgetary resources to make landscaping choices as an input to household utility. Using preliminary survey data from Peachtree City, we examine how these choices depend on prices and income, but also on neighborhood characteristics and attitudes toward environmental quality. Particular attention is given to the tradeoff between money and time spent on yard maintenance. (T-39)

KELLEY, William R. (Governors State) *Barriers to Class Consciousness Among Audio and Video Engineers*. "Class," as a relation to the means of production of life, is an analytic distinction. People are not necessarily aware of their "class" position. Research among audio and video engineers finds two reasons. First, class is only one aspect of life that may claim salience in their experience of an individual and become significant for self-identification. Equally important is how the social organization of responsibility at work inhibits awareness of class. Involvement in decision-making and/or client service does this. The 'consciousness' of workers is not so much false as it is diverted. (T-19)

KELLY, Brian C. and **LANKENAU, Stephen** (Columbia) *Methodological Issues in Paying Respondents*. Historically, ethnographers have developed exchange-based relationships with respondents. Currently, it is standard practice, particularly in grant-funded health research, to compensate respondents with cash for interviews. In this presentation, we problematize the taken-for-granted status of respondent payments and reconceptualize these payments as a methodological issue. Grounded in the context of drug-use research, we assess the pragmatic and ethical issues surrounding respondent payments and discuss how such issues may affect aspects of the ethnographic method, such as rapport development. Ultimately, we propose that such payments be distributed at an ethically and methodologically appropriate juncture in the research effort. (F-37)

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KENDALL, Carl (Tulane) *Structural, Environmental and Personal Factors in Adhering to Antiretrovirals: An Example From New Orleans*. This study combines quantitative and qualitative components to explore utilization of antiretrovirals in a population using a public clinic in New Orleans. Users describe many difficulties adhering to these medications, including side effects, uncertainties associated with income, employment, and housing, changing patterns of drug and alcohol use, partners, and the progress of their illness. In describing these difficulties, users discuss the need to “be stable” to adhere. Interventions to improve adherence include use of electronic pill containers and other specific interventions. This paper argues that only a counseling approach that addresses the disparate issues that users present will be successful. (F-87)

KENNEDY, David (Florida) *Culture Change, Changing Gender Roles and Unmet Need for Family Planning in Honduras*. National reproductive health surveys have shown Honduras to have high rates of unmet need for family planning. These conclusions stem from analyses of data collected from women with the assumption that there is usually agreement among couples about contraceptive use. This paper presents an argument that an understanding of culture change, shifting gender roles and potential reproductive conflicts between men and women are necessary to explain rates of unmet need for family planning. The findings, based on ethnographic interviewing and 400 surveys collected in Catacamas, Honduras, explore the cultural differences between men and women in urban and rural settings. (S-61)

KENNEDY, Sindie Spencer (Arizona) *Community and Industry Relations in Southern Arizona: Agency, Conflict and Perceived Risk*. This paper explores the relationships between community members and industry in Southern Arizona, with the intent of better understanding how these groups communicate and negotiate their needs, confront environmental issues, and address health concerns. In many cases, these relationships have been strained, and industry efforts to protect employees and the surrounding community from hazardous and toxic pollutants have often failed. Based on preliminary ethnographic data gathered in the Fall 2001, this paper will examine how industry/community relations are formed, how community members, industrial workers, executives, and government officials perceive these relationships, and how these perceptions guide agency in conflicts over health and environmental issues in the community. (F-63)

KERSHAW, Doug, BATCHELOR, Kim, FREEMAN, Anne (Texas Southwestern Medical Center - Dallas), **JENKINS, Richard** (CDC), **CRANSTON, Kevin** (Mass. Dept. of Public Health) and **ROBBINS, Ann** (TX Dept. of Public Health) *Toward Enhancing the Use of Data for HIV Prevention*. The need to foster the use of data in making policy decisions and selecting evidence-based interventions is a continuing public health concern. The effective use of data is crucial to the determination of populations at risk and the design of prevention interventions. A study in three sites—Massachusetts, San Francisco and Texas—addressed the need to better understand the way data are valued, understood, and seen as relevant, credible, or biased. Multi-modal assessments of data use by prevention contractors and planning groups identified individual and group barriers to data use. Findings and their linkage to intervention development will be presented. (F-31)

KEY, Jenny (Memphis) *Obstacles to Building Community in a Private-Sector Planned Residential Development*. How do you build a sense of community among residents who don't necessarily have a common vision or simply don't want to be bothered with neighborly pursuits? What happens when neighbors are forced to become members of an association and pay fees to support infrastructure and a governance structure that they may not necessarily agree with or feel is necessary? These are just a few of the obstacles that stand in the way of community building in a Homeowners Association (HOA). This paper will explore the different techniques and practices that have been employed, with varying degrees of success, to help overcome the apathy that many residents have for their HOA, and the barriers to community building that a managing agent faces from residents, Boards and Committees, and other stakeholders. (T-85)

KHANNA, Sunil (Oregon State) *Uninsured in Oregon: Challenges for State-Sponsored Health Coverage in the 21st Century*. This paper reports the findings of a recent statewide study on barriers to accessing publicly sponsored health insurance and options for universal health coverage among uninsured individuals in Oregon. The paper discusses problems and concerns of uninsured Oregonians, especially those belonging to ethnic minority groups in Oregon. The paper provides specific policy recommendations for improving access to state health services and for making health care in Oregon more affordable and culturally sensitive for uninsured ethnic minority groups in the state. Finally, the paper outlines the role of applied anthropology in formulating effective state-sponsored health care policies and programs for ethnically diverse communities. (F-15)

KIM, Jim Y. (Harvard Medical School & PIH) *The Political Economy of Drug Access for TB and HIV*. While arguments range over the most appropriate and just approach to confronting the epidemics of TB and HIV, what has become clear is that access to effective pharmaceuticals is an essential part of any response. This paper reviews the efforts to dramatically reduce the cost of second-line medications for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and how they provide a model for increasing access to antiretrovirals. The paper is an ethnographic exploration of the struggle for access to medications for TB and HIV for the poor. (F-87)

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY Geneseo) *Three Generations of Yucatec Maya Women: Gardeners at Work*. Among the Yucatec Maya, gardening activities by women can provide significant contributions to food security families. Garden products enhance caloric intake and the overall health of family members. This research focuses on two sets of Yucatec Maya women where the grandmother, many of her daughters, and her granddaughters are talented and productive gardeners. Exploration in intra-familial and cross-generational training provides a model for applied anthropologists to construct pathways for development. Identifying individuals who hold talents can impact development strategies in the larger community, contributing to the economic security of future generations. It is argued that local women have local talents and targeting these women enhances the development process. (F-60)

KLUGH, Elgin (South Florida) *The Glover School Historic Site: Community Building through Historic Preservation*. This poster presentation will focus on a community organization's efforts to transform a historically black school, closed during desegregation,

into an educational and community center. As an anthropologist working with this community organization in Bealsville, FL, my goals are to aid in fundraising for the renovation of the school, and in the collecting of historical materials for an eventual archive at the location. Though in the beginning stages, my research is revealing an insightful story about the revival of community spirit as a result of historic preservation efforts. (F-60)

KLUGMAN, Craig (Nevada - Reno) *Dead Men Walking*. In Tuesdays with Morrie, Mitch Albom writes "Death ends a life, not a relationship," (1997:174). In interviewing fifteen subjects in Southeast Texas about deaths they have witnessed, the researcher found that in 93% of the cases, subjects continued to have a dynamic, ongoing relationship with the deceased. These subjects reported real contact with the deceased through visual and aural hallucinations, conversations, dreams, feeling a presence, and tactile contact. Previous scientific studies have mentioned this phenomenon, but none have examined it in detail. This paper presents the results of these interviews and explores the real world of post-death contact subjects' describe. (T-88)

KNITTEL, Robert E. (Missouri) *The Destruction of Mill Creek Valley*. Mill Creek Valley, an African-American community of 19,700, was bulldozed and its inhabitants scattered. In retrospect, the evidence for its vibrant functioning as a city within a city has been gathered, and the social and political factors, which erased it forever, have been analyzed by Ron Fagerstrom. How Federal government programs, under the guise of improving health, were used, or misused, for this purpose by both citizens and political officials, is further examined and discussed by Robert Knittel, who was employed at that time as community coordinator for the City agency responsible for neighborhood rehabilitation and preservation. (S-62)

KOENIG, Dolores (American) *Adapting to a Changing Policy Environment: The Local Dilemma*. Between 1978 and 2000, Mali experienced great change in the national political and economic environment: structural adjustment, democratization, and decentralization. Using data from one zone in 1978 and 1999, this paper will look at how these changes were experienced and interpreted by farmers in the hinterland of Kita, Mali. People appear to have shown a skeptical but instrumental attitude, attempting to take advantage of changes, but in no way depending on their permanence. This has translated into significant growth in non-agricultural activities, while agriculture has shown considerably less dynamism. The paper will look at the implications of this change for economic and agricultural development. (S-36)

KOSEK, Jake and **WILMSEN, Carl** (California) *Land, Culture, and Economic Development in Hispano Communities*. In rural Hispano communities in northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado preserving a connection to the land is central to the concern for preserving local ways of life. In this paper we evaluate arguments against efforts to improve local opportunities for forest commodity and high-value agricultural production based on free-market assumptions about the inefficiencies of small-scale production. We suggest that the ascendancy of neoliberalism re-privileges such arguments in ways that undermine community capacity-building efforts. We argue further that policies which result in greater local-

level control of a community's relationship to the land are crucial to achieving sustainability in the region. (F-82)

KOSKO, Mary (South Carolina) *All Dried Up and Nowhere to Go?: Drought and Community Development in Chihuahua, Mexico*. Once a vigorous agricultural community in a semi-arid setting, Aldama, Chihuahua has experienced dramatic social, economic, and environmental change largely due to drought. With dried up river beds and water pumps losing pressure, semi-arid and arid communities on both sides of the U.S./Mexican border are battling for water resources with no easy resolution. Based on recent interviews with local farmers, ranchers, government administrators, and other community residents, this paper highlights how drought, in conjunction with political-economic processes, has changed Aldama since the 1960s, and examines the kind of future available to drought-ridden communities. (T-37)

KOWRACH, Nicole Lynn (Ann Arbor Hands-On Museum) *Contemporary Museums: An Opportunity for Multicultural Education*. Museums can be valuable tools for teaching about diverse cultures and their histories, fostering cross-cultural understanding, interethnic understanding within a single culture, and healthy self-identities among children. The use of constructivist pedagogy in museums not only involves multiple perspectives, but also hands-on and minds-on learning opportunities for museum visitors. This paper presents an overview of an investigation of five American museums with anthropological collections and programming, undertaken to assess whether ideals of contemporary museum education are being employed in museums. What works, what does not, and what needs to be done in the future? (S-38)

KRIEGER, Laurie (Manoff Group) *Theory to Praxis*. The goals of a participatory environmental health project in Benin were to prevent childhood diarrhea and encourage local government's responsibility to communities. Communities identified, analyzed, and addressed environmental problems. Micro-projects now provide potable water and latrines to 100,000+ people. Teams of community and municipal government volunteers implemented a theory-based process, helping communities compare local causes of childhood diarrhea to biomedical information, and publicly negotiate reality. The project introduced community monitoring and theory-based social change interventions, e.g., training in gender roles/reducing gender power differentials, segmenting the community into socially meaningful groups affecting diarrhea transmission. (S-17)

KROEGER, Karen A. (Washington U. School of Medicine) *"Will I Die from It?" New Diagnostic Technologies for Genital Herpes and Changing Conceptions of Sexually Transmitted Disease in a Public Health Clinic*. The advent of type-specific serological screening for HSV-2 (Genital Herpes) challenges patients' conceptual models of most sexually transmitted disease as symptomatic, progressive, and curable. These tests also raise serious ethical and practical questions for health care practitioners, especially those that work in resource-poor public health settings. Using a case study approach, this paper examines issues that emerged during the implementation of new screening tests for herpes in a public STD clinic. It suggests ways in which anthropological methods may be utilized to help understand the implications of these new tests for both practitioners and patients. (T-17)

ABSTRACTS

KUPERMINE, Gabriel, PARKER, Jessica and JUECHTER, Julia (Georgia State) *Preliminary Evaluation of the Youth Development Program*. Will describe the preliminary evaluation of the 'Youth Development Program.' This yearlong group mentoring intervention matches college student mentors with groups of 4-8 high school students. The quasi-experimental evaluation will examine outcomes related to ethnic identity development, inter-group relations, and social, behavioral, and school adjustment. Qualitative data on group process are also gathered via weekly structured journals maintained by the mentors. Preliminary findings from pre-test and a mid-year assessment will be presented. (W-66)

KWIATKOWSKI, Lynn (South Alabama) *Wife Battering, Power and Vulnerability among Vietnamese American Refugees*. This paper will assess ways in which Vietnamese American refugees have experienced changing power relations with respect to gender, marriage, and the family, in part through the influences of social service agencies, counseling services, and state policies. These institutions have a range of effects that can either empower or make vulnerable Vietnamese American battered wives and their battering husbands. These effects have led to both the control and perpetuation of wife battering among Vietnamese American couples. While the institutions attempt to reshape gender roles and patterns of gender violence, Vietnamese Americans complex cultural ideologies and social situations lead some to resist the social management of their marital relations. (T-67)

LABORDE, Nicole (CUNY, Graduate Center) *Parenting Education and the Child Welfare System: A Historical Perspective*. Many state governments in the United States have taken steps to fund parenting education in an effort to keep families together, or as a means to reunify families involved in the child welfare system. I intend to explore the historical development of parenting education, and the increasing interest in its integration into alternative plans to place children in foster care. I will specifically address the extent to which these efforts simultaneously play into progressive interests in giving poor and minority parents a chance to keep their families together, and conservative interests in promoting "family values" and "traditional" family forms. (F-66)

LACHICOTTE, William (North Carolina) *Distributed Knowledge and the Clinical Encounter in Genetic Counseling and Evaluation*. With the Internet and other media, the popular distribution of medical knowledge has grown exponentially. People today have access to information whose scope challenges their capacities to interpret it and the ingenuity of medical providers to respond to its effects. Yet access and use vary across class, race and gender, within and across families. This variability creates a range of orientations and forms of participation that affect the clinical genetics visit and the practice of medical professionals. This paper examines the construction of the clinical encounter by both families and clinic staff in light of this explosion of genetic knowledge. (W-64)

LAMM, Rosemarie and MURRAY, Alice (South Florida - Lakeland) *2001 and Beyond: An Elder Ready Odyssey*. Investigators developed an instrument for administration to elders. Variables measure biographical, social, psychological and physical status. Data were collected from well-elderly participants of senior centers, medical clinics, and social activities. Educational sessions and health

fairs served as an opportunity to collect life histories. Data analysis indicates a high percentage of persons with chronic illnesses caring for significant others with disabilities. Identified needs include medical intervention, respite care, social interaction, nutritional support and transportation. This study identifies differences between perceived and real needs, which better facilitates elder ready communities. (T-88)

LALONE, Mary B., DEEL, Samuel P., FLANIGAN, Malinda L., SMITH, Allison B. and SOWDER, J. Adam (Radford). *Selu: Planning an Appalachian Farming Living History Museum*. One effective way to learn the craft of applied anthropology is by direct immersion into experiential research projects. This presentation documents a faculty-student collaborative project in which the team served as consultants to design a farming living history museum that will serve as an Appalachian heritage education center at Radford University. The team produced a consulting report containing plans for museum site layout, museum facilities, heritage exhibits, interpretative activities, and community outreach. (F-60)

LANGLEY, Susan and ANDERSON, Sara (Kentucky) *Seed Access and the Privatization of Seed Production and Distribution in Zimbabwe*. Agriculturalists experiencing food shortage have problems reserving seed for future cultivation. Near the onset of the next planting season, individuals must devise ways of gaining access to seed to plant. This paper focuses on how such a group in Binga District, Zimbabwe face problems in accessing quality, reproductive seed for their gardens and fields. Two recent problems that affect their access to seed are the privatization of the formal seed production and distribution systems and the introduction of recycled hybrid maize, a by-product of the formal system, into the informal, traditional seed system. (S-36)

LASTON, Sandra (Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research) **SLOBODA, Zili** (Institute for Health and Social Policy) **STEPHENS, Richard** (IHSP) *Substance Abuse Prevention: Program Change and Collaboration*. The research on which this paper is based is designed to test the effectiveness of a school-based substance abuse prevention program that is delivered by police officers through the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Conducting the evaluation requires a collaborative effort between researchers, officers and school staff. The qualitative component of the evaluation assesses community context through key informant interviews with community leaders about substance abuse issues and community prevention efforts. This paper examines the layered process of collaborative evaluation and the complex nature of the role such evaluation plays in gauging and influencing public perception and support. (T-61)

LAZARUS, Margery (California SF - California Berkeley) *Placebo Politics: Marketing Alternative AIDS Therapies in Thailand*. Amidst the limited access to many AIDS pharmaceuticals, in Thailand a flourishing market in alternative AIDS treatments serves the desires of desperate consumers as well as social institutions struggling to provide effective and morally responsible care for the suffering. Family and community groups, Buddhist monks, and hospital pharmacies market herbs not only as medicine but also as food, spiritual essence, traditional healing, and supplements, capitalizing on the multiple meanings invoked by these cultural fields. These

treatment markets offer hope and symptomatic relief not only to people with AIDS, but to the institutions evading the financial costs of life-extending biomedical treatment. (S-60)

LEATHERMAN, Tom (South Carolina) *Nutritional Analysis of Macrobiotic Diets*. A macrobiotic “healing” diet for a serious illness entails a strict dietary regime in conjunction with home remedies, recommended by a trained counselor. The dietary recommendations aim to restore a balance following the principles of yin and yang. “Extreme” yin and yang foods, such as meat, dairy products, salt, sugar, tropical foods, processed foods and nightshades (e.g., potatoes, peppers and tomatoes), are avoided. This paper provides a nutritional analysis of this healing diet. The presence or absence of specific foods and micro-nutrients, and the overall nutritional quality of the diet, might provide biomedical rationale for recommending such a diet for specific diseases. (S-32)

LEAVER, Crystal (Georgia) *Motivations of U.S. Southern Homegardeners: Preserving the Past in a Modern World*. Since the adoption of industrial agriculture and the advent of the Green Revolution, farmers and even homegardeners have replaced their local varieties with high yielding and high input hybrid crops. Local varieties are disappearing at an alarming rate, contributing to the worldwide decrease in crop biodiversity. However, some gardeners in the U.S. refuse to conform to these trends and continue to cultivate heirloom, or old-timey varieties. Through the content analysis of interviews with gardeners in the Southeast, this research examines the motivations that prompt gardeners to persist in cultivating heirloom varieties with little institutional support. (W-65)

LEIBOWITZ, Jami (Connecticut) *Limitations of the Educational Model of Social Change*. Data on contraceptive use in Romania illustrate that assumptions of the Educational Model of Social Change misconstrue processes of social, cultural and behavioral change. Although a relationship exists between what people know and what people do, “education” alone does not necessarily change what people know. Furthermore, changing what people know does not necessarily change what people do. Also, education about desired behavioral modifications does not, by itself, lead to those desired changes. The educational model approaches the problem backwards. A Shift in focus from educating to learning is required. (F-60)

LENDE, Daniel (Emory) *What Colombia Tells Us about How to Lower Drug Use*. Colombia has been vilified for drug trafficking. However, the country has relatively low levels of use, and thus presents the opportunity to study a central drug policy issue-how socio-cultural factors can minimize drug use and abuse despite access and generalized risk. Based on 16 months of fieldwork and three years of clinical experience, this paper will review three areas that favor lower drug use: cultural understandings of drugs, societal patterns of risk and protection such as closer family relations, and historical reasons like an agrarian society. The paper will then develop specific policy recommendations derived from each area. (F-36)

LEVINE, Cheryl A. (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) *Dependency, Globalization, and Population Shift: Economic Development in Tobago, W.I.* In the twin-island republic of

Trinidad and Tobago, the smaller “little sister island” of Tobago suffers from serious sibling rivalry. During the post-colonial agricultural decline, the formerly independent Crown Colony became a dependency. As a consequence of perpetual under population and limited opportunities, many talented and educated individuals have out migrated. In an effort to promote industry, the Central Government has promoted the development of tourism in Tobago. Without appropriate infrastructure and workforce, however, the strategy has not been completely successful. Emerging issues include illegal drugs, violence, disease, inflated land prices, decline of the local population, and a largely imported workforce. (S-20)

LEWIS, Charlene (SMAHSA) *Organizing and Delivering Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services*. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration is a relatively small component of the Department of Health and Human Services. The majority of SAMHSA’s funds are sent directly to states in the form of block grants to fund public treatment and prevention in the fields of addiction and mental health. These programs are typically designed either to validate clinically based findings in a field setting or to disseminate new techniques and interventions to different segments of the treatment and prevention fields. This presentation will focus on program activities that were sited in traditional treatment settings including: drug courts, jails and prisons, public housing, and Job Corps centers. Among the questions addressed by these activities were: 1) How do you persuade a judge and prosecutor that treatment is more effective than prison? 2) Are treatment programs delivered in jail as effective as those delivered in the community? 3) How would you measure the therapeutic benefits of a boot camp, compared to a therapeutic community? (F-62)

LEWIS, Denise C. (Kentucky) *Aging in the “Best” Place: Rural Environments and Social Networks*. This paper examines the relationship of rural environment and people, ideology and practice within social networks. Analysis of data reveals that rural community-based social networks twist and turn across time and space. Moreover, the perception of connectivity is as important, if not more so, than maintaining actual connections throughout the network. Using one elder’s life story to illustrate the relationship between rural environments and social networks, this paper explores how remembrances of people and place blur boundaries between a physical and symbolic sense of connectivity with rural “place” and the stability and dynamics of social networks. (T-19)

LEWIS, Nancy Owen (School of American Research) and **LAPHAM, Sandra** (Behavioral Health Research Center of the Southwest) *Is There an Elephant in Your Hospital? Changing Beliefs about Substance Abuse in a Health Care Setting*. A series of focus groups were conducted among employees of a large New Mexico health care system to assess beliefs about substance abuse before and after the implementation of a workplace intervention. The results reveal that before the Workplace Intervention for Substance Education (WISE) was established, drug and alcohol abuse was not considered a major problem and in-house programs were regarded with suspicion. Two years after WISE was initiated, beliefs about the extent of substance abuse increased, but employees still expressed reluctance to seek treatment in-house. These results have implications for the design of employer-based strategies to reduce substance abuse. (F-83)

ABSTRACTS

LIBURD, Leandris (Emory) *Understanding the Cultural and Moral Shaping of Body Size Among College-Educated African American Women*. Obesity has become normative both statistically and culturally among African American women characterizing upwards of 60% of this population and contributing to high rates of chronic diseases. Body image research involving Black women typically finds greater acceptance of larger bodies, but without problematizing the cultural and moral antecedents of this “acceptance.” This paper reports on research conducted to explore the meanings and social determinants of body size in African American culture based on narratives of Black men and women. Results of this research will be used to inform public health interventions. (T-36)

LIEBOW, Edward (Env. Hlth. & Soc. Plcy. Ctr.) *Strategies for Cancer Screening Success: Preliminary Policy and Procedural Recommendations*. CDC’s American Indian/Alaska Native Cancer Screening Initiative has benefited the communities served by tribal programs funded to date. Findings from our multi-site case study indicate that these programs have increased the level of awareness among Native women and their family members concerning breast and cervical cancer risks. The programs have elevated the importance of women’s preventive health care in the community. Several key recommendations are offered that would help American Indian/Alaska Native programs become even more effective in getting started and in making the transition to sustained service delivery. Some of these recommendations involve tribal practices and policies, while others involve CDC policies and procedural guidelines. (S-11)

LIGER, Laura (South Carolina) *Set in Concrete: Double Discrimination and Identity Building for Latin American Construction Workers in the Carolinas*. This paper is based on fieldwork experiences with three Costa Rican men at a construction company in the Carolinas, and how their self-identity and “placemaking” is confined by “double discrimination” and reinforced by the nature of work within the construction industry. Specifically, “double discriminations” are the stereotypes based on U.S. interpretations of Mexican immigrants and their culture, to which immigrants from a number of Latin American countries and cultures are often subjected. The experiences that the men want shared with anthropologists, from this participant observation, are related in the paper. (F-85)

LIND, Jason D. (South Florida) *An Overview of the Globalization, Nutrition and Health Field School in Monteverde, Costa Rica*. This paper provides an introduction and concise overview of the 2001, University of South Florida summer field school in Monteverde, Costa Rica including rationale, goals, structure, setting, and accomplishments of the 4-week course. This paper will also touch on course curriculum and the variety of ways faculty and students implemented multidisciplinary methods with the objective of better understanding local health problems. Through a series of lectures, tours, activities, and hands on practice of both anthropology and public health methodology, students were able to engage in research projects that provided the community with information regarding local health issues. (F-12)

LINDSEY, W. Craig and **GOLDE, Meredith** (Florida) *Project HEART Environment, Health and Adherence: Influencing Factors*

and Issues. The primary objective of Project HEART (Helping Enhance Adherence to Retroviral Therapies) is to measure the effects of an intervention to improve adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Ethnographic data collection is used to identify adherence factors affecting decision-making and health-seeking behavior of HIV infected individuals in relation to their cultural, social, physical and natural environments. Factors of disclosure, social, environmental supports, spirituality, and self-identity are cited. Findings suggest adherence is inexplicably bound to environmental surroundings. Discussion focuses on applied ethnographic methods and recommends varied approaches to addressing HAART. (F-83)

LOCKYER, Joshua (Georgia) *Anthropological Engagements with the Environment Conservation and Community in America*. As we become enmeshed in the global political economy, small communities, family farms, and the cultural patterns that they encompass become less viable, further discouraging sustainability. Through my research, I have become engaged with a small community that was founded over 65 years ago in the Appalachian Mountains of Eastern Tennessee for the purpose of experimenting with more sustainable community development. I will discuss the innovations that the community has adopted over the years in the areas of land tenure, conservation, community governance, and community supported agriculture as well as their implications for public policy. Overall, the community offers working alternative models for sustainable community development. (W-80)

LOEWE, Ron (Mississippi State) and **PINSKER, Eve** (Cook County Hospital) *Anthropology in Family Medicine: An Insider’s Perspective*. Beginning with the work of Mead and Bateson, this paper examines methodological similarities between ethnographic research and family medicine. In addition to discussing “family” as an irreducible unit of analysis, and the concept of holism in both fields, this paper looks at differential diagnosis as qualitative method, the role of family doctors as culture brokers, and the interplay of objective (clinical signs/disease) and subjective (symptoms/illness) information in clinical work. The paper is intended as a primer for anthropologists interested in working in a medical setting. (W-85)

LOKER, William (California State - Chico) *Caffeine, Nicotine and Access to Natural Resources in Copan, Honduras*. The past 50 years saw dramatic change in the agricultural landscape of the Copan Valley, Honduras. This paper tracks those changes and discusses their implications for access to basic livelihood resources for indigenous people living in the region. In particular we examine the rise and fall of two crops: tobacco and coffee and their relationship to the current successful struggle for land resources by local Chorti Maya. The paper assesses the implications of these trends in terms of their current impacts on the local environment. (T-37)

LOURDES BELDI ALCANTARA, Maria de (U. São Paulo) *The Ñanderus Meetings - An Attempt To Recover Guarani-Kaiowá Traditions*. This study aims to analyze the Ñanderus meetings of the Guarani-Kaiowá tribe medicine men, which was held in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, not far from the city of Dourados. The Guarani-Kaiowá believe that the prayers and chants practiced at these meetings enabled them to halt the suicide “epidemic” in progress at the Dourados reserve. According to the Kaiowá themselves, during such rituals traditions are recovered which are essential to strengthen

the Kaiowá culture. Taking this into consideration, this paper intends to describe the recovery of Kaiowá traditions, which occurs during the prayers and chants of the Nanderus. (T-66)

LURIE, Gordon A. (Toronto) *Hong Kong and the Theory of Institutionalized Cities*. An “institutionalized city”, Hong Kong’s institutional redesign and state-building [1967-1980] reflected global isomorphism of urban forms. “The city” qua “theory of institutionalization” addresses institutional roots reshaping cities, the international congruence of urban and policy forms, and “cultural” perspectives of the city. A “garbage can”, “network city”, “experimental city”, HK expanded its global networks, and institutional and policy fields, “recruiting” a diverse “set” of institutions, planning paradigms, policies. HK’s ecological interweaving of institutions, programs, and policies generated ambiguity, emergent frames, and expanding room for maneuver. Reformulating “cities” as “institutionalized forms” highlights the urban development’s symbolic and policy roots, the dialogical process of mutation, and the mythic character of cities. (T-87)

LURIE, Sue (North Texas - Hlth. Sci. Ctr.) *Reinventing Mental Health/ Mental Retardation Systems: Public-Private Care*. Social and political trends toward local governance and public-private collaborations in a fluid managed care environment form the context for reinventing mental health policy and programs, recasting mandates for deinstitutionalization in the United States (Grob, 1997). This paper presents theoretical issues and research in a study of the mental health/mental retardation system in a southwestern urban area, 1995- 2001, using participant observation. Community planning processes, dynamics of negotiating local and state priorities, and implications of formalizing professional, inter-organizational and patient networks are analyzed. (T-18)

LYONS, Thomas (George Washington) *Promoting Safer Sex: Culture as a Resource*. Latino men who engage in high-risk sexual behavior with other men often have considerable knowledge of HIV and how to prevent it, and often say they intend to practice safer sex. Nonetheless, surveys show they are more likely to practice unsafe sex than Anglo men. This paper will examine efforts to promote safer sex practices through culturally responsive support groups that allow men to share their experiences and express their fears. These groups can address culturally conditioned fears about masculinity and loss of intimacy through sharing of experiences and building of their own small group culture. (T-33)

MACDONALD, Kenneth I. (Iowa) *Dogs Die, We Die: The Problematic Politics of Video as Praxis in Northern Pakistan*. Over the past 15 years, increasing adventure tourism in the Karakoram Mountains of northern Pakistan has resulted in significant alterations to local environments and the reproduction of historically oppressive labor relations, with negative health consequences. Over the past year, I have worked on a video project designed to address the concerns of men and communities who service the adventure tourism industry. I examine the value of digital video as a means of exposing the structures of knowledge underlying the social relations and practices of adventure tourism that result in alterations to local environments and exercise violence on the bodies of men who work as porters. Video production is one means of addressing the demand for praxis in academic research while also confronting the ethical

dilemma contained in the limited possibility of video to achieve significant social change. (T-86)

MACQUEEN, Kate (Family Health International) *Distributive Justice and Health Research: Navigating Ethical Crosscurrents*. Ethical discussions of distributive justice in health research increasingly emphasize the importance of ensuring that research is responsive to local needs and that populations targeted for study recruitment will ultimately benefit from the study results. At the same time, there is increasing pressure to ensure that research results can be, and are, effectively translated into health programs. Accomplishing these complementary goals requires an increased awareness of the contribution of social, political, and economic factors to the pivotal relationship between health researchers and the people with whom they conduct their research. This paper will describe how anthropological approaches can be used to enhance the ethics, science, and applicability of health research. (S-34)

MAGSUMBOL, Melina S. and MORIN, Stephen R. (International Rice Research Institute) *Survival in the Field: Capital and Power Among Farmers and Traders in Cagayan Valley, Philippines*. Farmers in Cagayan Valley have cultivated rice for many generations, in spite of ever-present environmental problems such as floods, droughts and typhoons. They also must cope with other problems including low yield and insufficient access to important inputs (including seeds, capital and markets). Within this scenario, traders have managed to supply farmers with these inputs, creating a seasonal cycle of dependency intrinsic to their production system. This paper seeks to address how farmers circumvent these constraints and continue to produce for their sustenance. (T-37)

MALLIETT, Amy (South Florida) *Negotiation of Community Relationships and Multiple Interests in a Summer Field School*. This paper addresses the role of the Globalization, Nutrition and Health field school within a community characterized by tremendously complex social organization. Overlapping roles of various groups within the community including the Monteverde Institute, Quaker’s, Tico’s, tourists, researchers, and ultimately, students of the field school, all became exemplified in the methodology employed and the resulting research projects. This paper highlights how students navigated through the dynamic social organization of the Monteverde Zone that is enmeshed in a multitude of cultural traits, inter- and intra-group relations and agendas. Key to this discussion is the caveat that the social networks of the Zone operate under assumptions about these groups, who are socially constructed and do not exist in any mutually exclusive sense. (F-12)

MALONEY, R. Shawn (Kansas) *Can Cultural Models Save the Bay and the Family Farm? Helping Agricultural and Environmental Stakeholder Groups Find Common Ground*. Environmental organizations use a variety of written materials to communicate their views. In many cases, target audiences interpret these messages in unanticipated ways, because the readers’ understanding of key terms may be quite different than those of the authors. For instance, agricultural communities like those found on Maryland’s Lower Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, may read environmental literature from organizations such as the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, and get an entirely different interpretation of it based on their own understanding of key terms like “environment,” “pollution,” and

“nature.” I argue that a cultural models approach is effective in helping to better understand why this disconnect occurs, and in crafting more culturally appropriate environmental protection strategies, and literature used to promote these activities. (T-32)

MANDERSON, Lenore (U. Melbourne) *Health Promotion, Social Structure and Small Government: Fictions of the Individual as Agent*. Drawing on research conducted in urban Australia among immigrant communities, I argue that health promotion policies and programs that emphasize individual resilience and the role of the community overlook the structural, infra-structural, economic and political constraints on individuals to express agency. These policies have occurred in the context of reforms that have seen governments abrogate from their responsibility for public goods, including health. Global and local relationships, both economic and political, have hardened governmental commitment to these policies, but have also highlighted social, structural and other barriers to agency. (W-81)

MANNIX, Frank (Memphis and International Rice Research Institute) *Methods for Studying Agricultural Labor Inputs: The Matingkis Time Allocation Study*. This paper describes an instantaneous sampling method for measuring labor inputs. The Matingkis Time Allocation Study was conducted for the International Rice Research Institute during the 2001 wet crop season in the Central Luzon Valley, the Philippines. The study site included 200 farms on approximately 200 hectares in a lowland irrigation-fed rice agro-ecosystem. Randomized daily field-centered “spot” observations measured time allocation to agricultural activities with more effective use of researcher labor than conventional individual- or household-centered time allocation studies. Of note, farmer participation produced a sense of local ownership of the project, fostering a more collaborative relationship with organizations like the IRRI. (T-12)

MANSPEIZER, Ilyssa (Binghamton) *Rural Health and the Illegal Trade in Wildlife in Zambia*. In a rural community in southern Zambia, eating illegal bushmeat allows some households important access to protein, and trading this meat enables them to purchase medicine, soap, and farming supplies, contributing to overall health. Because national wildlife policy, through community-based programs, assumes that all community members use wildlife equally to improve their food security, they fail to account for other important uses people have for wildlife products, or for people not involved in this trade, and may fail to meet program objectives to reduce illegal hunting and improve community development. (F-14)

MANTONYA, Kurt Thomas (Development Systems/Applications International) *Contamination Nation: The Impact of Mining on Tribal Lands, an Ethnohistorical Approach*. Mining practices throughout the world have an extremely poor history when it comes to the dispossession of indigenous people, issues of compensation, and violation of human rights. Not only are people removed from traditional homelands but their lands are often rendered uninhabitable after the mining process is completed. This paper will focus on mining practices on reservation lands in North America and demonstrate the historical impact that mining has had on the environment and contemporary health issues, with respect to the Lakota of the Great Plains, and Navajo in the American Southwest in addition to examining important laws and cases. (T-81)

MARCELIN, Louise Myrlande (Miami) *Haitian Families: Immigration Processes and the Challenge of Child Rearing*. From 1998 to present, a study has been conducted on family processes among Haitians in South Florida, using participant observation, and in-depth interviews. Based on this study, the paper elaborates on the role of environmental factors that contribute to conflictual relationships between parents and children in this immigrant setting. Within a social context of marginalization, Haitian families are entangled in a web of contradictory values that define their future in the American society. (F-66)

MARCELIN, Louise Myrlande (Miami) *(Re)Producing Marginal Citizenship: Drug, Gang and Challenges of Haitian Adolescents*. Data collected on drug use and gang activity among Haitian youths suggest that they are beginning their initiation in drug-related activity at a very early age. In the neighborhoods studied, we have identified 56 gangs of which 13 are criminal gangs and have transnational connection with Haiti. Haitian youths participate in peer groups that embrace components of the street values. They define themselves against traditional values of their family and yet formulate the constant desire to succeed as “Haitian” in American society against African Americans and consuming pop culture. The paper analyzes the socio-cultural processes that shape their adolescence. (S-16)

MARIL, Lee (Texas - Pan American) *The United States Border Patrol in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas: Undocumented Workers, Drugs and Terrorists*. While much has been written about the United States Border Patrol, there is a paucity of data based upon fundamental methods of social science research. This paper, which draws upon an initial 500 hours of observation in the field in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as well as in-depth interviews of 20 agents, focuses upon the routine, daily work of Border Patrol agents. In specific, it describes and explains in some detail the apprehension of undocumented workers, the capture of illegal drugs, and mounting agency concerns about terrorists from the perspective of the agents themselves. (F-36)

MARKOWITZ, Lisa (Louisville) and **VALDIVIA, Corinne** (Missouri - Columbia) *Weathering Risk: Small Holders, Small Ruminants, and Food Security*. Small ruminants - sheep, camelids, and goats - have long played a critical role in the livelihoods of small-holding producers in marginal environments. This paper surveys recent work that documents the contributions of such livestock to household food security, both as a source of animal protein and as the basis of an income stream frequently controlled by women to smooth consumption. Market incentives and agricultural technologies introduced to increase food production and dynamize rural economies have had uneven, and, often adverse consequences for herding households. We explore this paradox through a case study from the Bolivian Andes. (W-67)

MARSHALL, Margaret (Nebraska - Omaha) *Up in Smoke: Contextualizing Native American Tobacco Use*. Tobacco when used ceremonially is widely recognized as sacred medicine amongst Native Americans. This same population, however, also has the highest rate of non-ceremonial tobacco usage of any minority, placing them at significantly higher risk for smoking-related illnesses. Preliminary results of an investigation on the possible impact that Native American spiritual beliefs may have on smoking cessation

program participation aimed at an urban Native American population in Omaha, Nebraska is discussed in this paper. Implications of Native cultural beliefs on the success rates of smoking cessation programs also are discussed. (S-16)

MARTINEZ, Dinorah and **HIMMELGREEN, David A.** (South Florida) *Nutritional Knowledge among Latinos: Key Findings and Implications for Health Education Interventions.* The American Dietetic Association has recently stated that in order for nutrition education programs to be successful, they must be tailored to the motivations, needs, beliefs and behaviors of the intended audience. The goals of project PAN (Promoting Adequate Nutrition) was to develop a culturally tailored nutrition education curriculum that was based on the findings of qualitative data gathered through focus groups and in-depth interviews with members of the Latino population in Hillsborough County, Florida. PAN was based on a community participatory approach. In this paper we will discuss the design, implementation and evaluation of the nutrition education seminars. (T-85)

MARTINEZ, Elisa (CARE) *Critical Issues in Mainstreaming a Gender-Sensitive Approach in International Development Organizations.* In a large and decentralized international organization, program innovation is anything but straightforward - it progresses partly on the merits of the shift being proposed, partly on the political will and skills of the organization's change team, and partly on circumstances beyond anyone's control. This paper examines key issues and lessons on mainstreaming a gender perspective in international development work, learned the hard way through CARE USA's Gender Equity Initiative. It draws upon change processes in CARE's US-based headquarters and Country Offices, and emphasizes the importance in any context of internal program management and technical approaches that mirror the key principles underlying Livelihoods and Rights-Based approaches: participation, holistic thinking, and shared accountability for impact. (F-13)

MARTÍNEZ, Homero (IMSS) and **RYAN, Gery** (RAND Health) *How Can We Find Patterns in Continuous, Sequential, and Simultaneous Health Behaviors?* Lay reactions to illnesses are typically diachronic and pluralistic. As illness progress, laypeople are apt to move sequentially from one treatment option after another. On many occasions, treatments may overlap resulting in simultaneous use. Finding patterns in such continuous data poses multiple analytical challenges. In this paper, we review a variety of analytic techniques for describing sequential and simultaneous behaviors. To illustrate the techniques, we use data from 74 episodes of infant and child diarrhea collected in Mexico and 474 general illness episodes collected in Cameroon. (T-60)

MARTINEZ, Konane (California - Riverside) *Health Across Borders: Mixtec Utilization of Clinical Health Care.* Mixtec transnational migrants face particular barriers in accessing health care services. The Mixtec are an indigenous people from the state of Oaxaca in southern Mexico who migrate to primarily agricultural regions of northern Mexico and the United States. Ethnographic fieldwork in Mexico and in California is currently documenting barriers to clinical access, expectations for clinical care, and utilization patterns. The research has revealed how availability of services, poverty, transportation, language, and patient provider

interaction impact access and utilization of health care for Mixtec families. (F-35)

MARTINEZ, Marcial (Texas - El Paso) *The Impact of Religion, Politics and Zapatismo on Indigenous Communities in Chiapas.* This research depicts consequences of religious, political and social forces on indigenous communities in Chiapas. Even before the indigenous revolt of 1994, some indigenous people divided themselves from other members of their communities because of religious and political differences. However, after the uprising, the division among indigenous became more intense, especially with the creation of autonomous municipalities. Uncontrolled manipulation of diverse leaders led to violent attacks and thousands of displaced people. Since the uprising, religious, political and social tolerance is still not being exercised. Neither Zapatistas and the Mexican government, pro-Zapatistas and anti-Zapatistas, traditional Catholics and Catechist Catholics, or reform Catholics and Protestants have reached a consensus that would guarantee a permanent peace in Chiapas. (F-60)

MARTINEZ, Vanessa (Georgia State) *Emic and Etic Explanations of Infant Deaths.* High infant mortality is a world problem. Due to environmental, nutritional and social factors in some countries as many as 20% of infants die before their first birthday. Despite the fact that their socioeconomic status resembles that of African-Americans, Mexican-Americans have a relatively lower infant mortality rate (6 per 1000 versus 14 per 1000). Possible factors contributing to this difference will be discussed in the framework of qualitative research with a small Mexican-American population in Atlanta, Georgia. (W-82)

MASKOVSKY, Jeff (Montclair State) *Global Miscalculations: The Geopolitics of HIV "Cost-Effectiveness".* In the last decade, cost studies have become increasingly important in AIDS policy circles. This paper does not attempt to comment on the theoretical or methodological validity of cost studies. Rather, it explores their geopolitical significance. I argue that cost studies, although framed in terms of value-neutral science, typically define social value exclusively in terms of market-based models of health care delivery. As such, they reinforce the dominant ideological and economic imperatives of neoliberal globalization. These imperatives have had a significantly detrimental impact on the ability of impoverished populations living in developing countries to respond to the AIDS crisis. I draw on data from an ethnographic research project on the local construction of global AIDS activism in Philadelphia. (S-30)

MATOS, Rodolfo (Maryland) *Exploration of the Anthropological Aspects of Caribbean Migration and its Impact on Federal HIV/AIDS Health Care Programs.* The increasing rates of HIV/AIDS incidence in the Caribbean region, and the increasing flow of immigrants from this region into the U.S. mainland have alerted U.S. government agencies who have become aware of the new challenges faced by their HIV/AIDS programs. Government officials and medical providers have realized that more initiatives are needed in order to designate more resources for the improvement of programs that target special populations like the Caribbean. The purpose of this study is to discern the intricate interactions that occur between the different groups involved in this public health process, namely policymakers, providers, and patients. An additional goal is to identify the role of each of these groups using an applied anthropology perspective, and treating them as separate cultural systems. (S-31)

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MATTSON, Susan (Arizona State) *Health Care Delivery in the New Millennium: Cultural Content in Nursing Curricula*. For many years, nurse anthropologists strived to incorporate cultural content into nursing school curricula. Several schools developed entire programs of transcultural nursing (especially at the graduate level), but many undergraduate programs remain without much attention to this material. However, in order to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse population of clients, nurses needed to be exposed to the concepts of cultural diversity, appraisal and assessment of these clients. In this paper, I will discuss options that have been used over the years to increase nurses' and nursing students' cultural competency and improve clinical environments in the new millennium. (F-61)

MAXWELL, Daniel and **O'BRIEN, Paul** (CARE USA - East Africa) *Key Issues of Rights-Based Programming in East Africa: Integrating Rights and Livelihoods in Root-Cause Analysis*. Livelihoods analysis has sought to expand the analysis of constraints to sustainable development, primarily through broadening problems away from a sectoral focus towards a cross-cutting examination of a number of related areas. A human-rights approach has tended to focus on legal issues, but has moved from narrow legalistic approaches towards an analysis of institutional and structural considerations, and towards analyzing not only rights but also responsibilities. Drawing on a case study from Burundi, this paper will discuss integrating these analytical perspectives to both broaden and deepen the analysis of a problem that had classically been viewed primarily through a sectoral lens: in this case chronic food insecurity. (F-13)

MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele (UCLA Center for the Study of Women) *Guinea: The Impact of War Refugees on the Delivery of Primary Health Care in the Region of Faranah and Kankan*. Since the last decade, more than one million refugees have fled to Guinea from Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau. This paper, based on fieldwork conducted in the regions of Faranah and Kankan (Guinea) in March and April 2001, relates the impact of war refugees to the delivery of primary health care. Findings reveal that in communities hosting refugees there were about fifty percent more patients than usual, resulting in an overload of work for medical personnel, insufficient drugs and immunizations, and financial stress. The concern of the paper is to discuss programmatic constraints experienced by the Ministry of Health and international donors and the needs for communities with refugee populations to anticipate drug supplies and adequate social and health services in order to manage epidemic outbursts. (T-15)

MAYORGA, Darío (Federal U. of Ceará) and **FINAN, Timothy** (BARA, Arizona) *Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change and Variability: The Emergent Anthropological Agenda*. Current concerns with the human dimensions of global climate change and climate variability have created an important space for anthropological inquiry—both at a theoretical and an applied level. There is growing scientific consensus that a more global process of change is occurring, which will likely affect localized climate patterns and require both private and public responses. This paper explores two central theoretical concepts—vulnerability and adaptation—that have emerged to explain climate-society interactions, then seeks to define the specific contribution of the anthropological perspective to this theory. Finally, it examines how the anthropology of climate can inform appropriate public policy in the global change arena. (S-12)

McCLARY, Cheryl and **GOODMAN, Kenneth J.** (Georgia) *Cultural Models and the Practice of Lawn Care in Peachtree City, Georgia*. To understand the processes governing water quality in human dominated systems it is important to know how experts and homeowners acquire, organize and use their cultural models of lawn care. We show in several vignettes how homeowner lawn care beliefs, values and practices are shaped by aesthetic guardians, environmental custodians, and lawn care professionals. In-depth interview results suggest that lawn care activities on more recently purchased properties reflect an environmental ideology at odds with the original development philosophy of Peachtree City, but attempts by city managers to modulate the effects of practice must deal with homeowner property rights. (T-39)

McCOLLOUGH, Martha (Nebraska) *Violence as a Tool of Resistance: Examples from the Colonial Era in the Southern Plains*. During the colonial era of Spain and later the United States, nomadic communities in the Southern Plains became more politically fragmented. A number of these communities engaged in violent resistance. Triggers for this outcome related to colonial policies and local politics. The intensity of the violence increased through time. By exploring this historical period, alternative strategies that could have been used by the encroaching states are suggested. (W-68)

McCOMBIE, Susan C. (Georgia State) *Treatment of Childhood Fevers in Kenya and Ghana: Are the Differences Real?* Data from the 1998 DHS were used to examine patterns of treatment seeking for fevers in children under 3 years of age and relate them to socio-demographic characteristics including age, wealth and educational level. Women in Ghana were less likely to report seeking advice for treating the illness, and more likely to report using antimalarials to treat the illness. These findings should be interpreted cautiously, since variation in the order of questions in two surveys may be responsible for some of the apparent differences. (T-64)

McCURDY, Sheryl (Texas - Houston) *Understanding the Politics of Environment and Cholera in Refugee-Affected Kigoma, Tanzania*. This paper examines the ways in which environmental and disease changes are being experienced and interpreted in urban Kigoma/Ujiji, Tanzania after the latest arrival of Burundian and Congolese refugees. Based on long-term research conducted during the 1990s and the summers of 2000 and 2001, I discuss the ways that local and translocal politics intersect as Tanzanians provide different explanations for the causes of environmental degradation and recurring cholera epidemics they experience as thousands of refugees pass through the city and still others remain and assimilate. The conclusion explores the implications of these narratives for NGO and government policies and programs. (F-15)

McDADE, Thomas W. (Northwestern) *Socialization Ambiguity in Samoan Youth: New Models and Methods for Cross-cultural Research in Human Development and Stress*. Culture change, stress, and health are topics of frequent anthropological consideration, although few studies have explicitly addressed the experiences of youth. The ongoing process of cultural diversification opens up new socialization opportunities, and raises the possibility of stress-inducing dissonance between participating socializing agents and the messages they deliver. This study explores socialization ambiguity as a new conceptual model for investigating adolescent stress in the

context of recent social, cultural, and economic transitions in (formerly Western) Samoa. It also uses antibodies against the Epstein-Barr virus (a marker of cell-mediated immune function) as a new biomarker of psychosocial stress. (T-30)

McDANIEL, Josh M. (Auburn) *NGOs, Indigenous Organizations, and International Agendas: Contradictions and Authority in Community-Based Conservation*. The relationship between international funding agencies and indigenous organizations is primarily mediated by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The different objectives, needs, and motivations of the different organizations often create conflicts and contradictions in development project management. The nature of these relationships raises crucial questions about whose interests are being served in project design and implementation. The question examined in this paper is what arrangement of interests, authority, and motivations constrain and direct relationships among the various organizations. The paper uses a case study of a community-based forest management project in the southeastern Bolivian lowlands to frame this discussion. (W-68)

McDONALD, Juliana (Kentucky) *The Meaning of Farming Tobacco and "Getting Out": Case Studies from North Carolina*. Results will be presented from a study of tobacco farmers in the southern coastal plain agricultural region of North Carolina. Methods consisted of in-depth interviews conducted with 36 farmers and participant observation over a three-year period. Data were analyzed using a text-based data management program. Results show that there are multi-faceted meanings attached to the production of tobacco and that farmers respond differently to changes in tobacco policy at different stages in the life course. The study shows how farmers make adaptations in tobacco production as well as how they determine whether to continue to farm tobacco at all. (S-19)

McGIRR, Stacey A. (Buffalo State) *Reflective Ethnography*. A potent aspect of ethnographic research is group dynamics. In a collaborative ethnography, these influences are multiplied. This paper addresses the issues that were encountered in an undergraduate project, in which a group of five students worked together to study a small Wiccan coven in Western New York as part of a research methods course. The paper presents a variety of interactions. The students as researchers, the coven, and the research community all influenced the project. Among the issues addressed in the paper are: the dynamics of collaboration, the anonymity of the coven members, research methodology, the 'ownership' of the research and final products, and 'culture-shock'. (S-33)

McGUIRE, Thomas (Arizona) *Work in Oil and Gas: Depicting Careers*. The extraction of petroleum and natural gas along the Gulf of Mexico and the continental shelf has been robust over the last fifty years. Three generations of workers have found job opportunities in this complex industry, have experienced cycles driven by global geopolitical events and the decisions of multinational corporations, and have witnessed significant changes in the organization of business and labor in America. Standard occupational timelines, capturing job mobility and career moves in the context of household life cycles, afford an efficient and graphic tool for examining the articulation of individual workers and industry dynamics through time. (F-60)

McILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (Western Illinois) *The Gendered Political Economy of Nutritional Status of Households in Northwestern Ecuador*. There are obvious but often disregarded relationships between rural peoples' nutritional status and their ability to adopt conservation practices. Stemming from "community-based" literature of the 1990's, which called for approaches to conservation and development based upon local-level solutions, this paper investigates the links between food security and the adoption of conservation practices in the Ecuadorian lowland tropical forests surrounding the Cotachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve. Using a combination of anthropometric measurements, ethnographic illustrations, and self-definition this paper explores how different households in two small, rural communities in northwestern Ecuador have developed different natural resource management strategies for household food security and conservation. This paper concludes with a discussion of the importance of recognizing diversity within rural communities and how and why their various food security and natural resource management strategies best serve their respective households. (F-14)

McKENNA, Brian (City Pulse Newspaper) *Culture War with a Local Health Department Over Suppressed Environmental Health Reports*. In 1998 I led an environmental health assessment of Ingham County Michigan for the health department. Guided by a community Roundtable, I wrote a 130-page water study that detailed a score of problems including: real or potential groundwater contamination from 30,000 abandoned wells and 499 leaking underground storage tanks, pesticide-laden rivers, a 25% growth in river flow, and controversy over the 65% of sewage sludge applied to local farmlands. In August 2000 the Health Department unilaterally subverted the community process and suppressed the work. I report on the story of the suppression and the methods of my resistance to this censorship. (F-32)

McKINLEY, Dawn, SCHENSUL, Jean J. and BERG, Marlene (Institute for Community Research) *Action Research Interventions with Community Residents*. Participatory action research is widely recognized as a way of empowering community members to gather and use information for action and advocacy purposes. As with other forms of PAR, theoretical approaches to learning and empowerment are not well-articulated or integrated into curriculum, or outcome measures. Further, outcomes are usually determined with respect to community change, but not with reference to individual or group growth. This paper describes three community action research-training projects geared toward developing community information, and community advocates for social and economic change. It focuses on the challenges of building training and project infrastructure that supports individual growth and organizational capacity building. (F-33)

McLELLAN, Eleanor (CDC), **GRAHAM, Parrie** (Illinois - Chicago), **NEIDIG, Judith** (Ohio State), **SALOMON, Elizabeth** (Fenway Community Health), the **Vaxgen Study Team** (VaxGen, Inc.), and **ACKERS, Marta** (CDC) *Women's Motivations for HIV Vaccine Trial Participation*. Historically, women have played minor roles in HIV vaccine research. However, as HIV infection rates increase among women at heterosexual risk (WAHR), their inclusion in vaccine trials is important. Limited data exist regarding WAHR motivations for participating in HIV vaccine studies. Systematic textual analysis in AnSWR of individual and group interviews among female participants of the first HIV vaccine efficacy trial suggest that

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monetary incentives, self-protection concerns, and reducing HIV-positive partners' anxiety motivate enrollment. Furthermore, access to HIV testing, education, and prevention information, support services, and a research staff sensitive to women's issues all enhance the enrollment and retention of WAHR. (W-62)

McNALLY, Tarra (Boston) *Aberewafo ne Akoma Yare: Older Asante Women and Heart Disease: Aging and Health Transition in Ejisu, Ghana*. With the general improvement in health over the last century older urban Asante women enjoy a longer life but are now double burdened with the development of chronic degenerative diseases in addition to local endemic infectious diseases (e.g. malaria). Based on a pilot study of 57 older urban Asante women in Ejisu, Ashanti Region my poster focuses on the earlier onset and prevalence of chronic degenerative diseases, particularly cardiovascular disease, in older Asante women as compared to their counterparts in the West. I argue that these long-term health outcomes are differentially impacted by recent biological and social adaptations to changes in the local human ecology (e.g. urbanization, diet, and physical activity). (F-60)

MEERWARTH, Tracy L. (Northern Arizona), **BRIODY, Elizabeth K.** (General Motors) and **KULKARNI, Devadatta M.** (General Motors). *The Discovery and Exploration of Partnership Rules: A Methodological Perspective*. In this workshop, we focus on the analysis portion of a research project designed to understand partnering relationships between General Motors R&D Center and two of its industrial partners. We developed a way of extracting insights from the data through an analysis of partnership rules or guidelines that specify how partnerships should be structured and managed. We explore the methodological issues we faced as a research team working together in a business (albeit research) setting, along with our goal of providing the project sponsors with a useful analysis and set of recommendations. We discuss issues relating to coding, translating, and categorizing the partnership rules, obtaining feedback from interviewees during the validation process, and reconciling such feedback with our results and recommendations. (T-90)

METCALF, Ann (Mills College) *Women, Drugs and Treatment*. In a study of 126 pregnant drug users, it was found that most of them had been through at least one treatment program, and several had been through multiple programs. Yet, all of the women were active drug users during their current pregnancies. Their comments on what the treatment experience meant to them and why they relapsed after periods of being "clean" can provide significant insights for service providers and policy makers. Issues they raise include fear of leaving their children while in treatment, lack of adequate post-treatment assistance, lack of supportive social networks. (T-16)

METZGER, Lynn (Akron) *"It Takes a County": Adolescent Risk and Community Response*. A high teen pregnancy rate and widely publicized exposure of an HIV-centered sexual contact web resulted in this three-year collaboration between a county health department and a team of anthropologists. Data were gathered regarding attitudes, behaviors and knowledge regarding risk behaviors among adolescents. This paper describes study design and the process by which anthropologists, health department and school district officials and other agencies established and maintained partnerships that facilitated the development of large scale qualitative (n=3,640) and

quantitative (n=640) databases directly addressing community concerns. (T-61)

METZO, Katherine (Indiana) *Smallholders, Land Reform, and Sustainable Agriculture in a Buriat Village*. Russian collective farms have taken various courses of action following market reforms: remaining collectives, breaking into cooperatives, or dissolving, leaving smallholders. Farmers exist within each group. In this paper I examine competing discourses about land ownership, land use, and sustainable agriculture by examining economic practices in a single village. I focus on a dissolved collective farm and the emerging smallholders and would-be farmers. Smallholding is a natural outgrowth of household plot use. However, privatization runs counter to Buriat traditional cooperative practices that are seen as more suitable to local geography and climate. At the same time, privatization provides more autonomy over resources. (S-65)

MICHAELS, Will (South Florida - Freedom Plaza) *Anthropology and Law: Nursing Home Litigation and Tort Reform in Florida*. This paper discusses the effect of Nursing Home Tort Reform enacted by the Florida Legislature in 2001 on the ability of nursing homes, including those operated by Continuing Care Retirement Communities, to provide quality health care. The presenter is Executive Director of Freedom Plaza, a Continuing Care Retirement Community sponsored by the Retired Officers Corp. in Sun City Center, Florida. (F-16)

MIDGETT, Douglas (Iowa) *Development and Serendipity: Residential Tourism in Montserrat*. The success or failure of schemes intended to achieve economic and social development often involves more than careful planning and professional acumen. Timing and luck may be critical factors. In an assessment of the effectiveness of a development approach in the West Indian island of Montserrat aimed at converting out-of-production lands to real estate for vacation and retirement homes, a considerable measure of good fortune was necessary for the plan to succeed. This paper details the history of the scheme and evaluates its outcomes as a development project. (S-68)

MIERI, Magdalena, BEBIANO, Marcia and **CARILLO, Melissa** (Maryland) *Inside/Out: Growing Old Latino in the United States, a Virtual Exhibit*. Bridging the research institutions and the policy community is one of applied anthropology main goals. As an alternative to disseminating findings from anthropological research in written form, the concept of a Virtual Exhibit offers the flexibility of a multi-media vehicle, which is interactive and accessible worldwide. This virtual exhibition presents through photographs, video and audio clips of oral histories, statistical information and maps, the challenges of living in two cultural realms. The exhibition goal is twofold: to bring awareness on the state of social neglect in which a number of elderly Latinos live and to celebrate their aging by featuring their life experiences. (T-13)

MILLER, David (Urban Links - Colorado at Denver) *Harm Reduction from the Bottom Up: Injection Drug Users Responses to Everyday Health Risks*. Injection drug users (IDU) develop oppositional responses to their social marginality. Among these are strategies aimed at reducing health risks associated with drug use, poverty and law enforcement. Many practices offer pragmatic

responses to health threats including blood-borne disease transmission, abscesses and overdoses. These responses were incorporated into two socially focused intervention models aimed at reducing IDUs health risks. IDUs' knowledge about health maintenance and risk avoidance should be incorporated into comprehensive HIV and hepatitis intervention programs. (T-17)

MITCHELL, Lisa (Victoria) and **MITCHELL, Marjorie** (Camosun College) *Mapping Body, Health and Environment in the World of Children*. Studying impoverished children's understandings of their world as the basis for child-oriented health interventions presents methodological challenges for ethnographic fieldwork. Those challenges include creating circumstances for children to articulate their lived experiences of body, health, and environment. We discuss these issues in the context of proposed research with children in the Philippines. Results from preliminary fieldwork on Negros Island are assessed in terms of the value of body and community mapping for enabling children's agency and involvement in community action. (T-88)

MOATES, A. Shiloh (Maryland) *Reduced Biodiversity, Loss of Traditional Subsistence and Compromised Health: A Look at an Indigenous Population in Highland Ecuador*. The presentation discusses research that took place over the summer of 2001 in the northern highlands of Ecuador. Interviews and agricultural transects were performed to assess how the use of the land has changed over the approximately last thirty years. The loss of biodiversity in the region and the abandonment of traditional subsistence methods are having negative impacts on the indigenous people's health. Dependence on cash economy and urban migration has resulted, further stressing their lifeways. This presentation aims to discuss this cycle of dependence and offer possibilities for applied work. (S-31)

MOBERG, Mark (South Alabama) *Erin Brokovitch Doesn't Live Here: Cancer and "Responsible Care" in Southern Alabama*. Axis, Alabama, is one of the largest sites of chemical production and one of the most polluted communities in the Southeast. Despite cancer death rates far exceeding state averages, local opposition to manufacturers is nearly non-existent. This paper examines the relationship between Axis residents and nearby plants in light of the "Responsible Care" initiative of the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Discursively, Responsible Care claims to candidly address local concerns about industrial operations in hundreds of "host communities" worldwide. In practice, the initiative involves a concerted, counter-organizational effort to preempt environmental mobilizations in severely polluted communities like Axis. (F-63)

MOFFAT, Amy (South Florida) *Planning, Politics, and Power: The Development Process and Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica*. The rapid growth in the most popular tourist destination in Costa Rica makes for a great site for an examination of the role of planning in the development of a tourist destination. This paper describes the variety of organizations involved in the expansion of tourism, the various powers in the local economy, and the informal decision-making procedures. This presentation will suggest that there are many inconsistencies between marketing Costa Rica as a pristine environment for ecotourism, while at the same time foreign mass tourism developments are favored and special concessions made that only benefit non-locals. (T-69)

MONAGHAN, Paul (Florida) *Pesticides, Stakeholders and Agricultural Labor in Florida*. Farm labor organizers consider the pesticide risks faced by immigrant farm workers to be environmental racism. Growers (who provide pesticide training) argue that the safety of agricultural chemicals is well documented. In the field, the crew chief or mayordomo, acts as a broker between workers and growers and has day-to-day responsibility for environmental safety. The Together for Agricultural Safety (TAS) project brings together employers, academics, community organizations and workers in the design and implementation of a pesticide safety intervention for Hispanic agricultural workers in central Florida. The project intervention highlights the different goals of the stakeholder groups in an agricultural environment undergoing changes due to increasing competition. (S-19)

MOORE, Alexander (Southern California) *Emerging Patterns of Kuna Urbanization, Panama*. The Kuna of Panama are urbanizing at an accelerating rate. Roughly half the ethnic group, 20,000 persons, now live in the trans-isthmus metropolis. The results of two preliminary summer field trips disclose a pattern of centralization around hometown association and dispersion into far-flung *barriadas*, settlements, in oft-dangerous suburbs. Using D. Vigil's 6C's (class, color, culture, conflict, change) as an analytic framework discloses a dichotomy between those who labor and those who study, between laborers and professionals; as well as an evolution of new urban symbols; continuing but innovative attempts at self-organization; and conflict over urban temptations, especially alcohol. (T-87)

MOORE, Julie Hartley (Brigham Young) *Selling Cultural Patrimony: Heritage Tourism in Gryon, Switzerland*. In the 19th century, Swiss poets used the village of Gryon, Switzerland, its agro-pastoral adaptation, and its Midsummer festival as nationalist symbols. Subsequently, middle-class Swiss began frequenting Gryon as part of their quest for cultural identity. 150 years later, tourism in Gryon is still not entirely based on the physical activities associated with its mountain geography; it is also based on the commune's reputation for a distinctive, if stereotyped, cultural character. In turn, the residents of Gryon draw on ritual and social constructions of place, history, and community to reinforce a sense of local identity in the face of nationalism and mass tourism. (F-86)

MORETTI-LANGHOLTZ, Danielle and **CADGE, Amy** (William and Mary) *Chiefly Stories: The Virginia Indian Oral History Project*. The Virginia Indian Oral History Project is a collaborative project among the College of William & Mary, the Virginia Council on Indians and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation. The project originated within the Virginia Indian community-an essential factor in the resulting success of the two-year project. Three anthropology undergraduate students from the College of William & Mary who were trained in oral history methodology, video taped interviews with chiefs of the eight state-recognized tribes of Virginia. The interviews focused on the contemporary responsibilities of the chiefs and identifying the significant issues facing the tribes as the Virginia prepares to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the English settlement Jamestown. This poster will emphasize the collaborative decision-making involved in the project, the interpretation and processing of the data and final outcomes of the oral history project to date. (F-60)

MORRIS, Chad (Kentucky) *“Getting the Lead Out”: Memphis, TN, Lead Policy, Implications, and Recommendations.* Public health concerns regarding the negative health impacts of lead-based paint have existed for nearly a century. Memphis, TN, rates of lead-based disease are among the highest in the United States. This paper offers analysis of efforts being made by various community stakeholders, including both the government-based health department and community-based organizations, to reduce the city’s lead problem. The paper outlines and assesses current community needs based on health department statistics and key informant interviews. This data, combined with examples of lead poisoning reduction programs in cities throughout the United States, serves as the basis for the presentation of recommendations designed to lower lead poisoning rates in Memphis. (F-15)

MORRISON, Sharon and **BAILEY, Raleigh** (North Carolina - Greensboro) *Use of Immigrant Lay Health Advisors in Mobilizing Community to Address the September 11 Aftermath.* This presentation highlights the efforts of immigrant lay health advisors from the Center for New North Carolinians in Greensboro, North Carolina, in addressing immigrant and mainstream society fears as a result of the events of September 11. Lay health advisors broadened their mission and roles to include mobilizing immigrant communities and service providers to address fears of violence and its repercussion. Efforts included collaborating between local law enforcement, human rights organizations, and immigrant religious and other community leaders, to develop programs and strategies to reduce hate crimes and inform immigrants of their rights. (F-60)

NAHMAD, Salomon (CIESAS ISTMO OAXACA) *Social Participation of Native Mexican Peoples and Peasants in the Exploitation and Conservation of Forest Resources.* A review of the basic literature combined with fieldwork, and survey results provided the essential data on the ejido (Mexican communal farms) peasants and native part owners who have woodlands, and who carry out different traditional and commercial uses. It was possible to identify the key factors, which enable deeper knowledge of the social reality of the most important actors in the exploitation of forest resources. Starting from the basis that 70% of the timberlands belong to native Mexican communities and ejidos, and that they account for almost 27 million wooded acres. The type of social organization and its relation with the direct and indirect exploitation of the resource is having an impact on the communities, and this relation is affecting the different regions of the country, as well as the regional and national economy. (S-69)

NATCHER, David (Alaksa) *Indigenous Forestry.* Forest management in the Little Red River and Tall Cree traditionally used territory of Alberta, Canada has long been dictated by professionally trained foresters whose interests often run counter to those of aboriginal community residents. Because of this, band members have largely been excluded from the decision making process while their concerns, values, and knowledge have failed to be recognized, let alone applied, to the planning process. However, through the development of criteria and performance indicators, derived from a community perspective, an ongoing system of feedbacks is being used in the development of a self-improving management system which is facilitating an assessment of forest management as it relates directly to Little Red River/Tall Cree culture and their continued land use needs. (S-69)

NATRAJAN, Balmurli (Iowa State) *Consuming Capital: Potter Cooperatives in Central India.* Development policies in India that speak of ‘household workers’ or artisans do not seem to be aware of the difference between household production for markets, production within a ‘putting-out’ system and production within small firms. This paper will raise the issue of artisanal cooperatives that have been encouraged by the Indian state to discuss the issue of class and culture — viewed as a context within which people make sense of their lives. It will specifically analyze the reasons for the ‘failure’ of potter cooperatives and argue that there is an underlying problem that goes unaddressed in the typical reasons given by government and local development workers. This problem has to do with the difference between ‘money’ and ‘capital’ as cultural categories through which household producers form relationships with each other and the Indian state within development projects. (T-40)

NAZAREA, Virginia D. (Georgia) *Are We Having Fun Yet? Deinstitutionalizing Biodiversity Conservation.* The conservation of biodiversity has captured public attention in the last couple of decades. By virtue of the structure of agricultural research and development, however, the attribution of causes of both erosion and conservation tends to focus on macro forces — markets, politics, laws, and policies — without sufficient recognition of individual actors and volitional, least of all, playful forces that are at work. This orientation rationalizes a conservation agenda that is equally monolithic and institutional. In this paper, I examine micro agents that conserve biodiversity as a matter of course, or as a way of life, and explore how anthropology might contribute to or challenge policy by incorporating some “serious fun” into the equation. (W-65)

NEGRON-AYALA, Juan (Pennsylvania) *Latino Project Teach: An Anthropological Approach for Teaching Secondary Prevention to Latinos Living with HIV.* In this paper I draw upon my experiences as lead instructor of a course on secondary prevention designed for Latinos living with HIV/AIDS to examine the role of anthropology in the development of culturally relevant prevention strategies. I discuss how the process of translating the original English course to Spanish involved re-evaluating the course orientation to account for the social and cultural diversity of the Latino community as well as redefining teaching strategies. I propose that infusing pedagogical methods with an anthropological perspective produces an educational experience both thematically and culturally appropriate and thus enhances the effectiveness of the HIV/AIDS prevention goals of the course. (T-63)

NEIDIG, J. (Ohio State), **McLELLAN, E.** (CDC), **PICKARD, R.** (Fenway Health), **DYSLIN, K.** (Howard Brown) and the **VaxGen Study Team** (VaxGen) *Best Recruitment Approaches: The Perceptions of Men Enrolled in the First HIV Vaccine Efficacy Trial.* Thousands of committed volunteers will be needed for large HIV vaccine trials. While studies suggest that altruism and a desire for HIV protection motivate men to participate, the most effective recruitment approaches are not known. Individual interviews were conducted with 35 men (who reported having sex with men) participating in the first Phase III HIV vaccine efficacy trial. Text was systematically analyzed in AnSWR. Narratives suggest that future recruitment messages should emphasize vaccine safety and the chance for personal involvement in the fight against AIDS. Financial incentives should be de-emphasized and male images should be carefully selected for recruitment materials. (W-62)

NELSON, Donald (Arizona) *The Dynamics of Vulnerability: Three Years of Drought among Subsistence Farmers in Ceará, Northeast Brazil*. Household vulnerability is based on risk and the ability to respond to a given risk to avoid negative outcomes. It also incorporates a temporal aspect, that is, current decisions and responses impact the ability of a household to respond to future risk. Among the rural population of Ceará, comprised primarily of small-scale, dry land farmers, the capricious nature of the climate presents the same level of risk for everyone, yet households experience differential success in mitigating drought. Why are some households better able to cope with the occurrence of drought, and how do present coping strategies impact the long-term vulnerability of a household? This paper, based on three years of fieldwork with 54 farming households, examines the dynamic nature of drought vulnerability. Utilizing time series household data it explores how decision-making processes and coping strategies influence the fluid nature of vulnerability during the severe three-year drought of 1997-1999. (S-12)

NELSON, Laura C. (MDRC) *Looking for the Community in a Neighborhood Employment Program*. In four neighborhoods with high levels of unemployment, MDRC has been engaged in helping to establish employment programs targeting a defined community. In implementation we have been struggling several problems associated with the differing definitions of "neighborhood" and "community" held by funders, the national intermediary, community based organizations, public agencies, and various residents. In this paper I uncover the ways different understandings of these fundamental elements of the intervention undermine or block progress and generate tensions among collaboration partners. Finally, I look to classic anthropological texts to point to potentially more operationally productive ways of explicitly defining dimensions of community in projects involving local and outside actors. (S-18)

NICHTER, Mark (Arizona) *Challenges to TB Control in India*. Despite a long tradition of TB research in India, TB remains the leading cause of death in the country. TB control in India presents two sets of formidable challenges. The first involves the treatment practices of private practitioners whose noncompliance with national treatment guidelines contribute to the spread of infection and MDRTB. The second involves implementation of the DOTS program, mobilizing appropriate therapy management groups, treating the impoverished in need of food as much as medicine, and addressing MDRTB. Strengthening DOTS is a national priority, but clearly not a panacea. TB control demands careful consideration of the politics of responsibility at all levels. (F-87)

NICHTER, Mark (Arizona) *Harm Reduction in the Age of Risk: Agency and the Peddling of Products*. Several theorists have pointed to biopower as an important way in which power is exercised through the production and distribution of health knowledge leading people to exercise greater degrees of self-surveillance, and risk as a central feature of modernity. Much less attention has been focused on how the public responds to a deluge of information about risk in a market place saturated with products which cater to consumer concerns and which offer means of acting responsibly without changing behavior or environment all that much. We need to know far more about forms of harm reduction adopted in support of desired lifestyles and in response to unhealthy environments and positions of powerlessness. Harm reduction related pharmaceutical and tobacco consumption

behaviors are discussed as expressions of agency as well as examples of industry manipulation. (W-81)

NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie and **SANTELICES, Claudia C.** (Hispanic Health Council) *Environmental Health Risk Patterns of Syringe Access, Use, and Discard among Street Injection Drug Users (Idus) in Hartford, Connecticut*. In northeastern U.S. the AIDS epidemic is spread largely through injection drug use. Based on qualitative and quantitative research, we examine environmental health risks street IDUs in Hartford, CT, encounter in their daily injection related activities. Questions such as where they acquire, use, and discard their injection paraphernalia; what are the situational contexts surrounding these activities; to what extent does this affect their health status are addressed in this paper. What do IDUs themselves see as imperative to mitigate the health risks derived from such environmental factors is also part of our scope. (T-17)

NIEHAUS, Elizabeth (Virginia) *Indigenous Autonomy and Community Development*. One of the most difficult theoretical challenges in community development work is finding a balance between imposing western values and ideals on other cultures and denying people the opportunity to take advantage of the benefits of the modern world. In order to avoid falling into either of these traps, a new model of community development is necessary. This paper examines the ways in which an already existing model, that of autonomy, is already in use in Chiapas, Mexico, and how this model can be applied to community development efforts. (F-11)

NORWOOD, Kimberlee (Tennessee and Capella U.) *Evaluating Community Outreach Projects: Barriers and Role Establishment*. A researcher working with a community outreach project faces many dilemmas. The dilemmas are not only problematic but could be the demise of an excellent program evaluation if not addressed in the early stages of development. The first dilemma is establishing your role as evaluator and project consultant with the project administrator. The second is creating an understanding of research methodology for non-research persons working on a community project. Third is gaining access to the data. And lastly, you must gain acceptance that you are an outsider working with the best interest of the project in hand. An evaluator who is part of the process can effectively increase the outcome of a program and it's evaluation rather than reflect poor outcomes due to poor implementation. (T-19)

NUNLEY, Michael (Oklahoma) *Scenery, Slots, and Santa Claus: The Changing Political Ecology of Health in Southern Appalachia*. Public economic and health data for the western counties of North Carolina, together with observations of health professionals in the region, suggests that changes in local economies are producing concomitant changes in person-environment relations, class relationships within and between subgroups, and consequent health and illness profiles. Tourism and a continuing influx of wealthy retirees is transforming relatively poorer White residents into a service class for scenery seekers, exacerbating inequality. Casino gambling has provided income for the Eastern Cherokee but masked the deleterious health effects of alienation from the natural environment. The fastest growing subgroup, Latinos, perform low wage labor under environmentally hazardous conditions for example in the burgeoning Christmas tree industry with a paucity of resources that magnifies health risks for themselves and others. Meanwhile, the

air, water, soil, flora and fauna of the Smoky Mountains continue to deteriorate. (F-34)

NYAMONGO, Isaac K. (U. Nairobi) and **WAITHAKA, Margaret** (PSI/Kenya) "*Fufua Neti Yako*" (*Revive Your Net*): *Lessons from Mosquito Net Retreatment Social Marketing Programme*. After the initial free distribution and retreatment of nets in Kilifi, Kenya, a pilot cost-recovery social marketing program was initiated by Population Services International (PSI/Kenya). Users were asked to take nets to PSI appointed agents for re-dipping. In this paper we explore reasons for low use of net retreatment services. Net re-treatment is influenced *inter alia* by the cost and the age of the nets. Despite the low use of services, we argue that private sector participation is a good channel for marketing mosquito net products. Ways to increase availability of nets to protect vulnerable groups are suggested. (T-64)

O'CONNOR, Richard A. (U. of the South) *Analyzing Anorexia: Disentangling Person, Pathology and Society*. Anorexia nervosa has grown into a disease complex with a societal life of its own. Whatever it once was, to explain anorexia today we must distinguish the societal complex from individual cases and, within these cases, separate how the disease arises and develops from what it becomes and how it persists. To that end my paper presents a societal model of anorexia's medicalization, moralization and popularization; and a case-centered model that distinguishes a person's predisposition, mediating pathways into the disease, and the pathology itself. (S-66)

O'DONNELL, Katherine (Hartwick College) *North-South Alliance for Women's Health*. Persistent poverty, diminishing resources, rising costs of living and declining wages, race and sex discrimination coupled with militarization and low intensity warfare have produced tremendous health organizing challenges in Chiapas, Mexico. This paper examines the global partnership between a grassroots NGO, K'inol Antzetik, in Chiapas, and Planned Parenthood of Delaware and Otsego Counties in Oneonta, New York, to develop health resources which address indigenous women's needs and respect their culture. The paper addresses issues of training and resource allocation, shared organizing concerns and experiences, respecting cultural heritage, and dealing with multiple partner demands like decision making, dissemination of information, and time frames. (T-35)

ODOYO, Elijah June (Bondo District Hospital - Kenya) *The Role of Research in Planning the Control of Malaria*. Decision making and planning for disease control at district level is rarely evidence-based partly because they are done under conditions of serious resource constraints, political pressure and by personnel with limited research capabilities. Furthermore, district health managers are infrequently targeted in disseminating research findings. Use of evidence-based approach can create opportunities for collaboration and capacity strengthening. I discuss our experience formulating a strategic health plan for Bondo, a malaria endemic district in western Kenya, a process implemented as an operational research within the KEDAHR project. It presents a case study for discussing the contribution of research to planning malaria control. (T-64)

OLSON, Kari (Iowa) *The Ethnomedicine of Abortion in China*. In this paper I address the question of why women in urban China who

have ready access to reliable methods of contraception take the risk of abortion rather than use more reliable methods. I argue that the perceived risk of using IUDs and hormonal methods is greater than the perceived risk of abortion for urban Chinese women. This is because of their ethnomedical perspectives on abortion and reproductive health issues. International organizations that have recently instigated programs to improve reproductive health services for Chinese women need to understand and consider these perspectives in order to address the concerns that are relevant to women in the Chinese context. (T-16)

O'MALLEY, Gabrielle (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *Workpays.Org: A Web-based Decision Tool Supporting the Move from Welfare to Work*. This paper examines the assumptions, potential and problems with the development and implementation of a web-based decision tool called the Income Calculator. The Income Calculator was designed to help case managers motivate welfare recipients by showing them how their household finances would change by moving from welfare into the work force. Originally commissioned as part of an innovative public housing-based program, the way in which the calculator has been used and not-used in eleven different cities tells a cautionary tale about the challenges of web-based technology and the limitations of the rational choice model of decision making. (F-37)

O'NEAL, Joseph (St. Edward's - Austin) *Anthropology and Indigenous Peoples: An Uneasy Alliance*. Indigenous peoples have traditionally been the subjects of anthropological research, but the relationship between them and anthropologists has always been uneasy at best. Beginning with paternalism and racism in the Victorian era, and continuing through anthropological service to colonial and governmental entities in the 20th Century, anthropologists have often been viewed as exploiters by native peoples. This paper focuses on the inaction of anthropologists during the attempts by indigenous peoples in the United Nations to secure passage of the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to win a meaningful Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples. It is imperative that anthropologists become more supportive of the efforts of indigenous peoples to gain legal status internationally if applied anthropology is to fulfill its promise of improving the health and preserving the environments of indigenous peoples. (F-38)

OTHS, Kathryn S. (Alabama) *Socializing the Stress Model to Improve Birth Outcome Predictions*. The application of social-psychological stress models to birth outcomes has not been very productive. While the importance of stress processes in pregnancy outcomes is clear, the ethnographic critique of desocialized stress models can improve their utility. Here, rapid ethnographic methods were employed to determine emergent concepts regarding points of stress in women's lives. These concepts were then used to modify measures of the Karasek job strain model for inclusion in prospective epidemiologic research. The cultural domains of work and gendered social relationships proved to be highly salient in pregnant women's discourses; their influence on birth weight and pregnancy-induced hypertension is examined. (T-30)

OTTERSTROM, Sarah (California - Davis) *Fire as Both a Cultural Tool and Ecological Disturbance in the Tropical Dry Forest Region of Mesoamerica*. Throughout the tropical dry forest region of

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Mesoamerica, forest managers have campaigned to eliminate the use of fire in agriculture and hunting in order to decrease the frequency of wildfires. First, I argue through ecological evidence that fires entering closed canopy dry forests do not necessarily have a devastating effect. Secondly, I argue that fire plays a central role in a variety of subsistence activities and there is a rich knowledge system regarding the timing of burns, methods for burning, and effects of weather and fuel on fire behavior. Promoting improved fire management rather than fire suppression would be a more culturally appropriate and reasonable conservation policy for the region. (F-39)

OWCZARZAK, Jill (Kentucky) *Anthropology and Multi-Disciplinary Research on an HIV Prevention Project*. This paper explores my experiences conducting ethnographic research as part of a multi-faceted HIV/AIDS prevention and education project. My work on this research project was influenced by: my role as a qualitative research on a quantitatively based project; my personal race, class, age, and gender background in relation to my informants; and my position as a research assistant. Critically examining each of these factors provides insights into the nature of anthropological research, the type of ethnographic data to which I had access, and the potential contributions of anthropological knowledge into other fields of study. (S-33)

OWENS, D. Jody (South Florida) *A Woman's Place: Gender, Development and Collective Organization among the Highland Mayas*. Economic development, once viewed as a panacea for Third World poverty, continues to fall short of goals and expectations. Nowhere is this more evident than in the highlands of Chiapas, Mexico and the department of El Quiché in western Guatemala. Social, economic and political factors converging with the failure of development serve as catalysts for collective organization among indigenous people in the region. This paper examines increasing collectivity among the Maya and the ways in which women mobilize and contribute to these collective movements. It is part of an initial exploratory research project utilizing anthropological and historical perspectives, with emphasis on the Chiapas field experience. (F-11)

OWENS, D. Jody (South Florida) *The Best of Both Worlds? Land Use in Costa Rica's Central Pacific Region*. Costa Rica's rich biodiversity and beautiful natural scenery form the basis for a profitable tourism industry, but there is competition for alternative land use in agriculture, industry, development, and conservation. Despite an impressive array of conservation strategies, Costa Rica must balance these needs and meet economic obligations for government operations, debt payment, and social services. This paper examines evolution of land use patterns and efforts to manage resources to provide the best of both worlds, conservation and development, in the central Pacific region of Costa Rica. (T-69)

PAGE, J. Bryan and **EVANS, Sian** (Miami) *What You Don't See You Don't Get: Emergent Tobacco Use among African American Youth*. Pursuant to a major settlement won by the State of Florida from Tobacco Companies, the State embarked on campaigns to prevent onset of smoking among young people. Evaluation of these campaigns involved administration of questionnaires about tobacco use, which indicated that African American youth tended to use less tobacco than White non-Hispanic youth. Ethnographic investigation of this question in Miami/Dade County led to discovery of Black 'n

Milds, and their use among middle-school age youth, a pattern of tobacco use not covered in statewide questionnaires. (F-30)

PALUZZI, Joan E. (Pittsburgh) *Illness Narratives and Antecedent Histories: A Key Factor in Developing Strategies to Control Tuberculosis*. Through the analysis of illness narratives by individuals with tuberculosis gathered during 2000 in Southern Chile, I examine information about the reasons for treatment delays including local understanding of the symptoms of the disease, the perceived and lived experience of the stigma associated with it, and geographic-economic barriers to general health care. An individual without treatment in the presence of active infection has a higher risk for potentially life-threatening complications as well as being more likely to transmit the disease to close contacts. The narratives provide us with a foundation for the development of more effective outreach and diagnosis programs. (S-66)

PANT, Dipak R. (U. Carlo Cattaneo) *A Place-Brand Strategy for the Republic of Armenia: Quality of Context and Sustainability as Competitive Advantage in International Business*. Environmental quality makes good business sense in the remote and marginal context of Trans-Caucasia. To increase Armenia's competitiveness in international markets and pursue holistic sustainability, certain enforceable environmental quality standards may prove crucial for drawing stable investments and withstanding negative conjunctural shockwaves. Using data from work with the Armenian national government and business community, I will argue for the adoption of a place-brand strategy to compete in global markets. In Armenia's case, place-branding means replacing perceptions of its remote ex-Soviet client status and emphasizing its rich landscape and cultural heritage. Creating such a place-brand strategy calls for collaboration between anthropologists, economists, and businessmen. (S-65)

PAOLISSO, Michael (Maryland) *A Cultural Model of Chesapeake Bay Watermen's Reasoning about Blue Crab Management*. Based on recent scientific findings, Maryland state resource managers have imposed additional harvest limits of blue crabs by Chesapeake Bay commercial fishers, known locally as watermen. Watermen have strongly disagreed with the scientific findings and the additional regulations. This paper explores the cultural knowledge underlying much of watermen's resistance to the current scientific and regulatory approaches used to manage blue crabs. Based on the analysis of natural discourse and findings from participant observation, a cultural model of watermen's management options for the blue crab is proposed. This alternative model is compared with the scientific-regulatory model currently used by resource managers. (T-32)

PAREZO, Nancy and **NELSON, Claudia** (Arizona) *An Indian Voice in Schooling*. The American Indian Studies Programs at the University of Arizona emphasizes practical experiences through internships and collaborations with professors for undergraduate and graduate students. One outstanding program, "An Indian Voice in Schooling," is a collaboration between Sunnyside Unified School District and AISP. This program is designed to develop and implement teacher training workshops to give teachers deeper insight into their Native students' cultures as well as help to begin infuse American history and culture into their daily curricula. In this poster we will present the three integrated components, including teacher

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training, community development, and student leadership intern and practicum. (F-60)

PARR, Nicolette (Florida) *Skaters and Punks: Who Smokes?* Researchers conducted ethnographic studies on youth aged 11-16 through the use of observation and interviews. The youths interviewed held certain perceptions on the different groups of people who use tobacco. People who are considered different from the norm, for example: skaters and punks were most commonly labeled as smokers. Observational research found that this was not necessarily the case. In actuality, the perceptions of the youths did not always correspond to what was seen in reality. This paper looks into why certain groups of people are labeled as smokers and why these groups would more likely be pressured into smoking. (F-19)

PASSINI, Emily (MIFA) *Neighborhood Narratives: Building Identity, Vision, and Community Through Storytelling.* Since 1968, the Metropolitan Inter-Faith Association (MIFA) has been committed to uniting all ages, faiths, and cultures to meet human needs and to develop lasting solutions to help its clients live with hope, independence, and dignity. MIFA is challenging old stereotypes by pioneering programs based upon the principles and strategies of asset-based community building rather than utilizing a needs-based model, which typically creates dependent clients reliant upon outside resources. This article examines the use of storytelling and narrative through which MIFA is attempting to create a sense of belonging and identity among urban residents in a low-income neighborhood. This article also addresses the numerous technical, ethical, and collaborative challenges associated with this particular community building strategy. By examining these strengths and weaknesses, the information connects to the growing knowledge base of applied anthropology. (T-84)

PASSMORE, Susan Racine (Texas - El Paso) *Aging on the Border: Culture, Locality and Family in La Tercera Edad.* Aging is an issue of national and global concern as populations become proportionally older. In the United States, national studies have predicted that future populations of older adults will become increasing heterogeneous. This paper will explore one such unique aging population living along the U.S./Mexico border in El Paso, TX. The discussion centers upon issues of culture, family, economy and environment and how these influence the construction of growing old and shape the experience of older adults. Data to be presented was collected as part of a large-scale community action plan to improve quality of life for older adults along the border. (T-88)

PATEL-LARSON, Alpa (ASPH/CDC) *What Works and What Doesn't: Knowing the Relationships that Can Impact Your Data.* In the Southern part of the United States, non-Hispanic black women have a four times higher risk of dying from pregnancy-related complications than non-Hispanic white women. Each state has differed in its approach to this public health issue, as maternal mortality has also used as a health indicator of an area. In the past, maternal mortality review committees (MMRC) have been established to identify, discuss and prevent further maternal deaths. This study elucidates some of the necessary organizational characteristics the Southern states' committees have that have been instrumental for functional and active MMRCs to accomplish their multifaceted purposes. (F-34)

PAUL, Jennifer (Florida State Parks) *Citizen Organizations Supporting Public Land Managers.* The goal of this paper is to address support of public land through a public/not-for-profit partnership. The Florida State Parks and the not-for-profit Citizen Support Organizations program is the partnership case study. The applied anthropologist acting in an administrative role working for the government will speak to the effectiveness, outcomes and obstacles encountered in this partnership. Finally, model solutions from an anthropological perspective will be presented. (F-82)

PAVAO-ZUCKERMAN, Mitchell (Institute of Ecology, Georgia) *Indicators of Ecosystem Health for Urban Ecosystems.* The health of an ecosystem is related to its ability to sustain functions and provide services through time. In terrestrial ecosystems, soil quality is directly related to ecosystem health. Several indicators of soil health have been proposed which take into account various physical, chemical and biological properties of soils. This paper will discuss the use of indicators of ecosystem health in human ecosystems, illustrated by the application of several soil ecosystem health indices to the study of an urban ecosystem (Asheville, NC). (F-39)

PENDRY, De Ann (Texas) *The Core Metaphor of Control: Questioning the Common Sense of Biomedical Discourse and its Effects on Diabetes Care.* This paper describes how "control systems theory" is used in physiology texts to portray bodily systems, such as insulin and glucose. I argue that the metaphor of control is so prevalent, it becomes part of the unquestioned common sense of practitioners. In diabetes care, this metaphor is extended from blood glucose control to diet control to control of patient behavior. The paper discusses (less common) alternatives within biomedical discourse, as well as conceptions of low income Mexican Americans diagnosed with diabetes. I contemplate unintended negative effects of the metaphor of control on diabetes care and potential benefits of alternative conceptions. (S-66)

PEREZ, Carlos (Georgia) *The Real Target of Watershed Management.* Watershed management has become fashionable once again as part of international development assistance, and many organizations are carrying it out. The effectiveness of these activities must be ascertained against the goals that they seek to accomplish. This paper reviews the strengths and shortcomings of watershed management activities of several NGOs in Guatemala. Socioeconomic development goals of those organizations do not necessarily support watershed conservation goals, and vice versa. The paper discusses a watershed management based on GIS and a decision-making tree to enhance both socioeconomic development and watershed conservation. (F-18)

PETERS, Jane (Kentucky) *Getting on Disability: Living with Epilepsy in a Rural Area.* Epilepsy is an umbrella term for a number of seizure disorders. Although about 80% of those diagnosed can attain adequate seizure control, a substantial number of individuals cannot. If seizures are of sufficient severity and/or frequency, one may be unable to work or drive. Some of these individuals may turn to Social Security Disability Insurance or Supplemental Security Income. This paper examines a small sample of rural adult Kentuckians with uncontrolled seizures and explores the positive and negative self-esteem factors and what it means to 'go on Disability.' (F-34)

PETERSEN, Dana (SRI International) *The Myth of the Noble Resident in Community-Based Evaluation*. This paper discusses the reappearance of the 18th century myth of the Noble Savage as the myth of the Noble Resident in my work evaluating a grassroots-focused comprehensive community initiative (CCI). The myth of the Noble Resident glorifies the “Average Joe” and poses that an individual, one living in harmony with his community, untouched by its societal and political influences, exists and represents the masses. Funders and researchers involved in community-based evaluations often want to include the voice the “Average Joe”. But this approach may inadvertently perpetuate the myth and exclude evidence of community progress, change and capacity building associated with successful CCIs as the “Average Joe” often evolves into the PTA president, girls’ softball team coach, or service agency head. (F-17)

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle) and **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSU Hlth. Sci. Ctr.) *“It Closes Your Breathing Down:” African-American Families’ Fears about Asthma*. African-American children continue to experience a disproportionately higher burden of asthma than do white children. This paper describes findings, from an ethnographic study, related to expressions of fear among African-American families who have a child with asthma. We posit that such fears represent a struggle to not fuse the child’s identity with the diagnosis. Seldom discussed with health care providers, these fears need to be acknowledged and an action plan to reduce them included in the child’s asthma management. (F-64)

PHILLIPS, Sarah (Illinois) *Will You Keep Your Promise? The Ethics of Conducting Anthropological Research as Activist and Advocate: Notes from Ukraine*. While I began research by examining post-Chernobyl ideologies of health and strategies of healing in Ukraine, personal narratives addressed phenomena far beyond the scope of the research project I had designed. As a result, I founded the June Phillips Memorial Mission to Ukraine, which profoundly altered my dissertation research. As I shifted roles from anthropologist to anthropologist-activist I engaged in participatory action research (PAR) among ten NGOs led by women in Kyiv. This paper seeks to address questions about the ethical implications of the dual roles played by both anthropologist/sponsor and consultant/suppliant by drawing on ethnographic data, personal experience, and anthropological theory. (S-65)

PIEKIELEK, Nathan and **GRAGSON, Ted L.** (Georgia) *Spatial Organization and Urban Dynamics of Lawn Care Practices*. Social science is generally more concerned with why things happen than where they happen, and yet context is fundamental to most theories and empirical research. Spatial association of sampling underpins our integrative scientific approach to understanding the processes governing the quality of water in Peachtree City. We discuss the relation between household behavior in the context of socio-economically distinct neighborhoods within the overall spatial organization of Peachtree City. The integrative and multilevel analysis shows how differing lawn care practices differentially impact local hydrology bringing a new level of understanding to the dynamics of an urban system. (T-39)

PINIERO, Maricel (Georgia) *Huertas Para la Vida: Womens Homegardening in Two Communities in Ecuador*. Homegardens are considered to be good repositories of food crop diversity but are

largely ignored in research and development agendas. This paper evaluates womens homegardens in two areas in Ecuador. The study reveals that women, with the continuing encroachment of development, are facing various problems in maintaining homegardens. This includes decreasing land area for cultivation, lack of time due to the increasing reproductive and productive responsibilities, and lack of manual support from the households. Despite these forces, they continue in their practices that end up being beneficial for conservation. (W-65)

PLUMB, Ellen (Boston) *Sexual Behavior among Adolescent Boys in Rakai District, Uganda*. To determine the impact of orphaning on HIV risk in Rakai district, Uganda, we compared sexual behavior and its determinants among 60 boys from child-headed, guardian-headed, or intact households. Results indicate low levels of risky sexual behavior and HIV knowledge in boys ages 9-17. Coital activity was related to pubertal maturation and problem behavior. Household type showed little difference in any predictor of sexual behavior. The impact of orphaning on the sexual behavior of boys in Rakai district does not appear as great as expected. (F-60)

POUNDS, Moses B. (DHHS/HRSA/HAB) *Improving HIV Service Delivery*. Anthropological perspectives have been used to identify and define the role cultural facilitators and barriers to timely access to HIV care. Also, anthropological perspectives at HRSA are used to inform the development of program evaluation studies and analyses. Recently, studies have been specifically directed toward local evaluators to close the gap between the intended recipient of services and the agencies conducting the evaluation activities. To accomplish this, collaboration between federal agencies and local evaluators have been necessary, but challenging. Also, popular perceptions and concerns about the consequences of “being evaluated” and the lack of capacity to conduct evaluation studies are several of the challenging issues that will be discussed. (F-62)

PRICE, Charles Reavis (North Carolina) *Organizing and Advocating for Change Under Welfare Reform: The Case of Access to Higher Education in Five States*. This paper discusses (1) the importance of higher education as a means of welfare recipients achieving economic viability, (2) how welfare reform thwarted the higher education option, and (3) how grassroots activists and advocates worked to change the restrictive higher education rules in five states. The states are Maine, Wyoming, Kentucky, California, and Illinois. Each state varied in how recipients, activists, bureaucrats, legislators, and academics interacted. The case studies are instructive in showing the value of organizing, advocacy, and coalition building in bringing about social and legislative change favorable to poor citizens. Also, they also suggest how academics and policy professionals can combine research and advocacy activities, and in some cases, organizing. (F-80)

PRUSSING, Erica (California – San Diego) *Cultural Assumptions in the Framing of Disease: Contextualizing Explanations for Preterm Delivery in American Public Health*. American public health is characterized by a long-standing, dynamic tension between individual and ecological levels of analysis. This tension ultimately reflects broader American cultural accounts of social inequalities, and is proximately constituted through the framing of epidemiological research questions. Ethnic disparities in infant mortality rates are a

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visible and persistent problem in the U.S., and are shaped significantly by differential rates of preterm delivery. This paper provides a cultural analysis of individual-ecological tensions in two major recent epidemiological efforts to account for preterm delivery as a case study in the needs and barriers to ecological thinking in American public health. (T-35)

PUCCIA, Ellen (South Florida) *Female Sex Tourists in Costa Rica and the Men Who "Love" Them*. Female tourists in Costa Rica are routinely having relationships with the men who work in the tourist industry there. I expected to find that this situation is similar to prostitution in which the women are providing goods and services informally to the men with whom they have sex while on tour, however, this does not seem to be the case. These relationships are characteristic of romantic flings, and little, if any, money or goods are given to the men by the women. The only discernible economic consequences of these relationships are that the women are spending many tourist dollars in Costa Rica, thereby having some impact on the overall economy of the country. Even though these relationships are different from most other sex tourism exchanges, they can be situated in the larger context of sex tourism. (S-68)

PURCELL, Lem (Florida) *The Research Extranet: Using the Web as an Interactive Tool for Collaborative Anthropological Research*. A common obstacle facing collaborative research studies is finding a way to coordinate the research process despite the diverse locations, schedules, specialties, and objectives of the collaborators. The Oh Tobacco study was no exception. However, the creation of an interactive project website, though initially somewhat of an afterthought, proved to be invaluable to the success and efficiency of the project. By building a website based on the actual research process—literature searches, methods, analyses, and dissemination—the project “extranet” became much more than just an information repository. Accordingly, this paper will introduce and discuss how a website can enhance anthropological research. Topics covered will include website design, content, logistics, and interactivity as they relate to the research process and how these factors provide insight into the ethnographic method. (F-30)

PUTSCHE, Laura (Idaho) *Territory Reduction, Environmental Degradation, and Culture Change on a Shipibo Indian Reserve in the Peruvian Amazon*. Since a group of Shipibo in the Peruvian Amazon was confined to a small reserve in 1963, natural resources and productivity of the land have been degraded to the point where the people are becoming dependent on the market economy. Studies conducted in 1976, 1984, and 1997 revealed changes in kinship support networks, a shift in gender relations, and the establishment of social stratification on the reserve. The Shipibo are increasingly anxious about opportunities for earning income and about their future as Shipibo. Recently, they began experimenting with fish farming and have been discussing the possibility of farming certain forest resources. (F-82)

PYLYPA, Jen (Arizona) *'Fruit Fever' in Northeast Thailand: Implications of a Folk Illness for Delays in Health Care Seeking*. In rural, Northeast Thailand, environmentally-related infectious diseases include dengue fever, malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal disease. In this study, it was found that treatment seeking for these diseases was complicated by an additional, folk illness

known as khai maakmai, or ‘fruit fever’. Local concerns about fatal mismanagement of khai maakmai by medical personnel caused families to home-treat illnesses suspected to be *khai maakmai* with herbal remedies, resulting in a potential delay in health seeking for infectious diseases. (T-66)

QUANDT, Sara A., ARCURY, Thomas A., BELL, Ronny A. (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) and **SKELLY, Anne H.** (North Carolina) *Self-Management of Diabetes for Older Adults in Rural Communities*. Data from two ethnographic health behavior studies conducted from 1996-present in two multi-ethnic, rural counties in North Carolina are used to identify specific barriers that prevent older rural adults with diabetes from meeting self-management goals. Few older adults practiced adequate self-management. Service providers identified poverty, transportation, cultural factors, and lack of diabetes services as barriers to self-management. Only one American Diabetes Association-recognized program existed in the study area, so access to health education based on ADA standards of care is limited. These findings demonstrate the need for greater efforts to provide diabetes education and self-management services that reach high-risk older adults isolated in rural communities. (Funded by NIH grants AG-13469, AG-17587). (S-35)

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (Florida) *Tourist Women's Safer Sex Decisions in Jaco, Costa Rica: Playing it Safe While Playing the Field*. International tourism is recognized as contributing to HIV transmission, yet information about tourist women's HIV-risk perceptions and condom use patterns with partners met abroad is lacking. Research tends to concentrate on the behaviors of male tourists, though relatively affluent women are increasingly drawn to the pleasures of international travel. One such pleasure is women's ability to be sexual consumers with relative anonymity, thus removing or weakening many social constraints that may normally govern their actions. Based on 128 surveys collected in Jaco, Costa Rica, preliminary findings explore the gendered power constructs of women's complex decision-making processes regarding safer sex abroad. (S-61)

RAO, Pamela, DORAN, Alicia, QUANDT, Sara A. and ARCURY, Thomas A. (Wake Forest University School of Medicine) *Assessing Pesticide Exposure: Intrusive Data Collection with Immigrant Farmworker Families in North Carolina*. Immigrant farmworker families are at risk for in-home pesticide exposure from drift from adjacent fields, take-home residues on workers, and poor housing quality. Due to concerns related to immigration, crime and discrimination, as well as cultural and language barriers, members of this population are difficult to engage in health research. This research used classic anthropological methods to recruit participants for a research protocol that included lengthy interview and intrusive environmental and biomarker sampling. Based on our current research in North Carolina with Latino farmworker families, we present guidelines for conducting successful health research in hidden populations. (Funded by NIH ES08739.) (S-14)

RASPBERRY, Kelly (North Carolina) *The Genetic Body?* As a result of recent developments in genetic research, the clinical practice of genetics is becoming a prevalent component of biomedicine. As people increasingly turn to geneticists for information on genetic inheritance of biological diseases within their families, the very ways

of thinking about and experiencing health and illness are changing. This genetic discourse has particular implications for the ways we know and experience our bodies. Using ethnographic data, we explore how the new genetic discourse influences the ways in which parents of children with genetic disorders think about and experience their “genetic bodies” on individual, familial and social levels. (W-64)

REASON, Letitia (Washington) *Cultural Transmission of Female Genital Cutting Attitudes among the Kassena-Nankana of Northern Ghana*. As part of a study designed to employ community feedback in the development of an FGC intervention, a baseline survey was conducted to ascertain current adolescent prevalence rates and existing attitudes towards FGC practice. Data from 6,000 respondents were analyzed to investigate the transmission of attitudes about FGC. The analysis focuses on women who are talking about circumcision decisions for themselves and their daughters. Results show that women in both “adolescent” (12-24 yrs) and “adult” (25-89 yrs) age groups were more likely to discuss FGC with friends and mothers (in that order) than other family or community members. “Adolescent” women reported having fewer conversations about FGC and less encouragement to circumcise than “adult” women had. For both age groups, discussions resulted in encouragement to be circumcised rather than not. Less encouragement was reported for circumcision of daughters, however, with most negative feedback coming from teachers, health practitioners, and the media. (T-35)

REDFERN-VANCE, Nancy (Florida Department of Health) *Attending to “Customers” and “Moving Cheese” in Florida’s Department of Health*. There are a number of contributions that applied anthropologists make in large governmental public agencies such as Florida’s Department of Health. Metaphors and narratives are rich sources of access to both personal and organizational conceptions that reflexively influence health policies, programs, and institutional identity. One way anthropologists act as change agent in large government organizations is to consciously attend to narrative and metaphor constructions, and delicately introduce more inclusive, sensitive language. In the quality improvement arena, the emphasis on “customer” focus and “customer feedback” can be directed towards anthropological methods of listening, thus capturing the diverse voices of those most affected by policies and programs. Governmental agencies frequently manage work and “move cheese” in cross-agency team meetings, another opportune place for bridging differences, attending to language and tapping gifts of cultural diversity. (W-63)

REICHART, Karaleah S. (California State - Fullerton) *Blasting the Mountains: Narratives of Class and Community*. In central Appalachia, divisions of gender and ethnicity interact to splinter the interests of those most affected by the controversial process of mountaintop removal mining, a technique by which mountains are blasted with dynamite to gain access to rich underground coal seams. Residual dust precipitates respiratory ailments, and waste products often contaminate streams in violation of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Narratives collected from black women community activists reveal their important organizing roles in local environmental campaigns, and further inform the historic issues of class, ethnicity and gender that emerge at the nexus of industrial conflicts. (T-19)

REINBERGER, Mark and **HILDEBRANDT, Rachel** (Georgia) *Evolution of Landscape Design in Peachtree City, Georgia*. To understand the current landscape and its uses in Peachtree City it is necessary to examine the historical development of the built environment. We discuss the physical evolution of Peachtree City in light of changing attitudes and perceptions concerning the domestic landscape. We begin with the hypothesis that as neighborhoods age, homogenization decreases, and residential yards take on more individual characters (generally from McMansion/golf green neat to woody) and a more “natural” environment evolves. A visual survey combined with historical research is the basis for ascertaining the degree to which age influences yard design and lawn care. (T-39)

RHOADS, Russell (Grand Valley State) *Exposure and Vision: The Latino Youth Photography Project (and an Ethnographic Field School), Grand Rapids, Michigan*. This poster presents the findings from an ethnographic field school that teamed up with high school students for a photography project aimed at documenting urban environment. The results reveal how students, informed by ethnographic context, redefine self- and ethnic-identities associated with community and public environments. The poster details the role ethnography can play in shaping ethnic self-awareness and imagery. (F-60)

RHOADES, Robert (Georgia) *Identifying and Mapping Mountain Agricultural Systems and Societies in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya: The Massif Approach*. Scientists and development planners have long lamented the lack of systematic, reliable comparative data and maps on mountain agricultural systems in the HKH region. Although some scholars have shied away from comparative generalizations of farming system patterns in the HKH, this paper argues that it is possible for international and national agencies to develop to an innovative approach to overcoming the “data gap”. The MASSIF project at the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development is presented as a case example. (T-83)

RIEL, Rosemary F. (Maryland) *Exploring the Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor: The Utility of Ethnographic Methods in Heritage Planning and Resource Management*. This presentation examines the national trend of “heritage development” focusing on New York’s “Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor” and the ethnographic assessment of the contemporary uses, stakeholder concerns, and various perceptions of the Erie Canal and its relevance as a regional resource. To understand the issues and context in which a physical resource, like the Erie Canal, is being regarded as heritage, applied anthropology offers a process of systematic data collection, which is transparent to local communities and policy makers. Exploring the administration of this state heritage area program not only reflects the challenges of managing a heritage resource, but also reveals the utility of ethnography in the dynamic of heritage planning activities. (W-69)

RILEY, Erin P. (Georgia) *Ethnoprimateology—Linking Human Ecology and Primate Ecology: Toward Concerted Negotiation in Conservation*. In many developing countries, although a need for protected areas is recognized (i.e., high levels of endemism and biodiversity), socioeconomic needs often work against effective protection. Furthermore, a disjoint frequently exists between state and local reasons for conservation, particularly when the protection of

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nonhuman primates is involved. In this paper, using Lore Lindu National Park, Sulawesi, Indonesia as a case study, I explore how ethnoprimateology, an anthropological framework that explicitly addresses the interface of human ecology and primate ecology, can contribute to the conservation of protected areas. (S-67)

RILEY, Mary (Calumet College) *Partnerships in Environmental Justice: Progress and Pitfalls in the Remedial Action Plan for the Grand Calumet River Area of Concern, NW Indiana*. This paper explores the ongoing relationships between several state and federal agencies, citizen environmental justice groups, and private sector interests working together in an environmental revitalization effort in Northwest Indiana. The initiatives that led to the collaborative involvement of such a diverse set of organizations will be presented, with a discussion of how revisions to the Remedial Action Plan for environmental cleanup changed over time with organizational input. The purpose of this report is to illustrate how citizen environmental groups can successfully work with corporations and with local and state governments to effect positive change. (S-62)

RITCHIE, Amanda (Maryland) and **COLOM, Alejandra** (Friends Research Institute) *Practitioners by Choice: Valuing Ourselves as Resource*. A new trend in applied anthropology is a firm commitment to practice, as demonstrated by a new generation of anthropologists trained as practitioners and engaging in practice by choice. While effort has been made to document the experiences of practicing anthropologists in the past, the presenters argue that this new cadre of practitioners possess unique and important experiences that must be analyzed, communicated and systematized. Such an exercise would serve as a first step to promote and develop practice within applied anthropology and provide needed resources to practitioners to advance their work and enhance its impact. This paper explores what the new practicing anthropologists have to say about what works and what doesn't work in the every day application of anthropology, and their ideas of how to make practice more valuable. (W-69)

RIUZ, Santiago (Florida) *A Community Health Assessment: Using Multidisciplinary Perspectives in the Case of San Luis, Costa Rica*. During the Globalization, Nutrition and Health field school, students participated in a community-wide health and nutrition assessment of a rural community located outside of Monteverde, Costa Rica. The project provided students with first hand experience of the planning, implementation, and evaluation of community health interventions. Students also had the opportunity to practice and implement a wide variety of quantitative methods including questionnaires, anthropometry, blood tests, and clinical examinations. Likewise, students were also forced to deal with the ethical issues of doing fieldwork in an applied setting including administering written consent forms. Following the initial health assessment, students implemented qualitative methods including structured follow-up interviews regarding dietary recall, morbidity/mortality and reproductive histories. These data were then analyzed and formally presented to the community. (F-12)

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College of Maryland) and **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest) *Too Little, Too Late? Applied Anthropology and International Education*. This presentation draws upon experiences during the past five years to argue that greater numbers of academically based applied anthropologists should seize

the opportunity to show leadership in the international education and study abroad enterprise. Anthropological training and field experience provide anthropologists with skills and knowledge that place them in a strong position to make unique contributions to the areas of program design and delivery, impact assessment, community development and public relations. The lack of incentives from institutions of higher education and the discipline as a whole, in combination with a general social perception of heightened risk/liability in an increasingly dangerous world are examined and discussed, in an attempt to explain the relative lack of contribution to international education by academically-based anthropologists. (S-13)

ROBERTSON, Tara (Alabama) *Stayin' Gone: How Social Support Shapes Help-Seeking of Women Fleeing Abuse*. Research was conducted to demarcate patterns of social support and help-seeking of victims of abuse who used services provided by a crisis center in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to explore differences between shelter and non-shelter respondents (n=31). Shelter respondents rely more on parents and professionals for help when ending an abusive relationship than they do on (1) children, (2) siblings, cousins, and friends, or (3) in-laws. Help-seeking is a process learned through time; women learn which social supports are effective avenues for leaving permanently. Findings could enhance the delivery of service by help professionals. (T-35)

ROBINSON, Beth, ULIN, Polly, TOLLEY, Betsey and **MCNEILL Erin T.** (Family Health International) *Qualitative Methods: A Field Guide for Applied Research in Sexual and Reproductive Health*. Family Health International developed this field guide to help researchers new to qualitative methodologies to use these tools for answering questions in reproductive health. This practical, "hands-on" field guide was developed to serve needs identified in a formative needs assessment. It explains the qualitative research process, from its theoretical origins to dissemination and use of findings for program and policy change. The guide covers the skills needed to design, conduct and disseminate qualitative research on sexual and reproductive health, and offers unique information on strategies to address practical research issues and problems that arise in the field. (S-34)

RODRIGUEZ, Karen (Pitzer College) *Anthropology, Evaluation, and Study Abroad: A Case Study of What Learning Looks Like*. Experiential study abroad programs aim to create a dissonance-producing experience that stimulates critical thinking, personal growth, and learning about self and a foreign Other. Simply providing the experience is not enough, however, to guarantee success. How do we know what students learn? How can we create experiences that maximally catalyze this learning? This paper applies an anthropological approach to the evaluation of student learning on one study abroad program with the goal of improving practice. (S-13)

ROJAS BAHR, Carolina (Maryland) *Listening to Undergraduate Latino Students' Voices at the University of Maryland*. Today the Latino students at the University of Maryland (UM) constitute about 5% of the total undergraduate population. This group's lower retention rate compared to that of other minority groups has been the subject of concern expressed, particularly, by the students themselves. A large number of students currently attending UM are

first generation Americans as well as the first generation in their families to reach higher education. This exploratory study assesses Latino students' academic experience in higher education in terms of level of involvement on campus, factors of identity, perception of academic advising, and personal strategies of persistence. The study gathers three layers of data: a survey of enrolled Latino students, a content analysis of open-ended questions, and a focus group. The analysis will ultimately provide insight to strengthen academic advising and establish a mentoring program for Latino students at UM. (T-13)

ROJAS, Raymundo Eli (Texas-El Paso) *Leadership Development and Transition in Grass-Roots Organizations in Chiapas, Mexico.* Analysis of organizational structure has typically focused on examples from the First World, and points out many pitfalls. In contrast, this paper focuses on the structure and development of grassroots organizations among contemporary Maya. By studying the organizational structures of such groups, US organizations can avoid these problems. I focus on grassroots organization's stages of development. An analysis of these in contemporary Chiapas provides examples of leadership development and transition in power, derived from research with co-ops, solidarity movements and autonomous counties. Finally, I examine consensus within an organization in light of personal dynamics. The presentation uses examples gathered during fieldwork and provides recommendations for avoiding organizational pitfalls. (F-11)

ROLIN, Buford (Poarch Band of Creek Indians) *The Poarch Creek Tribe's Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program.* This presentation highlights successful strategies that our Tribe's Health Division has used to get a CDC-sponsored breast and cervical cancer-screening program started on the Poarch Creek reservation, and also strategies for maintaining service delivery. This includes public education and outreach, professional development, data management, collaboration with the Indian Health Service and other organizations, as well as providing screening and diagnostic services. The presentation also reflects on how this program fits in the Poarch Creek Indians' overall vision of preventive health care services. (S-11)

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy, KING, Georgette, McGOVERN, Bridgett and **ONJORO, Elizabeth** (South Florida) *Cultural Competence in the Provision of HIV Services to African Americans: From Research to Implementation.* Cultural competence has become essential for the provision of services to ethnically diverse populations. Through a description of the activities carried out by the Ryan White-funded Minority Outreach Pilot Project (MOPP) over a period of three years, this paper illustrates the different stages involved in the creation of Cultural Competence Discussion Forums (CCDFs). The goal of the CCDFs is to provide a venue for the open discussion of social, cultural, historic, economic, and political factors that affect the delivery of health and social services to HIV positive African Americans in three Florida counties. (T-63)

RONCOLI, M. Carla, INGRAM, Keith (Georgia), **JOST, Christine** and **KIRSHEN, Paul** (Tufts) *Climate Information and Gender Negotiations: The Role of Rainfall Forecasts in Intra-Household Resource Management and Decision Making Strategies among Farmers of Burkina Faso.* Farm households in regions of seasonal rainfall face chronic livelihood insecurity. Women play

important roles in household adaptive strategies, so the introduction of scientific forecasts has significant implications for women's access to resources. Seasonal rainfall forecasts also introduce an element into gendered patterns of decision-making concerning production, investments, consumption, reproduction, and migrations. It is essential to understand how farm households obtain, interpret, and respond to forecasts, particularly as the probabilistic nature of seasonal rainfall forecasts allows considerable latitude in how their meanings are construed. This paper draws on ethnographic research from agro-ecological areas of Burkina Faso by the NOAA-funded Climate Forecasting and Agricultural Resources project. Comparative analysis shows that gender intersects with other significant lines of social differentiation among women, including ethnic affiliation, household wealth, age group, marital status, and reproductive history. (S-36)

ROSALES, Renzo (Florida) *Lessons from the Field: A Multidisciplinary Field School in Perspective.* While the Globalization, Nutrition and Health field school in Monteverde, Costa Rica was successful in many regards; we realize that it is necessary to continuously evaluate the activities, organization, and pedagogy of the course. This paper addresses several central issues regarding the summer field school in Monteverde, Costa Rica including ethics, curriculum, faculty teaching, methodology, and recommendations. It is hoped that through continuous evaluation, the field school will continue to teach students and involve the community in ways that will continue to improve the understanding of health issues in both local and global context. (F-12)

ROTSOS, Elias (Georgia State) *Through the Eyes of the People: Gentrification and the Displaced.* Starting in the 1970s, Atlanta has been the arena of an intense gentrification process. This paper captures the voices, attitudes, and perceptions of residents of Taco Town: a community that is currently undergoing urban revitalization. The purpose of this paper is to promote an understanding of the process of gentrification for application towards popular agency. (S-15)

ROTTENBERG, Sarah (Doblin Group) *Day-to-Day Healthcare in the US.* Drawing on ethnographic research conducted by Doblin over the past four years, I will discuss the challenges of achieving a "healthy lifestyle" by exploring the differences between a typical British approach to health and an American one. I will also discuss how and when life events such as cardiac problems or pregnancy can cause individuals to change their approach towards health, and draw some conclusions about how we can provide people with the tools to make more systemic health-related changes in their lives. I will discuss these topics in light of a recent project with a pharmaceutical company, which entails learning about people's every day lives to create solutions that will empower people to live more healthfully, in order to draw conclusions about how working with the private sector can help encourage 'healthy lifestyles' among Americans. (T-85)

RUTTAN, Lore (Emory) *Community Resource Management: Do Economic and Cultural Differences Matter?* Considerable evidence has been gathered demonstrating that communal management of resources can be successful. However, we lack a clear understanding of how these management schemes impact different segments of the community. In turn, we know little about how the interaction between different subgroups affects overall participation or success in

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sustaining resource use. Here I have two specific goals: (1) to review recent theoretical analyses of the effect of heterogeneity and (2) to present the results of a meta-analysis of data from case studies that have been encoded in the "Common Pool Resource Database," compiled by the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University. (T-38)

RYAN, Gery (RAND Health) and **MARTÍNEZ, Homero** (IMSS) *Mixing Methods and Objectives: Using Open-Ended Paired Comparisons to Test Hypotheses about Laypeople's Medical Decision Making.* Medical anthropologists have long been concerned with how laypeople select among healthcare alternatives. To test hypotheses about lay medical decision criteria in the United States, we asked 66 undergraduate students about their use of seven treatment options: home remedies, over-the-counter products, the university health clinic, a private doctor, a non-biomedical practitioner, and no treatment at all. We presented informants with 42 unique option pairs and asked them to list the conditions under which they would use one and not the other. We applied multiple coding schemes to the qualitative data and used the results to test a set of hypotheses related to the role of signs/symptoms, diagnostic categories, and severity in medical decision making. We will compare these results to similar data collected in Mexico. (T-60)

SAMADDAR, Arindam (International Rice Research Institute) *The Natural and Supernatural in Agriculture: A Case Study of Ritual and Technological Change among Rice Producers in Four Villages of West Bengal, India.* Rice cultivation is important in Bengali society and most agricultural technologies are locally derived. The Majority of the Hindu farmers observe rituals related to agricultural practices. The present study is aimed at understanding the technological complexity of rice cultivation and its relation with the changing rituals among rice farming communities in the drought and wet eco-zones of West Bengal. The study shows the relationship of technological complexity, changing agricultural rituals and agricultural environments. (T-12)

SAMPSON, Donna (Iowa State) *Selling Sense of Place: Marketing the Small Town Image.* This presentation reports on a study of a small town population struggling with issues related to how it can continue to be an economically viable community while maintaining its unique "sense of place." How do such communities adapt and innovate to meet these goals? Is the notion of "the simple life" a myth from the past? Can these towns successfully negotiate a balance between country culture and urban encroachments? This discussion is significant as this nation's rural sectors wrestle with the transition from relative isolation to incorporation into a global economy. (F-82)

SANKAR, Andrea and **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State) *Adherence to High Acting Anti-Retrovirals for HIV+ African American Women in Detroit.* Non-adherence to anti-retrovirals poses a threat to HIV+ individuals taking the medication who may develop medication resistant virus as well becoming a public health threat if those individual pass on resistant virus. To understand the concerns and perceptions that promote or deter adherence to HAART medication we conducted in-depth interviews with HIV+ African American women in Detroit. Roughly a third of the sample fell into each of the three self-assessed adherence categories: always adherent;

mostly adherent; somewhat adherent. Among always adherent, 80% of the sources of influence the women cited supported adherence. Focused study of the always adherent is recommended. (F-87)

SARDOCH, Bryan (Sonoma State) *Service-Learning and Counting the Homeless.* During the Fall of 2001, Sonoma County, California commissioned a countywide evaluation of the homeless population and services provided to the homeless. Volunteers and student interns from the Sonoma State University's Department of Anthropology and Organizational Development Program played critical roles in planning and performing the count. To address concerns raised by members of the local community as to the project's validity, it was decided to document various steps of the process. This poster series provides not only a documentary record of the Homeless count, but also illustrates important contributions made by students. (F-60)

SATTERFIELD, Dawn (Georgia) *The Web in the Story of Diabetes: Indigenous Elder Women as Reservoirs of Knowledge about Adaptation.* Type 2 diabetes is spiraling upward around the world, ensnaring people from societies in the throes of industrialization. Indigenous elders have known in their lifetimes the rarity of diabetes and its current impact; they are thus reservoirs of knowledge and wisdom. An ethnographic study among nine Lakota and Dakota women elders revealed diabetes as an externalizing disorder emanating from unnatural and natural factors. Key themes were: water as life; the place of place in emotional, mental, spiritual, and physical health; respect; and the need for messages consistent with cultural values, including hope. The elders attributed their own health to activity (e.g. maintaining gardens), healthy eating (e.g. traditional foods), and spirituality. (W-65)

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (Decision Research and U British Columbia) *Discrimination, Vulnerability, and Justice in the Face of Risk.* This paper reports on results from a US National survey of African-American, Hispanic, Anglo-American, and Asian populations on the subject of risk. It explores what is known as "the white male effect", to wit, the finding that white men are less concerned about most health and environmental risks than are all other groups (i.e., all non-white men, white, and non-white women). Results suggest that there is a strong socio-political basis for this difference in risk perception. In particular, indices of environmental justice and social vulnerability — including expressions of economic marginalization, reports of experienced discrimination, and judgments about the presence of hazardous facilities in minority communities - explain much (though not all) of the difference between the risk perceptions of white males and those held by all other social groups. (F-32)

SAUNDERS-STURM, C. (Case Western Reserve) *Conflicted Talk: Rejecting and Acknowledging the Possibility of Mortality due to Breast Cancer.* A diagnosis of early stage breast cancer places women into a context of unknowable disease state and brings the never-ending potential threat of death from recurrent cancer. This paper will present data about the conflicted and contradictory ways in which women who have been diagnosed with breast cancer and survived short-term are talking about potential mortality due to breast cancer and the presence and meaning of this uncertain threat in their daily lives. (T-16)

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SAYLOR, Kirsten (Oregon State) *Reconnecting Seniors to a Regional Food System: Oregon's Senior Farmer Market Nutrition Program*. The USDA's Senior Farmer Market Nutrition Program (FMNP), piloted during the 2001 farm season, was designed to put vouchers into the hands of low-income seniors enabling them to buy a wide variety of fruits and vegetables directly from farmers. This research evaluates the program in Oregon for its effectiveness in addressing the nutritional needs of low-income seniors and its financial support for local farmers and farmers markets. The research examines the cultural barriers and impacts of the program, and discovered a synergy of benefits to the communities served by this program. (T-65)

SCANDLYN, Jean (Colorado – Denver and Colorado College), **DISCENZA, Suzanne** (Colorado-Denver) and **VAN LEEUWEN, James** (Urban Peak-Denver) *The Transition to Adulthood: Challenges to Health for Homeless and Runaway Youths*. Adolescents living in stable households in the US face many risks to their mental and physical health including STIs, drug and alcohol abuse, accidents, and suicide. These risks are compounded when youths are homeless. The character of street life encourages behaviors that often leave these youths with criminal records, erratic work histories, educational deficits, chronic health problems, and addictions. But their understandable distrust of mainstream institutions mean that service providers must develop new ways of serving this population. This paper will discuss findings of an ethnographic study of homeless and runaway youths in collaboration with Urban Peak, a service provider to homeless and runaway youths in Denver, Colorado. (T-62)

SCHAFFER, Rebecca (North Carolina) *On-line Genetic Communities and Identity Formation*. This paper explores the role of online support and advocacy groups in processes of identity formation for individuals with genetic conditions. We specifically examine how groups formed around particular genetic conditions reconfigure individual and family identities; how identities and experiences of people in support and advocacy communities may vary depending on the prevalence of the genetic condition around which the community has formed; and how level of involvement in a group affects individuals' interpretations of specific genetic conditions, the field of genetics, and other life experiences. (W-64)

SCHAFFT, Gretchen (American) *Encouraging Family Daycare in Low Income Homes*. Low-income women who have been welfare recipients throughout the United States have been encouraged and helped to establish family day care centers in their homes and apartments. Such centers may care for five to ten children. This initiative creates opportunities for women with minimal job skills and provides care for children from low-income families close to where they live. Issues of safety, adequate stimulation, and human development must be addressed in order to make this an option that is worth tax-payer investment. (F-17)

SCHENSUL, Daniel (Health and Addiction Research) and **RUIZ, Yedalis** (Institute for Community Research) *Action Research Interventions with Children and Youth*. Youth development programs fall under four main rubrics: positive youth development, service learning, prevention, and arts based programming, each supported by specific theoretical perspectives. Action research, as an approach to intervention with urban youth incorporates elements of all of these

theoretical approaches, as well as academic skills development. Framing action research for intervention as a theory driven approach to working with youth provides guidelines for evaluation. However, the structure of youth programming offers evaluators significant, often unforeseen challenges. This paper presents a general model for theory guided action research with youth, offers several examples, and discusses process and outcome design and data collection issues. (F-33)

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (Institute for Community Research) **PELLETIER, David** and **TIFFANY, Jennifer** (Cornell) *HIV/AIDS Education Project Cornell University. Participatory Action Research with Youth-Driven Organizations: An International Model*. Cornell and The Institute for Community Research have historical commitment to the use of participatory action research methods for community change and intervention in the United States and elsewhere. These commitments are illustrated through Cornell's PARnet and ICR's Action Research R & D programs and websites. Researchers at both institutions have experience in HIV research, prevention and intervention programs. These institutions have joined forces with a UNICEF Gender Partner and Participation initiative entitled: What every adolescent has a right to know to support participating countries in PAR methods. This paper presents the AIDS PAR for Communication (PARC) model as it is evolving with UNICEF and country partners. (F-33)

SCHENSUL, Stephen (UCONN CICHHS) and **BERG, Marlene** (Institute for Community Research) *Action Research Interventions with Elementary/Secondary School Educators*. Action Research interventions with educators offer special challenges because they must be integrated into existing educational/instructional programs and schedules, are required to be "skills" based and are substantively limited by the constraints of the school environment in terms of time and topic. This paper compares and contrasts two school-based experiences in which action research theory and methods were integrated into middle school literacy curricula in four schools and communities, and high school science curriculum in an urban high school. Examples include methods and results. The paper concludes with an analysis of structural factors facilitating and impeding the integration and evaluation of action research instructional models into school environments. (F-33)

SCHLEICHER, Dennis (Wayne State) *Mexican Automotive Industry Workers View of Supply Chain "Management"*. Because of economic problems, the auto industry Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have been using Supply Chain Management as one way of making/saving money over the last couple years. This new and overarching level of organization integrates the multitude of corporate bodies that build any part or do any service in the production of motor vehicles. This "management" is not always welcome. This presentation will describe how high level Mexican Automotive workers see the various "mechanisms" that the larger (usually US based) corporations use in their "economic control" of lower suppliers and what "mechanisms" do the Mexicans use, especially social, in this power struggle. (S-37)

SCHOENBERG, Nancy (Kentucky) *Older Women's Perspectives on Barriers to Diabetes Self-Care*. Diabetes compromises the health of older adults, particularly women and African-Americans. While the

cornerstone of glycemic control involves standard self-care practices, adherence to these recommendations reportedly is modest. We interviewed 51 African-American and White women (age 65+) on perceived barriers to diabetes self-care. While most expressed difficulty checking blood sugar and exercising, taking their medications and visiting their physicians were not viewed as problematic. African-American women indicated a greater number of self-care barriers, noting that financial, pain, and visual obstacles prevented sufficient self-care behaviors. Our concluding discussion focuses on how these barriers obstruct optimal self-care and, conceivably, glycemic control. (S-35)

SCHWARTZ, Deborah, BINGHAM, Trista, COBB, Daphne and JENKINS, Richard (CDC) *Using Qualitative Research to Strengthen On-Site HIV Counseling and Testing Programs in Two Los Angeles Bathhouses*. Formative research was conducted among MSM at two bathhouses in Los Angeles to gauge patrons' receptiveness toward receiving HIV counseling and testing services on-site and to solicit input on HIV prevention improvements. Semi-structured interviews with demographic and open-ended questions were administered to patrons (n=23) and bathhouse employees/outreach workers (n=13). Data were analyzed using CDC's EZ-Text software. Results indicated that effective counseling and testing strategies should challenge assumptions patrons make about partners' HIV status, provide sex— and body-positive promotion of HIV testing services, and address multiple, related needs of patrons including STD testing, mental health and substance abuse. (F-10)

SEARES, Jessica (Georgia) *Globalization and Community: Agroecological Perspectives on Saint Lucia*. Saint Lucia, a tiny island nation in the Caribbean Lesser Antilles, has, for the last ten years, been at the center of a trade conflict that epitomizes the emerging dominance of the Western "free trade" movement. The impact of the Banana Trade Wars on Saint Lucian farmers will be examined from an ecological and human-health perspective on agricultural production for the global market. The divergence between monetary advantages and ecological health in both protected and free market economies will be explored using case studies of small-scale farming communities that have experienced different degrees of integration into the global economy. (W-80)

SEHLAOU, Abdelilah S. (Emporia State) *Using Computer-Assisted Language Learning to Develop Cross-Cultural Communicative Competence in Preservice ESL/EFL Teachers: A Critical Perspective*. The purpose of this paper focused on the conceptualizations of culture utilized within a TESOL teacher education program, the professional and cultural identity formation processes that appear to be occurring, the characterization of students' analyses of power relations and their own position within these relations, and the ways in which computer-based technologies are being increasingly incorporated as a part of these processes. This paper emphasizes the role critical computer literacy plays in the process of developing cross-cultural communicative competence in ESL/EFL preservice teachers. Based on students' perspectives, beliefs, and attitudes, data-based pedagogical suggestions will be made. (F-80)

SEIF, Haley Hinda (Center for US - Mexican Studies, California - San Diego) *Wise Up! Latin American Undocumented Youth of*

Southeast LA as Environmental and Legislative Actors. Studies of grassroots activism of undocumented migrants have overlooked engagement in local environmental justice movements and formalized sub-national politics. This study focuses on urban, undocumented youth from Mexico engaged in local environmental struggles, leading to legislative participation in California. It is based on ethnographic research conducted from 1999-2001 at the capitol building in Sacramento and Southeast LA, where sweatshops occupy abandoned industrial plants. After stopping the local construction of a power plant, high school students engage in a successful legislative battle to access a state college education. The analysis elucidates the ways that undocumented migrants may influence state-level policy. (T-14)

SELLEN, Daniel (Emory) *Food Insecurity among Refugee Families with Young Children in the United Kingdom: Results of a Pilot Assessment*. A community-based pilot assessment was conducted among 30 families with young children (< 5 years) from three different refugee communities resident < 2 years. All households were food insecure; 60% focus children experienced hunger. Child hunger was more prevalent among recent arrivals and young families, less likely when families received benefits and was not associated with maternal level of education or self-efficacy score, size or composition of household, or measures of social support from family and friends. Results suggest a programmatic need to assess the prevalence, extent and causes of food insecurity among asylum seeking families recently arrived in Britain. (W-67)

SEPKO, Joseph (North Carolina State) *Adventure Tourism and Gender Roles: Changing the Face of Quepos and Manuel Antonio*. The focus of this paper is the different recreational practices of men and women have while visiting a tourist destination. The paper also examines the differing availability of tourist activities for both men and women as it relates to touring and the tourist mindset. Finally, the paper discusses the different ways local people interact with male and female tourists. Based on six weeks of ethnographic research, the setting for my research is Manuel Antonio National Park, a popular tourist destination for international travelers visiting Costa Rica. (T-69)

SERRIE, Hendrick (Eckerd College) *Environment, Population and Technology*. A macro-theoretical model of culture change based on the natural environment, human population growth, and technological innovation can demonstrate important determinants of much (but not all) of the phenomena of starvation, disease, poverty, social classes, migrations, ethnic intensification, domestic rebellions, and warfare. The model will be illustrated with case studies of Easter Island, New Guinea, Iceland, and 19th Century China. (F-39)

SEXTON, Judson (North Texas) *Farming into the 21st Century*. For a long time earth ruled the form of humanity. Now it is the humans who form the earth. One of the ways humans change the landscape is through food production. Technology and knowledge are factors that govern the development of land into farm. With the advancement of these factors come changes in the social organization of both food production and food consumption. Traditional American farms, organic farms, corporate farms, even permaculture farms are all different approaches to providing sustenance to an ever growing human population. Each one has a different social structure and environmental impact. (W-87)

SEYBOLD, Dara (Maryland) *Genomic Modeling of Disease Susceptibility*. As genetic research expanded rapidly over the past decade, biological anthropologists have begun to play a role in elucidating human origin, migration patterns and disease susceptibilities for specific populations. Through genomic studies, anthropologists can offer models that guide the study of the interaction between human molecular genetic diversity and the environment. Currently, Genomic Models Research Group, under the direction of Dr. Fatimah Jackson (Anthropology, Maryland) is redefining the biological component of ethnicity. One of their research projects involves using bio-cultural lineage and environmental factors to better understand the disease epidemiology of African Americans from three staging areas in the United States. (S-31)

SHAFFER, Kathryn M. (Maryland) *Heritage and Technology as Community Resources for Identity Construction*. A study of Ename 974 Project in Belgium explores the many meanings of heritage at a provincial museum, nature reserve, archaeological site, and church reconstruction. Research surveyed visitor reaction to the project as well as observed interaction with virtual reality reconstructions and museum displays. Discussion centers on the use of heritage in visitor experience as well as for identity construction of the village, the region, and the Province of West Flanders in relation to the nation, the European Union, and the world. Special consideration will be given to the use of heritage and technology as tools to cope with globalization and manage community resources within the international capitalist market. (W-69)

SHAW, Susan (Hispanic Health Council), **BUCHANAN, David** (Massachusetts), **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council) and **HEIMER, Robert** (Yale) *Barriers to Needle Exchange in Springfield, Massachusetts*. The Syringe Access, Use and Discard study provides the opportunity for this in-depth examination of the history of one city's unsuccessful efforts to implement a needle exchange program by gathering detailed data on Springfield, Massachusetts. Also included are two comparison cities in Connecticut that have exchange programs as well as syringe deregulation (allowing over-the-counter purchase of syringes without a prescription). I argue that political will is only partly responsible for successful implementation, and suggest that histories of racism and prejudice against drug users play an equal role in community opposition to needle exchange. This case study serves as an example for discussion of the policy applications of anthropological health research. (T-17)

SHRESTHA-KUWAHARA, Robin and **WILCE, Maureen** (CDC) *Anthropological Contributions to Tuberculosis Research and Control*. Anthropological and social science research was reviewed to identify socio-cultural, behavioral, and structural issues pertinent to global TB control. Out of over 200 publications reviewed, the vast majority dealt with either treatment adherence or the influences of culture on TB in various settings. Little work has examined structural and socioeconomic barriers influencing patient behavior. Gaps were also evident in systematic research into interventions that can be applied in complex social and economic settings. Recognizing TB's universal association with poverty, future interdisciplinary research is needed to identify techniques that will ensure equitable access to services and continuity of care. (F-60)

SHRESTHA, Milan (Georgia) *Land-use/Cover Change and Livelihood Diversification: Characterizing Mountain Farming Systems of Nepal*. Analyzing household livelihood diversification in the context of expanding markets in the mountains of Nepal, this paper examines the interface of agriculture-based livelihoods and vegetational change. Smallholders and subsistence farming have been the main subject of the debate on deforestation in the Himalayas, which highlights "downward spiral of poverty and environmental degradation" thesis; however, existing literature pay scant attention to characteristics of different mountain farming systems and the processes of agrarian change experienced in the last five decades. This paper explains land stress as an emerging anthropogenic factor in the interrelationships of land-use/cover change and household livelihood diversification processes. (T-12)

SIBLEY, Lynn (American College of Nurse Midwives, Emory) *Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) Training Effectiveness: A Meta-Analysis*. TBAs are a major workforce in maternity care in developing countries. However, there is controversy over cost-effectiveness of their training in relation to the global Safe Motherhood Initiative. Donors, governments and non-governmental agencies have spent large sums on TBA training programs, but systematic attention has not been given to their evaluation. Consequently, there is little information available to guide policy decisions. This meta analysis summarizes the available published and unpublished studies and describes the effectiveness of TBA training. The goal is to provide information that may be used to inform policy decisions and evaluation research needs. (W-61)

SIEWERD, Shirley, HIMES, Elyssa and **SCOTTEN, Heather** (Sonoma State) *Helping Out to Find Out: The Role of Service-Learning in Counting the Homeless*. In the fall of 2001, Sonoma County, California commissioned a countywide count of the homeless. Operating with a very limited budget, the project's success depended critically on the cooperation of community NGOs and county service providers, as well as help from volunteers. This paper describes the key roles played by student interns from the Department of Anthropology and Linguistics at Sonoma State University. These included participation in project planning, training of volunteers, data collection and analysis. This paper demonstrates the importance of service learning to both education and the community. (S-63)

SIMON, Dominique (Health and Addictions Research) *Potential Risks and Ethical Considerations in Tracking Substance Abuse Treatment Clients*. The need to follow the progress of substance abusing clients in and out of treatment has led to the use of aggressive tracking procedures and protocols on the part of researchers. This paper reviews the exemplary practices used to track substance abusers endorsed by federal funding agencies and considers their potential impact on a group of women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders and a history of trauma. (S-14)

SIMON, James K. (Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.) *Athabaskan Traditional Foods Contaminant Assessment Program (FOODCAP) in Interior Alaska: Addressing Tribal Concerns on Environmental and Human Health*. The Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) received a two-year grant to initiate a traditional foods contaminant assessment program for military-impacted Tribes in Interior Alaska. Tribes fear

traditional subsistence resources may be contaminated by the environmental legacy of the US military industrial complex. Approximately 89% of 17,000+ Tribal members depend on traditional foods for half or more of their diet, and yet 90% reported some degree of concern about pollutant levels and 18% avoid certain traditional foods because of fears of contamination. This paper will serve as preliminary report of activities during the first six months of the program. (F-20)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *From Autonomy to Gastronomy: Taking Service to Research to Practical Application*. The Maya Summer program included a service component, as well as teaching and research. Though in some field locations we arrived with a preconceived service goal, communities often had other, more pressing needs. Through meetings, we did on the spot needs assessments yielding service projects, research topics, and long term development possibilities. This presentation discusses the community decision-making process and how collaboration in applied field programs can continue. (F-11)

SIMPSON, Dale *'Dark Tourism' - Could Northern Ireland be 'Dark'?* Tourism in the whole is a very complex activity with many different levels, components and aspects. This paper looks at one of these aspects, 'Dark Tourism'. The paper investigates 'Dark Tourism' through definition, classification and thought the main issues that surround it. Defined simply, "Dark Tourism involves the visitation to any site associated with death, disaster and tragedy whether man-made or natural for remembrance, education or entertainment." The paper goes on to consider if Northern Ireland could be a 'Dark Tourism' destination? This was done in three ways: 1) by considering Northern Ireland's history, from its formation in 1921 through the current troubles to the present day; 2) looking at visitor's perceptions of Northern Ireland, whether they perceive it as a 'light' or 'dark' destination; and 3) placing Northern Ireland and its components in the 'Dark Tourism' framework that was established. (F-86)

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council) *Beyond Individual Risk: Findings on the Importance of Social Environment in the AIDS Epidemic*. This paper reports recent finding from a National Institute of Drug Abuse funded study of local social context factors in HIV risk and infection among injection drug users in three comparable New England cities. The study focuses on eight neighborhoods with high densities of injection drug use in each of the three target cities, and examines levels of HIV risk in terms of the availability and accessibility of guaranteed sterile syringes. Ethnographic and survey findings from the study affirm the importance of AIDS prevention moving beyond individual risk behaviors to examining and acting upon local barriers to sterile syringe access. (T-17)

SKINNER, Debra (North Carolina) *Meanings of Genetic Diagnoses*. Families of a child with developmental delays or other disabilities often go on a long and involved quest to determine the cause of the disorder, when unknown. This paper draws on ethnographic observations of genetic counseling sessions and interviews with parents to explore the meaning of a genetic diagnosis as opposed to other causes, the ramifications of a genetic diagnosis for families' decisions and relationships, and what having genetic information means in families' interpretations of the benefits and disadvantages of knowledge. (W-64)

SKIPPER, Tara (Southern Methodist) *Community and Employee Response to Plant Closure in an Alabama Town*. This paper examines the impact of the close of an apparel manufacturing plant on a small community in Alabama. More specifically, it looks at the responses of both the community and former sewing plant employees to this close. The responses of both the wider community and former employees were shaped by the traditional systems of stratification that have historically characterized the American South race, class, and gender. Both the strategies used by former employees and the employment outcomes resulting from them have been primarily the result of their relative social locations in these overlapping systems. (F-17)

SMITH, Chrystal (South Florida) *The Caribbean and the Epidemiological Transition*. Even as the HIV/AIDS pandemic devastates the health of Caribbean populations, the epidemiological transition has occurred with a sharp increase in mortality and morbidity caused by non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and malignant neoplasms. This paper will explore the complexity of this epidemiological transition in several Caribbean countries as well as the challenges facing Caribbean governments as they address these chronic health problems. A major barrier to effective public health in most Caribbean countries is the lack of resources. Therefore, an emphasis must be placed on developing low cost effective preventative strategies that include dietary and lifestyle adjustments. (T-63)

SMITH, E.O. (Emory) *Darwinian Evolutionary Theory: A Paradigm for Action*. The social sciences have failed to provide remedies to many of the environmental and health problems faced in contemporary society. The lack of a theoretical paradigm that offers testable alternative possible solutions to problems is the major problem. The band-aid solution of social problems has repeatedly proven inadequate at best. Darwinian evolutionary theory is an alternative to prevailing atheoretical immediate solutions because it offers the possibility of making testable a priori predictions about human behavior. Excessive automobile emissions and illegally parked cars are examples of problems that confront American society that are amenable to a Darwinian perspective. (W-85)

SMITH, Natalie (Florida) *The American Farm Failure: Culture Crisis and Why I Became an Anthropologist*. As a history major, I researched the 1980s farm crisis and realized that purely historical and economic approaches were limited. In analyzing how and why the farm crisis occurred, my economic and political evidence suggested that there really was less of a "farm crisis" as such. In fact, there was no real significant increase in the rate of farm foreclosures, the accumulation of debt, and the rate of land consolidation between the post-world war II period and the 1980s. Rather, it was a crisis of cultural proportions. What had changed was the gap between family farmers' beliefs about themselves and reality. A deeper understanding of these issues can only come from a more holistic, anthropological perspective. Consequently, I decided to pursue graduate study in anthropology rather than history. (T-70)

SMITH, Nyasha (Georgia State) *Infant Mortality*. Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths per thousand live births of infants' 0-364 days. According to a report done by the CDC Georgia ranked 9th with an 8.7% infant mortality for all populations. However, the infant mortality rate for African Americans is two times higher than the

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infant mortality rate for Whites. This difference has been consistent for the past twenty years. It is reported that the leading cause of death for Black infants is low birth weight. Research has been devoted to the factors that contribute to low birth weight infants. The main variables considered are maternal age, maternal education, prenatal care, marital status, maternal smoking. Sufficient research has not been done on the effect that social support has on pregnancy outcomes. (T-88)

SMITH, Shannon L. (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) and **TESSARO, Irene** (West Virginia U School of Medicine) "*I Am My Own Keeper*" - *Perceptions of Diabetes in a West Virginia Population*. West Virginia consistently ranks high among the states for diabetes-related mortality. Qualitative data from 13 focus groups with West Virginians reveal perceptions about the cause and management of the disease. Sole responsibility for acquiring and managing diabetes often falls upon the person with diabetes, frequently resulting in self-blame and guilt. Persons with diabetes deal with it in isolation rather than relying on others for assistance with self-management practices. These data have implications for diabetes education programs, which often focus on the social relations within which patients negotiate diabetes self-management. (Funded by CDC grant U48/CCU310821). (S-35)

SNYDER, Karen (Washington) *Working Conditions and Perceptions of Workplace Health and Safety Risks for Hispanic Female Apple Warehouse Workers in Washington State*. Work history and workplace conditions influence the way that workers perceive health and safety risks. These factors may reflect environmental risks and uncertainties for individuals, particularly with regard to economic stability. Women may interpret these conditions as signals about the security of resources available for themselves and their children, and assess their perceptions of workplace health and safety risks accordingly. Using data from semi-structured interviews with Hispanic female workers in Washington State apple warehouses, I show an association between risk perception and having a job, experiencing a work-related injury, receiving a bonus, and years of experience with agricultural work. (F-32)

SOBO, Elisa J. and **PRUSSING, Erica** (Children's Hospital - San Diego). *Constructing Ends and Means in American Pediatric Care: A Cultural Analysis of Parent-Provider (Mis-)Communication in the Management of Down Syndrome*. Parents of children with Down syndrome (DS) engage several key moral reference frames as they interpret their experiences with 1) the numerous adverse health consequences of DS, and 2) the pervasive yet increasingly variable social stigma associated with DS. In contrast to their pediatricians, parents frequently conceptualize the ends and means of their child's health care within these broader reference frames. Left unexamined, these differences in perspective can produce considerable misunderstanding and frustration in parent-provider encounters. This exploratory qualitative case study of DS care suggests strategies for improving parent-provider communication that are generalizable to other pediatric chronic diseases. (F-83)

SOTELO, Teresa (Texas - El Paso) *Still Water Moving: Creative Adaptation among the Maya*. The region and people of southern Mexico and Guatemala have seen many changes. In spite of unbelievable hardships and suffering, the numbers and presence of

native languages and customs reflect the survival and resistance of the *olvidados*. This presentation focuses on the cultural resistance of the persecuted. From weavings to religious symbols to colors to language, it is evident that although much has been "lost", there is a tremendous link within the traditions and customs of the current indigenous to those of their ancestors. Creative adaptation has won out over total obliteration and conquest. (F-60)

SPARKS, Shannon (Arizona) *Alternative Caregivers and Health Care Decision Making for Apache Children*. The White Mountain Apache depend heavily on kin and non-kin networks to provide both supplemental and surrogate care for children, and these alternative caregivers are often involved in decisions regarding health care and treatment seeking for children in their care. This paper will discuss the changing roles and responsibilities of alternative caregivers, particularly in regards to therapy management and treatment seeking for children. Special attention will be given to issues surrounding the negotiation of traditional and biomedical systems of healing, health care access, and caregiving of children during periods of illness and convalescence. (F-83)

SPEARS, Chaya (Northern Illinois) *The Industrialization of Swine Production and Local Knowledge of the Environment in Illinois*. Following the work of Paolisso, Paolisso and Maloney, and Edward Liebow et al., I examine folk conceptual models of environmental vulnerability and risk in two Illinois communities located near industrial confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs). I discuss the existence and nature of knowledge differentials between the communities relative to technical characterizations of local environmental vulnerability, thus providing insight into the roles of cultural models and the physical environment in forming human adaptations to local ecology within a complex state. (S-67)

SPINK NEUMANN, Mary and **DeCARO, Erin** (CDC) *More Anthropological Contributions to HIV/AIDS Prevention are Needed*. Other behavioral and social sciences, such as psychology, sociology, health education, and communications, have major contributions to HIV prevention. However, there are limitations to their theories and approaches that anthropology can address. The contributions that anthropology needs to make include: 1) theoretical bases for designing and testing interventions targeting communities, social networks, and dyadic relationships; 2) theory-based interventions that account for social contexts, constraints on choices, and potential risks of changing behavior; 3) identification of structural or contextual changes that facilitate change in community values and behaviors; and 4) culture brokering the transfer of science into practice. (F-31)

SPROTT, Julie (Research Consultant, Anchorage). *Public Presentation of an Exemplar of Tribal Self-Determination in Environmental Cleanup: Conceptualizing and Conveying Key Messages in a Booklet*. The author worked with the Loudon Tribe of Galena, Alaska to co-author a booklet about recent historical processes that propelled the Tribe to take an active role in environmental cleanup of contamination generated by the U.S. Air Force at a nearby base. The booklet is plainly written and simply supplied with photographs. Not only does the work provide an example for other tribes to follow, it projects Tribal views to a broader reading audience. Little support in academia is given this

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type of writing, yet the endeavor has great potential for community advocacy and to support environmental justice issues. (F-20)

STALL, Ron (CDC) *Applications of Anthropology in AIDS Behavioral Intervention Research*. The AIDS epidemic primarily manifests among marginalized populations, both here in the United States and internationally. In addition, HIV is primarily spread through sexual and drug using practices that are typically deeply stigmatized and so organized within specific social niches. All of these characteristics of the AIDS epidemic make it highly amenable to study by anthropologists. This presentation will describe some of the contributions that anthropologists are making to AIDS behavioral research projects at the CDC and, more specifically, how these contributions are being used in the design of behavioral interventions to slow the spread of AIDS within vulnerable populations. (F-10)

STANSBURY, James P. and **MITCHELL, Laia C.** (Florida) *When the Nutcracker Doesn't Open: Nutritional Vulnerability after the Hurricane*. Two years after Hurricane Mitch struck Central America, many Hondurans continued to live with long-term health complications resulting from the disaster. As emergency assistance waned, the nutrition and health implications for some areas remained, while other areas enjoyed reduced vulnerabilities. This paper analyzes proximal effects related to diet, household demography, and material style of life for child health and nutritional status in three zones based on epidemiological and social data collected during 1999 and 2000. The paper also provides a comparative perspective on the political ecology of reconstruction and health in Olancho, Tegucigalpa and Choluteca. (F-14)

STEFL, Mary (Trinity - San Antonio) *Service and Access Barriers Along the Texas/Mexico Border*. A nine-month survey of health services and barriers along the Texas/Mexico border revealed a peculiar distribution of fiscal, institutional and human resources among and within the eight counties studied. While these can be viewed as assets from one point of view, their peculiarities can also act as barriers to effective health care. The research revealed several effective strategies for enhancing access to existing services. (T-11)

STEINWEG, Robyn (Eckerd College) *The Impact of Tourism on the Culture and Environment of the Cayman Islands*. The traditional culture of the Cayman Islands is under assault by its chief revenue industry, tourism. Since the onset of the tourist industry in 1957, the islands have risked becoming a "piece of Florida that broke off." In the past 44 years, tourism has brought a new way of life to this Caribbean country. Traditional values and customs have rapidly been replaced by Western ideology. This research investigates the opinions of native Caymanians, ex-patriots, and tourists toward the impact of tourism on the local culture and the environment, looking at the ways in which the culture on the islands can be preserved. (S-68)

STEPHENS, Ronald J. (Nebraska) *Processes, Problems, and Prospects for Community-Based Research: Applied Anthropology in Idlewild, Michigan*. Community-based research (CBR), which hinges upon input from communities under investigation, not only belongs to the literature in applied anthropology but also expands methodological approaches to solve different kinds of human problems. Because applied anthropology accommodates various

types of applications, this essay argues that CBR is necessary as a research method because it too links knowledge and social practice. Using my field research experience in a black rural township in Lake County, Michigan, I discuss the participatory, emancipatory, and collaborative nature of CBR. Furthermore, I outline problems and prospects involved in my work within the Idlewild community, and offer a rationale for CBR as an area of specialization in applied anthropology. (F-17)

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State) *Adoption of Practices to Improve Water Quality by Oregon Horse Farmers: Theory and Application*. The success of current efforts to improve Oregon's watershed health and enhance salmon recovery rests with decisions by rural landowners to adopt conservation practices that protect water quality. Traditionally, agriculture outreach efforts have utilized a communication model to introduce new methods to farmers. Social marketing has proven to be useful in other efforts to facilitate adoption of new practices. These and other theoretical models are examined in relation to a program introducing Western Oregon horse farm owners to management practices that reduce sediment and excess nutrient runoff from their farms. A mail survey of participants revealed high adoption rates for many of the practices. (T-65)

STEPP, John (Georgia) *Public Health Implications of Ecological Variation in Highland Chiapas, Mexico*. Highland Chiapas is a rich mosaic of different habitats across a wide range of ecological variation. The Highland Maya rely heavily on medicinal plants for their primary health care. Medicinal plant knowledge among the Highland Maya as a whole is widespread and generalized, but it appears that knowledge diffusion across communities and ecological zones is restricted. Data are presented on variation at the level of inter-household, inter-community, and inter-ecological zone. The level at which knowledge transmission takes place is primarily the household. The result is that while the Highland Maya have an effective pharmacopoeia and in-depth knowledge of the use of medicinal plants, individual communities do not always have a complete pharmacopoeia available either due to lack of knowledge or lack of availability of a particular plant. (F-39)

STOFFLE, Brent (South Florida) *The Social and Economic Value of Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) in the Caribbean: An Examination of Meeting Turn in Barbados*. This paper examines the Barbadian ROSCA known as Meeting Turn. It demonstrates the social and economic importance of participation not only for individuals but also for members of an individual's social network. It also shows how people utilize this association as a strategy for providing social and economic assistance in times of crises. Data were collected in rural and urban settings during field visits in 1996, 1997 and 1999. (S-18)

STORY, Elizabeth (Wake Forest) *"One Long Sunday": Women's Work in the Context of Two Chiapas Ejidos*. Based on fieldwork in two Maya communities in Chiapas, Mexico, this poster presentation explores women's work in the context of community cohesion or individuality. Examples are provided of factors that contribute to the varying degrees of cooperation, including religious beliefs/practices and the political views/positions of a particular community. To understand how women's work is structured, it is crucial to understand the political and religious atmosphere in which women live. (F-60)

STOUT, Charles (Ann Arbor Hands-On Museum) *Pop Goes the Media: Identifying and Using Popular Symbols and Media Conventions to Engage Museum Visitors in Affective Learning Experiences*. Media targeted to the wrong audience will be avoided, ignored or silenced. Schools and museums have traditionally used formal, didactic media conventions to augment teaching, but with decreasing success. Collectively, museums have a broader range of presentational opportunities than schools, which society expects to remain formalized. As a competitive and maturing industry, museums are also motivated to innovate. Compared with constructed portions of exhibits, media are inexpensive, easy to change and highly adaptable to audience needs. Applying anthropological knowledge about social segments allow museums to recognize and use conventions that target specific learners, and stimulate affective learning behaviors, which complement formal learning and generate curiosity for information that may be most accessible in formal media. (S-38)

STRATFORD, Dale and **DUNCAN, Ted** (CDC) *Value Added to the Science of Prevention*. Anthropologists at the CDC often function as facilitators to Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and health departments, in order to utilize prevention research to improve programs. In addition, anthropologists at CDC have increased opportunities for participatory and ethnographic models to be included in multidisciplinary prevention research and evaluation at CDC and with CDC collaborators and grantees. Discussion will focus on how such programs enhance both prevention and collaboration. (F-62)

STUART, William Taft (Maryland) *Thoughts on the Locus and Focus of Cultural Models*. There's been considerable debate on the locus of cultural models: in the rational heads of individuals OR at the emergent level of the conceptual logic of socio-cultural systems. There's also been discussion as to the applied focus of cultural models: for short-term studies and project feasibility analyses OR long-term studies of the intended impact and unintended cultural consequences of successful project implementation. A typology of cultural models is developed. The status/variants of each type of model will be discussed. Each subtype of model will be assessed in terms of its methodological structure and practical usefulness for applied ecological anthropologists. (T-32)

STULL, Donald D. (Kansas) *Tour de Stench: Poultry Growers, Environmentalists, and the Future of Farming in Kentucky*. The poultry industry has led American agriculture down the road to vertical integration, contract growing, and "factory farming," and in the process it has transformed the landscape of much of rural America. Kentucky has become a battleground between environmentalists, concerned with the industry's impact on water and air quality and food safety, and an industry intent on solidifying its place in the state's agricultural economy. Caught in the middle are poultry growers. (S-19)

SUESS, Gretchen E. L. (Pennsylvania) *The Infected Landscape: Disease, Health, and International Policies for a Cure*. Unequal access to health care and medical technology is a global problem complicated by the development, ownership, and dispersal of newly developed vaccines and prophylactic medicines. People, who live in poorer areas of the world where disease is often prevalent and easily

spread, are already at risk for developing serious health problems. Although vaccines are available for some diseases, access to them is dominated by the western world. These potentially life-saving treatments are not accessible to those who live within these infected regions. I will further discuss the reality of this serious health issue and propose that anthropologists further investigate the physical and cultural impacts and intersections of land degradation, inequalities within international health policies, and the ownership of medical technologies within a global context. (F-64)

SULLIVAN, B. Grace (Texas - Arlington) *How We Care for Patients We Cannot Know*. The roles of physicians and nurses who care for patients within the managed healthcare system in the United States are prescriptive and controlled by insurance companies that enroll individuals and families, and in turn, pay providers for authorized services to the insured individuals. Ethnographic interviews with one group of specialists practicing in an urban children's hospital explores the expectations these nurse practitioners and physicians have for their careers, and how their expectations are met within the current healthcare environment. (F-15)

SWANSON, Mark (Florida) *No Substitute for Tobacco: The Search for a Diversified Agriculture in Appalachian Kentucky*. As U.S. tobacco consumption drops and tobacco imports increase, farmers in eastern Kentucky are faced with significant cuts in their most important cash crop, tobacco. While efforts to promote diversification away from high dependence on tobacco have had limited success in the past, the huge cuts in tobacco income since 1998 have refocused attention on alternative farm products. Additionally, the state of Kentucky has earmarked over \$180 million to promote agricultural diversification. This research explores the economic, social, and attitudinal barriers to farm diversification in Appalachia and analyzes recent efforts to overcome some of those barriers. (S-19)

TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico Highlands) *Linking Psychological and Anthropological Approaches to Refugee Studies*. Every important research finding on refugees and forced resettlement issues yields new directions and cultivates discussion. This paper is the preliminary product of collaborative interdisciplinary research on complicated issues pertaining to a participatory study on refugees' mental health in the Gambia, West Africa. It highlights the benefits of interdisciplinary collaboration between psychology and anthropology in the study of refugees and calls for overcoming discipline-specific approach to the study of refugee and forced resettlement. In pursuing closer collaboration and advocating mutual reinforcement among psychology and anthropology in refugee studies, this research is only the beginning. (F-38)

TAYLOR, Janelle (Washington) *One Woman's Labor, Another Woman's Work: Gender and Technology in the History of Obstetrical Ultrasound*. Feminist writings on obstetrical ultrasound have addressed the manner in which it "opens up" the pregnant body and "reveals" the fetus within, to the gaze of medicine and/or the public. Yet this technology is not only applied to women, but also operated primarily by women. Women sonographers have been active and innovative agents in the development of obstetrical ultrasound, but tend to be overlooked when questions about the gender implications of medical technology are posed as if they were reducible to "male

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doctors using machines on female patients.” I offer here a new telling of the recent history of obstetrical ultrasound. (W-61)

TEAL, Gregory (U. Western Sydney) *The Emperor's New Clothes: The Contest over Corporate Social Responsibility and Clothing Outworkers Rights*. In Australia as elsewhere over the past decade, trade unions, church groups, women's and immigrant organizations and others have developed a sustained, broad-based, multi-faceted campaign to protect the rights and working conditions of outworkers in the clothing industry. A major element of the campaign has centered on corporate codes of conduct. While some manufacturers and retailers have accepted and signed codes of conduct, there has been considerable resistance. This paper analyzes the FAIRWEAR campaign and the limits of corporate social responsibility and codes of conduct. Competition between manufacturers and the considerable power of the retail sector has led to the uneven application and observance of such codes, but the campaign has contributed to de-isolating, educating and mobilizing outworkers, and to bringing issues of hidden forms of work into the public sphere. (F-36)

TEAL, Gregory (U. Western Sydney) *Privatizing Heritage: When Tourism Spaces and Public Places Collide*. In 1999 the then Secretary of State for Tourism of the Dominican Republic announced a plan to lease to private interests a number of colonial heritage sites in Santo Domingo. This plan sparked an intense national debate over the uses of heritage sites, between tourism and heritage officials who argued that this would be good both for the sites and for tourism, and others who opposed it on the basis that these are national, community and public heritage. This paper analyzes and draws lessons from this debate for issues of heritage, cultural identity, and marginalization and disenfranchisement in tourism research and planning. (T-86)

TEAS, Jane (South Carolina) *The Cultural Construction of Seaweed: From Slime to the Macrobiotic Sublime*. Seaweed is an essential part of the macrobiotic diet. However, it is generally the food considered most unpleasant among macrobiotic foods. American images of slippery, slimy weeds rotting on a fly-infested beach contrast sharply with the images in Asian cuisine, where algae is highly prized for its beauty and flavor. It was such a prized food that it was once used as a form of payment for taxes, and its dietary use was mainly among wealthy aristocrats, high priests, and high-ranking government officials. This paper will explore ways in which this food is culturally interpreted. (S-32)

TESSARO, Irene (West Virginia - School of Medicine), **SMITH, Shannon L.** (Wake Forest - School of Medicine) and **RYE, Sheila** (Prevention Research Center, West Virginia) *Designing Interventions for Diabetes in Rural West Virginia Communities*. Data from thirteen focus groups with 101 participants with and without diabetes reveal barriers and facilitators for developing diabetes interventions within rural Appalachian communities. Findings have implications for developing public health education interventions in rural communities with little resources and high poverty. The need to foster the use of data in making policy decisions and selecting evidence-based interventions is a continuing public health concern. The effective use of data is crucial to the determination of populations at risk and the design of prevention interventions. A study in three sites—Massachusetts, San Francisco and Texas—addressed the need

to better understand the way data are valued, understood, and seen as relevant, credible, or biased. (S-35)

THEIS, Ryan (Florida) *Non-Conventional and Opportunistic Tobacco Use Among Teenagers: Political and Economic Motivations*. Participant-observation of youth smoking in social group settings reveals two trends in brand preference that fall outside the expected scope of mainstream tobacco use. Non-conventional brand loyalties were observed in teenage groups self-identifying as politically “radical.” Group pressure to oppose “corporate” tobacco culture may explain individual reluctance in consuming popular brands (e.g., Marlboro, Camel). Sharing of loose, rolled tobacco was observed among economically disadvantaged members of this group, suggesting that cost is also a motivating factor. Opportunistic smoking, defined as the tendency to smoke any brand available, was motivated by cost. Interviews also elicited opportunistic smoking within first-time use narratives. (F-19)

THIESEN, Ilka (St. Thomas) *Concomitants of In/Dependence: Change of Class Structure in the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia*. In enforcing liberal market economy in post-socialist independent Macedonia dramatic economic changes affected the lives of a group of young female engineers in Skopje. Entering one of the most prestigious professions in Yugoslavia, engineers in the independent and contested Republic of Macedonia found themselves in a class structure they had not anticipated. Foreign agencies define a new working class, a new emerging class of ‘nouveau rich’ alter ownership. I argue that, in redefining their relationship to the process of production through their bodies and not through their labor my group of informants subvert the new emerging class structure in Macedonia. (T-40)

THOMPSON, Trina (Florida Department of Health) *Qualitative versus Quantitative Data: Evaluating a Statewide Childhood Lead Poisoning Surveillance and Prevention Program*. In the public health sector, quantitative data are usually highly valued as “hard” evidence of a program's performance. A program may be penalized or rewarded based on the appearance of quantitative indicators, though these numeric values may under represent the merit and accomplishments of the program. Florida's Childhood Lead Poisoning Surveillance and Prevention Program will be used to demonstrate the use of applied anthropology methods in qualitative evaluation. These methods are used not only to conduct the evaluation, but also to convey the worth of qualitative information to the program's supervisors, the granting agency and to community groups. (W-63)

THU, Kendall (Northern Illinois) *Environment, Ethics, and Applied Anthropology: Legal Challenges to Research Participant Confidentiality*. This paper explores ethical challenges related to participation as an expert witness in court cases involving alleged environmental violations in the rural Midwestern U.S. Specifically, I discuss legal challenges to research participant confidentiality in response to expert testimony provided on behalf of the Environmental Division of the Illinois Attorney General. The discussion is situated within the context of the SFAA Code of Ethics, the historical Biomedical bias of the Human “Subjects” protection process, and the role of applied anthropologists in court. (F-16)

TIEDJE, Kristina (Oregon) *Looting, Land, and Health. Local Strategies for Cultural Survival among Landless Mexican Healers.* Medicinal plants are an important part of indigenous healing, health, and cultural survival. Since the Spanish invasion, indigenous communities have been expropriated of their territories and many remain landless even today. In the Huasteca Potosina, Mexico, large areas of former indigenous agricultural lands were transformed into meadowlands for cattle farming. This paper explores the impact of land expropriation with attention to linkages between territory and health in one *municipio* where landless Mexican healers have developed coping strategies, such as looting and artifact sale, as they attempt to purchase land to cultivate rare medicinal plants and continue their tradition of indigenous healing. (W-68)

TISON, Eleanor (Georgia) *Unifying Traditional Crop Conservation with Cultural Heritage Preservation: Problems and Possibilities in Gullah/Geechee Communities.* Can people's sense of cultural identity and heritage be associated with biodiversity? The Penn Center of St. Helenas Island, South Carolina, and Seabrook Village Living History Museum of coastal Midway, Georgia have as their mission the preservation Gullah/Geechee culture and community in situ. This paper analyzes the efforts of these locally managed venues of cultural preservation to incorporate the cultivation, display and use of their traditional crops with local historic preservation and community development. This linkage of conservation with historic preservation is pursued as a vehicle for local economic opportunity with heritage tourism, but can also be viewed as perpetuating community through renewal and reproduction of the past in the present. (W-65)

TOLLEY, Betsey (Family Health International) *Context of Abortion among Adolescents in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire.* This study provided intensive qualitative information on issues contributing to unwanted pregnancy and illegally induced abortion among adolescents in two West African countries. Research took place at two levels. At the hospital level, researchers conducted interviews with a total of 21 girls admitted at one of the four hospitals for complications of induced abortion, as well as four family planning and 20 health care providers. At the community level, almost 400 boys and girls, both in school and not attending school, participated in a total of 32 focus group discussions. In addition, five parent focus group discussions and almost 40 in-depth interviews with teachers were conducted. The findings suggest that unplanned adolescent pregnancy and abortion are very real concerns for adults and young people; related decisions are influenced by economic factors, social norms and gender roles. (S-34)

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (School of Renewable Natural Resources and BARA, Arizona) *What Price Recreation Management on Public Lands?* Federal land managers generally consider access to places while enforcing a hands-off policy for natural resources. Cultural groups', consequently, find their traditional uses of and access to natural resources regulated or revoked. As embedded components of cultural landscapes, however, natural resources are necessary to sustain community, culture, and identity. Baboquivari Wilderness, Arizona, provides an example of access conflict, including who has access and when, and what is accessible for what purposes. At the heart of the conflict is Baboquivari Peak, with the only Class VI climbs in the state, and home to I'toi, Creator of the Tohono O'odham people. (F-82)

TOVAR, Antonio (Florida) *"Self-Esteem": An Inadequate Explanation for Risky Sexual Practices among Females Sex Workers in Cancun, Mexico.* Based on a survey of 164 sex workers, this paper explores public policy regarding prostitution in Mexico through an analysis of the use of "Self-Esteem" as a prevention consideration. Self-esteem inadequately explains risky sexual practices among respondents, for it has nuanced, multiple meanings not fully explored by policymakers. It involves factors that influence sex workers' ability to negotiate condom use, and factors that drive the market for sexual consumerism among male tourists. This research is drawn from a continuous inquiry into the various ethical and theoretical stances that focus on the sex industry in general, and sex workers in particular. (S-61)

TOWNS, Donna Penn (Research Grant-Rockefeller Foundation) *Neighborhood Violence: A Health Hazard for Students.* "Violence is a public health issue because of its tremendous impact on the health and well-being of our youth"(CDC, 2001). One consequence of violence is its negative impact on children's educational development. The effects are felt by those who are victims of violence and also by those who merely witness it, the "silent victims." In this year long, ethnographic study of third- and sixth-graders in an inner-city school, students break the silence and speak of their feelings about, and experiences with violence. The insight gained may aid health officials and educators in understanding and better addressing the problem. (S-39)

TRAINOR, Brad (Wayne State) *To "Walk the Talk": or Cultural Integration Via a Discourse of Metonymical Reciprocity.* The division of labor in industry promotes such cultural diversity that a "Tower of Babel" effects often occurs - the cultural heterogeneity promotes diverse interpretations of shared works tasks resulting in discord and conflicts rather than the necessary cooperation. This type of problem is particular evident within the product development groups at one of the US big three automotive companies. A discourse of positive reciprocity offers a way out this impasse via the metonymical nature of this form of exchange, a characteristic that provides for communications of unusual veracity and believability. The manner in which power relations within a product development group influence this discourse is key to the eventual positive or negative nature of the reciprocity. This model of culture reflects its processual nature and some of the key forces that influence that process. (S-37)

TRAWICK, Paul (Kentucky) *Universal Principles for Successfully Governing the Water Commons.* The author argues that local communities in several parts of the world long ago arrived, quite independently, at a sustainable solution to the commons dilemma, creating a set of rules and principles for sharing scarce water in an equitable and efficient manner that minimizes social conflict. Where irrigation communities have managed the resource autonomously and done so effectively over a long period of time, the principles of water use appear to be highly similar if not exactly the same, a pattern that could have a significant impact on policy and force a revision of the theory of tragedy that is long overdue. (F-18)

TRUE, Susan (CDC) *The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, and its American Indian/Alaska Native Initiative.* The primary purpose of the NBCCEDP is to provide comprehensive breast and cervical cancer screening services to

underserved, uninsured women, focusing on older women and women of racial and ethnic minority groups. Now in its 11th year, the NBCCEDP currently sponsors these programs in all 50 states, Washington D.C., six territories and 14 American Indian/Alaska Native tribal organizations or urban Indian Health Centers. Developing successful approaches to serving American Indian/Alaska Native women and establishing supportive relationships with the parallel state programs has assured improved access to quality screening services for Native women, with over 16,000 receiving services through the program to date. (S-11)

TURE, Kalfani Nyerere (Georgia State) *Road Rage: The Symptoms of Social Inequality*. Road Rage has consistently been examined and explained by the theoretical methods of criminology and psychology. However, evidence has suggested that most of the participants of road rage do not represent typical criminal profiles nor are they classified as possessing any mental disorders. Yet, what can be stated in matter of fact terms is that Road Rage is a true social dilemma, which has crossed sex, race, class, and cultural boundaries. By using inappropriate lenses, the solution to this socio-cultural problem continues to be beyond reach, and the problem remains static in the lives, families, and communities of urban America. Atlanta during its Olympic (1996) preparation and Post-Olympic development upsurge provides the best example of why anthropological theory is the most appropriate way to analyze Road Rage. Road Rage begs us to analyze not only the participants, but also the social-cultural presentation of space and spatial practice. (S-39)

TURES, Elizabeth and **TURES, John** *Agenda 21*. Agenda 21, a UN declared policy, seeks to strengthen the role of indigenous peoples within their countries. Agenda 21 outlines specific objectives aimed at empowering the indigenous peoples, including protection of indigenous lands, resource management, development of dispute-resolution arrangements, and reinforcing traditional experiences and ways of living. Now it is important to examine whether progress has been made toward these objectives. We use statistics to determine whether countries with significant indigenous populations have improved in human development indices and quality of life concerns such as political participation, amount of pollution, access to technology and information, and levels of civil unrest. (W-68)

TUTCHINGS, Terry (St. Edward's - Austin) *Health and Disease Patterns Along the Texas/Mexico Border*. A nine-month study of health and disease patterns along the Texas/Mexico border revealed three areas of immediate concern: diabetes, upper respiratory illnesses (asthma, bronchitis) and issues of behavioral health (substance abuse, mental health). This paper documents why these are primary areas of concern and why efforts to address these health concerns have been limited or non-existent. Recommendations based on the research are provided. (T-11)

TUTCHINGS, Terry (St. Edward's - Austin) *Marrying the Medical and Behavioral Health Models: The Valley Primary Care Network Substance Abuse HIV/AIDS Initiative*. Focusing on at-risk Hispanic women of childbearing age in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, this paper reports on efforts to decrease substance abuse and HIV/AIDS risk through comprehensive and culturally sensitive health care. A collaborative group of local agencies coordinate services with the objective of increasing the number of Hispanic women in recovery,

reducing the incidence of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, in the women and their children, and reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect. (T-11)

ULIN, Polly and **WILLIAMSON, Nancy** (Family Health International), *Expanding the Paradigm in Reproductive Health Research: Learning from the Womens' Studies Project*. Family Health International (FHI) has a 30-year history of research and technical assistance in sexual and reproductive health in developing countries. Quantitative rigor defined our paradigm, with research methods coming almost entirely from demography, epidemiology, economics, and the quantitative social sciences. But in 1993, a crack appeared in our methodological armor. FHI won the Women's Studies Project (WSP), a five-year multinational project to study the consequences of family planning for women's lives. This paper will describe how FHI's research perspective expanded, and how we began listening to women's and men's voices in new ways, with examples from 26 qualitative and mixed-method studies conducted in 10 countries under this project. (S-34)

URRUMENDI, Alejandro, KUPERMINC, Gabriel, MURPHY, Arthur and **PARKER, Jessica** (Georgia State) *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Identity Research*. As anthropologists striving for a more holistic perspective we increasingly find ourselves working with scholars from other disciplines. Collaborating with a team of clinical and community psychologists in this investigation of identity among students of Latin American descent, the Juventud project has sought to integrate anthropological notions of acculturation and enculturation with a psychological focus on behavioral adaptation. This paper will present the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods in developing a multidimensional approach to cultural identity. (W-66)

VALADO, Trena (Arizona) *Designing Space to Manipulate Behavior: The Construction of a Socially and Environmentally "Healthy" Community*. Anthropologists often undervalue the role of spatial configuration in shaping human behavior. At the same time, urban planners actively manipulate spatial layouts in an attempt to encourage certain types of behavior. For example, Civano, an alternative suburban community in Tucson, Arizona, was constructed using new urbanist design principles in an effort to stimulate residents to interact socially and reduce their environmental impacts. This paper will explore the implementation and effectiveness of these efforts at Civano and address the broader implications for the anthropological study of social control. (S-17)

VALVERDE, Karen Taylor and **WRIGHT-DEAGUERO, Linda** (CDC) *Review Development Team. Effectiveness of Two Programs for Youth at Risk for Unintended Pregnancy: A Community Guide Systematic Review*. The Guide to Community Preventive Services is being developed by an independent, nonfederal Task Force with support from the CDC, providing systematic reviews and recommendations on health topics important to communities, public health agencies and health care systems. This poster will review Guide methods and two intervention categories aimed at changing the socio-cultural environment and opportunities for youth to prevent HIV, STDs, and unintended pregnancy. Implications for research and practice will be discussed. (F-60)

VALDEZ-CURIEL, Enriqueta and **MARTINEZ-ORTEGA, Javier A.** (U. de Guadalajara - CUSur) *Paying the Favor to San Jose.* Since 1578, the Sonajeros danza is performed during the Josefinas' religious fiestas in the area of Zapotlán el Grande, Mexico. Old families use to designate a son to follow the tradition of joining the Sonajeros. However, nowadays, adults, young people, and children had joined the danza as a sacrifice offered to San Jose in exchange of a favor received. The favors, considered as miracles by their recipients, are mostly related to incurable conditions, or serious accidents survived by the victim. This paper presents the economical cost for participating in the danza, and the Zapotlan businesses' dependency on it. (S-18)

VALLIANATOS, Helen (Oregon) *How is a Healthy Population Defined? Applying WHO Standards among an Urban Poor Population in India.* The nutritional status and health of pregnant women residing in a slum in New Delhi, India is presented. Standard anthropometric measurements used to determine nutritional status were gathered between January and December 2001. Body mass indices (BMI) of pregnant women are reported, and correlated with infants' birth weight. Comparisons are made with Indian and World Health Organization (WHO) standards. I examine whether "health" of the population can be described by the percentage of low BMI pregnant women and low birth weight infants, and how a broader definition of health, incorporating living environment, access to resources, and gender differences in access to resources is necessary in order to identify and target subpopulations needing health education and health care. (F-35)

VAN DE BERG, William (Georgia) *The Application of Anthropological, Economic and Geographical Methodologies in the Study of Himalayan Mountain River Tourism.* While tourism is increasingly being recognized in the anthropological community as a potent force of globalization and transnationalism, traditional models of social investigation have been less effective in exploring the role tourism plays in affecting the social actors in the tourist enterprise. They have been deficient in examining how tourism's costs and benefits are accrued throughout the entire system. This project reveals the manner in which a relatively recently emergent form of mountain tourism (whitewater rafting) relates to those who participate in the industry at a variety of scales. Results are discussed in relationship to the effectiveness of such a multifaceted methodological approach to the study of tourism and natural resource management related issues in mountainous environments. (W-80)

VAN FLEIT, William E. (Georgia State) *Maternal Power and Child Survival: Evidence from the Ghana DHS III.* The degree to which a mother has control over household resources can have a direct influence on her child's health and well-being. This paper uses data from the 1998 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey to examine the relationship between maternal decision-making power and child survival. Factors used to determine maternal power include maternal education, maternal employment, family structure, and use of contraception. (W-82)

VANDERLINDEN, Lisa K. (Rutgers) *The Dialectics of Reproduction: Infertility, Fertility, and Stratified Biomedical Health Care.* This ethnographic paper examines the global dialectical articulations of fertility and infertility, conditions increasingly

regulated by biomedicine, as they exist in relation to contraceptive and conception technologies and procedures. A transnational process of "stratified reproduction" enables and encourages certain categories of people to reproduce and nurture, while others are discouraged and even socially and economically prohibited from having and caring for children. The promotion of contraceptive technologies in the Third World to attempt to curb population growth and the simultaneous fostering of conception technologies in the First World to assist the "infertile" present a highly problematic situation of unequal access to reproductive resources. (F-83)

VARJAS, Kris (Georgia State) and **NASTASI, Bonnie K.** (Institute for Community Research) *The Sri Lanka Mental Health Project: The Struggles of Defining Culture.* This presentation will address the conceptual and methodological issues/struggles of defining culture from a qualitative perspective in an effort to develop culture specific interventions. The authors will walk you through the formative research phase, the intervention, and evaluation from a cultural perspective guided by the qualitative data. The struggles to be addressed will include: (1) the attempt to define culture from the literature and formative research, (2) developing a culture specific intervention from that definition, and (3) analyzing the qualitative data through a culture specific lens. Future research questions will be addressed. (T-18)

VAZQUEZ-ANTONIO, Dario G. (Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca) *Results of Sustainable Forestry Development in Pueblos Mancomunados, Ixtlan de Juarez, Oaxaca.* An investigation has been conducted of sustainable forestry among eight Zapotec communities in the Sierra Norte in Oaxaca during the past four years. The study explains the continuity of indigenous communities within the cultural ambience of the culture of the nation-state in Mexico. The underlying thesis of the study involves subsistence production and consumption as an alternate to the national hegemonic model. The alternate model provides a method that assists people adapt to political and economic influences imposed by outside forces and involves a projection of a natural cosmology developed by the Zapotecs. (S-69)

VASQUEZ-LEON, Marcela (BARA, Arizona) *Assessing Vulnerability to Climate Risk: The Case of Small-Scale Fishing in the Gulf of California, Mexico.* Fishing cultures all over the world have been shaped by a high risk, unpredictable and uncertain environment. Not only are fish highly mobile creatures, but the productivity of marine environments is difficult to predict and degradation problems are hard to diagnose. In addition, it is complicated to define and enforce regulations and rights to marine resources, and markets usually do not coincide with species productivity. Climatic variability is an additional source of uncertainty to which fishing communities must adapt. In this paper we focus on how small-scale fishers in two different localities in the Gulf of California perceive climate variability, its impact on resources, on fishing, and on the economies of fishing communities. Vulnerability to climatic variability is examined in the larger context of a highly uncertain socioeconomic, political and natural environmental. (S-12)

VEDWAN, Neeraj (Miami) *Climate Change, Uncertainty and Agricultural Change: Development Experience of Himachal Pradesh, India.* In the present paper, I will discuss the challenge of the uncertainty triggered by increased climatic variability to planned development efforts in Himachal Pradesh. Development planning and

conceptualization are based on certain simplified and questionable assumptions about environment and people's responses to the same. Thus, the close linkages between different aspects of crop performance and climatic parameters have been invisible to the planning efforts. A theoretical framework that considers the condition of invisibility as engendered by incommensurability of different knowledge systems on epistemological and ontological grounds is employed. Finally, the ramifications for agricultural developmental efforts in Himachal Pradesh and mountain areas in general are elaborated. (T-83)

VERMA, Puja (South Carolina) *Physician Attitudes to Macrobiotics*. Cancer patients who adopt macrobiotics as an alternative or complementary treatment option encounter diverse reactions from their physicians. Some are supportive, others openly hostile and others simply disinterested. This paper focuses on the patients' feelings towards, and perceptions of, physician reactions to their decision to adopt macrobiotics. We then place these reactions in the context of physician viewpoints on the relation between nutrition and healing. Data for this paper is derived from in-depth interviews conducted with members of the macrobiotic community in Columbia, SC as well as from published accounts and posted Internet comments in macrobiotic chat rooms of cancer patients. (S-32)

VERNIERI, Jessica (Michigan State) *Traversing the Fourth World: Sub-Internets and Their Value for Anthropology*. If students view digital environments as objects of study, more fruitful anthropological inquiry can take place. This paper will explore the dimensions of digital research and the issues students face when trying to incorporate digital environments into their research as something more than bibliographic tools. Students need to understand the role of technology in fieldwork that has traditionally been done in some other "place." What happens when research takes place in cyberspace? Can traditional anthropological methodology benefit from digital environments? How do students commensurate the intangibility of e-worlds with not only a desire, but often a departmental requirement, to be in the field? (S-33)

VON MAYRHAUSER, Christina (California State - Northridge) *Cultural and Environmental Context Influences on Adolescent Substance Use and its Prevention: A Finland-United States Comparison*. Jyvaskyla, Finland and Northridge, California are united by a common problem: both cities have recently experienced a dramatic increase in the incidence and prevalence of adolescent methamphetamine abuse. This paper presents interview data collected from in-depth interviews with 20 methamphetamine-using youth and their caregivers in Jyvaskyla and Northridge. Discussion of the data compares how the respective care giving networks interpret and handle warning signs of substance use and demonstrates how these differences are shaped by environmental and cultural context. (S-16)

WAGNER, Melinda Bollar (Radford) and **SHEDD, Christopher** (Radford) *Taking the Power to the People: Assessing Cultural Attachment to Land in a Proposed 765kV Power Line Corridor*. The project serves the goals of: 1) basic research — learning the dimensions and functions of attachment to place in rural areas; 2) cultural conservation — capturing the cultural knowledge of rural Appalachian residents; 3) applied anthropology — developing methods to understand cultural attachments to land in ways that are

useful for environmental impact assessment; and 4) pedagogy — generating experiential projects to enable undergraduate students to practice the anthropological perspective and method, and to gain knowledge of the Appalachian region. (F-60)

WALDSTEIN, Anna (Georgia) *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Selecting a Field Site: Potential Problems with Health Related Research and How to Avoid Them*. "Environment and Health" is a critical issue in many communities around the world. Unfortunately, health problems and political instability are often correlated. This situation can make communities with the greatest need for help wary of outsiders and distrustful of anthropologists in particular. To choose a field site based solely on local health problems ignores broader issues that can make or break a project. A comparison of two health related student projects—one successful, one not—identifies key factors that need to be taken into account when selecting a field site and designing a successful research program. (S-63)

WALKER, Cameron (California - Riverside) *Considerations of Opening Archaeological Sites for Tourism*. Archaeological sites are becoming more popular as tourism destinations, thus challenging archaeologists, local communities and government entities to provide an attractive and educational experience, while also protecting the ancient buildings and surrounding environment. This paper explores the ways these groups influence how archaeological sites are presented and interpreted to the visiting public, and identifies relevant strategies for low-impact, educational experiences. Although tourism focus is on ancient Maya culture, the contemporary Maya culture and unique ecosystem are also brokered. Four lesser-known archaeological sites in Quintana Roo, Mexico, lie within the Cancun tourism interaction sphere, and offer interesting challenges and opportunities as case studies. (T-31)

WALKER, Keri M. (Agnes Scott College) *Hybrid Cultures On Display: The Dia De Muertos Festival In Atlanta, Georgia*. The Dia de Muertos festival held annually in Atlanta, Georgia is a wonderful example of Nestor Garcia Canclini's concept of cultural hybridity. In this case, the term refers not only to the syncretism of the festival (incorporating both Anglo and Mexican cultural elements) but also to the way the festival straddles the various cultural spheres (challenging our concepts of "high culture" and "folk culture"). Observing the ways in which events such as this are performed and staged allows a certain insight into the ways local cultures survive and change in our increasingly globalized world. Thinking in terms of hybridity creates a more nuanced understanding of local practices in the 21st Century; challenging what may be outdated notions of "authenticity" and "cultural purity" as well as the conceptual categories we maintain separating art and "real life." (F-38)

WALLACE, Jennifer (Georgia) *Cultural Conceptualizations of HIV and AIDS among Female Mexican Immigrants*. Thirty-four women who are immigrants from Mexico were interviewed in several communities in Athens-Clarke County, Georgia. Interviews included questions about conceptualizations of HIV/AIDS and beliefs about gender roles and infidelity. Cultural conceptualizations about HIV/AIDS and gender were analyzed using content analysis and cultural models. Analysis of free-list elicitation and multiple response questions included counting frequencies of items. Findings suggest that study participants have a basic understanding of currently

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presented public health messages about HIV and AIDS, but that they also have divergent beliefs about HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, findings suggest that beliefs about gender roles may possibly pose barriers to prevention. (F-20)

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) and **O'CONNOR, Danielle** (South Florida) *Mentoring Students in an Ethnographic Field School*. This presentation examines the various means by which students can take an active role in ethnographic research while still apprentices. The data comes from my experience leading eight ethnographic field schools in Hungary and Costa Rica. Rather than hurting research, apprentice ethnographers can collaborate effectively on a larger project despite their lack of experience. The presentation includes the statements from many students about the reasons why their experience was a powerful and effective tool in their education as an anthropologist and as a human being. It suggests that field school should be a required component of an anthropological training even prior to the Ph.D. dissertation. (F-60)

WARDLOW, Holly (Iowa) *Problematizing "Prostitution" and "Sex Work" in Papua New Guinea*. In public health and social science literature about monetized sexual exchanges, there has been an evolution of terminology from "prostitution" to "sexwork" to, most recently, "survival sex." Through an analysis of the category "passenger woman" in Papua New Guinea, I argue that although the term "sexwork" appears to avoid the moral baggage of the term "prostitution," it nevertheless represents a compulsion to salvage the morality of women who engage in monetized sexual exchanges by labeling what they do "work." Economic need then becomes the only legitimate motive for engaging in what are still considered deviant practices, and women who do not give up "sexwork" when other forms of income are made available are stigmatized. (S-60)

WARRICK, Cynthia (Texas - Houston School of Public Health) *Environmental Justice Success: Is Health a Factor? Poor and minority communities are organizing against local environmental hazards that negatively impact their property and health. The purpose of this study is to explain why some communities that are impacted by environmental hazards are able to gain relief or concessions, while other communities are not. The goal of this research is to determine what factors, separate or in combination, are necessary to help Environmental Justice (EJ) communities achieve success. A conceptual framework was developed to explain EJ success through the analysis of social movement theory and local EJ communities that organized against hazardous waste sites and facilities.* (S-17)

WEAVER, Thomas (Arizona) *The Constraints and Problems of Indigenous Forestry among the Tarahumara of Chihuahua, Mexico*. This paper explores the constraints and problems of indigenous forest production among the Tarahumara Indian. Such matters are explored as levels of production, marketing, and chains of production. The key variable to lack of success seems to be the lack of control and ownership of local resources and land. Current efforts to overcome these obstacles are explored and comparisons made with communal management among the Zapotec of Oaxaca. (S-69)

WEEKS, Margaret R., ROOKS, Robert and **MARTINEZ, Maria** (Institute for Community Research) *The Risk Avoidance Partnership:*

Peer-Led HIV Prevention with Drug Using Networks in High Risk Settings. Extending HIV prevention into settings where hidden populations are at risk of exposure to the virus requires building stronger relationships with those who have access to these contexts. The Risk Avoidance Partnership project trains active drug users as Peer Health Advocates to bring harm reduction messages and prevention materials into drug use settings. It is designed to influence networks of drug users to increase healthy practices or reduce harm associated with drug use and unprotected sex. We present findings of the pilot and preliminary project data on participants' reactions to the PHA training and contacts' responses to the peer-implemented intervention. (S-30)

WENDLAND, Claire (Massachusetts - Amherst) *The Vanishing Mother: Cesarean Section and Evidence-Based Obstetrics*. In the last decade physicians have embraced a new paradigm known as evidence-based medicine, in which clinical decisions are based solely on the outcomes of the best clinical trials available in the medical literature. Guided by this paradigm, and using several recent influential studies on cesarean section, American obstetricians justify the recent sharp upswing in percentage of cesarean deliveries as data-based and apolitical. In this paper, I use feminist anthropology to show how evidence-based obstetrics draws on wider cultural norms casting the female body as a site of risk to enforce standardization and erase the mother from birth. (W-61)

WHETSTONE, Jennifer (South Carolina) *Miso Soup and Support Groups: Lifestyle Change Among Macrobiotic Practitioners in Columbia, SC*. Approximately 50 people actively follow the macrobiotic diet in Columbia, South Carolina, primarily for health reasons. This paper describes their practice of macrobiotics, with a focus on lifestyle change, sources of information, the role of counselors, and the Kushi Institute. The analysis, based on fieldwork, emphasizes the diversity of macrobiotic practices and the central importance of informal social support networks (including new friends, old friends and relatives) for practicing and maintaining a macrobiotic diet and lifestyle. Sources of social support and macrobiotic information include health food stores, restaurants, cooking classes, a monthly potluck support group and the occasional visits of macrobiotic counselors. (S-32)

WHITAKER, Mark (South Carolina - Aiken) *Life through a Windshield: Experiencing the Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in Toronto and London*. I have spent the last twenty years investigating the various ways Batticaloa District Sri Lankan Tamils have adjusted to the radical changes an inter-ethnic civil war has introduced into their lives. For many, these changes have included, since the late 1980s, being forced to exchange eastern Sri Lanka and a predominantly rural way of life for an emotionally precarious existence as asylum-seeking exiles in the cosmopolitan centers of Europe and North America. In this paper I will review how this journey has affected the lives of several migrants who now live in London and Toronto, where, as one refugee said to me, "life is lived through a windshield." (F-85)

WHITE, Cassandra (Sweet Briar College) *Perceptions of Leprosy Contagion in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*. Leprosy (Hansen's Disease) is still a severe public health problem in Brazil, yet very few people are familiar with the etiology and early symptoms of the disease. Based on interviews and observations conducted in Rio de Janeiro health

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posts in 1998-1999, I found that there are numerous folk models of leprosy contagion that influence both popular and medical perceptions of the disease. For example, leprosy is popularly associated with the physical environment of the shantytown communities in which many patients live. Folk models of leprosy contagion give us some clues as to how this disease is conceptualized in Brazil. (S-66)

WHITE, Oz (Independent Researcher) *Research on the Texas/Mexico Border: Conceptual and Methodological Issues*. An extensive eight-country study of health conditions along the Texas/Mexico Border revealed several areas of need and promising interventions. Researchers used key informant interviews, rapid ethnographic assessment, focus groups, and a citizen's survey to collect information on health and disease patterns, service and access barriers, and effective health services (working models). This paper reports on a series of recommendations for private and public initiatives for improving health conditions among the working poor along the border. (T-11)

WHITEFORD, Aaron H. and **HUNT, Linda M.** (Michigan State) *Sleepy Leather and Looking Behind the Chicken's Neck: Translation Problems in Prenatal Genetic Services for Low-Income Latinas*. Increasingly sophisticated medical technologies require patients understand complex medical concepts, especially when choosing between multiple diagnostic and treatment options for conditions such as genetic abnormalities and cancer. Federal anti-discrimination law requires Low English Proficiency patients be provided with adequate translation services, however this requirement is not currently being enforced. Instead, ad hoc translation strategies are commonly employed. In this paper we examine case examples of serious communication problems that resulted from reliance on untrained translators in a public prenatal genetics clinic serving low income Latina women, and consider its impact on the quality of medical care available to these women. (T-67)

WHITEFORD, Linda (South Florida) *Cuban Health at the Millennium*. The remarkable improvements in Cuban health following the revolution should be used to inform health system reforms in other countries. However, even before the revolution the Cuban Health care system, particularly in urban areas was better than many other Latin American or Caribbean health care systems. This paper provides an historical overview of those improvements and a discussion of possible ways in which other countries might benefit from the lessons of the Cuban experience. (S-64)

WHITEFORD, Linda M. and **TOBIN, Graham A.** (South Florida) *Disaster, Displacement, and Recovery*. In 1999, 26,000 people in the area surrounding Mt. Tungurhua, Ecuador were evacuated in 48 hours fearing a volcanic explosion. Following several months of evacuation, some people forced their way back into their homes; others remained in shelters for up to 12 months, while still others relocated away from the volcanic area. This paper addresses their strategies for recovery and renewal following a forced relocation and resettlement. (F-38)

WHITEFORD, Michael (Iowa State) *The Continuing Messianic Role of Anthropology*. Anthropologists in the classroom today have an

important challenge. September 11 jolted many people into recognizing that the global village is rejected by large segments of the world. With its comparative and cross-cultural emphasis, anthropology plays a vital role in assisting people to comprehend what is happening around them. While others may tend to describe things in terms of disciplinary background (politics, religion, or economics), anthropology attempts to weave these things as a cultural matrix. Using data from a large introductory cultural anthropology, this paper discusses the importance of helping students wrestle with issues of cultural relativism, global hegemony, and cultural stereotypes. (T-70)

WHITEHEAD, Tony (Maryland) *Violence, Non-Violence and Socio-Political Transformation*. The speaker reflects on his experience with desegregation demonstrations during the 1960's, and whether non-violent strategies might have greater potential for socio-political change in today's global conflicts that embrace strategies of violence. The speaker asks whether there are cultural constraints to the success of non-violent strategies, and what is the role of the media in such strategies. The speaker finds it interesting that the desegregation demonstrations in which he was involved, and some elements of current day terrorist activities both are grounded in religious teachings, one Christian and the other Islamic. Finally, the speaker suggests that the present global war on terrorism will have no end as long as violence is a primary mode of engagement. (T-80)

WHITEHEAD, Tony (Maryland) *Youth in Distress during the "Crack Decade"*. This paper focuses on the plight of inner city African American youth during the ten-year period (1985-95) that crack cocaine devastated their communities. The paper discusses how youth were impacted directly through addiction, violence, and incarceration, and how they were affected indirectly through the impact of the epidemic on their communities and family lives. (T-62)

WHITTAKER, Elvi (British Columbia) *Portrait of a Century Past: Anthropological Contributions to the Analysis of Tourism*. There has been at least a half century of growth in the anthropological study of tourism - the proliferation of journals addressing a variety of analytic and other problems, the emergence of programs and courses and a growing network of scholars actively engaged in research. Given this growth it seems appropriate at the beginning of a new millennium to consider the nature of the anthropological contribution to the spreading knowledge base in the tourist industry. More specifically, using the available anthropological literature in journals and monographs, the paper will reflect upon the changing theoretical and methodological commitments brought to the analysis of the subject. (T-86)

WIES, Jennifer R. (Kentucky) *Gendered Perspectives of an AIDS Service Organization*. This paper explores the role of gender studies and literature when researching an AIDS Service Organization in a medium-sized, southeastern city. The ethnographic research was conducted during a ten-week period and utilized surveys, in-depth interviews and participant observation. A gendered perspective not only provides a critical theoretical paradigm to analyze the interactions and relationships of an AIDS Service Organization, but also opens the door to scrutinize the gendered position of the anthropologist in gathering and analyzing data. Furthermore, a gendered lens is valuable when investigating the relationship between the anthropologist and the research community. (S-33)

WIGET, Andrew (New Mexico State) and **BALALAEVA, Olga** (Scientific Centre North) *The Khanty Cultural Conservation Program: Negotiating Science, Politics and Community Interest in Siberia*. This paper describes a ten-year effort to conserve traditional land-use and cultural resources among the eastern Khanty of Siberia, culminating in a proposal for a co-managed protected area on the territory of the Yuganskiy Khanty of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug. The Khanty Cultural Conservation Program, drawing on experiences of North American Indian communities, seeks to link ecological and cultural emphases into a single strategy. Their goals include: (1) acquiring appropriate protected area status for traditional lands; (2) strengthening the capacity of Khanty communities to represent their interests, and to manage their lands and resources; and (3) providing a sound, scientific basis for the development of (3a) cultural conservation planning and (3b) the implementation of practical co-management. (S-65)

WILLARD, Alice (American Red Cross) *Water and Sanitation Programs in Transition*. The American Red Cross is developing a model for water and sanitation projects that begins with a relief effort and builds towards sustainable development. This paper compares the experiences in two post-disaster situations: Central America after Hurricane Mitch and Mozambique after the 2000 floods. Water and sanitation projects are an uneasy blend of the concrete and the long-term, incorporated both physical construction and community outreach. Yet in a post-disaster situation, there is often limited time to design for the long-term, as short-term needs overwhelm that concern. These two very different cases show the effects of mediating between the short and the longer-term. (F-18)

WILLGING, Cathleen E. (New Mexico) *“Chaos” and “Craziness”*: *Managing Medicaid Mental Health Care in New Mexico*. Context: In 1997, New Mexico, a rural and medically underserved state, established Medicaid managed care for mental health services. In 2000, the federal government mandated the program’s termination, later rescinding this decision. Objectives: Describe program’s impact and review federal government’s decisions. Design: Ethnographic interviews with 55 patients and providers. Findings: Managed care increased bureaucracy, payment problems, and provider stress. It diminished access for rural Medicaid recipients and incentives to care for the poor. Conclusions: Cost control, access, and quality assurance of managed care may be weakened in rural settings. State implementation and federal oversight of Medicaid mental health services warrant monitoring. (T-18)

WILLIAMS, Charles (Memphis) and **WILLIAMS, Elizabeth A.** (Kentucky) *Discrimination and Disparities in Health Care Policy for People of Color: An American Dilemma and a Critically Informed Anthropological Response*. Although the adverse consequences of health disparities for people of color are widely documented, little is understood about the lack of and/or negative public policies that disadvantage these Americans. Many of these policies are not only racist, but reflect the failure of government to enforce crucial nondiscriminatory provisions of the Federal civil rights laws. Understanding the politics of group competition in health policy reform requires comprehending the dynamics of the reform process, one in which the health of people of color is critically at stake. In this study we investigate public policies instituted by government at the national and state level that adversely affect the health status of people of color and directly contribute to health disparities. We

explore challenges and/or benefits arising from policy reform efforts in this area. (T-80)

WILLIAMS, Frank L’Engle (Georgia State) *Incorporating Franz Boas’ Critique of Typology in General Anthropology Classrooms*. Franz Boas is arguably the first applied anthropologist. His research on the mutability of head shape of European immigrants and their immediate descendants countered anti-immigration laws during the early 20th century. The work still has important implications for race relations today. Because of the morphological and behavioral variation exhibited within all human races, it is impossible to make qualitative statements about differences between races. When data are obtained from representative samples of different races, they do not resemble the average, or type, thus making race a poor predictor of individuals. These concepts were presented to a Georgia State introductory anthropology class to promote an understanding of how racial stereotypes are highly suspect. Evaluation of their written assignments concerning the type concept and race demonstrates that student’s perspective on phenotype and behavior was greatly altered from Boas’ typology critique. (F-80)

WILLIAMS, Holly (CDC) *Facilitating Collaborative Endeavors among Epidemiologists, Ministry of Health Representatives, Un Agencies, Social Scientists, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*. Facilitating collaborative efforts among a variety of international partners helps to address the mission of the Malaria Epidemiology Branch at the CDC - improving malaria control efforts internationally. As an anthropologist in this Branch, my role involves providing technical assistance overseas to national malaria control programs (including training in qualitative research methods and supervising field work), conducting socio- behavioral operational research, and facilitating an international alliance of social scientists working in malaria control (involving developing research agendas, maximizing opportunities for social scientists to contribute to malaria control efforts, and assisting malaria control programs in identifying and addressing social science issues). (F-62)

WILLIAMS, Holly (CDC) and **TRUPIN, Christine** (Private Consultant, Tanzania) *Changing National Malaria Treatment Guidelines: A Case Study from Tanzania*. Changing national public health policy is a complex and poorly understood process. Stakeholder interviews from a Tanzanian case study reveal that the decision to change malaria treatment guidelines was informed by scientific data, public concerns, and pro-active prescriptive practices from clinicians. ATiming@ was a critical factor yet few could identify what elements constituted appropriate timing. Obstacles included poor coordination and communication, unfamiliarity with scientific data, and a reluctance to give up a trusted drug. Changing scientific language into programmatic/policy language, learning about the political process of change, and incorporating scientists into policy decisions were effective strategies in promoting the change. (T-82)

WILLIAMS, Saralyn (Memphis) *The Memphis Police Boxing Program: Preparation for Life’s Real Battles?* Today’s youth are looking for ways to occupy their free time, and many eventually get into trouble because they have found socially unfavorable, often criminal, ways in which to do this. Police Athletic Leagues around the country have developed youth oriented programs to help alleviate

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this problem. One such program in Memphis is the Police Department's Boxing Program. It is specifically geared toward keeping at-risk youth off the streets and out of trouble. The majority of the participants are male. The participants learn important skills such as discipline and self-control from positive role models. Participant observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and literary research helped to shed light on the pros and cons of the program. Results revealed that the program is generally successful, but can be improved. (F-66)

WILLIS, Mary (Nebraska) *The Nuer and the Dinka Take Refuge in Nebraska: Cattle are Lowing But It's Not The Sudan*. Nebraska is home to 8,000 Sudanese refugees, nearly half of the population that has been resettled in the US since 1975. Although the community is highly diverse in terms of ethnicity, religion, and experience within Western cultures, most are Nuer or Dinka, Christian, and in need of cross-cultural training to successfully navigate the US and the State of Nebraska. This paper will focus on social service programs and health issues that Sudanese refugees currently use or have a need for as they try to adjust to the Midwest. Anthropological input into a variety of problem-solving measures and projects is emphasized. (F-38)

WILSON, Tamar Diana (Missouri - St. Louis) *Small and Subsistence Farmers Against the Modern Green Revolution Package: Environmental, Bureaucratic and Product Considerations on a Rancho in Jalisco, Mexico*. Green revolution packages can be seen as a "McDonaldization" of agriculture. Small and subsistence farmers from a rancho in Jalisco, Mexico practice a critique of Green Revolution packages and their environmental, bureaucratic, and product effects. Both subsistence and "capitalist" farmers plant indigenous seeds for home use in making tortillas and other corn-based foods. Hybrid corn is grown exclusively for sale. Herbicides are held to "burn" the land, making it of use only for mono-cropping corn. Small farmers chafed against bureaucratic involvement in bank loans and crop insurance, an involvement, which restricted their farming options and farming system alternatives. The Mexican government, however, saw bureaucratic involvement as an integral part of extending Green Revolution technologies. (T-37)

WILSON, Ruth P. (San Jose State) *Caring About Kids: Evaluation and Intervention in a Head Start Cancer Prevention Program*. This poster session reports on the use of ethnographic methods in the design and evaluation of a community-based cancer prevention program, sponsored by the American Cancer Society, in Head Start Programs in Dallas, Texas, 2000-2002. Of specific interest to applied researchers is the application of results from field observations, a pre-assessment survey, and focus group discussions for the development of program interventions in inner city African American communities. (F-60)

WINGARD, John D. (Sonoma State) and **SHEA, Maureen** (Maureen Shea Associates) *Counting the Homeless in Wine Country*. Homelessness is one of the most difficult social issues facing many local governments. Agencies responsible for dealing with the homeless are simultaneously confronted with charges of providing too little assistance or providing too much. These charges are particularly difficult to defend against when there is no clear consensus on the number of homeless people. These were the issues confronting Sonoma County, California officials when they

commissioned a countywide homeless count. In this paper we address the political and logistical issues and how these were addressed. We also discuss how collaboration between faculty, interns and volunteers from the Department of Anthropology and the Organizational Development program at Sonoma State University were key to the success of the project. (F-36)

WINN, Alisha R., MURPHY, Arthur D., HILL, Jennifer A. (Georgia State) and **PEREZ VARGAS, Isabel** (Instituto Welte de Estudios Oaxaqueños) *Beliefs and Adaptation in the Face of Natural Disaster: The Case of Teziutlan Puebla, Mexico*. Using qualitative and quantitative data from the project "The Social and Cultural Dynamics of Disaster Recovery," this paper examines the link between belief systems and the recovery process after a disaster in which there was a significant loss of life. Individuals were asked about specific beliefs relating to the causes, prevention and recovery from disasters such as hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. Beliefs in "folk" traditions are correlated with levels of and speed of recovery from the effects of flooding in October of 1999. (W-82)

WINTERBAUER, Nancy L. and **OUELLET, Lawrence J.** (Illinois - Chicago) *The Indigenous Leader Outreach Model: Promise and Practice*. The Indigenous Leader Outreach Model (ILOM) uses former members of hard-to-reach groups to access those groups. The model has proven effective as both a research and healthcare delivery tool with hidden populations, such as illicit substance users and prostitutes. Indigenous leaders are thought to be effective because of their intimate knowledge of target groups, and the likelihood that the experiences they share with such groups promote their credibility. However, the ILOM carries with it methodological and ethical concerns. These concerns are examined in light of the promise the model offers and its increasing use in health research and practice. (S-14)

WOJCIK, Michelle (New School) *Negotiating Dual Economies in Cuba: Struggling for the Tourist Dollar*. In 1995, Castro declared tourism to be Cuba's engine of growth. For the first time since the Revolution, Cuba was opened to foreign investment in nearly all sectors of the economy and certain small-scale enterprise was legalized. Since then an estimated 350 joint ventures have been established in tourism to generate desperately needed hard currency. Despite the infusion of capitalist modalities, the Cuban government still claims to uphold the socialist principles of the Revolution through a delicate balance of socialist entrepreneurialism. Dollars earned in Cuba are intended to be equitably redistributed through Cuba's old socialist structure. To ensure this, the Cuban government has taken extensive measures to heavily regulate the penetration of the foreign dollar, particularly the tourist dollar. Stratified social and cultural structures have been created, constituting a virtual apartheid in which Cubans are banned from beaches, nightclubs and restaurants designated for tourists. Subsequently, the Cuban people have found themselves in a conflicting and contradictory matrix in which they are forced to continuously negotiate dual economic currencies, the US dollar and the Cuban peso, as well as dual economies. The economic, social, and political disparities inherent in these bifurcated structures call into question the salience of the Revolution, its ideology, and its institutions. (S-68)

WOLF, Barbara (BARA, Arizona) *The Impact of Institutions on Perceptions of Vulnerability to Climate Change in the Southwest U.S.* This paper looks at how social institutions affect perceptions of climate vulnerability among two groups in Arizona. A case study with two small Indian tribes dealt with the role of climate information and wildfire on Indian land, and demonstrated that such information is less significant for these communities than institutional relationships among the tribe, local fire organizations, and federal agencies responsible for firefighting. In the Sulphur Springs Valley, government programs such as subsidized crop insurance, loans, subsidies and disaster payments appear to buffer certain farmers, lower their perceived degree of risk from climate change and variability, and may discourage adaptation. (S-12)

WOLFE, Amy K. and **BJORNSTAD, David J.** (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) *Technology Choice and Environmental Cleanup-Factors Affecting Decision Making?* We investigate the circumstances under which non-traditional bioremediation technologies might be considered seriously as remediation options, emphasizing site-specific, decision-making contexts. This paper presents preliminary results from a series of simulation experiments in which small groups of role-playing "involved parties" respond to two scenarios, the second of which adds pieces of information that could alter participants' willingness to consider particular bioremediation technologies seriously. We report on the degree to which technological, risk-related, and social and institutional attributes contribute to these interactions. (F-32)

WOLFORTH, Lynne (Lyman Museum) *Giving a Voice to Local Sub-Cultures in a Community Venue.* American museums are moving away from a focus on collections toward public service. One service museums can provide the local public is a space for discovery and communication of community identity. Lyman Museum is located in one of the most ethnically diverse counties in the United States. Recent temporary and traveling exhibits at the Lyman Museum have played a role in the self-expression, self-recognition and representation of local ethnic groups. This paper describes the interplay between community and museum in developing and presenting temporary and traveling exhibits, and raises questions about the use of museum space as a strategy for empowering people in the struggle for cultural hegemony, the product of power relations between various groups and interests. (S-38)

WOODRICK, Anne C. (Northern Iowa) and **KLEIN, Melanie** (Northern Iowa) *Witchcraft and Nervios: Illness Episodes and Coping Strategies among Women in Rural Mexico.* The purpose of this paper is to explore the relationship between the etiology, symptoms and treatment of two illness categories, witchcraft and *nervios*, suffered by rural Mexican women. We argue that both illnesses, which overlap in somatic and psychological symptoms, are linked to suffering that occurs because of intrafamilial conflict and/or distress. *Nervios* is more likely to occur when the conflict/distress in question is consciously recognized. Witchcraft is often associated with a daughter's courtship, and an antagonistic third party, who is not a relative, masks the "cause" of the distress. Research data was collected during three years of ethnographic fieldwork (1984-1986; 1993) in a Yucatecan village. (T-35)

WOODSONG, Cynthia (Family Health International) *Multiple Methods, Multiple Projects, and Dual Protection: Qualitative Research on Vaginal Microbicides.* Vaginal microbicides offer a potential alternative to condoms for protection against HIV and other STIs, yet consistent and correct use of microbicides will be necessary to assure protection. Little is understood about the range of factors that affect initial acceptance and long-term correct and consistent use of microbicides. FHI staff members are engaged in a number of international and U.S.-based research projects that use a variety of qualitative methods and investigate behavioral aspects of potential microbicide use. This paper will discuss the different directions that qualitative research is taking to examine microbicide acceptability, including innovative approaches for data collection and analysis, ethics and human subjects considerations, and informing on policy development. (S-34)

WOODWARD, Amy (West Georgia) *Health Care and the Barriers Faced by Latino Immigrants in Carroll County, Georgia.* This paper focuses on health care perceptions of the Latino population of northwest Georgia. There are a limited number of health care providers within the county who accommodate the Spanish-speaking population. Information gathered from these providers and members of the Latino community reflect the importance of not only understanding a patient's language, but also his/her cultural background. Through a collection of interviews with Latino immigrants living in Carroll County and the health care providers serving them, this paper addresses the important issues involved in seeking health care and having confidence in the treatment provided. (F-85)

WORTHMAN, Carol M. (Emory) *Displacement, Trauma, and the Delivery of "Relief": Biosocial Dynamics of Stress and the Challenges to Population Health.* Worldwide rates of population displacement and psychosocial trauma have increased exponentially over the last 25 years, placing escalating burdens on the cultures and agencies of care and demands for delivery of relief and aid. This paper brings to bear our findings concerning socio-ecology of stress, mediation of vulnerability, and pathways to differential mental and physical well-being, on the question of how population-level "relief" may be reconceptualized and its delivery reorganized to better intersect with bio-cultural dynamics of individual well-being. (W-81)

WOTOWIEC, Patricia (Maryland) *Cultural Knowledge among Chesapeake Bay Environmental Professionals.* This paper explores underlying, implicit and shared meaning held by environmental professionals working in the Chesapeake Bay region. A number of key themes that emerged from recent ethnographic research among these professionals will be discussed. These themes include environmentalism, stewardship, environmental education, regulation and population growth. Possible schemas and models that underlie these themes will be explored, followed by some suggestions for using the identified cultural knowledge to improve relations between environmental professionals and other Chesapeake Bay stakeholders, principally farmers and commercial fishers. (T-32)

YEDES, Janet (Kean) *Social Justice and Communication Explores Issues in Communication.* Together my students and I share specific course content, speakers' experiences, and perspectives, comments

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and work of participants. In the words of a student: "Communication is the key to human interaction. It is not until we know the issues of social injustice that we can use our communication capacities to the fullest extent. This course gives students a forum, not only to learn of these injustices, but to take action for change. It has expanded our cultural understanding and development." (F-80)

YODER, P. Stanley (Macro International) *Judging Responses to an Invitation to be Tested for HIV: the DHS in Mali*. This paper examines the response of Malians to an invitation to be tested anonymously for HIV as part of the national DHS survey in 2001. Macro International was asked to study how the informed consent statement worked in the DHS. The study observed the introductions to household heads and the request and taking of blood for HIV in 196 cases in ten clusters and three regions. It found that the 15% refusal rate was not related to the way the informed consent statement was presented. The paper discusses factors in the social context that influenced responses. (S-10)

YODER-WUTICH, Amber (Florida) *Getting Health Care Advice on Her Own: Social Network Effects on Weaning Decisions in Oaxaca, Mexico*. Using data from 60 mothers in Oaxaca, this project was conducted as a follow-up to a 60,000-person Instituto Mexicano de Seguro Social Nationwide Survey. In interviews on women's social networks, breastfeeding mothers reveal they often relied on the people they know best when seeking childcare advice. Preliminary analyses indicate that people close to the mother, including her own mother, her mother-in-law, and her husband, most strongly influence the mother's breastfeeding and weaning decisions. Social network analyses suggest that social factors and relationships can - and do - strongly influence women's health care decisions, even when medical advice is available. (S-61)

YOON, Soon-Young (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids) *Tobacco Policies, Treaties and the Girl-Child*. To date, most national tobacco control policies, particularly in developing countries, have insufficiently utilized international accords for national policy formulation and advocacy. Improvements are needed in advocacy,

policy and legislative uses of international accords. The use of multiple treaties and policy documents across sectors (human rights, WTO, FCTC, etc) is a new strategy. An anthropological analysis of UN documents, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and international policy documents, like the Beijing Platform for Action, as they relate to tobacco control policies that affect the girl-child, reveals how such international accords may be more effective blueprints for action than are treaties. Reference is also made to the gender aspects of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Recommendations for policy and advocacy are made. (S-16)

YOON, Soon-Young (Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids) *Treaties and Tobacco an Emerging Issue in Environmental Health*. Tobacco is an emerging global issue in environmental health. However, most national tobacco control policies, particularly in developing countries, have insufficiently utilized international accords for national policy formulation and advocacy. In order to strengthen a multi-sectoral, multi-layered approach, improvements are needed in advocacy, policy and legislative uses of international accords. This paper provides an analysis of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Data is based on a review of other human rights treaties, UN documents and participant observation at three separate WHO/FCTC negotiations in Geneva from 1999 to 2001. The paper concludes that although treaties are legally binding and provide excellent legal frameworks, international agreements such as the Beijing Platform for Action are the most effective blueprints for action. (S-16)

YOUNG, Sharon (Southern Methodist) *Social Inequity at the U.S. - Mexico Border: Respiratory Disease and Environmental Risk*. This session presents current, ongoing research into the relationship between respiratory disease in children and air pollution in El Paso, Texas. This research examines the distribution of respiratory disease patterns to provide evidence of an increased environmental risk and, subsequently, to utilize a holistic, ethnographic approach to the identification of the increased health burdens, placed upon the impoverished population living along the U.S.-Mexico border. (F-60)



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