

Anthropologists and Sociologists of Kentucky

Annual Meeting

September 30-October 1, 2005

Bowling Green, Kentucky

NOTE: All times listed are in Central Daylight Time

Friday, September 30th

3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
ASK Registration

Grise Hall Lobby

3:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Welcoming Ceremony

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Paper Session 1. Health and Health Care

Grise Hall 128

Contraception in Kenya
John Musalia, Western Kentucky University

Reproductive Healthcare Needs of Latinas in the Louisville Area
Emily Burroughs, University of Louisville

Early 20th Century Causes of Death in Warren County, Kentucky: A Study in Demographic and Medical Anthropology.
Andrea Lovan, Western Kentucky University

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Paper Session 2. Youth

Grise Hall 130

Youth Culture at the Ferring Community Center
Jardana Peacock, Northern Kentucky University

Family Life at Home and On the Streets
Waverly Ann Harris, Holli Drummond, Western Kentucky University, and John M. Bolland, University of Alabama

Women of the Rock House: Dormitory and College Life of the 1950s
Kate Hudepohl, Sarah Schmitt, and Cheyenne Hohman, Western Kentucky University

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. Grise Hall 128
Panel Session 1. **Issues in Teaching Distant Students: Correspondence, Online, and
Interactive Television Courses**

Panelists:

Sue Greer-Pitt, Southeast Kentucky Community and Technical College
Tamela Smith, Western Kentucky University
James Grimm, Western Kentucky University

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. Grise Hall 130
Paper Session 3. **Theoretical Perspectives in International Context**

Mongolia and the World System: Reflections on a Summer Study Tour
Larry L. Burmeister, University of Kentucky

Gaborone, Botswana and the Burgess Model of Concentric Zones
Phyllis Puffer, Big Sandy Community and Technical College

The Role of Social Networks in Technology Diffusion in Rural Sudan
Saadi N. Hassan, Somerset Community College

6:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. Grise Hall Quad
ASK Picnic

8:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. Grise Hall Quad
Film – *Sludge*, Appalshop productions
Discussion Leader – Bryan McNeil, Western Kentucky University

9:30 p.m. – 10:30 p.m. Begins at Van Meter Hall
Western's Haunted Hill – A Ghost Tour of WKU
Tamela Smith, Western Kentucky University

Saturday, October 1st

7:30 – 8:00 a.m.
ASK Board Meeting

Grise Hall 135

8:00 – 5:00 p.m.
Registration

Grise Hall Lobby

8:00 – 9:00 a.m.
Paper Session 4. Ethno-archeology
Chair:

Grise Hall 128

Approaches to Hunting in Southeast Asia: From Pellet Bow to Slingshot
Rogelio Rivera, Northern Kentucky University

Spatial Analysis of Pottery from Phu Lon, Northeast Thailand
Shawn Fehrenbach, Northern Kentucky University

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Drakes Creek Drainage, Kentucky
Darlene Applegate, Western Kentucky University

8:00 – 9:00 a.m.
Paper Session 5. Women and Children
Chair:

Grise Hall 130

Women and Children in a Midwestern Homeless Shelter
Rachel Sebastian, Northern Kentucky University

A Unique Method of Uncovering Gender and Marital Bias in Newspaper Reporting
Martha Heltsley, Blackburn College

Bringing Justice to Battered Women in the Courtroom through Expert Witness Work
Ann Goetting, Western Kentucky University

9:00 – 9:30 a.m.
Coffee Break

Grise Hall Lobby

9:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
Plenary Session

Grise Hall 128

Rediscovering Democracy: A Report on the Kentucky Summit on Civic Literacy
Deborah Williamson, Administrative Office of the Courts and members of Kentucky
Workgroup on Civic Literacy and Engagement

10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Paper Session 6. Economy and Work
Chair: James Grimm, Western Kentucky University

Reflections of Commodity Development and Values in the Indigenous and Colonizer
Markets of Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia
Renee M. Bonzani, University of Kentucky, and Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo, University of
Florida

Spatial Barriers to Work: A Comparative Analysis of Native Born Minorities versus
Immigrant Minorities
Aaron Howell, University of Cincinnati

Fashioning Fashion for Good: The challenges, choices and consequences of corporate
social responsibility
Wilma King, Western Kentucky University

10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Paper Session 7. Distress and Recovery
Chair: Edward Bohlander, Western Kentucky University

Ghanaian Women's Accounts of Coping with Their Health Problems: Contradictions
between the Social Bases of Illness and the Medicalization of Distress
Joyce Avotri, Austin Peay State University

Assessing the Value-Added By Prevention Intervention Programming On Youth and
Young Adult Behavior
Bridgett Augustino-Wilke, Pacific Institute for Research Evaluation

Contributions of Reference Agents to Recovery Maintenance: A Social World Analysis of
Narcotics Anonymous Affiliation
Christa J. Moore, Community Action of Southern Kentucky

11:45 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Lunch & ASK Business Meeting

Downing University Center

1:00 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.
Film: *In the Presence of Fear*, Appalshop Productions

2:00 – 3:00 p.m.
Paper Session 8. Tourism, Identity and Culture

Grise Hall 128

Tourism and Identity in the Amazon and Andes of Ecuador
Frank Hutchins, Spalding University

A Qualitative Study of Community Attitudes towards Ecotourism in Kasigau, Kenya
Allison Harnish and Jerry Daday, Western Kentucky University

Traditional Cultural Places and Rural Historic Landscapes: The Case of 'Between the Rivers
David Nickell, West Kentucky Community and Technical College, and Thomas F. King

2:00 – 3:00 p.m.
Paper Session 9. Theory, Method, and Religion
Chair:

Grise Hall 130

Caves and Religion in Bhutan
John D. All, Western Kentucky University

Opening the Door to the Heart: Photo Elicitation in Twenty-first century Sri Lanka
Jeff Samuels, Western Kentucky University

Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory: A Landscape Archaeology Perspective on Intervisibility and Outdoor Worship at 19th Century Appalachian Camp Meetings
Samuel Avery-Quinn, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Charisma and Siva Worship in Ghana: The Story of Guru Paa Kwesi and His Hindu Monastery of Africa
Albert Wuaku, Austin Peay State University

3:00 – 3:30 p.m. **Grise Hall Lobby**
Coffee Break

3:30 – 4:30 p.m. **Grise Hall 128**
Paper Session 10. Social Hierarchy and Inequality
Chair: Stephen B. Groce, Western Kentucky University

Stigma and the Negotiation of Identity by Rural and Small Town Lesbians: Revisited and Updated
Margaret Cooper, Ivy Tech State College

Interracial Marriage
Erin Pace, Centre College

"Colonizing or Rescuing Asian Brides?: Racism and Sexism in Online Portrayals of Asian Mail-Order-Brides.
Kumiko Nemoto, Western Kentucky University

3:30 – 4:30 p.m. **Grise Hall 130**
Paper Session 11. Community and Community Action
Chair:

Civic and Business Support for City-County Consolidation: An Analysis of Campaign Finance
Teresa Harding, Berea College

Hopeful Action: The Role of Social Capital in Neighborhood Mobilization
Cynthia Ganote, University of Louisville

4:45 – 5:45 p.m. **Grise Hall 138**
Keynote Address
Lionel J. "Bo" Beaulieu, Southern Rural Development Center

6:00 p.m. **TBA**
Keynote Reception

7:30 p.m. – ? **TBA**
President's Party

Abstracts

(in alphabetical order by first author)

John All, Western Kentucky University

Caves and Religion in Bhutan

Caves in Bhutan are rare due to the rapid uplift of the Himalayan Mountains and are normally short 'shelter'-type caves. These caves have long been associated with major religious figures for the dominant Buddhist faith. Many shrines are associated with shelter caves. A longer limestone cave in the province of Bumthang was recently reported and investigated. Physical evidence and interviews with locals indicate that this cave, known as Ghost Cave, has been used for religious purposes for many years, possibly centuries. The primary use seems to be entrance into the cave and removal of speleothems (e.g. stalagmites, columns, and stalactites) for placement into chortens and other religious structures. These actions are to pay penitence, seek good karma, and possibly to gain entrance into the priesthood. While Buddhism generally has a favorable relationship with the environment, in this limited cave the effects on the cave have been severe.

Bridgett Augustino-Wilke, Pacific Institute for Research Evaluation

Assessing the Value-Added By Prevention Intervention Programming On Youth and Young Adult Behavior

The period spanning late adolescence and young adulthood (roughly from 17 – 25), is characterized by various developmental milestones and is also the period of time when drug use and involvement in delinquent/criminal activity peak and desist. The initiation of drug use and problem behavior, and the trajectory of these behaviors back to the normative social order are most likely to occur during critical development and social transitions. Few studies have focused on the natural desistence of illicit drug use and criminal behavior during this developmental period. In this paper, we examine the role of risk and protective factors that may contribute directly to drug use outcomes/delinquency, or may contribute indirectly through their influence on intervening variables; and propose that there is a need to examine what, if any, value is added to the natural desistence from delinquency/crime via interventions aimed at preventing drug use by youths. Several theoretical perspectives that could serve to guide future evaluations of drug use interventions are also examined.

Samuel Avery-Quinn, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory: A Landscape Archaeology Perspective on Intervisibility and Outdoor Worship at 19th Century Appalachian Camp Meetings

Camp meeting revivalism dramatically affected the social fabric of 19th century life in Kentucky and Tennessee. Many historians credit such outdoor revivals with the explosion of Methodism on the old frontier. The role of landscape in shaping the social performances of camp meeting participants has not received significant attention in scholarly literature. Based on studies of the landscape and social history of three 19th century camp meeting sites in East Tennessee, I explore in this presentation ways by which the juncture of built environment and topography at camp grounds may have affected participant behavior through the control of lines of sight. Contrary to many histories of camp meeting revivalism, I suggest that an outdoor setting may not have been a significant component in the worship experience of attendees.

Renee M. Bonzani, University of Kentucky, and Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo, University of Florida

Reflections of Commodity Development and Values in the Indigenous and Colonizer Markets of Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the spatial and economic relationships of identity between indigenous groups and colonizers in the marketplace of the Amazonian frontier river town of Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia. Leticia is a town uniquely located on the frontier borders between Colombia, Brazil, and Peru. The town marketplace is attractive to both colonizers from the interiors of these countries and to indigenous groups living along the Amazon River and local tributaries. Three aspects will be analyzed. The first is the spatial distribution of the ethnic components of the market in terms of indigenous versus colonizer selling locations. The second is the variation in the products that are offered in the different ethnic sections. The third examines how the indigenous groups develop their own strategies for economic viability through the promotion of ethnic labels (use values) by selling specific “indigenous” foods and through their traditional use of overriding environmental factors. Differences between commodities and indigenous products are explored using the concepts of use value and exchange value. The promotion of products that retain symbolic use value may be a precursor to the development of cooperatives as seen in other parts of the world in response to outside economic forces or globalization.

Emily Burroughs, University of Louisville

Reproductive Healthcare Needs of Latinas in the Louisville Area

To examine the barriers that Latinas in Louisville face when seeking reproductive healthcare, I conducted five focus groups with 36 Latina women in the Louisville area. Previous research has been limited to the structural barriers that prevent oppressed populations from receiving healthcare. This project seeks to examine the ways in which structural barriers combine with cultural barriers to limit Latinas' access to reproductive healthcare in Louisville. In the research on healthcare, Latinas are often combined with other groups of immigrants, women, poverty-stricken groups, and Latinos in general. Because Latinas face multiple forms of oppression, research must look at the complex set of factors that work as barriers to Latinas' access to reproductive health care. Drawing on Patricia Hill Collins' matrix of domination, I find that, in addition to race, gender and class oppression, Latinas face oppression because of their country of origin, immigrant status, language and cultural beliefs. My findings suggest that eliminating one element of the matrix, such as language barriers, is insufficient to enhance access to healthcare for Latinas because each factor in the matrix is intertwined with the others.

Larry L. Burmeister, University of Kentucky

Mongolia and the World System: Reflections on a Summer Study Tour

This paper focuses on the socioeconomic development prospects for Mongolia in the contemporary world system. The paper will highlight three societal transition issues that will affect Mongolia's development trajectory: 1) the future of the nomadic pastoral economy; 2) the role of mining as the leading economic sector; and 3) the revival of Buddhism. An attempt will be made to compare the Mongolia post-state socialist experience with that of the Eastern European and CIS countries. This paper is based upon the author's recent participation in a faculty study tour of Mongolia sponsored by the School for International Training and the Freeman Foundation.

Margaret Cooper, Ivy Tech State College

Stigma and the Negotiation of Identity by Rural and Small Town Lesbians: Revisited and Updated

In 1990 I finished my master's thesis studying rural and small town lesbians and the role stigma played in their identity management. I also published an article from this thesis. Over the past fifteen years, I have continued to be interested in this subject. I have added much information to the original work including more interviews, case studies and participant observation. Topics of interest include the negotiation of identity within the community and the family, the personal acceptance process of a lesbian identity and

issues that are peculiar to the rural lesbian. This update and revision also is expanded to include new findings on the influence of culture on women's self image and self acceptance.

Cynthia Ganote, University of Louisville

Hopeful Action: The Role of Social Capital in Neighborhood Mobilization

While social capital patterns have been rigorously examined from a structural perspective (see for example Lin, 2001; Lin, Fu, and Hsung, 2001; Portes, 1998; Burt, 1992), analyses focused on the cultural aspects of social capital use – that is, the influence of values, attitudes, and beliefs on social capital use – have been rare to date. I collected ethnographic data in order to shed light on these questions. For two years (July 2001 through June 2003), I was a participant observer in a mixed-race, largely working-class urban neighborhood that has faced increasing crime in East Nashville, Tennessee. Through these observations, coupled with fifty three in-depth, semi-structured interviews with community members and resource people who work with them, I examined the ways in which individuals' values, attitudes, and beliefs interact with their material resources and the kinds of tools that they draw upon when they attempt to mobilize social capital to improve neighborhood conditions. I found that both structure and culture influence social capital use and mobilization for community benefit, and that these findings offer policy implications for institutions that work in tandem with underprivileged communities.

Teresa Harding, Berea College

Civic and Business Support for City-County Consolidation: An Analysis of Campaign Finance

This study offers a growth machine perspective on city-county consolidation in Louisville. According to Harvey Molotch (1976), a growth machine is an interlocking coalition of business and government leaders that unite to promote local growth and development. Sociologists have generally accepted the growth machine theory's utility for understanding local power structure and pro-growth policies found in most communities. Growth machine theory has not been directly applied to studies of local government reorganization including city-county consolidation. An analysis of campaign finances of the pro-merger campaign reveals a high level of growth machine participation in the pro-merger campaign effort. Interviews with the growth machine players provided insight to why city-county consolidation was viewed as essential for economic growth and development in Louisville. The author finds that city-county consolidation was a growth machine strategy in Louisville that pursued to increase city population, enhance

Louisville's image, improve economic growth, and lead to a more coherent and effective community growth strategy.

Saadi N. Hassan

The Role of Social Networks in Technology Diffusion in Rural Sudan

This paper is based on an extensive study in Western Sudan (Kodofan Province) where the author of this paper worked with Dr. Milton Coughnour, former professor of Rural Sociology at the University of Kentucky. Our findings showed that in rural Sudan social networks played a vital role in the spread of new seeds or technologies. We also were able to find in rural areas, opinion leaders whose views and ideas were sought by the majority of the farmers. Family relationships also played a pivotal role in the spread and exchange of news related to Agricultural Development in rural Sudan.

Aaron Howell, University of Cincinnati

Spatial Barriers to Work: A Comparative Analysis of Native Born Minorities versus Immigrant Minorities

Sociological literature analyzing the barriers racial/ethnic minorities face in the job market is firmly established. Not only does the effect of racial ideology and its complementary racial ordering, or hierarchy, drastically set minority job seekers at a disadvantage, spatial and geographic concerns play a role. These factors undoubtedly are a force in the perpetuation of the wealth and income gap along racial/ethnic lines. Decomposing the relative strength of issues such as racism/discrimination and spatial isolation could aid in the understanding of how and with what relative force these barriers result in a net loss in the job market, in terms of salary and occupational prestige for racial minorities. Examining the role of nativity among racial/ethnic minorities further complicates the issue. Will native-born individuals have an advantage over their immigrant counterparts in the job market because of their familiarity with the American work ethic? Will immigrant status allow persons to circumvent some of the deleterious effects of race in the United States job market, thus gaining the ability to access jobs that native-born minorities rarely are afforded? These are questions to be addressed in the following analysis, particularly an examination of prior literature done in this vein, as well as a methodological approach to answering the question of the effect nativity has on racial and ethnic minorities' outcomes in the job market will be explored.

Kate Hudepohl, Sarah Schmitt, and Cheyenne Hohman, Western Kentucky University
Women of the Rock House: Dormitory and College Life of the 1950s

The Rock House is a building on the campus of Western Kentucky University that currently serves as the anthropology lab. From 1949 until 1959 it functioned as a women's dormitory, housing up to 27 students each semester, not counting the house mother and her family. The paper consists of preliminary findings from an ongoing oral history project conducted with former residents to document aspects of their college experience. Information gathered provides insights about their daily routines, social activities, and academic experiences including perceptions about opportunities and limitations experienced by female college students at that time.

Frank Hutchins, Spalding University
Tourism and Identity in the Amazon and Andes of Ecuador

Tourism creates important points of contact between destination communities and the global-scale circulation of meanings, money and travelers. This contact zone is replete with exoticized identities – Indians who are authentic, timeless, and invariably close to the earth. My paper explores some of the consequences when these identities are commodified as tourism products. I look specifically at Quichua people in the Tena (Amazon) and Otavalo (Andean) areas, concluding that tourism may in some ways help reinforce indigenous identity, but in ways that differ from those envisioned by its proponents.

Wilma King, Western Kentucky University
Fashioning Fashion for Good: The challenges, choices and consequences of corporate social responsibility

It is sometimes very difficult to recognize fashion as the very powerful institution that it really is. When most of us think of fashion, we see it as alluring and desirable, but seldom as having the power to control what people think about themselves, others, cultures and societies. Fashion for Good is a collaborative, interdisciplinary, international group of students, professors and professionals from Italy and the USA who believe in the outstanding efforts from the fashion and non-profit worlds to promote corporate social responsibility. We all believe there are outstanding examples of ethical leadership and social responsibility for the young people in a world where sometimes only the negativity gains recognition and attention. Fashion for Good is important from the perspective of developing young leaders in fashion, non-profits, entrepreneurship, marketing, advertising, and of course, public relations which is at the core of doing business in a global society. Our goal is to continuously acknowledge examples of social

responsibility so that we as educators and teachers empower students to become ethical, sensitive leaders.

Christa J. Moore

Contributions of Reference Agents to Recovery Maintenance: A Social World Analysis of Narcotics Anonymous Affiliation

Few studies have examined the social process of drug abuse recovery. To determine how recovering addicts use reference agents, such as reference groups and/or reference others, to achieve and maintain sobriety within the context of the Narcotics Anonymous (NA) support group experience, this study examines how Newcomers become integrated into the NA group and internalize acceptable recovery behaviors, and how Newcomers transition to becoming Oldtimers.

David Nickell, West Kentucky Community and Technical College, and Thomas F. King
Traditional Cultural Places and Rural Historic Landscapes: The Case of 'Between the Rivers

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides protection for structures and places that possess historic and/or cultural significance. Most commonly this is used to designate buildings or communities that are significant in the history of the country or a region. But, the law also allows for a place to be designated as a Traditional Cultural Place if it plays a vital role in the continuation of a cultural identity of a cultural group. This is accomplished by a distinct set of guidelines for application of the law. These guidelines are mostly used in the case of Native American sites on public lands, giving the tribe consultative involvement in decisions affecting the culturally significant site. The paper argues that Land between the Lakes meets all the qualifications for Traditional Cultural Place designation but that government officials are refusing to grant the designation due to their applying of the wrong set of guidelines for determining significance.

Jardana Peacock, Northern Kentucky University

Youth Culture at the Ferring Community Center

Through participant observation and interviews, I explored youth culture at a community center in the Midwest. For nine weeks I observed youth activities, views on the center's structure, and relationships between workers and attendees. The history of the youth center proved to be important in the analysis of the organization's effectiveness and provided an evolutionary timeline that explained adolescent youth

participation and workers' views on youth. I used McLaughlin, Irby and Langmann's model from their research on youth organizations (1994) to aid my understanding of the factors which contribute to effective youth organizations.

Daniel W. Phillips III, Lindsey Wilson College

Mental Health Consumers' Attitudes toward the Police

In recent years, community policing programs have increased in number and scope; a key ingredient in community policing is a public that holds favorable attitudes toward the police (Smith, 1994). Past studies have examined the relationship between various dimensions of attitudes toward police (e.g., effectiveness) and demographic variables (e.g., race). The most important variable predictive of positive attitudes toward police has been a person's *perception* of his/her recent interaction with police (Huang and Vaughn, 1996). Since the deinstitutionalization of U.S. psychiatric hospitals that began in the 1960s, people with psychiatric disabilities have become more likely to have interactions with police officers (Teplin, 2000). Despite this fact, there is little information on the attitudes that people with psychiatric disabilities have toward police officers. This paper details baseline data regarding attitudes toward police officers gathered from people with psychiatric disabilities.

Rachel Sebastian, Northern Kentucky University

Shattering Stereotypes: Women and Children in a Midwestern Homeless Shelter

Who are the homeless? Is it true that they are vagrant bums? Bag ladies? Are they lazy? Or crazy? Have they chosen this lifestyle over a life of working and earning? The purpose of this study is to bring to light the lives of women and children living in shelters. To gain an emic perspective of the shelter experience, I conducted an ethnographic study utilizing participant observation and interviews with the women and children residing in a Midwestern shelter. This paper describes what I found, and didn't find, within those shelter walls.

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