MARLOW, Patrick (Alaska Native Language Center, Alaska Fairbanks) NATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHER TRAINING: THE NEXT STEP IN LANGUAGE REVELATION? The Alaska Native Language Center (ANLC) has long debated how best to serve Alaska Natives interested in language maintenance and revitalization. In 1972, Dr Michael Krauss, Director of ANLC, was instrumental in the passage of legislation allowing Native languages to be taught in Alaska schools. Since then, ANLC staff have been involved in writing dictionaries, grammatical sketches, course materials, and children's books for most of Alaska's twenty indigenous languages. Despite these efforts, language loss has continued throughout Alaska. In response to this continuing trend, the ANLC devised an AAS degree to train Native language teachers in basic applied linguistics. This paper critically reviews two pilot projects designed to make the AAS degree more accessible to the targeted population: the Yukon Flats Bilingual Teacher Training Program (TTP) (October 1997–June 1999) and the Athabaskan Language Development Institute (ALDI) (May 25–June 5, 1998). The goals of both programs were (1) provide Athabaskan languages with the training necessary to teach their ancestral languages, (2) raise awareness of language endangerment issues as they impact Alaska, and (3) empower individuals to take the lead in preserving their ancestral languages. TTP was undertaken with the Yukon Flats School District, located in the Northeast corner of Alaska. The program serves six Gwich’in language instructors from throughout the district. ALDI was undertaken with the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc and the NEH. The program serves approximately twenty Athabaskan language instructors from throughout Alaska.

MARQUETTE, Catherine Marie (Chr Michelsen Institute) REVISITING CHAYANOY IN THE 90'S: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS, NATURAL RESOURCE USE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES IN THE AMAZON The discussion uses data from small-farmer settlements in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon to consider linkages between household demographic structure (size, age, sex and kinship composition) and dynamics (developmental cycle, migration, fertility, mortality), land use patterns, impacts on forest resources, and household welfare. The substantial objective is to gain greater insight of the household level dynamics shaping land use and forest conversion processes among small-farmers. The guiding conceptual aim is to use the experience of the Ecuadorian settlers to "revisit" traditional issues regarding links between household demographic factors and land use raised in Chayanovian theory, peasant studies, and cultural ecology while introducing consideration of more recent theoretical, methodological, and substantial issues as well. The paper considers settler household demographic structure, dynamics, and land use patterns in order to revalue the connections implied by the theory of "household pressure" and the role played by household demographics in shaping consumption levels, labor inputs, the relationships between these two factors, and land use. A household demographic-land use typology is developed based on observed associations between the demographic and land use patterns observed. The paper will also consider the use of traditional methodological concepts and approaches for considering changes in household demographic structure over time in relation to land use (eg household lifecycle and notion of household "survival strategies") with more recent concepts and techniques (eg life courses analysis and practice theory understandings of "strategy"). The relative importance of household demographics among and interactions with other important household and community-level variables (community political structures and infrastructure development; household socioeconomic, agroeconomic, ethnic and land tenure characteristics) will also be considered in relation to land use patterns and forest conversion processes among the settlers.

MARSHALL, Wende (Princeton) LET THEM EAT OPIATES: POSTINDUSTRIAL BODIES AND THE DISCOURSE ON ILLICIT DRUGS Avital Ronell has argued that the level of discourse on "drugs" is disproportionate relative to the mobilization of force in the "War on Drugs." My interest is in developing a way of theorizing the (perceived) profusion of illicit street drugs, addiction and the mobilization of state power in postindustrial spaces within current discourses on criminality and citizenship, race and class and with attention to the discourses and practices of inner-city desinvestment and other strategies of global capital. This paper will situate current debates on the decriminalization of illicit street drugs in postindustrial spaces (such as North Philadelphia and Central Harlem), explore the multiple meanings of the imported European philosophy of "harm reduction" in such spaces, and contrast these with historical constructions of illicit drug use at the dawn of industrial capitalism in Europe and the United States.

MARTIN, Kathleen (UC Santa Barbara) THE LANGUAGE OF ORAL NARRATIVE: EDUCATING LAKOTA STUDENTS In American Indian communities, oral narrative and storytelling is essential for the education of children, establishment of social relationships, and the continuation of cultural traditions. Oral narrative accurately represents cultural differences through language and is indispensable in the understanding and maintenance of cultural traditions. With the increasing diversity and the need for equity in the United States, it is imperative to explore differences as exhibited through language. Therefore, this paper presents cultural and linguistic differences represented through language in a traditional Lakota oral narrative. The analysis identifies cultural representations in the narrative that are relevant to classroom contexts and an understanding of social interaction in American Indian communities. A phonemic transcription of a Lakota narrative and an English translation and interpretation were used in conjunction with four methods of analysis, Hymes's (1982) poetic structural analysis, Tedlock's (1983) expressive analysis, Labov's (1988) "fully formed" structural analysis, and a textual analysis based on Lakota exegesis. The methods illuminate the construction of concepts and beliefs that foster community relationships and communique cultural knowledge.

There is a clear link between the variable of culture and cognitive styles which teachers must deal with in order to maximize student opportunities for achievement (Eckermann, 1994). Finding ways through language that support relevant perspectives and a view of "self" for the learner is important to strengthen and extend as a preferred mode of thinking and learning. Making the effort to study and appreciate "how children understand and how they manage their own learning" (Bruner, 1996, p 58) must be a goal for education in the future.

MARTIN, Mary (Pennsylvania) COMPETITION OR COEXISTENCE: FOOD AND MEDICINAL PLANTS AND ANIMALS BORDERING THE IRANIAN DESERT In an area adjoining the Turan Biosphere Reserve at the northeastern edge of the Iranian Central Desert, small-holder villagers practice irrigated agriculture and herding of sheep and goats on communal and privately accessed land. As a component of the Turan Program for Integrated Ecological Research and Management of the Department of the Environment, my research focused on resource use by these mixed agricultural village populations. I conducted a survey of plant species designed to see which species were utilized by humans for food, medicine, fuel and other activities and which were significant for grazing. Fuel use and grazing affected the vegetation cover most significantly and provided the most intense competition between humans and animals. Gathering of food and medicinal species of plants did not compete in any significant way with other uses of the arid landscape. Wild game had previously added variety to the local diet. The Turan Biosphere Reserve was formed by the Department of the Environment to pro-