



AIDS & ANTHROPOLOGY

BULLETIN

The Newsletter of the AIDS and Anthropology Research Group

Vol.9 No.1 February 1997

**PLEASE SUPPORT AARG AND VOTE!!!
INFO PAGE 2, BALLOT ENCLOSED**

**DOUGLAS FELDMAN IS
1996 KIMBALL AWARD RECIPIENT**

The AAA Solon T. Kimball Award for Public and Applied Anthropology was presented to Douglas A. Feldman at the American Anthropological Association Meetings in San Francisco, November 1996
(*Story page 8*)

**ROBERT CARLSON AWARDED
POLGAR PRIZE**

Robert G. Carlson (Associate Professor, Wright State University School of Medicine) was presented with the Steven Polgar Award for "state of the art excellence" in Medical Anthropology by the Society for Medical Anthropology at the AAA Meeting.
(*Story page 5*)

**1996 AARG STUDENT PAPER PRIZE
GOES TO SHERRY DUGDALE**

The 1996 AARG student paper prize was awarded to Sherri Dugdale, B.A., in honor of her paper: "HIV-Risk Perceptions and Behaviors Among Self-Identified Lesbian and Bisexual Women." Ms. Dugdale is a recent graduate of Fort Lewis College. In recognition of her achievement, Ms. Dugdale was sent a check for \$100. No professional AARG award was made this year. (*1997 Paper Prize application information on page 4*)

**THE HIV/AIDS
SURVEILLANCE
DATA BASE**

by Karen A. Stanecki
(U.S. Bureau of the Census)

The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base is a compilation of seroprevalence studies conducted in developing countries. Although AIDS cases have been reported to the World Health Organization, there was no previous central repository of HIV seroprevalence studies.

AIDS cases are known to be severely under-reported in some regions due to poor reporting and recording systems as well as political concerns. Also, little, if any, detail is available on the characteristics (such as age, sex and mode of transmission) of people living with HIV/AIDS. Finally, and most important, current reporting represents only the later stages of a multi-year disease process that begins with HIV infection. Thus, current AIDS case reporting is of little use in tracking the spread of the disease in conducting epidemi-
(*Continued page 10*)

A LETTER FROM THE NEW AARG CHAIR

--Margaret Connors

(The Institute for Health And Social Justice)

Dear AARG Membership,

As dues-paying AIDS and Anthropology Research Group (AARG) members, one of the most, if not the most, important contributions you will make this year is voting into office those who will serve and publicly represent AARG. Please vote and let your voice be heard.

This year's elections consist of the selection of a chairperson who will take office in January 1998 and five new members of the Steering Committee. The individuals on the enclosed ballot were nominated by the AARG membership.

For the first time, we will elect a graduate student to the Steering Committee to serve for two years. This position will become a permanent slate in AARG elections. We are also including a renomination slate so that former Steering Committee members interested in serving a second post can be renominated by the members. The renomination slate also provides some continuity to the Steering Committee in years when many or all seats expire simultaneously. All post-graduate Steering Committee members serve for three years.

The ballot contains voting and return instructions. Please send ballots to me by March 15, 1997. Also, please fill out the enclosed membership form so you can be included in the next membership list. Thank you for your support.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXPERTS WANTED

Cambridge Data Systems, Inc. has an on-line database of specialists in international development fields, including AIDS prevention. Private, non-profit and other organizations (such as World Bank and USAID) use it to staff projects. There is no charge. Contact: CDS, 4 Jay St., Cambridge, MA 02139; fax (617) 497-4158.

AIDS AND ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

Officers:

Chair: Margaret Connors
Chair-Elect: (To be elected)
Past Chair: Robert G. Carlson
Membership: Fred Bloom
Treasurer: Nina Kammerer
Secretary: Michele Shedlin

Steering Committee:

Fred Bloom
Robert G. Carlson
Margaret Connors
Stephen L. Eyre
Douglas A. Feldman
Nina Kammerer
Stephanie Kane
William L. Leap
Michelle L. Renaud
Susan Scrimshaw
Michele Shedlin

Past Chairs:

Douglas Feldman (1986-89, 92)
Norris G. Lang (1988-90, 93)
Ralph Bolton (1991)
Janet McGrath (1994)

AIDS and Anthropology Bulletin

Editor: Michelle L. Renaud

Associate Editors:

Ralph Bolton
Michael C. Clatts
Douglas A. Feldman
Norris G. Lang
William L. Leap
Janet McGrath
Moses B. Pounds
Claire Sterk-Elifson

BOOK REVIEW

by

Sandra Bell (U of Durham, UK)

[*Choosing Unsafe Sex: AIDS-Risk Denial Among Disadvantaged Women*. By Elisa J. Sobo. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. The reviewer can be contacted by e-mail at: Sandra.Bell@durham.ac.uk]

Many black women's perception of the risk attached to exposure to the AIDS virus through sexual activity is such that "unsafe sex seems a safe bet." This disturbing conclusion is drawn by Elisa Sobo in her recent study of AIDS-risk denial, and much of the book is devoted to untangling the cultural logic behind such an assertion. The voices of the women and the descriptions of their lives as filled in by Sobo reveals them to be thoughtful, articulate, purposeful people whose conceptions of AIDS-risk are consonant with their views and behaviour relating to gender, love, sex, pregnancy, monogamy and economic stability.

The focus of the book consists of the findings from a two-year study that took place in Cleveland, Ohio between 1991 and 1993. The study, which examined the links between inner-city women's condom use and their experiences and understandings of heterosexual relationships, was initiated by Dr. Philip Toltzis, who became alarmed at the rising rates of HIV infection and AIDS among the urban poor, particularly black women who used the local mother and infant clinics.

Because clients appeared to be ignoring the pro-condom advice that they were given, Toltzis turned to anthropologist Sobo to determine the reasons for the women's behavior. Sobo had recently arrived at Case Western Reserve University after conducting ethnographic research tracing the connections between health beliefs and sexuality, procreation and gender relations in Jamaica. The project, which consisted of focus groups and interviews, was originally scheduled to last one year. However, additional funding enabled a second phase of the project. Sobo used the information and experience gained from

phase one to shape and sharpen interviews and questionnaires for the second phase. Approximately 150 women over the age of eighteen participated in the entire project.

The Cleveland study challenges materialist explanations that suppose black women are coerced by men into having unprotected sexual intercourse by demonstrating that "love and the trust that it involves, rather than more money, is the immediate root of unsafe sex." The non-condom users in the study were not coerced by men.

On the whole, women opted for sex without condoms as a way of expressing a commitment or special bond with their spouses or regular lovers and they reserved condoms for other sexual encounters. Such an expression appears to be implicated in the women's pursuit of self-esteem and social status, both of which are increased through an idealised intimate partnership that is undermined by the symbolic meanings attached to condoms. The struggle to experience oneself as a good person and to retain self-esteem -- sometimes by resort to describing the behaviour of those deemed to be "much worse" -- is also a prominent feature of data Sobo collected on self-disclosure among seropositive people in New Mexico. (Continued page 5)

AARG PAPER PRIZE

The AIDS and Anthropology Research Group (AARG) invites anthropology students, academic anthropologists and anthropological practitioners to submit essays for the 1997 AARG Research Paper Competition. Suitable essays (1) offer original contributions to some component of AIDS-related research, intervention, treatment, support or related areas, and (2) demonstrate convincingly the role(s)/contribution(s) that anthropological method and theory can make to the AIDS field. Essays should range from 15 to 30 pages in length and must contain original, unpublished work. Essays may have single or multiple author(s).

There are two prizes in this competition, one for the best paper written by a student author, the other for the best paper written by an academic/practitioner. Each prize carries an award of \$100. Submissions from undergraduates as well as graduate students are welcome. Authors do not need to be members of AARG to participate.

Please submit four copies of your typed, double-spaced essay, along with a brief biographical statement, to the AARG Prize Committee c/o Bill Leap, Department of Anthropology, American U, Washington DC 20016 (202-885-1831; e-mail wlm@american.edu). The deadline for receipt of manuscripts is **September 30, 1997**; feel free to submit materials in advance of the deadline. The winners will be announced at the AARG business meeting during the 1997 AAA annual meetings.

JOIN AARG TODAY

The AIDS and Anthropology Research Group is a special committee of the Society for Medical Anthropology, a unit of the American Anthropological Association (AAA). The AIDS and Anthropology Bulletin (AAB), the official newsletter of AARG, is published quarterly. Annual dues are \$20 for professionals and \$5 for students. Anthropologists who are unemployed or living in developing countries can join for free. Send key words describing geographic and topical interests and a check

to: Fred Bloom, CAIR, 1201 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202.

SUBMISSIONS WELCOME

Submissions for the next issue of AAB are due **May 15, 1997**. We encourage all members, especially our colleagues working internationally, to contribute. Submissions can include AIDS-related conferences and events, grants awarded and available, positions available, publications, obituaries of anthropologists and/or AARG members, book reviews, commentaries and letters (at the discretion of the chair and editor), research reports and paper abstracts. **Submissions longer than half a page should be on disk or sent via e-mail.** Contact: Michelle Renaud, Ph.D., **NEW ADDRESS & E-MAIL:** 4050 Inverness Crossing, Roswell, GA 30075; (404) 639-0955; fax (404) 639-0929; e-mail: mer9@cdc.gov

NEW AIDS DOCUMENTARY

Images of AIDS, produced by a Stanford University Research team, documents television representation of HIV/AIDS from 27 countries. Copies are \$19.95. Contact: Deborah Johnson, Ph.D.; POB 554, Silverado, CA 92676-0554; phone and fax: (714) 649-2728.

POLGAR AWARD (From page 1)

The Polgar award was made to Robert G. Carlson in recognition of his article, "The Political Economy of AIDS Among Drug Users in the United States: Beyond Blaming the Victim or Powerful Others," which appeared in *American Anthropologist* 98(2):266-278; 1996. Below is a summary of the article.

In AIDS research, political economy commonly refers to the holistic description of the context in which the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is transmitted as well as to a political strategy for redirecting blame from "victims" to powerful others or institutions. Most political-economic approaches also identify powerful others as the ultimate cause of the contextual circumstances within which HIV seems more likely to be transmitted among drug users. Using his research on the meaning of needle "sharing" among injection drug abusers, Carlson demonstrates the value of holistic ethnographic research.

The article suggests that a more fully developed political-economic theory should reexamine the principles of social reproduction through which human relationships are created in capitalist cosmology. Specifically, it suggests that HIV may, in part, be adapted to systemic errors in capitalist cosmology and to underlying processes of symbolic mediation.

Using the crack-cocaine epidemic as an example, the article suggests that stages in altered consciousness (the "rush" or high resulting from crack use), as well as stages in achieving orgasm, constitute "image schemata" (bodily-based repetitive patterns of experience) that may be exploited for the creation of profit rather than for the articulation of subjective and objective levels of consciousness. It is through such processes that the likelihood of HIV transmission may be increased. The article suggests that holistic ethnographic descriptions of the macro- and micro-level context of HIV risk behaviors are vital for the evaluation of AIDS policy and the design of risk-reduction interventions. We also must move

beyond blaming the victim or powerful institutions and examine the underlying mechanisms through which human beings create relationships. Ultimately, it is through creation of relationships that HIV is transmitted.

BOOK REVIEW (From pg. 3)

There is no space here to discuss other fascinating findings such as the indication that women with sparse social networks and low levels of social support may be vulnerable through links "between conjugal styles, extra-conjugal support systems and AIDS-risk denial." But as the final chapter linking these findings to possible strategies in AIDS education demonstrates, it is vital to fathom the complex and socially determined reasoning that accompanies decision making before trying to exert an influence.

CLARIFICATION

The October 1996 issue of AAB reported on the conference, *Integrating Anthropological Approaches in Epidemiological and Prevention Research on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS: Current Status and Future Prospects*, which took place in September, 1996. Regrettably, the article did not mention that the conference was sponsored by the AAA Commission on AIDS and organized by Merrill Singer and Patricia Marshall.

AARG ACTIVITIES AT 1996 AAA MEETINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO

by Robert G. Carlson (Past AARG Chair)

The AARG Steering Committee and Business Meetings were extremely busy events at the AAA Meetings in San Francisco. Following is a summary of emerging issues and plans.

Fred Bloom reported that our current membership is 170. Nina Kammerer's treasurer report indicated that the AARG has a balance of \$3,678--more than at any time in AARG history! Part of the reason for this balance is that Michelle Renaud, editor of the AIDS and Anthropology Bulletin, was able to reproduce and post the newsletter at no cost to AARG. Michelle was thanked by the membership for her outstanding job this past year in producing the newsletter, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers as a token of appreciation.

Nina Kammerer proposed that the AARG by-laws be amended so that one of the five general steering committee members be a student. The amendment was passed. The student steering committee member will serve a two-year term and will have full voting rights. This change is reflected in the 1997 ballot.

Several money-making activities have been considered by AARG in the past year. The idea of making an AARG button was discussed, but the designs contributed were considered unacceptable. It was decided that the AARG will look into producing and selling coffee mugs. Susan Scrimshaw will take the lead in this activity because she has previous experience.

Janet McGrath submitted a proposal calling for the AARG to develop an AIDS Service Award. The award will recognize individuals who have "performed exemplary service for persons living in the AIDS spectrum. Service can include work in care and treatment, prevention, counseling, community organizing or other activities that contribute directly to the well-being of those with HIV or at risk of HIV infection." The proposal was unanimously

endorsed and a committee was formed to develop specific guidelines to be voted on at the AAA Meetings in 1997. The committee includes Fred Bloom as chair, with Janet McGrath and Robert Carlson as members.

At the Society for Medical Anthropology Business Meeting, two sessions proposed by AARG members were presented for consideration as Invited Sessions by SMA at the 1997 AAA Meetings. Susan Scrimshaw proposed: *Anthropological Methods and AIDS Research: Where Have We Been and Where Are We Going?* Carl Kendall and Michele Shedlin proposed: *The Disappearing AIDS Epidemic: Information, Education, and Popular Perception* (details page 9). During the AARG Business Meeting Lucia Cargill proposed a session focusing on *ethical concerns about clinical AIDS trials*. Interested individuals should contact the organizers.

A round table discussion session will be organized by Michelle Renaud and Doug Goldsmith for the AAA Meetings in 1997. The session will give AARG members the opportunity to discuss issues and research in a way that has not been feasible during AARG business meetings. The sale of AIDS ribbons at the meetings generated \$292 in donations from AARG members and others.
(Continued next page)

AAA AARG ACTIVITIES (from previous page)

The donations will be used to support the AARG Paper Prizes and the future AIDS Service Award. Thanks to everyone for their donations, and special thanks to individuals who made the ribbons and sold them: Patrice Carlson, Kathleen Quirk, David King, Janet McGrath and Fred Bloom.

The highlight of the business meeting was a presentation to the membership by Judith Auerbach, Ph.D., Behavioral and Social Science Coordinator, Office of AIDS Research, National Institutes of Health. The presentation was followed by a cash bar reception held jointly with the Alcohol and Drug Study Group. The cost to AARG was \$81.37.

FIRST NATIONAL AIDS STRATEGY

President Clinton released a report in late December outlining the first national AIDS strategy, with six goals to fight HIV/AIDS. In brief, the goals are to: 1) develop more effective treatments, a preventive vaccine and a cure through strong, continuing support for HIV-related research; 2) reduce the number of new infections in U.S. adults and children until the rate of new infections reaches zero by providing strong, continuing support for effective HIV prevention efforts; 3) ensure that people living with HIV have access to all needed services, that are affordable, of high quality and responsive to their needs; 4) ensure that all people living with HIV are not subject to discrimination; 5) provide strong, continuing support for international efforts to address the epidemic; and 6) ensure that research advances are translated into improved HIV prevention programs and enhanced care for HIV positive persons.

AARG IS ON THE INTERNET!!!

AARG now has a home page. To get there, access the Society for Medical Anthropology home page at <http://www.people.memphis.edu/~sma>. Find interest groups and click on the first one, AARG.

UPCOMING AIDS-RELATED EVENTS AT SFAA MEETINGS

Below are some AARG and AIDS-related activities planned for the Society for Applied Anthropology meetings in Seattle March 4-8. **If chairing AIDS-related sessions, please announce these events.**

AARG Work Session, T-032
(Steering Committee members)
Date: Thursday, March 6
Time: 12:00 - 1:30
Location: Marion

AARG Business Meeting, T-057
(Open to all interested)
Date: Thursday, March 6
Time: 5:30 - 7:00 pm
Location: Marion

SfAA AIDS Advisory Committee Open Meeting, F-030
Date: Friday, March 7
Time: 12:00 - 1:45
Location: State

AARG Support Meeting, F-051
(Open to all interested)
Date: Friday, March 7
Time: 5:00-6:30 pm
Location: State

FELDMAN WINS AWARD (From page 1)

Feldman is an adjunct associate professor in the Dept. of Epidemiology and Public Health, U Miami School of Medicine and an adjunct full professor at Florida International U. Awarded every even-numbered year since 1978, the Solon T. Kimball award was initiated by Elizabeth M. Eddy and William Partridge in honor of Kimball, who believed "the study of human behavior should be of service to people." The award recognizes Feldman's outstanding contributions to the development of anthropology as an applied science and his important impact on public policy. During the presentation, John Singleton, chair of the selection committee, said he believed Kimball's "genial ghost is looking over our shoulders as we add Doug to the pantheon."

Throughout his career, Feldman has advocated for the promotion of HIV-related research and practice within the profession of anthropology, for inclusion of anthropological methods and perspectives in interdisciplinary HIV/AIDS research and for advancement of HIV/AIDS policy development and analysis on domestic and international levels. In 1982 he was one of the first U.S. anthropologists to conduct a study on AIDS by focusing on early behavioral change in New York City's gay community. In 1985 he was the first anthropologist to conduct research on AIDS in Africa, where he examined public awareness, the role of traditional healers and issues affecting people living with HIV in Rwanda.

In 1986 Feldman founded and served as the first chair of AARG. He later co-founded the AAA Task Force on AIDS, which led to the formation of the current AAA Commission on AIDS Research and Education. Seeing the need for an AIDS service organization in Queens, NY, Feldman developed the AIDS Center of Queens County. In 1988, as a consultant to the U.S. Information Agency, he met with the Bangladesh Minister of Health and others and successfully recommended that the country reconsider mandatory AIDS testing. From 1989-1994 he was a research associate professor at the U of

Miami School of Medicine.

In 1994 Feldman began his own research corporation, D.A. Feldman & Associates, which focuses on HIV and cancer-related research.

In 1995 Feldman served as professor and director of the Institute for the Study of Complex Systems, an AIDS-related social research institute, and as academic director of the Masters of Science Program in Policy Analysis and Evaluation at Nova Southeastern U. His goal was to incorporate anthropological theory and methods into the interdisciplinary program. As institute director, he conducted a Ryan White-funded ethnographic study of HIV clients in Miami to assess their satisfaction and needs.

Feldman edited the first book on AIDS by an anthropologist, *The Social Dimensions of AIDS: Method and Theory* (1986) as well as the AARG Newsletter (1988-1990), *Culture and AIDS* (1990), *AIDS and Anthropology Bulletin* (1991-1993) and *Global AIDS Policy* (1994). He is now editing an AIDS reference text for high school students.

AARG congratulates Doug for this distinguished honor.

[Based on the *Anthropology Newsletter*, 38(1):1.]

CALL FOR 1997 AAA PAPERS

Carl Kendall (Tulane) and Michelle Shedlin (SRA) are seeking papers for a proposed session at the 1997 AAA meeting: *The Disappearing AIDS Epidemic: Information, Education, Communication and Popular Perceptions*.

AIDS has been reconfigured in the developed worlds as a chronic disease, and prevention strategies identify the need for structural and contextual interventions. Importantly, many health prevention strategies based on narrowly defined cognitive approaches continue to be expected by donors and agencies in the developing world. At work are patterns of marginalization and victimization that continue to plague the epidemic. This session encourages papers on:

- * Problems with adherence to new treatment regimens
- * The ethics of the distribution of therapeutic drugs
- * Theories of behavior change: what role for anthropology?
- * Why AIDS has disappeared from our collective radar
- * Exporting U.S. prevention programs
- * The hidden epidemic

For information, contact: ckendall@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu or shedlin@unconnvm.uconn.edu

CONFERENCES AND ACTIVITIES

March 4-9: **Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA)**. Seattle. Contact: Ed Liebow; phone (206) 528-3311.

March 18-21: **9th National AIDS Update Conference**. San Francisco. Contact: Cliff Morrison, Program Director, 655 Corbett Ave., Suite 406, San Francisco, CA 94114.

May 4-7. **National Conference on Women and HIV: Innovation for Care, Policy and Prevention**. Los Angeles, CA. Contact: (800) 845-2115; World Wide Web: <http://www.womenhivconf.org>; e-mail: womenconf@aol.com

June 19-July 4: **HIV Prevention Strategies: A Study Tour of Two African Countries: Zimbabwe and Kenya**. Tour comparing innovative prevention strategies in two African countries. Offered by the College of Allied Health Sciences and National AIDS Minority Information and Education Program of Howard University. Contact: Cynthia Bartholomew, NAMIEP: phone (202) 865-3720; fax (202) 865-3799.

June 28-July 3. **Twelfth International Conference on AIDS**. Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: phone (011) 46-8-612-69-00; fax (011) 46-8-612-62-96; e-mail: aids98@congrex.se; World Wide Web home page: <http://www.iass.se>

July 26-30: **The 19th National Lesbian and Gay Health Conference and 15th National AIDS/HIV Forum**. Atlanta, GA. Sponsored by the National Lesbian and Gay Health Association. Contact: NLGHA, PO Box 33022, Washington, D.C. 20033; fax (202) 234-1467.

SURVEILLANCE DATA BASE (From page 1)

ological analysis.

The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base is a compilation of existing data, often in the form of small seroprevalence surveys reported at international and regional conferences but that are not yet (or never will be) published. Scientific meetings and conferences are a valuable source of HIV seroprevalence survey data. Information is recorded photographically from poster sessions and slides used in oral presentations; a typical conference may have 4,000 posters to be reviewed for potential epidemiological data. This method allows for the collection of large volumes of data and production of a hard copy that can be coded and filed.

The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base is a valuable and unique resource. Users are presented with the entire range of information for an area of interest. Since it is often difficult to generalize from small convenience samples, a single study may not always adequately portray the situation. Frequently, results from studies of various population groups or disparate geographic areas must be somehow combined to approximate a composite whole. By making previously unattainable information accessible to a wider audience, information that would otherwise be lost can be preserved and used for a variety of purposes. Applications of the data include policy awareness efforts, surveillance, intervention planning, research and modeling exercises, global and regional assessments and analysis of the pandemic.

Policy makers can examine the HIV seroprevalence levels within a country, in neighboring countries and in regions of the world. HIV data by age and population subgroup can be used to identify major policy issues and to track trends over time.

Both surveillance and program planning efforts are served by the compilation of comprehensive data for a country in the data base. The spread of infection to previously uninfected population groups can be documented, and new

programs and intervention efforts can be justified by such information. International donor agencies have used these data to review assistance portfolios and plan new programs. Furthermore, as targeted or population-based interventions are implemented, these data will support program evaluation efforts in the field.

Epidemiological modeling and the assessment of related demographic, economic and social impacts of AIDS epidemics require measures of the spread of the epidemic, either as way points in validating particular modeling scenarios or as basic input to such models. All current models must use HIV seroprevalence rates to project the epidemic. The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base provides these critical data.

The data base is set up for an IBM-compatible personal computer and is available in either a DOS or Windows format. A menu-driven interface has been written to facilitate the retrieval of information. Through a series of menus, the user determines the appropriate selection criteria for presentation of the data. The data can be retrieved by country, type of data (AIDS, HIV-1 or HIV-2 seroprevalence), risk group, population subgroup, age, and sex. The data retrieval software is distributed with the data base and has been updated several times
(Continued next page)

since its development. The data base was designed by and is maintained at the International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It is updated once or twice a year depending upon the frequency of conferences and scientific meetings. All available epidemiological information for developing countries presented at conferences is incorporated. In addition, the Bureau of the Census staff regularly reviews and extracts relevant information from medical and scientific journals, professional papers, official statistics, national sentinel surveillance reports, materials from the World Health Organization and the POpline bibliographic database. The goal is to incorporate all available data from seroprevalence studies conducted in developing countries.

The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base can be loaded directly from the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/ipc/www/hivaidsx.html>. Diskettes can be requested by contacting: Karen A. Staneki, Chief, Health Studies Branch, International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233-8860, or e-mail: kstanek@census.gov.

1996 AND 1997 PUBLICATIONS

AIDS Targeted Information: Incorporating Current AIDS Literature. A newsletter. CAB International, 198 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; cabi-nao@cabi.org

Anthropology & Medicine. An interdisciplinary journal that succeeds the *British Medical Anthropology Review*. Carfax Publishing Company, 875-81 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139; <http://www.carfax.co.uk>

Ethnicity & Health. An international journal. Carfax Publishing Company, 875-81 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139; <http://www.carfax.co.uk>

POSITION AVAILABLE

The Centre for the Study of Sexually Transmissible Diseases is seeking an associate professor (Level D) and a senior researcher (Level C). The Centre undertakes multi-disciplinary research into factors which influence the decision-making and sexual behaviour which place people at risk of sexually transmissible diseases. Applications are invited from established behavioral or social researchers, preferably with a strong background in public health research. The successful applicant will have expertise in an area of research relevant to the Centre's objectives, excellent research method/design skills and demonstrated research leadership as well as the ability to attract research funding. The range for Level D is low/mid 60's to high 60's; for Level C it is low 50's to low 60's. Applicants should state which level of appointment they are applying for and include reference number (ACA/4020), qualifications, experience and the names and contact information for three professional referees. Deadline: **March 7, 1997**. Contact: Doreen Rosenthal phone 61(03) 9479-1370; or send application to: Personnel Division, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, AUSTRALIA.
