

Chapter 1 : Local Knowledge Fishing Show | Fishing Television

Paul Hoover's profile on Trulia. Paul Hoover works in Palm Harbor, FL. Find the best real estate agents in on Trulia. Local Knowledge. Negotiation.

Local knowledge is the knowledge that people in a given community have developed over time, and continue to develop. Based on experience Often tested over centuries of use Adapted to the local culture and environment Embedded in community practices, institutions, relationships and rituals Held by individuals or communities Dynamic and changing Local knowledge is not confined to tribal groups or to the original inhabitants of an area. It is not even confined to rural people. Rather, all communities possess local knowledge - rural and urban, settled and nomadic, original inhabitants and migrants. There are other terms, such as traditional knowledge or indigenous knowledge, which are closely related, partly overlapping, or even synonymous with local knowledge. The term local knowledge seems least biased in terms of its contents or origin. As it embraces a larger body of knowledge systems, it includes those classified as traditional and indigenous. This includes the way people observe and measure their surroundings, how they solve problems and validate new information. It includes the processes whereby knowledge is generated, stored, applied and transmitted to others. The concept of traditional knowledge implies that people living in rural areas are isolated from the rest of the world and that their knowledge systems are static and do not interact with other knowledge systems. Indigenous knowledge systems are often associated with indigenous people thus rather limiting for policies, projects and programmes seeking to work with rural farmers in general. Furthermore, in some countries, the term indigenous has a negative connotation, as it is associated with backwardness or has an ethnic and political connotation. Warburton and Martin and FAO Web site for Gender, Agrobiodiversity and Local Knowledge Knowledge systems are dynamic, people adapt to changes in their environment and absorb and assimilate ideas from a variety of sources. However, knowledge and access to knowledge are not spread evenly throughout a community or between communities. People may have different objectives, interests, perceptions, beliefs and access to information and resources. Knowledge is generated and transmitted through interactions within specific social and agro-ecological contexts. It is linked to access and control over power. Differences in social status can affect perceptions, access to knowledge and, crucially, the importance and credibility attached to what someone knows. Often, the knowledge possessed by the rural poor, in particular women, is overlooked and ignored. This is particularly true for medicinal and wild plants, some of which are consumed during drought, war and other hardship. Elders, and other knowledgeable community members, are the key sources or reservoirs of plant knowledge. Wild-food consumption is still very common in the rural areas of Ethiopia, particularly for children. Among these, the most common wild plant fruits consumed by children, are from the plant species *Ficus* spp. The consumption of wild plants seems to be more common and widespread in food insecure areas, where a wide range of species are consumed. The linkage has given rise to the notion of famine-foods, plants that are eaten only at times of food stress and that are therefore an indicator of famine conditions. Local people know of the importance and the contribution that wild plants make to their daily diet. Also, they know of the possible health hazards, such as an upset stomach that may occur after eating certain wild plants. For example, *Balanites aegyptiaca* bedena in Amharic , an evergreen tree, about 10 to 20 m tall, is typical of this category. Children eat its fruit at any time when ripe, when there are food shortages they will be eaten by adults. The new shoots, which are always growing during the dry season, are commonly used as animal forage. Although, during food shortages, people cut the newly grown succulent shoots and leaves, which are cooked like cabbage. People in the drought-prone areas of southern Ethiopia also apply these consumption habits to the fruits and young leaves of *Solanum nigrum* black nightshade , a small annual herb, and *Syzygium guineense* waterberry tree , which is a dense, leafy forest tree around 20 m tall. In parts of southern Ethiopia, the consumption of wild-food plants seems to be one of the important local survival strategies. This appears to have intensified because of repeated climatic shocks that have hampered agricultural production, leading to food shortages. Increased consumption of wild-foods allows people to better cope with erratic, untimely rains. They are able to face several consecutive

years of drought, without facing severe food shortages, famine and general asset depletion, as is the case in other areas of Ethiopia. The key to this survival strategy is the collection and consumption of wild plants. These are found in uncultivated lowland areas such as bush, forest and pastoral land. In the more densely populated, and intensively used mid- and highlands, a great variety of these indigenous plants and trees have been domesticated for home consumption and medicinal use. Guinand and Lemessa, Local knowledge is unique to every culture or society; elders and the young possess various types of knowledge. And, women and men, farmers and merchants, educated and uneducated people all have different kinds of knowledge. Common knowledge is held by most people in a community; e. Shared knowledge is held by many, but not all, community members; e. Specialized knowledge is held by a few people who might have had special training or an apprenticeship; e. The type of knowledge people have is related to their age, gender, occupation, labour division within the family, enterprise or community, socio-economic status, experience, environment, history, etc. This has significant implications for research and development work. To find out what people know, the right people must be identified. For example, if boys do the herding they may know, better than their fathers, where the best grazing sites are. If we ask the fathers to show us good pastures, we might only get partial information. Development professionals sometimes think villagers know very little, when in fact the wrong people have been interviewed. It is important to realize that local knowledge - as with other types of knowledge - is dynamic and constantly changing, as it adapts to a changing environment. Because local knowledge changes over time, it is sometimes difficult to decide whether a technology or practice is local, adopted from outside, or a blend of local and introduced components. In most cases the latter situation is most likely. For a development project, however, it does not matter whether a practice is really local or already mixed with introduced knowledge. What is important before looking outside the community for technologies and solutions, is to look first at what is available within the community. Based on this information, a decision can be made on the type of information that would be more relevant to the specific situation. Most likely, it will be a combination of different knowledge sources and information types. This again has important implications for the research and development process. It is not sufficient to document existing local knowledge. It is equally important to understand how this knowledge adapts, develops and changes over time. How this knowledge is communicated is also significant, and by whom, both within and beyond the community.

Chapter 2 : Kelly Hoover, Other Pro in New Bern | Trulia

Local Knowledge focuses on the differing and often humorous viewpoints of two drastically different fishermen from opposite sides of the country. Ali Hussainy of San Diego, California is the President of BD Outdoors, the largest fishing site on the web. Capt. Rush Maltz is a born and raised Florida Keys fishing guide.

Had Roos and other dedicated conservationists been unsuccessful in stopping the Mike Horse Mine, the main drag would look drastically different. My first one came more than 20 years ago, during a day I spent guiding outfitter and conservationist Paul Roos. I was 24, and trying out for my first major league guiding gig. We were on the Blackfoot River in early June. I wanted a guiding job, but even more than that, I wanted to impress Roos, whose reputation as an outfitter and conservationist was well known around the state. A lifetime spent protecting the Blackfoot River is embodied in a quiet moment as Paul Roos chooses the right fly for an afternoon on the river near his home in Lincoln, Montana. One of the foremost outfitters and fly-fishing conservationists in Montana, Roos spent his childhood on the creeks and in the woods near Lincoln, Montana. He started guiding the Blackfoot in , when he moved with his wife, Kay, and three daughters from Helena back to Lincoln to open The Roost Cabins. A fourth daughter was born a few years later. At the time, the Blackfoot was being stocked with fish primarily rainbow trout , and the river was a put-and-take fishery. When fish stocking ceased in the late s, the wild fish did not return, which was not the case with most other rivers and streams in Montana. Downstream, fish were migrating into ditches, and the river suffered from periodic dewatering, sedimentation due to logging, overfishing, road building in tributaries, and a legacy of mining. There was strong, local support for the mine, but Roos â€” along with Cecil Garland, a native of Lincoln and prime mover in the creation of the Scapegoat Wilderness â€” resisted the giant. When not in his study or championing a cause, Roos relishes hunting with his four-legged companions. But Roos tends to deflect praise. Cares enough to act on it. When Roos was a boy, his father was driving him to a favorite fishing hole on the Blackfoot. They saw litter fly from a passing vehicle. He presented the litter to the driver. Given the environmental threats facing it, the Blackfoot River needed someone to grab the wheel and turn the car around. The road map to a healthy river would rely on an involved community. Since its inception, the chapter has preserved over miles of instream habitat and rehabilitated more than 88 miles of riparian habitat along the banks of 41 streams. They have revived 2, acres of wetlands, and seen 56, acres placed under grazing management systems. Working with a variety of water users, the chapter helped open more than miles of tributaries to spawning through barrier removals, and installed 26 fish screen systems in irrigation diversions. They have also created instream water leases on eight key tributaries, water conveyance efficiency projects on 32 tributaries, and established monitoring protocols on tributaries and six main stem reaches. He would give respect and listen to all opinions. The list of invitees included mining and timber companies, state and local agencies, ranchers, recreationists, guides, outfitters, and local business owners. From this first meeting, ranchers and anglers entered into collaborative dialogues, timber and mining interests saw themselves respected rather than demonized, and local communities began to take ownership of their favorite resource: A second meeting followed, and the formation of the Blackfoot Challenge Watershed Group began. That sort of emphasis brings more ideas to the table. He can educate people without jamming ideas down their throats or putting his own words in their mouths. Lindbergh, who lives along the Blackfoot and created the first conservation easement in Montana on his property, recalled those early days. The Challenge worked hard to have a wide umbrella. Roos, an angler, felt otherwise. In time, they found common ground, and they remain friends today. In the s, along with Cecil Garland, he founded the Caretakers, a Lincoln-based grassroots group dedicated to stopping the reopening of the Mike Horse Mine Complex. He also helped found the Fishing Outfitters Association of Montana, and served on the boards for Initiatives in and in , with I failing, but I passing two years later, effectively stopping future cyanide-heap leach mines. Sculpture in the Wild. When Roos grew his outfitting business, he demanded that his guides be conservationists, stewards of the river, and active in local communities. He was also a loyal mentor, and wanted it to mean something to guide for Paul Roos. For anyone who aspired to work for him, there was always a tryout, a trial run at guiding. The first

client was always Roos himself. My day at the oars with Roos was one of the longer guiding days of my life. Nearing the end of the float, he had caught only a few submerged sticks. And then out of the blue, he instructed me to cross the river and cross fast. Digging hard with the oars, I ferried us across the current. As we slid into the bank, Roos reached for the net. He extended his arm and scooped up a beer can. Neither one of us spoke. The international attraction, Blackfoot Pathways: Roos had his trout and, as it transpired, I had a job. As I drove home from visiting with Roos, crossing the water of the Blackfoot River, dark with the cold of the winter, I considered some of his last words to me:

Chapter 3 : What is local knowledge?

One of the foremost outfitters and fly-fishing conservationists in Montana, Roos spent his childhood on the creeks and in the woods near Lincoln, Montana. He started guiding the Blackfoot in , when he moved with his wife, Kay, and three daughters from Helena back to Lincoln to open The Roost Cabins.

Tactics included anonymous phone calls, IRS audits, and the creation of documents that would divide the American communist organization internally. Howard , a civil rights leader, surgeon, and wealthy entrepreneur in Mississippi who had criticized FBI inaction in solving recent murders of George W. Lee , Emmett Till , and other black people in the South. Under pressure from Hoover to focus on King, Sullivan wrote: We must mark him now if we have not done so before, as the most dangerous Negro of the future in this nation from the standpoint of communism, the Negro, and national security. Hoover responded by publicly calling King the most "notorious liar" in the United States. You better take it before your filthy, abnormal, fraudulent self is bared to the nation". DeLoach, commenced a media campaign offering the surveillance transcript to various news organizations including, Newsweek and Newsday. King was said to have potential to be the "messiah" figure, should he abandon nonviolence and integrationism, [45] and Stokely Carmichael was noted to have "the necessary charisma to be a real threat in this way" as he was portrayed as someone who espoused a much more militant vision of " black power. Individuals such as writers were also listed among the targets of operations. The FBI monitored and disrupted the campaign on a national level, while using targeted smear tactics locally to undermine support for the march. Within the year, Director J. Many released documents have been partly, or entirely, redacted. The Committee finds that the domestic activities of the intelligence community at times violated specific statutory prohibitions and infringed the constitutional rights of American citizens. The legal questions involved in intelligence programs were often not considered. On other occasions, they were intentionally disregarded in the belief that because the programs served the "national security" the law did not apply. While intelligence officers on occasion failed to disclose to their superiors programs which were illegal or of questionable legality, the Committee finds that the most serious breaches of duty were those of senior officials, who were responsible for controlling intelligence activities and generally failed to assure compliance with the law. The domestic operations were increased against political and anti-war groups from through Create a negative public image for target groups by surveiling activists and then releasing negative personal information to the public. Break down internal organization by creating conflicts by having agents exacerbate racial tensions, or send anonymous letters to try to create conflicts. Create dissension between groups by spreading rumors that other groups were stealing money. Restrict access to public resources by pressuring non-profit organizations to cut off funding or material support. Restrict the ability to organize protest. Restrict the ability of individuals to participate in group activities by character assassinations, false arrests, surveillance. Its actions went as far as political assassination. While the declared purposes of these programs were to protect the "national security" or prevent violence, Bureau witnesses admit that many of the targets were nonviolent and most had no connections with a foreign power. Indeed, nonviolent organizations and individuals were targeted because the Bureau believed they represented a "potential" for violence—and nonviolent citizens who were against the war in Vietnam were targeted because they gave "aid and comfort" to violent demonstrators by lending respectability to their cause. The imprecision of the targeting is demonstrated by the inability of the Bureau to define the subjects of the programs. The Black Nationalist program, according to its supervisor, included "a great number of organizations that you might not today characterize as black nationalist but which were in fact primarily black. Examples of surveillance, spanning all presidents from FDR to Nixon, both legal and illegal, contained in the Church Committee report: The Kennedy administration had the FBI wiretap a congressional staff member, three executive officials, a lobbyist, and a Washington law firm. President Johnson asked the FBI to conduct "name checks" of his critics and members of the staff of his opponent, Senator Barry Goldwater. He also requested purely political intelligence on his critics in the Senate, and received extensive intelligence reports on political activity at the Democratic Convention from FBI electronic surveillance. President Nixon

authorized a program of wiretaps which produced for the White House purely political or personal information unrelated to national security, including information about a Supreme Court Justice.

Chapter 4 : COINTELPRO - Wikipedia

"Local Knowledge," the collection's first poem, pictures nature as a tamed tourist•" Overadorned / / and catastrophic, nature / takes serial journeys / past historic sites"•and another poem, a section from Hoover's.

Chapter 5 : Poetry Center - Hoover, Paul - 04/10/97

Local knowledge: Process expertise: Responsiveness: Negotiation skills: Paul is a terrific realtor. Even though I had sold homes before, he was without a doubt the best agent with whom I've worked.

Chapter 6 : Kate Giffin - , Real Estate Agent - www.nxgvision.com®

Local Knowledge, Vancouver. 64 likes. Cycling and cycling goods.

Chapter 7 : Tags / Hoover/Foster - Oakland - LocalWiki

Uncommon Knowledge is a web series in which political leaders, scholars, journalists, and today's big thinkers share their views with the world.

Chapter 8 : Uncommon Knowledge by Hoover Institution on Apple Podcasts

Peter M. Robinson is the Murdoch Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution, where he writes about business and politics, edits Hoover's quarterly journal, the Hoover Digest, and hosts Hoover's video series program, Uncommon Knowledge.

Chapter 9 : Table of contents for New morning

Local Knowledge Fishing Show focuses on the culture of fishing as seen through the often humorous viewpoints of two drastically different fishermen from opposite sides of the country.