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## **Ecological Dimensions of the NIMH program at the University of Hawai'i, Department of Anthropology: 1969- 1982**

### **Introduction**

For more than a decade (1969 – 1982) the Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa (UHM) was the recipient of training grant funds from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). During this period, NIMH provided funding for two dozen graduate students and five post-doctoral students, covering fees and tuition, in addition to research and accompanying travel support, and monthly stipends for living expenses. Although the original focus of the program was psychological anthropology, student research focused on a range of concerns involving human-environment interactions. Furthermore, many NIMH program alumni have subsequently worked in ecological and environmental fields.

In 1981, Les Sponsel was hired to officially develop an ecological/environmental program at UHM. The purpose of this paper is to consider precursors to that program. Specifically, it explores how the NIMH training grant supported the perspective of ecological/environmental anthropology. Results show that a number of graduate students, supported by the NIMH training grant, included ecological/environmental issues in their research and in their subsequent careers. That these students were guided by a number of faculty members suggests the importance of human/environment concerns for the UHM Anthropology Department during the time of this grant. (See Sponsel 2009).

### **The NIMH Training Program: Overview**

The NIMH Training Program of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawai'i can be divided into three stages: the initial program: (1969-1971); the graduate training program (1971 – 1979), and graduate and post-doctoral training program (1980-82).

I served as Program Specialist for the NIMH program from 1971 – 1982, overseeing the daily operations of the program, assisting trainees with research budget and travel planning, and managing the details of the grant and its application processes. During this time, I also began my own graduate program in the Department of Anthropology, including coursework in ecological anthropology.

### **Stage 1. The Initial Program: 1969 – 1971. Psychological Anthropology**

The NIMH program at the University of Hawai'i began in 1969 with a grant to support graduate students in the general field of psychological anthropology. The program was initiated by Thomas Maretzki who also served as its first Principle Investigator (PI). Geographically, the research by Ph.D. students was done in Central Asia, the Middle East, Korea, Hawai'i, and the South Pacific. (See Appendix 1). Students worked independently with their advisors. There was little cohesion to the program which provided a number of students much needed financial support for graduate research.

### **Stage 2. The Graduate Training Program: 1971 – 1979. “Coping Strategies”**

In 1971, Alan Howard took over the reins as PI for the NIMH program, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i. He initiated a new proposal with a new focus. The new grant would train anthropologists for work both within the academy and outside through applied anthropology.

Under Dr. Howard's leadership, the program was coordinated to focus on coping strategies in the face of change. The theme of 'coping strategies' served to link both the funding agency's focus on mental health with academic theory and with the pragmatics of the real world.

Graduate students for the program were selected on the basis of their interests and experience in real-world problems and situations. Geographically, the program initially focused on the Philippines and then on East Asia, i.e., China and Japan.

The graduate students under the new training program formed a loose cadre, going through the graduate program more or less as a group. Dr. Howard organized a special seminar for the NIMH trainees and other graduate students, focusing on the cultures of the Philippines and Southeast Asia. This served to bind a core of NIMH graduate students. Visiting scholars were included in the seminar. Many of the NIMH trainees also enrolled in ANTH 415: Ecological Anthropology, offered by Richard Nelson, and then later by Richard Gould.

For each graduate student within the NIMH program, funding was provided for a maximum of four years. Students supported by the grant were expected to be full-time students. As a Departmental requirement, all graduate students who did not have a MA in anthropology were required to complete the degree requirements for the master's degree. Funds were provided for travel and research expenses for both MA and Ph.D. research.

The training grant was successfully renewed each year for the five-year duration of the award (1971 – 1976). At the end of this time, another three-year grant was successfully applied for (1976 – 1979). This structure of the new award followed very closely the program already in progress. However, during this period of the grant, two post-doctoral trainees were incorporated into the program.

Alan Howard was assisted by Richard Lieban and other members of the UHM anthropology faculty, including Jacob Bilmes, Fred Blake, Stephen Boggs, Alice Dewey, Michael Hanna, and Takie Lebra.

### **Stage 3. Graduate and Post-doctoral Training Program: (1979-1982).**

The Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, received its final NIMH Training Grant award for the years 1979 – 1982. This program was slightly different than the one in existence for the previous eight years. While the NIMH grant continued to support graduate students, the cohort was much smaller (two, as compared to ten from earlier years). The focus shifted to young anthropologists who already had their Ph.Ds. The program was designed to provide additional training to help such candidates to make their anthropological training be more relevant for work both within and outside the academy and to give the anthropologists additional tools for the job market.

Five post-doctoral trainees were supported during this time. The geographic focus for this segment of the program was on the Pacific, i.e., Samoa and Micronesia, and on Southeast Asia. Two of the postdoctoral students were involved in a coordinated research project on obesity in Samoans. A third did independent research on health and environment in Samoa. A fourth conducted research on adolescent suicide in Micronesia. A fifth conducted independent research in Thailand. Two NIMH graduate students also participated in the coordinated bio-cultural research in Samoa.

As a result of their support through the NIMH Training grant, two post-doctoral students completed Master's of Public Health degrees at the University of Hawai'i. A third completed his MPH after leaving Hawai'i. The fourth post-doctoral student continued to build her career the field of bio-cultural anthropology, while the fifth went on to a new career in medical anthropology.

Appendix II summarizes the careers of the NIMH trainees who were supported from 1971 to 1982.

### **Environmental and Ecological Anthropology**

Ecological anthropology is a subfield of anthropology that deals with human-environmental relationships. This relationship includes both culture and nature in its domain. Environmental anthropology involves the use of anthropology's methods and theories to study environmental problems. Environmental anthropology is seen as an applied dimension of ecological anthropology.

Anthropology's holistic inclusion of the biological along with the cultural, incorporates medical systems in its scope. So questions of how disease and medical systems relate to the physical and social environments may be addressed within an ecological framework.

Furthermore, as societies adapt to change, in response to external as well as internal forces, the areas of economics and politics may also enter into the ecological discussion.

In addressing the role of the NIMH Training program in supporting ecological and environmental anthropology, I reviewed the Ph.D. dissertation and MA theses titles for those supported by the NIMH Training program. (See Appendix I.) I also contacted those Trainees from Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the training grant program (described above) who had completed their Ph.D., or who were ABD, as well as the postdoctoral students. I asked their views on how their careers since leaving the University of Hawai'i, were involved in ecological/ environmental anthropology. Their responses are summarized in Appendix II.

Debra Prentice wrote ...

I do not remember taking any course on ecological anthropology while at the UH but I think that the tenets of cultural ecology were implicit in much of my coursework. I mean, how can you talk about islands and not consider their ecology???

### **Review of the Dissertations and Other UHM Research**

While there is a question of how much one can tell from a title (!), I believe it is possible to see ecological perspectives in the foci of many of the dissertations, given the comprehensive definition and scope of the ecological perspective as presented above. Of the 10 Ph.D. dissertations in the Stage 2 and Stage 3 NIMH Training program, I propose that eight could be candidates for ecological/environmental perspective. Two dissertations actually have the word "ecology" in their titles: (See Appendix I. McArthur 1977; Warner, 1979).

Three of the dissertations focused on medical anthropology, an applied area which could include an ecological/ environmental approach. (See Appendix 1. Levitt 1988; Dubois 1987. Kahane. 1984). Others looked at environmental and economic change (Griffiths, 1978, Raintree 1978, Ikels, 1978.)

Although the word "ecology" was not in the title of her dissertation, Barbara Dubois noted that her dissertation was based on a social ecology method. She says learned of this method through a textbook in the Reading Room, placed there by the newly-arrived ecological anthropology faculty member, Les Sponsel. DuBois states

Through the systemic approach of this ecological model, I was able to identify significant variables for research and analysis. The ecological model brought culture, social systems, and environment in a comprehensive approach, in this case, looking at medical concerns for older Samoans.

## Careers of NIMH Trainees

I was able to contact 9 of the 10 graduate students from the Stage 2 and 3 who had completed their Ph.D. I also contacted two other who terminated at ABD and went on to complete applied degrees: Masters of Public Health and Masters in City Planning. I also contacted all five of the post-doctoral trainees.

With a few exceptions, the Ph.D. graduates of the NIMH training program have pursued careers in areas of applied anthropology, and most graduates have work which is directly linked to environmental and human ecology issues. (See Appendix II. DuBois, Griffiths, Levitt, McArthur, Prentice, Raintree, Warner. )

Hal McArthur's agricultural development work with the University of Hawai'i has taken him to many parts of East and Southeast Asia (including the Philippines, Indonesia, East Timor, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam) as well Honduras and Peru. Hal writes:

Most of my overseas work has been directly linked to environmental/human ecology issues in that it has focused on how people perceive, relate to, and manage their environmental resources (land, water, flora and fauna).

In addition to limited course work related to economic and environmental anthropology, the aspect of my graduate training that best prepared me for my current work was two years of field work in the Ilocos Region of the Philippines where I was exposed on a daily basis to the important role that knowledge of the local environment and resource base plays in the survival of small marginalised farming communities. I saw and experienced how access to resources (in this case water) influences residence patterns and farming practices (between irrigated and rain-fed rice production). I also was amazed at the amount of environmental knowledge children acquire and use at a very early age in such communities.

Hal McArthur further states:

I hope you will point out that the purpose [of the grant] was to train applied anthropologists.....I think it should be noted that most of the recipients of this fellowship have succeeded in applying anthropology professionally in non-traditional ways, in such areas as documentary and ethnographic film making, environmental education, and development work. Although I am still based at UHM (University of Hawai'i at Manoa), I include myself in this group.

John Raintree, who has also worked extensively in Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, as well as in Nigeria and Kenya, notes that his career has totally focused on environmental/ecological issues. He wrote:

The focal concept in my career has been "people as managers of human ecosystems" and my main work has been to explore and explain what this means. In my work in agroforestry it was my job to point out to foresters, soil scientists,

etc. that it is people who plant trees and other crops and that they do so for culturally, ecologically and economically specific reasons. So if you want to understand and, more importantly, *influence* the rate of deforestation and other environmental phenomena you have to understand the relevant culturally patterned behaviors and target your development efforts accordingly.

Much of my work has had a "technology" focus (e.g. agroforestry cropping systems, agrobiodiversity, tools, techniques, germplasm, etc.) because that is what agricultural scientists AND third world farmers are mainly concerned with and it is through dialog about technology that you can have the greatest influence on their behavior. Since, there is no such thing as a socially neutral technology and since technology is culturally shaped and expresses (or conflicts with) the conscious and unconscious preferences of its creators and users, the main purpose of my research and teaching has been to elucidate the "socioeconomic attributes" of agroecosystem technology.

I cut my teeth on Dick Nelson's courses on ecological anthropology. That, together with the economic anthropology I learned from Alice Dewey, the approach to research I learned from Alan Howard, and the formative experience of my MA and Ph.D. field research under the NIMH program in the Philippines gave me all the preparation I needed for a fairly successful career in applied ecological anthropology.

Even those who do not associate their work directly with ecological/environmental anthropology, frequently note the importance of the pragmatic, holistic approach in their work.

Kadi Warner served as Deputy Director General of RECOFTC (Regional Community Forestry Training Center) in Bangkok and as head of community forestry for the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (based in Rome), among other positions. She writes:

The bulk of my career has focused on community based natural resource management in S.E. Asia and Africa and development (with a human rights advocacy undertone) – by working to put in place policy and practice that supported communities (especially its poor and most vulnerable) rights of access to local natural resources and livelihood opportunities (through market links).

Barbara DuBois noted that she has used the ecological framework that supported her Ph.D. dissertation for her entire career as a teacher and researcher in gerontology and public health. Her applied anthropology projects included strategies for addressing obesity problems amongst personnel in the US Navy; design and implementation of senior care center for Borona Band of Mission Indians, and design and implementation of exercise program for Samoans in San Diego. This latter project won a national award from the US Office of Minority Health. The award was given by C. Everett Koop, US Surgeon General, to Dubois and members of her team.

Marta Levitt who has directed international projects concerning maternal and child health in India and Nepal writes:

I think that although the approaches that I have used and developed were related to the public health sector, they would certainly be relevant to any ecological/environmental programs that focus on obtaining and sharing evidence of what works, influencing and advocating for evidence-based policy or programmatic changes, and changing behavior.

Elizabeth Chinn, after her time with NIMH, earned a Master's degree in City Planning. She states:

My work has involved long-range planning: i.e., looking to the future and determining how to get there. I have to take into account the ecology of a region: the flora, fauna, archaeology, as well as the social, cultural, and economic environments to determine appropriate land use, both specific and aggregate.

An anthropological approach has been vital to my work as city planner . I continually work with different groups with different perspectives. I strive to achieve balance with both sides in working through land use and shoreline issues.

Even for those whose careers have not addressed ecological/ environmental concerns, their training at the University of Hawai'i has served them throughout their careers.

After his time with NIMH, Tom Mitchell earned a Masters of Public Health. He now directs a large community-based HIV research program for the University of California, in San Francisco. He also teaches postdoctoral fellows and junior faculty how to write grant applications to fund their research projects. Tom writes:

While I'm not working in anthropology, the "anthropological sensibility" I acquired in the UHM Anthropology program was good training for my work, both in managing community-based clinical research projects and in helping "new" investigators to communicate to audiences that don't necessarily share the assumptions of their "subculture."

James MacDonald had a successful career both as an award-winning documentary film producer and director and later as a specialized computer programmer. He writes,

Everything I have done has been touched by my Anthropology training. When as a filmmaker, I did "anthropology documentaries". I started my computer career with a number of projects in which I helped social scientists with text analysis of field reports. I seem even to approach the interior world of esoteric Buddhism as an Anthropologist.

Debra Connelly Prentice writes:

My ecological perspective provided me with an awareness that enabled me to play a role in shaping something that is now the "go to" organization in the Valley. The Methow Conservancy has become a focal point, bringing diverse groups (farmers, ranchers, developers, part-time and full time residents, and tourists) together to address issues impacting the conservation of fragile habitat and the economic viability of the valley. The Methow Conservancy is now the central organizing group that brings together local, state and federal agencies to fund land and habitat protection. Our organization is frequently used as a model of "how to get it right."

I consider my work with the Methow Conservancy to be one of my most significant accomplishments. Without the ecological perspective I gained at the UH, it may never have happened.

### **Postdoctoral trainees**

Among the post-doctoral trainees, three note that their work has been closely tied to ecological/ environmental issues. Both Steve McGarvey and Jo Scheder emphasize the ecological nature of their research and careers in their communications with me. Steve McGarvey writes:

I worked and continue to work on the ecology of schistosomiasis in the Philippines since 1989. I was funded by the joint NIH/NSF Ecology of Infectious Diseases Program. I have published with colleagues several papers, with more to come on ecological aspects of schistosomiasis transmission.

I have continued my Samoan research with a focus on obesity and metabolic diseases in response to changes in the energetic environment and behaviors. This means diet, physical activity, the built environment and general influences of modernization.

[The NIMH Training Program] emphasized looking at human population biology and health as responses to the physical and cultural environment. This continued, and sharpened my interdisciplinary training and helped prepare me for my future research and teaching.

Jo Scheder wrote:

Environment/ecology has broad meaning for my work, more as social/emotional/political environment. The post-doc allowed further exploration of how those kinds of ecologies affect physiological functioning to then affect health outcomes. These days the term is 'mind-body' medicine and mainstream thought remains individualized, but we thought of 'stress' and its broad ecology.



The post-doc allowed the freedom to shore up my dissertation ideas regarding the everyday experience of social inequality as a direct physiological risk that affects the body's stress response system (an idea that finally caught on about 6-7 years ago under the context of health effects of racism).

Louis Golomb wrote:

[M]y work dealt ...with the ecology of neighboring ethnic and religious groups and their interwoven curing systems.

Under the U. of H. NIMH sponsorship I studied medical anthropology, did 10 months of fieldwork in Thailand, and then wrote the first draft for what later was published as my *An Anthropology of Curing in Multiethnic Thailand*. The opportunity provided me by your training program actually enabled me to secure a job as a medical anthropologist at George Mason. Subsequently, I published and taught much more in THAT subdiscipline than in my Ph.D. specialty, anthropological linguistics. For that I have always been very grateful.

Although the stated goals of the NIMH training grant were not specifically defined as ecological or environmental anthropology, the majority of the research and careers of the trainees included this perspective.

Steve Griffiths wrote:

I didn't study anthropology in order to pursue a career as an environmentalist. Things just turned out that way. By accident so to speak. Anthropology taught me what John Muir discovered for himself: "When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe."

As Jo Scheder noted:

We in the post-doc program were always thinking beyond the individual, in an ecological perspective whether we actually called it that or not, to consider things like the effects of economic changes on social relationships (e.g., obligation, and rank), and the stresses of those social relationships.

## **Conclusion**

For over 10 years, (1969 – 1982), the NIMH Training Grant provided financial support for research and living for graduate and post-doctoral students in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawaii, Manoa (UHM). Through the direction of faculty members at UHM concerned with real-world issues, the program encouraged student research with an environmental/ecological perspective. This perspective

continues to define the professional careers of the NIMH Alumae in both the academic and non-academic worlds.

The NIMH Training program set the stage for an identified ecological anthropology program to be developed in the years ahead.

### **References**

Sponsel, Leslie E. (2009). *Ecological Anthropology at the University of Hawai`i: Past, Present and Future*. Introductory paper for the session approved by Anthropology and Environment Section of the American Anthropological Association for the annual convention in Philadelphia, PA, on December 2-6, 2009.

### **Biography**

Merrily Stover received her Ph.D. from the University of Hawai`i, Department of Anthropology, in 1990. Her dissertation, "Individual Land Tenure in American Samoa," included an ecological focus. The administrative experience she received through her work with the NIMH program was a strong foundation for her career in academic administration. She is currently Professor, University of Maryland University College.

## Appendix I. Participants in NIMH Training Program

### Key:

<b>Stage 1</b> Graduate Students as part of “Old” NIMH Program (Entered program 1969 – 1970)	
<b>Stages 2 and 3</b> Graduate Students as part of New NIMH Training Program (1971 – 1982)	
<b>Stage 3</b> Post-doctoral students: Part of New NIMH Program. (1979 – 1982)	

### A. NIMH Training Program: Alums who completed Ph.D. in order of completion

Levitt, Marta	Dewey	From sickles to scissors: Birth, traditional birth attendants and perinatal health development in rural Nepal	1988
Dubois, Barbara	Howard	Hypertension and social support: The medical anthropology of older, urban Samoans	1987
Kahane, Joyce	Lieban	The role of the "western" pharmacist in rural Taiwanese medical culture	1984
Kirch, Debra	Dewey	Tourism as conflict in Polynesia: Status degradation among Tongan handicraft sellers	1984
MacDonald, James	Dewey	Cognitive aggregate and social group: The ethnic Portuguese of Honolulu	1982

Sutter, Frederic	Boggs	Communal versus individual socialization at home and in school in rural and urban Western Samoa	1980
Warner, Katherine	Dewey	An ecological analysis of Tagbanwa integration into Philippine society	1979
Ikels, Charlotte	Howard	Urbanization and modernization: The impact on aging in Hong Kong	1978
Griffiths, Stephen	Howard	Emigrants and entrepreneurs: Social and economic strategies in a Philippine peasant community	1978
Dean, Virginia	Dewey	Illness beliefs and social change: A study of Lugfbara of northern Uganda	1978
Raintree, John	Howard	Extension research and development in Malandi: Field test of community-based paradigm for appropriate technology innovation among the Tagbanwa of Palawan	1978
Berland, Joseph	Boggs	Cultural amplifiers and psychological differentiation among Khanabadosh in Pakistan	1977
McArthur Jr., Harold	Howard	Adolescent peer groups and socialization in the rural Philippines: A socio-ecological perspective	1977
Kanaana, Sharif	Dewey	Socio-cultural and psychological adjustment of the arab minority in Israel	1975
Mamak, Alexander	Oliver	Pluralism and social change in Suva City, Fiji	1974
Alexander, Linda	Maretzki	A relational approach to sick-role behavior and hemodialysis	1973
Watson, Karen	Boggs	The rhetoric of narrative structure: A sociolinguistics analysis of stories told by part-Hawaiian children	1972

B. NIMH Training Program: MA Degrees for Alums who completed Ph.D.

Levitt, Marta	Howard	Childbirth practices in an urban Taiwanese community: functions inherent in female social networks	1979
Kahane, Joyce	Lieban	Non-Thesis	1979
Keller, Katherine (Warner)	Dewey	The effects of population pressure on a swidden society: the Tagbanwa of Palawan	1977
Griffiths, Stephen	Howard	Emigrants and garlic traders: a study of social and economic change in an Ilocos Norte Barrio	1974
Keller, John (Raintree)	Howard	The dynamics of nonviolence in Tagbanwa society	1974
MacDonald, James	Agar	Non-thesis	1973
McArthur Jr., Harold	Howard	Non-thesis	1972
Dean, Virginia	Maretzki	Non-thesis	1971
Harvey, Young-Sook Kim	W. Liebra	Non-thesis	1971
Sutter, Frederic	Boggs	Non-thesis	1970
Mamak, Alexander	Luamala	Non-thesis	1970
Kanaana, Sharif	Maretzki	Non-thesis	1969

C. NIMH Training Program: Alums who terminated at the MA

Newfeld, Stuart	Hanna	Non-thesis	1983
Mitchell, Thomas	Howard	Non-thesis	1979
Tack, Cheryl	Howard	Non-thesis	1977
Gentes, Mary	Dewey	Floating frame: a comparative study of Shinto in three environments	1976
Inn, Kristina	Howard	The overseas Chinese in Japan: education as an expression of group affinity and a strategy for status goal.	1975
Chinn, Elizabeth	Howard	The Chinese Community in Japan. Incomplete Ph.D. thesis	1972 - 1976
Edmondson, Robert	Maretzki	Non-thesis	1970

D. NIMH Postdoctoral Students

Name	Field	Research at UH	Years
Golomb, Louis	Linguistic Anthropology/ Southeast Asia	Medical Anthropology in multi-ethnic Thailand	1977- 1979
Hecht, Julia	Cultural Anthropology/ Polynesia	Samoan Obesity Study Additional degree: MPH (1983)	1980 - 1982
McGarvey, Stephen	Biological Anthropology	Samoan Obesity Study	1980 - 1981
Rubinstein, Donald	Cultural Anthropology/ Micronesia	Adolescent Suicide in Micronesia Additional Degree: MPH	1979-1981
Scheder, Jo	Biocultural / Latino Migrant Farm workers	Stress and Health, Ta'u Island, American Samoa	1981-82

## Appendix II. Careers of Participants in NIMH Training Program (1972 – 1982)

### A. NIMH Training Program: Careers of Alums (Second Cohort) who completed Ph.D.

	Current Position	Employer (s)	Relationship of work to Ecological/ Environmental Anthropology	Comments
Dubois, Barbara	Senior Research investigator.	Graduate School of Public Health; California State University of San Diego  Union of Pan Asian Communities San Diego. Designed national award-winning program for exercise programs among Samoans in San Diego.  US Navy: Researcher obesity among personnel.	Has used ecological models for research throughout career. Model helps to identify variables affecting a situation. Comprehensive approach: culture, social systems, and environment.	Introduced to Social Ecology Method at UH while writing Ph.D. dissertation.
Griffiths, Stephen	Director of Proposal Development ; Office of Environmental Programs  (Recently retired)	Sierra Club, San Francisco	Career has, indirectly and directly, focused entirely on environment/ecological concerns. Has been employed by the Sierra Club since 1979.	Influential UH classes were Social Change and Economic Anthropology, taught by Alice Dewey.
Ikels, Charlotte	Professor of Anthropology;  Professor of Global Health and Diseases (Secondary appointment).	Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland Ohio.	Recent research includes impact of economic transitions on elderly of China, and effect of one-child policy on elderly.  Earlier research	Active research on bioethics in China.

	<p>Director, of Asian Studies</p> <p>Also, Associate in Research, Fairbanks Center for East Asian Research, Harvard University, Cambridge.</p>		<p>focused on culture in shaping of the individual experience of aging in Hong Kong, Greater Boston, and China. Factors include both societal variables such as values, public policy, and economics as well as individual level variables such as gender, income, and health status on the circumstances of older populations.</p>	
Kahane, Joyce	Unknown	<p>Researcher for Legislative Reference Bureau. State of Hawaii. 1987</p> <p>Office of Hawaiian Affairs</p>	<p>Published works through the Legislative Reference bureau include:</p> <p><i>The Sugar Industry in Hawaii.</i></p> <p><i>The Molokai Irrigation System: A Management Study</i></p>	
Prentice, Debra Connelly (formerly Kirch)	Retired. Board President and executive committee member of Methow Conservancy, a local land trust.	<p>Methow Conservancy. Focus: land and habitat preservation; land stewardship and community education and outreach (<a href="http://www.methowconservancy.org">www.methowconservancy.org</a>)</p>	<p>Ecological perspective vital mission of the Methow Conservancy: preservation of fragile habitat and economic viability of the valley.</p> <p>Taught cultural ecology anthropology; “Peoples of Oceania” at the University of Washington. Included ecological perspective in all</p>	Currently helping to establish Institute for Environmental Archaeology at UC Berkeley.



			classes	
Levitt, Marta	Chief of Party, USAID Project in India.	<p>Current: USAID, India</p> <p>2003-2007. Zambia USAID Team Leader for the Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Office</p> <p>1998- 2003, India, head of USAID project on Family Planning and Reproductive Health</p> <p>1988-1998: Nepal. Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning.</p>	<p>Current work focuses on Maternal and Child Health in urban setting: including environmental factors of water, hygiene and sanitation systems.</p> <p>Focuses on developing the indigenous institutions.</p> <p>In Zambia, worked with Mining Companies on HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Serves as consultant for WHO on the Application of Socio-cultural Approaches in public health.</p>	
MacDonald, James	<p>Head of project: Prairie Restoration</p> <p>Previous careers: Documentary film maker (10 years). Directed many award-winning documentary films, including <u>Hellfire: A Journey from Hiroshima</u> Academy Award nomination; Grand Prize, San Francisco Film Festival;</p>	Self-employed.	<p>Research, collection and planting of seeds of 125 local genotype plants for restoration of mid-west prairie lands.</p> <p>Producer of documentary film: PBS. <i>Dodi's Family</i>.</p> <p>Focus on life of family in rural India and stress of changing economics and expectations of those living with the land.</p> <p>[First Place Blue ribbon, American Film Festival.]</p>	<p>Other documentary films and awards:</p> <p><u>Epilepsy: Life Goes On</u> (director) Cindy award for outstanding direction, American Film and Video Festival.</p> <p><u>Cause of Death Influenza</u> (director) Chris Award, Columbus International Film Festival;</p>

	<p>Interfilm award, Mannheim (Germany) Film Festival.</p> <p>Computer programmer: text analysis. (10 years) Clients included NIMH, NIDA, Fanny Mae; social scientists.</p>			<p>Silver Award, Association of Visual Communicators</p> <p><u>Courts and Councils: The Indian Legal System</u> (producer) First Place Blue ribbon, American Film Festival.</p> <p><u>Indian Introduction</u> (producer) Golden Medallion Award, Association for Communication and Technology</p>
McArthur Jr., Harold	Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research Relations.	<p>University of Hawaii, Manoa</p> <p>Senior Visiting Scientist at the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources (ICLARM) in Manila.</p> <p>Asian Regional Director for the Consortium for International Development (CID)</p> <p>Coordinator for International Agriculture Programs at the</p>	<p>Career has focused on applied anthropology since finishing Ph.D. in 1977.</p> <p>Overseas work directly linked to environmental/human ecology issues. Focused on how people perceive, relate to, and manage their environmental resources (land, water, flora and fauna).</p> <p>Worked as social scientist on a development team:</p>	<p>Recently lead external review panel on strategic planning of the curriculum, research and extension programs at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos, the premier agricultural campus of the UP system.</p>

		College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources.	including scientists in agronomy, economics, environmental science, soil science, forestry, fisheries and livestock management.	
Raintree, John	Retired from Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research system of research centers.	<p>Worked in two CGIAR centers: the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria, and the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) in Kenya.</p> <p>Consultant based in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. Worked in multi-country technical advisory capacities serving national governments and projects all over Asia.</p>	<p>Career totally concerned on ecological/ environmental issues. Focal concept in career has been "people as managers of human ecosystems"</p> <p>Objective of agroforestry career to work with foresters, soil scientists, to see cultural, ecological, economical aspects for those involved, i.e., to understand relevant culturally patterned behaviors to <i>influence</i> the rate of deforestation and other environmental phenomena.</p> <p>Much of research and teaching has been to elucidate the socioeconomic attributes of agroecosystem technology.</p> <p>Focus of work with agricultural research centers and transform them into a</p>	<p>Significant coursework: on Dick Nelson's courses on ecological anthropology; economic anthropology taught by Alice Dewey.</p> <p>Approach to research from Alan Howard. Formative experience of my MA and Ph.D field research under the NIMH program in the Philippines.</p> <p>UH anthropology training prepared for successful career in applied ecological anthropology</p> <p>Richard Lieban sponsored for a Rockefeller Foundation</p>

			people-oriented research system that works with indigenous technological knowledge.	Social Science and Agriculture Post-Doctoral Fellowship
Warner, Katherine	Development Policy and Practice Advisor; New Zealand Agency for International Development	<p>NZAID, Wellington, New Zealand.</p> <p>Previous employment:</p> <p>Deputy Director General of RECOFTC (Regional Community Forestry Training Center) in Bangkok,</p> <p>Head of community forestry for the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (based in Rome),</p> <p>Managing director of Forestry and Natural Resources for Winrock (based in Washington, DC.).</p> <p>Mekong Regional Director of IUCN (World Conservation Union)</p>	<p>Most of career has focused on community based natural resource management in S.E. Asia and Africa and development (with a human rights advocacy undertone) – by working to put in place policy and practice that supported communities (especially its poor and most vulnerable) rights of access to local natural resources and livelihood opportunities (through market links).</p> <p>Taught university for several years but career has been applied rather than academic:</p>	
B. NIMH Alums who terminated with ABD				
Elizabeth Chinn	Branch Chief, Zoning Regulations	City and County of	Oversees Environmental	Anthropology background has

	and Permits Branch; Department of Planning and Permitting	Honolulu; Hawaii	<p>Impact Statements and environmental analysis concerning with zoning regulations and permits within the City and County of Honolulu.</p> <p>Purview includes fauna, flora, archaeology, as well as appropriate land use: both specific and aggregate.</p> <p>Includes shore line laws and regulations. Coastal ecology.</p> <p>Oversees special projects and administers Land Use and Shore Line permits.</p>	<p>been very helpful for job. Responsible for working with different community groups with contrasting perspectives.</p> <p>Strives to achieve balance with all sides in working through zoning and permitting concerns.</p>
Mitchell, Thomas	Director. HIV Research Program	University of California, San Francisco (have been since 1984!).	<p>Manages community-based clinical research projects.</p> <p>Helps new investigators to communicate to audiences that don't necessarily share the assumptions of their subculture. Assists faculty and post docs with writing effective grant applications coordinating research, disease, and community.</p>	<p>While not working in anthropology, the "anthropological sensibility" acquired in the UH Anthropology program was good training for work.</p>

**C. NIMH Post-doctoral Students**

Name	Current Position	Employer	Relationship of work to Ecological/Environmental Anthropology	Comments
Golomb, Louis	Professor of Anthropology. Retired	George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia	Taught and published in field of medical Anthropology	Successful career in medical anthropology based on training with NIMH program.
Hecht, Julia	Senior Analyst	Group Health; Seattle, Washington.	Focus on data and statistical analysis.  Some studies involved environmental triggers and cultural or behavioral attributes in disease susceptibility and responses to treatment.	At UH, was involved in research on interconnections between biology, environment, and culture.  Awarded Postdoctoral degree: Masters in Public Health.
McGarvey, Stephen	Professor of Community Health and Anthropology Director, International Health Institute	Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island	Long-term work on the ecology of schistosomiasis in the Philippines.  Funded by the joint NIH/NSF Ecology of Infectious Diseases Program.  Continued Samoan research with a focus on obesity and metabolic diseases in response to changes in the environment and behaviors.	At UH, received interdisciplinary training in the study of human population biology and health as responses to the physical and cultural environment.
Rubinstein, Donald	Professor of Anthropology and Public Health,	University of Guam	Research interests include social organization and socialization, adolescent suicide, medical anthropology, migration. Current projects include a sociocultural study of pelagic fishing in Guam.	At UH, work focused the issue of adolescent suicide in Micronesia, including three extensive trips to Micronesia.

				Research on cross-cultural suicide.
Scheder, Jo	<p>Senior Lecturer, Department of Human Development and Family Studies'</p> <p>Senior Lecturer, Chican@ and Latin@ Studies</p>	University of Wisconsin, Madison	<p>Work has used environment/ecology model in broad sense to include social/emotional/political environment.</p> <p>Research and teaching in Social Inequality, Stress, and Health Disparities.</p> <p>Involved in documentary filmmaking, and an ethnographer for a NIDA project on HIV prevention among needle users in Hawaii.</p>	<p>UH provided the opportunity for continued research on relationship of health to environmental changes.</p> <p>UH post-docs trained to think beyond the individual, in an ecological perspective, to consider the effects of economic changes on social relationships and the stresses of those social relationships.</p>