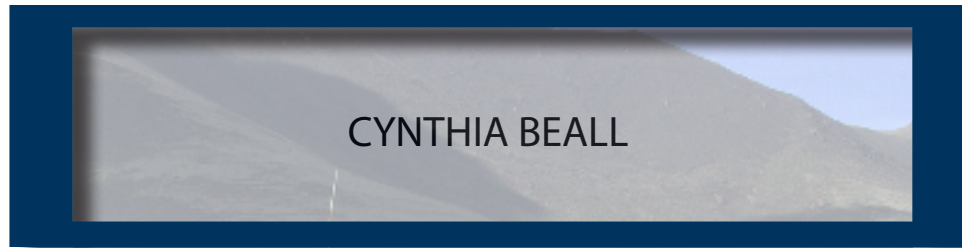




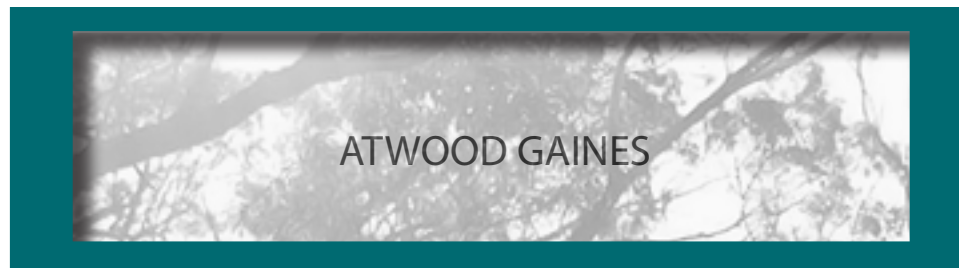
Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Associate Director, Schubert Center for Child Development

Dr. Anderson-Fye's research interests include psychological and medical anthropology; culture, gender, and human development; anthropology of adolescence; globalization; immigration, and mental health; eating and body image disorders; child abuse and trauma; person-centered ethnography; mixed methods; Belize; and Belizean immigrants in the U.S.



Sarah Idell Pyle Professor of Anthropology, Professor of Anatomy and Global Health

Dr. Beall is a physical anthropologist whose research focuses on human adaptation to high-altitude hypoxia, particularly the different patterns of adaptation exhibited by Andean, Tibetan and East African highlanders. Her current research deals with the genetics of adaptive traits and evidence for natural selection, with the role of nitric oxide in oxygen delivery at high altitude and with the human ecology of high-altitude Tibetan nomads. Dr. Beall is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.



Professor of Anthropology, Bioethics, Nursing and Psychiatry

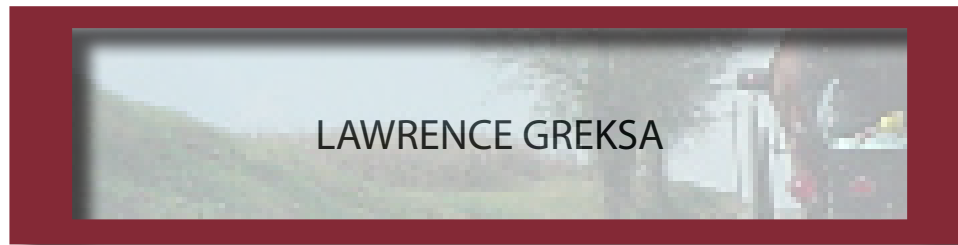
Dr. Gaines is Professor of Anthropology, Bioethics, Nursing and Psychiatry, and Program Faculty in Ethnic Studies and Women's Study at Case Western Reserve University and its Schools of Medicine and Nursing. His MA, C.Phil. and PhD, all in Cultural Anthropology, were earned at UC Berkeley. His MPH comes from UC Berkeley's School of Public Health. He holds a Certificate in Ethics from Case's Law School. Dr. Gaines is a medical anthropologist with public health training with research interests in health and social identity (ethnicity, "race", social class, gender, age), ethnopsychiatry, bioethics (cultural bioethics), gerontology (dementia) and the cultural studies of science. His books include, *Ethnopsychiatry* (1992) and two volumes edited with Robert Hahn called *Physicians of Western Medicine* that initiated cultural studies of Biomedicine (1982, 1985). He has published nearly 70 articles in journals and books in the fields of medical anthropology, ethnopsychiatry, dementia (especially Alzheimer Disease), aging, bioethics, anthropology of religion, social identity, cultural studies of science, American Studies and European anthropology. He has developed Cultural Constructivism, a general theoretical framework in Medical Anthropology as well as the formulations of the New Ethnopsychiatry, Local Biology, Local Ability, The Anthropology of Biomedicine and The Ethnology of Biomedicine. Among his publications are many articles on cultural constructions of "race" and dementia and on culture and mental illness as in the *Encyclopedia of Bioethics* (1995 and 2004 editions). An important paper was his deconstruction of US psychiatric classification in *Social Science and Medicine* (1991). A key article on the cultural construction of depression in psychiatry (with Paul Farmer) appeared in *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*. He is a contributing author of the Cultural Formulation Appendix of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IVth Edition (DSM IV) (2000). He coauthored an important article on genetic testing in Alzheimer Disease (with Stephen Post, et al.) that appeared in *JAMA* and recently published several papers in *The Lancet Neurology* on dementia (2004, 2005). In addition, he has published in the *American Anthropologist*, *Alzheimer Disease and Associated Disorders*, *Anthropological Quarterly*, *Research on Aging* and numerous other journals and encyclopedias. His research efforts in England, France, the US (SF Bay Area, Honolulu, Durham, Cleveland) and on international science have been funded by NIH, NIMH, NIA, the Social Science Research Council, the MacArthur Foundation and the International Working Group for the Harmonization of Dementia Drug Guidelines. Dr. Gaines is currently part of the the Case Department of Bioethics' Center of Excellence for ELSI Research (ethical legal and social issues) of the Human Genome Project headed by Dr. Eric Juengst. He is a member of the Center's Population Issues Group where he is collaboratively developing research and public commentary related to ethics, social identity (especially cultural notions of "race") and genetics.



John Reynolds Harkness Professor of Anthropology and Global Health

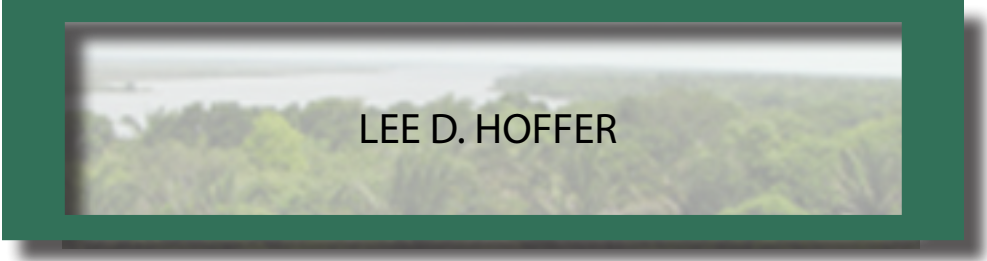
Dr. Goldstein is a social anthropologist specializing in Tibetan society, history, and contemporary politics as well as in anthropology and history, cross-cultural gerontology, population studies, polyandry, cultural ecology and economic development/change. He has conducted research in Tibet (Tibet Autonomous Region of China) on a range of topics including nomadic pastoralism, the impact of reforms on rural Tibet, family planning and fertility, modern Tibetan history, and socio-economic change. He has also conducted research in India (with Tibetan refugees), in Nepal (population and kinship among Tibetan border peoples), Mongolia (nomadic pastoralism) and China (modernization and the elderly).

Dr. Goldstein's current projects include: an oral history of Tibet, the history of Tibet in the 1950's, the history of the Cultural Revolution in Tibet, and a longitudinal study of the impact of China's reform policies on rural Tibet (nomads and farmers). A new study which began in May 2006, investigates modernization and changing patterns of intergenerational relations in Tibet.



Professor of Anthropology, Chair of Department of Anthropology

Dr. Greksa is a human population biologist who utilizes evolutionary and ecological paradigms to examine the biological and cultural adaptations of humans to a variety of stressors. His dissertation research, for example, examined the impact of the socio-cultural stress of modernization on the physical fitness and cardio-respiratory health of American Samoans. Much of his research has focused on the question of whether highland Andeans have adapted to a physical environmental stress, hypobaric hypoxa, and, if so, what are the relative importance of developmental (i.e., processes occurring as a result of being raised at high-altitudes) and genetic (i.e., processes resulting from the actions of natural selection operating on populations with a long history of residence at high altitudes) factors in the acquisition of this adaptedness. His most recent work has focused on the Old Order Amish, particularly the demographic impact (fertility, out-migration rates, rates of joining the church) of the socio-cultural changes associated with the thus far successful attempt of the Amish to maintain their cultural integrity while at the same time adapting to changing economic conditions which have required them to have much higher levels of contact with the surrounding modernized society. Dr. Greksa teaches introductory courses in physical anthropology, upper level courses in human population biology, and quantitative methods.



LEE D. HOFFER


Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Dr. Hoffer's research focuses on understanding the political, social, cultural, and clinical contexts related to illicit drug use. This work has informed a range of topics, including; HIV risk behaviors of drug injectors, diagnostic nosology for substance use disorders, understanding trends in drug use, as well as drug policy and intervention studies. More recently, Dr. Hoffer's research examines how illicit drug markets, and the acquisition of drugs, influences users behaviors and negative health outcomes. In 2000, Dr. Hoffer conducted an eighteen month ethnographic case-study of a heroin dealing network in Denver, Colorado. This fieldwork focused on the dealer's business operations; transactions with customers; the interaction between addiction and drug acquisition; social and economic exchange relationships; as well as, characterizing the history of the local heroin market. This research is detailed in his book *Junkie Business: the Evolution and Operation of a Heroin Dealing Network* (Thompson-Wadsworth Press, 2006). His on-going research involves synthesizing agent-based computational modeling techniques and ethnographic research to develop new tools for policymakers and researchers. Borrowing from theories of Complexity Systems, these projects seek to connect the rich descriptive detail offered by anthropology with the epidemiology of drug abuse.



Professor of Anthropology, Associate Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences

Dr. Korbin earned her Ph.D. in 1978 from the University of California at Los Angeles. Korbin is a cultural and medical anthropologist. Her awards include the Margaret Mead Award (1986) from the American Anthropological Association and the Society for Applied Anthropology; a Congressional Science Fellowship (1985-86) through the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society for Research in Child Development; and the Wittke Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching at Case Western Reserve University. Korbin served on the National Research Council's Panel on Research on Child Abuse and Neglect, and the Institute of Medicine's Panel on Pathophysiology and Prevention of Adolescent and Adult Suicide. She is Director of the Schubert Center for Child Studies and Director, Childhood Studies Minor. Dr. Korbin teaches a range of courses from introductory anthropology to upper division and graduate courses in medical anthropology and on child and family issues from an anthropological perspective. She has published numerous articles on culture and child maltreatment, including her edited book, *Child Abuse and Neglect: Cross-Cultural Perspectives* (1981, University of California Press), which was the first volume to examine the relationship of culture and child maltreatment. She has published and conducted research on women incarcerated for fatal child maltreatment, on cross-cultural childrearing and child maltreatment, on health, mental health and child rearing among Ohio's Amish population, and on the impact of neighborhood factors on child maltreatment and child well-being.



JANET McGRATH

Associate Professor of Anthropology

Dr. McGrath's central research interest relates to the bi-directional impact of disease on human societies, which encompasses the impact of social change on disease patterns and the social consequences of disease. Since 1988 her primary research has been on HIV/AIDS, with an emphasis in Uganda. She has been a collaborator with the CWRU-Uganda Research collaboration since its inception and have participated in multiple research projects through the collaboration, focusing on issues related to risk, transmission, the impact of disease, and most recently the development of new strategies for prevention, such as vaginal microbicides. Additionally, she has studied local perceptions of participation in clinical research and access to HIV treatment in Uganda. Her short term research goal is to expand her research on HIV prevention strategies by continued research on microbicides and to further develop our research on access to HIV treatment. In the long term, Dr. McGrath seeks to examine the ways in which a biocultural paradigm is being used in the study of international and urban health and, specifically, to examine the ways in which the HIV/AIDS epidemic foregrounds the need to blend biomedical and social scientific thinking in terms of disease prevention.



Associate Professor of Anthropology

Beginning in the mid-1960s Dr. Shaffer conducted numerous archaeological surveys and excavations into the prehistory of the American Southwest. His research focus subsequently shifted, and remains, on the prehistoric and early historic cultures of “greater” South Asia. Since the late 1960s he has conducted archaeological field research throughout Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. This research focuses on the Bronze through Iron Ages (ca. 5000 B.C.-A.D. 500) of this large region, including excavations at the Indus Valley Civilization site of Allahdino, Pakistan. He has conducted archaeological surveys in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan and northern Karnataka, India. In addition, he has written several articles on the issues surrounding the Indo-Aryan/European invasions. Currently, he is excavating the site of Watgal, in south-central India, which has been continuously inhabited since 3000+ B.C., and for which there are written records dating back to A.D. 1100. He was a Fulbright-Hays Professor of Anthropology at the University of Islamabad (now Quaid-i-Azam University), Pakistan, and an Indo-American Fellow at the University of Delhi, India. His research has been funded by the Heinz Archaeological Foundation, American Museum of Natural History, National Science Foundation, and currently the Smithsonian Institution. He is also affiliated with the American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi, India, and the Karnataka State Department of Archaeology, Mysore, India.