

Administration and Staff

2001-2002 ISBER Staff

Director

Richard P. Appelbaum

Associate Director

Barbara Herr Harthorn

2001-2002 Administrative and Technical Staff

Nicole Du Bois, Financial Assistant

Randall Ehren, Systems Administrator

Brad Hill, Desktop Support

Jan Holtzclaw, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Jan Jacobson, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Monica Koegler-Blaha, Personnel & Payroll

Paula Ryan, Contract & Grant Specialist

Tim Schmidt, Management Services Officer

Director, Social Science Research Development

Barbara Herr Harthorn

2001-2002 Advisory Committee

Susan Stonich, (Chair), Anthropology

Richard Appelbaum, *ex-officio*, ISBER Director

Bruce Bimber, Political Science

Keith Clarke, Geography

Edward Donnerstein, *ex-officio*, Dean, Letters & Sciences, Division of Social Sciences

Carl Gutierrez-Jones, English

Barbara Harthorn, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Claudine Michel, Black Studies, CBS

John Mohr, Sociology

Alice O'Connor, History

Dwight Reynolds, Religious Studies

Russ Rumberger, UC-LMRI, GSE

Tim Schmidt, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Juliet Williams, Law & Society

Ronald L. Williams, ISBER

Chancellor

Henry T. Yang

Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

Ilene H. Nagel

Vice Chancellor for Research

A. Córdova

III. Director's Statement for 2001/2002

1. Initial Goals and Purposes

For a third of a century (since 1967), the Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ISBER), and its predecessor, the Community and Organization Research Institute (CORI), have served as the campus ORU for sponsored research in the social sciences and, to a lesser extent, the humanities and other disciplines, colleges, and research units of the university. ISBER's original charge was to "serve as a major resource for basic research in the social sciences," encouraging "faculty participation in interdisciplinary research." With ISBER's absorption of the Social Process Research Institute (SPRI) in 1990, ISBER grew rapidly and became even more diverse in terms of client base, a trajectory which has accelerated in recent years. ISBER thus provides a significant service to UCSB, providing research development and efficient contracts and grants administration to an extremely wide range of clients.

2.

While most other ORUs have a relatively well-defined identity forged around a common research specialization, ISBER, since its inception, has been intentionally organized to serve a broad range of interests, promoting interdisciplinary work that often spans the boundaries between the social sciences, the humanities, the behavioral sciences, and, in some cases, the physical and life sciences. In this regard ISBER has played a crucial role in efficiently administering contracts and grants which otherwise would have encountered difficulty being effectively housed elsewhere.

ISBER's researchers encompass a wide range of social science and other research concerns. This is seen in the intellectual diversity of ISBER's fourteen Centers, including Centers for the Advanced Study of Individual Differences, Communication and Social Policy, East Asia, Evolutionary Psychology, Global Studies, Health Data Research, Information Technology and Society, MesoAmerican Research, Middle East Studies, Police Practices and Community, Sexual Minorities in the Military, Spatially Integrated Social Science, the Study of Religion, and Social Science Survey Center (and Benton Survey Research Laboratory).

The Center for Police Practices and Community (COPPAC) is ISBER's newest Center, and the only one created during the past year. COPPAC was initiated to foster collaboration between UCSB scholars, local police departments, and the wider community in order to enhance knowledge of relationship between law enforcement and society, as well as contribute to more scientifically informed police practices.

Research Development

Since I assumed ISBER's Directorship in July 1993, ISBER's mission has been expanded to include active research development efforts in the social sciences. Overall responsibility for research development lies with ISBER Associate Director Dr. Barbara Herr Harthorn, UCSB's Director of Social Science Research Development, who has been assigned by the Office of Research to work with ISBER and the Dean of Social Sciences to provide project development support to faculty researchers. She works directly with researchers to help them formulate projects, identify potential funding sources, and develop proposals. In addition to this routine support of ISBER clients and other faculty in the social sciences and humanities, Dr. Harthorn provides project management oversight in collaboration with project PIs of large, complex projects or those with unusual institutional visibility or needs. Additionally, in order to provide better support to the faculty community in the social sciences, Dr. Harthorn is engaged in a number of outreach activities aimed at the wider university community. ISBER's success in research development is indexed by an eleven year increase (1990-91 to 2001-02) in:

- w the number of awards administered: from 53 to 128 (142%)
- w annual value of project expenditures: from \$1.6 million to \$5.3 million (231%)
- w the multiyear value of awards administered: from \$2.8 million to \$14.1 million (404%)
- w the value of submitted proposals for funding: from \$6.9 million to \$33.2 million (381%)

The 2001-02 figures represent a significant increase over the previous academic year. Total multiyear funding increased by \$3.1 million (28 percent), the annual value of project expenditures by \$2.0 million (62 percent), and the total value of proposals submitted by \$16.3 million (97 percent). During the past four years, the number of PIs served by ISBER has grown 14 percent, the number of Centers by 56 percent, the value of proposals by 135 percent, and the value of awards by 331 percent.

Seed Grant Programs

ISBER administers an intramural faculty research funding program, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP). From 1998-99 to 2000-01 ISBER also administered the Humanistic Social Science Research Program, which was undergoing review and not active in 2001-2002. The grant programs are intended to support promising efforts in the social sciences, either as seed grants to generate extramural funding for new efforts, or as

support to see existing efforts through to completion. Awards are made on a competitive basis. Both programs encourage but do not require interdisciplinary approaches. The SSRGP was funded for an additional 5 years in 2001-2002 by the Executive Vice Chancellor and the Dean of the Social Sciences Division of the and Science. Additional one-time augmentation in funding for the SSRGP was provided in 2001-2002 by the Executive Vice Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Research, and Social Science Dean.

For its February 2002 deadline, the SSRGP received an unprecedented 29 grant applications from social science faculty. With the help of supplemental funds from the EVC, VCR and Social Science Dean, we were able to award grants to 17 faculty in 9 of the 10 departments in the division and one professional researcher in ISBER (a co-PI). Mean award size was \$5,447 and the awards total was \$92,615. Recipients included faculty of all ranks (Assistant Professor, 6; Associate Professor, 5; Professor, 6; Assistant Research Faculty, 1). Twelve of the recipients were women (approximately two-thirds), and one third were faculty of color. Award recipients and project titles are posted on the ISBER website for each year of the ISBER grants program.

In 2002-2003, we anticipate holding one annual competition for the SSRGP in Winter Quarter. The future of the HSSRP is uncertain at this time.

ISBER Administration

Over the past two years the ISBER office has been reorganized to provide a flatter, more networked structure, permitting a great deal of cross-communication and backup work among staff, delegating authority to staff commensurate with their responsibility. The positions responsible for personnel and payroll now also share responsibility for contracts and grants administration; both report directly to the MSO. Each of these positions now has a full-time assistant.

ISBER's 15 year external review in May 2001 recommended an additional 1.5 FTE staff positions to assist with central administration. This badly needed support has now been funded by the Vice Chancellor for Research and Executive Vice Chancellor, and has permitted the hiring of a proposal administrator to provide pre-award support along with some reporting and recharge activities. ISBER has also hired a half-time computer network technologist to provide assistance to its full-time systems administrator.

3. Contributing to the Research, Academic, and Instructional Needs of the Campus

Although ISBER is nominally the campus's social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had 389 employees engaged in research. This included 112 ladder faculty, 12 professional researchers, 3 research specialists, 9 postgraduate researchers, 52 graduate students, 173 undergraduate students, 12 technical staff and 16 administrative staff.

Although ISBER is the social science ORU, we estimate that only about three-fifths of the

proposals it submits involve a lead PI from the Social Science Division of the and Science. In fact, ISBER researchers come from 19 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including ; Anthropology, Art Studio, Asian American Studies, Black Studies, Chicano Studies, Communications, Economics, Film Studies, French & Italian, Geography, History, History of Art, Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, Religious Studies, Sociology, Speech and Hearing, Women's Studies.

They also come from the Graduate School of Education, the , the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management and such interdisciplinary departments as Law and Society, Latin American and Iberian Studies, Islamic and Near Eastern Studies, Environmental Studies and Global and International Studies.

Even this diverse picture is not an exact mirror of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects have co-Principal Investigators from different divisions, as well as the , and ISBER's centers include many additional academic participants (faculty, grads, and undergrads) who are not necessarily PIs.

The range and diversity of ISBER's clientele are matched by the wide-ranging number and variety of its funding sources. During the past year ISBER worked with a total of 50 different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- w 8 governmental sources, including 6 federal agencies (Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, National Park Service, National Science Foundation, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Education), the state of California, and Santa Barbara county
- w 31 private foundations and other private sources (American Educational Research Association, Bohnett Foundation, Cassamarca Foundation, Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation, Educational Fund of America, Follis Foundation, Ford Foundation, Gill, Haas, Heinz, Kaiser, Longman, Luce, MacArthur, NAATA, Nathan Trust, National Geographic Society, Packard Foundation, Palm Foundation, Pan Am Institute of Geography, Pew Charitable Trust, Rand, Rockefeller Foundation, SBC Excelsior, Sendero Ltd., Smith Richardson Fund, Social Science Research Council, Soka Gakkai Foundation, SWCA, Templeton Foundation, Wenner-Gren)
- 11 UC sources (Academic Senate, L&S Student Support, Research Across Disciplines, UC California Policy Research Center, UC Center for Studies in Higher Education, UC Energy Institute, UC Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, UC Institute for Labor and Economics, UC MEXUS, UC Pacific Rim Research Program, UCB German Studies)
- w other funding sources, including royalty incomes, gift funds, and funds from other universities (State,)

ISBER thus administers a large number of grants, many of which are relatively small. The \$5.3 million in project expenditures in 2001-2002, averaged out over ISBER's 128 projects, is approximately \$41,430 per project. This creates a substantial workload for staff in comparison

with other units that have similar award totals but far fewer awards, and provides a relatively low overhead return, despite high workload demands.

4. Meeting the Needs of the Public

ISBER's 129 PIs and co-PIs scholars can be found conducting research on six continents. While a complete listing of current projects can be found in the "Research in Progress" section of this report, a partial sampling of those projects which have important implications for public policy would include:

- w Richard Appelbaum is a member of the Advisory Council of the Workers' Rights Consortium, whose approximately 100 college and university members (which includes the system) have adopted strong codes of conduct to govern apparel manufacturing for their trademark licensees. His co-edited book *Rules and Networks: The Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions* (: Hart, 2001) examines the ways in which businesses can be regulated in an increasingly global economy.
- w Shankar Aswani's research, funded by the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, establishes permanent community-based Marine Protected Areas and seasonal "no take" zones in the , in a unique effort to balance conservation with local developmental needs, and thereby economically empower rural communities.
- w Aaron Belkin's Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military promotes research on sexual orientation and the military, by conducting research, providing a source of expertise to the media, and influencing the next generation of students and officers by producing classroom materials and syllabi. Its research shows that lifting the current ban on gays in the military (the "don't ask, don't tell" policy) will not undermine the efficacy of the armed forces.
- w Bruce Bimber's Center for Information Technology and Society (CITS), a collaborative effort with the , promotes cutting-edge research about the human dimensions of information technology and the ways in which it is producing profound changes in the way people live and work. Dr. Bimber's own work is concerned with core issues of democratic governance, including the capacity of the Internet to stimulate new forms of citizen engagement with public affairs and government. One project, funded by the Pew Charitable Trust, investigates how web sites affect citizens' knowledge and engagement with American democracy. A second project, funded by the Smith Richardson Trust, analyzed the content and design of selected candidate Web sites during the 2000 elections, and at the same time surveyed citizens who accessed those Web sites in order to study their reactions.
- w Eileen Boris' book project, *Citizens on the Job: Gender, Race and Rights in the United States*, supported by an ISBER seed grant, analyzes social struggles and policy initiatives

undertaken from World War II through the Great Society to activate “the right to work” for those whose race and gender had denied them this right.

- w Juan Campo, Stephen Humphrey, and Dwight Reynold’s National Resource Center and Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Program grants from the U.S. Department of Education as well as private donors, provides funding for graduate fellowships and summer study in Arabic language. These highly prestigious awards will enable UCSB to be in the forefront of training students for an appreciation of Arab language and culture. These grants have permitted the Center to better serve the undergraduate major in Islamic and Near Eastern Studies as well as more than 50 graduate students in 9 affiliated departments; initiate and expand collaborative ventures with UCSB’s professional schools in Education, Engineering, and Environmental Studies; and institute an active program of teacher training on the middle east in Central California schools.
- w David Cleveland’s research documents and analyzes the interacting roles of values, knowledge and data in understanding the key components in plant breeding, contributing to constructive discussion and policy making concerning plant breeding that will enable society to achieve more sustainable agriculture.
- w Eve Darian-Smith’s research, funded with an ISBER seed grant, examines the public debates, media depictions, and the evocation of legal precedent surrounding the issue of gambling on Indian reservations in , exploring issues of land rights, sovereignty, and ethnic identity that underlie the more obvious public discussions about specific gaming machines and the impact of gambling on public morality.
- w Robert Deacon’s work examines the relationship between economic growth, democracy, and environmental quality in poor countries; his findings suggest that several forms of pollution seem to decline with economic growth once a country’s income reaches a certain level.
- w Stephen DeCanio’s research, supported with grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the UC Institute for Energy Efficiency, provides an in-depth discussion of the implications for environmental policy analysis of recent developments in microeconomics, management science, organization theory, and related disciplines. It seeks to develop improved models of organizational behavior that will lead to better understanding of processes of technological innovation and diffusion, organizational change, and market transformation. Dr. DeCanio’s work with the California Energy Commission’s Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Program seeks to establish collaborative research opportunities where PIER funds could be used to leverage federal funds – for example, to make sure that is selected as an area of study for future efforts on regional economic studies on the consequences of climatic changes.
- w Magali Delmas’ grant from the UC Energy Institute will permit her to study the circumstances that lead or hamper electric utilities to invest in environmental technologies

and environmental management practices.

- w Sarah Fenstermaker's research, funded with an ISBER seed grant, addresses how police and prosecutors first understand, and then exercise judgment in determining whether events qualify as hate crimes, and how they should be legally managed – in particular, how more “ordinary” considerations of sexuality, race, class, and gender bear on the practices of police and prosecutors' exercise of discretion surrounding hate crime.
- w Richard Flacks is heading up the initial research component of the “Academic Experience Study,” funded through the UC Berkeley Center for Studies in Higher Education. The study, which surveyed UC undergraduates on all campuses, is being implemented by ISBER's Social Science Survey Center. Its purpose is to generate new information on the undergraduate experience within the that will prove useful for policymakers and scholars. It is also intended to promote scholarly research on issues that can improve undergraduate education.
- w John Foran's project, supported by an ISBER seed grant, examines the future of revolutions in the context of globalization: With the end of the Cold War and the deepening processes of economic globalization, the questions arise: Is the era of revolution over? If so, why? If not, what might the future of revolutions look like?
- w Anabel Ford, Director of the , has helped to create a bi-national archeological and ecological conservation park between and , centered around sustainable development and preservation of the ancient Maya ruins at El Pilar. Her research is supported by the U.S. Department of Education, the Educational Foundation of America, and the Ford Foundation.
- w Michael Gerber and Judy English's Project La PATERA (Literacy and Phonemic Awareness Training for English Reading Achievement) examines the widening “research-to-practice gap” in the area of reading readiness for young limited English proficient (L.E.P.) children. This project, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Education, conducts and evaluates a phonemic awareness training program to determine best practice instructional methods, individual patterns of risk, and early literacy environment characteristics for promoting successful cross-language transfer in reading for L.E.P. readers. With funding from Verizon Foundation, they are also developing an interactive website for schools and families, and plan to disseminate a comprehensive professional training model.
- w Garrett Glasgow received an ISBER seed grant to determine whether voters are more likely to be influenced by past economic performance when considering a vote for the incumbent party, or the likely economic policies each candidate would pursue if elected.
- w Michael Glassow has a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior to upgrade cultural collections owned by the that are either housed at UCSB or currently stored on to meet current collection storage standards.

- w Michael Goodchild and Richard Appelbaum are PI and co-PI on a multiyear National Science Foundation Infrastructure Grant creating the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS), whose mandate is to develop methods, tools, techniques, software, data access, and other services needed to promote and facilitate the integration of spatial analysis into social science research.
- w Barbara Herr Harthorn and Susan Stonich, with the support of a Research Across Disciplines grant, are studying community conflict over pesticide drift in a rural town. The study uses a PPGIS (public participation GIS) approach to examine the spatial aspects of disease and illness in the community and to enable community members to more fully participate in the regulatory process. Dr. Herr Harthorn's research also examines the production of health inequality among Mexican-origin immigrant farmworkers in central, coastal , focusing especially on farmworker women's perceptions of health risks from agricultural chemical exposures. The projected utilizes an environmental justice approach that examines the range of farmworker living and working conditions as factors in health and perception of risk. Resulting from this work, Dr. Harthorn is co-editor of a book in press, *Risk, Culture and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, .
- w Mary Hancock received an ISBER seed grant to investigate the relationship between public memory projects and political economic change (related to liberalization) and cultural identities and forms of political participation in the city of , , over the past twenty years.
- w Roger and Janis Ingham's research on "investigating the neural bases of chronic stuttering," funded by the Public Health Service, will complete the development of a neural systems model of chronic developmental stuttering using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) neuroimaging. This research will result in more effective behavioral and policy interventions for persons who suffer from chronic developmental stuttering.
- w Charles Kolstad and Douglas Steigerwald's research, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, measures "Adaptation and Adjustment to Climate Change," focusing on how the economy adapts to such changes – and what the costs are. Dr. Kolstad has also received funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to organize several informal workshops involving researchers in the West who are involved in environmental and resource economics, to advance research in this field. Finally, Dr. Kolstad also received an NSF IGERT grant to develop a new Ph.D. program in environmental and resource economics – one that offers doctoral-level training in both economics and a complementary natural science field. The program will train the next generation of environmental economists – people who can bridge the gap between economics and the natural sciences that underlie environmental problems.
- w Peter Kuhn and Catherine Weinberger received an ISBER seed grant to initiate a study of the impact of non-cognitive skills on labor market outcomes, in part by analyzing

various longitudinal datasets as well as U.S. Census microdata since 1960.

- w Dale Kunkel's studies of the media portrayals of sex, sexuality, and HIV are funded by the Kaiser Family Foundation and the RAND Corporation. They seek to identify the nature and extent of messages about sex contained in the most popular television channels in the , and to consider their implications for effects on the viewing audience; the study focuses especially on the effects of televised sexual messages on children and adolescents.
- w Jack Loomis, Reginald Golledge, and Roberta Klatzsky, with support from the U.S. Public Health Service as well as the Sendero Group, have developed a prototype navigational aid for the blind (the UCSB Personal Guidance System) that relies on GPS, GIS, and virtual displays, which guides a blind person through an outdoor environment, providing information about prominent landmarks and environmental features. Their project, "Navigating Without Vision," raises fundamental issues about spatial cognition and human wayfinding.
- w Carol McAusland and Chris Costello received an ISBER seed grant to develop an economic model of international trade that will predict patterns of trade that are most likely to lead to harmful non-indigenous (exotic) species introductions.
- w Miriam Metzger received an ISBER seed grant to study the effect that privacy statements posted on websites have on trust and information disclosure online.
- w Laury Oaks' research on "Catholic Health System Takeovers and Restricted Access to Reproductive Health Services," funded with an ISBER seed grant, examines the growing influence of and controversy around religiously-affiliated health care in terms of women's and men's access to reproductive health services.
- w Mary O'Connor's research, funded with grants from UC Mexus and the U.C. Pacific Rim Research Program, examines the role of conversion to Evangelical Protestantism in the development of transnational communities among Mixteco Indians, in comparison with conversion to Evangelical Protestantism among Latinos of Santa Barbara County.
- w James Proctor's grant from the Templeton Foundation supports a public lecture series on the relationship between science and religion, that will bring internationally-renown scholars to UCSB in a three-year science-religion dialogue on the environment.
- w Jon Sonstelie's project, funded by the Public Policy Institute of California, examines the relationship between voluntary contributions, the parcel tax, and private school choice to the characteristics of parents and school districts in California, asking: Who is dropping out and who is pitching in? Why have some districts been able to supplement their revenues with voluntary contributions and parcel taxes while other seem unable to do so?
- w Susan Stonich's research, funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, examines the human and environmental consequences of economic development, concentrating on

aquacultural development (industrial shrimp farming) and tourism. She is also studying the Mangrove Action Project, a global network of subsistence fishermen threatened by industrial shrimp farming.

- w Barbara Walker's research, funded by the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, addresses the cultural, economic, and ecological efficacy of two Marine Protected Areas in . This project will facilitate the creation of a community-based Geographic Information System (GIS) on each island, in which all lagoon users will have the opportunity to create, up-date, disseminate, and acquire knowledge about the lagoon in the spatial context. Dr. Walker, with Dr. Stonich, also has an NSF award to examine resource use and conflict in two lagoons in the , , to ascertain the meanings and politics which underlie lagoon resource use.
- w Catherine Weinberger and Peter Kuhn received funding from the National Science Foundation to study labor market opportunities for women with IT training, testing a widely accepted economic model of the determinants of career choice to determine whether this model is relevant to women entering IT careers. Their research will reveal any widely held stereotypes held by women about the characteristics of IT careers and the women who pursue them.
- w Ron Williams' Health Data Research Facility is in the national forefront in automating birth and death records and making the resultant databases available for public health research. It developed the Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS), an on-line public health information system that electronically collects and analyzes vital records and communicable disease data, and which is currently used at over 500 sites in three states, including throughout the state of .
- w John Woolley's research, funded by the National Science Foundation, asks whether or not democracy contributes to economic performance, concluding that democracy and stable economic growth go hand-in-hand.
- w Raymond Wong's research, funded by an ISBER seed grant, investigates the recruitment patterns of the communist parties in five Eastern European countries, namely, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Russia, from 1949-1988.
- w Mayfair Yang, with support from ISBER seed grants, is drawing on her past research to complete a book that examines how, in the post-Mao period, peasants and small-town residents in rural Wenzhou, on the southeast coast of China, are re-inventing deity temples, lineage organizations, private schools, Christian churches and festivals and diverse rituals. These efforts are depicted as constituting a renewal of an indigenous form of civil order which departs from the principles of both state discourse and global capitalism.
- w Xiojan Zhao, with support from an ISBER seed grant, is examining the search for equality among Chinese-Americans in between 1860 and 1950.

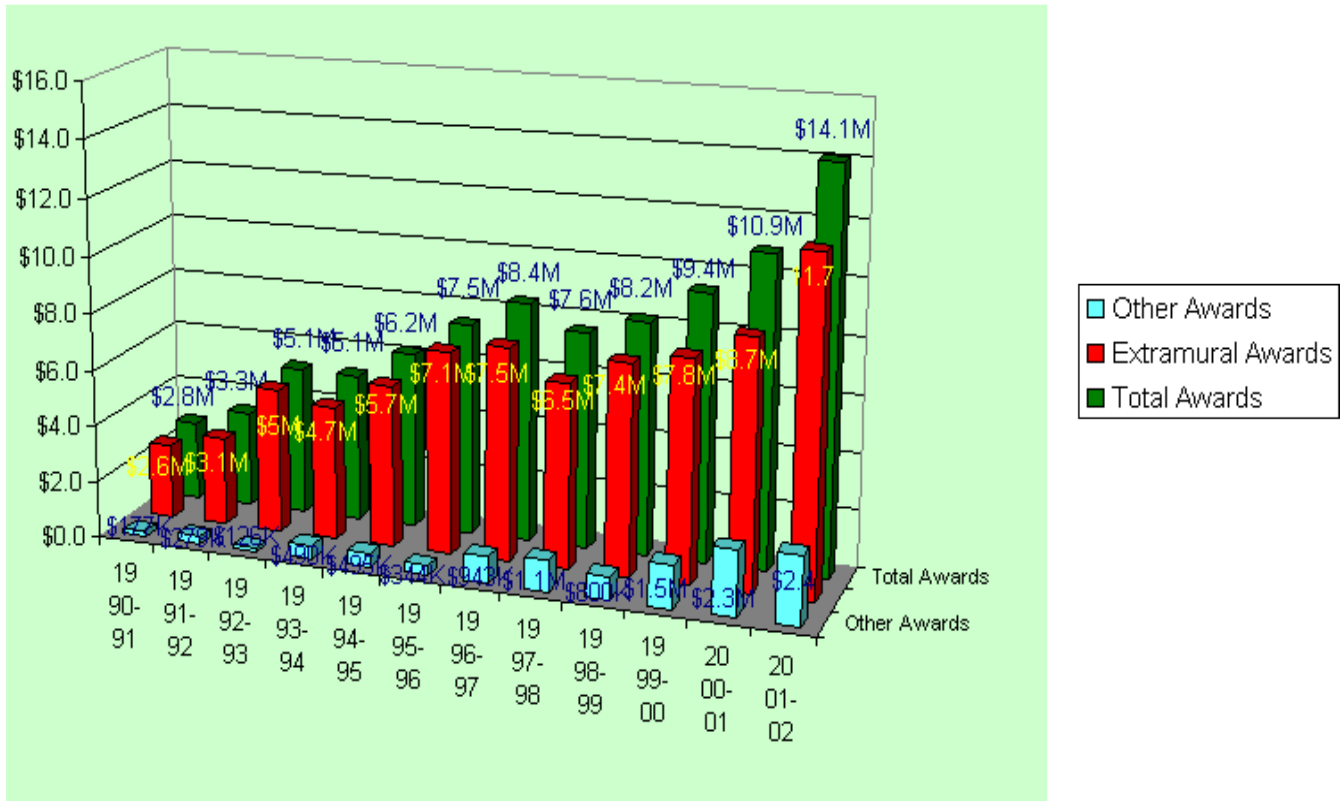
5. ISBER's Future

ISBER continues its long-term pattern of growth, with the past year witnessing the largest growth in its history, and provides excellent service to its expanding base of clients. Its level of staffing is adequate at the present time, both because ISBER staff reorganization and overall management have proven to be highly effective, and because we have been able to add needed positions except in the research development area during the past year. Further growth, of course, will create additional demands on staff, and may require further staff augmentation. The one other area in which ISBER has not been able to provide support is conference coordination; its level of staffing simply does not permit this, even though ISBER frequently administers funds for conferences, and many of its PIs would undoubtedly appreciate such a function.

ISBER's most urgent critical need is for additional space: despite the enormous expansion described in this report, ISBER's space allocations have not changed during the past decade. As more projects – and larger, long-term projects – are funded, ISBER's space shortage could prove to be a major limitation in accommodating its growing client base. ISBER also has a large computer inventory that needs to be maintained and upgraded, yet lacks a budget line for such purposes.

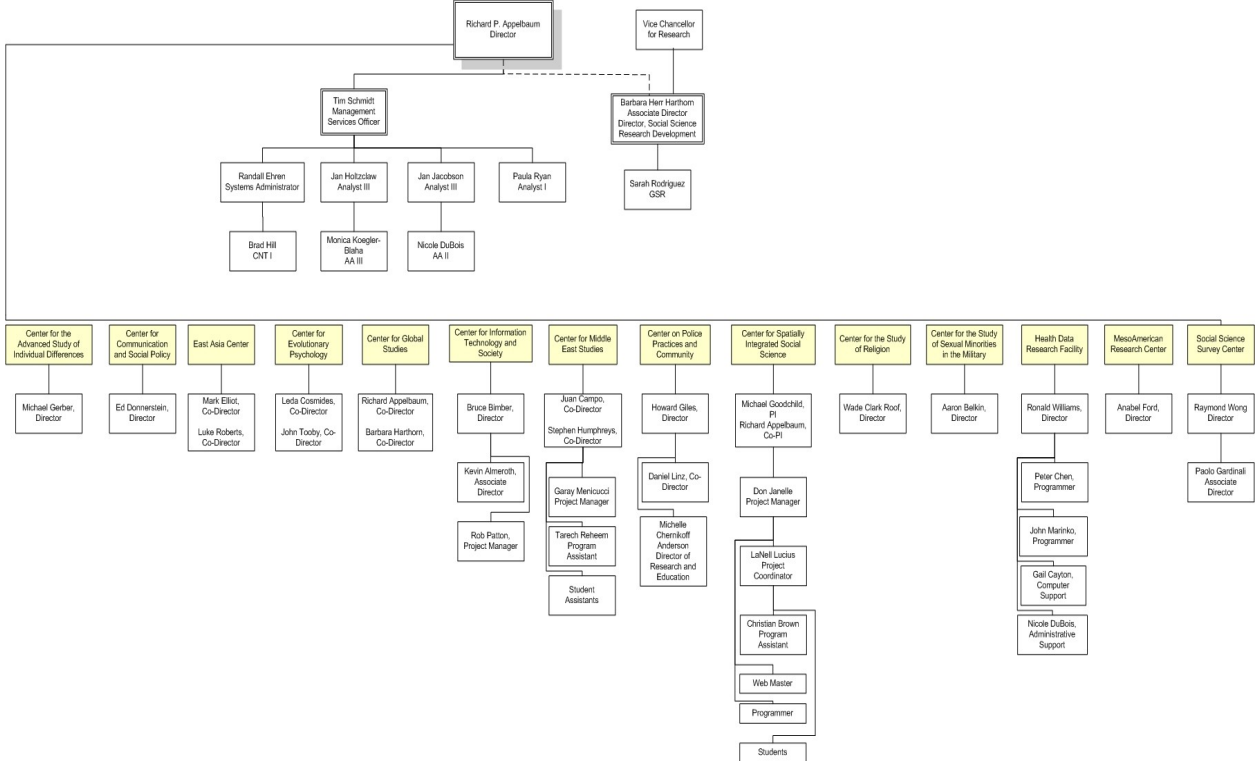
Finally, there are a number of areas in which ISBER hopes to achieve greater visibility in the university and wide community, commensurate with the central role it plays in enhancing and supporting research at UCSB. ISBER is engaged in a thorough overhaul and upgrading of its website, and is developing brochures and other sources of public information. Other possible activities include increased sponsorship of colloquia and other public events, archiving and disseminating audio and visual data sources currently used by its Centers, and workshops to upgrade research skills. These will be pursued as resources permit.

ISBER
Value of Contracts & Grants Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1990-91 through 2001-02
(millions of dollars)



ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research





F. Other Projects and Activities

I. Conferences, Workshops and Symposia

II. Research Experiences for Graduates

III. Research Experiences for Undergraduates

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Richard Appelbaum

Publications

Appelbaum, Richard P., Felstiner, William L.F. & Gessner, Volkmar (eds.) (2001). *Rules and Networks: The Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions*. Oxford, England: Hart.

Gessner, Volkmar, Appelbaum, Richard P., & Felstiner, William L.F (2001). "Introduction: The Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions," pp. 1-36 in Richard P. Appelbaum, William L.F. Felstiner and Volkmar Gessner (eds.), *Rules and Networks: The Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions*. Oxford, England: Hart.

Appelbaum, Richard P. & Smith, David (2001). "Governance and Flexibility: The East Asian Garment Industry," in Frederick C. Deyo, Richard F. Doner, and Eric Hirshberg (eds.), *Economic Governance and the Challenge of Flexibility in East Asia*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

Presentations

- Institute for Research on World Systems (IROWS) conference, discussant for panel on “Labor, Hegemony, and Globalization,” UC Riverside (May 4, 2002).
- “Testimony on the Proposed Santa Barbara Living Wage Ordinance,” testimony before Santa Barbara City Council (March 19, 2002).
- “The Economic Impacts of September 11,” presentation to UCSB Foundation annual meeting (February 9, 2002).
- “The Problem of Sweatshops and the Role of Consumer Action,” Progressive Jewish Alliance, Los Angeles (December 6, 2001).
- “The Economic Impacts of September 11,” economic panel in “Beyond the Catastrophe” Series, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, UCSB (November 6, 2001).
- “Spatial Analysis in the Social Sciences,” Didactic Workshop, American Sociological Association Annual Meetings, Anaheim, CA (August 20, 2001).
- “Author Meets Critic” (*Behind the Label*), American Sociological Association Annual Meetings, Anaheim, CA (August 19, 2001).
- Organizer and Presider, Political Economy of the World System (PEWS) session on Globalization and Labor, American Sociological Association Annual Meetings, Anaheim, CA (August 18, 2001).

Aaron Belkin

Publications

Haggerty, Timothy (March, 2002). "History Repeating Itself: A Historical Overview of Gay Men and Lesbians in the Military." In *Don't Ask, Don't Tell: Debating the Gay Ban in the U.S. Military*, under contract and under review at Lynne Rienner, Publisher. Carnegie Mellon University.

Belkin, Aaron and McNichol, Jason (Winter 2000/2001). "Homosexual Personnel Policy of the Canadian Forces: Did Lifting the Gay Ban Undermine Military Performance." Published in the *International Journal*.

Evans, Rhonda (October, 2001). "U.S. Military Policies Concerning Homosexuals: Development, Implementation and Outcomes." Currently in-press at the *Tulane Law and Sexuality Journal*.

Belkin, Aaron, and Embser-Herbert, Melissa S., (January, 2002). "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Peek; Privacy as a Rationale for Excluding Gays and Lesbians from the Military." Currently under review at *International Security*.

Center Publications

"The Effect of Sodomy Laws on Lifting the Ban on Homosexual Personnel: Three Case Studies" by Margot Canaday. May, 2002.

"U.S Military Policies Concerning Homosexuals: Development, Implementation and Outcomes" by Rhonda Evans. November 2001.

"Pink and Blue: Outcomes Associated with the Integration of Open Gay and Lesbian Personnel in the San Diego Police Department" by Aaron Belkin and Jason McNichol. November 2001.

Presentations

Christopher Dandeker presents on "Homosexuality and Military Service in the United Kingdom: Getting Policy Wrong and Putting it Right". Professor Christopher Dandeker, Chair of the Department of War Studies at Queens College, London visited UCSB to discuss minority diversity in the British Armed Forces. Dander, who is one of Britain's most distinguished scholars of the military, delivered a lecture titled, "Homosexuality and Military Service in the United Kingdom: Getting Policy Wrong and Putting it Right." May 23, 2002.

Mary Katzenstein's, "How Institutions Change: Sexuality, Race, and Gender in the Military." May 10, 2002.

Press Conference with San Diego Police Chief. November 14, 2001.

Creating Change Conference Panel. November 10, 2001.

"Defending Liberty." August 19, 2001

CSSMM Director Aaron Belkin has contributed to the Center's visibility by delivering 14 lectures and presenting CSSMM studies at Stanford University, San Francisco State University, New York University, Georgetown University, Tulane University, City University of New York, Boston College, and UCSB (twice); and at other conferences and events in Denver, San Francisco (three times), and Baltimore.

Bruce Bimber

Publications

Bimber, Bruce (2001). "The Study of Information Technology and Civic Engagement." *Political Communication*.

Bimber, Bruce (2001). "Information and Civic Engagement: The Search for Political Effects of the Internet." *Political Research Quarterly*.

Bimber, Bruce (2002). "Political Communication in the 2000 Election: Guest Editor's Introduction." *Political Communication*.

Bimber, Bruce (2002). *Information and American Democracy*.
Cambridge University Press.

Presentations

“Information Technology and Governance.” ICPR Annual Conference,
Canterbury, UK. September, 7, 2001.

“Information Technology and the Structure of American Democracy.”
University of Southern California, Annenberg School. April 25,
2002.

“Information Technology and the Structure of American Democracy.”
UCLA, Anderson School of Management. June 2, 2002.

Eve Darian-Smith

Publications

Darian-Smith, Eve & Gooding, Susan (Eds.). (11/2001) “Putting Law in
its Place in Native North America.” *Political and Legal
Anthropology Review* (Special Issue).

Darian-Smith, Eve. (2002) “Savage Capitalists: Law and Politics
Surrounding Indian Casino Operations.” *California Studies in
Law, Politics, and Society* (journal edited by Austin Sarat and
Patricia Ewick).

Darian-Smith, Eve. (2003) “New Capitalists: Law, Politics and Identity
Surrounding Casino Gaming on Native American Land.” *Case
Study series in Anthropology*, Wadsworth. (forthcoming)

Robert Deacon

Publications

Deacon, Robert. (September 2002). *Dictatorship, Democracy, and the Provision of Public Goods*, UCSB Department of Economics.

Deacon, Robert & Balsdon, Ed. (in progress). *Is Democratization Good for the Environment?*

Presentations

“Dictatorship, Democracy, and the Provision of Public Goods”
Department of Economics, University of Texas, Nov. 2001;
Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University
of Maryland, November 28, 2001; Department of Economics,
Emory University. March 1, 2002

Stephen DeCanio

Publications

DeCanio, Stephen J., Sanstad, Alan H., Boyd, Gale A., & Koomey,
Jonathan G. (2001). "Estimating Bounds on the Economy-Wide
Effects of the CEF Policy Scenarios" *Energy Policy*, Vol. 29: 1299-
1311.

Presentations

"Heterogeneous Agents and Multiple Equilibria: Implications for
Climate Policy Analysis," at UCLA Computational Social Sciences
Conference in Lake Arrowhead. May 9-12, 2002.

Anabel Ford

Publications

- Ford, Anabel, & Wernecke, Clarke (2002). "Trails of El Pilar: A Comprehensive Guide to the El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna." *Exploring Solutions Past: Maya Forest Alliance*, Santa Barbara, CA.
- Ford, Anabel & Gerardo, Nicole (2001). "The Tzunu'un Forest Garden Trail Guide." BRASS/El Pilar Program, Belize.
- Ford, Anabel (2001). "El Pilar: Gateway between Belize and Guatemala." *Washington Report on the Hemispheres* 21: 4-5.
- Ford, Anabel (2002). "Culture and Nature at El Pilar: A philosophy of resilience for the Maya Forest." *Exploring Solutions Past: Maya Forest Alliance*, Belize. (BRASS/El Pilar Program)
- Ford, Anabel (2002). "Adaptive Management in the Maya Forest: The Contiguous Park at El Pilar." *Exploring Solutions Past: Maya Forest Alliance*, Belize. (BRASS/El Pilar Program)

Presentations

- "Amigos de el Pilar," Bullet Tree Falls Belize. Presentation to the PM Said Musa the publications: Community and Nature. June 4, 2002.

Michael Goodchild

Publications

Articles in Refereed Journals

- Shortridge, A.M. & Goodchild, M.F. (2002). "Geometric probability and GIS: some applications for the statistics of intersections." *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 16(3): 227–243.
- Ungerer, M.J. & Goodchild, M.F. (2002). "Integrating spatial data analysis and GIS: a new implementation using the Component Object Model (COM)." *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 16(1): 41-54.
- Goodchild, M.F. (2001). "Metrics of scale in remote sensing and GIS." *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation* 3(2): 114–120.

Sui, D.Z. & Goodchild, M.F. (2001). "Guest Editorial: GIS as media?" *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 15(5): 387–389.

Books

Zhang, J.X. & Goodchild, M.F. (2002). *Uncertainty in Geographical Information*. New York: Taylor and Francis.

Articles in Books

Goodchild, M.F. & Clarke, K.C. (2002). "Data quality in massive data sets." In J. Abello, P.M. Pardalos, and M.G.C. Resende, editors, *Handbook of Massive Data Sets*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 643–660.

Goodchild, M.F. (2001). "Geographic information system." In A. Goudie, editor, *Encyclopedia of Global Change*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). "Spatial analysis and modeling." In J.D. Bossler, J.R. Jensen, R.B. McMaster, and C. Rizos, editors, *Manual of Geospatial Science and Technology*. London: Taylor and Francis, pp. 482–499.

Goodchild, M.F. (2001). "Models of scale and scales of modeling." In N.J. Tate and P.M. Atkinson, editors, *Modeling Scale in Geographical Information Science*. Chichester, UK: Wiley, pp. 3–10.

Goodchild, M.F. (2001). "A geographer looks at spatial information theory." In D.R. Montello, editor, *Spatial Information Theory: Foundations for Geographic Information Science: Proceedings of the International Conference COSIT 2001, Morro Bay, CA, September*. Lecture Notes in Computer Science 2205. Berlin: Springer, pp. 1–13.

Goodchild, M.F. (2001). Foreword. In R. Krzanowski and J. Raper, *Spatial Evolutionary Modeling*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. vii–ix.

Other Publications

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). "MapFusion for GIS interoperability." *Geospatial Solutions* 12(4): 48–51.

Goodchild, M.F. (2001). "The digital city: inventory and prospect." In *Urban Geoinformatics: 2001 International Conference Proceedings, School of Urban Studies*, Wuhan University. Wuhan: Publishing House of Surveying and Mapping, pp. 248–257.

Presentations

- "Augmenting Geographic Reality: Origins and Evolution of Geographic Information Systems". Los Alamos National Laboratory, April 2002.
- "Geospatial Data: The Bottom Line". Keynote, GeoTec Event, Toronto, April 2002.
- "Why Space? Six General Principles". Association of American Geographers, Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, March 2002.
- "Augmenting Geographic Reality". Gregory Lecture, University of Southampton, March 2002.
- "Placing Liberal Arts Learning in a Geographic Context: Examples from the Earth and Social Sciences". Carleton College, February 2002.
- "Augmenting Geographic Reality". Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, February 2002.
- "Augmenting Geographic Reality". Department of Geography, Syracuse University, November 2001.
- "What Is Spatially Integrated Social Science, and What Might It Contribute to Social Science History?" Social Science History Association, Chicago, November 2001.
- "Towards Spatially Integrated Social Science". George Mason University, November 2001.
- "Geospatial Computation in Social Science: Basic Research, Applications, and Instructional Challenges". Department of Computer Science, University of Nebraska, November 2001.
- "GIS: Time for a Change". Keynote Address, Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, Long Beach, October 2001.
- "The Digital City: Inventory and Prospect". Keynote Address, International Conference on Urban Geoinformatics, Wuhan, October 2001.
- "Current Research Issues in GIS". UN Development Program Conference on Application of GIS Technologies to Local Level Planning, New Delhi, October 2001.
- "Application of GIS Technologies to Local Level Planning". Inaugural Address, UN Development Program Conference, New Delhi, October 2001
- "A Geographer Looks at Spatial Information Theory". Keynote Address, International Conference on Spatial Information Theory (COSIT), Morro Bay, September 2001.
- "The Future of Education in GIScience". 21st ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, July 2001.

"Geography Network and Gazetteers: Place Name Access to Spatial Locations". 21st ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, July 2001.

"Geodatabase: The ArcGIS Transportation Data Model (UNETRANS)". 21st ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, July 2001.

Phillip Hammond

Publications

Hammond, Phillip (2003) "What's Happening in American Church/State Jurisprudence?" *Challenging Religion*, edited by James Beckford and James Richardson. London: Routledge.

Barbara Herr Harthorn

Publications

Harthorn, Barbara Herr and Oaks, Laury (in press). *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*. New York: Greenwood Press.

Harthorn, Barbara Herr (in press). "Safe exposure? Perceptions of risks from agricultural chemicals among California farmworkers". In B. Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks (eds.), *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality*.

Oaks, Laury and Harthorn, Barbara Herr (in press). "Health and the Social and Cultural Construction of Risk." In B Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks (eds.), *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality*.

Guendelman, S., Malin, C., Herr-Harthorn, B., & Vargas, P. (2001). "Orientation to motherhood among pregnant Mexican and Mexican-origin woman: A bi-national study." *Social Science and Medicine* 52:1805-1813.

Presentations

“Choosing Unsafe Work: California Farmworkers’ Living and Working Conditions and Perceptions of Health Risk,” Society for Applied Anthropology/Society for Medical Anthropology, March 6, 2002, Atlanta, GA.

“Ethnography and Oral History,” in colloquim series, Disciplinarity and Interdisciplinarity: Conversations for Change. Woman’s Studies Department, UCSB, May 17, 2002.

Peter Kuhn

Publications

Kuhn, Peter & Schuetze, Herbert (August 2001). "Self-Employment Dynamics and Self-Employment Trends: A Study of Canadian Men and Women, 1983-1998" *Canadian Journal of Economics* 34(3), 760-784.

Kuhn, Peter (November 2001). "The Brain Drain: A View from Below". *Choices* 7(6), 30-36 (ISSN 0711-0677). Reprinted as "The Brain Drain: A View from Stateside" *Policy Options* 22(9) (November 2001) 69-73. Also translated into French and reprinted in *La Presse*, Montreal.

Kuhn, Peter & Sweetman, Arthur (February 2002). "Aboriginals as Unwilling Immigrants: Contact, Assimilation and Labour Market Outcomes," *Journal of Population Economics* 15(2), 331-355.

Presentations

Western Economic Association meetings, San Francisco (presented one paper, discussed one)

Latin American meetings of the Econometric Society, Buenos Aires (discussed two papers)

Human Resources Development Canada, Ottawa

University of British Columbia

QMSS workshop, UCSB

Society of Labor Economists, Baltimore MD

Canadian Economics Association Meetings, Calgary Alberta

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

University of Heidelberg

Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Bonn

Jack Loomis

Publications

Loomis, J. M., Lipka, Y., Klatzky, R. L., & Golledge, R. G. (2002). "Spatial updating of locations specified by 3-D sound and spatial language." *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 28, 335-345.

Golledge, R. G. (in press). "Spatial cognition and converging technologies." In National Science Foundation, National Science and Technology Council, Committee on Technology, Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science (Eds.), *Workshop on Converging Technology (NBIC) for Improving Human Performance, December 3-4: First Draft Proceedings*. Washington, DC: World Technology Evaluation Center, Inc.

Loomis, J. M. (in press). "Sensory replacement and sensory substitution: Overview and prospects for the future." In National Science Foundation, National Science and Technology Council, Committee on Technology, Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science (Eds.), *Workshop on Converging Technology (NBIC) for Improving Human Performance, December 3-4: First Draft Proceedings*. Washington, DC: World Technology Evaluation Center, Inc.

Stuart Smith

Presentations:

Public lecture at the University of Toronto reporting on the results of the excavation. April 4, 2002.

Public lecture at the UCLA Cotson Institute of Archaeology reporting on the results of the excavation. April 18, 2002.

John Tooby

Publications

Kurzban, Robert, Tooby, John, & Cosmides, Leda (December 18, 2001). "Can race be erased? Coalitional computation and social categorization." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, Vol. 98, Issue 26, 15387-15392.

Price, Michael E., Cosmides, Leda, & Tooby, John, (2002). "Punitive sentiment as an anti-free rider psychological device." *Evolution and Human Behavior* 23, 203–231.

Klein, Stanley B., Cosmides, Leda, Tooby, John & Chance, Sarah (in press). "Decisions and the Evolution of Memory: Multiple systems, multiple functions." *Psychological Review*

Barbara Walker

Publications

Walker, Barbara (May 1, 2002). "Engendering Ghana's Seascape: Fanti Fishtraders and Marine Property in Colonial History." *Society and Natural Resources* 15(5): 389-407

Presentations

“Mapping Moorea’s Lagoons: Conflicts over Marine Protected Areas in French Polynesia.” International Association for the Study of Common Property Pacific Regional Meeting, Brisbane, Australia. September 3, 2001.

“Contentious Social and Physical Geographies in the Establishment of Marine Protected Areas in the Pacific.” The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers Meeting, Santa Barbara, CA. September 13, 2001.

“Mapping Moorea’s Lagoon: Marine Protected Areas and the Politics of Place in French Polynesia.” Duke University, Nicholas School of the Environment Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, NC. February 11, 2002.

“The Politics of Mapping Marine Protected Areas in the Pacific.” The Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Los Angeles, CA. March 23, 2002.

Catherine Weinberger

Presentations

Served as a discussant for a paper entitled “Earnings Mobility in the US: A New Look at Intergenerational Inequality” by Bhashkar Mazumder. Participated in roundtable discussion about non-cognitive skills in the labor market. Santa Fe, New Mexico. October 19, 2002.

Ronald Williams

Publications

Williams, Ronald (2002). *California Maternity Hospital Codes 1960-2002*. ISBER Report.

Presentations

“Incorporating State File Number Into AVSS” at the Office of Vital Records. September 2001.

CENTER REPORTS

Center for Advanced Studies of Individual Differences

Director: Michael Gerber

Activities

CASID began in 1991 with the move of the Special Education Research Laboratory from the Graduate School of Education to ISBER (then CORI). The initial funded project was a Doctoral Leadership Training grant in Special Education and the Social Sciences, (funded by U. S. Department of Education). The Special Education Research Laboratory (SERL) formulated and conducted policy analysis research and research training on school implementation of national special education policy. The Center was founded as a means to focus broadly on educationally significant individual differences in transaction with their organization and policy contexts. The Center's scope was broadened to include research on technology as a mediator of individual differences in organizational contexts. The long-term vision for the Center is to house two research laboratories, a Special Education Research Laboratory and a Learning & Intelligent Systems Research Laboratory.

Major Achievements

Current projects include:

La Patera, three-year longitudinal implementation study of linguistic precursors to young Spanish-speaking students' crossover to English reading (OBEMLA/USDOE) 2000-2003.

SchoolLink, two-year seed project on interactive multimedia applications to in-service professional development of school staff (Verizon Foundation).

Future plans

Learning Disabilities Research Center, a five-year proposal submitted to OSEP, U. S. Department of Education.

Experimental Rehabilitation Applications (ERA) (in preparation), 3-5 year development and experimental trials of immersive virtual environments in rehabilitation therapy (NIH/NINDS) in collaboration with UCSB's Research Center for Virtual Environments & Behavior.

Faculty

Dr. Michael M. Gerber is a faculty member, and director of CASID

Dr. Judy English is a researcher associated with the projects of the Center

The following are doctoral students who work on the Center's projects:

Jill Leafstedt, doctoral student

Stacey Kyle, doctoral student

Maria Denney, doctoral student

Jessica Villaruz, doctoral student

Monica Ruz, doctoral student

Terese Jimenez, doctoral student

Cara Richards, doctoral student

Center for Communication and Social Policy

Director: Ed Donnerstein

The Center for Communication and Social Policy conducts research and promotes discussion of communication policy issues. Recently, the Center conducted an evaluation of Choices and Consequences, a violence prevention middle school curriculum developed by the Court TV television network, in conjunction with the National Middle School Association, Cable in the Classroom, AT&T BIS, and Time Warner Cable. Choices and Consequences was developed as a direct response to the National Television Violence Study, also administered by the Center, in conjunction with UCSB's Department of Communication and

the Universities of Texas, North Carolina, and Wisconsin.

The study, involving the participation of more than 500 middle school students in three Southern California schools, found several differences between those who received the curriculum and a control group of similar students: those exposed to the curriculum had more knowledge about the legal system, higher levels of empathy and lower verbal and physical aggression.

One of the most important features of the Choices and Consequences curriculum is that it involved videotapes of real teenagers in trouble. The teachers involved in the study reported that their students became very involved emotionally with the videotaped materials. Relatedly, the Center's study found that higher levels of participant empathy were strongly correlated with lower levels of aggression. This relationship between empathy and aggression provides a useful model for other violence prevention programs: showing students the real-life consequences of violence and helping them appreciate the emotional states of victims of violence reduces their levels of aggression.

Faculty

Howard Giles, Department of Communication
Dale Kunkel, Department of Communication
Beth Le Poire, Department of Communication
John Lammers, Department of Communication
Daniel Linz, Department of Communication
W. James Potter, Department of Communication
Barbara Wilson, Department of Communication

Collaborators

Wayne Danielson, College of Communication, University of Texas, Austin
Dominic Lasorsa, College of Communication, University of Texas, Austin
Ellen Wartella, College of Communication, University of Texas, Austin
D. Charles Whitney, College of Communication, University of Texas, Austin
Jay Bernhardt, School of Journalism & Mass Communication, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Jane Brown, School of Journalism & Mass Communication, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Joanne Cantor, Communication Arts, University of Wisconsin, Madison

The report is available on the Center's website:
<http://www.ccsp.ucsb.edu/>

Center for Evolutionary Psychology

Co-Director: John Tooby

Co-Director: Leda Cosmides

Mission

The University of California, Santa Barbara has developed one of the largest and most active communities of researchers in evolutionary psychology and allied disciplines in the world. To provide support for research and comprehensive training in this area, and to facilitate multidisciplinary and multi-university collaboration, UCSB has established the Center for Evolutionary Psychology.

Research Approaches

Evolutionary psychology has rapidly developed into a multidisciplinary integrative research framework within which cognitive scientists, neuroscientists, cultural anthropologists, evolutionary biologists, paleoanthropologists, hunter-gatherer researchers, primatologists, developmental psychologists, social psychologists, behavioral ecologists, and others are communicating and collaborating about issues of mutual relevance. The UCSB *Center for Evolutionary Psychology* brings together research teams with expertise in these fields to identify and progressively map (1) the recurrent adaptive problems and selection pressures our hunter-gatherer ancestors faced, (2) the cognitive modules and emotion programs that evolved to solve these problems, (3) the neural implementation of these mechanisms, 4) how these specialized mechanisms systematically pattern individual behavior and social interactions, and 5) how these mechanisms regulate transmission of cultural representations from mind to mind, generating and shaping culture.

Research approaches pursued by Center affiliates include:

Laboratory-based cognitive experimentation
Field studies of tribal and foraging peoples
Psychophysiology
Cross-cultural experimentation and observation
Cognitive neuroscience
Social psychological and survey methods
Developmental studies
Theoretical biology
Hunter-gatherer archaeology

UCSB Scientists affiliated with the Center are currently investigating:

Reasoning instincts: modules functionally specialized for reasoning about cooperation, exchange, threat, hazard avoidance, groups, and sharing

The functional design of emotions such as love, jealousy and disgust
The adaptive organization of the evolved modules of social cognition
Individual and group status and its cognitive basis
The investigation of human psychological universals
Mate choice, attractiveness, and human sexuality
Mechanisms for incest avoidance
Coalitional psychology and ethnocentrism
Violence, intergroup conflict and war
Judgment under uncertainty and decision-making specializations designed to reflect the ecological structure of the world
Foraging adaptations
Communicative functions of facial expression
Evolved inference engines for modeling the physical, biological, animate, and social worlds
Memory, inference, and the dynamics of cultural transmission

The Center and cross-university collaboration:

One important purpose of the Center is to foster cross-university and multidisciplinary collaboration. For example, the goal of the Human Universals Project is to coordinate researchers at a series of field sites so that hypotheses about human psychological universals can be tested in non-Western contexts, and an evolutionarily and ecologically valid social psychology can be developed for small face to face communities. Other ongoing multi-university projects include investigations of the cognitive neuroscience of social cognition,

and the experimental investigation of alternative cognitive theories of cultural transmission.

Center Board: Extramural members

Irven DeVore, Department of Anthropology, Harvard

Michael Gazzaniga, Center for Neuroscience, UC Davis

Paul Ekman, Human Interaction Lab, UCSF

Steven Pinker, Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, MIT

Roger Shepard, Department of Psychology, Stanford

Center for Global Studies

Co-Director: Richard P. Appelbaum,

Co-Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn,

Mission

The Center for Global Studies' primary objective is to promote globally-oriented, multi-disciplinary research and training in the social sciences and humanities, including both basic and policy oriented research, by studying the transnational processes that are increasingly central to understanding the world as an integrated economic, political, social, cultural, and environmental system.

Major achievements for 2001-02

This was the Center's eighth year of operation. Activities continue to be diverse, with projects ranging in stage of development from initial discussion to completed research. Major achievements for the year include the continued advancement of research initiatives on a wide array of issues:

- ***Women, culture and development*** (an approved minor in the Global & International Studies program and a robust research initiative in CGS)—the minor grows and new courses are planned for future; new faculty and graduate student participants

recruited; one dissertation completed (student has ladder faculty job); one former student now in ladder job collaborating; new journal *Meridians* founded and edited by Kum-Kum Bhavnani; grad research conference held spring, 2002

- ***Transnational feminisms***—new faculty research focus group begun; visiting scholars brought to campus and monthly seminar
- ***Globalization and race***—new graduate training program in planning; to focus on global processes of racialization
- ***Global business***--book on LA garment industry published with UC Press (*Behind the Label*) continues to get media attention; ongoing participation in LA Jewish Commission on Sweatshops; participation in UCOP committee overseeing university apparel contracts; continued development of global corporate culture project; Worker Rights Consortium Advisory Committee; Research Advisory Group, SB Living Wage Ordinance; develop Santa Barbara County Code of Conduct governing apparel purchasing; large international conference on globalization planned for May 2003 at UCSB; California conference on sweat shop laborers planned for 2003
- ***Globalization and health***—contemporary and historical project on TB, immigration, and racialization continues; dissemination on maternal and newborn health among Mexican-born farmworkers in California continued; environmental health and public participation GIS (PPGIS) project continued with Research Across Disciplines grant; project on reproductive health and Catholic health care continues; new book on risk in completed and in press, *Risk, Culture and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, eds. B. Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks, Greenwood; risk panel in planning for AAA 2003; health risk perception and GIS workshop at UCSB in planning
- ***Globalization and the environment***--project on shrimp mariculture and global resistance movements in Latin America, SE and E. Asia, and Africa continued; research on indigenous knowledge and agricultural development in Mexico continued; new project funded and launched on marine protected areas in the S. Pacific; project continues on global fisheries practice and policies
- ***Global and international education*** --extensive work continues to integrate research development with curriculum development, training, and outreach for the campus in the areas of global, international, and area studies. Planning for resubmissions of FLAS/NRC and FLAS proposals for the Center for Middle East Studies and the East Asia Center. Other proposal activity by CMES. The College's G&IS program continues to

develop its operation, and proposals submitted for planned graduate program.

Faculty, Students and Staff

In addition to the co-directors, the following personnel have been involved, directly or indirectly, in CGS in 2001-02, collaborating in cross-disciplinary research initiatives, developing or submitting research proposals, or visiting the center. Department affiliations are included to underscore the highly interdisciplinary focus of the Center's research (nearly 30 faculty from at least 15 different departments and programs).

Faculty

Richard Appelbaum, Sociology

Kum-Kum Bhavnani, Sociology

Francesca Bray, Anthropology

Kate Bruhn, Political Science

Juan Campo, Religious Studies

Keith Clarke, Geography

David Cleveland, Environmental Studies & Anthropology

Oliver Chadwick, Environmental Studies & Geography

Benjamin Jerry Cohen, Political Science & Global and International Studies

Ronald Egan, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies

Mark Elliott, History & East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies

John Foran, Sociology & Latin American and Iberian Studies

Nancy Gallagher, History

Michael Goodchild, Geography, National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis & Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science

Mary Hancock, Anthropology

Barbara Herr Harthorn, Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research & Anthropology

Stephen Humphreys, History

Mark Juergensmeyer, Global and International Studies & Sociology

Carolyn Kenny, Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research
(Simon Fraser U, BC)

Susan Koshy, Asian American Studies

Mary O'Connor, Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research

Laury Oaks, Women's Studies

Juan-Vicente Palerm, Anthropology & UC MEXUS

Dwight Reynolds, Religious Studies & Institute for Near Eastern
Studies

Luke Roberts, History

William Robinson, Sociology

Susan Stonich, Anthropology & Environmental Studies

Howard Winant, Sociology

Mayfair Yang, Anthropology

Graduate Student Researchers (7)

Technical Staff (2)

Visiting Researchers (1)

Postdocs (2)

Faculty Collaborators at other institutions (7)

Center for Information Technology and Society (CITS)

Director: Bruce Bimber

Associate Director: Kevin Almeroth

CITS Mission Statement

UCSB's Center for Information Technology and Society (CITS) was founded in 1999 as a response to the information revolution. Its mission is to promote leading-edge research about the human dimensions of information technology.

Within the span of a human lifetime, the use of new information technologies will produce profound changes in the way people live and work. Already, the beginnings of dramatic change in commerce and business have become evident, and in coming years equally powerful forces of change will likely influence social structure, human identity, cultures, democracy, and relationships between nations.

Universities have dual obligations in the face of such change: 1) to contribute to the flow of new scientific and technological innovations; and no less importantly, 2) to contribute to new knowledge about the meaning and consequences of social change that flows from new technology.

The mission of CITS is to promote and support multi-disciplinary research dealing with the human and societal dimensions of information technology. Toward that end, it funds research, sponsors meetings and workshops, supports human-technology laboratory facilities, and facilitates partnerships with businesses. Its activities fall under four headings: organizations; learning; society and democracy; and culture. See [Affiliated Faculty](#) for information on CITS's own organization.

Affiliated Faculty

Richard Davis, Brigham Young University
Matthew Turk, Computer Science, Alan Liu, English, Bill Warner, English, Andrew Flanagin, Communication, Miriam Metzger, Communication, Susan Stonich, Anthropology, John Mohr, Sociology, Laurie Freeman, Political Science, Sarah Pritchard, Library, Anna Everett, Film Studies, Richard Mayer, Psychology & Education, and Charles Bazerman, Education, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Activities

Center activities include intramural grants to faculty, support of events around campus, research abstract database, Brown Bag Symposium Series, support of development of Collaborative Technology Laboratory, organization of multi-disciplinary research discussions across divisions and Colleges.

Center for Middle East Studies

Co-Director: Stephen Humphreys

Co-Director: Juan Campo

Activities

In its first year of operations the Center sponsored, hosted, or supported a remarkable spectrum of activities at UCSB including: awarding \$94,000 in graduate fellowships and conference travel awards; providing \$52,000 to underwrite course offerings in Anthropology, Dance, and Religious Studies (with an additional \$10,000 allocated from this year's budget to support the teaching of Biblical Hebrew during AY 2001-2002); supporting undergraduate activities (such as the Model Arab League and events co-sponsored by various student groups on campus); sponsoring or co-sponsoring over 50 public events including lectures, films, forums, and performances; providing financial assistance for the hiring of a new senior specialized bibliographer at the UCSB Davidson Library; hosting one major international symposium featuring speakers from Europe, the Middle East and South Asia (The Middle East and South Asia: Comparative Perspectives), as well as a regional Middle East Studies conference that drew participants from 26 different West Coast colleges and universities; hosting the western regional Arabic Intensive Summer program; producing a series of outreach events culminating in a three-day training program for local public school teachers in June 2001; investing in language instructor training by sending lecturers and teaching assistants to national pedagogy workshops; providing fellowship money to send UCSB graduate students to the Middle East for intensive language study in Morocco, Syria, and Yemen; and supplying crucial support for four of the less-commonly-taught languages (Arabic, Hebrew, Hindi/Urdu, and Persian).

Of particular note is the degree to which the Center's resources (almost all of which derive from external grants and gifts), have been distributed by the Center and its faculty to the benefit of other units on the UCSB campus. Graduate students from eight different departments received financial support from the Center during AY 2001-2002 (Anthropology, Comparative Literature, English, History, Music, Religious Studies and Sociology). Three departments received direct curriculum support from the Center (Anthropology, Dramatic Art & Dance, and Religious Studies). At least seven different academic departments and programs have received support from the Center for events via sponsorship or co-sponsorship (Anthropology, Comparative Literature, History, History of Art & Architecture, Music, Religious Studies, Women's Studies). The Center has also made substantial contributions to events organized by other campus entities such as Arts & Lectures (Shajarian Concert), the Cultural Analysis Colloquium (Barbara Harlow lecture), the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center (Elaine Sciolino lecture and dinner), Multicultural Center (multiple co-sponsorships), the Armenian Students Association (Armenian Holocaust commemoration), the Persian Students Club (Now Ruz celebration), the Muslim Students Association (Ramadan Iftar), and the UCSB Model Arab League delegation (UC Berkeley event)

Center-Sponsored Public Events: A complete list of the approximately 60 films, speakers, musical events, public forums, academic conferences, graduate and undergraduate student events, and co-sponsored events with student organizations is available from

CMES. Academic conferences included the California chapter of Middle Eastern Social & Cultural History Association, a conference on The Middle East & South Asia: Comparative Perspectives, and the Third Annual California Regional Middle East Studies meetings. Over 7,000 people attended Center-supported events during its first year of operations.

Curriculum Enrichment: Courses fully or partially funded by the Center included 6 courses in the Persian language (first and second year levels); 2 courses in Hindi/Urdu (first year level); 2 courses in Middle Eastern Dance; and 1 course in the Anthropology of the Middle East. During the summer of 2001, the Center hosted the Western Consortium Intensive Arabic Summer School program including the complete sequence of first-year, second-year, and third-year Arabic (the equivalent of 9 UCSB quarters).

Pedagogical Training for UCSB language instructors: CMES faculty attended a two-day Workshop on Teaching Middle Eastern Languages at the University of Texas, Austin; and a three-day training workshop in Arabic Pedagogy at Middlebury College.

Graduate Student fellowships and support: The Center awarded three Arabic FLAS fellowships to graduate students for AY 2001-2002 (each FLAS fellowship pays full tuition & fees plus a living stipend of \$11,000). The recipients were from the Departments of English (Jacob Berman) and Music (Diana Lantz, Eve McPherson). In addition, the Center awarded four summer intensive language study fellowships: the recipients were from the departments of English (Berman--Yemen), History (Hoffman—Syria), Music (Kirk--Morocco), and Religious Studies (Sahibzadah—UCSB). From the Islamic Studies endowment, the Middle East studies faculty awarded 8 conference travel awards of \$500 each to graduate students during AY 2001-2002. The recipients were from the departments of Anthropology (Lindsay), Comparative Literature (DeAngelis), History (Zakariyah) , Music (Habib, Grippo, Kirk), Religious Studies (Latham, Soileau), and Sociology (Jadallah).

Community Outreach: Introducing the Middle East into Social Studies—A Curriculum Workshop for K-12 Teachers (June 18-20, 2001, MultiCultural Center theater and lounge). The workshop included presentations by 8 UCSB faculty and graduate students, teacher-led curriculum development activities, two films, and several facilitated discussions. It was attended by 29 local public school teachers.

The Center has also helped arrange faculty and graduate student speakers at public schools in the Santa Barbara and Carpinteria areas on topics such as Islam, Women in the Middle East, and Middle Eastern Music. In addition, many of the Center's campus events attract strong attendance and/or participation by members of the larger Santa Barbara community.

Collaborative Relations: Through its graduate fellowships, funding of academic courses, co-sponsorship of events, and support for student-organized events, the Center for Middle East Studies has benefited an extraordinarily broad range of campus departments, programs, and units at UCSB, including Anthropology, Comparative Literature, Dramatic Arts & Dance, English, History, History of Art & Architecture, Music, Religious Studies, Sociology, Women's Studies, Arts & Lectures, the Cultural Analysis Colloquium, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, MultiCultural Center, Armenian Student Association, Muslim Student

Association, Persian Students Club, and the Model Arab League. In addition, conferences organized and/or hosted by the Center brought faculty and graduate students from over 40 other colleges and universities to UCSB.

Annual Gift Funds: In August 2000, the Middle East faculty received an initial gift of \$100,000 from a private donor and a pledge of an annual gift of this amount in coming years. The gift was given in recognition of the dramatic growth of Middle East Studies at UCSB over the past ten years and specifically in recognition of the establishment of the new Center for Middle East Studies. The gift was given to further support and enrich Middle Eastern Studies at UCSB.

Faculty

Henning Bauer (lecturer, Religious Studies)

Marguerite Bouraad-Nash (Political Science/Global Peace & Security)

Juan Campo (Religious Studies)

Magda Campo (lecturer, Religious Studies)

Robert O. Collins (History, emeritus)

Adrienne Edgar (History)

John Foran (Sociology)

Roger Friedland (Sociology/Religious Studies)

Nancy Gallagher (History)

Randy Garr (Religious Studies)

Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society)

Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)

Barbara Holdrege (Religious Studies)

Stephen Humphreys (History)

Mark Juergensmeyer (Sociology/Global Studies)

Ruqayya Khan (Religious Studies /Comparative Literature)

Nuha Khoury (History of Art)

Scott Marcus (Music)

Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies)

Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)

Fikret Yegul (History of Art)

Sara Wheeler (Germanic)

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS)

Director: Michael Goodchild

Co-Director: Richard Appelbaum

Program Director: Donald Janelle

CSISS Mission Statement

CSISS is founded on the principle that analyzing social phenomena in space and time enhances our understanding of social processes. Hence, CSISS cultivates an integrated approach to social science research that recognizes the importance of location, space, spatiality, and place.

The GOAL of CSISS is to integrate spatial concepts into the theories and practices of the social sciences by providing infrastructure to facilitate: (1) the integration of existing spatial knowledge, making it more explicit, and (2) the generation of new spatial knowledge and understanding.

Objectives

- To encourage and expand applications of new geographic information technologies and newly available geographically referenced data in social science.
- To introduce the next generation of scholars to this integrated approach to social science research.
- To foster collaborative interdisciplinary networks that address core issues in the social sciences using this approach.
- To develop a successful clearinghouse for the tools, case studies, educational opportunities, and other resources needed by this approach.

Members of the Advisory Board

Brian Berry, Chair, University of Texas at Dallas
Richard A. Berk , University of California Los Angeles
Bennett I. Bertenthal, University of Chicago
Jack Dangermond , Environmental Systems, Research Institute
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Amy K. Glasmeier , Pennsylvania State University
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Karen R. Polenske, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Robert Sampson , University of Chicago
B.L. Turner II , Clark University
Susan M. Wachter , University of Pennsylvania
Michael D. Ward, University of Washington

Helen Couclelis, Geography, UCSB
Stuart Sweeney, Geography, UCSB
Barbara Herr-Harthorn, Anthropology, UCSB
Peter Kuhn, Economics, UCSB

Major Achievements

Since its inception in October 1999, CSISS has sponsored seven weeklong workshops (Summers of 2000, 2001, and 2002) and four specialist meetings on spatial analytic themes of interest to the social science research community. It has established an important web

resource for social scientists at www.csiss.org and has made significant progress in developing new software tools for research and teaching.

In total, by the end of the summer 2002 workshop period, more than 200 scholars have participated in CSISS-sponsored weeklong workshops, more than 100 have contributed to the success of specialist meetings, and another 100 will have benefited from CSISS support to ICPSR workshops on spatial analysis. Since June 2001, another 25 individuals participated in a CSISS co-sponsored 3-day workshop with the Wharton School at The University of Pennsylvania, and many more participated in CSISS-sponsored events at annual meetings of learned societies – including the American Sociological Association, The Social Science History Association, The Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, and the Association of American Geographers. For the coming year, plans are in place for workshop/sessions at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, the North American Regional Science Association, the Southern Demography Association, and GIScience 2002.

Progress on two new books has been significant in the past year – both of which will appear in the CSISS Best Practice series in early 2003 – Spatially Integrated Social Science (Oxford University Press) and Advanced Spatial Econometrics (Springer-Verlag).

Center for the Study of Religion

Director: Wade Clark Roof

Co-Director: Richard Hecht

The Religious Pluralism in Southern California Project is a three-year study supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation. The goal of this project is to learn how religious pluralism is transforming public life in Southern California. This study is being conducted at the Center for the Study of Religion at the University of California Santa Barbara.

Research Goals

- To "map" the changing religious landscape of Southern California; that is, to better grasp the

social, cultural, and demographic characteristics of new immigrant religious communities.

- To create better scholarly models of religious pluralism in a rapidly changing global world with extensive transnational movement.
- To examine the changing character of civic culture in California as a result of the growing influence of new immigrant populations.
- To make information about religious pluralism and civic culture from the research available to the general public in the Central Coast.

Collaborations and Linkages

The Center for the Study of Religion is linked to the School of Religion, University of Southern California and with Duke University, in collaborative research.

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military (CSSMM)

Director: Aaron Belkin

Mission Statement

The Center promotes the interdisciplinary analysis of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered and other marginalized sexual identities in the armed forces.

What role do state institutions play in shaping identities and constructing beliefs about deviance that privilege some groups and pathologize others? In Nazi Germany, nationality laws specified the precise ratio of Jewish blood that differentiated German citizens from aliens. Siobhan Somerville shows that the Supreme Court's characterization of race as an immutable difference between "black" and "white" carried enormous definitional power in late-19th century America. Liisa Malkki argues that Belgian occupiers transformed a complex status hierarchy into simplified categories of "Hutu" and "Tutsi" in colonial Rwanda-Urundi. These instances suggest that understanding the state's role in constructing and demonizing identities can be an important part of studying subsequent regulation and

elimination of persons.

Although the examples above are historically and geographically remote, the state's role in shaping and pathologizing identity is a critical aspect of the American culture war today. Consider several high-stakes battles: (1) Should U.S.-born children of legal and illegal immigrants be considered "natural" citizens or "aliens" who do not deserve the same privileges as other Americans? (2) What is the definition of a normal family and how should marriage laws, tax codes, and reproductive rights be structured to promote the right kinds of families? (3) Should federal welfare policy characterize members of the underclass as innocent victims of the marketplace or manipulative free-riders who are unwilling to work? Non-state participants influence these battles in important ways but state actors and institutions play a special role when laws, regulations, and policies lock in notions of the natural and the deviant to reward some groups and deny benefits to others.

Analysis of sexual minorities in the armed forces is a critical window into the study of how actors and institutions shape and reinforce understandings of deviance. As a result, this topic is essential for examining broader processes that determine the allocation of protections and privileges. Three reasons explain why the study of sexual minorities in the armed forces is so important for shedding light on bigger questions about the role that state institutions play in constructing identities and invoking deviance to justify the distribution of rights.

To begin, sexuality is the target of intense military oversight in the United States and elsewhere. As powerful organizations that create hierarchy and order by suspending soldiers' rights, armed forces enforce rules that differentiate military culture from civilian privilege. Many aspects of military life remind servicemembers that they are not civilians but the most powerful reminders are myths, ceremonies and regulations that create and reinforce a sharp distinction between normal and deviant sexualities. On March 11, 1778, Lieutenant Gotthold Frederick Enslin became the first soldier drummed out of the Continental Army for consensual sodomy. Screening procedures developed during World War II relied on expanded rectums to identify homosexual men. Current military law prohibits many sexual identities and behaviors including adultery and oral sex. These examples typify regulations that construct and punish sexual deviance as a reminder of what is at stake when soldiers ignore the boundary between military and civilian citizenship.

In addition, the armed forces are a crucible where identities get forged. Rather than a one-way mirror that reflects social relations, the military plays a formative role in shaping and pathologizing identities that extend subsequently to the civilian sector. Lillian Faderman suggests that being gay became an overwhelming aspect of soldiers' identities during World War II precisely because it was so necessary to live in secret. Allan Bèrubè argues that by identifying and managing people as homosexual persons rather than focusing narrowly on the act of sodomy, the military encouraged gays and lesbians to assume a stronger identity. Following Michel Foucault's observation that natural identities are defined in opposition to deviant ones, the analysis of sexual minorities in the armed forces is an occasion for studying how military organizations have shaped broader societal understandings of straightness, maleness, and whiteness by stigmatizing what these categories (supposedly) are not: queer, female, and dark. It is not too much of a stretch to claim that generations of American men internalized at least a part of their understanding of gender-appropriate behavior from cinematic cues such as John Wayne's portrayal of Sergeant Stryker in *The Sands of Iwo Jima*. Or, to take another example, Craig Cameron has shown that gender identities internalized during boot camp frequently carry over into civilian life.

Finally, military regulations are determinants of the extension of civil rights and social status outside the armed forces. For example, President Harry S. Truman's 1948 decision to integrate the armed forces established an important racial precedent that helped shatter the separate-but-equal standard in non-military institutions. Because civilians turn to the armed forces as a blueprint for organizational and cultural protocol, military precedent is a powerful influence over the distribution of rights and respect in the civilian sphere. Currently, the U.S. military penalizes persons whose behavior would be understood by a reasonable observer to demonstrate a propensity to engage in erotic, same-sex bodily contact. As Janet Halley suggests, if the Supreme Court approves of this standard, every branch of government could adopt similar regulations.

To study these issues, a new academic research center named the "Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military" has been established at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The Center promotes the interdisciplinary analysis of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered and other marginalized sexual identities in the armed forces by forging an interdisciplinary community of scholars, creating a forum for information exchange and debate, offering itself as a launching point for researchers who need access to data and scholarly networks, and supporting graduate student training.

Collaborations

Jeff Wolk, Principal Broker, Fenwick-Keats Realty, New York

Honorable Coit Blacker, Acting Director, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University. Col. Margarethe Cammermeyer, USAR (ret.), Ph.D., RN.

Janet Halley, Professor, School of Law, Stanford University

Mary Katzenstein, Professor, Department of Government, Cornell University

Honorable Lawrence J. Korb, Vice President, Maurice R. Greenberg Chair, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations. Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1981-1985.

Richard N. Lebow, Director, Mershon Center. Professor of Political Science, History and Psychology, The Ohio State University

Leisa D. Meyer, Assistant Professor, Department of History, College of William and Mary

Laura Miller, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles

C. Dixon Osburn, Co-Executive Director, Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, Washington, DC

Alix Sabin, Senior Development and Communications Officer, The Women's Foundation

Beth Schneider, Professor and Chairwoman, Department of Sociology, University of California, Santa Barbara

Rachel Weber, Assistant Professor, Urban Planning and Policy Program, University of Illinois at Chicago

Marc Wolf, Playwright and Actor

Steven Zeeland, Independent Scholar, Seattle, Washington

Achievements

CSSMM has launched a pre-doctoral fellowship to support scholarly research in the area of gender, sexuality, and international relations. Fellowship support is available to Ph.D. candidates who have identified dissertation topics or to those who have made progress toward the completion of their dissertations. One \$7,500 award will be granted for the 2002-2003 academic year.

The Center is pleased to announce the initiation of three new resources for scholars who study sexuality and the military. The Center's mission statement notes that there is not a single pre-dissertation, dissertation, or postdoctoral fellowship in the world targeted specifically to the issue of sexual minorities in the military and that there are few awards for research or conference travel in the field. Part of the Center's purpose is to create, expand, and institutionalize resources for graduate students and junior and independent scholars who do not have access to resources that their more senior colleagues often enjoy. To address the lack of research support, the Center announces the following three competitions: (1) The Jody Cole Graduate Student Travel Grants; (2) Syllabus Development Grants; and (3) Research Support Grants.

Center on Police Practices and Community (COPPAC)

Director: Howard Giles

Co-Director: Daniel Linz

Mission Statement

This Center focuses upon collaborations between University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) academics, the police (UCSB campus and Santa Barbara Police Department, SBPD, in particular), and the local community in order to enhance knowledge and theory on relationships between law enforcement and society. Developing such police-academia-community ties will increase both unique opportunities for funded interdisciplinary research about their interrelationships and also improve the effective application of such research findings to police practices in the communities they serve.

Toward this goal, COPPAC will bring together scholars from diverse disciplines interested in Police issues. We will: train graduate students by facilitating research opportunities with local police departments; work with UCSB programs and centers, such as the Survey Research Center and the mapping experts of the Geography Department; introduce Police representatives into UCSB classrooms to bring to life course concepts and theories; bring law enforcement experts to UCSB to provide validity to the framing of research questions; and much more. Our interdisciplinary approach will bring methodological and theoretical eclecticism to bear on a broad range of issues affecting

police and the community.

COPPAC Affiliates

Faculty representatives of several disciplines from across the nation to UC Santa Barbara's own departments of Communication, Law and Society, Sociology, and Psychology, with the cooperation of local law enforcement officials, wish to establish this Center. The Center will unite university scholars who work on criminal justice and police practices issues with the practitioners of policing. While we expect the lists of affiliates to continue to grow both nationally and internationally, the following two lists represent those scholars and law enforcement officials who already have clearly expressed an interest in working with COPPAC as an affiliate of the organization.

Academic Affiliates

Michelle Chernikoff Anderson, UCSB, Jurisprudence and Social Policy, UC Berkeley

Daphne Bugental, Psychology, UCSB

Scott A. Chadwick, Greenlee School of Journalism and Communication, Iowa State University of Science and Technology

Sarah Fenstermaker, Sociology, UCSB

Andrew Flanagan, Communication, UCSB

Jennifer Fortman, Communication, UCSB

Cindy Gallois, Communication, visiting UCSB from Queensland, Australia

Howard Giles, Communication, UCSB and Reserve Sergeant in the Santa Barbara Police Dept.

Robin Gilmour, Communication, visiting UCSB from Lancaster, England

Richard Leo, Criminology, Law and Society, UC Irvine

Gene Lerner, Sociology, UCSB

Daniel Linz, Law and Society/Communication, UCSB

Joan O'Connor, Communication, UCSB

Stacy Smith, Communication, visiting UCSB from Michigan State

Brian Spitzberg, Communication, visiting UCSB from San Diego State

Don H. Zimmerman, Sociology, UCSB

Law Enforcement Affiliates

Rick Abney, Sergeant, SB Police Department

Roger Aceves, Detective, SB Police Department, and candidate for elected Sheriff of Santa Barbara County

Marylinda Arroyo, Detective, SB Police Department

Michael Aspland, Sergeant, SB Police Department

Bill Bean, Acting Chief, UCSB Campus Police Department

Margaret Hause, Community Relations Officer, SB Police Department

David Henderson, Sergeant, SB Police Department

Robert Lowry, Captain, SB Police Department

Frank Mannix, Captain, SB Police Department

Paul McCaffery, Lieutenant, SB Police Department

Cam Sanchez, Chief, SB Police Department

David Tennessen, Commander, Ventura County Sheriff's Department, Camarillo

Dana Trottier, Crime Analyst, Ventura County Sheriff's Department, Camarillo

John Skipper, Lieutenant, Redondo Beach Police Department

Charles Walters, Lieutenant, Orange County Sheriff-Coroner's Department

East Asia Center

Co-Director: Mark Elliot

Co-Director: Luke Roberts

The Center for Chinese and Inner Asian Studies was renamed in 1999 to extend the geographical area covered to include Korea and Japan. The Center includes an unusually qualified group of scholars at UCSB, in response to a conception of area and regional studies manifested for instance in current Ford Foundation initiatives. Current research in history, ideology, culture and national identity places central

importance on processes of differentiation and negotiation. The way people define and understand themselves must be analyzed as responses to specific historical and social contexts. Moreover, self-definitions of nations, societies and cultures are continually renegotiated through a complex web of practices of inclusion and exclusion, similarity and difference, core and periphery, domination and subordination. The common project of the UCSB scholars associated with the East Asia Center is to study the interaction between China and its periphery and neighbors, between literati and demotic culture, male and female, secular and religious, heterodoxy and orthodoxy, local and national.

Participants

Francesca Bray, Professor of Anthropology, UCSB.

Yongling Chen, Professor of Sociology, Central Nationalities University Beijing, China.

Nicola DiCosmo, Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard, University .

Ronald Egan, Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultural Study, UCSB.

Mark Elliott, Assistant Professor of History, UCSB.

David Faure, Professor of History, Oxford University.

Joshua Fogel, Professor of History, UCSB.

Dru Gladney, Research Fellow, The East-West Center, Hawaii, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Hawaii.

Joseph Lam, Professor of Ethnomusicology, UCSB.

Angela Leung, Research Fellow, Academia Sinica, Taiwan.

Nancy Levine, Associate Professor of Anthropology, UCLA.

Charles N. Li, Professor of Linguistics, UCSB.

Alan Liu, Professor of Political Science, UCSB.

Katherine Lowry, Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultural Study, UCSB.

Victor Mair, Professor of Asian Studies, University of Pennsylvania.

Alain Peyraube, Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, France.

William Powell, Associate Professor of Religious Studies, UCSB.

Evelyn Rawski, Professor of History, University of Pittsburgh.

Peter Sturman, Associate Professor of Art History, UCSB.

Kuo-Ching Tu, Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultural Study, UCSB.

Mayfair Yang, Associate Professor of Anthropology, UCSB.

Hsiao-jung Yu, Assistant Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultural Study, UCSB.

Health Data Research Facility

Director: Ronald Williams

Mission Statement/Goals

The Facility's objectives continue to be the development, implementation and dissemination of the University's Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS) software. This includes enhancing methods for generating public health data that can be used for research on births, deaths, and communicable diseases. An additional goal is to apply information technology solutions to public health activities in California communities.

Achievements

Now operational in over 300 sites throughout the state, AVSS is an on-line public health information system that electronically collects and analyzes vital records and communicable disease data. Real-time data from AVSS is presently used to create social security cards for newborn infants shortly after birth, to gather detailed information on all communicable disease episodes throughout California, and to transmit electronic birth and death records to local, state, and federal statistical agencies on a daily basis. Data from AVSS is used throughout California by private and public health agencies to monitor maternal and infant health trends. New initiatives include the development and implementation of an electronic death registration component and deploying an Internet version of AVSS.

Collaborations and Linkages

State of California Department of Health Services:

1. Maternal and Child Health Branch
2. Office of County Health Services
3. Center for Health Statistics
4. Division of Communicable Disease Control

California's Local Health Departments (61 in total)

California's Birthing Hospitals (nearly 300)

California Conference of Local Health Data Managers

UCSF School of Medicine

UCB School of Public Health

MesoAmerican Research Center

Director: Anabel Ford

Mission Statement

The MesoAmerican Research Center seeks to develop a broad understanding of the peoples, cultures, and environment of the greater Mesoamerican region of Mexico and Central America. Research of the center has emerged in the context of Anthropology, yet is wholly interdisciplinary in focus.

The MesoAmerican Research Center continues to maintain its focus on the Maya forest and the interdisciplinary qualities of that region. With Keith Clarke in Geography, the built on the UCSB Maya Forest GIS database with predictive modeling of ancient Maya settlement patterns and the comparison of the patterns with contemporary development in the region. The UCSB Maya forest GIS has now been archived in the Alexander Digital Library for access and availability worldwide.

Collaborations established with Guatemala's protected areas management group CONAP, and with their counterpart in Belize have been maintained and enhanced. Continued research and development

at El Pilar expanded with Help for Progress in Belize and Canan Kax in Guatemala.

From UCSB, major interdisciplinary designs have developed on campus, bringing geology, art history and ecology into the centers work. The non-profit organization Exploring Solutions Past: Maya Forest Alliance has now been formalized to support the work in the Maya forest and at El Pilar.

Center Web Site: <http://www.marc.ucsb.edu/>

Affiliated Faculty

David Cambell, Grinnell University

Elias Awe, Help for Progress

John Whitacre, Grinnell University

Kathy Kamp, Grinnell University

Martin Mendoza, Colegio Postgraduado Mex

Ron Nigh, CIESAS Mex

Mary O'Connor, ISBER

Fred Bove, ISBER

Keith Clarke, Geography

Jeanette Peterson, Art History

Frank Sprea, Geology

Horacio Paz, Biology

Collaborations and Linkages

Formal collaborative ties have been initiated with Sacred heart Junior College in Belize and with Grinnell College in Iowa.

Social Science Survey Center and Benton Survey Research Laboratory

Director: Ramond Wong

Co-Director: Paolo Gardinali

First Year Activities

The first year has been extremely productive as we worked to establish a solid presence on campus and tested the boundaries of providing effective and efficient survey research services in the academic, instructional, and administrative settings. Throughout the first year, our main goals have been:

- To establish the Benton Survey Research Laboratory as an instructional resource, drawing the attention of instructors in several departments (Communications, Sociology, Political Science and the Graduate School of Education) and testing innovative instructional strategies;
- To establish the Social Science Survey Center as a primary campus resource for faculty survey research;
- To establish the Social Science Survey Center as a primary campus resource for web-based surveys for research and administrative purposes;
- To assemble a state-of-the-art technical infrastructure for the support of telephone and web-based survey projects;
- To build the foundation for a comprehensive data library that enables campus researchers to access public data from public repositories such as the ICPSR and SSSC collections;
- To take the first steps to establish the Social Science Survey Center as a financially viable and self-supporting unit.

Major Achievements

1.1 Instruction and support of student research

With support from the College of Letters and Science, we offered our services to academic departments to enhance lower and upper division undergraduate as well as graduate-level methods courses with innovative, hands-on activities. The instructional activities offered were free to participating departments. Starting with the 2002/2003 academic year, our service will be further strengthened with the allocation of a Teaching Assistant position, funded by the College of Letters and Science. The TA will be appointed yearly by one of the participating departments (Sociology, Political Science and Communications) to assist class activities at the Benton Survey Research Laboratory. The position will be tied to a faculty rather than to specific classes. This will make it easier for class instructors to have access to all our facility has to offer for instructional purposes while broadening and enhancing the graduate students' curricula and their participation in active research.

The Benton Survey Research Laboratory is now open to all instructors interested in giving their students the possibility to receive hands-on training in creating, publishing, and analyzing survey research.

The SSSC currently offers 9 workstations that have access to the web and CATI survey software. The web software is particularly user-friendly, with the look and feel of a word processor and wizard-guided instructions to set up surveys. Students can draft and construct a simple questionnaire in minutes, saving them tremendous time to focus on the operationalization of concepts and organization of data rather than technical programming.

All workstations have access to the SPSS statistical package as well as word processing and spreadsheet programs. We have configured the downloading of data collected via the web surveys to be extremely easy and user-friendly: data can be imported directly into the SPSS or spreadsheet programs from the online database for statistical analyses. The Teaching Assistant assigned for instructional activities can provide additional assistance, if needed.

We pilot-tested the setup during the fall quarter with Professor John Mohr for his Sociological Research Traditions class (Soc 4). During the winter quarter, students from Professor Kent Jennings's graduate class were trained to use the CATI system in interviews and they also learned how to set up surveys on the web. We also provided extended help to undergraduate students enrolled in the Minority Opportunities through School Transformation (MOST) program at the Department of Sociology

introducing them to data entering and analysis while helping them with their personal research projects. We are currently working with the Department of Sociology to provide comprehensive support of future quantitative research projects for students in the MOST and the Honors Research Practicum programs. We intend to extend this service to other social science departments as well.

We accepted several low or zero revenue jobs to support graduate student research. Not only did they provide a challenging and stimulating opportunity to train our staff members, but they also fulfilled our mission to enhance academic research at the campus. The projects included:

- (a) A group of MA students from the Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management on a survey on consumer preferences for ecological vehicles;
- (b) Robert Brodie from the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education on a web survey of counselors about their diagnostic responses to fictional cases;
- (c) Lisa Torres from the Department of Sociology on a ILE-sponsored research project to record and update diaries of layoff high-tech workers via a web-based interface. The setup reduced data transmission and transcription costs and minimized error and time; it also offers an innovative way to structure online interactive qualitative interviewing.

1.2 *Support of Faculty Research*

Despite its short existence, the Social Science Survey Center has become a major campus resource for research support. A number of faculty members had consulted with SSSC about their current and future projects. Four of them were implemented and completed during the academic year, using either telephone, web, or *multimode* design. Associate Director Paolo Gardinali also volunteered to serve as a technical consultant as well as member of the Human Subjects committee to ensure that all center's projects receive adequate attention and to provide immediate explanation to expedite the process of approval, which has been a major problem for other university survey centers such as the UC Data at Berkeley.

The Social Science Survey Center incorporates a number of unique features in its research support:

- We offer competitive rates, because:
 - o we are a non-profit center,

- o we mostly employ students exchanging a unique learning environment for the skill and understanding of issues that college-educated interviewers can provide;
- Our revenues are directly reinvested in undergraduate and graduate students' educational and research opportunities;
- We offer the possibility to directly involve graduate students who may share similar interests; and
- Faculty direct involvement, with the possibility to work on a daily or regular basis to "customize" and directly control the process of data collection, reporting, and analysis.

The following provides a list of completed telephone and web projects for UCSB faculty:

- (a) A nationwide survey on religious behavior (Professor Jim Proctor, Geography);
- (b) A survey of California residents on the perceptions of risk related to off shore oil development policies (Professor Eric Smith, Political Science);
- (c) A large scale survey of UC freshman college experience (SERU21) (Professor Dick Flacks, Sociology and his collaborators); and
- (d) A county-wide study of the perception of Native American gambling casinos (Professor Eve Darian-Smith, Law and Society)

Finally, we conducted a short, pro-bono research for the Camarillo Sheriff Department on crime, security, and policing, under the direction of Professor Howard Giles and Professor Dan Linz. The study uses a cutting edge sampling design that would allow researchers to link individual responses about the perception of crime with actual crime statistics from law enforcements.

Our achievements in this short period of faculty research support are very encouraging, and we look forward to supporting many more projects from UCSB faculty as well as other local and national academic institutions.

1.3 Academic and Administrative Research

We offered a number of important services to many campus administrative and academic units, including the Institutional Research & Planning at the Budget of Office and Planning, the campus

departmental Program Review Panel, Office of Information Technology, Equal Opportunity Program, the Chancellor's office and the Office of the Registrar. We are particularly pleased to find that web-based surveys offer the most cost-effective method to collect detailed information from a well-defined student, faculty, and staff population who are highly wired. While the response rates fluctuated from projects to projects, we are convinced that most paper surveys of this nature would eventually be replaced by quicker and more efficient online questionnaires. We will continue to monitor the responses rates, analyze the reasons for non-response, and devise means to reduce non-responses.

The completed projects covered a wide range of interests and different target audiences. Some were faculty and staff research (such as Wendy Nishikawa's Work/life survey and the Office of Information Technology survey on IT tools for the support of instruction) and others were student research (like the Program Review Panel surveys for departmental reviews, the quarterly Senior Exit Survey by the Office of the Registrar and the Chancellor's Parking Committee survey of undergraduate students parking issues).

2. The technical infrastructure

2.1 Telephone survey technology

SSSC currently has 9 computer stations equipped with the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system. A set of training materials (including several PowerPoint presentations, a video, a training manual, and a multiple choice exam) has been developed to train new interviewers. The training material will be updated periodically. Our CATI server is backed up nightly and protected by an uninterruptible power supply. During the summer of 2001, Associate Director Paolo Gardinali received intensive training as a CATI programmer and CATI system manager. SSSC has a simple but effective telephone system, with one digital phone capable of monitoring up to 24 analog lines for quality control.

SSSC has a contract with a major research-oriented sampling agency, Marketing Systems Group (Genesys), to aid the selection of representative probability samples. Finally, with the expectation of a high turnover of student interviewers, we established hiring procedures to ensure a continuous flow of interviewers to complete scheduled telephone interviews. In addition, we set up an incentive system to assign weekly bonuses to the best interviewers and we are currently working on other team building and targeting activities.

We tested the effectiveness of the CATI system with the SERU21 project, a UCOP sponsored initiative to survey the entire UC freshmen class for 2001/2002. We conducted a short telephone survey aimed at improving the outreach of the online component. After a round of electronic invitations to a web-based questionnaire, we sampled a group of non-respondents to explore reasons underlying their lack of participation. Given the increasing popularity of web surveys, our capability to conduct survey in this particular research mode in a scale as large as the SERU21 project could potentially put the Social Science Survey Center in the national spotlight.

2.2 *Web Survey technology*

We have implemented a state-of-the-art web survey system. After an extensive review of current literature and a careful consideration of methodological as well as market issues, we have customized the current web survey program to become a powerful data-collection tool. We currently offer our web surveys on a recharge basis, with a few pro bono works for graduate students' research projects. SSSC has three extremely fast *dedicated servers*. Respondents of our online questionnaires do not have to wait to browse pages, download files, or wait for other students to read and complete their questionnaire. The hardware, Dell Poweredge servers running Open Source FreeBSD, is optimized to run all the necessary components of a web survey. The major advantages of using Open Source tools are costs, speed, and stable environment with customizable setups. The operating system, FreeBSD, uses our hardware very efficiently and is virtually crash-free. We have received excellent technical support from an ISBER IT specialists and programmers to help customize our system as needed. The support of computer specialists is very important for SSSC because of our reliance on the complex and integrated IT environment. We hired a system administrator whose job is to constantly monitor the correct working and deployment of web studies, in addition to taking care of the functionality of the Benton Survey Research Laboratory. One major advantage of our current setup over most commercial software is the unique features we offer to our customers, like powerful authentication, data security, and efficient mail management.

Campus IRB rules mandate questionnaires to be seen and answered only by those for whom it was intended, especially in the case of surveys dealing with sensitive topics. Our web survey program has the ability to provide authentication, automated password generation, random login, and other necessary procedures to protect individual confidentiality. We also offer Secure Socket Layer (SSL) questionnaires, so that confidential survey responses are free from

snooping. Our servers are backed up nightly, and are protected by dedicated uninterruptible power supplies against sudden power loss.

Because fielding a web survey often involves mailing to thousands of people and reminding the non-respondents to participate, we established a complex mailing system to propagate custom electronic mail to potentially thousands of respondents in a very short time. One unique feature of our program is the ability to distinguish respondents from non-respondents so that we only need to send additional reminders to non-respondents, thus avoiding improper “spamming” of those who have already participated in the survey. We have written extensive scripts that can handle massive list of individual e-mail addresses, automated the process of invitation and reminding, and we provided respondents with the option to “opt out” from any future mailing. All of these are performed automatically and behind the scene to ensure the maintenance of individual confidentiality. We also offer the capability to download data using a password-protected URL. As of today, we know of no other research facility that can offer similar services or at the competitive price that we are offering.

The capability and efficiency of our web program are illustrated in a recently completed University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES). UCUES is part of a major research project on the Student Experience in the Research University in the 21st Century (SERU21). SERU21 is based at the Center for Studies in Higher Education at UC Berkeley and is a collaborative project involving all the undergraduate UC campuses. We have collected more than 17,500 responses across all UC campuses, using the methodology described earlier. The total cost per completed interview is less than \$3, clearly demonstrating that it can be the most cost-effective method to collect information from a well-defined population.

2.3 Data Library Infrastructure

SSSC also runs the Social Science Data Library, which is located in the Benton Survey Research Laboratory. The library acts as a liaison between UCSB faculty and students and ICPSR (Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research). ICPSR has the largest online archive of social science data in the world (www.icpsr.umich.edu) and contains data relevant to the study of political, social, and economic institutions, attitudes of individuals on a wide array of topics, and economic behavior of individuals. Last year, we implemented ICPSR Direct. Campus hosts are now authenticated to access all ICPSR catalog and data without the need for further steps. This allows students, faculty, and staff to have full access of the catalog and direct

data download. Before this change, individual students and faculty needed to contact the data librarian to download the data for them. We are currently working on setting up access to use the UCSB Davidson Library Proxy and LDAP authentication. Currently, the Social Science Data Library is held in conjunction with Letters and Science Information Technology (LSIT), as both units share the costs of ICPSR memberships (about \$7,500 per year). Since we keep tab of who is using the service and how much, the funding issue may be revisited in the future if there are interests to expand the range of services offered.

Faculty

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Research Development in ISBER, 2001-2002

Research Development in ISBER provides on-going support to faculty with extramural or intramural research grants in ISBER, as well as outreach to all interested faculty in a large array of social science and some humanities departments and programs. This effort is conducted in coordination with the UCSB Office of Research, under the direct oversight of the Vice Chancellor for Research, the Dean of Social Sciences, and the Director of ISBER, and in consultation with the Social Sciences department chairs. The main personnel for this program are its Director, Dr. Barbara Herr Harthorn, and a part-time graduate research assistant, Sarah Rodriguez, Sociology. Services provided include electronic funding source searches targeted to specific research projects, conceptual and design consultation for project development, and detailed proposal consultation from start to finish. Programs also include research proposal development workshops, search engine training workshops, coordination of interdisciplinary research and study groups, and circulation of current funding opportunities. Dr. Herr Harthorn additionally administers the ISBER intramural grants programs that provide research awards for UCSB faculty.

In 2001-2002, Dr. Herr Harthorn has provided approximately 80 individual faculty from 26 different departments and programs, most in the social sciences, but some in the humanities and life sciences, education, and the Bren school, with detailed fund searches for proposed work, advising on the relative merits of pursuing different funding opportunities, intensive advice on proposal content and aspects of research design and methods, detailed and often repetitive editing and commentary on proposals in all stages of development, and advice on project management. She also has consulted with more than a dozen advanced social science, humanities and education graduate students and two postdocs, reading proposals, providing funding source searches, and advising on research funding issues. In addition, Dr. Herr Harthorn has consulted, in some cases very intensively, to a number of diverse interdisciplinary groups representing a much larger and more diverse group of UCSB faculty. These include the East Asia Center, the Center for Middle East Studies/INES (a funded National Resource Center), the Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences (QMSS) group, Global and International Studies' Women, Culture & Development program, Center for Black Studies, Center for Chicano Studies, the NSF-funded Center for Spatially Integrated Social

Science, the Mesamerican Research Center (MARC), the Center for Global Studies (CGS), the new ISBER Center on Policing Practices and Community (COPPAC), the Social Survey Research Center, and many others of ISBER's 14 research centers. ISBER's continued growth in the areas of proposal submissions and funded awards is, in part, a reflection of this activity. As part of outreach services, in 2001-2002, Dr. Herr Harthorn met and consulted extensively with all new faculty in the social sciences about their research development plans, held a proposal writing workshop for new faculty in Jan 2002, as well as participating in several other workshops for faculty and grads on campus . In 2001-2002 Dr. Herr Harthorn oversaw the administration of an intramural funding program for faculty research housed in ISBER, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, discussed in the Director's Report. The ISBER Director serves as the chair of this award committee, and Dr. Herr Harthorn serves as a voting member. The 2001-2002 year saw unprecedented increase in applications to this program. By all available measures, there continues to be a high level of client satisfaction with research development work within ISBER and also in other areas of the social sciences. The 15-year external review of ISBER conducted in Spring, 2001 reflected a very high level of achievement for the ISBER Research Development effort.

Research in Progress 2001-2002

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

Sedentarization and Resource Intensification in the Southwestern Lake Titicaca Basin: 5000 - 3200 BP

National Science Foundation

BCS-9816313/UCSB20021243

01/01/99-06/30/02

\$8,820

Recent archaeological surveys and testing programs in the Rio Ilave drainage, one of the major tributary streams in the southwestern Lake Titicaca basin of southern Peru, have discovered new empirical evidence on the process of sedentarization and resource intensification during the time frame 5000 to 3200 years ago, which spans the Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, and Early Formative periods in this region. Viewed from a global perspective, the sedentarization process has been placed in a causal role regarding increases in regional population size and density, the advent of plant and/or animal domestication, and the emergence of cultural complexity in distinct parts of the world. While many of the conditions, causes, and consequences of the sedentarization process and resource intensification have been catalogued, at least in outline form, specific local and regional factors of resource type and environment as well as local historical trajectories are known to introduce variability in the timing, tempo, and sequencing of causal events and the outcomes of the process.

Funds will be used to excavate three sites in the Rio Ilave basin of the southwestern Lake Titicaca basin to obtain new, and finer scale, empirical data on the processes of sedentarization and resource intensification. The theoretical context of the research is guided by the evaluation of three competing general models of the sedentarization and resource intensification process: resource imbalance, social dynamics, and risk management and exposure.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

Excavations at a ceremonial locus at Jiskairumoko, a Late Archaic-Early Formative site in the southern Lake Titicaca basin, Peru

H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust

SB020127/UCSB20020515

06/01/02 – 06/30/03

\$8,000

Funds are requested to complete the excavation of an area of ritual or ceremonial activity tentatively dating to the Late Archaic period (ca. 4500 years ago) at the site of Jiskairumoko, located in the southern Lake Titicaca basin of Peru. The project thus falls under the criterion of “field projects that will carry to completion an important phase of a larger exploration.” The ceremonial activity area was discovered during 1996 test excavations at the site. Although an attempt was made during the 2000 field season to expose more fully this area, the discovery of additional residential structures dating to the Late and Terminal Archaic periods took precedence over this since the understanding of these structures was critical to the research design of the larger project. The site is now threatened by agricultural activity, specifically deep disk plowing, which will destroy the remaining archaeological deposit.

Our goal for these excavations will be to explore more completely this complex to gain a more complete understanding of the ritual features at Jiskairumoko using the evidence from Asana as a baseline for comparison, and to determine the relationship of these features to the Late Archaic structures. We also wish to verify the date of these features.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

Tibetan Archaeological Research

Pritzker Foundation

05/02/97-06/30/03

\$24,937

There will be four groups working on this project. The first group is made of professional

map-measurers, the group will make a whole and exhaustive measuring of historical sites (including grottoes, monasteries, Buddhist pagodas, tombs and villages). The second group will draw and copy all mural paintings of importance in the grottoes of Piyang and Dongka. The third group will make a small-scale excavation in the caves in which we presumed that earlier people had once lived. The main purpose of the first three groups will be to finish the investigation and excavation and to make the final preparation for a whole report. Only two big groups once worked in West Tibet, at present another group has finished its report, the National Bureau of Cultural Relics asked our group to finish the work within this year. The fourth group will be made of archaeologists, experts of Tibetan Language and local guides. The group will make survey on the sites from which we have clues. The aim of the fourth group will be to make an investigation of the most important sites for the next-step-program and to look for the new sites of importance.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

KLARICH, ELIZABETH, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Determining Early Elite Strategies through Household Excavations in the Northern Lake Titicaca Basin of Peru

National Science Foundation

BCS-0115233/UCSB20010843

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$12,000

Within early complex societies, elites gain and maintain power using a number of economic, political, and social strategies. This project aims to examine the relationship between household level organization and elite strategies in prehistoric, non-state level societies. I propose to do this through excavations of elite residential compounds at the site of Pucará, northern Lake Titicaca Basin, Peru. Preliminary surface collections, mapping, and geophysical survey were completed at this site during the summer and fall of 2000. This proposal seeks funding for the excavation phase of this project; funding for material analyses has been requested from additional sources. Results of this research will not only provide a solid foundation for understanding fundamental elements of prehistoric social and economic organization in the Lake Titicaca Basin during the Formative Period, but will also serve for cross-cultural comparisons of the rise of elites in non-states societies.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

RUMOLD, CLAUDIA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Investigating the Development of Agriculture in the Salta Puna, Northwestern Argentina

National Science Foundation

BCS-0130421/UCSB20011579

03/15/02-02/28/03

\$11,161

This research aims to document and explain the course of agricultural development in the northwest Argentine puna by comparing Middle Archaic (7500-5500 BP) to Early Formative (3000-1600 BP) period adaptations in the Valley of San Antonio de los Cobres (Salta province, Argentina). Present archaeological evidence indicates that camelid herding may have begun to develop in this region as early as the Middle Archaic and that largely sedentary herding societies were present throughout the puna by the Early Formative period. The development of plant exploitation during this time – and its articulation with the emergence of herding and sedentism – however, are as yet wholly unknown. For the most part, this gap in knowledge is due to a lack of research into the topic.

Funding will be used for the collection and analysis of data from two sites in the Valley of San Antonio de los Cobres: Ramadas and Matansillas 2. Excavation of the sites will be directed by Hernán Muscio and will be sponsored by his affiliate institution, the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET). The analysis for which funding is sought here are: ceramic and grinding stone formal and use alteration studies, and macrobotanical and starch grain studies. These analyses, together with complementary studies conducted by affiliates of CONICET, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, and the Universidad de Buenos Aires, will provide much-needed information concerning patterns of plant use in the Salta Puna in the Archaic and Formative periods.

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Worker Acquiescence for Corporate Economic Policies in California

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB010018/UCSB20010562

01/01/01-12/31/01

\$7,877

This proposal seeks modest funding to investigate one of the reasons that the state's economic

policies consistently reflect the expressed interests of the corporate community, rather than those of union members, other blue collar workers, and racial and ethnic minorities. How do the major non-market institutions in society promote a set of normative values and beliefs that bolster and legitimate the interests of business? Some scholars suggest that a form of “cultural hegemony” maintains consent for economic arrangements that serve the interests of society’s elite groups, at the expense of the welfare of the larger population. Such theoretical perspectives provide a starting point for understanding the maintenance of inequality in democratic societies.

The proposed research will explore the ways in which one of these non-market institutions—the media—helps maintain the consent of California’s electorate for policy options that benefits the few more than the many. I hypothesize that there is a mismatch between the media’s portrayal of the new economy (soaring corporate profits, rising stock market, successful start-up companies, and low unemployment) and the ways in which many Californians experiences it (stagnant or declining wages, reduced job stability, increased likely of part-time work, limited opportunities for advancement, and a rising cost of living). Some of the literature on the mass media—the primary source for economic news for most Californians—suggests that this initial hypothesis is correct. Several scholars have shown that the media systematically distorts the portrayal of economic issues in favor of dominant interests. According to this line of reasoning, the media’s core objective—profit maximization—prevents it from critically examining the economic arrangements from which it benefits.

My research examines global commodity chains, focusing in particular on the locational determinants of labor-intensive low-wage production, and its impacts on industrial upgrading as well as economic inequality. One key aspect of this work is the spatial distribution of production sites, the formation of industrial districts. I am especially concerned with the global regulation and enforcement of labor standards, particularly with regard to apparel production. Another aspect concerns the ways in which national economies “move up” the commodity chain into higher value-added activities, and the extent to which such movement can translate into economic development. The article “Governance and Flexibility: The East Asian Garment Industry” examines this questions with reference to the role of apparel production in economic development in the region.

In this regard I continue to serve on the Advisory Council of the Worker Rights Consortium, a national organization comprised of 96 universities, labor unions, student groups, and NGOs concerned with implementing university codes of conduct that regulate trademark licensing. I also served as a member of the University of California’s

System-wide Committee on Trademark Licensing, in the Office of the President. I proposed adopting a code of conduct to govern all apparel purchases by the country of Santa Barbara (a project that involved students from a Global Studies class honors section), which the Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted. I have twice testified before the City of Santa Barbara concerning adopting a living wage ordinance to cover all city contract and temp workers, and serve as a research advisor to the Santa Barbara Living Wage Coalition. During the past year I have given numerous presentations on the issue of low-wage production, and the monitoring systems that have been established to enforce codes of conduct.

My co-authored book *Behind the Label: Inequality in the Los Angeles Apparel Industry* (with Edna Bonacich, University of California Press, 2000) was selected by the Los Angeles Times as one of the best non-fiction books of 2000, was a currently a finalist for the annual C. Wright Mills Award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in 2001, and won the ASA Marxist Section book award in that year. The book was the subject of a Presidential Session of the Pacific Sociological Association and the American Sociological Association in 2001.

My work is situated within the world-systems framework, which seeks to understand cycles of economic growth and decline within the global economic system. (I am current president of the American Sociological Association's Political Economy of the World-System section.) Much of my work examines low-wage labor in the global apparel industry, examining labor standards and their enforcement. *Behind the Label* analyzed the significant increase in apparel industry factory work in Los Angeles, and the importance of low-wage labor in a vibrant industrial district in that growth. The downtown fashion district is a vital industrial center, with thousands of small contracting factories, buying offices that provide services for the country's principal retailers, fashion schools, fabric providers, and numerous other providers of apparel-related goods and services, enabling the industry to provide extremely quick turnaround of small batch production, giving it a vital edge over other regions (and other countries) in the production of fashionable items. The spatial contiguity of numerous actors in the fashion industry acquires special symbolic significance in Los Angeles, where image is all-important: Los Angeles is a center of fashion design thanks in large part to the entertainment industry (movies, television, and music) and the image of the California lifestyle it connotes. Nonetheless, the industry is beginning to move to Mexico, driven by stricter enforcement standards in Los Angeles and the ease of movement under NAFTA. Understanding such respatialization of production represents a significant challenge.

A related aspect of my work concerns the development of legal regimes to regulate increasingly global businesses. *Rules and Networks: The*

Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions, a co-authored edited volume that grew out of a conference held at the Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law (published 2001 by Hart Publishers in Oxford) reflects this concern. The book reflects the premise that international business transactions are heavily influenced by culture, practice and rule. The construction and fate of business relationships within a nation-state may encounter differences in the generation of norms and the processing of disputes, but these conflicts are magnified many times over in cross-border transactions where nation-state control and support is weak or absent. The book seeks different explanations of the ways in which business people and their legal advisers try to minimize the effect of these magnified difficulties. Since most explanations are dominated by North American and European legal scholarship and practice, a second concern of the book is to open up the discussion to competing explanatory frameworks. Specifically, the book advances the idea that global legal convergence may not be the immediate, inevitable result of increased global economic interaction. Rather, less formal mechanisms for achieving normative understanding and predictability in business dealings may also flourish. These include four possible sources through which the international business community might be considered to have supplemented nation-state conflict prevention and dispute resolution institutions – an international legal order, the development of a private normative order based on common business practices (denominated the *lex mercatoria*), through the efforts and work product of internationalized law firms, and by means of extensive, thick personal relationships often referred to by their Chinese term *guanxi*.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Kinship and the Ocean Commons: A Social Network Analysis

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/02

\$7,900

We intend to study marine resource management and sea tenure regimes in the Solomon Islands. We propose that over-exploitation of marine resources may be attributable to variation in local sea tenure practices. Those who hold longstanding rights to regions of sea may conserve resources more than those who hold temporary rights. We will explore what variables predict variation in use rights using data to be collected in the summer of 2001 on kinship, reciprocity, and sea use patterns. Data will be analyzed in early fall using social network analytic techniques (e.g. multidimensional scaling and measures of centrality and density). We predict that higher kinship and reciprocity ties are correlated with increased conservation. Results of this study may inform local managerial practices in the area, leading to improved conservation strategies for local communities.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Establishing Marine Protected Areas and Spatio-temporal Refugia in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons, Solomon Islands

David and Lucille Packard Foundation

2001-17407/UCSB20011000

09/01/01-08/31/04

\$297,225

The objective of this project is to establish permanent community-based Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and spatio-temporal refugia (seasonal “no take” zones) under customary sea tenure in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons, Western Province, Solomon Islands. The proposed activities are for resource-management purposes, but unlike most conservation initiatives that focus exclusively on preservation; this project also works towards local developmental needs. The aim is to economically empower rural communities by establishing long-term cash enterprises, while simultaneously promoting resource management and conservation. Permanent marine protected areas and spatio-temporal refugia will be established to protect critical ecosystems and resources in the following ecosystems: 1) *shallow inner lagoon reefs*, 2) *inner lagoon sea grass beds*, 3) *mangroves*, and 4) *outer-lagoon reef drops*.

This project integrates the Packard Foundation's three Western Pacific Program strategic portfolios, including *site-based management*, *skill exchange*, and *analysis and technology* to:

- Establish permanent community-based marine protected areas and spatio-temporal closures (“no take” zones) to manage and protect regional marine biodiversity. This will be done in the context of customary sea tenure institutions with the sanction and assistance of local authorities, provincial and national government officials, and members of non-governmental organizations working in the region (e.g., WWF-Solomon Islands).
- Organizing participatory workshops to assist local communities in establishing other management initiatives (e.g., gear restrictions), providing technical assistance, and training local communities to monitor and enforce local resource management initiatives.
- Create local sustainable development incentives, including women’s sewing cooperatives, balsa tree planting, and other enterprises, as alternatives to the damaging activities of Live Reef Food (LRF) trade and logging. The assistance of WWF-Solomon Islands and the Western Province Regional Government is expected.
- Assist local communities in enforcement by legally codifying local management initiatives through the Western Province “Customary Land Resource Management Orders” statute.
- Integrate management initiatives with the regional government’s coastal management plans and the ongoing Community Resource Conservation and Development (SI-CRCD) WWF project for better social and environmental management. The objective is to create a long-term biodiversity conservation plan in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons.
- Collate an environmental dictionary of marine, estuarine, and inshore marine organisms for the purpose of environmental education at the local, national, and international levels. Other education activities will integrate Solomon Island high school and university students in monitoring and research.

BARVOSA-CARTER, EDWINA, Principal Investigator

A Wealth of Selves: Multiple Identity and Democratic Citizenship

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/30/00-06/30/02

\$1,950

This proposal centers on the final writing stages of a book project in political philosophy in

which I analyze the political implications of the emerging concept of *multiple identity*. *Multiple identity* is the general idea that each of us potentially has a number of different and often contradictory identities within our overarching identity. This concept contends that individuals shift among their different identities, alternating among them as different contexts demand or allow. While this concept of identity continues to be debated among political theorists, little is as yet understood of the political implications of *multiple identity*. Many questions persist. Can *multiple identity* sustain political agency? What effect, if any, does it have on specific democratic practices? In this book I offer a new model of *multiple identity* and sketch five of its politically relevant characteristics. In addition, I offer in-depth analysis of the influence of *multiple identity* on the practice of four political factors: *political agency*, *political judgment*, *political tolerance*, and *democratic political practices* such as coalition building and grassroots mobilization. Overall, I argue that *multiple identity* can play a positive role in democratic politics, and further that *multiple identity* can enhance the attributes that individuals bring to the tasks of democratic citizenship.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Project on the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

UCSB Foundation

07/01/00-06/30/03

\$285

The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military was established two and a half years ago as an official research unit of the University of California. Its mission is to promote research on sexual orientation and the military and it is governed by a distinguished board including Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer as well as former senior White House officials from the Clinton and Reagan administration.

The Center is premised on the notion that social science research is needed to address military discrimination against gays and lesbians and to show that the rationale behind Don't-Ask, Don't Tell is based on prejudice, not evidence. The Center meets this objective in three ways: First, it provides a source of expertise to the media. Second, the Center influences the next generation of students and officers by producing classroom materials and syllabi. Third, the Center provides research support to members of the policy community such as the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network who request information on gays in the military.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Gill Foundation

4419/UCSB20011540

09/21/01-09/20/02

\$12,500

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When President Clinton attempted to allow gay and lesbians to serve in 1993, right-wing scholars and experts took control of the debate and used their academic credentials to pretend that opposition to gays in the military was based on academic data rather than simple prejudice. One of the Center's most important objectives is to ensure that this never happens again. More specifically, the Center aims to inform public opinion and also to arm allies in the media, university, government, activist community, and the military with the latest evidence that shows that lifting the ban will not undermine the armed forces.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Haas Foundation

2001-010/UCSB20011233

04/01/01-03/31/02

\$15,000

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BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Horizons Foundation

01-DA-10/UCSB20010855

01/19/01-12/31/01

\$500

Provides infrastructure support for the center. The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military was established two and a half years ago as an official research unit of the University of California. Its mission is to promote research on sexual orientation and the military and it is governed by a distinguished board including Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer as well as former senior White House officials from the Clinton and Reagan administration.

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BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Richard Nathan Anti-Homophobia Trust

SB020005/UCSB20011495

05/18/01-05/17/02

\$3,500

Provides infrastructure support for the center. The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military was established two and a half years ago as an official research unit of the University of California. Its mission is to promote research on sexual orientation and the military and it is governed by a distinguished board including Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer as well as former senior White House officials from the Clinton and Reagan administration.

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BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

The Michael Palm Foundation

SB010005/UCSB20010345

09/25/00-09/24/01

\$5,000

The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military was established two and a half years ago as an official research unit of the University of California. Its mission is to promote research on sexual orientation and the military and it is governed by a distinguished board including Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer as well as former senior White House officials from the Clinton and Reagan administration.

When President Clinton attempted to allow gay and lesbians to serve in 1993, right-wing scholars and experts took control of the debate and used their academic credentials to pretend that opposition to gays in the military was based on academic data rather than simple prejudice. One of the Center's most important objectives is to ensure that this never happens again. More specifically, the Center aims to inform public opinion and also to arm allies in

the media, university, government, activist community, and the military with the latest evidence that shows that lifting the ban will not undermine the armed forces.

BERGSTOM, TED, Principal Investigator

Evolutionary Approaches to the Biodemography of Aging

Public Health Service

1RO1AG15914/UCSB20010186

09/12/00–07/31/02

\$60,949

The goal of this project is to develop a theoretical framework for addressing issues in the biodemography of aging. We will build on existing theoretical work in evolutionary biology and economics, taking care to inform our analysis by consulting anthropological field studies and empirical work in economics and geography. We will develop theory to explain patterns of investment in growth and skill acquisition, health and longevity, and reproduction over the life cycle. These models will build on biological theories of senescence, mammalian life history, and on economic theories of intertemporal substitution and human capital formation.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

The Internet & the Year 2000 Elections

Pew Charitable Trust

2000-001785/UCSB20001427

09/21/00-02/28/02

\$250,000

The purpose of this project is to investigate how web sites affect citizens' knowledge and engagement with American democracy, through a novel, multi-method research project.

The chief implications of this study involve whether the quality of electoral information in the US impacts the level of participation of individual voters in the electoral process. Can the existence of a new medium for information dissemination enhance voters' awareness of candidates and issues and stimulate voter participation? If so, then the Internet promises to be fertile field for candidate communication and voter engagement. However, if it does not have those kinds of effects, then Internet campaigning may be no better than existing tools of reaching voters and not worth the resources candidates devote to it.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

The Internet and the Year 2000 Elections

Smith Richardson Trust

9901-746/UCSB 20000233

10/22/99-09/16/01

\$188,895

Our project analyzed the content and design of selected candidate Web sites, and at the same time, surveyed citizens who accessed those Web sites in order to study their reactions. Our study took place during the Year 2000 elections, and focused on candidates at the presidential and state levels. Specifically, we selected a state using a set of four selection criteria, and will focus on gubernatorial and senatorial campaigns.

The first part of the project involved archiving Web sites of the candidates, and employing a coding system to characterize the content and tactics employed in them. The goal was to provide an in-depth, rich analysis of the use of Web sites in these campaigns. The second part of the project involved a randomized telephone survey across the state. Households were screened for Internet users who reported having seen a candidate Web site—a time-consuming but straightforward task that has never been undertaken. Respondents were then given a telephone survey inquiring about their background, political identification and interest, and more importantly, about their reactions to sites they had seen.

We will develop from our analysis a set of observations about whether and under what circumstances the Internet contributes positively to politics. The findings will be distributed in a report intended for civic groups, consultants, and future campaigns.

BOBO, JACQUELINE, Principal Investigator

MICHEL, CLAUDINE, Co-Principal Investigator

Black Women Filmmakers: A Video Anthology

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

01/01/01-06/30/02

\$2,000

As part of the Critical Issues grant, we were able to bring noted Black women filmmakers to campus. They presented lectures in Professor Bobo's Women Studies class on Black Women Filmmakers, gave separate presentations to different academic units, and met with undergraduate students at various receptions. This project will complete the editing and submit for distribution a Black women filmmakers' project. These films and filmmakers have not been selected for a "celebrity profile" analysis. They have been selected because there is a demonstrated interest in knowing more about Black female cultural producers. Through these interview with the filmmakers and background analysis of the history of Black female

representation, “Black Women Filmmakers; A Video Anthology” will expand traditional scholarship in film history, cultural analysis, Black studies, and feminist theory.

BORIS, EILEEN, Principal Investigator

Citizens on the Job: Gender, Race and Rights in the United States

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/02

\$4,000

This book-length project analyzes social struggles and policy initiatives undertaken from World War II through the Great Society to activate “the right to work” for those whose race and gender had relegated them to a second-class citizenship. It will contribute to the larger reevaluation of the “racialized gendered state” in the United States. I intend to disrupt the usual narrative of gender and the welfare state by interrogating gender in terms of race. My method is historical, archival, legal, and interpretative, that is, qualitative, relying on feminist theories and critical race theory. I also seek to challenge the predominant trajectory of policy history that focuses on legislation, administrators and bureaucracies by situating these components in the context of cultural and social history. Only a thoroughly researched history that revisits social policy from multiple perspectives can uncover the promise of and limits to basing citizenship rights on an individual’s relationship to (or lack of engagement with) the labor market. Rather than existing in a separate sphere, understandings of proper homes and families, as well as perceptions of sexuality and domestic responsibilities, shaped the attainment of job-based citizen entitlements. In short, just as I bring together Labor, Women’s, and Black studies, I seek to illuminate arenas too often studied apart—workplaces, courtrooms and government agencies, homes and families, and the discursive and the material—by considering them in light of each other.

BOYD, KIRK

International Bill of Rights Project

Gift Funds

01/01/02-12/31/02

\$1,825

The International Bill of Rights Project is a research project of the Center for Global Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The purpose of the International Bill of Rights Project is to continue the work of Eleanor Roosevelt, René Cassin, Charles Malik, C.P. Chang and others on an International Bill of Rights. To this end, the Project uses an internet Web site, www.ibor.org, along with traditional methods of communication, to research to what extent citizens of all countries support an International Bill of Rights that would be enforceable in courts of law. Further, people are asked what the working of the International Bill of Rights should be. Every person, regardless of position, race, sex, caste, wealth, religion or any other classification is encouraged to participate in this Project.

The Project does not advocate world government. People in all nations, cities, towns and villages should always be free to choose their own system of government and local representatives. Those elected, however, must abide by the rights chosen by those they govern.

BRAY, FRANCESCA, Principal Investigator

A Preliminary Anthropological Mapping of the Santa Barbara Information Industry and its Global Networks

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

09/01/99-09/30/02

\$6,822

We propose a pilot study of the Santa Barbara County information industry in order to develop a competitive proposal for an anthropological study of the Santa Barbara information industry's international hi-tech workforce. The research will combine ethnographic and political-economic analysis, and the proposal will be suitable for submission to such extramural funding agencies as the Anthropology Section of the NSF, the Haynes Foundation and/or the California Policy Institute. The pilot study will consist of three components: (1) a literature survey of existing studies of the California hi-tech industry in different disciplines; (2) a preliminary mapping of networks and flows of capital, labor, knowledge and goods into

and out of the industry, with attention to the particularities of Santa Barbara County hi-tech as a relative newcomer to the California industry; and (3) collection of data to devise a basic framework and appropriate sampling strategy for an ethnographic study of the industry's international hi-tech workforce.

BRAY, FRANCESCA, Principal Investigator

BROWN, NINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: An Ethnographic Investigation of International Migration in the Irish Information Technology Industry

National Science Foundation

SES-0114793/UCSB20010822

01/01/02-12/31/02

\$11,006

This project investigates the use of immigrant labor in the information technology industry, an industry that is recruiting foreign temporary workers in increasingly large number. Ethnographic research using interview, participant-observation, and archival techniques will be conducted over the course of 12 months in Dublin, Ireland, the largest software-exporting region in the world. The main objective is to construct a model of how rapid technology change, the employment policies of IT firms and the career related attitudes of IT professionals are contributing to an intensification of labor migration in the industry.

This investigation can offer significant new insights into processes within the IT industry that create the supply of and demand for immigrant workers. This knowledge can be used to inform decision making about future policies for managing the immigration of IT professionals. In addition, by documenting the ways the careers in the IT industry are changing as the pace of technological change quickens and firms reorganize around more flexible forms of production, the knowledge gained from this project can assist policymakers in evaluating future prospects for careers in an industry that will provide many of the jobs of the 21st century.

CAMPO, JUAN, Principal Investigator

HUMPHREYS, R. STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara - Middle East NRC/FLAS

US Department of Education

PO15A000115/UCSB20020204

08/15/01-08/14/02

\$186,682

The Center for Middle East Studies (CMES) at the University of California, Santa Barbara

(UCSB) is a campus-based institution that has emerged from the remarkable expansion of Middle Eastern Studies at UCSB over the past decade. The Center has been designed to enhance programming at all levels and to help coordinate the activities of the undergraduate major in Islamic and Near Eastern Studies (INES), several undergraduate Middle East concentrations within the Global and International Studies degree program, over 50 graduate students in the nine departments and programs that are affiliated with INES, as well as a core faculty of 23 who work primarily in Middle Eastern Studies and 22 faculty members with lesser teaching and/or research interests in the Middle East. The Center will initiate and expand collaborative ventures with UCSB's professional schools in Education, Engineering, and Environmental Studies, help coordinate UCSB's outreach activities in Middle East Studies and institute an active program of teacher training with a special focus on Central California, a region where much of California's explosive growth is currently taking place.

CLEVELAND, DAVID, Principal Investigator

Values, Knowledge and Practice in Plant Breeding for Sustainable Agriculture

National Science Foundation

SES-9977996/UCSB20001490

10/01/99-09/30/02

\$85,635

Modern, scientific plant breeding began about 100 years ago, and has become increasingly isolated from plant breeding as it continues to be practiced by traditional farmers. The general goal of scientific plant breeding has been development of modern crop varieties (MVs) that have high yield in high-input, low-stress environments, and are geographically widely adapted. This strategy has been successful in replacing farmers' traditional varieties (FVs) and increasing yields to keep up with growing human consumption. Today, plant breeding is addressing major problems in making agriculture more sustainable. 1) The need to increase yields and yield stability under stress, as inputs are reduced in environments that have been high-yielding, and to meet the needs of many of the world's poorer farmers in high-stress environments where MVs have not been adopted, but FVs have inadequate yields. 2) The need to conserve the base of genetic diversity on which all plant breeding depends, that is threatened by the loss of FVs. There are, however, major differences among plant breeders in the way these problems are understood, and thus the solutions sought, including the role of plant genome research and biotechnology, and the currently popular attempt to bring together scientific and farmer plant breeding (known as participatory plant breeding, PPB).

A major objective of this research is to understand the causes for these differences by

documenting and analyzing the interacting roles of values, knowledge and data in the understanding of key components in plant breeding theory: the relationship between yield and yield stability as influenced by genotype-by-environment interaction (GxE, the degree to which different genotypes behave consistently across a number of environments), and the role of genetic diversity in local adaptation. The two major broad approaches within plant breeding to the problems of sustainability will be analyzed in terms of differences in understanding of this theory. The conventional approach sees refinements of modern plant breeding as it has been widely practiced as adequate for increasing both yield and stability – maintaining crop genetic diversity through time in the form of MVs replacing one another, while conserving FVs ex situ in gene banks, and developing more widely adapted varieties by ignoring or avoiding GxE. The alternative approach sees the potential for a negative relationship between yield and stability, influenced by genetic and environmental variances – it advocates increasing the genetic diversity within and between crop varieties, and exploiting GxE by developing varieties specifically adapted to high stress environments.

The following general hypotheses will be tested through the development of specific hypotheses during the course of the project. H#1, Plant breeders' understanding of plant breeding theory depends on the crop species and range of genetic and environmental variation they work with, on values (for example about yield stability, or farmer's potential for supplying inputs), and on the policies and values of the organizations plant breeders train and work within. H#2, Plant breeders' approach to PPB depends on the independent variables listed in H#1, as well as on their knowledge of farmers' breeding, FVs, and growing environments, and on their understanding about the similarity of general scientific and local farmer knowledge. Methods for collecting qualitative and quantitative data will include: 1) analysis of plant breeding literature (most of this in English), 2) in-depth interviews with plant breeders and 3 international breeding programs and 3 affiliated national programs, and at 3 PPB programs, and 3) a world-wide internet/mail survey of breeders. The project will take a middle road between internalist and externalist approaches in social studies of science, which are both often essentializing. It will set the current debate about problems of sustainability in plant breeding, including the relationship between scientists and farmers, and the role of biotechnology, in cultural, social, historical and geographic perspective. It will help participants to discriminate values and empirical data in the development and testing of theory, and contribute to constructive discussion and policy making within plant breeding and society that will help achieve more sustainable agriculture.

CLEVELAND, DAVID, Principal Investigator

POWELL, JOSEPH B., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation: Maize Breeding and Sustainable Agriculture in Portugal: the relative contribution of farmer and scientist knowledge

National Science Foundation

SES-9907162/UCSB19990876

08/01/99-07/31/01

\$11,976

Currently there is a growing concern for developing sustainable agricultural systems that build on local knowledge and skill. This has motivated much interest in collaborative plant breeding between scientists and farmers. However, there are critical areas of plant breeding in which the relative comparability of farmer and scientific knowledge remains unclear. In this research I propose to conduct an ethnography of plant breeding knowledge specifically focusing on the "procedural" or "working knowledge" which is common to both farmers and scientists. My goal is to understand how farmers and scientists construct their respective knowledge about crop biology and farm ecology in relation to daily work routines and technical practices, the physical processes involved in acquiring experience, and the social and material contexts in which theoretical, empirical and intuitive knowledge is produced. I will examine these processes using a combination of visual and other descriptive data for samples of farmers and scientists, including a case study of collaboration between a scientist and a farmer-breeder in Northwest Portugal. This study addresses a critical problem for agricultural development in Portugal and elsewhere in the world where farmers and scientists are attempting to collaborate in the co-management and development of natural resources.

DANIEL, REGINALD, Principal Investigator

Racial Identity and the Brazilian Novelist: The Life and Writings of Machado de Assis

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

01/01/01-06/30/02

\$1,000

There is no more fertile area of controversy than the life and writings of Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis (1839-1908), Brazil's foremost author of the late nineteenth and early

twentieth centuries. Many critics have argued that the author was an elitist mulatto who sought to deny his racial origins. However, a closer examination of statements made by Machado de Assis himself, as well as a closer analysis of his writings, makes it possible to argue that his apparent “racelessness” has more to do with the fact that he was seeking to go beyond questions of an epidermal nature by embracing that which is more universal among all humanity.

DARIAN-SMITH, Eve, Principal Investigator

Savage Capitalists: Challenges and Debates Surrounding Casino Gaming on Native American Indian Reservations

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

01/01/00–12/31/01

\$2,500

This research project examines the public debates, media propaganda, and the evocation of legal precedent surrounding the issue of gambling on Indian reservations in California. By treating Indian gambling as a highly charged controversy through which Indian and non-Indian communities within the United States are negotiating their future relations and interdependence, I explore issues of land rights, sovereignty, and ethnic identity that underlie the more obvious public discussions about specific gaming machines and the impact of gambling on public morality. The heated debates that involved Proposition 5 in late 1998, and Proposition 1A in early 2000, provide a site through which to examine how the power of global capital and global tourism, as epitomized by Las Vegas casino owners, is clashing with local struggles by Native peoples to enter the corporate world. My research goal is to explore the implications these legal and political contestations raise for our capitalist ideology that is fundamentally grounded in a legally substantiated, temporally differentiated, racialized discourse.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

DE SILVA, SEPALIKA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Human Rights as a Cultural Practice: An Ethnographic Study of a Human Rights Commission in Sri Lanka

National Science Foundation

SES-0136676/UCSB20020159

01/01/02-12/31/03

\$10,751

This research intends to examine in-depth, the local understanding of human rights within the context of the recently concluded Disappearances Commission in Sri Lanka. The investigator aims to provide an ethnographic analysis of the concept of human rights as understood, interpreted, used and practiced at the grass roots level. Moreover, this research also intends to examine the local and national level discourses on human rights in Sri Lanka to provide an understanding of the Commission as a site of convergence of these difference perspectives.

The significance of this research are; firstly, the contribution towards an understanding of contemporary Sri Lanka which is engulfed in a myriad of social and political conflicts, and secondly, to provide an ethnographic understanding of human rights and “commissions” which have become an integral part of transnational legal processes.

DEACON, ROBERT, Principal Investigator

The Political Economy of Environment-Development Relationships

National Science Foundation

SES-9808696/UCSB0898066

11/15/98-02/28/03

\$52,752

Countries governed by democratic governments arguably will provide public goods at different levels than dictatorships. A simple theory that characterizes the form of government using a concept of inclusiveness has been developed. A government's inclusiveness depends on the degree to which public good decisions reflect the interests of the entire population versus that of a dominant elite. The theory implies that public consumption goods (as opposed to public inputs) will be under-provided by less inclusive governments. Cross-country data on forms of government and provision of public goods are being used to test the theory. The form of government is represented by combining data on the method of selecting government executives and representatives, the degree of power exercised by the legislature vs. the executive, the degree to which nominating processes are competitive, the practice of excluding political groups and parties, and other criteria. Empirical results indicate that, after controlling for differences in income and other factors, the least democratic governments in the sample provide public goods at levels 30%-60% below the most democratic governments.

These results are being used to reexamine the question of how environmental quality changes as economic development proceeds. In prior research, some of the environmental gains

attributed to growth in GNP are arguably due to differences in institutions of governance between rich and poor countries. The estimates the present project is producing will allow these two distinct influences, economic development level and type of government, to be separated.

DECANIO, STEPHEN J., Principal Investigator

Microeconomic Foundations of Environmental Policy Analysis

Environmental Protection Agency

X-82830501-0 /UCSB20000753 09/01/00-08/31/01 \$49,936

Environmental policy draws on a number of analytical currents. As the relevant literatures expand and specialization increases, it becomes more and more difficult to maintain an integrated overview of all the important developments in the various fields. These advances need to be brought together into an in-depth discussion of the implications for environmental policy analysis of recent developments in microeconomics, management science, organization theory, and related disciplines. Deficiencies in how firms and production are represented in energy/economic forecasting models are particularly in need of this kind of a treatment, although other areas would also benefit from such coverage. This project will build on prior work by the Principal Investigator and his students to produce a monographic synthesis that is scientifically rigorous and at the same time accessible to a broad audience.

DECANIO, STEPHEN J., Principal Investigator

Organizational Complexity: Implications for Policy

US Environmental Protection Agency

X-826821-01-0/UCSB 08981465 09/01/1998-12/31/01 \$151,007

Recent advances in the study of how organizations function have implications for policy that have not yet been fully appreciated. For example, if complete optimization by firms is impractical or impossible because of computational or informational constraints, then forecasting models that take profit maximization as the starting point for describing the behavior of private sector organizations will be faulty. Path dependence in technological choice, evolutionary dynamics of markets, and opportunities for new policy initiatives can be derived from more realistic representations of firms that include network characteristics and patterns of communication as key elements. Improved models of organizational behavior will lead naturally to better understanding of the processes of technological innovation and diffusion, organizational change, and market transformation.

DECANIO, STEPHEN J., Principal Investigator

California Impacts of GHG Mitigation: Topic Areas and Research Priorities

UC Institute for Energy Efficiency

E-01-02J/UCSB20011541

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$10,300

The University of California (UC) has been selected as a technical support contractor for the California Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research Program (PIER) Environmental Subject Area. This project is undertaken as a joint effort of the California Institute for Energy Efficiency (CIEE), the University of California at Berkeley (UCB), the University of California at Davis (UCD), and Jan Sharpless (private consultant) – the Core Team. In conjunction with Commission staff, the Core Team will develop a process for identification, development, evaluation, and refinement of Research Development and Demonstration (RD&D) initiatives for the PIER Environmental Subject Area. This process will be used to develop a long-term (at least ten year) Environmental Plan. The objective is to select RD&D initiatives that address major environmental issues for California.

Planning Teams are developing the detailed RD&D plans, which include the steps that will be taken in the near future to achieve the long-term goals and objectives of the Environmental Plan. Mr. Guido Franco heads the GCC planning team, which will be comprised of Advisors, Lead Authors, and Support Scientists. Mr. Robert Wilkinson from U.C. Santa Barbara and Mr. Franco will work jointly on the overall coordination of the GCC plan.

Prof. Steve DeCanio will be an Advisor working mostly with Dr. Alan Sanstad but he will also review and comment on the products being prepared by Mr. Mike Rufo. Mr. Rufo is a member of the GCC research team identifying the research gaps in our understanding of the different options that California has to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Dr. Sanstad will be the Lead Author for the section of the plan dealing with economic consequences from efforts designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the potential market and non-market economic impacts from changes in climate. This section of the plan will discuss the research areas that California should support in the next ten years to reduce the level of uncertainty in the estimation of the economic implications of climatic changes in California. The emphasis, however, should be in the research areas for the next two years because the plan will be updated in two years to take into account new scientific findings.

One of the main goals of the plan is to discover collaborative research opportunities where the PIER funds will make a difference for California. For example, PIER funds could be used to leverage federal funds to make sure that California is selected as an area of study for future efforts on regional economic studies on the consequences of climatic changes.

DELMAS, MAGALI, Principal Investigator

A Database of European Voluntary Agreements

UC Berkeley

064-L-1/01/UCSB20010582

01/01/01-12/31/01

\$3,000

Environmental Voluntary Agreements (VAs) are collaborative arrangements between firms and regulators in which firms voluntarily commit to actions that improve the natural environment. Since the 1990s, regulators in Europe and the United States increasingly use VAs to improve industry's environmental performance. More than 300 VAs are in place in Europe and 42 in the United States (Mazurek, 1998; Borkey and Leveque, 1998). A recent report observes that the types of VAs vary according to the country in which they are implemented (OECD, 2000).

Are political and social institutions decisive variables explaining the difference types of voluntary agreements for the environment? Which elements of the institutional environment facilitate or hamper the implementation of voluntary agreements? To answer these questions, this research will collect a database of VAs in the 15 European countries which will include (i) the characteristics of VAs, their goals and the type of industries that are involved and (ii) the main features of the institutional environment in each country (including the executive, legislative, the judiciary, industry and NGOS' organization).

DELMAS, MAGALI, Principal Investigator

Environmental Strategies and Corporate Performance in the Electric Utility Sector: States Differences

UC Energy Institute

SB020002/UCSB20010842

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$33,100

The objective of the proposed research is to analyze the circumstances that lead or hamper electric utilities to invest in environmental technologies and environmental management practices. Are environmental investments leading to increased corporate performance? Is deregulation favoring or discouraging environmental investments? In an attempt to respond to

these questions, a statistical analysis will be conducted with longitudinal data on 210 U.S. electric utilities from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form no.1.

FENSTERMAKER, SARAH, Principal Investigator

Enforcing Hate Crime California Law and California Practice

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

07/01/00-06/30/02

\$7,892

The recent apparent proliferation of hate crimes has prompted communities nationwide to develop new criminal justice law, politics and practice. The proposed research addresses how police and prosecutors first understand, and then exercise judgment in determining whether events qualify as hate crimes, and how they should be legally managed. Additionally, it addresses how more “ordinary” considerations of sexuality, race, class, and gender ear on the practices of police and prosecutors’ exercise of discretion surrounding hate crime. The proposed research will rely upon data available from police and prosecutorial documents that train, orient, inform and in many ways produce official conceptions of hate crime. In addition, ethnographic and interview data will be collected to address how hate crimes are “read” and processed in the work of police and prosecutors. The research will thus contribute significantly to larger questions surrounding the indeterminate and situated character of institutional practice.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Management Support for SERU 21 Study

UC Berkeley, Institute for Labor and Employment

SB020126/UCSB20021164

03/15/02-06/30/03

\$12,000

These funds will provide additional support for the SERU21 project.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Academic Experience Study

UC Berkeley, Center for Studies in Higher Education

SB020028/UCSB 20020929

03/01/02-03/31/02

\$5,305

This project is a three phase plan of a new and innovative UC undergraduate academic experience study. The study will include a new survey instrument and for the first time a major qualitative research component to investigate the condition and changing nature of undergraduate education. It will create a potentially important UC-wide bench-mark as we enter a dramatic period of enrollment and demographic growth, and incorporate potentially huge changes in instructional technologies and other teaching innovations. This proposal has been developed by a joint research team composed of faculty and institutional research professionals within the UC system. The study team will seek collaboration with the Survey Research Center (UCB), or a similar survey center in the UC to assist in the development and conduct of a survey and analysis.

The purpose of this project is to generate new information on the undergraduate experience within the University of California useful for policymakers and scholars. It is also intended to promote research within our academic community on issues that can improve undergraduate education. In short, we need new analytical tools to understand the undergraduate experience (in all its varieties) at UC, and to seek its improvement.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Academic Experience Study

UC Berkeley, Center for Studies in Higher Education

SB020028/UCSB 20020985

04/01/02-06/30/02

\$12,273

This project is a three phase plan of a new and innovative UC undergraduate academic experience study. The study will include a new survey instrument and for the first time a major qualitative research component to investigate the condition and changing nature of undergraduate education. It will create a potentially important UC-wide bench-mark as we enter a dramatic period of enrollment and demographic growth, and incorporate potentially huge changes in instructional technologies and other teaching innovations. This proposal has been developed by a joint research team composed of faculty and institutional research professionals within the UC system. The study team will seek collaboration with the Survey Research Center (UCB), or a similar survey center in the UC to assist in the development and

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The purpose of this project is to generate new information on the undergraduate experience within the University of California useful for policymakers and scholars. It is also intended to promote research within our academic community on issues that can improve undergraduate education. In short, we need new analytical tools to understand the undergraduate experience (in all its varieties) at UC, and to seek its improvement.

FLACKS, Richard, Principal Investigator

Academic Experience Study

UC Berkeley, Center for Studies in Higher Education

SB020028/UCSB 20020037

09/01/01-02/28/02

\$33,200

This project is a three phase plan of a new and innovative UC undergraduate academic experience study. The study will include a new survey instrument and for the first time a major qualitative research component to investigate the condition and changing nature of undergraduate education. It will create a potentially important UC-wide bench-mark as we enter a dramatic period of enrollment and demographic growth, and incorporate potentially huge changes in instructional technologies and other teaching innovations. This proposal has been developed by a joint research team composed of faculty and institutional research professionals within the UC system. The study team will seek collaboration with the Survey Research Center (UCB), or a similar survey center in the UC to assist in the development and conduct of a survey and analysis.

The purpose of this project is to generate new information on the undergraduate experience within the University of California useful for policymakers and scholars. It is also intended to promote research within our academic community on issues that can improve undergraduate education. In short, we need new analytical tools to understand the undergraduate experience (in all its varieties) at UC, and to seek its improvement.

FLACKS, Richard, Principal Investigator

Exploring the Dimensions of a New Labor Movement: The California Frontier 1995-2000

UC Office of the President/Institute for Labor & Employment

SB020041/UCSB20011338

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$8,000

In light of what appears to be a re-emerging labor movement, this work seeks to systematically assess the qualities of recent union organizing in California. Drawing on interviews with labor activists, journalists, and scholars from throughout the state, this research attempts to inventory innovations in organizing and map patterns emergent among the more successful cases. The research will potentially aid labor unions in planning and implementing future organizing efforts and be a valuable resource for scholars studying the contemporary US labor movement.

FORAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator

The Future of Revolutions in the Context of Globalization

American Sociological Association

UCSB 20000991

03/01/00-02/28/02

\$5,000

Revolutions are instances of social change with enormous consequences for the countries in which they occur, the neighbors of such countries, and other countries further removed, whether powerful or dependent. With the end of the Cold War and the deepening processes of economic globalization, the questions arise: Is the era of revolution over? If so, why? If not, what might the future of revolutions look like?

It doesn't necessarily seem to be over in places like Mexico (Chiapas), Algeria, Peru, or East Timor, and may be just around the corner elsewhere (Iran? Egypt? Cuba?). The question posed by the current embrace of "globalization" in the social sciences and popular imagination is: Has it gotten *harder* for revolutions to occur in a world of global corporations and commodity chains, global cultural forms, instantaneous communication and swift travel, the collapse of socialism, and a no longer bipolar political arrangement? This is the question which the present collective research will take up, relying on the talents of a range of distinguished junior and senior scholars in the field of revolutions from several disciplines in addition to its sociological core. The task is to explore the predictive utility of the comparative-historical revolutionary record, and to reflect on the current conjuncture in light

of the elements of the diverse theories we have been elaborating. We shall do this by undertaking analyses of a number of current and quite recent instances of non-attempt at revolution, actual uprisings, political revolutions, and several potential revolutions in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, all undertaken in light of current global and local economic, political, and cultural developments. We will also use our theoretical and sociological imaginations to speculate about possible futures for revolutions.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

Influence of Ancient Settlement in the Contemporary Maya Forest: Intensive and Extensive Patterns of Land Use at El Pilar

US Department of Education

P019A000010/UCSB 20000412

07/01/00-12/31/01

\$60,000

Archaeological studies of the Maya have pointed to land-use development and settlement patterns based on field assessments. This proposed research on ancient Maya settlement patterns around the El Pilar will illuminate the nature of these patterns using the technology of geographic information system (GIS). A comprehensive UCSB Maya-forest GIS based on these regional data provide the context to test interpretations. Fieldwork at El Pilar provides critical detailed map and settlement data for the analysis and testing of land-use across scales from the general regional to the site-specific level. The results will be the first comprehensive locational view of influences of ancient Maya settlement patterns and will be made available via the www and UCSB's Alexandria Digital Library.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

Integration Education in the Culture of the Maya Forest

Educational Foundation of America

3645/UCSB20011371

01/01/02-12/31/03

\$80,000

For nearly 30 years, I have been working in the Maya forest of Belize and Guatemala researching ancient settlement and environment relationships that shaped the Maya civilization. These investigations focus on the resilience of ancient land use patterns in one of our last terrestrial frontiers. The major center of El Pilar, unknown until I discovered and mapped it across the international borderline of Belize and Guatemala, provides an opportunity to create a new template for archaeological tour destinations, one that involves community participation, student education, regional management, and interdisciplinary science.

Today, the El Pilar Program has achieved a level of international recognition for the community management process, cross border conservation efforts, and integrated research

design. We are at the threshold of developing an innovative educational program forging links from the community-based organization of Amigos de El Pilar to local colleges and international institutions. We have a field program design with environmental studies, eco-archaeological tourism, and forest gardening at El Pilar in collaboration with the teachers in Belize, contacts in Guatemala, and with an exchange program with Grinnell College in Iowa. Our plan is to use the direct educational venue to vest students in our local, regional and world resource heritage based on the scientific process. Work will evolve in a collaborative with El Pilar Program team at every level in field, lab, community and library.

The collaborative educational model we are developing is processual and involves the multifaceted wisdoms and experience of the local scholars and practitioners to the international researchers and professionals. The interdisciplinary context of this model is designed to elicit investments not only among researchers, but also among the student participants. Annual field participation from the international institutions (initially UCSB and Grinnell) and the development of local 2-year field participation programs are focused on sharing experience and talents for the benefit not only of the students but for the community at large. The results will be presented at the annual cultural fair Fiesta El Pilar, hosted by the local binational group Amigos de El Pilar.

Our curriculum resource development is now underway with seed funds, yet to reach its full potential and set in motion a program that can fortify and propagate the conservation model we are initiating at El Pilar, greater support is required. We request two years support for curriculum implementation, student and community research participation, and program diffusion within the Maya forest. In addition, we will include an annual evaluation of progress with the El Pilar Program Consultative Council. We are promoting our work through our UCSB base, with the coordination of national program offices in Belize (Anselmo Castañeda) and Guatemala (José Antonio Montes), and in association with two non-governmental organizations (Help for Progress in Belize and Canan Kaax in Guatemala). Through these established institutional lines, we have brought in university level students, included field exercises with local schools and conservation groups, and helped to build capacity in the community. Past experience with undergraduate participation demonstrates amazing opportunities founded on hands-on exposure to research and interpretation. We would like to establish this program design on solid footing, promote an administrative structure in collaboration with US college and university partners, create a technology infrastructure for global education and communication, and promote an innovative and responsible eco-archaeological tourism model that involves continual student participation and encourages increasing responsibility and benefits for the local community.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

Culture and Nature in the Maya Forest: The Foundation of the El Pilar Model

Ford Foundation

SB010020/UCSB20010170

11/1/00-09/30/02

\$50,000

The El Pilar Program of Belize and Guatemala has been creating a regional model for conservation that is built on a strong research base, community education awareness, and a participatory management design. This design has evolved and its achievements have been processual and incremental. The successes have not been adequately documented and the trajectory properly aimed. This research proposal, in combination with ongoing field planning and community empowering activities, together are coordinating to build a collective team and determine a strategic plan to move El Pilar into the forefront of conservation in the Maya forest.

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

ENGLISH, JUDY, Co-Principal Investigator

Project La P.A.T.E.R.A.

US Department of Education

T288S000327/UCSB20020014

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$175,000

A significant research-to practice gap may be widening in the area of reading readiness for young limited English proficient children. Previous reading research clearly indicates that phonological awareness is one of the strongest predictors of success in learning to read. More recent research findings that: a) L2 word and pseudoword recognition was predicted by the levels of L1 (Spanish) phonemic awareness and Spanish word recognition, and b) first language (L1) listening, reading and subject matter skills transferred to L2 in young learners indicates that *the development of proficiency in the first language (L1) reading structures may significantly influence reading acquisition in L2.*

Project **La PATERA** (**L**iteracy and **P**honemic Awareness Training for **E**nglish **R**eading **A**chievement) aims to address this research-to-practice gap by accomplishing three goals:

1. Conducting and evaluating an L1 phonemic awareness training program which will determine best practice instructional methods, individual patterns of risk, and early literacy environment characteristics for promoting *successful L1-L2 cross-language transfer* in reading for L.E.P. readers;
2. Establishing a practitioner-oriented (schools and families) interactive website for project **La PATERA** which is accessible, supported by existing resources and successful in providing resources to *facilitate reading cross-over for L.E.P. early readers* beyond the funded period;
3. Developing and disseminating a comprehensive professional training inservice model which promotes best practice methods for *successful L1-L2 cross-language transfer* in reading for young L.E.P. children and which assures accessibility to those inservice resources (beyond the funded period). While much of the first two years of Project **La PATERA's** activities will be devoted to meeting the first two goals, the third year of the project will address the third goal and evaluation of L2 reading outcomes.

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

LEAFSTEDT, JILL, Co-Principal Investigator

The SchoolLink Project

Verizon Foundation

10/01/00-09/30/02

\$47,500

We proposed development of web-based hypermedia resources that will link teachers and parents from participating schools and communities throughout California to researchers and instructors at UCSB. These modules will serve as a core school resource that can be used in the context of a "problem based learning" (PBL) orientation solving difficult communal problems. PBL, first developed in medical schools, has been shown to be highly effective instructional strategy, which by its orientation to group resolution of real life problems promotes a maximum use of local as well as traditional academic experience and knowledge. PBL also provides and encourages ongoing productive exchange of information among all relevant stakeholders, including University experts, teachers, administrators, and parents. By

mobilizing collective knowledge and skills, PBL has been shown to produce effective as well as more consensual resolution of significant and complex problems.

GLASGOW, GARRETT, Principal Investigator

The Difference Between Prospective Economic Voting and Survey Questions on Prospective Economic Voting

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/02

\$5,000

A key debate in the economic voting literature concerns retrospective versus prospective voting. Are voters retrospective, looking at past economic performance when considering a vote for the incumbent party, or are they prospective, considering the likely economic policies each candidate would pursue if elected?

In order to test these competing theories, two different questions on perceptions of the economy are often included on surveys of voting behavior, one retrospective (has the economic situation become better or worse in the recent past) and one prospective (will the economic situation get better or worse in the near future). However, if voters perception question is actually asking two things – who will win the election, and how effective will their policies be? Using the prospective voting question in a model of vote choice is invalid, since valid answers to the prospective question include an assessment of who will win the election.

In this project I will test the reliability of the prospective economic questions commonly included in pre-election surveys, and search for relationships between answers to these questions and opinions about the likely winner of the election and the likely winner's proposed economic policies. I will also develop a test of prospective voting using the retrospective economic perception question. Finally, I will examine answers to the prospective economic perceptions question to determine their usefulness in predicting the winners of elections.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Ecological Adaptation of Early Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers of the Santa Barbara Channel

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$7,554

Recently, archeologists have argued that the prehistoric inhabitants living along the southern California coast between about 9000 and 5000 years ago practiced an adaptation to their environment entailing little gender differentiation in food acquisition activities and an emphasis on small game animals such as rabbits as opposed to larger game such as deer or elk. However, I questioned these arguments because I felt that the data on which they are based is seriously biased by the crude fieldwork and collections processing techniques used by archeologists prior to about ten years ago. I propose to evaluate the opposing viewpoints with reference to data derived from archeological collections from prehistoric habitation sites along the channel mainland coast. Because the collections contain representative samples of items down to 3mm in size, they lack the biases of earlier collections; that is, they are more appropriate for evaluating the relative importance of rabbits and deer. Only small amounts of laboratory processing of the collections are left to complete before appropriate data can be derived for evaluating the viewpoints.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Upgrade of Cultural Collections Owned by the Channel Islands National Park

US Department of the Interior

1443CA8120-96-003 PRJCT04

UCSB20020288

09/27/01-09/30/02

\$7,191

The purpose of this project is to upgrade cultural collections owned by the Channel Islands National Park that are either housed at UCSB or currently stored on Santa Cruz Island to meet current collection storage standards. Appropriate documentation for the Santa Cruz Island collection will be created as needed.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Ecological Adaptation of Indigenous Peoples to the Marine Coastal Zone of the North Pacific Rim

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

02T-PRRP4-0040/UCSB20010910

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$15,000

Anthropologists have accumulated a wealth of knowledge about past and present indigenous peoples who have lived or still live along the coast of the north Pacific Rim and have depended or still depend on marine resources for sustenance. The workshop, "Man in the Marine Coastal Zone: Experience of Centuries," to be held in Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, in September 2001, intends to explore ways in which anthropologists, environmental scientists, and cultural resources might share knowledge to the mutual benefit of all. Participants at the workshop will come from South Korea, Japan, the Russian Far East, Canada, and the US. UCSB members of the workshop organizing team have recruited twelve anthropologists from the US and Canada (including an Australian/Canadian) as participants. The workshop will include oral presentation of individual papers and group discussions. A published volume will be the tangible result of the workshop, but the workshop organizers anticipate that participants will conceive ideas for future intra- and interdisciplinary collaboration and conferences. The Pacific Rim Research Program is being asked to fund a portion of the cost of the Northern American contingent's transportation to and from the conference.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

PERRY, JENNIFER, Co-Principal Investigator

Santa Cruz Island Archaeological Survey Project

US Department of the Interior

1443CA8120-96-003 PRJCT02

UCSB20020288

09/01/00-06/30/04

\$28,218

The primary objective of this dissertation research is to investigate the nature of settlement and subsistence patterns among hunter-gatherer populations on eastern Santa Cruz Island. The project will consist of a judgmental survey of stratified ecological units and limited subsurface testing to obtain faunal and radiocarbon samples. Subsequent analysis

will focus on identifying settlement patterns including site distribution in different ecological zones, site function, as well as refinement of the local chronology. Subsistence strategies will be evaluated in terms of changes in the relative exploitation of terrestrial plants, shellfish, fish, marine mammals, and lithic materials. Detected shifts in subsistence and settlement patterns will be considered with respect to causal mechanisms and enabling conditions such as the impact of ENSO events, drought, and fluctuations in regional population densities. The ultimate objective of the proposed research is to understand the development of complex social and economic organization among eastern Santa Cruz Island populations during the Middle and Late Periods.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

PERRY, JENNIFER, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research Design: Settlement and Subsistence Strategies among Complex Hunter-Gatherer Populations on Eastern Santa Cruz Island, California

US Department of the Interior

1443CA8120-96-003/UCSB20010228 09/01/00-06/30/04 \$10,000

The primary objective the dissertation research is to investigate the nature of settlement and subsistence patterns among hunter-gatherer populations on eastern Santa Cruz Island. The project will consist of a judgmental survey of stratified ecological units and limited subsurface testing to obtain faunal and radiocarbon samples. Subsequent analysis will focus on identifying settlement patterns including site distribution in different ecological zones, site function, as well as refinement of the local chronology. Subsistence strategies will be evaluated in terms of changes in the relative exploitation of terrestrial plants, shellfish, fish, marine mammals, and lithic materials. Detected shifts in subsistence and settlement patterns will be considered with respect to causal mechanisms and enabling conditions such as the impact of ENSO events, drought, and fluctuations in regional population densities. The ultimate objective of the research is to understand the development of complex social and economic organization among eastern Santa Cruz Island populations during the Middle and Late Periods.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

PERRY, JENNIFER, Co-Principal Investigator

Archaeological Site Sensitivity Assessment and Establishment of Criteria for Identification and Treatment of Human Remains

US Department of the Interior

1443CA8120-96-003 PRJCT03

UCSB20020289 09/27/01-12/31/03 \$9,671

The purpose of this project is to document archaeological sites containing human remains on Santa Cruz Island and develop a protocol for the identification, treatment and protection of human remains and associated cultural materials within Channel Islands National Park.

GOODCHILD, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science

National Science Foundation

BCS-9978058/UCSB20020039

10/01/99-09/30/03

\$905,052

This NSF Infrastructure grant establishes a national Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science that focuses on the methods, tools, techniques, software, data access, and other services needed to promote and facilitate a novel and integrating approach to social science that is *spatially enabled*. The Center contains six core programs, targeted across the full spectrum from inductive, exploratory science to theory-based, confirmatory science. They include the development of a collection of *learning resources*, a program of intensive *national workshops*, sponsorship of *best-practice examples*, development of services to facilitate *place-based search* for information resources on the World Wide Web and in digital libraries, further development and dissemination of a powerful and easy-to-use suit of *software tools* for analysis in the presence of spatial effects, and the initiation of an open *virtual community* to share software tools.

GORDON, MATTHEW R., Principal Investigator

Topic and Focus: A Workshop on Intonation and Meaning

National Science Foundation

BCS-0104212/UCSB20010506

01/15/01-12/31/01

\$5,800

Recent work in syntax, semantics, and pragmatics has yielded dramatic developments in the depth and cross-linguistic breadth of our understanding of the role of topic and focus in language. At the same time, there has been increased interest among phoneticians and phonologists in the cross-linguistic study of intonation. One area of intonation which has proven to be a rich yet relatively understudied area of research is focus and topic. Studies of various languages have indicated that utterances involving a focused or topicalized element are typically associated with intonational properties much different from utterances without any focused or topicalized elements, e.g. increased pitch range, specialized tonal configurations, different durational characteristics. These studies suggest a close link between differences in prosody and the kinds of differences in meaning associated with various kinds of topicalization and focus. Nevertheless, despite recent advances in the study of intonational properties of topic and focus, there is ample room for further advancing our cross-linguistic knowledge of the interaction between the phonetics and phonology of intonation and the syntax and semantics of topicalization and focus. In particular, increased interaction between syntacticians, semanticists, pragmaticists, phonologists and phoneticians

promises to yield important progress in the study of intonational correlates of the meanings associated with topicalization and focus.

In this workshop, we hope to explore further the effects of various kinds of topicalization and focus on intonation. It is especially hoped that the workshop will lay the groundwork for future collaborative efforts between linguists devoted to the study of meaning and linguists engaged in the quantitative study of intonation. Both descriptive and theoretical papers on any aspects of the relationship between intonation, on the one hand, and topic and/or focus, on the other hand, will be welcome. Papers may deal with intonational aspects of topic and/or focus in both languages which are relatively well-studied as well as those which are relatively undocumented.

GUERRINI, ANITA, Principal Investigator

Animals and Public Anatomy in Early Modern Europe

National Science Foundation

SBR-9729772 /UCSB08980105

09/01/98 – 08/31/01

\$70,000

Public anatomy was an important part of public culture in early modern Europe. Public anatomy can be defined primarily, although not exclusively, as the ceremonial anatomies performed, usually yearly, at most European medical schools. In addition, various anatomy courses were also open to the public. Animals were central to the experience of early modern anatomical demonstration. Public anatomy had a broader purpose than simply to teach what the body looked like. Early modern anatomists endeavored to entertain, to enlighten, to bedazzle, and to offer moral edification as well as to educate.

I will seek a broader picture of this important cultural practice by examining animal use as a reflection of ideas about the human body. Public anatomy provides a glimpse into a European culture in transition between religious and secular modes of thought. The impact of public anatomy can be seen in terms both of the theatricity of public demonstration and of its moral implications. In this period, anatomical demonstration became what I call “moral theater.” Understanding these early modern antecedents to current practice is essential to understanding modern responses to animal experimentation, a crucial issue in scientific practice.

HAMMOND, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

Soka Gakkai in the World: An Anthropology

Soka Gakkai International

UCSB08981197

05/01/98-6/30/03

\$49,500

The Soka Gakkai sect of Buddhism experienced renewed growth in Japan soon after World War II. In the 1960's, under the leadership of President Daisaku Ikeda, this growth spread out from Japan into almost all parts of the globe. The anthology created by this project will explore the contemporary status of Soka Gakkai that has resulted from both domestic and foreign growth.

HANCOCK, MARY, Principal Investigator

Local Pasts in a Global City

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

01/01/01-06/30/02

\$3,500

This study has entailed ethnographic and archival research, undertaken between 1996 and 2000, on public memory sites such as monuments and museums, that have been designated, constructed, or transformed in Chennai, a large South Indian city, during the past two decades. The study investigates 1) relations between public memory projects and political economic change (related to liberalization) and 2) cultural identities and forms of political participation developed through the use of such sites.

INGHAM, ROGER J., Principal Investigator

INGHAM, JANIS COSTELLO, Co-Principal Investigator

Investigating the Neural Bases of Chronic Stuttering

Public Health Service

1R01DC03689A1/UCSB20010890

12/01/00-11/30/01

\$310,386

The general aim of this proposal is to complete the development of a neural systems model of chronic developmental stuttering using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) neuroimaging. Chronic developmental stuttering is generally considered to be an affect-sensitive neurophysiological disorder, but the neural regions involved

are minimally understood. This grant is based on the promising findings of H₂¹⁵O PET studies of functional brain activity of adult male chronic stutterers conducted by the investigators (see Fox et al., 1996; Ingham et al., 1996) and largely replicated in other studies (Braun et al., 1997; Salmelin et al., 1998, 2000). These studies have identified certain neural regions that are abnormally activated or deactivated during stuttering. This was achieved by using chorus reading, a fluency inducing procedure (FIP), to generate stutter-free speech so that the same speakers' brain activity during stuttered and nonstuttered speech could be contrasted. Comparisons with control speakers showed that the stutterers' neural system during nonstuttered speech became relatively more "normalized." An added strength of these findings was the consistency of the abnormal regional activations and deactivations across subjects, despite large variations in their stuttering severity.

Three PET imaging experiments have tested the generality of a derived *neural systems model* of chronic developmental stuttering across gender and speaking tasks. These experiments have partially replicated our previous study using additional male stutterers by using female stutterers, and by using an additional FIP (prolonged speech) and speech task (spontaneous speech). As well, further data are being obtained on groups of normally fluent controls in each experiment. Performance correlation analyses have begun to identify regions of activation and deactivation that are significantly associated with stuttering and those that are significantly associated with other measures of speech fluency. A preliminary study (Fox et al., 2000) using performance correlation analyses on the Fox et al. (1996) data has identified a group of motor-auditory regions that appear to be functionally associated with stuttering. Those areas are right activated supplementary motor area (SMA), superior lateral premotor area (SLPrM), inferior lateral premotor area (ILPrM), insula, bilaterally activated cerebellum, and deactivated left temporal lobe (auditory association area, BA 21/22). A nascent systems model has been derived from these data. Similar systems models will be developed for stuttered speech within and across male and female populations, as well as across different speaking tasks. Covariance analyses of these models will test for their differences (or generality) across subpopulations and speaking tasks in order to develop a stable unifying neural systems model of stuttering.

Three major experiments are being conducted to test the following two major hypotheses.

Hypothesis One: Stuttered speech is characterized by a consistent pattern of abnormal activations and deactivations of motor/auditory regions.

Hypothesis Two: Stuttered speech is characterized by a stable pattern of interregional

interactions that depict the neural system associated with stuttering.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

HARRIS, SUSAN, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation: The Late Mesolithic Puzzle: Population Decline or Settlement Reconfiguration?

National Science Foundation

BCS-0002858/UCSB20001077

08/01/00 -

07/31/02

\$12,000

This project will investigate settlement pattern changes during the Early to Late Mesolithic transition in Southern Germany. Previous work has revealed a sharp decline in the number of sites known for the Late Mesolithic. The apparent decrease in site numbers may indicate a population decline, or alternatively, an adaptive change in settlement patterns that is less visible archaeologically. Furthermore, the lack of survey for much of southern Germany as well as problems with the current methods for dating surface sites make it impossible at present to choose between the alternative explanations.

The current understanding of Mesolithic settlement patterns relies heavily upon information provided by a few excavated sites, mostly in caves or on lakeshores. This reliance upon only excavated sites has created a large bias in the way archaeologists view the Mesolithic. Surface sites can provide a much broader view of settlement patterns as well as give a more accurate view of the number of sites present for specific time periods. Surface sites have been largely left out of the discussion of Mesolithic settlement patterns due to difficulties in dating surface assemblages. This project will address these issues through a systematic surface survey and the development of a means to date surface assemblages. With the

inclusion of surface sites in our data base for the Mesolithic a more complete settlement pattern analysis will be possible that will answer the puzzle of site number decline in the Late Mesolithic.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

KENNETT, DOUGLAS, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB/CINP: Collaborative Agreement

Department of Interior, National Parks Service

1443CA8120-96-003/UCSB 08961250 10/01/96-06/30/04 \$62,000

The initial project undertaken as part of this collaborative agreement is to systematically survey Arlington Canyon, the largest drainage on the north coast of Santa Rosa Island. The primary objective of the systematic archaeological survey is to determine the number, location and nature of archaeological sites within this area. Although a number of sites are known in the area, the systematic field survey will allow us to assess the type and extent of biases in the Santa Rosa Island site record. When a site is located, the boundaries will be defined and mapped. A geographic archaeological database will be established using ArcView and the existing NPS archaeological site database (dBase format) for Santa Rosa Island. Prior to the survey of Arlington Canyon, extant artifact collections for the area will be examined. Laboratory analysis will focus on three primary tasks: 1) building and maintaining the GIS database, 2) preparing artifacts collected during the survey for curation, and 3) determining the season of archaeological site occupation using oxygen isotopic analysis of mollusk shells. Once the archaeological survey is complete the database will be turned over to the NPS for continued maintenance. Artifacts, photographs and field notes will be prepared for curation in accord with the standards of the NPS outlined in the museum handbook.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

MC CLURE, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Material Landscapes and the Consolidation of Agriculture: The Cañoles Archaeological Survey Project (CASP), Valencia, Spain

National Science Foundation

BCS-0201977/UCSB20020381

03/01/02-02/28/03

\$12,000

This project will conduct archaeological survey of the Cañoles river valley in Valencia, Spain to identify patterns of land use during the transition and consolidation of agriculture in this region, from the Late Epipalaeolithic to the Late Neolithic (8000-2400 BC). Domestic plants and animals, and ceramics were introduced to the area by 5600 BC. Based on data from individual sites, primarily caves and rock shelters, the consolidation of agriculture in the form of agricultural villages is only evident over a millennium after the introduction of the first domesticates to the region.

Informed by behavioral ecology and settlement ecology, I propose a project that tests hypotheses about the role of available ecological resources and the geographic position of the valley in the consolidation of agriculture. By mapping the organizational landscape of both foragers and farmers, I will identify the changes in spatial and temporal organization needed to characterize the transition from foraging to farming communities. In addition, I will use a new methodology for analyzing survey data that generates reproducible and comparable data sets to other areas and facilitates inter-regional comparisons of landscape-scale research. This project will expand the amount of systematic survey in the area and will generate important data on the transition to fully agriculture-based societies in eastern Spain and the western Mediterranean. Finally, the Cañoles Archaeological Survey Project will provide greater insight into the diversity of human land use during this fundamental shift in human prehistory and is another step towards understanding the timing, tempo, and impact of the social, temporal, and spatial changes with the emergence of farming as the dominant strategy.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

California Workshop on Environmental Resource Economics

Environmental Protection Agency

X 826885-01-0/UCSB08990020

10/01/98 – 09/30/01

\$51,459

This project will organize several informal workshops involving researchers in the West who

are involved in environmental and resource economics. The purpose of these workshops will be to make researchers aware of current and ongoing activities by others, to allow informal presentations of research agendas for those not wishing to report on actual research, and to allow graduate students to interact and become better aware of current research in the field.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

STEIGERWALD, DOUGLAS, Co-Principal Investigator

Measuring Adaptation and Adjustment to Climate Change from Historic Record

Department of Energy

DE-FG03-00ER63033/UCSB20001237 09/15/00-09/14/03 \$164,443

There are two issues that are addressed in this research: how the economy adapts to a changing climate and what the costs are of adaptation. The approach will be to use the instrumental record to learn about adaptation and adjustment. What does the historic record tell us about the effect of climate on profits and returns to capital and labor in specific sectors of the economy? Further, how do weather anomalies affect those profits and returns? How do agents develop expectations about the climate? Finally, how would an unobserved change in climate be reflected in those profits and returns? The overall goal of this work is to econometrically measure the effects of climate and weather on specific economic sectors, using county level data.

The approach to this work involves several tasks: (1) construct a theoretical model of the effect of climate and weather on output, profit and factor demand in sectors of the economy; (2) econometrically estimate this model for several 4-digit sectors of the US economy, using historic sectoral income data at the US county level; (3) include an expectations formation process and test the extent to which expectations overweight more current information; (4) identify the losses/gains from unobserved and unexpected climate change in the identified sectors and (5) represent adaptation and adjustment within an integrated assessment framework. Although the analysis will apply to specific sectors, it is intended to be generalizable to multiple sectors.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

DAVIS, FRANK, Co-Principal Investigator

IGERT: Economics of the Environment

National Science Foundation

DGE-0114437/UCSB20010061

09/01/01-08/31/02

\$698,258

There are typically two ways of teaching environmental economics in graduate programs: as a field of economics with students having very little contact with disciplines outside of economics; or as an interdisciplinary field with broad but shallow training in economics and environmental natural science. The first of these two models is the most common in graduate programs, and probably the most successful. This is the way the Ph.D. program is structured in the Department of Economics at UCSB, which has one of the strongest graduate programs in environmental and resource economics. Yet most environmental economists, even those out of the best programs, know very little about relevant environmental science.

The purpose of this proposed IGERT program is to develop a new Ph.D. program in environmental and resource economics, a program with true Ph.D. level training in economics, but also Ph.D. level training in a complementary natural science field. Candidates would obtain true multidisciplinary Ph.D.'s. However, this would not be accomplished by substituting rigor in one field for breadth in another. In exchange for unencumbered support through IGERT, students would undertake a more intensive and lengthy pre-dissertation training program, resulting in students who are world-class economists *and* highly trained practitioners in a complementary environmental field. Pre-dissertation training would be both course-based and research-based. The complementary fields specified in this proposal reflect the strengths of UCSB: ecology/conservation biology, atmospheric processes and hydrology/water resources.

It is the goal of this proposed program to train the next generation of environmental economists, people who can truly bridge the gap between economics and the natural sciences that underlie environmental problems. This will strengthen economics department programs but will also strengthen multidisciplinary environmental science and environmental studies programs.

KOSHY, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

Cyber-Migrants and the Formation of De-Territorialized Communities: South Asian High-

Tech Workers in the United States

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

01/01/01-06/30/02

\$2,000

This project explores the effects of technoculture and the processes of globalization on the constitution of the lifeworlds of the South Asian American diasporic community. It focuses in particular on the patterns of productive labor and sociality associated with the newer forms of transnational migration, the transnationalized sites and practices of intimacy (marriage, sexuality, domestic life, friendship) and the reworking of masculinities and femininities in these new contexts; and the creation of new communities of imagination and desire that exceed or undermine the nation (de-territorialized nationalism, cyber-communities).

This project will focus on the effects and forms of technoculture in this particular immigrant community for several reason: 1) the information technology revolution has radically transformed the socius in South Asian countries with the economic liberalization polities initiated in the 1990s and the rapid development of a multi-billion dollar software industry; 2) these changes have produced a major outflow of high-tech workers to the United States who constitute approximately 40% of high-tech workers entering the country through the H1-B visa program; 3) South Asian American high-tech workers have achieved great public visibility in the years of the Silicon Valley boom; 4) this wave of South Asian immigration has coincided with the emergence of information technology as the symbol of American global dominance and with the iconicity of the dot com millionaire as the new American; 5) the high-tech immigrant success stories have also been appropriated by various South Asian nationalisms to signify the promises of economic liberalization.

KUHN, PETER, Principal Investigator

WEINBERGER, CATHERINE, Co-Principal Investigator

Non-Cognitive Skills and Labor Market Outcomes: An Exploratory Analysis

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/00-12/31/01

\$7,980

The goal of this proposed activity is to develop one or more collaborative, interdisciplinary grant submissions to extramural funding bodies, concerning the impact of non-cognitive skills on labor market outcomes. Economists have been interested for some time in the effects of labor market outcomes. Economists have been interested for some time in the effects of cognitive skills (as measured by IQ and similar tests) on the wages people can command. They have however paid very little attention to the wage effects of “softer” skills

(e.g. communication, leadership, flexibility) despite growing rhetoric among employers about their importance. Psychologists have devoted considerable effort to measuring both “hard” and “soft” skills, but tend to focus on non-economic effects of these skills, or to work with case studies of individual firms or occupations rather than nationally-representative data. The proposed research thus fills important gaps in both disciplines. Three kinds of activity are required to develop the extramural grant submission: a preliminary statistical analysis of four longitudinal data sets (where we can correlate pre-labor market measures of “soft” and “hard” skills with mid-life labor market outcomes); a preliminary statistical analysis of Census microdata for 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990, which allows us to examine changing correlations between occupational skill requirements and wages over time; and a literature search/networking process in which we will identify potential collaborators in psychology, as well as research partners in the private sector.

KUNKEL, DALE, Principal Investigator

Sexual Content of Television III

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

01-1286B1/UCSB20020126

08/01/01-07/31/03

\$185,000

In early 1999, the Kaiser Family Foundation released the first comprehensive content analysis study to examine the nature and extent of sexual messages contained in programming across the overall television landscape. The study was conducted by Professor Dale Kunkel and colleagues at UCSB. This research examined a sample of more than 1000 shows aired on independent and network broadcast, as well as basic and premium cable channels. The broad base of programs examined, as well as the composite week sampling design, insured the representativeness and generalizability of this study. These strengths established this project as an important benchmark for tracking possible changes over time in the patter of portrayals of sexual content on television.

The 1999 study found that sexual portrayals are relatively common in the entertainment programs. Among almost all genres of television programming, more than half of the shows included some sexual content. More than two-thirds (67%) of all network prime-time programs contained either talk about sex or sexual behavior, averaging more than five scenes with sexual material per hour.

Yet despite the frequency with which sexual topics are engaged on television, the study indicated that there is relatively little attention devoted to the risks or responsibilities of sexual activity. Of all shows with sexual content, only 9% included any reference to contraception, protection, or safe sex. Just 1% of all shows with sexual content had a primary

emphasis throughout the program on issues concerning sexual risks or responsibilities. And none of the 88 scenes that contained sexual intercourse (either depicted or strongly implied) included even a passing reference to sexual risk or responsibility concerns.

These findings were presented at a day-long conference at which entertainment industry leaders discussed the prospect of placing greater emphasis within story-lines on sexual risk concerns. The initial study's findings clearly pose a challenge for the industry to adopt a more responsible stance in presenting sexual portrayals within story-lines. The new study that is proposed will replicate the previous content analysis research to determine whether or not any meaningful shifts have occurred in the context surrounding the portrayal of sexual behaviors.

KUNKEL, DALE, Principal Investigator

Effects of Televised Sexual Messages on Children and Adolescents

RAND Corporation

2387/UCSB 20011312

05/01/00-04/30/03

\$53,365

This research is part of a broader project designed to identify the influence of televised sexual content on adolescents' sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. Data will be gathered by investigators at Rand from adolescent subjects indicating the television programs they most frequently/recently have viewed. These patterns of exposure will then be weighted for each subject according to the nature and extent of sexual content contained in these programs. The content judgments to be used in this weighting will be determined from the data set of an ongoing analysis of sexual media that Dr. Kunkel is conducting for the Kaiser Family Foundation.

Dr. Kunkel will collaborate with Rand investigators in designing appropriate measures to link viewing behavior data to estimates of sexual material seen by each subject. The content measures will emphasize important contextual aspects of the patterns of sexual portrayals associated with various programs and/or program genres, differentiating "risky" sexual situations/behavior from "safe" or "healthy" depictions.

The ongoing Kaiser content study encompasses 10 of the most frequently viewed broadcast and cable television channels, although it omits "MTV", one of the most popular channels among adolescent viewers. In order to increase the accuracy of the data, it is important to include this channel within the content analysis. The proposed budget will allow for this by integrating the sampling, taping, and analysis of MTV programming into the overall Kaiser

content study at a considerable cost savings over any stand-alone efforts.

Finally, there will be a need for data analysis support to assist Dr. Kunkel in generating the content-weighted estimates of sexual exposure that will be produced for each subject in the overall survey data set.

LI, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

Morphosyntactic Change in Chinese from 3rd to 20th Century

National Science Foundation

SBR-9818629/UCSB08990153

01/01/99 – 01/31/03

\$185,000

We will describe the diachronic pathways and processes of the morphosyntactic changes and innovations of those structures listed in our first proposal which we have not yet covered during the first stage of this project. These structures include: the interrogative, the locative and directional constructions, the imperative, auxiliary verbs, sentence linking, the presentative construction, the complex stative construction, some negative constructions, some adverbs.

LINZ, DANIEL, Principal Investigator

SHARe (Safe Healthy Adolescent Relationships) – The Word

County of Santa Barbara

8350661/UCSB20011524

10/1/00-6/30/03

\$18,840

The objectives of this project are to:

- Collaborate with the Public Health Department and set an agenda for stages of program implementation and corresponding evaluation objectives.
- Conduct a detailed statistical analyses of the social marketing pilot study (field experiment, within-subjects design) conducted in Santa Barbara area high schools.
- Review social science literature for evaluations of other teen relationship abuse prevention curricula to ascertain statistically reliable and valid measurements previously utilized in this population.
- Collaborate with the Public Health Department, Shelter Services for Woman, Anger Management Counseling Services, and Development of Social Marketing on development of knowledge, attitude, and behavior measurements specifically addressing SHARe-The Word curriculum.

- Draw upon pilot study data, previous empirical evaluations of other prevention programs, and SHARe-The Word curricula, and to develop pre- and post-test measures for SHARe-The Word peer educators and adult facilitators in Santa Maria.
- Draw upon pilot study data, previous empirical evaluations of other prevention programs, and the SHARe-The Word curricula, and to develop pre- and post-test measures for SHARe-The Word Peer Education Program recipients in Santa Maria junior high schools.

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD, Co-Principal Investigator

Wayfinding technologies for individuals who are blind

Sendero Group

SB020101

12/01/01-11/30/02

\$91,363

UCSB, and our subcontractor, Carnegie-Mellon University, are part of a consortium of universities and one company (Sendero) working toward a practical navigation system for blind people. This system will provide travelers with information about points of interest and guidance in outdoor and indoor environments. Our role in the project is to conduct research on the user interface, especially on how to effectively display information to the user.

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD, Co-Principal Investigator

Navigating without vision: Basic and applied research

Public Health Service

R01 EY09740/UCSB08981541

06/01/01-05/31/02

\$145,262

The project consists of applied and basic research, with a decided focus on the latter. On the applied side, we are continuing to refine the test-bed navigation system for the blind developed during the last ten years. The system guides a blind person through an outdoor environment and provides information about prominent landmarks and environmental features. A GPS receiver worn by the traveler is used to determine the person's longitude and latitude, the values of which are communicated to the computer with a spatial database containing information about environmental landmarks. Various types of displays communicate to the traveler his/her position and orientation with respect to the surrounding environment. Our basic research is relevant to longterm development of an effective navigation system, but focuses on underlying nonvisual spatial processes. Recently, we have been conducting research comparing two means of displaying information to the traveler: spatial language and 3-dimensional sound.

MCAUSLAND, CAROL, Principal Investigator

COSTELLO, CHRIS, Co-Principal Investigator

Predicting and Mitigating Exotic Species Introductions: An International Trade Perspective

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/03

\$7,000

The introduction of non-native (exotic) species causes significant ecological and economic damage worldwide. Annual estimates of pecuniary damages from exotic species in the United States range from \$1 billion to over \$100 billion. Although some exotic species have been intentionally introduced, the majority are byproducts of international trade and are inadvertently transported with agricultural products or other freight.

The ability of exotic species to disrupt, and even derail functioning ecosystems is widely recognized. Much research to date has been devoted to effective eradication schemes. In contrast, we propose to approach the problem from the standpoint of prevention. By developing an economic model of international trade we will be able to predict patterns of trade that are most likely to lead to harmful non-indigenous species introductions. This will facilitate answering four main questions. Given current and predicted economic trade patterns, what are the implications for the frequency and severity of exotic species introductions? How will patterns of trade and corresponding exotic species introductions vary with changes in the economic structure (e.g. with advancements in production technology) of the agricultural industry? What will be the effect of liberalized trade on exotic species introduction? What economic incentives or trade policies can help mitigate the deleterious consequences of exotic species introductions?

METZGER, MIRIAM, Principal Investigator

Privacy on the Internet: The Effect of Privacy Statements on Trust and Information Disclosure Online

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/02

\$7,900

The emergence of the Information Society has brought questions regarding privacy on the Internet to the forefront of public concern. Because there are few federal regulations protecting individuals' privacy online, web sites may collect personal information and distribute it to third parties without permission from users. Many web sites, however, post privacy policy statements in order to garner trust and assuage users' privacy concerns as a means to attract e-business. This study examines the effectiveness of these privacy statements. Specifically, this is the first study to measure the impact of online privacy statements on building consumer trust and encouraging disclosure of information needed by companies who do business online. Combining two previously distinct literatures in the field of communication, this study seeks to develop a model of the relationship between a firm's reputation, the content of its privacy statements, and users' trust of and disclosure of personal identifying information to its web sites.

OAKS, LAURY, Principal Investigator

An Emerging Dimension of the Politics of Reproduction: Catholic Health System Takeovers and Restricted Access to Reproductive Health Services

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

09/01/00-06/30/02

\$6,972

This proposal requests seed money to conduct preliminary research on the complex and emerging issue of Catholic health systems' restrictions on reproductive health services in the U.S. The research goal is to enable me to write viable extra-mural grant proposals by Spring 2001. This study will contribute to interdisciplinary scholarship on the politics of reproduction through the analysis of the growing influence of and controversy around religiously-affiliated health care in terms of women's and men's access to reproductive health services. It adds a new dimension to the literature on "stratified reproduction" by examining how religiously-affiliated institutions and managed health care plans, which publicize their mission to enhance the well-being of the disadvantaged, are exacerbating health inequalities by encroaching on reproductive health choices which greatly influence women's and men's lives. In California, the lack of reproductive health services may be particularly severe in rural communities that have large populations of low-income Mexican immigrants and

undocumented workers – a situation seen currently in North Santa Barbara County. Recent nation-wide media coverage, women's health advocacy work, and California state policy action suggests that heightened attention will be paid to Catholic hospital mergers and acquisitions as a public health and social-political issue.

O'CONNOR, MARY

The Role of Conversion to Evangelical Protestantism in the Development of Transnational Communities among Mixteco Indians

UC Mexus

SB020019/UCSB20011539

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$1,500

This project will conduct ethnographic field research on conversion to Evangelical Protestantism among Mixteco Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico. I believe that among the Mixtecos, conversion is part of a larger process of developing transnational networks in response to economic globalization in the US and Mexico. I am currently conducting field research in Baja California Norte and Santa Barbara County. This work includes research with Mixtecos in these areas. Funds will go toward initial research in Oaxaca, in order to get a fuller picture of the process of conversion as a whole among the Mixtecos.

O'CONNOR, MARY

Religious Conversion as a Transnational Process: Mexico & the U.S.

UC Mexus

UCSB20001209

07/01/00-06/30/02

\$12,500

The project is a comparative analysis of conversion to Evangelical Protestantism among Latinos of Santa Barbara County, California and among Mexicans in Tijuana, Mexico. The theoretical focus is on the effects of economic globalization on social processes that lead to religious change. Within this framework, the relationship between religious conversion and migration to the border and beyond will be explored. The project will examine these forces in the context of the congregations of La Luz de Mundo and La Iglesia Apostólica de la Fe en Cristo Jesús, two Protestant denominations with members in both research areas. The research builds on previous work by O'Connor in Mexico and among Latinos in Santa Barbara, and by Molina and Hernández in the border area in Mexico. The project breaks new

ground in the study of the relationship between globalization, migration, and religious conversion. The project will help forge new ties between UCSB and the UABC, as well as strengthening the collaborative relationships among the researchers.

O'CONNOR, MARY

Religious Conversion as a Transnational Process: Mexico and the US

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

01TPRRP080206/UCSB20000906 07/01/00-06/30/02 \$27,500

The project is a comparative analysis of the emergence of Evangelical Protestantism in two countries on the Pacific Rim, the US and Mexico. In the US, the research population is Latinos in Santa Barbara County, California. In Mexico, research will be conducted in the US-Mexico border region of Baja California and the city of Guadalajara. The work builds on research I have already conducted on religious conversion in northwest Mexico and on Latinos in Santa Barbara. The Mexican phase of the project involves collaboration with Mexican social scientists who have conducted extensive research on Protestantism in their respective geographical areas. The theoretical framework focuses on the relationship between the processes of globalization, as they have differentially affected the three research areas, and the processes of religious conversion.

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator

Science, Religion, and Environmentalism: Understanding Belief Systems

UC Center for Theology and the Natural Sciences

20011577/UCSB20011577 06/01/01-05/30/02 \$5,000

Science, Religion, and Environmentalism is a proposed lower-division undergraduate course designed to equip students with concepts and analytical skills to help them clarify the scientific and religious dimensions of different forms of environmentalism, and to understand science, religion, and environmentalism as often interrelated systems of belief and practice. Students will explore the role of science and religion in their own general and environmental belief systems as well as those of a diverse array of environmental movements. The course will draw upon UC Santa Barbara's world-ranking strengths in environmental research, coupled with its rich scholarly resources in science and religion including the recently-awarded UCSB Templeton Research Lectures program, for which I serve as PI. The course

will adopt a number of novel pedagogical and technological features, including regular asynchronous webforum interactions over readings and course projects, a seminar versus lecture model of instruction, and quantitative and qualitative student research projects, to be posted on the course website when completed. The course is appropriate for undergraduate general education as well as prospective majors in religious studies, social science, environmental studies, and related fields.

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator

Blending Commitment and Critique: Opportunities for Reflexivity in Science

John Templeton Foundation

SB010034/UCSB200001479

10/01/00-09/30/03

\$100,000

We propose to bring questions of reflexivity fully into the ways that science and religion consider environmental issues and each other, by means of a three-year program that focuses on SRDE in its diverse Western (primarily American) context. The first year will offer an overview of science-religion dialogue and SRDE, in order to assess its current strengths and limitations and to provide a common background for our collaborative work. The second year focuses on reflexivity and the intellectual challenges facing science-religion dialogue and SRDE. The third year attends to institutional concerns connected with bringing reflexivity fully into SRDE in the university, as well as in scientific and religious communities. Related activities, all made publicly-available via a website housed at UCSB, will include two invited external lectures and three internal lectures per year, a faculty seminar involving a highly distinguished group of UCSB scholars representing the physical and life sciences, social sciences, and humanities, an ongoing graduate research seminar and development of a new UCSB graduate emphasis area, and development and implementation of a large new undergraduate course. All activities will be integrated into existing UCSB administrative units so as to ensure continuity beyond the three-year Templeton funding period.

SCHRIEBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

ANDERSON, KAREN, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Core and Periphery Relations in the South Central Andes: The Impact of the Tiwanaku State on the Central Valley, Cochabamba, Bolivia

National Science Foundation

BCS-9911579/UCSB 20000015

01/01/00-12/31/01

\$12,000

Research on core-periphery interaction can be key to understanding the cultural development of both core polities and their peripheries. The proposed research examines the impact of the

pre-Columbian state of Tiwanaku (AD 400-1100) on one of its significant and understudied peripheries, Cochabamba, a region important for its fertile valleys and access routes to the tropical lowlands. Hypotheses about the nature of the relationship between Tiwanaku and Cochabamba continue to vary widely, ranging from direct imperial control of Cochabamba to local autonomy. Thus, while we do know that Tiwanaku interacted with Cochabamba, we do not yet have a clear understanding of the nature and intensity of that interaction on local socio-political development.

This research project will address this problem by undertaking a 200 sq km full-coverage pedestrian survey and limited test excavations in the Central Valley of Cochabamba to establish changes in settlement patterns and site hierarchies with Tiwanaku contact. Prior research suggests that the Central Valley, more than any other valley in the region, is critical to our understanding of regional prehistory since it is the largest and most fertile valley in the Cochabamba region and was the center of imperial investment in the region by both the Incan (1470-1532 AD) and Spanish empires. The data from this research will not only increase our understanding of Tiwanaku-Cochabamba interactions but will add to our knowledge of local Cochabamba prehistory, the nature of the Tiwanaku polity and core-periphery relations generally.

SCHRIEBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

VAN GIJSEGHM, HENDRIK, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Migration Agency and Social Change during the Early Horizon in Nasca, Peru

National Science Foundation

BCS-0113252/UCSB20010773

07/01/01-06/30/02

\$11,850

The Early Horizon in Andean prehistory (800-200 BC) is regarded as an epoch of intense contact, population growth and ceremonial and social intensification (Burger 1992). On the South Coast of Peru, various events were taking place that would set the stage for the emergence of the celebrated Nasca civilization in the Early Intermediate Period. Of notable interest is the sudden population growth that the Nasca river drainage experienced; this is hypothesized as result of significant population movement from the Ica valley, located further north (see Silverman 1994:378). This research offers a rare opportunity to investigate the social and economic consequences of migration from the receiving end in a unique archaeological context on the Peruvian South Coast through the excavation of an Early Horizon residential settlement. The investigator suggests that considering migration as a potential a source of rapid social change resulting from the actions of a defined subgroup of individuals is likely to provide valuable information on the early occupation of the Nasca

draining, and on the exclusive relationship between Paracas society and the rapid development of the Nasca culture. The research question, thus, *is whether or not migration allows for significant social reorganization of a community*. This will help assess in which contexts contingency and negotiation constitute structuring forces in the formulation of social and cultural systems, and how archaeology can contribute to this question. The privileged research design echoes Petersen's (1958:256) distinction between *innovative* migrations (which result in significant social and political transformations at the community level) and *conservative* ones (in which the community preserves its salient characteristics). Lewis (1982:19), Stone (1995:77-79) and Nelson (2000:54) acknowledge the primordial importance of this distinction in the understanding of human migrations. The distinction is emphasized here by its conceptualization as different strategies used by different agents as part of the migration process. The investigator proposes the elaboration of two heuristic poles on a continuum of social change, and the evaluation of their respective archaeological correlates.

SCHRIEBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

CONLEE, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Intra-Site Variability and Social Differentiation at the Late Prehispanic Center of La Tiza, Nasca, Peru

H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust

SB020124/UCSB20020512

06/01/02-06/01/03

\$8,000

The project consists of the initial and exploratory stage of fieldwork for a multi-year archaeological project in the Nasca drainage of Peru. Archaeological research has been conducted in the Nasca region since the early 20th century, however, a great deal of the work here has focused on the Nasca Culture of the Early Intermediate Period (AD. 1-750) (Aveni 1990; Carmichael 1988; Kroeber and Collier 1998; Orefici 1992; Proulx 1968; Silverman 1993a; Vaughn 2000). Much less is known about later cultural developments in the region despite the fact that many interesting and significant events took place during this time. This project will focus on the Late Intermediate Period in particular and the dramatic transformation that occurred in the region during this time.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

The UCSB Dongola Reach Expedition

National Geographic Society

7123-01/UCSB20020663

12/01/01-11/30/02

\$19,700

Combining archaeology and physical anthropology, this expedition to the Sudanese Nubia investigates the impact of Egypt's new Kingdom empire (c. 1550-1050 BC) on the rise of the Nubian Napatan State, Egypt's great African rival whose rulers became Pharaohs (c. 750 BC). The funding will contribute to the second year of excavation at Tombos, a cemetery of wealthy colonists buried in pyramid tombs, the only Egyptian cemetery in the heartland of Nubian civilization, along with preliminary investigations at the nearby Nubian settlement and cemetery at Hannek. This combination of Egyptian and Nubian sites provides a unique opportunity to assess Egyptian-Nubian culture contact and interaction. The rapid destruction of Sudanese archaeological sites adds additional urgency to this project.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Egypt's New Kingdom Empire and the Rise of the Nubian Napatan State; Imperial Strategies and the Dynamics of Culture Contact at Tombos and Hannek

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/02

\$5,950

Combining archeology and physical anthropology, this expedition to the Sudan examines the nature of interregional interaction and secondary state formation between ancient Egypt and Nubia. Cross-cultural contacts remain a basic interest of anthropologists and social scientists, cutting across disciplines. The insights gained through this project will extend and enliven discussions about the nature of cultural interaction in various areas and times. The presence of native Nubian and Egyptian colonial sites in close proximity at the Third Cataract of the Nile provides a unique opportunity to explore the social transformations that accompanied Egypt's violent conquest of Sudanese-Nubia. Excavation at Tombos and Hannek tests competing models of Egyptianization vs. Nubian cultural and political survival during Egypt's New Kingdom empire (c. 1500-1050 BC), and continuity vs. independence in the rise of the Nubian Napatan state, whose rulers became Pharaohs of Egypt (c. 750 BC). In particular, this year's focus on the Egyptian cemetery at Tombos will supply important evidence for the disappearance or persistence of Egyptian colonial communities, critical to establishing whether a remnant of the colonial infrastructure influenced the rise of Napata. The rapid destruction of Sudanese archeological sites adds additional urgency to this project.

SNYDER, JON, Principal Investigator

The Italians in California: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

The Cassamarca Foundation

UCSB20000485

11/15/99-11/30/02

\$23,792

The purpose of the project is to explore, from a variety of points of view, the experience of the Italian migrants to California in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and, even more specifically, their presence in the South Coast communities, with the intention of defining both the reciprocal links to and degrees of separation from the European cultures and languages in which these immigrants were rooted. The interest of the Cassamarca Foundation, thanks to its close involvement with the UTRIM (Unione Triveneti nel Mondo/"Union of Venetians in the World"), should be served by supporting such a project.

SONSTELIE, JON, Principal Investigator

Response to Serrano: Private Donations, Private School Enrollments, and the Parcel Tax

Public Policy Institute of California

ER97-012/UCSB199970668

07/01/00-06/30/03

\$62,000

Over the last twenty-five years, California has revolutionized its system of school finance. In the 1960's, school districts set their own property tax rates, and the state supplemented that tax revenue with foundation aid. Now, the state determines each district's tax revenue. Under

this centralized system, revenues are more equally distributed than they were. However, spending per pupil has fallen about 20% relative to the national average. The combination of equalization and lower average spending has left many districts with less tax revenue than they would have had under the old system.

How have parents in these districts responded to this decrease in revenue? At the most fundamental level, they can either pitch in or drop out. They can pitch in by supplementing tax revenue with voluntary contributions. Our initial research indicates that, in 1992, California's local public schools received voluntary contributions amounting to nearly \$100 million. They can also pitch in by enacting a parcel tax, which is a non *ad valorem* tax on real property. While conditions for enacting a parcel tax are stringent, 44 districts have done so since 1983. As an alternative to pitching in, parents can drop out by enrolling their children in private schools. Private school enrollment has increased from about 9% in 1973-74 to about 11% in 1993-94.

The primary purpose of our research is to relate these three responses – voluntary contributions, the parcel tax, and private school – to the characteristics of parents and school districts. Who is dropping out and who is pitching in? Why have some districts been able to supplement their revenues with voluntary contributions and parcel taxes while other seem unable to do so?

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

Global Resistance, Information Technologies, & Civil Society: Responses to the Shrimp Farming Industry

Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.

08981522/UCSB 19981522

04/01/97-12/30/01

\$30,000

Activities during the first year of funding center on project development. Considerable progress has been made during this period of funding – progress that occurred largely because of initial funding from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Important activities include (1) an electronic survey of members of the Mangrove Action Project (MAP); (2) preliminary interviews and research on the feasibility, design, and building of an Internet-based information system and geographic information system (GIS) by members of MAP and the International Shrimp Action Network (ISA Net); (3) a 6 week period of initial fieldwork in Asia; (4) the successful submission of research grant proposals to the National Science Foundation and the University of California Pacific Rim Research Program; (5) presentations at several major international conferences; (6) the forthcoming publication of two scholarly articles; and (7) preliminary plans for the publication of an edited volume that integrates chapters by NGO leaders as well as by academics.

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

Globalization of Grassroots Resistance to Shrimp Aquaculture Industry in Asia and Latin America

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

UCSB 08970751

07/01/97-06/30/02

\$35,886

The poor in the developing world increasingly are bound into new, complex networks of social movements and civil societies that transcend local and national political boundaries. This project will study a significant example of these emerging networks – the globalization of grassroots movements of the poor who are resisting the rapid expansion of the shrimp mariculture (shrimp farming) industry in tropical, coastal zones of the Pacific Rim countries of Asia and Latin America. These networks are maintained, in large part, electronically: i.e., based on communication and the transfer of information among member groups via the Internet/World Wide Web and managed by an umbrella non-governmental organization (NGO), the Mangrove Action Project (MAP). The study focuses on several interrelated aspects of the globalization of resistance to the shrimp industry: 1) contending explanations for the emergence of local grassroots social and environmental movements; 2) the processes by which grassroots groups have been able to transcend their locality (and diversity in terms of culture and nationality) and become part of a global network; 3) the role of information (communication and spatial) technologies in facilitating and/or hindering global integration

and achieving shared objectives; and 4) the extent to which the globalization of resistance movements strengthens civil society and contributes to an alternative development.

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

HARTHORN, BARBARA HERR, Co-Principal Investigator

Public Participation GIS and Community Conflict at the Agricultural-Urban Interface

UCSB Research Across Disciplines Competition

09/01/99-06/30/02

\$20,000

This project has been studying an ongoing case in Santa Barbara County of community conflict and regulatory debate over perception of risk and ill health from exposure to agricultural chemicals.

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

KEMP, KAREN, Co-Principal Investigator

Information Technologies, Social Movements and Civil Society

National Science Foundation

SBR-9730482/UCSB08980151

06/01/98-6/30/02

\$16,240

This project aims to determine the social context and impacts of communications and spatial information technologies on the formation, strategies, and effectiveness of an emerging global coalition of non-governmental and grassroots organizations that is resisting the expansion of the shrimp farming industry in tropical, coastal zones of Asia, Latin America and Africa. This will be done in concert with a parallel examination of the globalization of industry efforts designed to counter the efficacy of the global resistance network.

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

WALKER, BARBARA, Co-Principal Investigator

Mapping Subsistence, Development, and Environmental Change in French Polynesia

National Science Foundation

SBR-9806256/UCSB 08990770

01/01/99 – 12/31/01

\$8,000

This project will map resource use and conflict in two lagoons in the Society Islands, French Polynesia. I will interview a variety of lagoon users to ascertain the meanings and politics which underlie lagoon resource use and analyze data with GIS computer program.

VOORHIES, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research: Foraging to Farming on the Pacific Coast of Southern Mexico

National Science Foundation

BCS-0089896/UCSB20001442

11/15/00 - 01/31/03

\$31,201

The primary research objective of this project is to study changes in settlement, land use, subsistence and economy between 7,500 and 2,700 cal yrs. BP, a crucial interval when maize agriculture was becoming increasingly important in the area. Building upon previous work in the region, our primary goals are to: 1) survey a defined area of the coastal mountains to locate rockshelter/cave site, 2) test excavate promising sites for subsurface deposits, 3) expand excavations in one or two of these sites, 4) test excavate two earthen mound sites on the coastal plain that were found during a previous archaeological survey and 5) expand excavations at one of these sites. The planned work in rockshelter/cave sites is intended to permit a test of a settlement model that we have formulated for the Archaic Period occupation of the region (ca. 7,500-3,500 cal. yrs. BP) and to recover floral and faunal remains that will aid in understanding subsistence changes over time. Research at the earthen mound sites is intended to clarify settlement strategies and subsistence practices during the subsequent Early Formative Period (ca. 3,500 to 2,700 cal. yrs. BP).

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

Balancing Ecology, Subsistence, and Economic Growth in French Polynesia's Lagoons

John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

00-65195-GSS/UCSB20001485

01/01/01-12/31/03

\$210,000

This project addresses the cultural, economic, and ecological efficacy of two Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in French Polynesia. A new state-mandated MPA on Moorea and a "traditional" MPA on Tahaa will be compared over a two-year study period to examine how economic development, an increase in population, and changes in consumption patterns affect the use, conservation, and degradation of lagoons. Four types of data will be analyzed: socio-economic, ecological, geo-spatial, and historical. The comparison of Moorea and Tahaa affords an excellent and uncommon chance to contrast modern and traditional MPAs in the same time and space. In addition, this project will facilitate the creation of a community-based Geographic Information System (GIS) on each island, in which all lagoon users will have the opportunity to create, up-date, disseminate, and acquire knowledge about the lagoon in the spatial context.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

Internment DNA and Radiocarbon Study

R & W Paleco

5297-109-113/UCSB20020365

09/10/01-09/09/02

\$10,000

This project will include initial laboratory processing and preliminary analysis of 34 human interments as well as sampling of specimens suitable for DNA and radiocarbon analysis.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

TORRES-ROUFF, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Cranial Vault Modification in the Pre-Columbian Andes

National Science Foundation

BCS-0124594/UCSB20011370

01/15/02-12/31/02

\$7,172

Funds will be used for a bioarchaeological study of the health and social organizational correlates of cranial vault modification among pre-Columbian Andean Indians. The research will integrate physical anthropological and archaeological data into an analysis designed to clarify the social factors underlying body modification. I will conduct a large-scale survey of cranial modification in the pre-Columbian Andes through examination of 2,500 skulls housed in museums in the United States and Chile. This research will focus on two issues: the social role of the group differences created by the custom, and the effects of the practice on individuals. Collections were carefully selected to encompass a broad spectrum of social systems. My methods will follow the recommendations in the *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. The issues of social differentiation and cultural complexity addressed in this research are of fundamental anthropological significance. A key feature in the creation of a social hierarchy is an ability to convey that differential is an understandable way. The bioarchaeological approach, with its emphasis on the reconstruction of human behavior patterns and health status provides a direct means through which theories of cultural complexity and the biological consequences of inequality can be explored.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

YOSHIDA, BONNIE, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Prehistoric Social Status

and Health in the Moche Valley, Peru

National Science Foundation

BCS-9907973/UCSB 19991085

08/04/99-07/31/01

\$12,000

Funding is requested for the study of a collection of prehistoric burials from the site of Cerro Oreja, located in the Moche Valley, Peru. Bioarchaeological methods will be used to assess how the changing socio-political organization of this population influenced the relationship between social status and health. The health status of individuals classified as elites and commoners will be compared to evaluate the proposition that high status individuals are better buffered against the effects of nutritional stress, disease, and chronic conditions associated with strenuous physical activities. Changes in the health status of people of different social groups will be analyzed through examination of three cultural phases spanning 1,500 years that culminated in the formation of the Moche state. This research will produce data useful for evaluating models generated by archeological research to explain the evolution of the state in the Moche Valley. The data obtained will also increase our knowledge of disease processes in ancient societies from Andean South America. Finally, this investigation will contribute to our understanding of the interplay between health, class, and socio-economic organization.

WEINBERGER, C. J., Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER J., Co-Principal Investigator

Entry, Earnings Growth, and Retention in IT Careers: An Economic Study

National Science Foundation

EIA-0120111/UCSB20011070

09/01/01-08/31/04

\$498,000

Demand for workers in professional information technology (IT) occupations is increasing rapidly (NSF 2000). One potential source of new IT workers to fill these jobs is female college students currently making their career choice decisions (Berryman 1983, Oakes 1990). This research comprises three distinct studies, which together address questions pertaining to the college major choices of young women, and to the persistence and labor market success of college educated women in IT careers.

The research will reveal previously unknown information about the labor market opportunities for women with IT training. It will test a widely accepted economic model of the determinants of career choice and reveal whether this model is relevant to women entering IT careers. And it will reveal any widely held stereotypes held by women about the characteristics of IT careers and the women who pursue them. Taken together, the results of these three studies will suggest ways to increase the participation, retention and job

satisfaction of young women in IT careers.

WILLIAMS, RONALD, Principal Investigator

AVSS-MCH Technical Assistance

CAL Department of Health

99-85032/UCSB20010323

07/01/00-06/30/02

\$419,999

This project assists state and local public health programs in the use of the University's Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS). This is the first of the nation's electronic birth registration systems and it is used to create virtually all California birth certificates. UCSB staff provides technical assistance to create, maintain, and utilize the hundreds of AVSS databases throughout the state. This covers such activities as computer system maintenance, documentation, file and report production, and the geocoding of addresses. This effort makes it possible for many institutions throughout the state to access to timely and accurate electronic birth and death certificate data. Technical assistance is also provided to insure the timely flow of electronic birth records from hospitals to local health departments, then to the state Department of Health Services, and ultimately to the National Center for Health Statistics. Procedures are established and maintained to insure the quality of the electronic records. AVSS record linkage technology automatically links electronic birth and death certificates and facilitates efficient follow up of non-matches by state and local staff. This results in a more timely and accurate "Birth Cohort File" that has become a valuable resource for maternal and infant health research.

WOOLLEY, JOHN, Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research on Democracy and Risk and Return

National Science Foundation

SBR-9730403/UCSB 08980152

02/01/98 – 01/31/02

\$75,000

Does democracy affect national economic performance and if so, how? No question is more central to the study of political economics. The investigators propose a new hypothesis about democracy and economic performance. If the hypothesis is correct, the implication is that political liberalization and economic performance are reinforcing processes.

WONG, RAYMOND, Principal Investigator

To Be or Not to Be: A Comparative Analysis of Communist Party Recruitment Patterns

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

07/01/00-06/30/002

\$4,120

Using event history analysis, this project investigates the recruitment patterns of the communist parties in five Eastern European countries, namely, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Russia, from 1949-1988. The project examines whether the communist regimes' shifting emphasis between political purity and practical administrative needs saw corresponding changes in the parties' recruitment patterns over time, such as the adoption of less restrictive criteria to form mass and representative parties at the early transition stage, and more selective criteria in the active recruitment of the intelligentsia and technicians at later stages. With a comparative framework, the project also investigates whether cross-national differences in recruitment patterns can be explained by factors such as the parties' differing degree of adherence to Marxist-Leninist ideology, the urgency of alleviating economic inefficiencies arising from central planning, and the solutions adopted (market reform and liberalization). Besides the project's specific findings, the database created through meticulous reconstruction of individual activity histories and mapping of educational and occupational attainments to political participation constitutes important groundwork for my larger research project that seeks a comprehensive examination of the socialist stratification system.

YANG, MAYFAIR, Principal Investigator

Redefining Modernity and Civil Society: Local Identity, Popular Religions, and Ritual Economy in Wenzhou, China

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

08/10/00-02/01/02 \$4,500

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

09/25/00-02/01/02 \$1,000

The book I plan to write addresses the question of alternative non-Western forms of modernity and civil society. The case of modern China poses a very different postcolonial condition than India: both the state and intellectuals embraced the Enlightenment discourse of “progress” and “development”, and embarked on campaigns during both Republican and Communist eras to wipe “backward tradition”, focusing on peasant culture. In this process, traditional mechanisms maintaining the social order’s autonomy from the state virtually disappeared, and with it, the traditional cultural resources from which to build a modern civil order attuned to Chinese cultural configurations. The book will examine how, in the post-Mao period, peasants and small-town residents in rural Wenzhou, on the southeast coast of China, are re-inventing deity temples, lineage organizations, private schools, Christian churches and festivals and diverse rituals. These constitute a renewal of an indigenous form of civil order which departs from the principles of both state discourse and global capitalism.

ZHAO, XIOJIAN, Principal Investigator

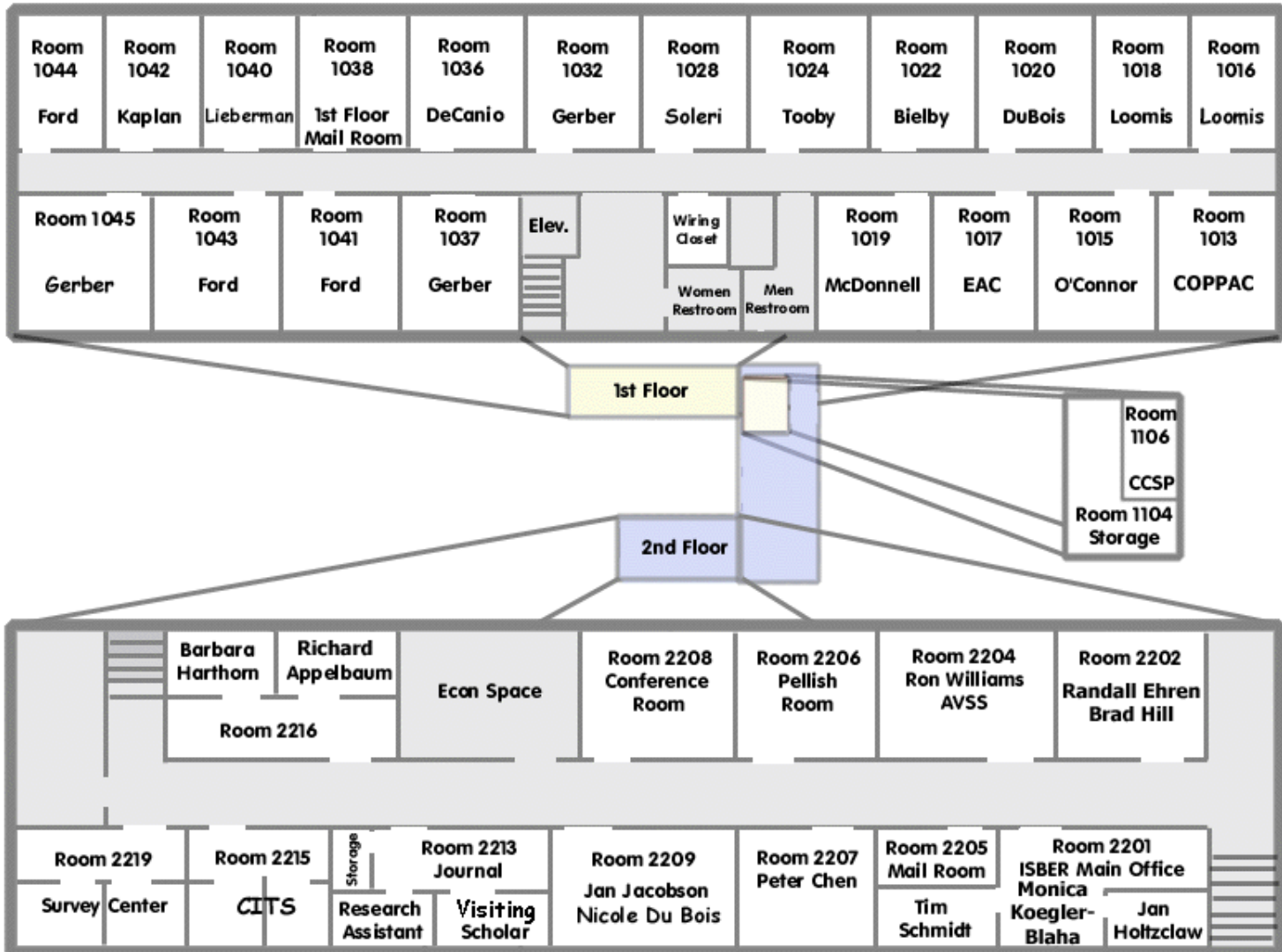
The Search for Equality: Chinese Americans in Santa Barbara: 1860-1950

Humanistic Social Science Research Program

07/01/00-6/30/02 \$950.00

During the late 19th and 20th centuries, Chinese immigrants in Santa Barbara formed a paternalistic relationship with local farmers. Both the Chinese laborers and their white employers recognized a reciprocity of duties, and the employers accepted responsibility for their employees’ welfare in return for the labor of the Chinese. For those who hired Chinese, this implicit bargain assured that they could make a profit from farming and maintain their predominant place in society. For the Chinese immigrants, this bargain not only provided a means to survive, but also a hope to improve their political and social status. In the 1860s, citizens of Santa Barbara pushed the state legislature to pass a law to allow Chinese children to attend public schools. In the 1870s, when California labor leaders and politicians pressured Congress to end Chinese immigration, Santa Barbarans again lobbied Congress to

block such attempts.



ISBER SUMMARY STATISTICS, 2001-2002:

Academic Personnel Engaged in Research:

a. Faculty	112
b. Professional Researchers	12
c. Specialists	3
d. Postdoctorals	0
e. Postgraduate Researchers	9
Total :	136

2. Graduate Students:

a. Employed on Contract and Grants	52
b. Employed on Other Sources of Funds	0
c. Participating through assistantships	0
d. Participating through traineeships	
e. Other (specify)	
Total :	52

3. Undergraduate Students:

a. Employed on Contracts and Grants	173
b. Employed on Other Sources of Funds	0
c. Volunteers and Unpaid Interns	
Total :	173

4. Participation From Outside UCSB:

a. Academics	58
b. Postdoctoral	
c. Postgraduate Researchers	

d. Other (Specify)	7,000+*
Total :	
5. Staff (University and Non-University Funds) :	
a. Technical	12
b. Administrative/Clerical	16
Total :	28
6. Publications	54
7. Seminars, Symposia, Workshops Sponsored	86
8. Proposal Submitted	89
9. Different Awarding Agencies Dealt with	47
10. Extramural Awards Administered	91
11. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year	\$14.1 million
13. Dollar Value Of Other Project Awards	\$2,190,992
14. Other Projects Administered	28
15. Total Base Budget For The Year (As Of June 30)	\$338,023
16. Dollar Value Of Intramural Support	\$386,204

17. Total Assigned Square Footage In ORU	8,165
18. Dollar Value Of Awards For Year (08 Total)	\$5,303,156

*Includes participants in outreach activities of Center for Middle East Studies.

Unit Participants

Participant	Home Department	Title
Dennis Aigner	Bren School	Professor/Dean
Steven Ainsley	Santa Barbara News-Press-CITS	
Mark Aldenderfer	Anthropology	Professor
Karen Anderson	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Luc Anselin	University of Texas	
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Associate Professor
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Greg Ashby	Psychology	Professor
James L. Ash	Cottage Health System-CITS	
Edwina Barvosa-Carter	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Ted Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Richard A. Berk	UCLA	
Brian Berry	University of Texas	
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
Denise Bielby	Sociology	Professor
William Bielby	Sociology	Professor
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Associate Professor
Coit Blacker	Stanford University	
James Blascovich	Psychology	Professor
Daniel Blumenthal	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Professor

Frederick Bove	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
John Bowers	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Professor
Pascal Boyer	ISBER	Visiting Scholar
Francesca Bray	Anthropology	Professor
Kathleen Bruhn	Political Science	Associate Professor
Stephanie Brommer	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Marc Burke	Independent Scholar	
Juan E. Campo	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Magda Campo	Religious Studies	Lecturer
Light Carruyo	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Salvatore Ceccarelli	ICARDA	
Oliver Chadwick	Geography & Environmental Studies	Professor
Wallace Chafe	Linguistics	Professor
Steven Chaffee	Communication	Professor
Napoleon Chagnon	Anthropology	Professor
Janet Chrispeels	Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Peter Chua	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Keith Clarke	Geography	Professor
David Cleveland	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Helen Couclelis	Geography	Professor
Beth Coye	ISBER-CSSMM	
Susanna Cumming	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Participant	Home Department	Title
Steve Cushman	SB Chamber of Commerce-CITS	

Susan Dalton	Sociology	Lecturer
Jack Dangermond	ESRI	
G. Reginald Daniel	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Eve Darian-Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Richard Davis	Brigham Young University	
Robert Deacon	Economics	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor
Jane DeHart	History	Professor
Magali Delmas	ESMS	Assistant Professor
G. Paul Didier	SB United Way	
Peter Digeser	Political Science	Associate Professor
Edward Donnerstein	Communication	Professor
John DuBois	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Adrienne Edgar	History	Assistant Professor
Jelmer Eerkens	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Mark Elliot	History	Associate Professor
Judy English	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
William Eveland	Communication	Assistant Professor
Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi	Sociology	Associate Professor
Joel Federman	ISBER	Researcher
William Felstiner	Law & Society	Professor
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology	Professor
Margaret Field	Linguistics	Researcher

Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagan	Communication	Associate Professor
Joshua Fogel	History	Professor
John Foran	Sociology	Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Laurie Freeman	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Noah Friedkin	Sociology	Professor
Roger Friedland	Sociology	Professor
Jan Frodesen	Linguistics	Academic Coordinator
Haruhiro Fukui	Political Science	Professor Emeritus
Edward Funkhouser	Economics	Assistant Professor
Nancy Gallagher	History	Professor
Mario T. Garcia	History / Chicano Studies	Professor
W. Randall Garr	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Catherine Gautier	Geography	Professor
Carol Genetti	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Michael Gerber	Graduate School of Education	Professor
Amy K. Glasmeier	Penn State	
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor
Participant	Home Department	Title
Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Avery Gordon	Sociology	Associate Professor
Stefania Grando	ICARDA	
Anita Guerrini	Environmental Studies	Associate Professor

Janet Halley	Harvard Law School	
Phillip Hammond	Religious Studies	Professor
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Susan Harris	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Herr Harthorn	ISBER	Researcher
Tsuyoshi Hasegawa	History	Professor
Elvin Hatch	Anthropology	Professor
Richard Hecht	Religious Studies	Professor
Paul Hernadi	English	Professor
David Hinckley	Statistics & Applied Probability	Professor
Gary Holton	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Evelyn Hu	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Professor
Glyn Hughes	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Jonathon Inda	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Janis Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Mary Jacob	International Students & Scholars	Associate Researcher
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Peter Jaruasch	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Justin Jennings	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
M. Kent Jennings	Political Science	Professor
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Mark Juergensmeyer	Global & International Studies	Professor
Yutaka Kanayama	ISBER	Researcher

Mary Katzenstein	Cornell University	
Cynthia Kaplan	Political Science	Associate Professor
Karen Kemp	NCGIA	Researcher
Douglas Kennett	CSULB	
Arturo Keller	ESMS	Associate Professor
Judi Kessler	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Nuha N. N. Khoury	History of Art & Architecture	Assistant Professor
Roberta Klatzky	Carnegie-Mellon	
Carol Kohfeld	University of Missouri	
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Susan Koshy	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Paul R. Krugman	MIT	
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
Dale Kunkel	Communication	Professor
Joseph Lam	Ethnomusicology	Professor
Participant	Home Department	Title
John Lammers	Communication	Professor
Alycee Lane	English	Assistant Professor
Nancy LaVigne	NIJ	
Jill Leafstedt	Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard N. Lebow	Ohio State University	
Nancy Levine	UCLA	Associate Professor
Charles Li	Linguistics	Professor
Humberto Rios Labrada	INCA	
Debra Lieberman	ISBER	Researcher

Daniel Linz	Communication	Professor
Alan Liu	Political Science	Professor
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Fernando Lopez-Alves	Political Science	Associate Professor
Michael Love	ISBER	Researcher
Katherine Lowry	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Assistant Professor
Diane Mackie	Psychology	Professor
B.S. Manjunath	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Professor
Gurdit Singh Mann	Religious Studies	Professor
Scott Marcus	Music	Associate Professor
Shari Marden	Religious Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Marie-Claude Maurel	CNRS	
Christopher McAuley	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Lorraine McDonnell	Political Science	Professor
Wendy Meiring	Statistics & Applied Probability	Assistant Professor
Leisa D. Meyer	College of William & Mary	
Laura Miller	UC Los Angeles	
Mattison Mines	Anthropology	Professor
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Claudine Michel	Center for Black Studies	Professor
Emilio Moran	Indiana University	
Carol Mosely	ISBER	Researcher
Steven Murray	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Amy Nathanson	Communication	Lecturer

Chris Newfield	English	Professor
Laury Oaks	Women Studies	Associate Professor
Mary O'Connor	ISBER	Associate Researcher
Loretta O'Connor	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Yukari Okamoto	Education	Associate Professor
Rebecca Overmyer	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Alain Peyraube	CNRS, France	Professor
Joseph Powell	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
William Powell	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Participant	Home Department	Title
Christopher Proulx	Economics	Assistant Professor
Mike Rankin	ISBER-CSSMM	
Fred W. Rattunde	ICRISAT	
Evelyn Rawski	University of Pittsburgh	Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor
E. Bruce Robertson	History of Art and Architecture	Professor
W. Clark Roof	Religious Studies	Professor
Robert Sampson	University of Chicago	
Klaus Schauer	Computer Science	Associate Professor
Thomas Scheff	Sociology	Professor Emeritus
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
David Seibold	Communication	Professor

Jati Sengupta	Economics	Professor
Perry Shapiro	Economics	Professor
George Singer	Economics	Professor
Eric Smith	Political Science	Associate Professor
Steven E. Smith	University of Arizona	
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Terrence Smith	Computer Science	Professor
Jon Snyder	French and Italian	Professor
John Sonquist	Sociology	Professor Emeritus
Jon Sonstelie	Economics	Professor
Douglas Steigerwald	Economics	Professor
Laura Stoker	UC Berkeley	
Susan Stonich	Anthropology	Professor
Bruce Straits	Sociology	Associate Professor
Peter Sturman	Art History	Associate Professor
Larry Sugiyama	University of Oregon	
Michelle Scalise Sugiyama	University of Oregon	
John Sutton	Sociology	Professor
Kathleen Sullivan	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Stuart Sweeney	Geography	Assistant Professor
Christine Thomas	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Sandra Thompson	Linguistics	Professor
George Thurlow	Santa Barbara Independent-CITS	
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor
Lucian Truscott	ISBER-CSSMM	

Ming-Chang Tsai	ISBER	Visiting Scholar
Kuo-Ching Tu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
B.L. Turner II	Clark University	

Participant	Home Department	Title
Barbara Voohries	Anthropology, U of Colorado	Professor Emeritus
Susan M. Wachter	University of Pennsylvania	
Philip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
Barbara Walker	Anthropology	Researcher
Yuan-Fang Wang	Computer Science	Professor
Yuedong Wang	Statistics & Applied Probability	Associate Professor
Michael D. Ward	University of Washington	
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Rachel Weber	University of Illinois	
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Assistant Researcher
Eva Weltzien	ICRISAT	
Juliet Williams	Law & Society	Professor
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Associate Professor
John Woolley	Political Science	Professor
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor
Bonnie Yoshida	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Hsiao-jung Yu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Steven Zeeland	San Francisco State University	

Xiaojian Zhao

Asian American Studies

Associate Professor

John Ziker

ISBER

Assistant Researcher

Rebecca Zwick

Graduate School of Education

Professor

III. Director's Statement for 2001/2002

1. Initial Goals and Purposes

For a third of a century (since 1967), the Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ISBER), and its predecessor, the Community and Organization Research Institute (CORI), have served as the campus ORU for sponsored research in the social sciences and, to a lesser extent, the humanities and other disciplines, colleges, and research units of the university. ISBER's original charge was to "serve as a major resource for basic research in the social sciences," encouraging "faculty participation in interdisciplinary research." With ISBER's absorption of the Social Process Research Institute (SPRI) in 1990, ISBER grew rapidly and became even more diverse in terms of client base, a trajectory which has accelerated in recent years. ISBER thus provides a significant service to UCSB, providing research development and efficient contracts and grants administration to an extremely wide range of clients.

2. Mission

While most other ORUs have a relatively well-defined identity forged around a common research specialization, ISBER, since its inception, has been intentionally organized to serve a broad range of interests, promoting interdisciplinary work that often spans the boundaries between the social sciences, the humanities, the behavioral sciences, and, in some cases, the physical and life sciences. In this regard ISBER has played a crucial role in efficiently administering contracts and grants which otherwise would have encountered difficulty being effectively housed elsewhere.

ISBER's researchers encompass a wide range of social science and other research concerns. This is seen in the intellectual diversity of ISBER's fourteen Centers, including Centers for the Advanced Study of Individual Differences, Communication and Social Policy, East Asia, Evolutionary Psychology, Global Studies, Health Data Research, Information Technology and Society, MesoAmerican Research, Middle East Studies, Police Practices and Community, Sexual Minorities in the Military, Spatially Integrated Social Science, the Study of Religion, and Social Science Survey Center (and Benton Survey Research Laboratory).

The Center for Police Practices and Community (COPPAC) is ISBER's

newest Center, and the only one created during the past year. COPPAC was initiated to foster collaboration between UCSB scholars, local police departments, and the wider community in order to enhance knowledge of relationship between law enforcement and society, as well as contribute to more scientifically informed police practices.

Research Development

Since I assumed ISBER's Directorship in July 1993, ISBER's mission has been expanded to include active research development efforts in the social sciences. Overall responsibility for research development lies with ISBER Associate Director Dr. Barbara Herr Harthorn, UCSB's Director of Social Science Research Development, who has been assigned by the Office of Research to work with ISBER and the Dean of Social Sciences to provide project development support to faculty researchers. She works directly with researchers to help them formulate projects, identify potential funding sources, and develop proposals. In addition to this routine support of ISBER clients and other faculty in the social sciences and humanities, Dr. Harthorn provides project management oversight in collaboration with project PIs of large, complex projects or those with unusual institutional visibility or needs. Additionally, in order to provide better support to the faculty community in the social sciences, Dr. Harthorn is engaged in a number of outreach activities aimed at the wider university community.

ISBER's success in research development is indexed by an eleven year increase (1990-91 to 2001-02) in:

1. the number of awards administered: from 53 to 128 (142%)
2. annual value of project expenditures: from \$1.6 million to \$5.3 million (231%)
3. the multiyear value of awards administered: from \$2.8 million to \$14.1 million (404%)
4. the value of submitted proposals for funding: from \$6.9 million to \$33.2 million (381%)

[\[graphs and charts \]](#)

The 2001-02 figures represent a significant increase over the previous academic year. Total multiyear funding increased by \$3.1 million (28 percent), the annual value of project expenditures by \$2.0 million (62 percent), and the total value of proposals submitted by \$16.3 million (97 percent). During the past four years, the number of PIs served by ISBER has grown 14 percent, the number of Centers by 56 percent, the value of proposals by 135 percent, and the value of awards by 331

percent.

Seed Grant Programs

ISBER administers an intramural faculty research funding program, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP). From 1998-99 to 2000-01 ISBER also administered the Humanistic Social Science Research Program, which was undergoing review and not active in 2001-2002. The grant programs are intended to support promising efforts in the social sciences, either as seed grants to generate extramural funding for new efforts, or as support to see existing efforts through to completion. Awards are made on a competitive basis. Both programs encourage but do not require interdisciplinary approaches. The SSRGP was funded for an additional 5 years in 2001-2002 by the Executive Vice Chancellor and the Dean of the Social Sciences Division of the College of Letters and Science. Additional one-time augmentation in funding for the SSRGP was provided in 2001-2002 by the Executive Vice Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Research, and Social Science Dean.

For its February 2002 deadline, the SSRGP received an unprecedented 29 grant applications from social science faculty. With the help of supplemental funds from the EVC, VCR and Social Science Dean, we were able to award grants to 17 faculty in 9 of the 10 departments in the division and one professional researcher in ISBER (a co-PI). Mean award size was \$5,447 and the awards total was \$92,615. Recipients included faculty of all ranks (Assistant Professor, 6; Associate Professor, 5; Professor, 6; Assistant Research Faculty, 1). Twelve of the recipients were women (approximately two-thirds), and one third were faculty of color. Award recipients and project titles are posted on the ISBER website for each year of the ISBER grants program.

In 2002-2003, we anticipate holding one annual competition for the SSRGP in Winter Quarter. The future of the HSSRP is uncertain at this time.

ISBER Administration

Over the past two years the ISBER office has been reorganized to provide a flatter, more networked structure, permitting a great deal of cross-communication and backup work among staff, delegating authority to staff commensurate with their responsibility. The positions responsible for personnel and payroll now also share responsibility for contracts and grants administration; both report directly to the MSO. Each of these positions now has a full-time assistant.

ISBER's 15 year external review in May 2001 recommended an

additional 1.5 FTE staff positions to assist with central administration. This badly needed support has now been funded by the Vice Chancellor for Research and Executive Vice Chancellor, and has permitted the hiring of a proposal administrator to provide pre-award support along with some reporting and recharge activities. ISBER has also hired a half-time computer network technologist to provide assistance to its full-time systems administrator.

3. Contributing to the Research, Academic, and Instructional Needs of the Campus

Although ISBER is nominally the campus's social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had 389 employees engaged in research. This included 112 ladder faculty, 12 professional researchers, 3 research specialists, 9 postgraduate researchers, 52 graduate students, 173 undergraduate students, 12 technical staff and 16 administrative staff.

Although ISBER is the social science ORU, we estimate that only about three-fifths of the proposals it submits involve a lead PI from the Social Science Division of the College of Letters and Science. In fact, ISBER researchers come from 19 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including ; Anthropology, Art Studio, Asian American Studies, Black Studies, Chicano Studies, Communications, Economics, Film Studies, French & Italian, Geography, History, History of Art, Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, Religious Studies, Sociology, Speech and Hearing, Women's Studies.

They also come from the Graduate School of Education, the College of Engineering, the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management and such interdisciplinary departments as Law and Society, Latin American and Iberian Studies, Islamic and Near Eastern Studies, Environmental Studies and Global and International Studies.

Even this diverse picture is not an exact mirror of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects have co-Principal Investigators from different divisions, as well as the College of Engineering, and ISBER's centers include many additional academic participants (faculty, grads, and undergrads) who are not necessarily PIs.

The range and diversity of ISBER's clientele are matched by the wide-ranging number and variety of its funding sources. During the past year ISBER worked with a total of 50 different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

1. **8 governmental sources, including 6 federal agencies** (Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, National Park Service, National Science Foundation, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Education), the state of California, and Santa Barbara county
2. **31 private foundations and other private sources** (American Educational Research Association, Bohnett Foundation, Cassamarca Foundation, Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation, Educational Fund of America, Follis Foundation, Ford Foundation, Gill, Haas, Heinz, Kaiser, Longman, Luce, MacArthur, NAATA, Nathan Trust, National Geographic Society, Packard Foundation, Palm Foundation, Pan Am Institute of Geography, Pew Charitable Trust, Rand, Rockefeller Foundation, SBC Excelsior, Sendero Ltd., Smith Richardson Fund, Social Science Research Council, Soka Gakkai Foundation, SWCA, Templeton Foundation, Wenner-Gren)
1. **11 UC sources** (Academic Senate, L&S Student Support, Research Across Disciplines, UC California Policy Research Center, UC Center for Studies in Higher Education, UC Energy Institute, UC Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, UC Institute for Labor and Economics, UC MEXUS, UC Pacific Rim Research Program, UCB German Studies)
3. **other funding sources, including royalty incomes, gift funds, and funds from other universities** (Duquesne, Ohio State, University of New Mexico)

ISBER thus administers a large number of grants, many of which are relatively small. The \$5.3 million in project expenditures in 2001-2002, averaged out over ISBER's 128 projects, is approximately \$41,430 per project. This creates a substantial workload for staff in comparison with other units that have similar award totals but far fewer awards, and provides a relatively low overhead return, despite high workload demands.

4. Meeting the Needs of the Public

ISBER's 129 PIs and co-PIs scholars can be found conducting research on six continents. While a complete listing of current projects can be found in the "Research in Progress" section of this report, a partial sampling of those projects which have important implications for public policy would include:

1. Richard Appelbaum is a member of the Advisory Council of the Workers' Rights Consortium, whose approximately 100 college and university members (which includes the University of California system) have adopted strong codes of conduct to govern apparel manufacturing for their trademark licensees. His co-edited book *Rules and Networks: The Legal Culture of Global Business Transactions* (Oxford, England: Hart,

2001) examines the ways in which businesses can be regulated in an increasingly global economy.

2. Shankar Aswani's research, funded by the David and Lucille Packard Foundation, establishes permanent community-based Marine Protected Areas and seasonal "no take" zones in the Solomon Islands, in a unique effort to balance conservation with local developmental needs, and thereby economically empower rural communities.
3. Aaron Belkin's Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military promotes research on sexual orientation and the military, by conducting research, providing a source of expertise to the media, and influencing the next generation of students and officers by producing classroom materials and syllabi. Its research shows that lifting the current ban on gays in the military (the "don't ask, don't tell" policy) will not undermine the efficacy of the armed forces.
4. Bruce Bimber's Center for Information Technology and Society (CITS), a collaborative effort with the College of Engineering, promotes cutting-edge research about the human dimensions of information technology and the ways in which it is producing profound changes in the way people live and work. Dr. Bimber's own work is concerned with core issues of democratic governance, including the capacity of the Internet to stimulate new forms of citizen engagement with public affairs and government. One project, funded by the Pew Charitable Trust, investigates how web sites affect citizens' knowledge and engagement with American democracy. A second project, funded by the Smith Richardson Trust, analyzed the content and design of selected candidate Web sites during the 2000 elections, and at the same time surveyed citizens who accessed those Web sites in order to study their reactions.
5. Eileen Boris' book project, *Citizens on the Job: Gender, Race and Rights in the United States*, supported by an ISBER seed grant, analyzes social struggles and policy initiatives undertaken from World War II through the Great Society to activate "the right to work" for those whose race and gender had denied them this right.
6. Juan Campo, Stephen Humphrey, and Dwight Reynold's National Resource Center and Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Program grants from the U.S. Department of Education as well as private donors, provides funding for graduate fellowships and summer study in Arabic language. These highly prestigious awards will enable UCSB to be in the forefront of training students for an appreciation of Arab language and culture. These grants have permitted the Center to better serve the undergraduate major in Islamic and Near Eastern Studies as well as more than 50 graduate students in 9 affiliated departments; initiate and expand collaborative ventures with UCSB's professional schools in Education, Engineering, and Environmental Studies; and institute an active program of

teacher training on the middle east in Central California schools.

7. David Cleveland's research documents and analyzes the interacting roles of values, knowledge and data in understanding the key components in plant breeding, contributing to constructive discussion and policy making concerning plant breeding that will enable society to achieve more sustainable agriculture.
8. Eve Darian-Smith's research, funded with an ISBER seed grant, examines the public debates, media depictions, and the evocation of legal precedent surrounding the issue of gambling on Indian reservations in California, exploring issues of land rights, sovereignty, and ethnic identity that underlie the more obvious public discussions about specific gaming machines and the impact of gambling on public morality.
9. Robert Deacon's work examines the relationship between economic growth, democracy, and environmental quality in poor countries; his findings suggest that several forms of pollution seem to decline with economic growth once a country's income reaches a certain level.
10. Stephen DeCanio's research, supported with grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the UC Institute for Energy Efficiency, provides an in-depth discussion of the implications for environmental policy analysis of recent developments in microeconomics, management science, organization theory, and related disciplines. It seeks to develop improved models of organizational behavior that will lead to better understanding of processes of technological innovation and diffusion, organizational change, and market transformation. Dr. DeCanio's work with the California Energy Commission's Public Interest Energy Research (PIER) Program seeks to establish collaborative research opportunities where PIER funds could be used to leverage federal funds – for example, to make sure that California is selected as an area of study for future efforts on regional economic studies on the consequences of climatic changes.
11. Magali Delmas' grant from the UC Energy Institute will permit her to study the circumstances that lead or hamper electric utilities to invest in environmental technologies and environmental management practices.
12. Sarah Fenstermaker's research, funded with an ISBER seed grant, addresses how police and prosecutors first understand, and then exercise judgment in determining whether events qualify as hate crimes, and how they should be legally managed – in particular, how more “ordinary” considerations of sexuality, race, class, and gender bear on the practices of police and prosecutors' exercise of discretion surrounding hate crime.
13. Richard Flacks is heading up the initial research component of the “Academic Experience Study,” funded through the UC Berkeley Center for Studies in Higher

Education. The study, which surveyed UC undergraduates on all campuses, is being implemented by ISBER's Social Science Survey Center. Its purpose is to generate new information on the undergraduate experience within the University of California that will prove useful for policymakers and scholars. It is also intended to promote scholarly research on issues that can improve undergraduate education.

14. John Foran's project, supported by an ISBER seed grant, examines the future of revolutions in the context of globalization: With the end of the Cold War and the deepening processes of economic globalization, the questions arise: Is the era of revolution over? If so, why? If not, what might the future of revolutions look like?
15. Anabel Ford, Director of the MesoAmerican Research Center, has helped to create a bi-national archeological and ecological conservation park between Belize and Guatemala, centered around sustainable development and preservation of the ancient Maya ruins at El Pilar. Her research is supported by the U.S. Department of Education, the Educational Foundation of America, and the Ford Foundation.
16. Michael Gerber and Judy English's Project La PATERA (Literacy and Phonemic Awareness Training for English Reading Achievement) examines the widening "research-to-practice gap" in the area of reading readiness for young limited English proficient (L.E.P.) children. This project, which is funded by the U.S. Department of Education, conducts and evaluates a phonemic awareness training program to determine best practice instructional methods, individual patterns of risk, and early literacy environment characteristics for promoting successful cross-language transfer in reading for L.E.P. readers. With funding from Verizon Foundation, they are also developing an interactive website for schools and families, and plan to disseminate a comprehensive professional training model.
17. Garrett Glasgow received an ISBER seed grant to determine whether voters are more likely to be influenced by past economic performance when considering a vote for the incumbent party, or the likely economic policies each candidate would pursue if elected.
18. Michael Glassow has a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior to upgrade cultural collections owned by the Channel Islands National Park that are either housed at UCSB or currently stored on Santa Cruz Island to meet current collection storage standards.
19. Michael Goodchild and Richard Appelbaum are PI and co-PI on a multiyear National Science Foundation Infrastructure Grant creating the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS), whose mandate is to develop methods, tools, techniques, software, data access, and other services needed to promote and facilitate the integration of spatial analysis into social science research.

20. Barbara Herr Harthorn and Susan Stonich, with the support of a Research Across Disciplines grant, are studying community conflict over pesticide drift in a rural Santa Barbara County town. The study uses a PPGIS (public participation GIS) approach to examine the spatial aspects of disease and illness in the community and to enable community members to more fully participate in the regulatory process. Dr. Herr Harthorn's research also examines the production of health inequality among Mexican-origin immigrant farmworkers in central, coastal California, focusing especially on farmworker women's perceptions of health risks from agricultural chemical exposures. The project utilizes an environmental justice approach that examines the range of farmworker living and working conditions as factors in health and perception of risk. Resulting from this work, Dr. Harthorn is co-editor of a book in press, *Risk, Culture and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, Greenwood.
21. Mary Hancock received an ISBER seed grant to investigate the relationship between public memory projects and political economic change (related to liberalization) and cultural identities and forms of political participation in the city of Chennai, India, over the past twenty years.
22. Roger and Janis Ingham's research on "investigating the neural bases of chronic stuttering," funded by the Public Health Service, will complete the development of a neural systems model of chronic developmental stuttering using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) neuroimaging. This research will result in more effective behavioral and policy interventions for persons who suffer from chronic developmental stuttering.
23. Charles Kolstad and Douglas Steigerwald's research, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, measures "Adaptation and Adjustment to Climate Change," focusing on how the economy adapts to such changes – and what the costs are. Dr. Kolstad has also received funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to organize several informal workshops involving researchers in the West who are involved in environmental and resource economics, to advance research in this field. Finally, Dr. Kolstad also received an NSF IGERT grant to develop a new Ph.D. program in environmental and resource economics – one that offers doctoral-level training in both economics and a complementary natural science field. The program will train the next generation of environmental economists – people who can bridge the gap between economics and the natural sciences that underlie environmental problems.
24. Peter Kuhn and Catherine Weinberger received an ISBER seed grant to initiate a study of the impact of non-cognitive skills on labor market outcomes, in part by analyzing various longitudinal datasets as well as U.S. Census microdata since 1960.
25. Dale Kunkel's studies of the media portrayals of sex, sexuality, and HIV are funded by

the Kaiser Family Foundation and the RAND Corporation. They seek to identify the nature and extent of messages about sex contained in the most popular television channels in the U.S., and to consider their implications for effects on the viewing audience; the RAND study focuses especially on the effects of televised sexual messages on children and adolescents.

26. Jack Loomis, Reginald Golledge, and Roberta Klatzsky, with support from the U.S. Public Health Service as well as the Sendero Group, have developed a prototype navigational aid for the blind (the UCSB Personal Guidance System) that relies on GPS, GIS, and virtual displays, which guides a blind person through an outdoor environment, providing information about prominent landmarks and environmental features. Their project, "Navigating Without Vision," raises fundamental issues about spatial cognition and human wayfinding.
27. Carol McAusland and Chris Costello received an ISBER seed grant to develop an economic model of international trade that will predict patterns of trade that are most likely to lead to harmful non-indigenous (exotic) species introductions.
28. Miriam Metzger received an ISBER seed grant to study the effect that privacy statements posted on websites have on trust and information disclosure online.
29. Laury Oaks' research on "Catholic Health System Takeovers and Restricted Access to Reproductive Health Services," funded with an ISBER seed grant, examines the growing influence of and controversy around religiously-affiliated health care in terms of women's and men's access to reproductive health services.
30. Mary O'Connor's research, funded with grants from UC Mexus and the U.C. Pacific Rim Research Program, examines the role of conversion to Evangelical Protestantism in the development of transnational communities among Mixteco Indians, in comparison with conversion to Evangelical Protestantism among Latinos of Santa Barbara County.
31. James Proctor's grant from the Templeton Foundation supports a public lecture series on the relationship between science and religion, that will bring internationally-renown scholars to UCSB in a three-year science-religion dialogue on the environment.
32. Jon Sonstelie's project, funded by the Public Policy Institute of California, examines the relationship between voluntary contributions, the parcel tax, and private school choice to the characteristics of parents and school districts in California, asking: Who is dropping out and who is pitching in? Why have some districts been able to supplement their revenues with voluntary contributions and parcel taxes while other seem unable to do so?
33. Susan Stonich's research, funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, examines the human

and environmental consequences of economic development, concentrating on aquacultural development (industrial shrimp farming) and tourism. She is also studying the Mangrove Action Project, a global network of subsistence fishermen threatened by industrial shrimp farming.

34. Barbara Walker's research, funded by the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, addresses the cultural, economic, and ecological efficacy of two Marine Protected Areas in French Polynesia. This project will facilitate the creation of a community-based Geographic Information System (GIS) on each island, in which all lagoon users will have the opportunity to create, up-date, disseminate, and acquire knowledge about the lagoon in the spatial context. Dr. Walker, with Dr. Stonich, also has an NSF award to examine resource use and conflict in two lagoons in the Society Islands, French Polynesia, to ascertain the meanings and politics which underlie lagoon resource use.
35. Catherine Weinberger and Peter Kuhn received funding from the National Science Foundation to study labor market opportunities for women with IT training, testing a widely accepted economic model of the determinants of career choice to determine whether this model is relevant to women entering IT careers. Their research will reveal any widely held stereotypes held by women about the characteristics of IT careers and the women who pursue them.
36. Ron Williams' Health Data Research Facility is in the national forefront in automating birth and death records and making the resultant databases available for public health research. It developed the Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS), an on-line public health information system that electronically collects and analyzes vital records and communicable disease data, and which is currently used at over 500 sites in three states, including throughout the state of California.
37. John Woolley's research, funded by the National Science Foundation, asks whether or not democracy contributes to economic performance, concluding that democracy and stable economic growth go hand-in-hand.
38. Raymond Wong's research, funded by an ISBER seed grant, investigates the recruitment patterns of the communist parties in five Eastern European countries, namely, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Russia, from 1949-1988.
39. Mayfair Yang, with support from ISBER seed grants, is drawing on her past research to complete a book that examines how, in the post-Mao period, peasants and small-town residents in rural Wenzhou, on the southeast coast of China, are re-inventing deity temples, lineage organizations, private schools, Christian churches and festivals and diverse rituals. These efforts are depicted as constituting a renewal of an indigenous form

of civil order which departs from the principles of both state discourse and global capitalism.

40. Xiojan Zhao, with support from an ISBER seed grant, is examining the search for equality among Chinese-Americans in Santa Barbara between 1860 and 1950.

5. ISBER's Future

ISBER continues its long-term pattern of growth, with the past year witnessing the largest growth in its history, and provides excellent service to its expanding base of clients. Its level of staffing is adequate at the present time, both because ISBER staff reorganization and overall management have proven to be highly effective, and because we have been able to add needed positions except in the research development area during the past year. Further growth, of course, will create additional demands on staff, and may require further staff augmentation. The one other area in which ISBER has not been able to provide support is conference coordination; its level of staffing simply does not permit this, even though ISBER frequently administers funds for conferences, and many of its PIs would undoubtedly appreciate such a function.

ISBER's most urgent critical need is for additional space: despite the enormous expansion described in this report, ISBER's space allocations have not changed during the past decade. As more projects – and larger, long-term projects – are funded, ISBER's space shortage could prove to be a major limitation in accommodating its growing client base. ISBER also has a large computer inventory that needs to be maintained and upgraded, yet lacks a budget line for such purposes.

Finally, there are a number of areas in which ISBER hopes to achieve greater visibility in the university and wide community, commensurate with the central role it plays in enhancing and supporting research at UCSB. ISBER is engaged in a thorough overhaul and upgrading of its website, and is developing brochures and other sources of public information. Other possible activities include increased sponsorship of colloquia and other public events, archiving and disseminating audio and visual data sources currently used by its Centers, and workshops to upgrade research skills. These will be pursued as resources permit.