

III. Director's Statement for 2002/2003

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).

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.

This past year, ISBER achieved an all-time high on a number of indicators, including the number of awards administered, the multiyear value of awards on its books, and the number of proposals submitted for funding. Significant increases over the past twelve years (1990-91 to 2002-03) included:

- w total number of PIs and co-PIs (147)
- w number of awards administered: from 53 to 141
- w annual value of project awards funded: from \$1.6 million to \$4.6 million
- w multiyear value of awards administered: from \$2.8 million to \$18.7 million
- w number of proposals submitted for funding: from 53 to 105
- w value of submitted proposals for funding: from \$6.9 million to \$20.8 million

Seed Grant Programs

ISBER administers an intramural faculty research funding program, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP). This program is 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. The SSRGP was initiated as a three year pilot project, and subsequently

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.

For its March 2003 deadline, the SSRGP received 16 grant applications from social science faculty. We were able to award 10 grants to 12 faculty members in 3 of the 10 departments in the division. Mean award size was \$4,995 and the awards total was \$49,952. Junior faculty received the most awards, although recipients included faculty of all ranks (Assistant Professor, 7; Associate Professor, 1; Professor, 4). Two projects involved collaborations between senior and junior faculty in the same department. Slightly over half of the recipients were men (7 out of 12), and two were faculty of color. Award recipients and project titles for each year of the ISBER grants program are posted on the ISBER website.

In 2003-2004, we anticipate holding one annual competition for the SSRGP in Winter Quarter. In Spring Quarter we will conduct a survey to collect comprehensive outcome data for all completed grant projects to date to present to the Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean.

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

This past year ISBER administered 141 different awards, including 107 extramural contracts and grants. Although ISBER is nominally the campus's social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had 346 employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER's research mission. This included 50 ladder faculty, 22 professional researchers, 7 research specialists, 12 postgraduate researchers, 45 graduate students, 185 undergraduate students, 13 technical staff and 12 administrative staff.

Although ISBER is the social science ORU, during the past year only two-thirds of its 147 PIs and co-PIs were faculty members in the Social Science Division of the College of Letters and Science. In fact, ISBER researchers come from 25 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including

Anthropology

Asian American Studies

Biology

Black Studies

Chicano Studies

Communication

Dramatic Art

East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies

Economics

Environmental Studies

French & Italian

Geography

Global and International Studies

History

Islamic and Near Eastern Studies

Law and Society

Latin American and Iberian Studies

Linguistics

Philosophy

Political Science

Psychology

Religious Studies

Sociology

Speech and Hearing

Women's Studies

They also come from the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, UCSB's Office of Institutional Advancement, and several ISBER Centers. Even this diverse picture is not an exact mirror of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants (faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates) who come from the College of Engineering as well as other departments not reflected in the above list.

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 67 different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- w 13 different governmental sources, including 10 federal agencies (Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Institute of Peace, U.S. State Department), as well as the United Nations Environmental Program, California Department of Health, and Santa Barbara county

- w 33 different private foundations and other private sources (American Educational Research Association, Arcus Foundation, Association of Pacific Rim Universities, Cassamarca Foundation, Columbia Foundation, Compton Foundation, Educational Foundation of America, Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund, Follis Foundation, Ford Foundation, Gill Foundation, Heinz Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Horizon Foundation, Institute of Turkish Studies, MacArthur Foundation, NAATA, National Geographic Society, National Park Service, Packard Foundation, Palm Foundation, Pan Am Institute of Geography, Pritzger Foundation, Public Policy Institute of California, Rand Corporation, Sage Foundation, Sendero Ltd., Silva Watson Moonwalk Fund, Social Science Research Council, Soka Gakkai Foundation, Templeton Foundation, Wabash Center, Wenner-Gren Foundation)

- w 17 University of California sources, including 6 at UCSB (Academic Programs, Academic Senate, ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, Letters & Science Student Support, Research Across Disciplines, UCSB Foundation), 10 UC Systemwide sources (California Policy Research Center, Center for Studies in Higher Education, Digital Media Innovation Program, Energy Institute, Humanities Research Institute, Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, Institute for Labor and Employment, Linguistic Minority Research Institute, MEXUS, Pacific Rim Research Program), and UC Berkeley

- w 4 other university sources, including Antioch University, Ohio State University, the University of Michigan, and the University of New Mexico

- w various sources of royalty income and gift funds

ISBER thus administers a large number of grants from diverse sources. Many of these grants are relatively small. For example, the \$4.6 million in awards in 2002-2003, averaged out over ISBER's 58 awards, is approximately \$79,300 per award. The large number, small size, and diversity of awards 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 scholars can be found conducting research throughout the world. While a complete listing of current projects can be found in the "Research in Progress" section of this report (see also Center reports on the ISBER website), a partial sampling of those projects which have important implications for public policy would include:

- Richard Appelbaum's research focuses on the problems of setting and enforcing labor standards highly globalized industrial production systems characterized by extensive outsourcing. He is conducting a study, funded partly by the UC Institute for Labor and Employment and partly by the UN Conference on Trade and Development, that examines the effect of the phase-out (by 2005) of the Multifiber Arrangement (which establishes quotas for apparel and textile imports to the US and EU) on the less-developed economies.
- 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.
- 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. This past year the Center launched a pre-doctoral fellowship in gender, sexuality, and international relations, as well as five smaller scholarships. It also created a new interdisciplinary "Military and Society" faculty reading group at UCSB. The Center's research has been covered in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, and Center Director Belkin on the *O'Reilly Factor* to

discuss the report's findings.

- 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.
- Eileen Boris' research on home care workers illuminates both the development of a service provider state and the privatization of social services, showing how changes in social security policy generated a need for personal attendants, and how changes in welfare policy pushed poor single women into the labor force. The net result was moving the care of the frail elderly and the non-elderly disabled from the "private" home into the public sphere. The results of this and related research were presented at the Staff Retreat of the Longterm Care and Homecare Workers Union in Los Angeles, as well as the Women's Economic Justice Project's annual conference.
- 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 graduate students in 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.
- 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.
- Christopher Costello and Frank Davis' NSF Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program (IGERT) grant seeks to develop a new multidisciplinary Ph.D. program in environmental and resource economics, one that will provide Ph.D.-level training in economics as well as a complementary natural science field.
- Leda Cosmides' and John Tooby's Center for Evolutionary Psychology engaged in

extensive public science education, providing background material to press sources on evolutionary psychological research. During 2002-2003, this included interviews on the *Double Helix*, a two-part BBC television program celebrating the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the structure of DNA, with NPR, the New York Times, coverage in the *Economist*, the *LA Times*, *Nature*, *Scientific American*, *Discover*, and other national and international news sources; documentary film and radio, including Nova, The Discovery Channel (which used footage from our Ecuador site), several BBC radio channels, National Public Radio, Nightline, etc.; worked with educational television and documentary fundraisers for the series *The Human Face*, *Evolution*, etc

- Eve Darian-Smith's and Sepalika DeSilva's research provides an in-depth examination of the local understanding of human rights within the context of the recently concluded Disappearances Commission in Sri Lanka, by means of an ethnographic analysis of the concept of human rights as understood, interpreted, used and practiced at the grass roots level.
- 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. Dr. Deacon made numerous presentations on his research to university faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and professional organizations in which the models and empirical results produced by this project were reported.
- 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.
- Magali Delmas' grant from the Environmental Protection Agency will enable her to assess how and when environmental management practices impact environmental and corporate performance. The research, which will focus on power utilities, electronics, and oil and gas, will reveal the set of regulatory and competitive circumstances that make a firm's environmental performance align with its corporate performance. The information gained will help regulators identify environmental policies that work with the firm's objective of enhanced profitability.
- Richard Flacks is heading up the initial research component of the UC Undergraduate Experience Study (UCUES), funded through the UC Berkeley Center for Studies in Higher Education. The study, which surveyed UC undergraduates on all campuses, is implemented by ISBER's Social Science Survey Center, which surveyed 69,000 UC undergraduates using e-mail invitations and on-line survey questionnaire in the spring

of 2002 (the survey achieved a 25% response rate), and followed .up with a random sample of UC undergraduates in the spring of 2003. 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. Dr. Flacks has made numerous presentations on individual campuses (including UCSB and Irvine), as well as to systemwide gatherings (including meetings of vice chancellors for student affairs, provosts, the Board on Admissions and Relations with Schools).

- 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. This project has played an important role in the conservation of cultural and natural resources. Field work continued with support of Grinnell College and the inclusion of students from US, the UK, France, Germany and Belize. Work in education outreach with workshops, presentations, lectures, and meetings were the important local and regional efforts to meet the challenges of understanding the past and present relationship of culture and nature in the Maya forest.
- Sabine Fruhstuck is funded by the Association of Pacific Rim Universities to study conflicts over persistent organic pollutants contamination and its control in Australia, Korea and Japan. The study addresses the ways in which cultural differences affect problem solving and decision-making processes in conflicts over chemical contamination, as well as the role of science in expanding or impeding problem solving and decision-making processes in chemical contamination issues.
- 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.
- 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.
- Howard Giles and Michelle Chernikoff Anderson's Center on Policing Practices and Community (COPPAC) engaged in a wide breadth of activities, from start up measures to establish the Center during its first year of operation, to original research projects. COPPAC focuses on collaborations amongst academics from UCSB and

other institutions, law enforcement, and the community to enhance knowledge and theory on relationships between and within law enforcement and community. These data and theories enable the community, policy makers and law enforcement to develop laws, policies and practices based solidly in research. During its first year, COPPAC held numerous meetings with law enforcement agencies from throughout southern California, university administrators, and other public officials. It sponsored Santa Barbara County's *No Place for Hate* campaign, and participated in groups concerned with hate crime prevention, alcohol and drug use, and community safety.

- 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. CSISS sponsors weeklong summer workshops and specialist meetings on spatial analytic themes of interest to the social science research community. During summer 2003, CSISS workshops included such topics as Geographically Weighted Regression and Population Science and GIS. To date, nearly 280 scholars will have participated in CSISS-sponsored workshops, more than 160 will have contributed to the success of specialist meetings, and another 150 will have benefited from CSISS support to ICPSR workshops on spatial analysis. CSISS has also 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.
- Barbara Herr Harthorn's research centers on examination of the social production of racial disparities in health, looking particularly at immigrant health in California, present and past, and Anglo and Latino community health at the interface of urban and rural agricultural sectors. Current projects look at issues of maternal health, reproduction, living and working conditions, and tuberculosis treatment among Santa Barbara County female and male farmworkers. This work has examined farmworker perceptions of risks related to exposure to agricultural chemicals, including spatial dimensions of risk, with grants from the UCSB Center for Chicano Studies, and the UC MEXUS program. A second project (also funded by the UC MEXUS program) is an historical analysis of biomedical discourse and policies concerned with immigrants and infectious disease, particularly tuberculosis, in the first three decades of this century in California. The study details the practices within California biomedicine and public health that had negative impacts on the health and health care of Latino immigrants. A third study, initiated in collaboration with ISBER researcher Carolyn Kenny and seed funded by ISBER, looks at the use of invented tradition, rituals, and outdoor education in a Santa Barbara middle school. Dr. Harthorn's co-edited book (with Laury Oaks), *Risk, Culture and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, was published by Praeger in 2003.

- Carolyn Kenny's research examines how the lives of indigenous people in seven cultures around the world (Cree of Manitoba, Canada; Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada; Maori of New Zealand; Sami of Scandinavia; Athabascan and Inupiak of Alaska, USA; Navajo of Arizona and New Mexico, USA) are enriched and sustained through experiences and processes in the arts. She hopes to demonstrate how the arts have been and continue to be critical to change processes in community renewal for emotional, spiritual, and psychological health.
- 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.
- Peter Kuhn and Catherine Weinberger received a UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute grant to analyze three nationally-representative surveys of high school students from different decades, in order to examine the participation of Mexican-American students in high-school leadership activities (team captainship and club presidency), and the impact of the high-school leadership experience on their adult earnings.
- Dale Kunkel's studies of the media portrayals of sex, sexuality, and HIV are funded by the Henry J. 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.
- Jack Loomis, Reginald Golledge, and Roberta Klatzky, 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.
- 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. Annual

estimates of pecuniary damages from biological invasions in the United States range from \$1 billion to over \$100 billion. Although some exotic species have been intentionally introduced the majority are transported with agricultural products or other freight, such that trade can be viewed as the leading sources of non-native species introductions. They show that it is possible for freer trade to reduce damage arising from exotic species invasions by reducing agricultural activity, thereby reducing the volume of crops available for destruction by non-native pests in the first place.

- Carol McCausland and Chris Costello are using an ISBER seed grant to developing an economic model of international trade able that will enable them to predict patterns of trade that are most likely to lead to harmful non-indigenous species introductions.
- John Mohr is using an ISBER seed grant to study the implementation of educational outreach programs developed at UCSB in response to SP-1, which suspended the use of affirmative action principles in the student admission process. Outreach programs employ university personnel and resources to interact with and, hopefully, to influence K-12 public schools and their students with the ultimate goal of increasing the probability that a diverse body of students will be able to successfully compete for admission to the UC.
- Christopher Parker's research on *The Power of Patriotism* assesses the effect of military service on political behavior within the Civil Rights South. ISBER provided a seed grant to collect open-ended interview data from veterans residing in the South, as well as conduct a telephone survey of 535 northern and southern Californians to test hypotheses regarding the intersection of race, gender, immigration status, and patriotism.
- James Proctor's grant from the Templeton Foundation supported a three-year public lecture series on the relationship between science and religion that brought internationally-renown scholars to UCSB in a science-religion dialogue on the environment. UCSB's program featured a total of 17 major scholarly lectures, a monthly faculty seminar on science and religion, a new graduate seminar and lower-division undergraduate course, and outreach including regular television, radio, and newspaper interviews, print media advertisements, and nationwide television broadcast of lectures. The program gained the attention and support of UCSB's senior leadership and cultivated faculty resources as well, with over 60 UCSB faculty participating in some significant manner.
- Denise Segura's grant from the Social Science Research Council explores Latina adolescent sexuality, seeking to better understand how contraceptive use and safe sex is defined, negotiated and practiced among Latina adolescents. It is based on a sample of 50-75 research participants identified through five Chicago community organizations that work with Latina/o youth.

- 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?
- Stuart T. Smith, whose archeological research investigates the impact of Egypt's new Kingdom empire (c. 1550-1050 BC) on the rise of the Nubian Napatan State, this past year also participated in the UCSB Center for Middle East Studies Fulbright Hays month-long training seminar during summer 2003, which brought 20 California-based K-12 teachers, administrators, and instructors from two- or four-year colleges that do not offer graduate degrees, to Egypt. The seminar was designed to strengthen the knowledge of the Middle East among California educators and to create a network of experienced teachers who will foster curriculum development in Middle East area studies and the Arabic language. It consisted of daily lectures and field trips in Cairo and other parts of Egypt. Smith supervised one special focus of the seminar, ancient Egyptian civilization, including trips to some of Egypt's most important ancient monuments.
- Susan Stonich and Pamela Weiant's research, funded by the UC Pacific Rim Research Program, seeks to integrate an analysis of the ecological and social effects of marine conservation strategy, the successful combination of which is crucial for the long-term sustainability of marine management and a healthy marine ecosystem. The study focuses on the Pacific Rim region in French Polynesia and the Solomon Islands.
- Richard Sullivan and Richard Flack's research, funded by the UC Institute of Labor and Employment, interviews labor scholars and union leaders as a way to identify innovative labor movement activity.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Raymond Wong and Paolo Gardinali, Director and Co-Directors of ISBER's Survey Research Center, led the Center on a number of significant projects. These include surveys in support of Christopher Parker's *Power of Patriotism* study, Eve Darian-Smith's study of the *Perception of Native American Gambling Casinos in Santa Barbara County*, Alice O'Connor's survey of the working conditions of employees for Santa Barbara's non-profit organizations, a telephone survey of San Luis Obispo County residents, conducted in conjunction with the UCSB Economic Forecast Project, and a telephone survey on the public perception about media consumption and attitudes towards race and ethnicity in California. The Center also conducted the University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES).

5. ISBER's Future

ISBER continues its long-term pattern of growth, and provides excellent service to its expanding base of clients. Last year we thoroughly overhauled our website (www.isber.ucsb.edu); this year we plan another set of changes. Among other features, we now provide linkages with the California Digital Library (at UC Berkeley), permitting our PIs to electronically "publish" their work. ISBER's level of staffing is adequate at the present time, thanks in part to modest staffing increases that were achieved a year ago, as well as effective overall management. We do remain short-staffed in the area of support for research development, a perennial problem. As in the past, ISBER's most urgent critical need is for additional space: despite its yearly expansion, ISBER's space allocations have not increased during the ten years of my directorship (nor did they increase prior to that period). 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.

Research Development in ISBER, 2002-2003

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. Many graduate students are also the beneficiaries of ISBER's research development support. 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, funding opportunity advice and dissemination, conceptual and design consultation for project development, and detailed proposal consultation from start to finish. Programs provided also include research proposal development workshops and coordination of interdisciplinary research and study groups. Dr. Herr Harthorn additionally administers the ISBER intramural grants programs that provide research awards for UCSB faculty.

In 2002-2003, Dr. Herr Harthorn has provided at least 85 individual faculty from 23 different departments and programs, including all the social science departments, but also those 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 almost two dozen advanced social science, humanities and education graduate students and three 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 Center for Middle East Studies/INES (a National Resource Center), East Asia Center, 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 activity in the areas of proposal submissions and funded awards is, in part, a reflection of this activity. As part of outreach services, in 2002-2003, Dr. Herr Harthorn conducted a workshop for new faculty in the social sciences on proposal preparation and submission at UCSB in Nov. 2002, and led discipline-specific workshops for graduate students in Sociology (2 in May 2003) and Dramatic Art (Dec 2002), as well as participating in several other workshops for faculty and grads on campus. In 2002-2003 Dr. Herr Harthorn oversaw the administration of an intramural funding program for faculty research housed in ISBER, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, reported elsewhere in the Annual Report. The ISBER Director serves as the chair of this award committee, and Dr. Herr Harthorn serves as a voting member. By all available measures, there continues to be a high level of client satisfaction with research development work within ISBER and in other areas of the social sciences.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003

JAMES ADAMS

Since the publication of Anthony Downs' *An Economic Theory of Democracy* in 1957, political scientists who use spatial models to analyze candidates' election strategies have been troubled by a conflict between theory and empirical observation: namely, that while spatial theory predicts that the competitors in two-candidate and two-party elections will present similar, centrist positions, the policies that candidates and parties actually present in such elections typically diverge from each other. This conflict between theory and empirical observation has motivated spatial modelers to expand the basic Downsian model, in an effort to account for this anomaly. These elaborations include: studies that analyze the strategic implications of potential entry by third parties; studies on the influence of party activists; studies that explore the implications of restrictions on candidate positioning, or that investigate the effects of voter abstention due to alienation or indifference. In addition, scholars both within and without the spatial modeling subfield have emphasized the polarizing effects of American primary elections. While the approaches described above have generated substantial scholarly literatures, perhaps the most widely cited motivation for policy divergence is that the competing candidates or party leaders have policy motivations - i.e. that politicians seek office in order to implement desired policies, rather than proposing policies in order to win office. As Donald Wittman has argued, this motivation fits comfortably within the spatial modeling framework, since it is strange to think that voters' decisions are moved by policy concerns but that politicians do not similarly care about policies, except as a means of winning office.

The goal of my project was to analyze the policy positions of the major candidates in recent French and American presidential elections, in order to determine whether these policy

proposals were rational. from the perspective of policy-seeking candidates. More specifically, I sought to estimate whether each candidate's policy proposal struck a reasonable balance between reflecting the candidate's sincere policy beliefs, on the one hand, and giving the candidate a reasonable chance of actually winning the election, on the other. This question motivated my co-author (Samuel Merrill) and I to explore a range of additional questions concerning the strategic environment in U.S. and French presidential elections, including: How much uncertainty do presidential candidates experience about the likely outcomes of these elections?, and, does this uncertainty revolve primarily around voters' policy preferences or around nonpolicy-related factors (such as how skillfully each candidate will campaign, how much money the candidates will raise, etc.)

The central conclusion of our study is that the major French and American presidential candidates did indeed behave as if they were primarily interested in implementing the policies they sincerely believed in (as opposed to single-mindedly seeking office). Although the reasoning that underlies our conclusion is complex, two central factors that support this conclusion are, first, that the major candidates consistently presented noncentrist policies that clearly did not maximize their chances of winning (which does not fit the model of purely office-seeking candidates), but, second, that given the amount of uncertainty that surrounded these real world elections, the candidates could rationally conclude that the noncentrist policies they proposed gave them a reasonable chance of being elected. These results are important because they suggest that, contrary to the prevalent view that politicians and political parties are purely interested in the selfish pursuit of office, in fact real world politicians will not do or say anything to get elected, but instead adhere to their core policy beliefs.

AARON BELKIN

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

CSSMM launched a new \$7,500 pre-doctoral fellowship in gender, sexuality, and international relations to support Ph.D. candidates whose research in the humanities and social sciences examines war, peace, development, and other international topics through the lens of gender, sexuality, and/or sexual orientation. We awarded the first fellowship in Fall 2002.

In addition to this fellowship, CSSMM awarded five additional smaller scholarships to graduate students at the University of Southern California, Duke University, Loyola Law School Los Angeles, and in Pakistan and Vietnam.

CSSMM created a new “Military and Society” faculty reading group at UCSB. Professors Sabine Fruhstuck (East Asian Studies), John Lee (History), Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society), John Majewski (History), and Christopher Parker (Political Science) will be involved in the group.

After publishing a report in *Parameters*, CSSMM received a great deal of media attention, with articles running in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and the *Santa Barbara News Press* on the Center’s work. Aaron Belkin also appeared on the *O’Reilly Factor* to discuss the report’s findings.

CSSMM’s web page continues to attract attention, in the past year, it received 32,391 hits. We also sent out three newsletters this year, to approximately 1,000 scholars, donors, and constituents.

CSSMM responded to over 100 research requests from scholars, reporters, and organizations.

BRUCE BIMBER

Campaigning Online Project: project concluded and book manuscript completed for publication next year

EILEEN BORIS

The story of how providers of services for individual low-income clients, nearly half of whom are family members, came under labor law as 'workers' illuminates shifting definitions of work and care that developed with major transformations in the relationship between the state, families, and the market at the end of the twentieth century. My goal was two-fold: to historicize the struggle of IHSS workers for recognition and dignity and assess their ongoing fight for better conditions in terms of new understandings of carework, drawing upon feminist theories about care and scholarship on the relations of inequality among women in the new global order.

During 2002-3, I was able to do significant archival research on the history of homecare, reconstructing its genealogy as an occupation. My major finding illuminates both the development of a service provider state and the privatization of social services. I've shown in a series of papers and conference presentations, many co-authored with Jennifer Klein of Yale University, how changes in social security policy--old age and disability particularly--generated a need for personal attendants, how changes in welfare policy--the push of poor single women into the labor force--helped provide a workforce (for whom other state sponsored policies, including Johnson's War on Poverty, provided "training"), and thus the care of the frail elderly and the non-elderly disabled moved from the "private" home into the public sphere. This set up the conditions for political struggle by social movements of elders and the disability or independent living movement and trade unions to shape the workforce and improve the conditions of its labor and enhance the services offered. However, the fiscal crisis of the state has complicated this attempt to re-value the labor of care. Labor dismissed as done for love, performed by women and people of color, especially recent immigrants, for low or no wages, has the possibility with the unionization of the In Home Supportive Services workforce of becoming valued--through higher wages and professionalization. But that depends on contending political forces, including conflicts between groups within the welfare sector, as well as private contractors, county government, and the federal and state systems of medicare.

At this point in the project, while I have set up the apparatus for oral interviews of family members who care for relatives under IHSS and those who care for non relatives under the program, I have not yet been able to conduct the interviewees due to logistics with United Domestic Workers of America who are based in San Diego but organizing Santa Barbara county. So the project is being carried over this academic year for that aspect.

In addition: I conducted research at the California State Library and Archives and the Bancroft Library in Berkeley (Independent Living Movement collections). I also submitted a proposal as co-PI with Ruth Matthias, Ph.D., Associate Researcher, Lewis Center for Regional and Policy Studies, School of Public Policy and Social Research, UCLA

Co-Principal Investigator: Linda Delp, PhD candidate, UCLA School of Public Health and Project Director, UCLA Center for Labor Research and Education to California Policy Research Center for an issue paper grant in the area of long term care. We propose to analyze and synthesize findings from research on California's homecare workforce and will develop policy recommendations to address projected workforce shortages. (pending)

With Jennifer Klein (History Department, Yale, former Robert Woods Johnson Foundation fellow at Yale) I am revising conference paper for submission during this academic year.

LEDA COSMIDES and JOHN TOOBY

Research highlights from the Center for Evolutionary Psychology.

For more information, see www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep

Evolved neural specializations provide the foundation for economic activity and 2-party cooperation

Many behavioral scientists assume that the human mind is a blank slate. Scientists at the Center for Evolutionary Psychology have been challenging that assumption, arguing instead that the human mind has evolved cognitive circuitry that is specialized for solving adaptive problems faced by our hunter-gatherer ancestors. They have argued that one of these evolved systems was designed by natural selection for reasoning about social exchange (reciprocation; cooperation for mutual benefit), and that it includes a subroutine for detecting cheaters. Because social exchange allows trade, this evolved competence provides a cognitive foundation for human economic activity and other forms of cooperation

In August of 2002, CEP scientists published surprising new neural and cross-cultural evidence bearing on this hypothesis: evidence that our neural architecture has evolved

specializations for reasoning about social exchange. Appearing as two companion papers in the same issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, they provided strong support for the hotly debated claim that the foundation of human economic activity is not in general human intelligence or culture, but in an evolutionarily specialized brain mechanism (an instinct). For this reason, the National Academy of Sciences issued a press release, and these two papers received international press coverage, including accounts in *Nature*, *New Scientist*, *NPR*, *BBC*, *Cox News*, *Reuters*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *Yahoo*, *The Independent* (UK), *Daily Telegraph* (UK), *Ananova* (UK), *The Globe and Mail* (Canada), *The Strait Times* (Singapore), *VOA news* (Denver), and the *Santa Barbara News-Press*.

Neural dissociation. *Stone, Cosmides, Tooby, Kroll & Knight (2002)* showed that cheater detection can be impaired without impairing other reasoning abilities – indicating that this cognitive competence is caused by a functionally isolable brain mechanism.

A very strong form of evidence that an ability is specialized rather than general is the demonstration that it can be selectively impaired, while leaving intact behavior or judgments that were supposedly the expression of the same, more general capacity. If one mechanism causes reasoning about social contracts and other contents (such as precautionary rules, which are not different according to all other existing theories), then damage to it should impair performance on both social contracts and other abilities, such as the ability to reason about precautionary rules. If two *different* mechanisms are involved then – at least in principle – focal brain damage could impair performance on social contract reasoning without affecting reasoning about precautionary rules (and vice versa). Stone et al, 2002 presents neuropsychological evidence that humans can lose the ability to reason successfully about social exchanges, while being undamaged in other reasoning abilities so closely matched that no other theory categorizes them as different at all. This would not be possible if the same mechanism performed all reasoning operations. These neuropsychological results show that there are neural circuits specialized for reasoning about exchange. Hence, human reasoning is not, as has been traditionally believed, a single, unitary, more general human ability. At least some human reasoning is accomplished by a bundle of more content-specific abilities (reasoning instincts).

Cross-cultural evidence. *Sugiyama, Tooby & Cosmides (2002)* showed that this brain mechanism reliably develops even in disparate cultural contexts – suggesting that it is a universal feature of human nature.

This paper reported tests of another prediction that follows from the proposal that cheater detection is caused by a complex, evolved brain specialization. If, as hypothesized, this specialization evolved as part of our universal, species-typical design, then this leads to the falsifiable prediction that the same pattern of reasoning should be detectable in widely divergent cultural settings (i.e., it is part of human nature, not learned from culture). More

precisely, we predicted that those aspects of reasoning performance relevant for social exchange algorithms to perform their evolved function should be buffered against cultural variation, and therefore be uniform, whereas the function-irrelevant aspects should be free to vary with cultural circumstance. The Center for Evolutionary Psychology has been maintaining a field site in a remote part of the Ecuadorian Amazon for testing such predictions.

Sugiyama, Tooby & Cosmides (2002) reported experiments conducted at the CEP field site demonstrating both claims, using an oral and pictorial version of the same kind of task that was given to our neuropsychological subjects. Whereas subjects drawn from foraging and small scale societies usually perform poorly on reasoning tests developed in industrialized nations, these results show that nonliterate, isolated Amazonian hunter-horticulturalists (Shiwiar) produce the same specialized reasoning patterns as Harvard undergraduates. Indeed, the results show that, as predicted, it is specifically the evolutionarily relevant aspects of this reasoning system – the aspects that are necessary for social exchange to be an evolutionarily stable strategy (ESS) – that are developmentally buffered against cultural variability. On those aspects of cheater detection that are relevant to its functioning as an evolutionarily stable strategy (ESS), the performance of Shiwiar was identical to that of Harvard undergraduates. Yet it is difficult to imagine two populations that differ more on factors that are usually relevant to reasoning performance (literacy, education, degree of exposure to a market economy, etc). The detection facilitation for cheaters has been found in every developed and developing country that has been investigated, but a remaining test was to find a culture as different from industrialized societies as possible, and as isolated as possible, to see if it was present there as well. Finding that it is adds weight to the claim of species-typicality for the social exchange specialization, and shows that this ability cannot easily be explained by economic development, exposure to European derived cultures, and so on.

Can our evolved psychology be used to turn off racism?

Categorizing others by their race is a precondition for treating them differently according to race – that is, for racism. Scientists at the Center for Evolutionary Psychology wanted to see if they could use evolutionary psychological methods to find an evolved switch for turning off the tendency to categorize persons by race, as opposed to as individuals or as members of other social categories.

Based on 25 years of research in which they were unable to prevent subjects from categorizing individuals by race, social psychologists were reluctantly coming to the conclusion that the human mind has programs designed to automatically encode the race of

each individual we encounter, as a normal part of impression formation. But the idea that automatic race encoding would be an evolved feature of the human mind is implausible from an evolutionary point of view. Our hunter-gatherer ancestors would rarely – if ever – have encountered a person of a different race, so natural selection could not have favored brain mechanisms designed to notice and remember a non-existent dimension of ancestral social life. This line of thinking implies that race encoding is a side-effect of some other kind of computation: something that *would* have been useful during our evolutionary history.

Kurzban, Tooby & Cosmides (2001; Cosmides, Tooby & Kurzban, 2003) tested an alternative hypothesis: that the (apparently) automatic and mandatory encoding of race is instead a byproduct of brain mechanisms that evolved for an alternative function that *was* a regular part of the lives of our foraging ancestors: detecting coalitions and alliances. In societies that are not completely racially integrated, neurocognitive machinery designed for detecting coalitions and alliances would nonconsciously map “race” onto the innate category *coalition*. On this view, race is encoded as an incidental byproduct of coalition encoding. If so, then the psychological tendency to encode race might be easily reversible.

By creating a social context in which race did not predict coalitional (“political”) alliances, we were able to drastically decrease (and in one case, eliminate) the extent to which subjects encoded race. That is, we found a method for turning off the part of the mind that categorizes people by race. The initial results (*Can race be erased? Coalitional computation and social categorization*) appeared in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The National Academy issued a press alert, and it was widely covered in the press, including by *The Economist*, *Scientific American*, *Discover*, *U.S. News & World Report*, and *The Scientist*. These results are discussed and evaluated alongside three alternative theories of why people encode race in *Trends in Cognitive Sciences (Perceptions of Race)*, Cosmides, Tooby & Kurzban, 2002), and have been the subject of many invited addresses.

Are our moral attitudes shaped by culture alone, or does our evolved psychology help generate them? An empirical test of the factors governing moral sentiments relating to incest. (Lieberman, Tooby & Cosmides, 2003).

Due to the deleterious effects of inbreeding, many non-human animals have mechanisms that enable individuals to identify their close genetic relatives and avoid having sex with them. Humans should have such mechanisms as well. To operate properly, they would have to pick out genetic relatives from all the individuals who populate one’s social world.

Since we cannot “see” another person’s genes directly, the best evolution could do is

to design a mechanism that uses cues that were reliably correlated with genetic relatedness in the ancestral past to compute an internal index of relatedness. If natural selection has shaped kin detection systems, then the cues made available by the structure of ancestral hunter-gatherer life should be reflected in the human cognitive architecture. From this point of view, the question becomes: What cues – what categories of information – were reliably correlated with genetic relatedness and stable enough over many generations to be used by natural selection for kin identification?

In the late 19th century, Edward Westermarck, a Finnish social scientist, proposed that childhood coresidence with an opposite sex individual is the cue the mind uses to identify genetic siblings. His aim was to explain the commonplace observation that siblings typically show a lack of sexual attraction toward one another. Noting that siblings typically live in close association during early childhood, he hypothesized that early childhood propinquity leads to the development of a sexual aversion later, during adulthood, which functions to prevent inbreeding with all its deleterious effects. He also proposed that this sexual aversion underpins the common human sentiment that incest is morally wrong.

In *Proceedings of the Royal Society (Biological Sciences)*, scientists from the Center for Evolutionary Psychology reported the first of a series of findings from a 6 year study we have been conducting into the information-processing architecture of the human kin recognition system, and the role it plays in regulating kin-directed altruism and incest avoidance. Because an important function of the kin recognition system in humans is mobilizing resistance to incest, we found that the kin recognition system can be mapped by quantitatively matching individual variation in the opposition to incest to individual variation in developmental parameters, such as natal family structure, length of coresidence, sexual behavior, and related variables. That is, existing variation in normal household composition and life-history in a U.S. population provides the raw material for natural experiments that allow us to test hypotheses about the nature of the cues the human kin recognition system employs.

The results support Westermarck's evolutionary psychological claims that the human mind has mechanisms designed to (1) identify potential *siblings* in the social environment, and (2) inhibit sexual desire toward them – an outcome that also shapes moral judgments relating to sibling incest. As Westermarck predicted, nonconscious mechanisms assess kinship based on how long two individuals coresided from infancy through adolescence. The longer individuals lived with opposite sex siblings during childhood, the greater their moral opposition to third-party incest as adults.

We found that this relationship holds whether or not co-residing individuals are genetically related in reality. Because it also holds for unrelated individuals, kin recognition systems that use a matching to self method (own major histocompatibility complex; own

phenotypic markers) can be ruled out. Moreover, subject's beliefs about actual kinship had no effect on moral attitude after controlling for the effect of coresidence, indicating that the system regulating kin-relevant behaviors is nonconscious, using coresidence as a cue, rather than conscious belief. Finally, the results show that individuals do not adopt their moral beliefs (about incest) unchanged from the surrounding culture – moral beliefs are partly the result of the differential activation of the kin recognition system arising from the individual's developmental history.

These results undermine (1) the claim that moral sentiments are solely a reflection of ambient cultural norms and, (2) Freud's claim that moral opposition to incest originates in incestuous desires toward parents. *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, which published this research, featured it on their News website.

HONORS:

John Tooby continued his term as Past-President of the *Human Behavior and Evolution Society*, the largest international scientific organization devoted to the study of human behavior from an evolutionary perspective. The Past-President is in charge of elections and provides counsel to governing committees.

HOWARD GILES

Center on Police Practices and Community (COPPAC)

Co-Director: Michelle Chernikoff Anderson

As a new organization, we have successfully developed products to aid in introducing ourselves to COPPAC's stakeholders – academics, law enforcement and community members. Already we have experienced the benefits of these products. For example, we have been contacted by academics with whom another shared our brochure and by other academics who have discovered the COPPAC website. In addition, at least locally, it is no longer so unusual to be introduced to someone, only to have that person respond positively saying s/he has heard of COPPAC.

Working with UCSB's artist Roberta Bloom, we developed the COPPAC logo – to which we added our slogan, “*Researching Today for a Safer Tomorrow*” – and then produced the following (for a sample, please see attachment):

- Brochure (full color glossy) (Anderson)
- Business Cards (Anderson)
- Office “storefront” sign (Anderson)
- Letterhead & logo envelopes (Anderson)
- Banner (Anderson)
- Invitations (Anderson with Gretchen Falvo, UCSB Public Events)
- Website (www.coppac.ucsb.edu) up and running (Giles and Anderson with Webmaster Jane Giles)

International Exchanges

We have begun receiving contacts from abroad as persons learn about COPPAC. The following are a few with whom we have recently been in contact about research interests we have in common.

- Francisco Gomes de Matos, Brazilian Linguist, President of Brazil America Association – discussions of policing and linguistic/communication issues (Giles and Anderson)
- Tim Auburn, University of Plymouth, contacted COPPAC about research using recorded police-community interactions (Anderson)
- Peter Grabosky & Clifford Shearing at The Australian National University, awarded grant to "reinvent" community policing in the Australian Capital Territory (population 310,000) in collaboration with the Australian Federal Police. COPPAC in contact with Grabosky about this major project (Giles)

MICHAEL GOODCHILD

The Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS)

Co-Director: Richard Appelbaum

CSISS is an infrastructure program funded by the National Science Foundation to facilitate communication and sharing of research ideas and methodologies among researchers in the social and behavioral sciences. The CSISS approach to integrating knowledge across disciplines and paradigms is to be achieved by broadening the user base of spatially integrated social science (SISS) cartographic visualization, geographic information systems (GIS), pattern recognition, spatially sensitive statistical analysis, and place-based search methodologies. The Center's programs make use of Web technologies to promote accessibility to these tools and to related information, foster opportunities for scholars to learn about and master spatial methodologies, and provide intellectual foci for engaging a broad range of scholars in intensive discussion and program development. Since its inception in October 1999, CSISS has sponsored seven weeklong workshops (Summers of 2000, 2001, 2002) and five 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. Two additional specialist meetings are in development: Spatial Analysis of Health Risk Assessment (10-11 October 2003) and Time Mapping of Globalization in the World System (6-7 February 2004). Four more weeklong workshops are planned for summer 2003, including totally new themes on Geographically Weighted Regression, 4-8 August 2003 (UCSB) and Population Science and GIS, 19-23 May 2003 (Pennsylvania State University). By the end of the summer 2003 workshop period, nearly 280 scholars will have participated in CSISS-sponsored workshops, more than 160 will have contributed to the success of specialist meetings, and another 150 will have benefited from CSISS support to ICPSR workshops on spatial analysis. Many more participated in CSISS-sponsored events at annual meetings of learned societies, in the past year these have included American Anthropological Association, the Population Association of America, the Regional Science Association, the American Sociological Association, the Southern Demography Association, and The Social Science History Association. For the coming year, plans are in place for workshop/sessions at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, the Rural Sociology Society, and the American Agricultural Economics

Association.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

Barbara Herr Harthorn is Associate Director of the Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research at UC Santa Barbara as well as Co-Director of ISBER's Center for Global Studies, Assistant Research Anthropologist, and Director of Social Science Research Development for the UC Santa Barbara campus. Her current research projects center on examination of the social production of racial disparities in health, looking particularly at immigrant health in California, present and past, and Anglo and Latino community health at the interface of urban and rural agricultural sectors. Current projects look at issues of maternal health, reproduction, living and working conditions, and tuberculosis treatment among Santa Barbara County female and male farmworkers. This work has examined farmworker perceptions of risks related to exposure to agricultural chemicals, including spatial dimensions of risk, with grants from the UCSB Center for Chicano Studies, and the UC MEXUS program. A second project (also funded by the UC MEXUS program) is an historical analysis of biomedical discourse and policies concerned with immigrants and infectious disease, particularly tuberculosis, in the first 3 decades of this century in California. The study details the practices within California biomedicine and public health that had negative impacts on the health and health care of Latino immigrants. A third study, initiated in 2002-2003 in collaboration with ISBER researcher Carolyn Kenny, and seed funded by ISBER, looks at the use of invented tradition, rituals, and outdoor education in a Santa Barbara middle school.

CAROLYN KENNY

Dr. Kenny is an active researcher with a number of projects in various stages of development. She is an active scholar with strong international connections to both the music therapy and indigenous arts research communities. She continues consultation to the Canadian government and to First Nations organizations in Canada. She

maintains active scholarly ties as well with indigenous arts scholars in New Zealand, Scandinavia, and Alaska. This research considers how the lives of indigenous people in seven cultures around the world (Cree of Manitoba, Canada; Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada; Maori of New Zealand; Sami of Scandinavia; Athabascan and Inupiak of Alaska, USA; Navajo of Arizona and New Mexico, USA) are enriched and sustained through experiences and processes in the arts. Dr. Kenny hopes to demonstrate how the arts have been and continue to be critical to change processes in community renewal for emotional, spiritual, and psychological health. An additional collaborative project is focused on the use of invented traditions in the socialization of adolescents in a Santa Barbara middle school.

Dr. Kenny's work involves her direct participation as an active field researcher as well as the supervision of others in the conducting of research. In this regard her work involves depth interviewing, archival and textual analysis, observation of artists at work, and community participation. She uses forms of narrative analysis and interpretation in data analysis. Her work will also include the creation of community archives of interview materials as a community resource in the indigenous communities in which she works.

She will continue to disseminate her work in public lectures, conference presentations, scholarly articles, chapters, and books, as well as community requested reports, archives, and other materials. She provides training and mentoring to indigenous and non-indigenous graduate students both at UCSB and abroad.

CAROL MCAUSLAND

Biological invasions, which can be defined as the spread of non-native (exotic) species, cause significant ecological and economic damage worldwide. Annual estimates of pecuniary damages from biological invasions in the United States range from \$1 billion to over \$100 billion. Although some exotic species have been intentionally introduced the majority are transported with agricultural products or other freight, such that trade can be viewed as the leading sources of non-native species introductions. Consequently, trade is also viewed as the main source of biological invasions.

Prior to this research project there had been very little economic research exploring the link

between international trade and bioinvasions. This research project has asked two central questions. What will be the effect of liberalized trade on the rate of exotic species introductions and invasions? What economic incentives or trade policies can help mitigate the deleterious consequences of exotic species introductions? We have provided answers to both these questions.

In our paper “Protectionism, Trade, and Measures of Damage from Exotic Species Introductions,” Christopher Costello and I fuse simple models of trade and biological introductions to explore the links between trade, protectionism and damage arising from exotic species introductions. Contrary to popular belief, we show that it is possible for freer trade to reduce damage arising from exotic species invasions. This possibility arises simply because freer trade in agricultural products will reduce agricultural activity, thereby reducing the volume of crops available for destruction by non-native pests in the first place. We also show how current measures of this damage---heavily weighted toward damages to agriculture---serve as misleading indicators of how restrictions to trade affect total losses arising from exotic species introductions. This paper is forthcoming in the leading agricultural economics journal *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*.

In our paper “Avoiding Invasives: Trade-related policies for controlling unintentional exotic species introductions,” Christopher Costello and I develop a simple analytical model of trade in contaminated goods. We use this model to analyze the optimal mix of tariffs and port inspections as means of controlling damage from introductions of exotic species. Among other policy-relevant results, we find that (1) while it is always optimal to employ tariffs, there are non-trivial cases in which inspections should optimally be set to zero, (2) a higher infection rate requires a higher tariff, but beyond a point optimal inspections decrease in the infection rate, and finally (3) taking a dynamic view and considering future effects of current introductions leads unambiguously to more stringent inspections, but may give rise to higher or lower tariffs. This paper has been re-submitted (by invitation) to the *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*.

CHRISTOPHER PARKER

Fighting for democracy is book-length project in which I assess the effect of military service on political behavior within the Civil Rights South.

To execute the project, I was required to collect open-ended interview data from veterans residing in the South. ISBER provided partial funding in this regard.

The Power of Patriotism is a survey funded in part by ISBER. I conducted a telephone survey of 535 northern and southern Californians to test hypotheses regarding the intersection of race, gender, immigration status, and patriotism.

JAMES PROCTOR

UCSB Caps Successful Templeton Research Lectures Series

The University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) announces the completion of its three-year Science, Religion, and the Human Experience series, and online availability of all lectures and other program resources via www.srhe.ucsb.edu. Through the generosity of the John Templeton Foundation, UCSB embarked on a Templeton Research Lectures series in academic year 2000-01. Headed by Professor Jim Proctor and guided by a multidisciplinary steering committee, UCSB's program featured a total of 17 major scholarly lectures, a monthly faculty seminar on science and religion, a new graduate seminar and lower-division undergraduate course, and outreach including regular television, radio, and newspaper interviews, print media advertisements, and nationwide television broadcast of lectures. The program gained the attention and support of UCSB's most senior leadership and cultivated faculty resources as well, with over 60 UCSB faculty participating in some significant manner.

The intent of Science, Religion, and the Human Experience was to contribute to continued progress in science and religion by addressing a particularly central, yet relatively neglected,

theme: the paradox that science and religion attempt to grasp seemingly infinite mysteries of existence via the finite human mind and human institutions. As the program summary states:

Science and religion are two major forces shaping our world. How do they relate to each other? Some people think of science and religion as separate domains, of reason versus faith, facts versus values, or an emphasis on the material versus the spiritual world. Other people think of science and religion as overlapping domains, marked either by warfare arising from conflicting claims, or harmony arising from similar claims. Whether separate or overlapping, one important and often neglected similarity is the human face of science and religion: both operate in, yet seek to reach beyond, specific historical, political, ideological, and psychological contexts defining the human experience. How may we understand science and religion as arising from, yet somehow transcending, the human experience? This question underlies the three-year Templeton Research Lectures program at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

We explicitly worked to develop a relational framework to account for the interactions between science, religion, and the human experience, eschewing reductionist accounts from any of these three dimensions. Hence, our program did not seek to reduce science and religion to mere human activities or ideas, nor to declare science and religion as fundamentally similar or different. Indeed, given the complexities of the human experience, considering science and religion in this context calls into question simple assertions of unity or disunity, but may lead to more possibilities for fruitful exchange.

A useful analogy for our relational framework was proposed by Nobel prizewinner Walter Kohn of UCSB, the founding lecturer of our series. Kohn suggested that we view the opportunities to be gained by considering science and religion in the context of the human experience to be analogous to the well-known three-body problem in celestial mechanics. The relative orbits of two celestial bodies are stable and the solution predictable—indeed, it was completely worked out centuries ago by Newton. When a third body is introduced (e.g., the classic problem of Jupiter, Earth, and the Sun), however, the situation was shown by Poincaré to be enormously complex and mathematically insoluble. Yet the patterns and possibilities of the three-body problem are much more interesting than the two-body case, suggesting the heightened potential for new insights. The three-body problem analogy suggests that the realities toward which science and religion point, and the forms of human experience in which they are grounded, may all interrelate in complex and unpredictable

ways. It is these interrelations that our Templeton Research Lecture series explored.

UCSB's community of faculty and students has been tremendously enriched by the three-year Templeton Research Lectures series. We hope to have produced a set of lasting scholarly resources for interested members of the general public as well. All in all, Science, Religion, and the Human Experience has demonstrated the intellectual benefits to be realized by bringing a broadly cross-disciplinary set of scholars—representing the physical and life sciences, social and behavioral sciences, and humanities and theology—together for an extended period of time in order to jointly consider the relationship between science and religion. We appreciate the support of the John Templeton Foundation which made this three-year series a reality, and look forward to the role UCSB will play in this field in future.

STUART SMITH

Smith conducted a very successful second excavation season during his Winter 2002 sabbatical quarter at Tombos in the Sudan, in spite of having first to cancel and then re-organize the project in the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks. A new tomb and over a dozen intact burials were found, including new and significant evidence for intermarriage between Egyptian colonists and local Nubians. Work during the 2002-2003 academic year concentrated on preparing drawings, sorting and analysis of ceramics and human remains from the earlier excavations.

JON SNYDER

During the current review period I worked first of all to perform the research for a preliminary conference on cultural relations between California and Italy. This project involved scholars from both the UC system and the private universities and colleges of California. After this preliminary conference was held successfully, I then continued to work

toward the organization of a larger conference involving an extensive number of participants from across the state and from Italy.

PHILLIP WALKER

Physical Anthropological analysis of human skeletal remains from a prehistoric Native American cemetery in the San Fernando Valley

The History of Health in Europe project is an international collaborative project whose goal is to create three large databases, which will allow researchers to reinterpret the history of human health in Europe from the late Paleolithic era to the early twentieth century. During this period, human health and welfare were transformed enormously by the transition from foraging to farming; the rise of cities and complex forms of social and political organization; European colonization; and industrialization. With a trans-Atlantic network of collaborators, we will undertake large-scale comparative studies of the causes and health consequences of these and other dramatic changes in arrangements for work, living, and human interaction.

RAYMOND WONG

Social Science Survey Center

Co-Director: Paolo Gardinali

The Center completed a total of four telephone and/or web-based projects for UCSB faculty. While most of them were fully reimbursed, some were only partially reimbursed. Ideally, we would like to give priority to funded projects. However, at this moment, it is crucial that the Center takes initiative to demonstrate to faculty our capability to execute complex survey designs. We hope that through the establishment of trust and reputation, the Center will, in

the long run, be able to bring in additional resources through faculty's external funding. The four projects are:

- The Power of Patriotism (PI: Christopher Parker, Political Science). This is a telephone survey on patriotism and civil liberties in northern and southern California. The study adopts complex area-based sampling technique and screeners to increase the number of minority and veteran respondents.
- Perception of Native American Gambling Casinos in Santa Barbara County (PI: Eve Darian-Smith, Law and Society). This is a telephone survey of the perception of Native American gambling casinos among residents in the Santa Barbara County. Results from the study will be included in a forthcoming book on Indian Gaming, entitled "New Capitalists: Law, Identity and Politics Surrounding Casino Gaming on Native American Land."
- CSISS Survey of Program Applicants and Participants (PI: Don Janelle, Geography). This web-based survey collects information from all applicants and participants of activities sponsored by the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS) at UCSB in the past few years.
- UCSB Nonprofit Employment Survey (PI: Richard Appelbaum, Sociology, and Alice O'Connor, History). This is a mailed-back survey of non-profit organizations and the employment condition of their employees in the Santa Barbara area.

We also conducted surveys for two non-UCSB customers. Their success attests to our ability to compete against other agencies in terms of quality and cost.

- ACTION Network Survey. This is a telephone survey of San Luis Obispo County residents, conducted in conjunction with the UCSB Economic Forecast Project.

- News Consumption and Racial Attitudes (PI: Travis Dixon, University of Michigan). This is a telephone survey on the public perception about media consumption and attitudes towards race and ethnicity in California.

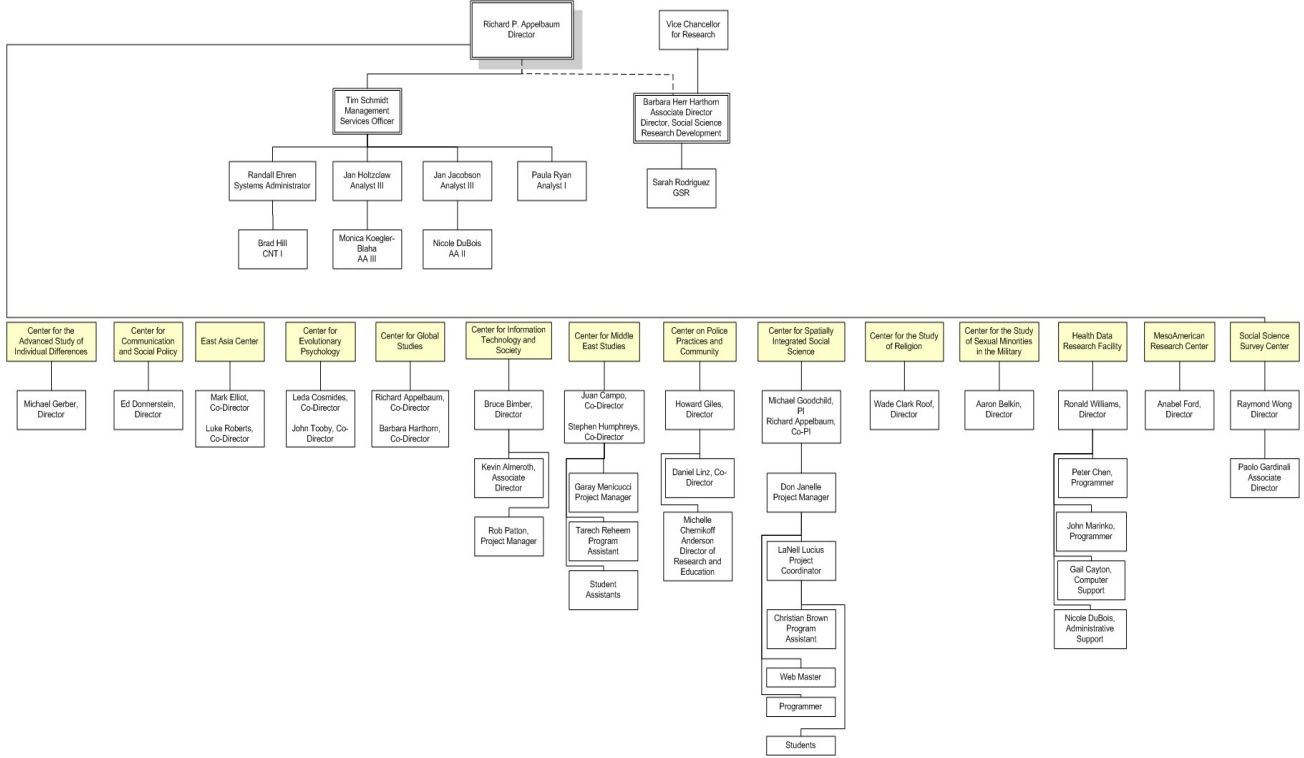
During the winter and spring quarters, we conducted two major projects for the University of California Office of the President (UCOP).

- University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES) 2003. This is part of a larger research project on the Student Experience in the Research University in the 21st Century (SERU21). Established in summer 2001, SERU21 is based at the Center for Studies in Higher Education at UC Berkeley, with collaboration from representatives in all UC campuses. The first phase of SERU21 is jointly funded by the UC Office of the President and by campus student affairs divisions on each of the UC undergraduate campuses. We have developed complex methodological tools to identify and trace non-respondents and conduct a small sample to understand the reasons for non-response.
- Collection Management Initiative (CMI) Survey. The CMI survey is another UCOP project, with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The project involves a complex multi-mode survey of faculty, staff, and students across all UC campuses and studies the use and non-use of printed and electronic journals in campus libraries.

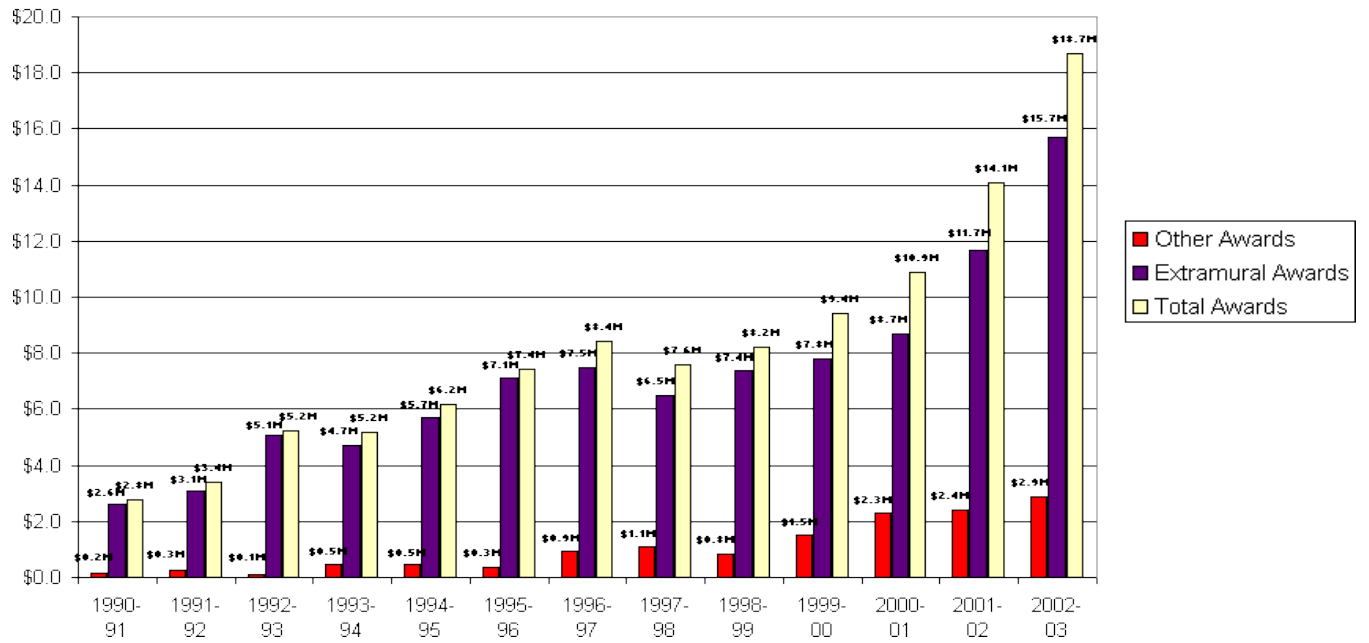
Our achievement in faculty research support is very encouraging. We look forward to provide service and assistance to additional projects from UCSB faculty as well as local and national academic institutions, private organizations, and government agencies.

ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research



ISBER
Value of Contracts & Grants Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1990-91 through 2002-03
(millions of dollars)





Annual Report 2003: Other Projects and Activities

- [Academic Projects: Workshops, Conferences, Symposia](#)
- [Research Experiences for Graduate Students - Dissertation Projects](#)
- [Research Experiences for Graduate and Undergraduate Students](#)
- [Public Service and Other Activities](#)

Center Reports

July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003

CENTER FOR GLOBAL STUDIES

Co-Director: Richard P. Appelbaum

Co-Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn

I. 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.

II. Major achievements for 2002-03

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:

- ***Global economy, business, and labor***—a major international conference, “Towards a Critical Globalization Studies: Continued Debates, New directions, and Neglected Topics,” was held at UCSB in May 2003, organized by Richard Appelbaum and William

Robinson (a book of selected publications from the conference is in preparation with Routledge); ongoing participation in Progressive Jewish Alliance; publication of *No Schvitz*, a workbook for Jewish youth on the apparel industry; Worker Rights Consortium Advisory Committee; Research Advisory Group, SB Living Wage Ordinance; developing Santa Barbara County Code of Conduct governing apparel purchasing; global currency change project; ILED/UNCTAD project on global impact of phase-out of MFA (apparel quote system); Bet Tzedik—Wet Seal compliance issue, expert witness work

- ***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 Baja, Mexico;
- ***Globalization and health***—contemporary and historical project on TB, immigration, and racialization continues; dissemination of maternal and newborn health among Mexican-born farmworkers in California; environmental health and public participation GIS (PPGIS) project; new book on risk out in May 2003, *Risk, Culture and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, eds. B. Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks, Praeger/Greenwood; health risk perception and GIS workshop at UCSB planned for Oct 2003; risk panel planned for SfAA/SMA 2004; new project on migration and health assimilation in planning
- ***Globalization and race***—new graduate training program in planning; research on global racial formations
- ***Religious change***—new and ongoing collaborative research on transnational religious conversion in the US and Mexico; new project initiated on indigenous community revitalization in First Nation (Canada), indigenous US, Maori, and other communities
- ***Transnational feminisms***—faculty research focus group; visiting scholars brought to campus and monthly seminar
- ***Women, culture and development*** (a minor in the Global & International Studies program and a research initiative in CGS)—the minor grows; new faculty and graduate student participants recruited; several dissertations completed and students in ladder faculty jobs; journal *Meridians* edited by Kum-Kum Bhavnani; new transcultural comparative research and film project begun; planning for new international conference

We are also pursuing educational enhancement opportunities in:

- ***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. We resubmitted FLAS/NRC and FLAS proposals for the Center for Middle East Studies and the East Asia Center, received FLAS funding for both, along with other educational outreach funding for CMES. The College's G&IS program continues to develop its operation, and proposals submitted for planned graduate program. Planning has begun to pursue international and area studies support for Latin American Studies, among others.

III. Faculty, Students and Staff

In addition to the co-directors, the following personnel have been involved, directly or indirectly, in CGS in 2002-03, 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 20 different departments, programs, and institutes).

Faculty

Richard Appelbaum, Sociology

Kum-Kum Bhavnani, Sociology

Francesca Bray, Anthropology

Kate Bruhn, Political Science

Juan Campo, Religious Studies

Swati Chattopadhyay, History of Art

Keith Clarke, Geography

David Cleveland, Environmental Studies & Anthropology

Sarah Cline, History and LAIS

Benjamin Jerry Cohen, Political Science & G&IS

Claire Conceisson, Dramatic Art

Ronald Egan, East Asian L&CS

Mark Elliott, History and EALCS

John Foran, Sociology & LAIS

Sabine Fruhstuck, EALCS

Nancy Gallagher, History

Michael Goodchild, Geography, NCGIA & CSISS

Mary Hancock, Anthropology & History

Barbara Herr Harthorn, ISBER & Anthropology

Stephen Humphreys, History

Mark Juergensmeyer, G&IS & Sociology

Carolyn Kenny, ISBER

Susan Koshy, Asian American Studies

Peter Kuhn, Economics

Chris McAuley, Black Studies

John Mohr, Sociology

Mary O'Connor, ISBER

Laury Oaks, Women's Studies

Sylvester Ogbechie, History of Art

Juan-Vicente Palerm, Anthropology and UC MEXUS

Chris Parker, Political Science

Dwight Reynolds, Religious Studies & INES

Luke Roberts, History

William Robinson, Sociology

Bhaskar Sarkar, Film Studies

Susan Stonich, Anthropology & Environmental Studies

Stuart Sweeney, Geography

Howard Winant, Sociology

Mayfair Yang, Anthropology

Graduate Student Researchers (8)

Technical Staff (2)

Visiting Researchers (2)

Postdocs (2)

Faculty Collaborators at other institutions (20)

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SEXUAL MINORITIES IN THE MILITARY

Director: Aaron Belkin

Mission and Goals: The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military (CSSMM) 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.

Highlights: CSSMM launched a new \$7,500 pre-doctoral fellowship in gender, sexuality, and international relations to support Ph.D. candidates whose research in the humanities and social sciences examines war, peace, development, and other international topics through the lens of gender, sexuality, and/or sexual orientation. We awarded the first fellowship in Fall 2002.

In addition to this fellowship, CSSMM awarded five additional smaller scholarships to graduate students at the University of Southern California, Duke University, Loyola Law School Los Angeles, and in Pakistan and Vietnam.

CSSMM created a new “Military and Society” faculty reading group at UCSB. Professors Sabine Fruhstuck (East Asian Studies), John Lee (History), Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society), John Majewski (History), and Christopher Parker (Political Science) will be involved in the group.

After publishing a report in *Parameters*, CSSMM received a great deal of media attention, with articles running in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and the *Santa Barbara News Press* on the Center’s work. Aaron Belkin also appeared on the *O’Reilly Factor* to discuss the report’s findings.

CSSMM’s web page continues to attract attention, in the past year, it received 32,391 hits. We also sent out three newsletters this year, to approximately 1,000 scholars, donors, and constituents.

CSSMM responded to over 100 research requests from scholars, reporters, and organizations.

Participants: CSSMM staff include Aaron Belkin, director; Geoffrey Bateman, assistant director; Nathaniel Frank, senior research fellow; Alastair Gamble, senior research assistant; Karla Milosevich, newsletter designer; Shivaun Nestor, web designer; Michele Sieglitz, filmmaker-in-residence; Maya Rupert, research assistant. Non-UCSB scholars who participate in CSSMM include Honorable Coit Blacker, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University and former Senior Director for Russian, Ukrainian,

and Eurasian Affairs, National Security Council, board member; Janet Halley, Professor, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, board member; Richard N. Lebow, Director Mershon Center, Ohio State University, board member; Mary Katzenstein, Professor, Department of Government, Cornell University, board member; and Leisa D. Meyer, Assistant Professor, Department of History, College of William and Mary, board member.

CENTER FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (CITS)

Director: Bruce Bimber

Co-Director: Kevin Almeroth

The CITS Vision: We envision a system of innovation where technologists, citizens, and policy-makers have a deeper understanding of one another, where social implications of new technologies can be better anticipated, and where wise decisions about research and development can be made in light of a broad range of human and social considerations as well as the important technical and economic factors.

The CITS Mission: The mission of CITS is to promote 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. The specific emphasis of CITS activities is bridging intellectual divides, bringing together perspectives from engineering, social sciences, the humanities, the life sciences, and education.

Faculty Collaborators: Andrew Flanagan, Kevin Almeroth, Matthew Turk, Bill Warner, Cynthia Stohl, Rich Mayer, Dorothy Chun, Susan Stonich, John Cruz, George LeGrady, Lisa Parks, Constance Penley.

Achievements: The Center completed another annual cycle of nine faculty lectures, increased the CITS Program Manager position to full-time, submitted NSF grant application for new study of the Internet and community, created a new working group that will submit a

grant proposal for a new study of technology and learning, created a new working group on new media and trust, planned a new film series to begin in Fall 2003, planned a new speaker series to begin Fall 2003, updated the CITS abstracts database, continued experimentation with the Collaborative Technologies Laboratory Program Manager Position, recruited new members to the CITS External Advisory Board and planned first meeting for Fall 2003.

EAST ASIA CENTER

Co-Director: Francesca Bray

Co-Director: Luke Roberts

MISSION AND GOALS

The East Asia Center was created to foster the integration and development of East Asian Studies related research and activities across the UCSB campus. It sponsors academic lectures and performances of interest to the East Asian Studies community, and it plays a role in applying for grants in support of East Asian related academics. The Center currently operates on seed funding of \$3,000 per year for three years from the Office of Research, \$1,000 per year for three years from the Dean of Humanities, and \$1,000 per year for three years from the Dean of Social Sciences.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

The most important special achievement of the Center this year was making the application for and being awarded the Department of Education Foreign Languages and Area Studies (FLAS) Grant for the promotion of graduate study of East Asian Languages in the amount of \$112,000 per year for three years (2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06) for 4 annual graduate fellowships and 2 yearly summer language study awards. This will allow our campus to attract and successfully recruit more graduate students and to more effectively train them, as well as raise the campus profile nationwide in East Asian studies. The support for the center supplied by the two Deans and the Office of Research was crucial in gaining this highly competitive grant and will be so again three years hence when we reapply with the goal of upgrading DOE support to the level of a National Resource Center.

The East Asia Center co-sponsored a large variety of lectures, performances and film showings on campus during the academic year. Cosponsoring departments and organizations included the departments of Anthropology, Drama and Dance, East Asian Languages and Cultures, History, and the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center. Because funding for the center was unsure until late Fall quarter of 2002, the amount of such events sponsored in the 2002-03 year was fewer than in a normal year.

Finally the East Asia Center held a couple of meetings of interested faculty in order to discuss goals and vision for the future. As a result, it developed a basic web page for the center and collected information on members willing to participate in the center. One of the goals this year is to flesh out the web page with information collected on remaining faculty, all of the graduate students, and also to post links with the Santa Barbara City Art Museum as a means of initiating community outreach. The museum has an excellent East Asia collection and curator, and the regional community has many highly interested collectors of East Asian Art as well. Another goal is to provide events and a listserv to link graduate students across campus with an interest in East Asian Studies. The center collected information this year but has not yet created the listserv.

AFFILIATED FACULTY

Mark Aldenderfer (Professor, Anthropology)

Richard Appelbaum (Professor, Sociology & Global and International Studies)

Robert L. Backus (Professor, Anthropology)

Francesca Bray (Professor, Anthropology)

Mary E. Brenner (Associate Professor, Givertz Graduate School of Education)

José Ignacio Cabezón (XIVth Dalai Lama Professor of Tibetan Buddhism and Cultural Studies, Religious Studies)

Cathy Chiu (Head, East Asian Collection, Davidson Library)

Patricia M. Clancy (Associate Professor, Linguistics)

Peter Michael Collins (Professor, Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology)

Claire A. Conceison (Assistant Professor, Dramatic Art Education)

Ronald Egan (Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Mark C. Elliott (Associate Professor, History)

Joshua A. Fogel (Professor, History & East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Laurie A. Freeman (Associate Professor, Political Science)

Sabine Frühstück (Associate Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Koji Furukawa (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Allan G. Grapard (International Shinto Foundation Professor of Shinto Studies, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Howard Giles (Professor and Chair, Communication)

Daoxiong Guan (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Tsuyoshi Hasegawa (Professor, History Department)

Atsuko Hayashi (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Hsiu-Zu Ho (Associate Professor, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education)

Chuan-Chen Hsu (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Dolores Hsu (Professor, Music)

Haruko G. Iwasaki (Associate Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

M. Kent Jennings (Professor, Political Science)

Joan Judge (Professor, History)

Mark Juergensmeyer (Professor, Sociology)

Sunny Jung (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Sunae Lee (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Charles N. Li (Professor, Linguistics & Dean, Graduate Division)

Shirley Geok-Lin Lim (Professor, English & Women's Studies)

Ming-Yan Lai (Senior Analyst, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center)

Alan P. L. Liu (Professor, Political Science)

Kathryn Lowry (Assistant Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Tomiko Narahara (Associate Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

John W. Nathan (Takashima Professor of Japanese Cultural Studies, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Yukari Okamoto (Associate Professor, Gervirtz Graduate School of Education)

Hyung Il Pai (Associate Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Yupei Peng (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

William F. Powell (Associate Professor, Religious Studies & East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Luke S. Roberts (Associate Professor, History)

Katherine Saltzman-Li (Associate Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Chikako Shinagawa (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Peter Charles Sturman (Associate Professor, History of Art and Architecture)

Hiroko Sugawara (Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Sandra A. Thompson (Professor, Linguistics)

Kuo-ch'ing Tu (Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Seiko Y. Tu (Library Assistant, East Asian Collections, Davidson Library)

Vesna Wallace (Lecturer, Religious Studies)

Raymond Wong (Associate Professor, Sociology)

Mayfair Mei-hui Yang (Professor, Anthropology)

Hsiao-jung Yu (Associate Professor, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies)

Jules M. Zimmer (Professor and Dean, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education)

CENTER FOR COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL POLICY

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/>

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER

Director: Anabel Ford

Research of the MesoAmerican Research Center has developed in the context of Anthropology, yet the issues addressed by the center's research relies on interdisciplinary themes and trans-disciplinary thinking. The MesoAmerican Research Center continues its focus on the Maya forest.

The UCSB Maya Forest GIS database developed the first field test of predictive modeling of ancient Maya settlement patterns in collaboration with Geographer Keith Clarke and French

engineering student Elise Sijean of ESGT Le Mans. In conjunction with Volcanologist Frank Spera, research on the implications of volcanic ash temper in Late Classic Maya ceramics has established multiple airborne sources that are in the process of identification. Collaborations have been established with the international non profit Counterpart International, lending support and expertise to the conservation development designs for the Maya forest. Continued research and education at El Pilar expanded with local NGO support of 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 Researchers

David Cambell, Ecology Grinnell University

Elias Awe, Development Help for Progress

John Whitacre, Archaeology Grinnell University

Kathy Kamp, Archaeology Grinnell University

Ron Nigh, Anthropology CIESAS Mex

Mary O'Connor, Anthropology ISBER

Fred Bove, Archaeology ISBER

Keith Clarke, Geography

Jeanette Peterson, Art History

Frank Sprea, Geology

Horacio Paz, Biology

Megan Havrda, Development Counterpart International

Collaborations and Linkages

Formal collaborative ties have been initiated with Sacred Heart Junior College in Belize and with Grinnell College in Iowa. In addition, new collaborations have been established with the international non profit based in Washington DC, Counterpart International.

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 ON POLICE PRACTICES AND COMMUNITY

(COPPAC)

Director: Howard Giles

Co-Director: Michelle Chernikoff Anderson

In our first full year of funding from the university, we have engaged in a wide breadth of activities, from start up measures to put COPPAC on the community and academic maps, to original research projects.[\[1\]](#)

Revised Mission Statement and Goals

(www.coppac.ucsb.edu)

Established as an interdisciplinary research center, the Center on Police Practices and Community (COPPAC) at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), focuses on collaborations amongst academics from UCSB and other institutions, law enforcement, and the community to enhance knowledge and theory on relationships between and within law enforcement and community. These data and theories enable the community, policy makers and law enforcement to develop laws, policies and practices based solidly in research.

- COPPAC brings members of law enforcement and the community to scholars so that academic research can be more relevant to the needs of law enforcement and the communities it serves.
- COPPAC brings scholars to law enforcement and the community to share research findings which empower these stakeholders to develop research based improvements.
- COPPAC joins together a multidisciplinary group of academics from UCSB and around the globe who share a common interest in issues relating to law enforcement and community.
- COPPAC introduces police representatives into the UCSB classroom bringing course concepts and theories to life.
- COPPAC develops courses for the local and campus communities and training for law enforcement on issues relating to law enforcement and community.
- COPPAC facilitates research by collaborating with local law enforcement and the community, always maintaining its academic integrity through the independence of its

research

Fulfilling this Mission: COPPAC's Tripartite Approach

- COPPAC serves as a center for active, collaborative research by means of a three-pronged approach:
- COPPAC brings together a diverse group of academics representing multidisciplinary expertise with a common interest in issues relating to police and the community.
- COPPAC facilitates research by collaborating with law enforcement and the community, always maintaining its academic integrity through the independence of its research.
- COPPAC facilitates the sharing of research findings with law enforcement and the community through publications and meetings with law enforcement, the community and/or the media.

Current Projects

- Currently negotiating terms of access to law enforcement video recordings of police-community interactions (large data source expected to be used, in conjunction with models derived from survey research, to leverage substantial funding)
- Cross Cultural Comparison of Perceptions of Local Law Enforcement (replication of studies performed with SB community around globe – from India to Russia to South Africa). Data being collected.
- Proposal submitted to Santa Barbara Police Department to establish volunteer Urban Search and Rescue in City of Santa Barbara (collaborating with SBPD of Officer Todd Stoney, Sgt. D. Henderson, DeborahDunn, Director of Patient and Family Services, Santa Barbara Chapter of the Alzheimer's Association).
- City of Santa Barbara Community Survey: residents' perceptions of SBPD, including questions on accommodation theory and media effects. Approximately 900 residents surveyed. Report being written.
- UCSB Survey: students', faculty's and staff's perceptions and expectations of campus police. Report being written.
- County of Santa Barbara Survey: community's perceptions of SB Sheriff's Dept. (contract terms being negotiated – in association with the UCSB Survey Research Center)
- Communication Course on law enforcement (with UCSB PD Chief MacPherson) under development
- UCSB Extension POST academy summer course series under development

Media

In addition to coverage of our Opening Reception (see below), we have spoken on more than one occasion with the Santa Barbara News Press' UCSB reporter as well as the paper's Crime Reporter. Both have expressed a strong desire to hear from us when we have new materials to report. In addition, we have a radio invitation with Jerry Cornfield's "Talk of Santa Barbara" which we have accepted and hope to fulfill when our community surveys are complete. The following is coverage of COPPAC by the media of which we are aware.

- KEYT TV and Radio, 24 September 2002, Inaugural Reception
- FOX TV, 24 September 2002, Inaugural Reception
- South Coast Beacon, 25 September 2002, Opening/Establishment
- Daily Nexus, UC Briefs, 26 September 2002, Opening/Establishment
- Santa Barbara News Press, 19 September 2002, Opening/Establishment
- UCSB's 93106, 7 October 2002, Opening/Establishment
- SBPD Newsletter, November 2002, Establishment, City of SB Survey
- UCSB's Coastlines, Fall 2002, Opening/Establishment
- UC Notes/Campus News, December 2002, Opening/Establishment

US Collaborators: Mary Lee Hummert (U of Kansas collecting Midwest US data); Loretta Pecchioni (Louisiana State collecting southern US data), Herb Pierson (St Johns, NY collecting east coast data), Sinfree Makon (Penn State; collecting data from Zambia), Yan Bing (U of Kansas collecting data from the People's Republic of China), LilnaBeth Somera (U of Guam collected Guam data), Mei-Chen Lin (Kent State U., collecting data from Taiwan), and Tae-seop Lim (U of Minnesota, collecting data from South Korea).

International Collaborators: Joyashree Mukherjee (U of Calcutta, India), Joha Louw-Potgeiter (U of Cape Town, S. Africa), Kimberly Noels (U of Alberta, Canada), Sik Hung Ng (City University of Hong Kong, collecting Hong Kong data), Kutlay Yagmur (U of Tilburg, The Netherlands, collecting data from Turkey), and Jan Van den Bulck (U of Leuven, Belgium, collecting data from The Netherlands and Belgium).

Affiliates and Other Associates

We have been asked by many organizations on and off campus, involving academics, law enforcement and/or community representatives, to speak about COPPAC. Such meetings have in turn triggered more requests to meet with us to discuss our work. We have been taking advantage of this momentum by either presenting or meeting with new contacts regularly (and in the case of persons abroad who have contacted us, we have of course promptly responded via email). As such, we are rapidly expanding our contacts which facilitates our work in numerous ways. For example, this expands our reach in that we are developing a receptive audience for the work of COPPAC amongst future collaborators, amongst future funders, and amongst those who are in a position to implement policies in response to our findings. Moreover, this provides a network poised to assist in ways that facilitate our mission. For example, when we were contacted by a scholar in the UK who came across our website, we put him in contact with our affiliate here at UCSB whose work is in the same field and with whom we will be meeting in January to discuss future projects. Also, when we have received calls from academics interested in law enforcement speakers for their classes, we have put them in contact with one of our law enforcement affiliates who has immediately responded to the request.

The following is a list of affiliates who have joined COPPAC since submitting our original proposal to the university to establish COPPAC. For a sampling of those with whom we are developing relations as potential affiliates, please see the sections below on “presentations,” “ongoing participation” and “research and teaching meetings.”

Academia

Jennifer Earl (UCSB Sociology)

Tom Tyler (NYU Psychology)

Law enforcement

Sheriff Jim Anderson (SB Sheriff's Dept.)

Sgt Gary Wolfe (SBPD)

Lt. Russ Birchim (SB Sheriff's Dept.)

Chief Deborah Linden (San Luis Obispo PD as of 1/1/2003)

Community

Presentations to community groups and meetings with community leaders to develop relationships with potential new affiliates and to obtain recommendations from community members of persons who might serve well as community affiliates.

CENTER FOR SPATIALLY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SCIENCE (CSISS)

Director: Michael Goodchild

Co-Director: Richard Appelbaum

Program Director: Donald Janelle

Activities: CSISS, the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, is funded by the National Science Foundation under its program of support for infrastructure in the social and behavioral sciences. Its programs focus on the methods, tools, techniques, software, data access, and other services needed to promote and facilitate a novel and integrating approach to the social sciences.

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: (1) To encourage and expand applications of new geographic information technologies and newly available geographically referenced data in social science. (2) To introduce the next generation of scholars to this integrated approach to social science

research. (3) To foster collaborative interdisciplinary networks that address core issues in the social sciences using this approach. (4) To develop a successful clearinghouse for the tools, case studies, educational opportunities, and other resources needed by this approach.

Collaborators: 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; Amy K. Glasmeier, Pennsylvania State University; Myron P. Gutmann, Interuniversity Consortium for Political & Social Research; Nancy G. LaVigne, Urban Institute Justice Policy Center; John R. Logan, University at Albany, SUNY; Emilio F. Moran, Indiana University; Peter A. Morrison, Rand Corporation; Karen R. Polenske, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert Sampson, University of Chicago; V. Kerry Smith, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; B.L. Turner II, Clark University; Susan M. Wachter, University of Pennsylvania; Michael D. Ward, University of Washington; Another 50 (approximately) faculty from around the nation have participated in CSISS workshops and meetings over the past year.

Faculty: Director and PI, Michael F. Goodchild; Program Director, Donald G. Janelle; Senior Researchers: Richard P. Appelbaum, co-PI Helen Couclelis; Barbara Herr-Harthorn; Peter J. Kuhn; Stuart Sweeney; Workshop organizer: Sara Fabrikant; Workshop presenter: Keith Clarke; Waldo Tobler.

Achievements: Since its inception in October 1999, CSISS has sponsored seven weeklong workshops (Summers of 2000, 2001, 2002) and five 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. Two additional specialist meetings are in development, Spatial Analysis of Health Risk Assessment (10-11 October 2003) and Time Mapping of Globalization in the World System (6-7 February 2004). Four more weeklong workshops are planned for summer 2003, including totally new themes on Geographically Weighted Regression, 4-8 August 2003 (UCSB) and Population Science and GIS, 19-23 May 2003 (Pennsylvania State University). By the end of the summer 2003 workshop period, nearly 280 scholars will have participated in CSISS-sponsored workshops, more than 160 will have contributed to the success of specialist meetings, and another 150 will have benefited from CSISS

support to ICPSR workshops on spatial analysis. Many more participated in CSISS-sponsored events at annual meetings of learned societies, in the past year these have included American Anthropological Association, the Population Association of America, the Regional Science Association, the American Sociological Association, the Southern Demography Association, and The Social Science History Association. For the coming year, plans are in place for workshop/sessions at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, the Rural Sociology Society, and the American Agricultural Economics Association. The CSISS Best Practice book, *Spatially Integrated Social Science* was submitted to Oxford University Press in November 2002, and will be released in December 2003. Another book, *Advanced Spatial Econometrics*, will be published by Springer-Verlag. The center web site: www.csiss.org is one of the most significant sites on the web serving the development of spatial analytic perspectives in the social sciences.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES

Co-Director: Stephen Humphreys

Co-Director: Juan Campo

Activities

In its third of operations the Center sponsored, hosted, or supported an array of activities at UCSB including: awarding \$109,225 in graduate fellowships and conference travel awards; providing \$91,162 to underwrite course offerings in Middle Eastern languages in the Department of Religious Studies (including an Advanced Arabic Proficiency Seminar in summer 2003) and through a faculty-sharing and cost-sharing agreement with Santa Barbara City College to offer beginning Arabic courses. The Center received a \$67,000 grant from the US Department of Education through the Fulbright Hays Group Projects program to take 23 California K-12 teachers to Egypt for a one-month curriculum development seminar. Six UCSB Middle East Studies faculty and staff accompanied the teachers. The seminar in Egypt was the first of its kind in the Middle East for a UC campus. The Center received a \$20,000 grant from the Institute for Turkish Studies to support Turkish language instruction. The grant has been deferred until 2004-2005. The Center sponsored or co-sponsored over 50 public events including lectures, films, forums, and performances; providing financial

assistance for the new senior specialized bibliographer at the UCSB Davidson Library; hosting a major international conference featuring speakers from Canada and the Middle East (the Conference on Comparative Studies of South Asia and the Middle East), as well as a regional Middle East Studies conference that drew participants from 25 different colleges and universities all over the US and the Middle East; hosting a series of outreach events including an all-day teacher training seminar on Middle Eastern languages; 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 Egypt; and supplying crucial support for four of the less-commonly-taught languages (Arabic, Hebrew, Hindi/Urdu, and Persian).

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 six different departments received financial support from the Center during AY 2002-2003 (Anthropology, English, History, Music, Religious Studies, and Sociology). Two departments received direct curriculum support from the Center (Dramatic Art & Dance and Religious Studies). At least six different academic departments and programs have received support from the Center for events via sponsorship or co-sponsorship (Global and International Studies, History, History of Art & Architecture, Law and Society, Music, Religious Studies). The Center has also made substantial contributions to events organized by other campus entities such as Arts & Lectures (Ahmed Rashid lecture, Iranian film co-sponsorship), the Cultural Analysis Colloquium (Salah Hassan and Carol Delany lectures), the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center (the Tom Segev lecture and Taubman lectures), MultiCultural Center (multiple co-sponsorships, the Armenian Students Association, the Persian Students Club, the Muslim Students Association, the Student Action Forum on the Middle East, Hillel, and the UCSB Model Arab League delegation to San Francisco).

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 Fifth Annual California Regional Middle East Studies conference and the Conference on Comparative Studies of South Asia and the Middle East.

Curriculum Enrichment: Courses fully or partially funded by the Center included 6 courses in Persian language (first and second year levels); 3 courses in Hindi/Urdu (first year level); 2

courses in Middle Eastern Dance. During the summer of 2003, the Center hosted an Advanced Arabic Proficiency Seminar sponsored by the Middle East Centers at UCSB, University of Arizona, and Emory University.

Pedagogical Training for UCSB language instructors: CMES faculty attended a two-day Workshop on Teaching Middle Eastern Languages at the University of Arizona. CMES faculty and staff attended a UC-wide organizing meeting for developing a distance learning program for Arabic.

Graduate Student fellowships and support: The Center awarded nine Arabic FLAS fellowships to graduate students for AY 2002-2003 (each FLAS fellowship pays full tuition & fees plus a living stipend of \$11,000). The recipients were from the Departments of history, Music, and Religious Studies. In addition, the Center awarded ten summer intensive language study fellowships: the recipients were from the departments of Anthropology, History, Music, Religious Studies, and Sociology and they attended intensive Arabic language programs in the US, Egypt, and Morocco. From the Islamic Studies endowment, the Middle East studies faculty awarded conference travel awards of \$500 each for a total of \$5,000 for graduate students in AY 2002-2003.

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 a broad range of campus departments, programs, and units at UCSB, including Anthropology, Comparative Literature, Dramatic Arts & Dance, English, History, History of Art & Architecture, Law and Society, Music, Political Science, 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, Hillel, and the Model Arab League. In addition, conferences organized and/or hosted by the Center brought faculty and graduate students from over 50 other colleges and universities to UCSB.

Faculty

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

Sandra Campbell (Arabic, Religious Studies)

Juan Campo (Center Co-Director/Religious Studies)

Magda Campo (Arabic Lecturer, Religious Studies)

Adrienne Edgar (History)

Hillal Elver (Global Peace & Security)

Richard Falk (Global Peace & Security)

John Foran (Sociology)

Roger Friedland (Sociology/Religious Studies)

Nancy Gallagher (History)

Randy Garr (Religious Studies)

Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society)

Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)

Stephen Humphreys (History)

Mark Juergensmeyer (Sociology/Global Studies)

Nuha Khoury (History of Art & Architecture)

Scott Marcus (Music)

Kathleen Moore (Law and Society)

Firoozeh Papin Matin (Persian, Religious Studies)

Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies)

Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)

Sara Wheeler (Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic)

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 EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY

Co-Director: John Tooby

Co-Director: Leda Cosmides

The Center for Evolutionary Psychology at UCSB has become internationally recognized as a center of excellence for the newly emerging field of evolutionary psychology. The Center trains graduate students and other researchers, and coordinates research teams with expertise in evolutionary biology, psychology, anthropology, and neuroscience to identify (1) adaptive problems our hunter-gatherer ancestors faced, (2) the psychological mechanisms that evolved to solve these problems, (3) their neurological basis, and (4) how they generate culture and impose systematic patterns of social behavior both within and across cultures. Specific activities include laboratory research in the US; neuroscience collaborations, and the Human Universals Project, which attempts to document psychological universals through coordinating parallel experimental studies cross-culturally, including at the Center's primary field site among the Shiwiar and Achuar in the Amazonian rainforest of Ecuador.

Center scientists at UCSB include Leda Cosmides and John Tooby (Co-directors), Don Symons, Don Brown, Michael Gurven, and Tim German.

A nice accolade during 2002 came from Steven Pinker (who wrote *How the Mind Works* at the Center during 1995-1996). He dedicated his new, best-selling book, *The Blank Slate: The modern denial of human nature*, to three Center for Evolutionary Psychology scientists (Tooby, Cosmides, and Symons).

22 Graduate students, visiting scholars, and undergraduates did research at the Center for Evolutionary Psychology during 2002; they are listed in the appropriate section.

There were several research highlights from Center scientists for 2002; these are described in the research highlights section. Several of these attracted worldwide press attention. See:

- Evolved neural specializations provide the foundation for economic activity and 2-party cooperation

- Can our evolved psychology be used to turn off racism?
- Are our moral attitudes shaped by culture alone, or does our evolved psychology help generate them? An empirical test of the factors governing moral sentiments relating to incest.

Four of the relevant papers appeared in excellent outlets: Three in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, and one in *Proceedings of the Royal Society, Biological Sciences*.

For more information about the CEP, see our website at www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep

Visiting scholars for 2002 at the Center for Evolutionary Psychology:

2002 Diane Barense, Professor of Philosophy, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

2002 Tom Speelman, Predoctoral Scholar in Philosophy of Science, University of Ghent

2003 Mette Kramer, Predoctoral Scholar in Film Studies, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

2003 Daniel Barrett, Predoctoral Scholar in Film Studies, Cognitive Film Theory, UK

2003 Kai Hiraishi, Predoctoral Scholar in Evolutionary Psychology, University of Tokyo, Japan

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.

Highlights

The project provides technical assistance to 55 local health departments in California and to the state Department of Health Services. This assistance is directed toward establishing, maintaining, and reporting information in hundreds of vital records databases throughout the state. Project staff assist local and state personnel in the proper functioning of electronic communications and reporting between hospitals and state/local health departments. Project staff use the resulting electronic files to send data to the National Center for Health Statistics. Electronically matched infant death and birth certificates are used to create an annual "birth cohort file" that is used by public health researchers throughout the state. This file is currently being enhanced to contain geocoded information.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEY CENTER AND BENTON SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY

Director: Ramond Wong

Co-Director: Paolo Gardinali

Activities:

The SSSC has three central goals: (1) assisting faculty with their funded research projects; (2) providing practical experience for graduate and undergraduate students in survey research; and (3) creating new knowledge in the area of survey methodology.

Faculty:

Richard Appelbaum, Professor, Department of Sociology and Director, Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ex officio)

Ed Donnerstein, Professor, Department of Communication and Dean, Division of the Social Sciences (ex officio)

M. Kent Jennings, Professor, Department of Political Science and past President, American Political Science Association

Cynthia Kaplan, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science

Daniel Linz, Professor, Department of Communication and Law and Society Program Eric Smith, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science

Bruce Straits, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology

Stephen Weatherford, Professor, Department of Political Science

Achievements:

This academic year marks the first full year of operation for the Social Science Survey Center. During the period, the Center completed ten funded projects, generating \$210,207.67 in revenue and the cumulative revenue totals \$243,162.94 in less than two years of operation. Although our income is not yet sufficient to cover all operation costs, the rate of growth is encouraging. With ample room for expansion, we are confident that after a few more years of identifying and aggressively pursuing new sources of revenues, the Center's financial strength and stability will improve significantly. We believe that the Center's development so far is well in line with, if not already exceed, the original plan outlined by the SSSC Advisory Committee back in 2001. During the year, we fine-tuned and perfected the technical and methodological implementation of survey tools, particularly web-based methodology, and provided a wide range of services to our growing list of clients. The Center's activities can be classified into three broad categories:

- We continued our growth in telephone and web-based surveys, adding several projects to our portfolio. They include two external (non-UC) customers and two studies with complex sampling and screening procedures.

- We also provided work for two major system-wide surveys for the University of California Office of the President (UCOP). It is our goal to establish the Center as the de facto clearinghouse for internal administrative and educational surveys for UCOP through competitive pricing and efficient operation.
- We fully deployed our support for class instruction at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Through close collaboration and coordinating with class instructors, center staff have given lectures, aided questionnaire construction, assisted data collection, and implemented low or no cost research projects for some students.
- We continue to work closely with various campus administrative units to create cost effective instruments to collect critical and timely information on faculty, staff, and students. The Center is now the official provider of data collection services for various departments, including Payroll and the Program Review Panel (PRP).

[1] Where relevant, in parenthesis, “Anderson” or “Giles” is noted if that individual has conducted the majority or all of the work on the given project item. For other items, where both names are listed in parenthesis, there is no relevance to whose name is placed first.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003

ADAMS, JAMES, Principal Investigator

“Reasonable Choice” Models of Policy-Seeking Candidates Can Policy Motivations Explain Candidate Divergence in France and the United States

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/04

\$2,700

Although there is an extensive spatial modeling literature on policy-motivated candidates, there are few empirical studies that explore whether such models can illuminate the policies that candidates actually proposed in historical elections. I have developed two “reasonable choice” models that policy-seeking candidates might plausibly use to select their policies in the uncertain environments that surround national election campaigns, and the purpose of this project is to conduct empirical analyses designed to apply these models to French and American presidential elections. This will involve analyzing and coding data from the 1988 and 1995 French presidential election studies, as well as the 1976-80-84-88-92-96-2000 American National Election Studies. The central questions I hope to address are, first, can the reasonable choice models I have developed explain the *degree* of policy divergence between the presidential candidates’ policy positions that was observed in these historical elections?; second, can these reasonable choice models illuminate the *actual* policy positioning by the candidates that was observed in these elections? To the extent that the answer to both these questions is “yes,” this study will make important theoretical and empirical contributions to the study of candidate strategies.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation Supplement

BCS-9816313/UCSB20021243

01/01/99-06/30/03

\$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 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 and 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

In-field Digital Methods for the Recording of Archaeological Excavation:
A Conference

UC DiMI Program Opportunity Award

DOA 01-38/UCSB20030246

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$6,090

This conference, to be held at UC Santa Barbara explores the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the context of the in-field recording of archaeological excavation. The use of this digital technology has blossomed over the past five years due to significant advances in computing technology, and most importantly, improvements in GIS software, especially ArcGIS 8.1, developed by ESRI, Inc., of Redlands, CA, the industry leader in GIS technology. ESRI software has become the *de facto* standard in archaeology. This conference brings together experts in the use of GIS in excavation contexts, and explores a number of promising new implementations of novel in-field recording methods that use ESRI software. The goal of the conference is to promote the use of these digital technologies in excavation contexts, examine some of the problems using these methods in the field, describe what kinds of training are required to use these systems, and to assess the impact on these methods as they relate to broader questions of the interpretation of archaeological data. ESRI has agreed to act as a corporate participant.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

High Risk Exploratory Research: Confirming an Upper Paleolithic
Occupation of the Central Tibetan Plateau

National Science Foundation

BCS-0244327/UCSB20030266
04/30/04

\$24,961

05/01/03-

To conduct a detailed site mapping and evaluation, local geological investigation, additional confirmatory dating, surface reconnaissance and limited test excavations in the vicinity of the Chusang (Quesang) site on the central Tibetan Plateau. The recent publication of the discovery of human hand and footprints preserved in a former hot spring travertine formation and dated by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) to ca. 21,000 BP has caused considerable controversy among scholars interested in the archaeology and climatic history of this portion of the plateau. Although a reputed fire hearth was discovered in close proximity to the hand and footprints, no other artifacts of any kind were found. Three OSL dates were run; the central tendencies of the dates fall between 20.6- 21.7 kya. Should these be accurate, this would place the site into the Late Paleolithic period, thus making it the earliest chronometrically dated archaeological site on the plateau. The next earliest dates on the central plateau fall around ca. 5000 BP and are best characterized as Neolithic in cultural affiliation. While there has been speculation that the plateau could have been occupied in the Late Pleistocene (ca. 13,000 BP), a much earlier date of occupation was very much unanticipated. However, OSL dating, while an improvement over earlier TL dating methods, remains controversial and subject to significant potential variability and error. These findings are also of concern to paleoclimatologists and geologists in that they contradict a widely supported model of regional climate history—that the entire plateau was covered by a thick sheet of glacial ice well beyond the Late Glacial Maximum (LGM)—and thus lend support to reconstructions that postulate that glacial ice coverage even during the LGM was patchy and confined only to very high elevations on the plateau. Importantly, these alternative models show that the Chusang locality would not have been covered by ice. This project will seek new data to attempt to confirm the antiquity of the site through careful evaluation of the archaeological and geological context of the finds, the discovery of artifacts associated with the hand and footprints, the extraction and dating of new samples for the OSL technique, the extraction and analysis of samples suitable for U-series disequilibrium dating for comparison with the OSL dates, preservation of the hand and foot prints through casting, and the evaluation of other potential site locations in and around the hot springs of this locality. Such work is necessary, because until other archaeological materials are located and can be placed into a definitive context in clear relationship with the prints, and new dates from both the same and additional methods are obtained to confirm the antiquity of the finds, the site will remain a novelty and curiosity, and thus will be unlikely to contribute in a material way to ongoing debates about the timing and processes by which humans entered the world's highest plateau. Finally, action on the site is necessary because it is currently under threat from local construction projects.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

Paleoclimate, Landscape Evolution, and the Transformations of Prehistoric Agricultural Technology in the Western Lake Titicaca Basin, Peru

National Science Foundation

BCS-0318500/UCSB20030793

06/01/03-05/31/05

\$195,728.00

Working at the intersection of three disciplines-- paleoclimatology and its emphasis on regional and global-scale forcing of precipitation, fluvial sedimentology with its emphasis on the identification of erosional activity and river channel and floodplain evolution, and archeology with its emphasis on definitions of settlement patterns, landscape features, and reconstruction of population growth rates and density, this project focuses upon the following research theme: How did Holocene climate variability and consequent landscape evolution and transformation affect the trajectory of development of agricultural systems in the western Lake Titicaca basin? The archaeological component of this multidisciplinary project will focus upon the Rio Ramis drainage of southern Peru, and will examine three specific research questions: 1) the timing of the origins of low-level food production and its location within the drainage; 2) the timing of the origins and the initial scale of raised field/*q'ocha* agricultural systems; and 3) the resilience of raised field systems within a context of environmental change. Within each of these questions we have posed a set of competing hypotheses that can be evaluated with archeological data generated by an intensive program of full-coverage survey, surface collection, and an extensive testing program of sites and landscape features directed by geophysical survey.

The significance of this project lies with its multidisciplinary perspective on the nature of human-landscape-climate interaction by generating 1) a high-resolution, well-dated, and properly interpreted paleoclimatic time series of the western Lake Titicaca basin for the entire Holocene epoch; 2) new sedimentologic and geomorphic data that can be used to create a basin-wide model of fluvial evolution in the context of regional climate change. This model will be valuable as a case study of landscape evolution in a complex high elevation environment (that may be extended to similar environments in other regions of the world) and will provide archaeologists with a fuller understanding of the natural forces that shaped landscape evolution; and 3) new archaeological data that will begin to fill the very serious gaps in our knowledge of the prehistory of the western Lake Titicaca basin on the origins and transformations of agricultural technologies.

Intellectual merit: This project integrates data from three disciplines to examine in detail human responses to climatic variation in a harsh high elevation environment. The PI has worked in Peru since 1984, and in the Titicaca basin in particular since 1994. His co-PIs have worked extensively in Peru and Bolivia, and have published extensively on paleoclimatic reconstructions of the Lake Titicaca basin since the early 1990s.

Broader impacts: The project promotes teaching, training and learning by building new partnerships among universities and disciplines. It will promote the integration of research and education by involving both undergraduate and graduate students in research. Each PI will encourage participating students to work directly with every aspect of the project, enabling them to obtain a richer experience than would be possible by working only within a single discipline. We promote diversity directly by being a diverse team (one woman, two men) and through our individual efforts to include and mentor students from our respective universities. All three PIs have excellent records of involving women and undergraduates in both field and laboratory research. Finally, the problems our collaborative work addresses and the data we will produce are directly relevant to research initiatives that seek to understand both natural climate variability and the human impact of global change using the combined paleoclimatological and archaeological record – goals with direct societal relevance.

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

Assessing the Impact of the Elimination of Export Quotas on the Apparel Industry

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030010/UCSB20021291

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$10,000

Richard Appelbaum's research focuses on the problems of setting and enforcing labor standards highly globalized industrial production systems characterized by extensive outsourcing. He is conducting a study, funded partly by the UC Institute for Labor and Employment and partly by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (INCTAD), that examines the effect of the phase-out (by 2005) of the Multifiber Arrangement (which establishes quotas for apparel and textile imports to the US and EU) on the less-developed economies. Dr. Appelbaum also co-hosted (with Professor William I. Robinson, Department of Sociology) an international conference, "Towards a Critical Globalization Studies: Continued Debates, New Directions, Neglected Topics." The conference, which was held May 1-4, 2003, brought approximately 100 scholars from around the world to UCSB. The conference, which involved five plenary sessions and 16 panels, is being televised by UC TV.

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

KOLLMAYER, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The End of Class Compromise? Globalization and Democracy in Affluent Capitalist Societies

National Science Foundation

SES-0302515/UCSB20030383

05/01/03-04/30/04

\$2,745

This dissertation analyzes the relationship between economic globalization and democratic governance in affluent capitalist societies. The extant literature on this subject yields contradictory hypotheses. Some scholars argue that globalization, by undermining the autonomy of the nation-state and enhancing the political power of transnational corporations, has weakened the ability of national democratic systems to produce a genuine class compromise. Other scholars disagree. They argue that, at least for the affluent capitalist countries, the social and political effects of globalization have been significantly overstated. Drawing on this debate and the literature on comparative political systems and welfare states, this dissertation hypothesizes that the structure of a country's political system, not its level of global market integration, decisively affects many social and political patterns associated with class compromise. A structural equation model, using six proxies to measure "democratic class compromise," and data from 16 OECD countries are used to test this hypothesis and related propositions. The results will make two important contributions to sociology. One, they will help clarify debates within the globalization literature, and two they will demonstrate a novel approach to studying political power within democratic societies.

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 comm. unities 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.

BEDARD, KELLY, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

When Women Lose Work: Impacts of Women’s Job Losses on Women and their Children

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$7,380

We use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) to examine a neglected issue in labor economics: the impacts of women’s job losses on women themselves and on their families. While much is now known about the consequences of men’s job losses, much less is known about what happens when women lose work. This is in part because many published studies restrict attention to men only and in part because those studies that do include both women and men do not devote much attention to exploring the distinct ways in which job losses may affect women.

The proposal will produce two main outcomes: the first is one or more publishable papers that examine the effects of women’s job losses on outcomes such as wage losses, unemployment durations, labor force withdrawal, childbearing, and other changes in family structure. We expect that these papers should be publishable in outlets like the Journal of

Labor Economics. The second outcome is a grant proposal to the National Institute of Child Health and Development. This proposal will explore a new statistical approach to a different, long-standing research question: what are the consequences of maternal employment during the first year of a child's life on a wide array of children's outcomes, including cognitive development, behavioral problems, and health? The new approach derives from a new link, forged here, between this literature and that on job displacement. Specifically, we propose to use maternal job loss after conception as an instrumental variable for maternal work time during the first year of a child's life, as a way of generating more credible estimates of the causal effects of maternal time inputs on children's outcomes than are currently available.

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.

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

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

Gill Foundation

5533/UCSB20030154

10/31/02-30/30/03

\$15,000

The center will carry out three new research projects. Studies will include an analysis of Americans who have served with openly gay foreigners in integrated units of the U.N., statistical study of European forces that have lifted their bans, and an analysis of the 'queen-for-a-day' regulation that allows heterosexuals to engage in gay sex without being fired.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Integrated Military Units and the Coordination of Sexual Orientation Policy: NATO, NORAD, and the United Nations

UC Berkeley

SB030013/UCSB20030075

7/1/02-6/30/03

\$15,000

Integrated Military Units and the Coordination of Sexual Orientation Policy: NATO, NORAD, and the United Nations

UC Berkeley

SB030013/UCSB20031245

7/1/02-6/30/04

\$15,000

In this project, we propose to examine integrated military units of NATO, NORAD and the United Nations in which American soldiers serve side by side with openly gay colleagues from European countries. Our goal would be to assess the effectiveness and cohesion of such units and to determine whether the presence of openly gay personnel has undermined the morale of their American peers. The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military maintains extensive contacts with openly gay troops around the world, and we would use these contacts as starting points for the development of snowball samples of homosexual and heterosexual interview subjects. In addition, we would supplement our analysis of integrated military units with studies of the French and German militaries to determine whether effectiveness, cohesion, or morale decreased after these countries lifted their gay bans.

02-DA-11/UCSB20030147

02/05/02-12/31/02

\$500

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

The Horizons Foundation

03-DA-16/UCSB20031087

02/12/03-12/31/03

\$500

The Horizons funds will be used to support basic research and communications concerning sexuality and the armed forces. 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

1R01AG15914/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.

BIELBY, DENISE D., Principal Investigator

Institutional Traces of the International Television Market

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$4,000

My research examines the international market for television programming by analyzing components of the “culture world” of the global television marketplace. This approach engages television as a cultural product, and foregrounds questions about its unique cultural and aesthetic properties, the cultural systems that shape its use abroad, and the complications that arise from doing business across borders. I seek funding from ISBER to assemble and code a data archive based on promotional and advertising materials from the international television industry. As important institutional artifacts of this industry, this archive, and its analysis, will be the basis for an important empirical stage of my larger project underway on this industry. This project contributes to the “cultural turn” within the social sciences through its in-depth focus on the properties of popular cultural media products, the culture world of the television industry, and the relationship of culture industries to the global economy. Several scholarly articles are planned using this archive, and it will also be used in a chapter in my book-length research monograph on the international market for television.

BORIS, EILEEN C., Principal Investigator

Conference on Participatory Research: University and Labor Partnerships

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030083/UCSB20031278

4/15/03-6/30/04

\$8,681

We propose a one-day conference for UC researchers (faculty and graduate students), union and community organizers, and worker researchers to discuss the methodology of participatory research, share results, explore the challenges of collaboration, and discuss ways to support high-quality participatory research on labor at UC. By participatory research, we refer to a process in which subjects/objects of social investigation become social investigators themselves, with considerable influence and participation in the defining of the agenda, carrying it out, and determining its use. Community members bring their local knowledge and experience-based expertise to the articulation of problems and solutions, even as academic researchers offer training in research methods and more general educational resources. Rather than disinterested knowledge, results inform social and political action, benefiting the community that helps to shape them. Research with workers and their organizations, then, is to advance trade unionism, improve wages and working conditions, and

lessen inequality. But, by giving up their privileged vantagepoint, academics risk having the results of participatory research dismissed as “unscientific” or judged unacceptable for professional advancement. Labor, in turn, might find that the effort put into such collaboration fails to yield sufficient returns, however interesting the findings. Rather than assuming the usefulness of participatory research, then, we need to interrogate its limits as well as possibilities and assess when it makes sense and when other approaches are more appropriate.

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
12/31/02 \$11,006

01/01/02-

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.

BROWN, NINA, Principal Investigator

BRAY, FRANCESCA, Co-Principal Investigator

An Ethnographic Investigation of International Migration in the Irish Information Technology Industry

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030026/UCSB20030231

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$20,293

In the spring of 2000, the Irish government joined the United States, Germany, Canada and Australia in enacting emergency measures permitting the immigration of thousands of highly skilled information technology (IT) workers in order to alleviate a severe national shortage of computer professionals. However, this crisis shortage of IT workers may not actually exist in Ireland or anywhere else. While efforts to establish the existence of a high-tech worker shortage have met with mixed results, comparatively slight attention has been given to how other factors intrinsic to technology intensive industries like IT may themselves be generating international flows of workers. The hypothesis of this project is that international labor migration in the IT industry is not the result of a worker shortage, but of factors internal to the organization of production and the constitution of careers in the industry. This is a

proposal to fund 12 months of ethnographic research on the software industry in Dublin, Ireland in order to construct a model of how three of these factors, the impact of rapid technological change, the employment policies of IT firms and the career related attitudes of IT professionals, are contributing to the rapid increase in international labor migration within the IT industry.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

Conference on Perception and Realization in Language and Gender Research

National Science Foundation

BCS-0237734/UCSB20030066

02/15/03-01/31/04

\$22,480

A conference to promote international dialogue on “Perception and Realization in Language and Gender Research” will be held during the intersession of the 2003 Linguistic Society of America Summer Institute at Michigan State University. The event will be jointly hosted by LSA’s Committee on the Status of Women in Linguistics and the International Gender and Language Association; the two conference organizers are representatives of these organizations. The goal of the conference event is to increase U.S. awareness of international perspectives on the linguistic subfield of language and gender and to forge ties between researchers in the United States and other countries by providing multiple formats and opportunities for interaction focused on a single question: *How is the relationship between language and gender perceived and realized, both by speakers and by researchers themselves?*

The organizers seek funds to cover basic expenses for invited participants as well as operating expenses for the conference. This sum provides very good value for money, as the benefits of tapping into this wider pool of researchers should be appreciable not only for the many North American students and faculty who will be attending the conference, but also for the further development of theoretical and methodological principles in the field of language and gender studies. Moreover, the proposed conference is scheduled to take place immediately after the International Pragmatics Association meeting in Toronto and is intended to actively foster connections between the Summer Institute and IPrA meeting (both sociolinguistically themed) and the proposed event, thus adding to the potential for the conference

to play a transformative role in the increasingly interdisciplinary field of language and gender research and in linguistics more widely. To this end, all conference events are open to all Institute attendees, and the conference will be widely advertised to an international audience in linguistics and related fields.

The theme of the conference engages current trends in language and gender research. Over the past decade, the field has developed rapidly, and previous concerns with the nature of gender differences in language use have been largely replaced with a recently emerging set of research questions regarding perceived associations between gender and particular linguistic features and the realization of such associations in specific contexts of language use. These questions include: *How can we assert with confidence that a linguistic phenomenon is associated with gender? How and when are gender identities salient? To what extent do perceptions of gendered language use correspond to linguistic manifestations of gender identity?* The proposed project addresses these newly central issues in the field by fostering dialogue among representatives of various theoretical, methodological, and disciplinary perspectives. On the first day, leading international researchers who are not often able to attend U.S. conferences will present talks discussing how the key questions are addressed in their own research. All the speakers will engage in a panel discussion at the end of the day. A poster session held in the morning of the second day will present submitted contributions on the conference theme, with extensive scheduled interaction time between the authors of the posters and conference-goers. On the afternoon of the second day, a set of workshops led by early-career scholars will allow conference attendees to explore various aspects of these same issues in greater depth while gaining training in current theories and methods. The results of the conference will be assessed and future activities outlined at a final brainstorming session at the end of the second day. This highly interactive conference format will promote new research, foster international collaboration, and advance student training. The proposed activities will further knowledge by focusing intensively on questions that have a clear influence on current research in language and gender as well as connecting up with contemporary interest in perception in linguistics generally.

CAMPO, JUAN, Principal Investigator

Short-Term Teacher Training Seminar in Egypt

US Department of Education

PO21A030040/UCSB20030436

4/1/03-10/1/03

\$66,000

The Center for Middle East Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara is sponsoring a short-term training seminar for California-based K-12 teachers, administrators, and instructors working at two or four-year colleges that do not offer graduate degrees in Egypt from June 21 to July 20, 2003. The Short-Term Seminar in Egypt is designed to strengthen the knowledge of the Middle East among California educators and to create a network of experienced teachers who will foster curriculum development in Middle East area studies and the Arabic language. American teachers will meet with Egyptian teachers to establish ongoing curricular exchange networks via the Internet. The seminar will consist of daily lectures and field trips in Cairo and other parts of Egypt. The home base of the seminar will be the American University in Cairo. The seminar will include daily Arabic language classes for non-specialists with the goal of helping teachers in a variety of disciplines to introduce the basic elements of the Arabic language into K-12 curriculum as a means of encouraging the later study of Arabic at the post-secondary school level.

Faculty from the University of California, Santa Barbara and the American University in Cairo will conduct lecture and discussion sessions in the areas of Egyptology, Islam and religious studies, Islamic Art and Architecture, Middle East history, social studies, politics, and culture. Classroom discussions will be accompanied by field trips to archeological, historical, cultural, and religious sites in Egypt. Experts specializing in the area of each particular site will be the guides on the field trips. Special seminar sessions will be devoted to curriculum planning and development led by an academic specialist on comparative education in the US and Egypt.

Participants in the Short-Term Seminar in Egypt will also attend a one-day follow-up seminar at the University of California, Santa Barbara in order to assess the results of the trip to Egypt and to initiate curriculum development projects. Lesson plans and curriculum development that result from both the Short-Term Seminar and the follow-up seminar will be posted on the website of the UCSB Center for Middle Studies for the widest public distribution.

CAMPO, JUAN, Principal Investigator

HUMPHREYS, R. STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara - Middle East NRC/FLAS

US Department of Education

PO15A000115/UCSB20020204
08/14/02

\$186,682

08/15/01-

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.

CAMPO, JUAN E., Principal Investigator

HUMPHREYS, R. STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara-Middle East NRC/FLAS

U.S. Department of Education

P015A000115/UCSB20030341

08/15/02-08/14/03

\$250,000

The Center for Middle East Studies (CMES) at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), is a campus-based institution that emerged from the remarkable expansion of Middle East Studies at UCSB during the past 12 years. Its mission is to enhance public knowledge in the burgeoning Central California region, the state, and the nation about the Middle East (ME) and Islamic societies, to promote advanced-level study of less commonly taught ME languages, and to encourage interdisciplinary and cross-cultural research relating to the ME and Islamic societies. It utilizes NRC, UCSB, and other resources to fulfill these goals by organizing teacher training workshops, funding university-level instruction of less commonly taught languages, administering Arabic FLAS awards for graduate students, supporting in-depth instruction on ME and Islamic topics, cooperating with community educational and cultural institutions, collaborating with other ME NRCs, and public outreach activities.

Over 45 highly-qualified UCSB CMES core and affiliated faculty teach and supervise undergraduates and MA/PhD students engaged in ME and Islamic Studies through the nationally ranked departments of History, Religious Studies, and Sociology, and the distinctive faculties of Ethnomusicology, History of Art and Architecture, and Comparative Literature. In addition to the Islamic and Near Eastern Studies (INES) major, there are also undergraduate ME concentrations and courses are in Political Science and the flourishing new Global and International Studies, Law and Society, and Women's Studies programs. UCSB offers language instruction in Arabic, Modern Hebrew, Persian, Turkish, Hindi-Urdu, Punjabi, as well as several ancient Near Eastern languages, including Biblical Hebrew and Coptic.

During the 2003-2006 funding cycle, UCSB CMES plans to conduct annual K-12 teacher workshops emphasizing ME languages and Islamic societies in global perspective so as to

especially serve California state curriculum needs of Central California. It will recruit more faculty for teaching Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and develop an Arabic language program at a local community college. It will also undertake collaborations with several ME universities, Western ME Consortium members, UCSB's Schools of Engineering and Environmental Sciences, and with its South Asian Studies faculty. A growing number of faculty and graduate students are actively involved in the comparative study of *both* the ME and South Asia.

The UCSB Davidson Library provides easy access to growing campus holdings in ME languages and Western languages on the ME and Islam, and to the extraordinary collection of the entire University of California (UC) system of more than 500,000 volumes in these areas. Moreover, a new ME bibliographer specialist now serves the UCSB collection.

Ongoing outreach activities to be conducted by UCSB CMES will include public conferences and lectures, ME musical performances and talks at public schools by the UCSB students and faculty, and film showings. NRC funding will also be used to involve members of the local heritage communities in conducting advanced Arabic and Persian tutorials at UCSB.

This proposal seeks to use NRC and FLAS funding to attain high levels of proficiency in Arabic and Persian and to provide UCSB graduate and undergraduate students, California teachers, and the public with more in-depth knowledge about the Middle East and Islamic societies.

CAMPO, JUAN, Principal Investigator

REYNOLDS, DWIGHT, Co-Principal Investigator

The Middle East and South Asia: Reexamining the Boundaries

UC Humanities Research Institute

SB030095/UCSB20031320

04/09/03-09/08/03

\$10,000

This conference – The Middle East and South Asia: Reexamining the Boundaries – will bring together scholars of history, religion, gender, and the arts to reexamine historical and contemporary cultural institutions and identity formation in the “crossroads” or “borderlands” between the Middle East and South Asia. This is a geographic area often ignored by western scholarship because of its marginal status between two larger, more commonly studied regions, but one which has taken on critical global significance in the wake of recent events. This conference is part of an ongoing, multi-year endeavor at UCSB: The Middle East/South Asia project.

CHARNESS, GARY, Principal Investigator

Trust and Communication Partnerships

Russell Sage Foundation

82-03-03/UCSB20030216

04/01/03-03/31/05

\$125,726

This research project studies the effectiveness of communication in principal-agent contexts, where the principal has a project she wishes to undertake, but is uncertain (even ex post) about either the agent’s effort level or talent. The objective of this research is to understand how promises, discussions, agreements, threats, and other forms of information exchange influence which partnerships form and last, and the design of contracts.

The usual theory of contracts identifies two considerations that concern asymmetric information and which may render it difficult to reach agreements in an efficient way: hidden action (effort) and hidden information (talent). In both cases one can give theoretical arguments concerning why market failure may arise. The classic ‘lemons’ paper (Akerlof, 1970) illustrated the point that asymmetric information leads to economic inefficiency, and can even destroy an efficient market.

It has long been standard in agency theory to search for incentive-compatible mechanisms on the assumption that people care only about their own material wealth. However, while this assumption is a useful point of departure for a theoretical examination, a large body of experimental research indicates that economic interactions frequently are influenced by social and psychological factors. The intellectual merit of our study is that we aim to improve our understanding of which of these factors come into play in contracts and partnerships, and how

and when communication helps to ameliorate the inherent problems in contracting with asymmetric information.

Preliminary results show that communication substantially enhances successful partnership formation and the likelihood of mutually-beneficial outcomes with hidden action. In particular, statements of intent (promises) seem to drive the improvement. This research project will systematically study the behavioral effects of information exchange (in the form of messages) in laboratory games featuring principal-agent bargaining with hidden action and hidden information; we also propose tests of communication on collusion in Bertrand price-competition settings.

The complementary theoretical development will offer insight into the motivational underpinnings for how and why communication serves to ameliorate the problems inherent in contracting under asymmetric information. We measure beliefs in our design, important in discriminating among belief-dependent models of social motivation.

We feel that the time is ripe for behavioral contract theory, where the analysis takes into account social and psychological considerations in an attempt to understand contracts and partnerships. The broader impact of our study is to help facilitate this development, thereby enriching contract theory and improving the effectiveness of contract design by incorporating important non-pecuniary motivations identified in the laboratory. We hope and believe that this will lead to better social and economic outcomes in the field.

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.

COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER, Principal Investigator

DAVIS, FRANK, Co-Principal Investigator

IGERT: Economics of the Environment

National Science Foundation

DGE-0114437/UCSB20031646

09/01/01-08/31/04

\$499,959

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.

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 different 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

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, Principal Investigator

Economic Aspects of Nominations for "Critical Use" of Methyl Bromide (MB) Under Terms of the Montreal Protocol

UN Environment Program

MP/2100-98-03/UCSB20030932

02/01/03-12/31/03

\$20,000

This project analyzes the economics of granting exceptions to regulatory compliance based on 'feasibility' under the Montreal Protocol's Critical Use Exemption (CUE) process for Methyl Bromide. This particular case offers an opportunity, using data compiled by a different agency of the Protocol, to base criteria for exceptional circumstances on estimation of the benefits of compliance in terms of willingness to pay (WTP) to abate the externality, as well as costs to the group of users creating the externality. The goal is to estimate WTP and show that market effects and possibilities for factor substitution suggest that the losses to

methyl bromide users will be well below the estimates provided in CUE applications. Comparison of the two suggest that the phaseout of methyl bromide can proceed with considerably fewer CUEs than were nominated by the Parties. The output from the project will also discuss the likely effects of granting CUEs on the overall success of the phaseout under the Protocol.

DECANIO, Stephen, Principal Investigator

Semi-Calibrated Models of Global Environmental Policy

Environmental Protection Agency

83023801/UCSB20021061

07/01/02-12/31/03

\$49,255

Recent research has demonstrated that the general equilibrium models currently being applied to environmental issues have serious difficulties. In particular, imposing the assumptions of representative agents and fully optimized productions sectors rules out a number of potential economic paths that might be of significant policy relevance. Requiring that all agents be identical conceals the relationship between the distributional consequences of alternative policies and the allocative implications of such policies (on prices, quantities, and trade). Such a simplification may be justified if the distributional effects of policies are small, but there is reason to believe that for the most important global environmental protection policies this is not the case. Similarly, the assumption of optimized production obscures the effects of endogenous technological change (with spillovers that drive a wedge between private and social costs), evolutionary path dependence (which can lead to alternative technological configurations starting from the same initial conditions), and bounded rationality on policy outcomes. Policy analysis based on models incorporating simplifications of this type are unreliable. Important phenomena can be obscured or even ruled out altogether by the assumptions of the models. Conversely, the quality of analysis can be improved by determining how (and whether) results would change if more realistic assumptions were adopted.

DELMAS, MAGALI, Principal Investigator

“A Database of European Voluntary Agreements”

UC Berkeley Center for German and European Studies

064-L-1/01/UCSB 20010582

01/1/01-12/31/02

\$33,000

This research analyzes the determinants of the cross-national adoption of the international Environmental Management System standard ISO 14001 using a panel of 102 countries from 1996 to 2000. I use new institutional economics to develop hypotheses on the impact of the institutional environment on the cost of adopting the management standard. I also develop hypotheses using the institutional sociology perspective to address the role of the institutional environment in affecting demand and legitimation processes related to the standard. The results of the statistical analysis show that both rationales of cost minimization and legitimation play a role in the adoption of the standard. Using both theories improves our understanding of institutional forces affecting the early adoption of emerging management standards.

DELMAS, MAGALI, Principal Investigator

AIGNER, DENNIS, Co-Principal Investigator

Environmental Management Strategies and Corporate Performance: Identification and Analysis of the Motivators of Regulated Entities' Environmental Behavior and Performance

Environmental Protection Agency

82968701/UCSB20020164

08/01/02-07/31/04

\$229,473

The objective of this research is to assess how and when environmental management practices impact environmental and corporate performance. Strategic management theory connects management practices with corporate performance through two avenues: cost reduction and value creation. This bifurcation leads to the formulation of two hypotheses connecting environmental and corporate performance. The first hypothesis identifies the set of factors that determines the influence a cost reducing environmental strategy has on corporate performance. In this case, we hypothesize that firms are able to improve corporate performance by pursuing environmental objectives if the costs associated with poor environmental performance are sufficiently responsive to the actions of the firm. The second hypothesis identifies the set of factors that influences corporate performance in the firm pursues a product/process differentiation strategy along environmental dimensions. In this case, we hypothesize that firms are able to improve corporate performance by pursuing environmental objectives if the firm is able to credibly demonstrate improved environmental performance to its customers and there is sufficient demand for improved environmental performance.

We test our hypotheses in three sectors: power utilities, electronics, and oil and gas. Our independent variables on environmental management practices, firms' characteristics, as well as regulatory and competitive environment are gathered through a phone/mail survey questionnaire of 1159 firms. Our dependent variables on firms corporate performance will be derived from public sources namely SEC reports. The statistical analysis will include the seemingly unrelated regression model, the multiple indicators multiple causes model, and simultaneous equation approaches for determining causality between corporate and environmental performance.

This research will reveal the set of regulatory and competitive circumstances that make a firms' environmental performance align with its corporate performance. The information gained will help regulators identify environmental policies that work with the firm's objective of enhanced profitability. We expect to find that devices, such as third party eco-ratings, or voluntary programs that help firms credibly communicate environmental performance to regulators and consumers are associated with enhanced corporate performance. In highly regulated industries, we also expect that when firms integrate environmental objectives into their organization and engage in open discussion with regulators and members of the community, they will achieve improved corporate performance by reducing regulation and litigation costs.

DESCHENES, OLIVIER, Principal Investigator

The Long-Term Consequences of Military Service During the Vietnam War on Post-Service Health: Evidence on Work Disabilities

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$6,000

Multiple studies have found that Vietnam veterans suffer from higher rates of drug and alcohol abuse, depression, marital instability, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the years closely following their return to civilian life. This study proposes to analyze the long-term consequences of military service during the Vietnam War on the capacity of veterans to participate actively in the labor market – as measured by the work disability indicators of the U.S. Census of Population – in the years following discharge from the military. In order to resolve the selection bias problem inherent to studies of military service, the proposed study will use a research design based on the draft lottery of 1970-1973. Random sequence numbers (RSN) were assigned to each date of birth, with separate sequences for each cohort at risk of being drafted. Men with a RSN below an eligibility ceiling were eligible for the draft, while men with RSN above the ceiling could not be drafted. Therefore, because of its random nature, the draft lottery generates instruments that predict military participation but are otherwise independent of health status of the individuals. Instrumental variables estimates will be obtained by contrasting the effects of draft-eligibility on disability rates with the effect of draft-eligibility on military participation.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

Tactical Innovation, Social Movements, and the Internet: Examining Online Tactics

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$7,500

This project builds on my prior research on internet-based activism (Earl and Schussman 2002; 2003), which argued that online contention can importantly differ in form and process from offline contention. Instead of examining the effect of the internet as a technological environment for entire social movements (as I did previously in Earl and Schussman 2003; 2003), I would examine the ways in which *online tactics* and their use may differ from *offline tactics*. Specifically, the proposed project would examine the conditions under which a limited group of social movement tactics, such as internet petitioning, have undergone a shift in their fundamental relationship to social movements in the online world. The project would also introduce and examine the role of “tactical entrepreneurs” in promoting such online tactics, thereby extending prior research on movement entrepreneurs. In addition to these theoretical contributions, the project would also use two innovate approaches to collecting data on line activism: (1) the use of automated intelligent agent, and (2) the use of a daily data collection protocol that tracks changes in websites and their content over time. These rich data on a theoretically important topic would yield several products: (1) several article length publications focused on the development of these online tactics; and (2) an external grant application (most likely to NSF) that uses this project as seed data for a larger project examining a much wider range of online contention.

FERNANDO, OSHAN, Principal Investigator

HANCOCK, MARY, Co-Principal Investigator

Professional Development International Fellowship

Wenner-Gren Foundation

SB030091/UCSB20031092

03/30/03-03/29/04

\$15,000

I intend to study the impact of new evangelical Christian groups and non-governmental organizations on the social organization of an economically marginalized Sinhala (Buddhist) community in southern Sri Lanka. The anthropology graduate program at the University of California, Santa Barbara requires those enrolled in the course to first obtain their MA, which entails laying the foundation for the doctoral research that will follow. With the assistance of my advisor, Professor Mary Hancock, I have formulated a plan of study that will enable me to get the foundation for my research work. In the year 2003/04, I intent to complete the core coursework required for the MA while at the same time taking elective courses suited to by research interests. I intend to complete my coursework by the end of 2004 and prepare by doctoral candidacy papers at this time while also applying to funding agencies for dissertation and fieldwork support as well. My intention is to conduct my research in Sri Lanka's Southern province in 2004/05. Following my fieldwork, I plan to write up my dissertation in 2006 and hope to obtain my PhD in 2007. A Wenner-Gren fellowship would greatly facilitate the financial burden imposed by this lengthy period of study.

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
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Management Support for SERU 21 Study

UC Berkeley, Center for Studies in Higher Education

SB020126/UCSB20031492	03/15/02-06/30/03	\$3,334.16
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These funds will provide additional support for the SERU21 project.

Two surveys of UC undergraduates were administered by the Survey Center. UCUES I (Spring 2002) targeted some 69000 UC undergraduates using e-mail invitations and on-line survey questionnaire. About 25% of those invited participated. UCUES II (spring 2003) targeted a random sample of UC undergraduates with e-mail invitations and on-line questionnaire. A response rate of about 50%

was attained. The survey content focused on measures of academic and civic engagement. Survey responses were merged with background data on respondents (including grades, test scores and social background variables). The project entailed creation and testing of survey instruments. The testing process included pilot surveys using on-line and phone interviews. UCUES II involved a systematic follow-up of non-respondents through phone contacts and interviews. The project resulted in a vast data base on student behaviors and attitudes, and a rich array of data relating to the effectiveness of on-line survey technology.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Exploring the Dimensions of a New Labor Movement: Perspectives of Front Line Organizations

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030050/UCSB20021302

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$7,736

This work seeks to systematically assess the qualities and dimensions of the new labor movement in California. Drawing on interviews with union leaders, labor activists, and scholars from throughout the state, the first phase of this research was an effort to inventory innovative labor movement activity and map emergent patterns among them. The current phase of the project seeks to expand and deepen the analysis by examining the assessments of various groups of labor movement actors—scholars, union leaders and organizers—regarding the most critical needs for labor revitalization. The research goal is to determine whether divergent views of movement goals represent a significant obstacle to labor transformation.

FORAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator

The Origins of Revolution in the Third World: The End of a Research Project

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$3,000

This project elaborates and tests an original model for understanding the causal origins of social revolutions in the Third World historically and in the present. The model attempts to bring together domestic and international levels of analysis as well as political, cultural, and economic factors in an approach that shows how structural factors and human agency intersect.

This model will be applied in comparative-historical fashion to the some twenty cases occurring between 1910 and the present. These cases are grouped into several categories, each with its own explanatory dimensions: 1) full-blown social revolutions as in Cuba and China, 2) broadly similar anti-colonial revolutions in Algeria, Vietnam, and southern Africa, 3) reversed social revolutions as in Grenada and Chile, 4) attempted revolutions in such places as El Salvador and Chiapas, 5) political revolutions as in South Africa and the Philippines.

The method used will be qualitative comparative analysis, also known as Boolean analysis, which permits detection of multiple paths to the same outcomes (in this case, why social revolutions have succeeded in some cases and not others).

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.

FRUHSTUCK, SABINE, Principal Investigator

Contamination, Conflict, and Control in the Pacific Rim

Association for Pacific Rim Universities

SB030074/UCSB20030938

02/01/03-07/31/04

\$6,000

This project is a cross-cultural, interdisciplinary and transnational examination of conflicts over persistent organic pollutants contamination and its control in three countries of the Pacific Rim: Australia, Korea and Japan. Contamination from persistent organic pollutants (POPs) is a global, long-term phenomenon that has received attention only in narrow local

contexts. Pops share several alarming characteristics. They travel long distances, which means that POPs produced in Australia will most certainly end up challenging the environment and human health in Korea, Japan or another country in or beyond the Pacific Rim. Furthermore, POPs have a long life. Once they are produced, they live for 30 years and longer.

In contrast to solutions for many other kinds of environmental contamination, the only solution to POP contamination is the prevention of POP discharge. However, despite the fact that we have considerable scientific knowledge about how POPs work, they have been debated mostly as NIMBY or “Not In My Back Yard!” issues. Hence, we hypothesize that the culture of science is not sustainable in terms of simple reliance on positivist knowledge that is produced in the laboratory. Whereas people involved in conflicts over POPs keep their debates local, science attempts to assess “the big picture” and – in some cases – impedes the ability of decision makers in the broader community to think in terms of policy, ethics, and economics.

The three countries in the Pacific Rim which we chose for this project – Australia, Korea, and Japan – offer an interesting range of variations in terms of the degree of industrialization, the spectrum of participatory and democratic decision-making procedures, and population density. In addition, part of our expertise lies in our access to these countries, including our language and cultural skills necessary to understand scientific conflicts that are played out in local contexts.

Within the context outlines above, we will pursue three sets of questions in order to address the cultural, scientific, and methodological/policy dimensions of the contamination from, conflict over, and control of POPs in the Pacific Rim. The first set of questions deals with how cultural differences affect problem solving and decision-making processes in conflicts over chemical contamination. The second set of questions deals with how science expands and/or impedes problem solving and decision-making processes in chemical contamination issues. The third set of questions aims at methodological innovations.

GARRATT, ROD, Principal Investigator

Bank Runs: An Experimental Study

UC Mexus

SS CN-02-77/UCSB20021264

07/01/02-12/30/03

\$7,770

In work funded by the UC MEXUS-CONACYT collaborative grant program Rod Garratt (UCSB) and Todd Keister (ITAM) are conducting experiments to determine what market conditions are conducive to bank runs. The baseline treatment is a coordination game: the mutually preferred equilibrium outcome is for everyone to leave their money deposited in the bank, but there is also an equilibrium in which everyone requests early withdrawal. Two variations on the baseline treatment, involving random forced withdrawals, are run. In one of the variations there is aggregate uncertainty regarding the total number of forced-withdrawals, while in the other there is not. The treatments allow the experimenters to determine the impact of varying degrees (and types) of forced-withdrawal uncertainty on bank runs. The experiment is intended for groups of up to one hundred subjects.

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

ENGLISH, JUDY, Co-Principal Investigator

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

U.S. Department of Education

T288S000327/UCSB20021545

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$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**eadng **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;

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.

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

LEAFSTEDT, JILL, Co-Principal Investigator

Microgenetic Analysis of Reading Development in English Learners

American Educational Research Association

SB030030/UCSB20021064

10/01/02-09/30/03

\$15,000

This project is a microgenetic study of phonological processing skills in kindergarten children who are English Language Learners from a high poverty school. Microgenetic methodology allows rapid change to be examined as it is occurring. This microgenetic study will give us an opportunity to examine the developmental progression of phonological processes, such as rime, onset, segmentation, and blending that are rapidly developing during the kindergarten year. Students will be given instruction in phonological skills three times a week over a ten week period. During the instructional period ongoing assessment will take place as well as question probing to measure strategy use. Video analysis will be used to examine students' individual responses to instruction and question probes. This microgenetic study will provide us with critical information to be used in developing interventions and instruction for English Language Learners at-risk for reading difficulty.

GLASGOW, GARRETT, Principal Investigator

WEATHERFORD, STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

Setting the Media's Agenda: Can Grass Roots Groups Call Attention to Emerging National Issues?

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$3,372

Democratic theorists have worried since the development of the modern national press about whether citizens, dependent on the media for the information on which their own political views and preferences are formed, could be manipulated. Our research focuses on arguably the most important of several components of this question: How open are the media to covering issues that emerge from outside the conventional nexus of "newsmakers" – public officials and economic or social notables. We propose to gather and analyze data on "advertorials" placed in the New York Times by groups seeking to highlight issues or to frame political discussions. As the national newspaper of record, the New York Times functions as an agenda-setter for both print and television news. The groups themselves include corporations, environmentalists, political reformers, and others. Their claims range from praise and criticism of the policies of the incumbent administration, to information about sparsely-covered international problems (AIDS in Africa, for instance), to quite sophisticated alternative framings of salient issues (e.g., homeland security versus civil liberties as the focal concern regarding terrorism).

If the content of these advertorials is influencing editorial boards' choices of issues or narrative frames – whether in the New York Times or in other leading newspapers, this influence may emerge in their coverage of particular topics and the inclusion or representation of certain voices in their stories. Thus, we will examine news coverage in the days following the appearance of an "advertorial", searching for evidence that the issue, viewpoint, and framing observed in the advertorial has influenced the choice of issues, the views on issues, or the framing of issues covered in other media outlets. This research will help to determine how influential pressure groups are at setting the terms of public debate.

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

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

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 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

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

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science Supplement

National Science Foundation

BCS-9978058/UCSB20030811 10/01/99-
09/30/03 \$14,072

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science

National Science Foundation

BCS-9978058/UCSB20031372 10/01/99-
09/30/04 \$848,208

CSISS Supplement

National Science Foundation

BCS-9978058/UCSB20021034 07/01/02-09/30/03 \$18,000

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.

GURVEN, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Growth, development, aging, and sociality among the Tsimane of Bolivia

University of New Mexico

3-22641-7810/UCSB20020137

06/01/02-07/31/03

\$72,088

The research project attempts to test and further develop a new theory of human life history evolution. The theory is based on the observation that there are five distinctive features of the human life course: 1) an exceptionally long lifespan, 2) an extended period of juvenile dependence, 3) support of reproduction by older post-reproductive individuals, 4) male support of reproduction through the provisioning of females and their offspring, and 5) a large brain and its associated capacities for learning, cognition and insight. The theory proposes that those characteristics are co-evolved responses to a dietary shift towards high-quality, nutrient-dense, and difficult-to-acquire food resources. The theoretical and empirical results obtained to date generate a series of hypotheses and new research questions that the proposed research is designed to test and answer.

The research program has five principal objectives. The first objective is to test predictions regarding adult mortality and senescence. The second objective is to test hypotheses about the roles of the brain and learning as determinants of the length of juvenile dependence and the transition to adulthood. The third objective is to acquire descriptive information on age-profiles of development and senescence in physical condition, morbidity and mortality, and behavior. The fourth objective is to investigate the relationship between these life history characteristics and resource flows within and among families. The fifth objective is to field test new methods.

The field season from July 2002 through July 2003 was a great success. Extensive medical, demographic, economic, food production and consumption data were collected among Tsimane living in 17 villages. These data will allow us to test the hypotheses stated in the proposal. Furthermore, a solid research team was built that continues to monitor health outcomes in the study villages, which will lead to very valuable longitudinal information pertaining to child development and aging

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.

HARTHORN, BARBARA HERR, Principal Investigator

KENNY, CAROLYN, Co-Principal Investigator

The Social Ecology of an Innovative Middle School: Invented Tradition and Integrated Community

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$1,000

This study will use a mixed social science research approach to create an ethnography of a 25-year old independent middle school that has developed a unique program designed to intervene in pre-adolescent children's lives and effectively socialize them, academically, socially, physically, and psychologically, into adolescence and early adulthood. This study will document the program--what it does, how it works, and its effects on those who experience it--and identify the longer term impacts of such experience by exploring its possible connection to successes in post-middle school and adult life. The approach draws from the fields of cultural anthropology and comparative socialization, ritual studies, child and adolescent psychology, diversity education, and educational psychology. This is primarily a study of how the school serves simultaneously as an agent of both social stability and social change by constructing systems of meaning for its participants that engage students and help them to achieve an array of important outcomes: a sense of community citizenship and interdependence; strong identity formation; respect for difference; flexibility and strength; creativity; and connection with the environment. To look at the longer term effects of the school experience, we plan to investigate the extent to which this constellation of values or the *ethos* of the school emerges in subsequent measures that former students and their parents use to assess their success in life. The ISBER seed grant will provide support leading to extramural funding for the project.

HOLDREGE, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

The Sacred Sites of Asia: A Georeferenced Multimedia Instructional Resource

Wabash College

WC 2003 005/UCSB20030702

03/01/03-06/30/05

\$69,905

The project involves the development of a georeferenced multimedia website for the study of sacred sites in Asia that can be utilized as an instructional resource in a range of undergraduate and graduate courses on Asian religions and cultures at educational institutions throughout the world.

The Sacred Sites of Asia project is concerned with expanding the instructional applications Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and technologies beyond the earth sciences and social sciences into the human sciences. The project ultimately seeks to bridge the gap between the human sciences and the social sciences by developing geospatial digital models for mapping cultural and historical data that can be applied in any course in any discipline that includes the study of Asian religions and cultures – not only religious studies, but also history, anthropology, sociology, political science, economics, and art history, as well as relevant area studies programs, such as South Asian studies, East Asian studies, and Middle Eastern (West Asian) studies.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL A., Principal Investigator

High Risk Exploratory Research: Hunter-Gatherers of the Southern French Alps

National Science Foundation

BCS-0139866/UCSB20020277

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$14,868

An archaeological survey in the southern French Alps will be carried out as the first phase in long-term, comparative research. The survey will focus on the late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods of ca. 13,000 – 6,000 BC and will seek to understand how the higher elevations were colonized and integrated with the coast and lowlands, how the Alpine ecology affected cultural adaptations and their change through time, how this area's economies differed from those of the quite different environments of central Europe, and what role the last hunter-gatherers in this region played in the transition to agricultural societies. A variety of different field techniques, including surface-walking, coring, and test-trenching will be used in initial investigations of two promising areas: the upper valley of the Loup River and the basin on the Lac d'Allos. Analysis of collections of stone artifacts will give particular attention to stone raw materials and their sources, the technology of stone tool manufacture, and the typology of stone artifacts. These data will facilitate comparisons with the better known regions of the lower Rhone Valley to the west and Italian Liguria to the east, as well as forming the basis for interpretations of patterns of movement and the organization of technology. Other types of artifacts, such as bone and shell, will allow preliminary inferences about site activities, movement, and exchange.

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/UCSB08961250

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 Canoles 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.

KAPLAN, CYNTHIA, Principal Investigator

Conceptualizing Ethnicity: Empirical Tests of Competing Theories

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$7,000

The study tests competing theories of ethnicity by creating a basis for examining a constructivist explanation. Constructivism focuses on the process of identity construction analyzing the rhetorical discourses of competing elites and the state as they vie to define ethnic identity. The public chooses among these alternatives. Structuralists deny this process attributing ethnic differences to institutions. Rational choice explanations assume elites and publics act strategically. Constructivism requires us to explore why the public accepts one rhetorical discourse or frame rather than another. It suggests that the public's receptivity to competing identities is rooted in 'everyday experiences'. The study seeks to determine whether individual choice is based on socio-psychological reasons consistent with everyday cultural experience or is strategic. In order to do this, individuals' understanding of their own ethnic identity is explored in focus groups using the rhetorical frames proposed by competing elites and the state and related to everyday experiences. Based on the findings from the focus groups, a survey structured to test constructivist, institutional, and rational choice explanations of ethnicity will be conducted.

The empirical study selects three cases from the former Soviet Union, Estonia, Tatarstan, and the Russian Federation. Post-Soviet transition makes elite competition and identity shifts likely. Differences between the cases allow form the embeddedness of ethnicity to be explored. The results of the study should contribute to a more sophisticated understanding of

ethnic identity providing a basis for linking ethnic identity to political attitudes on sovereignty, independence, and ethnic conflict.

KENNY, CAROLYN, Principal Investigator

ISBER

7/1/02 – 6/30/03

My research examines how the lives of indigenous people in seven cultures around the world (Cree of Manitoba, Canada; Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada; Maori of New Zealand; Sami of Scandinavia; Athabascan and Inupiak of Alaska, USA; Navajo of Arizona and New Mexico, USA) are enriched and sustained through experiences and processes in the arts. I hope to demonstrate how the arts have been and continue to be critical to change processes in community renewal for emotional, spiritual, and psychological health.

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.

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

WEINBERGER, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

High School Leadership Activities and the Adult Earnings of Mexican-Americans:

Evidence from Three Decades

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

03-03CY-09IG-SB/UCSB20030926

03/01/03-08/31/04

\$24,600

Using three nationally-representative surveys of high school students from different decades, we examine the participation of Mexican-American students in high-school leadership activities (team captainship and club presidency), and the impact of the high-school leadership experience on the adult earnings of this group. Questions examined include the extent to which Mexican-American students are underrepresented in these activities, and the extent to which such underrepresentation is associated with language spoken at home. We also assess the effect of participation in high-school leadership activities on adult earnings and compare this effect to its effect in the general population. If we find that high school leadership opportunities are as important to future earnings among Mexican Americans as they are for other Americans, and if access to these opportunities is restricted for this group for either cultural or linguistic reasons, our results may have important implications for education policy.

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 socialization 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, enhances the representativeness and generalizability of this study. These strengths established this project as an important benchmark for tracking possible changes over time in the pattern of portrayals of sexual content on television.

The study has now been replicated twice on a biennial basis, with the most recent report of data delivered in February 2003, reviewing the 2001-02 television season. Findings from "Sex on TV3" indicate that:

* roughly two-thirds (64%) of all programs surveyed contained either talk about sex or portrayals of sexual behaviors;

*programs most frequently viewed by teens are more likely to contain sexual content (83%);

*programs with sexual content do not often include messages about sexual risks or responsibilities, although;

*the proportion of programs with sexual content that do include messages about sexual risks or responsibilities has increased significantly since the 1997/98 season.

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 study's findings pose a challenge for the industry to adopt a more responsible stance in presenting sexual portrayals within story-lines.

KUNKEL, DALE, Principal Investigator

Effects of Televised Sexual Messages on Children and Adolescents

RAND Corporation
2387/UCSB20011312
\$53,365

05/01/00-04/30/03

This research is part of a longitudinal panel study designed to identify the influence of televised sexual content on adolescents' sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. Data have been gathered by investigators at Rand from adolescent subjects indicating the television programs they most recently/frequently have viewed. These patterns of exposure are 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 are determined from the data set of an ongoing analysis of sexual media that Dr. Kunkel has conducted for the Kaiser Family Foundation. Statistical analyses then evaluate the contribution of television exposure to sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors in adolescents. Tracking subjects over time allows the investigation to identify the direction of causality between the correlational associations observed.

Preliminary evidence from this project indicates significant contributions of television programs with sexual content to several important dependent variables. Publications reporting these relationships will be completed in 2003-04 in collaboration with investigators at Rand.

LEAFSTEDT, JILL, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

Microgenetic Analysis of English Learners Reading Development

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute Fellowship

09/01/02-08/31/03

\$50,000

This study uses a microgenetic design to address questions regarding phonological development in English Learners (EL). We present an in-depth examination of the development of phonological precursors to reading across two languages. A comparison of individual differences in phonological development across Spanish-speaking Kindergarten students during their first year of instruction in English will be made. The study aims to answer two primary questions. How do early

phonological processing skills emerge for students learning to read in their second language? Secondly, how do phonological skills from students' first language integrate with skills from their second language to enable reading acquisition in the second language?

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/UCSB20030487	12/01/01-11/30/02	\$91,363
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Wayfinding Technologies for people with Visual Impairments: Research and Development of an Integrated Platform

Sendero Group LLC

SB020101/UCSB20030487	12/01/02-11/30/03	\$88,314
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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

EY09740/UCSB 20021213

6/1/02-5/31/03

\$147,659

The project consists of applied and basic research. 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

Trade and the Environment: Consumer versus Producer Generated Pollution

ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$5,000

Concern over trade and environment interactions has played a pivotal role in policy setting for

many years: former President Bill Clinton declared that he would not support the North American Free Trade Agreement without a side-agreement protecting the environment; environmentalists and other protestors at the 1999 World Trade Organization meetings in Seattle toppled talks to initiate a new round of trade negotiations. Accordingly, economists have devoted much time and journal space to the effects of international trade on environmental policy and vice versa. However, with only a handful of exceptions, this literature has restricted itself to considering only the problem of production related pollution. Preliminary analysis suggests that a number of the core results from the trade and environment literature are *reversed* when pollution that is a by-product of consumption—e.g., emissions from cars—is considered instead. For example, I find that strict regulation of consumption generated pollution promotes, rather than hinders, exports of “dirty goods”, and that industry in open economies should be less opposed to environmentally motivate product standards than to process regulations.

The research proposed here will take three parts. I will construct a theoretical model of trade and the environment to examine how interactions depend on the source—consumers versus producers—of polluting behavior to begin with. I will then compile data and undertake a statistical test of the “export competitiveness” hypothesis. Finally, I will compile qualitative evidence concerning political opposition to environmental regulation to examine the hypothesis that industry is less opposed to product regulation than process restrictions.

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?

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

Organizational Context and the Implementation of UC Outreach Policies

UC BERKELEY

99-3393/UCSB20021518

07/01/02-06/30/04

\$7,500

In July 1995 the Regents of the University of California approved SP-1 which suspended the use of affirmative action principles in the student admission process. In 1998, the ban went into effect and the number of minority students in the new admissions cohort declined substantially. Anticipating these effects, the Regents, in concert with the UC Office of the President (UCOP), had begun to develop alternative mechanisms for preserving the ethnic, racial and gender diversity of the student body. At the time that they passed SP-1, the Regents also established a high profile commission, the UC Outreach Task Force, which was charged with the task of devising anew, proactive, university-wide program for increasing the diversity of incoming student cohorts. The new policy was to be assembled out of readily available and familiar repertoires of organizational activities that had been developed over the years in an arena known as outreach. Outreach programs employ university personnel and resources to interact with and, hopefully, to influence K-12 public schools and their students with the ultimate goal of increasing the probability that a diverse body of students will be able to successfully compete for admission to the UC. Since 1998, nearly \$350 million in state money has been used to fund UC outreach programs.

Our goal is to study the implementation of this policy initiative on one UC campus (Santa Barbara). Our focus is on the organizational processes, both structural and cultural, that have affected the way in which the policy goals of the UCOP have been translated into organizational action. We will rely on an analysis of archival documents as well as a series of interviews with personnel up and down the administrative hierarchy who are concerned with implementing these directives.

O'CONNOR, ALICE M., Principal Investigator

Impact of the Proposed Santa Barbara Living Wage Ordinance on Non-Profit Service Organizations and their Workers

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030051/UCSB20021303

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$20,000

The grant is for a comprehensive survey of non-profit employers and the non-profit labor market in Santa Barbara, California. Because of the supposedly adverse impact of a living wage ordinance on non-profit social service providers, accurate information on the employment patterns, existing wage levels, management practices, and cost of compliance is essential to constructive debate over and implementation of a city living wage law. An intensive set of interviews, by telephone and in person, will generate wage and work data from both employers and their workers. This Santa Barbara survey is unique and will serve as a model useful to other living wage campaigns in California and elsewhere.

PARKER, CHRISTOPHER, Principal Investigator

Fighting for Democracy: Race, Military Service, and Political Engagement

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/04

\$4,000

For generations, Americans of all races have served, fought, and died to defend the United States and the values it represents. Among those who have served, however, were individuals from groups who have historically suffered discrimination because of their race. Yet, by demonstrating their allegiance to the country in making the ultimate sacrifice, such groups hoped to force society to live up to the ideals upon which the Republic was founded.

The issues of race, military service, and American democracy form the core of this project. Given the historic relationship between universal service and democratic principles and practice—at least in the West—how, if at all, does the military experience affect these practices in the United States? Accordingly, this project examines the degree to which military service shapes the manner in which the men and women who served view American society and the American political process. Put differently, does service in the armed forces cause veterans and non-veterans to differ with regard to the way they view society and

politics? If so, what are the broader implications for both race relations and social policy in particular and American democracy in general?

To explain whatever differences exist between veterans and non-veterans, I draw on the social, cultural, and historic traditions from which service to the state gains its importance. From this foundation, I propose that military service does, in fact, cause veterans to differ from non-veterans. Because the military teaches discipline, pride, self-confidence, accountability, and loyalty veterans are likely to view racial issues, social policy, and American cultural values differently than non-veterans. Because of their service to the state, veterans are more likely (vis-à-vis non-veterans) to feel as though they have a stake in the system, increasing the likelihood of their participation in the American political process.

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator

Blending Commitment and Critique: Opportunities for Reflexivity in Science

John Templeton Foundation

SB010034/UCSB200001479
09/30/03 \$100,000

10/01/00-

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.

SCHNEIDER, BETH E., Principal Investigator

BRYANT, KARL, Co-Principal Investigator

The Politics of Sexuality and the Making of “Gender Identity Disorder”

Social Science Research Council

SB030032/UCSB20020669

06/15/02-06/14/03

\$3,000

This dissertation examines the historical and ongoing production of the psychiatric category of “Gender Identity Disorder” (GID). Since its inception, GID has often been the object of debate. Criticized as pathologizing homosexuality and enforcing rigid cultural notions of masculinity and femininity, defended as a scientifically legitimate category and a route to helping patients out of their distress, GID is a rich site for studying debates around medicalized understandings of gender and sexuality. GID is conceptualized in this dissertation as a complex process of meaning making about gender, sexuality, and their inter-relationship. As such, this dissertation locates itself at the center of attempts to understand the working of gender, sexuality, and their interplay in the construction of the normative and the non-normative. Covering the period from 1964 to the present, this dissertation draws on medical and advocacy literatures, formal interviews with medical professionals and advocates, and field work at professional and advocacy meetings to answer the following questions: What assumptions about normative and non-normative genders and sexualities authorize the production of GID? How are these assumptions established, challenged, and changed? In the context of the medicalized production of GID, what are the shifting relationships between gender and sexuality?

SCHRIEBER, KATARINA, 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
6/30/03 \$12,000

1/1/00-

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 Inca (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

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
06/01/03 \$8,000

06/01/02-

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

SCHREIBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

TATE, JAMES, P., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Rural Domestic Economy and Chimú Political Economy: Household Organization at the El Brujo Site Complex, Chicama Valley, Peru

National Science Foundation

BCS-0304312/UCSB20021539

02/15/03-01/31/04

\$11,915

The Chimú state developed on the north coast of Peru during the Late Intermediate Period (A.D. 1000- A.D. 1476) and eventually grew to control the coastal region from the Chillón valley on the central coast to Tumbes in the north. The Chimú established dominion over the region basing their power on the control of subsistence resources and high-status craft products. Extensive research has been carried out at a number of Chimú administrative centers including the eponymous site of Chan Chan. Models of Chimú political economy have been developed from a combination of these investigations and ethnohistoric accounts of the north coast. There are three competing models that are differentiated by the level of state control or local autonomy of urban and rural populations and their economic pursuits. Each model of political economy will have different archaeologically visible effects on domestic economy. The state economy is characterized by highly centralized control over the production and distribution of elite goods, locally organized craft specialization, and non-specialized rural production. Much of what we know about the production, distribution, and consumption of subsistence products and craft goods in the Chimú state comes from data collected at administrative centers in the Moche, Casma, and Jequetepeque valleys (Andrews 1974, 1980; Conrad 1982; Day 1982a,b; Keatinge 1974, 1975, 1982; Keatinge and Conrad 1983; Keatinge and Day 1973; Klymyshyn 1982, 1987; Mackey 1982, 1987; Mackey and Klymyshyn 1981, 1990; Moore 1985; Netherly 1977, 1984, 1990; S. Pozorski 1979, 1982; Rowe 1948; Topic 1980, 1982, 1990). I argue that any determination of Chimú political economy based solely on existing data is problematic given the dearth of data from non-administrative contexts.

The proposed research aims to add to our knowledge of Chimú culture by investigating household and community economic organization in a rural settlement in the Chicama Valley, Peru. Its focus is the identification and description of the domestic economy at the El Brujo Site Complex, a multicomponent site with evidence of human occupation dating back over 4,000 years (Bird 1948; Franco et al. 1994). This will be accomplished through broad, horizontal excavations of multiple Chimú residential complexes at the El Brujo site complex, Chicama Valley, Peru. Because of the exceptional preservation of organic material, including plant remains and textiles, the site provides an unparalleled opportunity to study patterns of production, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of subsistence goods and craft resources in a domestic context. In addition, extensive ethnohistoric data is available for the Chicama Valley and the study area itself. The combination of excellent preservation and wealth of ethnohistoric data regarding the Chicama Valley make El Brujo a truly unique setting for research. Accordingly, the project is of intellectual merit because it provides a necessary addition to existing research by offering the opportunity to evaluate ethnohistoric accounts, contribute a detailed description of daily life in a Chimú community, and test theoretical models of Chimú political economy.

During the last twenty years the focus of investigation of prehistoric states has shifted from definitions and origin debates, to questions of economic organization and political economy (D'Altroy and Earle 1985; deMarrais et al. 1996; Earle 1997; Earle and D'Altroy 1982; Hayden 1995; Lewis 1996; Polanyi 1957). Given that many theories on the rise of the state focus on control and administration of resources, economic organization seems a logical step in understanding how complex societies developed and functioned in prehistory (Carneiro 1967; Johnson 1973; Wittfogel 1955, 1957; Wright 1978; Wright and Johnson 1975). Part of the shift in focus has been the growing interest in the economic and political ties between centers and outlying regions (e.g., core-periphery). Traditionally complex societies have been studied from the center looking outward, thus emphasizing the largest and most impressive sites. The result is a biased understanding of economic organization and political economy. This top down approach fails to address directly the role of rural communities in the political economy. Such settlements are assumed to have provided labor, raw materials, and staple foods to administrative, ceremonial, and political centers, but we know surprisingly little about their internal organization, and domestic economy because they have been generally underrepresented as foci of excavation. The proposed research will provide a new perspective on Chimú domestic and political economy as well as add to the growing body of research on domestic economy in complex societies.

SEGURA, DENISE, Principal Investigator

GARCIA, LORENA, Co-Principal Investigator

Beyond the Latina Virgin/Whore Dichotomy: Investigating Latina Adolescent Sexual Subjectivity

Social Science Research Council

SB030034/UCSB20020676

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$3,000

This study will explore Latina adolescent sexuality. My objective is to understand how contraceptive use and safe sex is defined, negotiated and practiced among Latina adolescents. I argue that it is not enough to understand why teens do not practice safe sex. Equally, if not more interesting, is an exploration of why they *do* practice safe sex, and instead pursue ways to become empowered sexual subjects. Drawing on a sample of 50-75 research participants identified through five Chicago community organizations that work with Latina/o youth, I will explore three broad areas of inquiry: (1) the negotiation and articulation of sexuality among Latinas of diverse ethnicities and sexualities, (2) the discussion of sexuality between mothers and daughters, (3) and how Latina adolescents seek ways to maximize their abilities to engage in safe sex. In order to center the perspectives and socio-economic realities of the young women who will participate in this study, I will utilize ethnographic fieldwork, interviews and content analysis methods. Based on notions of sexual agency, this dissertation challenges current research approaches and conceptualizations of Latina adolescent sexuality as problematic by focusing upon the meanings and understandings that Latina adolescents give to their sexuality as lived experiences within the context of their own worlds.

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.

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
06/30/03 \$62,000

07/01/00-

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

WEIANT, PAMELA, Co-Principal Investigator

The Role of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Providing Livelihoods and Food Security in Coastal Communities of the Pacific Rim Region

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

2-T-PRRP-8-149/UCSB20020920

07/01/02-12/31/03

\$38,101

Coral reef habitat provides fisheries resources that are a critical source of human food on which current anthropogenic uses place an unsustainable burden. Based on results from biophysical scientific studies, marine protected areas (MPAs) have been promoted as a solution to protecting coral reef habitat in regions of the Pacific Ocean (Salm and Clark 2000). Unlike biological criteria, however, there are no agreed upon standardized measures to assess the social and cultural outcomes of marine conservation strategies. Multidisciplinary research has rarely attempted to integrate the ecological and social effects of a given marine conservation strategy, the successful combination of which is crucial for the long-term sustainability of marine management and a healthy marine ecosystem.

The livelihood and food security approach provides quantifiable measures of human well being, and is one research strategy that has been used extensively in the analysis of both the biological and social effects of agricultural development programs, but has not been applied to multidisciplinary marine management research questions (Allison and Ellis 2001, Pelto et al. 1989). Given the explosion of MPA use as a coastal management technique throughout the Pacific Rim region, this is an opportune time to design strategic approaches that more closely link the sociocultural component to the objectives of policy and management. The objective of this research is to provide an interdisciplinary framework using livelihoods and food security to evaluate the social outcomes of MPAs through a comparative study in the Pacific Rim region in French Polynesia and the Solomon Islands.

SULLIVAN, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

FLACKS, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

"Making People Pro-Union" Exploring Social Movement Dynamics in Labor Organizing

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030033/UCSB20030298

07/01/02-06/30/03

\$20,293

The first phase of this project involved interviews with labor scholars and union leaders as a way to identify innovative movement activity. In the course of these interviews, we asked subjects to offer their views of specific changes seen as necessary for meaningful transformation of the labor movement. Responses varied noticeably between groups of interviewees. Those working in traditional labor organizations tended to emphasize issues external to unions such as labor law reform and strategies for increasing political power, while scholars and those working in community based organizations were more likely to identify issues internal to the movement such as increasing union democracy and expanding the scope of labor's mission. These patterns led us to consider whether front line organizers might identify yet a different set of issues as key to labor renewal. The objective in the current phase of the study was to do interviews with front line organizers in order to conduct comparative analysis of three key labor movement constituencies—union leaders, labor scholars and organizers to determine whether groups of movement actors differ in their assessments of labor's revitalization—particularly the changes viewed as most critical. Analysis of this data—currently in progress—will also enable us to begin to explore the implications these differences may have and how they might be addressed.

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

During the review period Voorhies participated in an archaeological field project in the vicinity of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (Jan-Feb, 2003). This work was an initial effort to characterize the coastal habitat and early human lifeways in this very understudied portion of the south coast of Mexico. The region is of particular interest because it has been hypothesized that the principal staple of Mesoamerican high civilizations, maize, was first

domesticated in the nearby Rio Balsas river valley. If this is so, the Guerrero coast would have been a natural route of transmission of maize to the south of its putative point of origin. The multidisciplinary project consisted of taking sediment cores for paleobotanical reconstruction, a geomorphological study designed to reconstruct the coastal environment over the last 7000 years, and archaeological investigations at four selected early sites. All senior investigators involved in the project are currently engaged in data analysis.

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, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

ADVANCE Fellows Award

National Science Foundation

SES-0137458/UCSB20020195 07/01/02-06/30/05 \$383,141

An ADVANCE Fellows award will impact the career of the PI by allowing her to establish a

rigorous and sustainable independent research career. First, the award will allow the PI to continue and expand the research that was initiated during her post-doc period, and to publish a book and more peer-reviewed journal papers. Second, the award will allow the PI to establish expertise in, and make major contributions to the three main fields of study in the proposed project: political ecology, public participation and GIS (PPGIS), and marine protected areas. Third, the Fellows award will allow the PI to develop and teach a course in her areas of research.

The proposed research project examines the convergence of two relatively new and increasingly popular trends in state-led environmental resource management: marine protected areas (MPAs) and Geographic Information Science (GIS). It is argued that the combination of state-mandated MPAs and GIS has fostered political struggles and organized resistance among stakeholders (including fishers, environmentalists, and the state) unlike any previous marine resource regulations. While there has been a recent explosion of natural science publications on various dimensions of MPAs, studies on the social dimensions of MPAs are sorely lacking. This project addresses these issues in a comparative study of two recently designed MPAs in the lagoon of Moorea, French Polynesia, and the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, California (CINMS). This comparison is useful because the processes of designating MPAs in each locale were strikingly similar, yet there are differences between the “First” and “Third Worlds,” and different scales which will afford compelling analyses. The current conjuncture of the rising popularity of marine protected areas and the growing adoption of state-based GIS decision-making and management makes this research timely and precedent-setting.

Several overlapping theoretical fields are engaged to orient the PI’s inquiry into the relationships between GIS decision-making and the geography of resistance in the context of environmental conservation and management, including political ecology, “public participation GIS”(PPGIS), common property resources, and economic geography. Specifically, the following questions are posed: 1. How are stakeholder resistance and social movements for and against MPAs linked to the spatial and geographical dimensions of MPAs and GIS? And 2. How are livelihood and environmental movements differently juxtaposed and amalgamated in environment-related politics in the “First” and “Third Worlds.” These questions will be answered using a research methodology which includes interview questionnaires, an institutional ethnography, participant observation, spatial statistics, and archival research. The PI anticipates finding tremendously complex relationships among and between stakeholders and the marine areas in question, which shape and are shaped by the seascapes – or the social geographies – in which the stakeholders live and work. Preliminary research indicates that political struggles over MPAs are caught up in local issues of stakeholders’ livelihoods, identities, and environmental knowledge, contextualized within global processes of capitalist transformation.

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
12/31/02 \$7,172

01/15/02-

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.

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
08/31/04 \$498,000

09/01/01-

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, RON L., Principal Investigator

AVSS Technical Assistance

California Department of Health

02-25774/UCSB20021531

07/01/02-06/30/04

\$419,910

The project provides technical assistance to 55 local health departments in California and to the state Department of Health Services. This assistance is directed toward establishing, maintaining, and reporting information in hundreds of vital records databases throughout the state. Project staff assist local and state personnel in the proper functioning of electronic

communications and reporting between hospitals and state/local health departments. Project staff use the resulting electronic files to send data to the National Center for Health Statistics. Electronically matched infant death and birth certificates are used to create an annual "birth cohort file" that is used by public health researchers throughout the state. This file is currently being enhanced to contain geocoded information.

WONG, RAYMOND, Principal Investigator

University of Michigan Survey Project

University of Michigan

SB030055/UCSB20030573

10/01/02-12/15/03

\$16,038

Under the original agreement, UCSB's Social Science Survey Center provided a complete database with interview results and marginal breakdowns to University of Michigan at the conclusion of data collection. This supplement will allow additional data analysis and data operations to be conducted in support of the original study.

WONG, RAYMOND, Principal Investigator

UCUES 2003

UC Berkeley, Center for Studies in Higher Education

#/UCSB20031518

04/01/03 – 07/01/03

\$33,447.85

This project will 1) evaluate response rate and bias issues resulting from web-based survey, 2) collect a new round of data on academic engagement and related measures using a representative sample of the total undergraduate population, 3) compare data derived from this sample with UCUES 2002 data, and 4) test the effectiveness of a telephone follow up of email invitations in enhancing response rate.

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

The Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change International Program Office

National Science Foundation

BCS-0335853/UCSB20030940

01/01/02-12/31/04

\$87,362

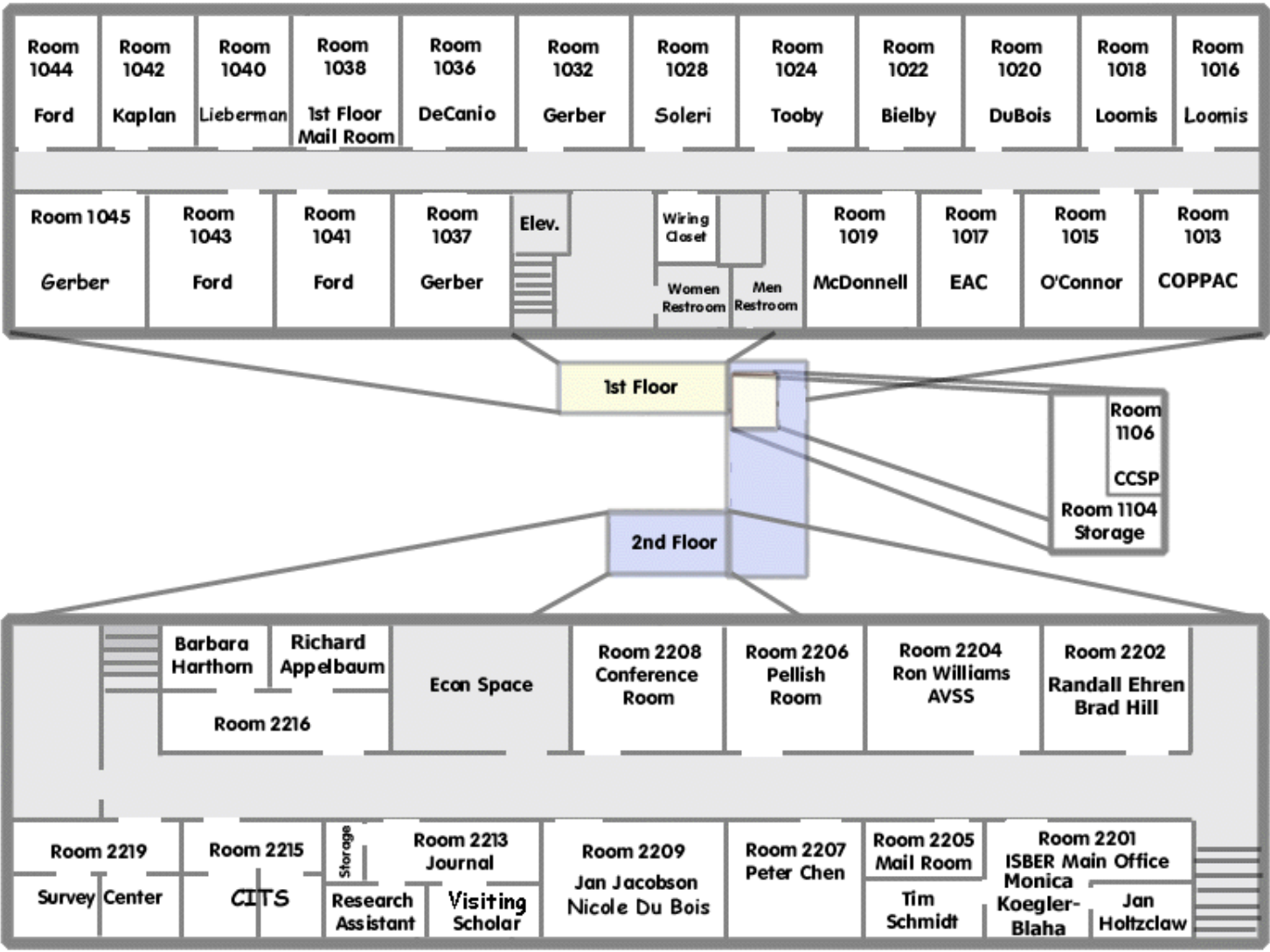
During the academic year 2002-03, the IDGEC IPO moved from its former home at Dartmouth College to a new home at the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

This grant supports the continuing work of the International Program Office of the project on the Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC), a long-term effort conducted under the auspices of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP). The organization of research must mimic the structure of the scientific problem. The IPO is the scientific and administrative hub of the project responsible for activating the IDGEC implementation plan, which emphasizes the development of three flagship research activities, the establishment of partnerships with other international environmental initiatives, and the construction of a network of interested individuals.

IDGEC's Scientific Steering Committee has selected three substantive topics as themes for flagship activities. The performance of Exclusive Economic Zones (PEEZ) assesses the results of "ocean enclosure" as formalized in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. The project is coordinating teams of scientists assessing the performance of the EEZ meta-regime, as well as regional, national and local institutions that influence the ways in which human communities use marine ecosystems. The second flagship activity addresses the global need to design and implement a full carbon accounting system capable of regulating and ultimately reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) as called for in the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The third flagship activity focuses on the role of interactions between specific forest management regimes and broader economic and political institutions as determinants of biogeophysical conditions prevailing in the Earth's tropical and boreal forests. The IPO has coordinated the work of teams of scientists drafting a scoping report for each flagship which outlines a framework for research and

identifies priority research questions. After completing an external peer review, the IPO will publish these scoping reports. The reports will set the stage for a series of workshops in which researchers will develop substantive research initiatives on these topics.

The IPO is working with the IDGEC SSC to forge partnerships with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme to promote collaborative research on the carbon cycle, with organizations working in the IDGEC priority regions (Southeast Asia and the Circumpolar North), with policy bodies like the FCCC Secretariat, and with national human dimensions committees. The IPO maintains a website and publishes a newsletter to link interested individuals. The overarching goal is to catalyze a multidisciplinary but integrated scientific research program on the institutional dimensions of global environmental change.





PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003

JAMES ADAMS

Publications

Adams, James, Merrill, Samuel III, and Grofman, Bernard (Forthcoming), *A Unified Theory of Party Competition*, Cambridge University Press.

RICHARD APPELBAUM

Publications

Appelbaum, Richard, Duneier, Mitchell, and Giddnes, Anthony, (2003). *Sociology*, 4th Edition. New York: W.W. Norton.

Presentations

“Globalization and the Individual” (with Ming-Chang Tsai), International Sociological Association, Brisbane, Australia, July 13, 2002.

“Sweatshops and Low-Wage Labor in the Global Economy: Trends and Opportunities for Foundations to Get Involved,” Council on Foundations Annual Meeting (Dallas, Texas April 29, 2003)

“Retail-Driven Commodity Chains and the Privatization of Enforcement: Challenges to Labor Organizing” (paper presented at conference on “Towards a Critical Globalization Studies” (UCSB, May 3, 2003)

KELLY BEDARD

Publications

Bedard, Kelly and Ferrall, Chris (2003). “Wage and Test Score Dispersion: Some International Evidence.” *Economics of Education Review*, 22(1): 31-43.

Bedard, Kelly (2003). “School Quality and the Distribution of Male Earnings in Canada.” *Economics of Education Review*, 22(4): 395-407.

Bedard, Kelly and Antecol, Heather (forthcoming). “The Racial Wage Gap: The Importance of Labor Force Attachment Differences Across Black, Mexican and White Men.” *Journal of Human Resources*.

Bedard, Kelly and Helland, Eric (forthcoming). “The Location of Women’s Prisons and the Deterrence Effect of ‘Harder’ Time.” *International Review of Law and Economics*.

Papers Under Review

Bedard, Kelly and Antecol, Heather (2003). “Unhealthy Assimilation: Do Immigrants Converge to American Weights?”

Bedard, Kelly and Deschenes, Olivier (2003). “Sex Preferences, Marital Dissolution and the Economic Status of Women.”

Bedard, Kelly and Do, Chau (2003). “Are Middle Schools More Effective? The Impact of School Structure on Student Outcomes.” (Written with a graduate student in Economics this year.)

Bedard, Kelly and Deschenes, Olivier (2003). “The Impact of Military Service on Long-Term Health: Evidence from World War II Veterans.”

Non-peer Reviewed Publications

Bedard, Kelly and Antecol, Heather (forthcoming). “Teenage Delinquency: The Role of Child Support Payments and Father’s Visitation” in William S. Comanor (Ed), *The Law and Economics of Child Support Payments*.

Presentations

“The Impact of Military Service on Long-Term Health: Evidence from World War II Veterans,” presented by Kelly Bedard at the North American Econometric Society Summer Meetings, 2003.

AARON BELKIN

Publications

Belkin, Aaron and Embser-Herbert, Melissa Sheridan (Fall 2002). “A Modest Proposal: Privacy as a Flawed Rationale for the Exclusion of Gays and Lesbian from the U.S. Military.” *International Security*.

Evans, R.L. (Winter 2002). “U.S. Military Policies Concerning Homosexuals: Development, Implementation and Outcomes.” *Tulane Journal of Law and Sexuality*.

Belkin, Aaron and Bateman, Geoffrey (Eds). (February 2003). *Don't Ask, Don't Tell: Debating the Gay Ban in the Military*, Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Belkin, Aaron (April 2003). “Does Lifting a Gay Ban Lead to an Increase in Harassment?” This memo was published as a peer-reviewed Working Paper of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military.

Belkin, Aaron (Summer 2003). “Is the Gay Ban Based on Military Necessity?” *Parameters*, the official journal of the U.S. Army War College.

Evans, Rhonda (June 2003). “U.S. Military a Major Success in Integration and Diversity.” This study was published as a peer-reviewed Working Paper of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military.

BRUCE BIMBER

Publications

Bimber, Bruce (2003). *Information and American Democracy*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Presentations

“The Internet Effects Debate,” presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 2002.

“Citizen Communication with Government,” presented at Engaging the Global City Conference, University of Southern California, 2003.

“Electronic Networks and Democratic Life,” presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association, 2003.

EILEEN BORIS

Presentations

“Re-Valuing Care: The Home as a Workplace,” presented at the University of Texas, San Antonio, invited speaker, Women's History Month, March 13, 2003.

“Organizing Home Care: Workers in the Service Provider State,” presented by Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein, Organization of American Historians, Memphis, April 5, 2003.

“Re-Valuing Care: Recognition, Dignity, Household Labor,” presented by Eileen Boris, invited keynote speaker. Southwest Labor Studies Conference, UC Berkeley, May 10, 2003.

“Re-valuing Care: Recognizing Home Support Providers as Workers,” presented by Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein. Institute for Women's Policy Research, Seventh International Women's Policy Research Conference, Washington, DC, June 23, 2003.

FRANCESCA BRAY

Publications

Bray, Francesca, (December 2002). “Are GMOs good for us? What anthropologists can contribute to the Debate,” reprinted in *ANTROPOLógicas* (Universida de Fernando Pessoa, Lisbon), 43-56.

Bray, Francesca (2003). “Genetically modified foods: shared risk and global action,” in Barbara Herr Harthorn and Laury Oaks (Eds.), *Revising Risk: Health Inequalities and Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, Praeger, 185-207.

Bray, Francesca (2003). “What makes small farming sustainable: some examples of strong networks.” *Journal of the Korean Association of Agricultural History*.

Presentations

“Womanly work: ideals and realities of textile production in Imperial China”, keynote speaker, Silk Roads, Other Roads, Textile Society of America 8th Biennial Symposium, Smith College, September 26-28, 2002.

“What makes small farming sustainable: some examples of strong networks” keynote speaker, A New Look at Agricultural Diversity, Gyeongbuk World Agri-Culture Forum, Korea, October 16-19, 2002.

“What makes small farming sustainable: some examples of strong networks”, seminar, Korean Association of Agricultural History, Korean Rural Economic Institute, Seoul, October 22, 2002.

“Science, technique, technology: passages from matter to knowledge in imperial Chinese agriculture”, History of Science, Technology and Medicine seminar, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, February 5, 2003.

Panel on “Constitution of masculinities and feminities in eighteenth-century spaces”, Chair, Association of Asian Studies, New York, March 29, 2003.

“Hand eye word: the production of farming knowledge in pre-modern China”, The Hand in Everyday Technologies, 2nd conference of the Euro-Asian Network for the Study of Everyday Technologies, WannseeForum, Berlin, May 15-17, 2003.

GARY CHARNESS

Presentations

“Promises and Partnership,” presented by Gary Charness at University of California, Los Angeles, April 5, 2003.

“Promises and Partnership,” presented by Martin Dufwenberg at Harvard Business School, November 5, 2002.

“Promises and Partnership,” presented by Martin Dufwenberg at University of Chicago Business School, November 7, 2002.

“Promises and Partnership,” presented by Gary Charness at the Behavioral Research Council, Great Barrington, MA, July 28, 2002.

LEDA COSMIDES and JOHN TOOBY

Publications

Klein, S., Cosmides, L., Tooby, J., & Chance, S. (2002). “Decisions and the evolution of memory: Multiple systems, multiple functions.” *Psychological Review*, *109*, 306-329.

Klein, S., Rozendahl, K., & Cosmides, L. (2002). “A social-cognitive neuroscience analysis of the Self.” *Social Cognition*, *20*, 104-132.

Klein, S., Cosmides, L., Costabile, K., & Mei, L. (2002). “Is there something special about the self? A neuropsychological case study.” *Journal of Research in Personality*, *36*, 490-506.

Sugiyama, L., Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2002). “Cross-cultural evidence of cognitive adaptations for social exchange among the Shiwiar of Ecuadorian Amazonia.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *99*(17), 11537-11542 (August 20; Epub 2002 Aug 12. PMID: 12177409)

Stone, V., Cosmides, L., Tooby, J., Kroll, N. & Knight, R. (2002). "Selective Impairment of Reasoning About Social Exchange in a Patient with Bilateral Limbic System Damage." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 99(17), 11531-11536. (August 20, 2002; Epub 2002 Aug 12, PMID: 12177408

Tooby, J. (2002). "The greatest Englishman since Newton." *The New York Times* (Sunday Edition): Vol. CVII (#40): 12. October 6, 2002.

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (2002). "Spotlight on the researchers: Evolutionary psychology." *The science of personality* (second edition) by Lawrence A. Pervin. NY: Oxford. (pp. 155-156)

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (2003). "Evolutionary psychology: Theoretical Foundations." *Encyclopedia of Cognitive Science*. London: Macmillan.

Sell, A., Hagen, E., Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (2003). "Evolutionary Psychology: Applications and Criticisms." *Encyclopedia of Cognitive Science*. London: Macmillan.

Lieberman, D., Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (In press). "The evolution of human incest avoidance mechanisms: An evolutionary psychological approach." In A. Wolf & J. P. Takala (Eds.), *Evolution and the Moral Emotions: Appreciating Edward Westermarck*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Lieberman, D., Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2003). "Does morality have a biological basis? An empirical test of the factors governing moral sentiments relating to incest." *Proceedings of the Royal Society London (Biological Sciences)*, 270(1517), 819-826. (2003 April 22, PMID: 12737660.

Cosmides, L., Tooby, J. & Kurzban, R. (2003). "Perceptions of race." *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 7(4), 173-179 (April 2003). PMID: 12691766.

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (2003). "Review of *Religion Explained: The evolutionary origins of religious thought.*" (by Pascal Boyer). *Journal of Cognition and Culture* 3(1), pp. 109-113.

Presentations

Keynote Address by Leda Cosmides at the German Psychological Society (Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Psychologie), Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, September 22-26, 2002. *The Wolfgang Köhler Memorial Lecture: Cognitive adaptations for social exchange.*

German Psychological Society (Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Psychologie), Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, September 22-26, 2002. Panel discussant (Cosmides): Evolutionary psychology: A revolutionary paradigm?

The Structure of the Innate Mind (Innateness and the structure of the mind conference series), University of Sheffield, UK (Tooby & Cosmides). *The role of motivation in resolving the debate on innate ideas.* July 3-6, 2002.

Ministry 2002, Person Construal, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, August 8-11. Paper presented: Can race be erased? Coalitional computation and social categorization. (Cosmides, Tooby, Kurzban).

Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Evolutionary Psychology Preconference. Los

Angeles, CA, February 6, 2003. Can race be erased? Coalitional computation and social categorization. (Cosmides, Kurzban, Tooby)

Rice University, Scientia Lecture (campus wide). Houston, Texas, February 18, 2003. (Series topic: Evolutionary biology as paradigm science). Cosmides: Cognitive adaptations for social exchange.

Rice University Dept. of Psychology. Houston, Texas, February 17, 2003. Can race be erased? Coalitional computation and social categorization. (Cosmides)

Human Behavior and Evolution Society, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, June 4-8, 2003. Papers presented:

- (1) Elements of a Darwinian theory of Lamarckian inheritance (Tooby & Cosmides)
- (2) The asymmetric war of attrition and human anger (Sell, Tooby & Cosmides)
- (3) Evidence for domain-specificity of trait attribution: Replication and extension (Burkett, Kirkpatrick, Kurzban & Cosmides)
- (4) The survival and reproduction of the evolutionary sciences (Tooby)

EVE DARIAN-SMITH

Publications

Darian-Smith, Eve (2002). "Savage Capitalists: Law and Politics Surrounding Indian Casino Operations in California," in Austin Sarat and Patricia Ewick (Eds.), *Studies in Law, Politics, and*

Society, Vol. 26:109-140.

ROBERT DEACON

Publications

Journal submissions

Deacon, Robert, (under review) "Dictatorship, Democracy, and the Provision of Public Goods." *American Economic Review*.

Deacon, Robert and Balsdon, Edmund (under review) "Micro Foundations for Environmental Kuznets Relationships: Inequality, Political Economy, and Pollution Externalities." *Environment and Development Economics*.

Other publications

Deacon, Robert and Norman, Catherine S. (under review). "Is the Environmental Kuznets Curve an Empirical Regularity?" for inclusion in Robert S. Halvorsen (Ed.), *Frontiers of Environmental and Natural Resource Economics*. Cambridge University Press.

Working papers (preliminary versions of papers under review)

Deacon, Robert, "The Political Economy of Environment-Development Relationships: A Preliminary Framework," Working Paper #11-99, Department of Economics, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Deacon, Robert, "The Political Economy of Environment-Development Relationships," Fondazione Enrico Mattei Working Papers Series #3.2000, Milano, Italy. (Same paper as preceding entry, but circulated in a different series.)

Deacon, Robert, (March 2003). "Micro Foundations for Environmental Kuznets Relationships: Inequality, Political Economy, and Pollution Externalities" Working Paper #03-03, Center for Public Economics, San Diego State University.

Deacon, Robert and Norman, Catherine S., "Is the Environmental Kuznets Curve an Empirical Regularity?" Working Paper #15-03, Department of Economics, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Papers in preparation

Deacon, Robert and Norman, Catherine S. "Does the Environmental Kuznets Curve Describe the Way Individual Countries Grow and Pollute?"

Deacon, Robert and Balsdon, Edmund. "Is Democratization Good for the Environment?"

Presentations

"Dictatorship, Democracy, and the Demand for Public Goods", Department of Economics, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands, September 2002.

"Dictatorship, Democracy, and the Demand for Public Goods", American Economic Association Annual Meetings, Washington, DC, December 2002.

"Is the Environmental Kuznets Curve an Empirical Regularity?" Gardner Brown Conference, University of Washington, April 2003.

Educational Presentations

University courses in U.S.: Undergraduate and Graduate “Natural Resource Economics,” Econ. 122 and 260A, respectively, Department of Economics, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1998-present.

Advanced professional training course: “Economics of Exhaustible Resources,” CIHEAM (Center for Advanced Studies in Agronomy in the Mediterranean), Zaragoza, Spain, February and March 2003.

Advanced professional training course: “Economics of Natural Resources and Economic Development,” Universitat Witten/Herdecke, Witten, Germany, to be completed in January 2004.

STEPHEN DE CANIO

Publications

DeCanio, Stephen, Laitner, John A. “Skip”, Koomey, Jonathan G., and Sanstad, Alan H. (2003). “Room for improvement: increasing the value of energy modeling for policy analysis” *Utilities Policy*, Vol. 11: 87-94.

DeCanio, Stephen and Norman, Catherine S. (2003). “Economic Aspects of Nominations for ‘Critical Use’ of Methyl Bromide Under Terms of the Montreal Protocol” *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2003 Progress Report*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme.

MAGALI DELMAS

Publications

Delmas, Magali, (2002). “The diffusion of Environmental Management Standards in Europe and in the United States: an institutional perspective.” *Policy Sciences*, 35 (1): 1-119.

Delmas, Magali, and Terlaak, Ann (2002). “Institutional Factors and Environmental Voluntary Agreements: The Cases of the United States, Germany, The Netherlands and France.” *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*, 4(1): 5-29

Delmas, Magali, (2002). “Environmental Management Standards and Globalization,” in David Vogel and Robert Kagan (Eds.), *Dynamics of Regulatory Change: How Globalization Affects National Regulatory Policies*. University of California Press/University of California International and Area Studies Digital Collection, Edited Volume.

Delmas, Magali, and Terlaak, Ann (2002). “The Institutional Environment of Voluntary Agreements,” in Andrew Hoffman and Marc Ventresca (Eds.), *Organizations, Policy, and the Natural Environment*. Stanford University Press: 346-366.

Delmas, Magali, and Tokat, Yesim, (2003). *Deregulation, Efficiency and Governance Structures: The U.S. Electric Utility Sector*. University of California Energy Institute Energy Policy and Economics 004

Delmas, Magali, (2003). *In search of ISO: an institutional perspective of the adoption of international management standards*. Stanford Graduate School of Business Research Paper No. 1784.

Presentations

“Firms Voluntary Strategies to Combat Climate Change.” Stanford

Conference on the future agenda for economic policy. Stanford University. October 24-26, 2002. Presented by Magali Delmas.

“A Transaction Costs Perspective on Voluntary Agreements: The Case of the XL Program.” Workshop on voluntary agreements in climate policies. School of Business Administration, Geneva (HEG-GE) Switzerland. January 18, 2003. Presenters: Magali Delmas and Janice Mazurek.

“Deregulation, Efficiency and Governance Structures: The U.S. Electric Utility Sector?” HEC Paris, January 22, 2003. Presenters: Magali Delmas and Yesim Tokat.

OLIVIER DESCHENES

Presentations

“The Long-Term Impact of Military Service on Health: Evidence from WWII Veterans,” presented by Olivier Deschenes and Kelly Bedard at Stanford University.

“The Long-Term Impact of Military Service on Health: Evidence from WWII Veterans,” presented by Olivier Deschenes and Kelly Bedard at MIT.

“The Long-Term Impact of Military Service on Health: Evidence from WWII Veterans,” presented by Olivier Deschenes and Kelly Bedard at the University of British Columbia.

RICHARD FLACKS and RICHARD SULLIVAN

Presentations

“Exploring the Contours of the New Labor Movement: The California Frontier,” presented by Richard Sullivan and Richard Flacks at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, August 18, 2002.

“Remedies for Labor Revitalization: Proposals from Organizers, Community Leaders, Union Officers and Scholars,” presented by Richard Sullivan at the UC Institute for Labor and Employment Conference, February 22, 2003.

“Innovations in Labor Movement Organizing: New Forms, New Styles and New Workers,” presented by Richard Sullivan at the Cornell University Conference, March 28, 2003.

ANABEL FORD

Publications

Ford, Anabel (2002). “Another View of the Gran peten: Distilled conversations with Ed Shook,” in M. Love, M. P. de Hatch, and H. L. Escobedo (Eds.), *Incidence of Archaeology in Central American and the Yucatan: Essays in honor of Edwin M. Shook*. University Press of America.

Ford, Anabel and Clarke, Keith (2002). “Out of the Past, in the Present, and for the Future of the Maya Forest.” *Beyond Walls: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives. University of the West Indies* <http://www.uwichill.edu.bb/bnccde/belize/conference/paperdex.html>

Ford, Anabel (2003). “Integration Among Communities, Centers, and Regions: The Case from El Pilar” in J. Garber and J. Awe (Eds.), *The Ancient Maya of the Belize Valley:*

Half a Century of Archaeological Research. University Press of Florida.

Presentations

“Conspicuous production of the central lowland Maya and the role of obsidian in the economy.” Belize National Archaeology Symposium, Belize City. 2003.

“Finding Common Ground: The Role of Stakeholders in Decision-making: Issues and Challenges.” ICOMOS/Getty Conservation, World Archaeological Congress. Washington DC. 2003.

“El Pilar: A collaborative Foundation.” Familiarity tour with Counterpart International President Lelaulu, VP Raymond Chavez with staff and board. 2003.

“Participacion Comunitara en El Pilar Guatemala-Belice.” Simposio de Arqueologia Guatemalteca. Guatemala. 2002.

HOWARD GILES

Publications

Giles, H. (Ed.) (2002). *Law Enforcement, Communication, and the Community.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins. Reviewed by Francisco Gomes de Matos in *Journal of Language and Documentation* (2002).

Anderson, Michelle Chernikoff, Knutson, Tom, Giles, Howard, and Arroyo, Marylinda (2002). "Revoking Our Right to Remain Silent: Law Enforcement Communication in the 21st Century," in H.Giles, (Ed.). *Law Enforcement, Communication, and the Community*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Molloy, J., and Giles, H. (2002). "Communication, Language, and Law Enforcement: An Intergroup Communication Approach," in P. Glenn, C. LeBaron, and J. Mandelbaum, (Eds.), *Studies in Language and Social Interaction*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, pp. 327-340.

Anderson and Giles, (2002). *Research on Policing Will Benefit Society*, Santa Barbara News Press, September 29.

Presentations

Sheriff (then -Elect) Jim Anderson and SB Sheriff's Dept. Command Staff, September 9, 2002 (Giles & Anderson)

USC Colloquium, September 18, 2002 (Giles)

Isla Vista Community Safety Working Group, October 21, 2002 (Anderson)

Isla Vista Alcohol and Other Drug Council, October 30, 2002 (Anderson)

UCSB Librarians' Forum, October 24, 2002 (Giles & Anderson)

Alcohol and Other Drug Workgroup (UCSB/IV), November 1 & 13, 2002 (Anderson)

Santa Barbara County Hate Crime Prevention Network, November 14, 2002 (Anderson & Giles)

Santa Barbara's Fighting Back Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse, November 20, 2002 (Anderson)

Santa Barbara Police Department (community survey results and analyses), March 25, 2003.

Presentations/Working Sessions with Command Staff and Union Leaders in developing survey instruments (e.g. with UCSB-PD prior to survey)

Kent State Scholar in Residence Course (Giles)

Santa Barbara Fighting Back Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (Anderson)

Belinda Field Training Officers, SBPD, May 2003 and March 2002 (Giles)

UCSB National Safety Conference on Homeland Security, April 19, 2003. (poster)

MICHAEL GOODCHILD

Publications

Articles in Refereed Journals

Aerts, J.C.J.H., Goodchild, M.F., and Heuvelink, G.B.M. (2003). "Accounting for spatial uncertainty in optimization with spatial decision support systems." *Transactions in GIS* 7(2): 211–230.

Nusser, S., Miller, L., Clarke, K.C., and Goodchild, M.F. (2003). "Geospatial IT for mobile field data collection." *Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery* 46(1): 63–64.

Cova, T.J., and Goodchild, M.F. (2002). "Extending geographical representation to include fields of spatial objects." *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 16(6): 509–532.

Books

Duckham, M., Goodchild, M.F., and Worboys, M.F. (Eds.) (2003). *Foundations of Geographic Information Science*. New York: Taylor and Francis.

Shi, W., Fisher, P.F., and Goodchild, M.F. (Eds.) (2002). *Spatial Data Quality*. New York: Taylor and Francis.

Articles in Books

Goodchild, M.F. (2003). "Geospatial data in emergencies," in S.L. Cutter, D.B. Richardson, and T.J. Wilbanks, (Eds.), *The Geographical Dimensions of Terrorism*. New York: Routledge, pp. 99–104.

Goodchild, M.F. (2003). "Data modeling for emergencies," in S.L. Cutter, D.B. Richardson, and T.J. Wilbanks, (Eds.), *The Geographical Dimensions of Terrorism*. New York: Routledge, pp. 105–110.

Goodchild, M.F. (2003). "The nature and value of geographic information," in M. Duckham, M.F. Goodchild, and M.F. Worboys, (Eds.), *Foundations of Geographic Information Science*.

New York: Taylor and Francis, pp. 19–32.

Berger, T., Goodchild, M.F., Janssen, M.A., Manson, S.M., Najlis, R., and Parker, D.C. (2002). “Part 2: Methodological considerations for agent-based modeling of land-use and land-cover change.” In *Agent-Based Models of Land-Use and Land-Cover Change: Report and Review of an International Workshop, Irvine, CA, October 4–7, 2001*. LUCC Report Series No 6. Bloomington: Indiana University, Anthropological Center for Training and Research on Global Environmental Change.

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). “Introduction to Part I: Theoretical models for uncertain GIS,” in W. Shi, P.F. Fisher, and M.F. Goodchild, (Eds.), *Spatial Data Quality*. New York: Taylor and Francis, pp. 1–4.

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). “Measurement-based GIS,” in W. Shi, P.F. Fisher, and M.F. Goodchild, (Eds.), *Spatial Data Quality*. New York: Taylor and Francis, pp. 5–17.

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). “Preface,” in J.M. Scott, P.J. Heglund, M.L. Morrison, and others, (Eds.), *Predicting Species Occurrences: Issues of Accuracy and Scale*. Washington, DC: Island Press, pp. xv–xvii.

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). “Foreword,” in W.J. Craig, T.M. Harris, and E. Weiner, (Eds.), *Community Participation and Geographic Information Systems*. New York: Taylor and Francis, pp. xix–xxiii.

Articles in refereed Conference Proceedings

Leung, Y., Ma, J.-H., and Goodchild, M.F. (2003). “A general framework for error analysis in measurement-based GIS: a summary,” in W. Shi, M.F. Goodchild, and P.F. Fisher, (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Spatial Data Quality*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Polytechnic University, pp. 23–33.

Goodchild, M.F. (2003). “Models for uncertainty in area-class maps” in W. Shi, M.F. Goodchild, and P.F. Fisher, (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Spatial Data Quality*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Polytechnic University, pp. 1–9.

Goodchild, M.F. (2002). “Finding the mainstream,” *Proceedings, E-Futures: Into the Mainstream, a Joint AURISA and Institute of Surveyors Australia Conference*. CD

Other Publications

Goodchild, M.F. (2003). “GIS: Finding the mainstream.” *GIS Development: The Asian GIS*

Monthly 7(1): 8–15.

Presentations

- “The Fundamental Laws of GIScience,” keynote, Annual Assembly of the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science, Monterey, CA. June 19, 2003.
- “Finding the Mainstream,” keynote, 2003 Scandinavian GIS Conference (ScanGIS 2003), Helsinki. June 4, 2003.
- “Bits of Geography,” presented at the 48th annual Faculty Research Lecture Series, University of California, Santa Barbara. April 30, 2003.
- “Models for Uncertainty in Area-Class Maps.” Second International Symposium on Spatial Data Quality, Hong Kong. March 2003.
- “Augmenting Geographic Reality.” Distinguished Lecture, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. March 2003.
- “Linking Science to Practice in Landscape Change,” presented at the Second International Symposium on Spatial Data Quality, Hong Kong. March 19-20, 2003.
- “Models for Uncertainty in Area-Class Maps,” presented at the National Science Foundation. January 13, 2003.
- “Augmenting Geographic Reality”, ESRI India, Bangalore, January 2003.
- “Finding the Mainstream.” MapIndia 2003, New Delhi, January 2003.
- “Linking Science to Practice in Landscape Change.” National Science Foundation. January 2003.
- “Data Access and Data Warehousing,” keynote presented at *GeoHealth 2002*, Victoria University, Wellington. December 2002.
- “Finding the Mainstream,” keynote presented at Joint AURISA and ISA Conference, Adelaide. November 2002.

“Augmenting Geographic Reality.” Southwest Texas State University. November 2002.

“Thinking Spatially,” presented at Brown University. October 2002.

“GIS and Spatial Statistics: One World View or Two?” presented at *Spatial Statistics: Integrating Statistics, GIS, and Statistical Graphics*, University of Washington. October 2002.

“Augmenting Geographic Reality,” University of Maryland, College Park. October 2002.

“What's Special about Spatial?” presented at *Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences*, UCSB. October 2002.

“Accession and Sharing of Geographic Information,” presented at *CODATA*, Montreal. October 2002.

“Augmenting Geographic Reality,” presented at the University of Colorado. September 2002.

“What's Special about Spatial?” presented at the University of California, Irvine. September 2002.

“Field Computing.” National Research Council, Mapping Science Committee. August 2002.

“Augmenting Geographic Reality.” Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. August, 2002.

“New Directions in Remote Sensing Education.” NASA Workshop on Educating the Next Generation of Remote Sensing Professionals, University of New Hampshire. August 2002.

“GIS Education: The Next Level,” keynote, ESRI Education Users Conference, San Diego. July 2002.

MICHAEL GURVEN

Presentations

“Tsimane Health, Production, and Life History: a new research initiative,” presented by Michael Gurven at the University of Maine, Dept. of Anthropology, May 11, 2003.

“Tsimane Health, Production, and Life History: a new research initiative,” presented by Michael Gurven at the Harvard University, Dept. of Anthropology, May 1, 2003.

CAROLYN KENNY

Publications

Kenny, Carolyn (2002). *North American Indian, Metis and Inuit Women Speak about Culture, Education and Work*. Ottawa: Status of Women. (English, French, Inuktitut, Braille).

Kenny, Carolyn (2002). “Blue wolf says goodbye for the last time,” *American Behavior Scientist*, 45(8), 1214-1222.

Presentations

“North American Indian Metis, and Inuit Women Speak about Culture, Education, and Work,” presented at the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Aboriginal Policy Conference, Ottawa, Canada, November 2002.

Participant in Round Table on Aboriginal Policy Research – Status of Women Canada and presented lecture on the “North American Indian Metis, and Inuit Women Speak about Culture, Education, and Work.”

“Criteria for Qualitative Research – The Debate,” presented for the Symposium on Qualitative Research in Music Therapy, Bergen, Norway April 2003.

“The relationship between qualitative research and theory,” presented for the Symposium on Qualitative Research in Music Therapy, Bergen, Norway April 2003.

“Music and Music Therapy in the Treatment of Trauma,” presented at the Neurons 2 Neighborhoods Conference, Los Angeles, California, May 2003.

PHILLIP HAMMOND

Presentations

“The Seepage of the Sacred,” presented at a conference sponsored by the Department of Sociology, University of Munich. October 11, 2002.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

Publications

Harthorn, B. Herr, and Oaks, L. (Eds.) (2003). *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

Harthorn, B. Herr (2003). “Safe exposure? Perceptions of risks from agricultural chemicals among California farmworkers,” in *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, B. Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks, (Eds.), pp. 143-162. New York: Greenwood.

Oaks, L. and Harthorn, B. Herr (2003). “The Social and Cultural Production of Risk,” in *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, B. Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks, (Eds.), pp. 3-11. New York: Greenwood.

Presentations

“Powerful GIS Tools to Advance Spatial and Temporal Analysis in Anthropological Research” Herr-Harthorn, B., organizer, E. Moran, chair, session of the Anthropology and Environment section, at American Anthropological Association meetings, New Orleans, November 20-24, 2002.

“Workshop on Spatial Analysis in Anthropology,” Herr-Harthorn, B., organizer (for Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, at UC Santa Barbara), AAA-sponsored workshop, American Anthropological Association meetings, New Orleans, November 20-24, 2002.

“Producing Inequality: Public Health's Response to Latino Immigrants with Tuberculosis, Past and Present.” Paper in a panel on “Health Care for Latinos” at the Society for Applied Anthropology meetings, Portland, Oregon, March 19-23, 2003.

Discussant, Science, Religion, and the Human Experience lecture series, Anne Harrington (Harvard U) lecture on ‘The “Faith Factor” in medicine; the “health factor” in religion,’ UC Santa Barbara. Comments available online at: <http://www.srhe.ucsb.edu/lectures/>. April 17, 2003.

“Ethnography's place in tracing the contours of globalization,” Paper presented in session on “The Global and the Local: Global Ethnographies” in the conference, “Towards a Critical Globalization Studies,” UC Santa Barbara, May 1-4, 2003.

DON JANELLE

Presentations

“Embedding Time in Accessibility Analysis,” presented at the CSISS Workshop on *Accessibility in Time and Space*, Ohio State University. July 22, 2002.

“Resources for Spatial Thinking and Analysis,” presented at the Workshop on *Spatial Analysis in Anthropology*, New Orleans. November 21, 2002.

PETER KUHN

Publications

Kuhn, Peter (Ed.), (2002). *Losing Work, Moving on: Worker*

Displacement in International Perspective. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

Kuhn, Peter, (2002). "Summary and Synthesis," in P. Kuhn, (Ed.), *Losing Work, Moving On: International Perspectives on Worker Displacement*. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

Kuhn, Peter, Abe, M., Higuchi, Y., Nakamura, M., and Sweetman, A. (2002). "Worker Displacement in Canada and Japan," in P. Kuhn, (Ed.), *Losing Work, Moving On: International Perspectives on Worker Displacement*. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

Presentations

"Leadership skills and wages," presented at the University of Arizona, 2002.

"Leadership skills and wages," presented at the McMaster University, 2002.

"International Trade and Inequality," presented at the HRDC/Industry Canada workshop on "Social and Labour Market Aspects of North American Linkages," Montreal, 2002.

"The Rise in Long Work Hours Among American Men," presented at the HRDC/Industry Canada workshop on "Social and Labour Market Aspects of North American Linkages," Montreal, 2002.

"The Rise in Long Work Hours Among American Men," presented at the University of Victoria, 2002.

"The Rise in Long Work Hours Among American Men," presented at the University of Texas, Austin, 2003.

"Use it or Lose it? Human Capital Investment Strategies and Worker Displacement" presented at the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research Conference on "Microeconomic Analyses of Labor Reallocation," Kalamazoo, Michigan, 2003.

"Interjob Job Search and Unemployment Durations," presented at the European Summer Symposium in Labor Economics (ESSLE), Buch am Ammersee, Germany, 2003.

DALE KUNKEL

Publications

Kunkel, Biely, Eyal, Cope-farrer, Donnerstein, & Fandrich (February 2003). "Sex on TV 3," Biennial Report to the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Menlo Park, CA (www.kff.org).

Kunkel, Farrer, Biely, Eyal, & Donnerstein (in press), "Sexual Messages during Prime-time Network Programming," *Journal of Sexuality & Culture*.

Presentations

"A national study of television viewing and adolescent sexual behavior," presented by Collins, Eliot, Berry, Kanouse, Kunkel, Hunter, & Miu at the Biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, April 1, 2003.

"Sexual socialization messages on entertainment television: Comparing content trends from 1997-2002" presented by Kunkel, Eyal, Biely, Cope-Farrer, Donnerstein, & Fandrich at the Annual conference of the International Communication Association, May 1, 2003.

JACK LOOMIS

Publications

Golledge, R. G. (2003). "Spatial cognition and converging technologies." In M. Roco & W. Bainbridge (Eds.), *Converging technologies for improving human performance: Nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology, and cognitive science* (pp. 122-140). Dordrecht: Kluwer.

Loomis, J. M. (2003). "Sensory replacement and sensory substitution: Overview and prospects for the future." In M. Roco & W. Bainbridge (Eds.), *Converging technologies for improving human performance: Nanotechnology, biotechnology,*

information technology, and cognitive science (pp. 213-224). Dordrecht: Kluwer.

Klatzky, R. L., Lippa, Y., Loomis, J. M., & Golledge, R. G. (2003). "Learning directions of objects specified by vision, spatial audition, or auditory spatial language". *Learning & Memory*, 9, 364-367.

Klatzky, R. L., Lippa, Y., Loomis, J. M., & Golledge, R. G. (2003). "Encoding, learning, and spatial updating of multiple object locations specified by 3-D sound, spatial language, and vision." *Experimental Brain Research*, 149, 48-61.

CAROL MCAUSLAND

Publications

McAusland, Carol, and Costello, Christopher (in press). "Protectionism, Trade, and Measures of Damage from Exotic Species Introductions," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*.

Presentations

"Avoiding Invasives: Trade-related policies for controlling unintentional exotic species introductions," presented by Carol McAusland and Christopher Costello at the BIOECON Workshop on Trade, Renewable Resources and Biodiversity, Tilburg, The Netherlands, September 5, 2002.

JOHN MOHR

Publications

Mohr, John and Breiger, Ron, (forthcoming). "Institutional Logics from the Aggregation of Organizational Networks: Operational Procedures for the Analysis of Counted Data," in A. Lomi and P. E. Pattison (Eds.), *Computational and Mathematical Organization*

Theory, special issue on mathematical representations for the analysis of social networks within and between Organizations.

Presentations

“Institutional Logics from Dual Aggregation.”(Co-authored with Ronald Breiger). Paper presented at the University of California Irvine Mini-Conference: Mathematical and Statistical Issues in Social Network Analysis, 2002.

“Cultural Networks and Postmodern Theory.” Invited presentation at the University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, 2002.

“How to Read an Institution: A Structural Approach.” (Co-authored with Vincent Duquenne and Michael Bourgeois). Paper presented at the meetings of the Sunbelt Social Networks Conference, New Orleans, LA, 2002.

“The Organizational Context of the Implantation of Outreach Policies at the UC.” Invited presentation at the Center for Study of Higher Education, University of California of Berkeley, CA. May 2003.

STUART T. SMITH

Publications

Smith, Stuart, (2003). *Wretched Kush: Ethnic Identities and Boundaries in Egypt's Nubian Empire*. Routledge, New York

Smith, Stuart, (2003). “Pharaohs, Feasts and Foreigners: Cooking, Foodways and Agency on Ancient Egypt's Southern Frontier,” in Tamara Bray, (Ed.), *The Archaeology and Politics of Food and Feasting in Early States and Empires*, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.

Presentations

“The University of California excavations at Tombos and New Kingdom Imperialism,” presented by Stuart Smith at the Xth International

Conference of the International Society for Nubian Studies,
Rome, September 20, 2002.

“Ethnicity and Boundaries on the ancient Egyptian Frontier,” presented
by Stuart Smith at the Middle East Studies Conference, UC Santa
Barbara, CA, March 22, 2003.

“Crossing Boundaries: Ethnicity and interaction on ancient Egypt’s
Nubian frontier,” presented by Stuart Smith at the Society for
American Archaeology Meetings, Milwaukee, April 13, 2002.

STUART SWEENEY

Presentations

“Enabling spatial demography: Concepts, tools, and resources,” presented at the DEMSEM
Seminar, University of Madison, Wisconsin. December 2002.

“Small Area Population Projections Using Stochastic Simulation,” presented at the Applied
Demography Seminar, University of Wisconsin at Madison. December 2002.

BARBARA VOORHIES

Publications

Kennett, Douglas J., Voorhies, Barbara, and McClure, Sarah B. (2002). “Los Cerritos: An
Early Fishing-Farming Community on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.” *Antiquity*
76:631-2.

Voorhies, Barbara, Kennett, Douglas J., Jones, John G., and Wake, Thomas A. (2002). “A
Middle Archaic Archaeological Site on the West Coast of Mexico.” *Latin American
Antiquity* 13:179-2000.

Presentations

“Early Agriculture in the Wetlands of the South Pacific Coast of Chiapas, Mexico,” by Barbara Voorhies, Douglas J. Kennett, John G. Jones and Thomas A. Wake. Sponsored Symposium: Early Agriculture in Maritime and Aquatic Environments of the Americas, organized by Barbara Arroyo and Maria Dulce Gaspar. 68th Annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. April 9-13, 2003.

BARBARA WALKER

Presentations

“The Politics of Participation in PPGIS: Mapping Marine Protected Areas in French Polynesia,” presented by Barbara Walker at the Department of Geography Colloquium, University of California at Santa Barbara, May 22, 2003.

PHILLIP WALKER

Publications

Walker, Phillip, Steckel, R. Rose, J., and Larsen, C. (2002). “History of Health in the Western Hemisphere: 4000 B.C to the Present.” *Evolutionary Anthropology*, 11:142-155.

Walker, Phillip, Gambel, L., and Russell, G. (2002). “Further Consideration of the Emergence of Chumash Chiefdoms.” *American Antiquity*, 67(4):772-777.

Walker, Phillip, Kerr, S., Hawley, G., and Yoshida, B. (2002). “Physical Anthropology” in Joseph A. Ezzo, (Ed.), *The Ancient Mariners of San Nicolas Island A Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Burial Collections*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District Contract No. DACA09-94-D-0019 Delivery Order No. 2 Task B Technical Report 01-64.

Walker, Phillip, Buzon, M., and Eng, J. (2002). *Analysis of Human Remains from Dayton Canyon (CA-LAN-254), Canoga Park, California*. SWCA Inc. Environmental Consultants Mission Viejo CA.

Walker, Phillip, and Thornton, R. (2002). "Health, nutrition, and demographic change in native California" in R. Steckel, and J. Rose (Eds.), *The Backbone of History: Health and Disease in the Western Hemisphere*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England 506-523.

Walker, Phillip, and Johnson, J. (2003). "For everything there is a season: Chumash Indian births, marriages, and deaths at the Alta California missions," in A. C. Swedlund, and D. A. Herring (Eds.), *Human Biology in the Archives*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, pp. 53-77.

Walker, P., Byock, J., Erlandson, J., Holck, P., Eng, J., Teskov, M., Sigurgeirsson, M., Lambert, P., Moss, M., Prizer, K., Reid, M., Zori, D., Byock, A., and Fyllingen, H., (2003). "A Viking Age farm, church, and cemetery at Kirkjuhóll, Mosfell Valley, Iceland," *Antiquity*, Vol 77(297):
<http://antiquity.ac.uk/ProjGall/erlandson/erlandson.html>

RONALD WILLIAMS

Presentations

"Combining AVSS/EDR and AVSS/NET," presented by Ronald Williams at the Merced County Health Department, July 25, 2002.

"AVSS/NET Overview," presented by Ronald Williams at the Santa Clara County Health Department, November 15, 2002.

“Describing AVSS/EDR and AVSS/NET,” presented by Ronald Williams at the Humboldt County Health Department, June 19, 2003.

RAYMOND WONG

Presentations

“Exploring Online Survey Methodologies: Who Are the Respondents and How to Get Them to Respond,” presented by Kristine Wolter-Warmerdam, Paolo Gardinali, and Raymond Wong at the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Conference in Nashville, TN. May 2003.

“Student Engagement at the Research University of the 21st Century: A Report on a Large Scale Assessment of Student Activities, Behaviors, and Perspectives,” presented by Paolo A. Gardinali et al. at the Association of Institutional Research in Tampa, FL. May 2003.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: ISBER

2002-2003

1. Academic personnel engaged in research:	
a. Faculty	50
b. Professional Researchers	22
c. Specialists	7
d. Postdoctorals	0
e. Postgraduate Researchers	12
TOTAL	91
2. Graduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	45
b. Employed on other sources of funds	
c. Participating through assistantships	
d. Participating through traineeships	
e. Other (specify)	
TOTAL	45
3. Undergraduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	185
b. Employed on other funds	
c. Number of volunteers, & unpaid interns	
TOTAL	185
4. Participation from outside UCSB: (optional)	
a. Academics	
b. Postdoctorals	
c. Postgraduate Researchers	
d. Other (specify)	
5. Staff (Univ. & Non-Univ. Funds):	
a. Technical	13
b. Administrative/Clerical	12

6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored	64
7. Proposals submitted	105
8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*	65
9. Number of extramural awards administered	107
10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**	15,736,806
11. Number of Principal Investigators***	147
12. Dollar value of other project awards****	2,924,092
13. Number of other projects administered	34
14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2003)	446,510
15. Dollar value of intramural support	526,865
16. Total assigned square footage in ORU	8,165
17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)	4,578,176

* Count each agency only once (include agencies to which proposals have been submitted).

** If the award was open during the year, even if for only one month, please include in total.

*** Number of PIs, Co-PIs and Proposed PIs (count each person only once.)

**** Other projects - such as donation, presidential awards, fellowships,
anything that isn't core budget, extramural, or intramural.

ISBER Advisory committee, Administrative, and Technical Staff

Director

Richard P. Appelbaum

Associate Director

Barbara Herr Harthorn

2002-2003 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

2002-2003 Advisory Committee

Ronald Williams, (Chair), ISBER
Richard Appelbaum, *ex-officio*, ISBER Director
Bruce Bimber, Political Science

Keith Clarke, Geography

John Woolley, *ex-officio*, Acting Dean, Letters & Sciences, Division of Social Sciences

Carl Gutierrez-Jones, English

Barbara Harthorn, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Claudine Michel, Black Studies, CBS

John Mohr, Sociology

Laury Oaks, Women's Studies

Alice O'Connor, History

Russ Rumberger, UC-LMRI, GSE

Tim Schmidt, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Juliet Williams, Law & Society

Raymond Wong, Sociology

Chancellor

Henry T. Yang

Acting Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

Gene E. Lucas

Acting Vice Chancellor for Research

Steve Gaines

ACTIVE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

AND CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003

James Adams	Political Science	Associate Professor
Dennis Aigner	Bren School	Professor/Dean
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Mark Aldenderfer	Anthropology	Professor
Karen Anderson	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michelle Chernikoff Anderson	COPPAC	Director
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Assistant Professor
Edwina Barvosa-Carter	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Assistant Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Ted Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Denise Bielby	Sociology	Professor
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Associate Professor
Eileen C. Boris	Women's Studies	Hull Professor
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Assistant Researcher

Francesca Bray	Anthropology	Professor
Nina Brown	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Kathleen Bruhn	Political Science	Associate Professor
Karl Bryant	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Assistant Professor
Michele Buzon	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Juan E. Campo	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Magda Campo	Religious Studies	Lecturer
Jim Cassidy	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Gary Charness	Economics	Assistant Professor
Keith Clarke	Geography	Professor
David Cleveland	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Pat C. Cohen	History	Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Claire Conceison	Dramatic Art	Assistant Professor
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Christopher Costello	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Assistant Professor
Eve Darian-Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Frank Davis	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Robert Deacon	Economics	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor
Magali Delmas	ESMS	Assistant Professor
Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Assistant Professor

Sepalika DeSilva	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Sharon Doetsch	Women's Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Jenifer Dugan	Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Judy English	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
Sylvanna Falcon	Sociology/Women's Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Oshan Fernando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagan	Communication	Associate Professor
Robert Fletcher	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
John Foran	Sociology	Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Lorena Garcia	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Paolo Gardinali	Social Science Survey Center/Benton Research Lab	Co-Director
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Associate Professor
Margaret George-Cramer	Sociology	Lecturer
Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Jade Gibson	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Garrett Glasgow	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor

Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Avery Gordon	Sociology	Associate Professor
Matthew Gordon	Linguistics	Assistant Professor
Anita Guerrini	Environmental Studies	Associate Professor
Michael Gurven	Anthropology	Assistant Professor
Lisa Hajjar	Law & Society	Professor
Hillary Haldane	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Phillip Hammond	Religious Studies	Professor
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Susan Harris	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Herr Harthorn	ISBER	Researcher
Elvin Hatch	Anthropology	Professor
April Haynes	History	Graduate Student Researcher
John Hines	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Holdrege	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Janis Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Mary Ingram	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Justin Jennings	Anthropology	Lecturer
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Cynthia Kaplan	Political Science	Associate Professor

Douglas Kennett	CSULB	
Carolyn Kenny	ISBER	Researcher
Christopher Kollmeyer	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
Dale Kunkel	Communication	Professor
Jill Leafstedt	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Charles Li	Linguistics	Professor
Ian Lindsay	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Daniel Linz	Communication	Professor
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Christopher McAuley	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Carol McAusland	Economics	Assistant Professor
Sarah McClure	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Alice O'Connor	History	Associate Professor
Mary O'Connor	ISBER	Associate Researcher
Christopher Parker	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Horacio Paz	Biology	Researcher
Jennifer Perry	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor

Sandy F. Robertson	Anthropology	Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Claudia Rumold	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Leila J. Rupp	Women's Studies	Professor
Tony Samara	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Mark Schuller	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Denise Segura	Sociology	Professor
Eve Shapiro	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Perry Shapiro	Economics	Professor
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Jon Snyder	French and Italian	Professor
Jon Sonstelie	Economics	Professor
Douglas Steigerwald	Economics	Professor
Cynthia Stohl	Communication	Professor
Susan Stonich	Anthropology	Professor
Richard Sullivan	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Stuart Sweeney	Geography	Assistant Professor
James Tate	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Verta Taylor	Sociology	Professor
Hung Cam Thai	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor

Jason Toohy	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Christina Torres-Rouff	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Nicholas Tripcevich	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Voohries	Anthropology, U of Colorado	Professor Emeritus
Barbara Walker	Anthropology	Researcher
Philip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
Bill E. Watkins	Institutional Advancement	Adjunct Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Pam Weiant	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Assistant Researcher
Burleigh Wilkins	Philosophy	Professor
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Associate Professor
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor
Oran Young	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor

UNIT PARTICIPANTS

Rick Abney	SB Police Department	Sergeant (retired)
Roger Aceves	SB Police Department	Detective
James Adams	Political Science	Associate Professor
Dennis Aigner	Bren School	Professor/Dean
Steven Ainsley	Santa Barbara News- Press-CITS	
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Mark Aldenderfer	Anthropology	Professor
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Associate Professor
Jim Anderson	SB Sheriff's Department	Sheriff
Karen Anderson	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michelle Chernikoff Anderson	COPPAC	Director
Luc Anselin	University of Texas	Sr. Research Professor
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Ralph Armbruster	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Marylinda Arroyo	SB Police Department	Detective
James L. Ash	Cottage Health System- CITS	
Greg Ashby	Psychology	Professor
Michael Aspland	SB Police Department	Lieutenant

Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Assistant Professor
Elias Awe	Help for Progress	
Robert Backus	Anthropology	Professor
Diane Barense	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	Professor
Daniel Barrett	Cognitive Film Theory, UK	Pre-doctoral Scholar
Edwina Barvosa-Carter	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Geoffrey Bateman	CSSMM	Assistant Director
Henning Bauer	Religious Studies	Lecturer
Charles Bazerman	Education	Professor
Bill Bean	UCSB Police Department	Captain
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Assistant Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Jay Bernhardt	University of North Carolina	
Antonio Bento	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Assistant Professor
Randy Bergstrom	History	Associate Professor
Ted Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Richard A. Berk	UCLA	Professor
Jay Bernhardt	Univ. of North Carolina	
Brian Berry	University of Texas, Dallas	Chair-CSISS
Bennett I. Bertenthal	University of Chicago	Professor

Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
Denise Bielby	Sociology	Professor
William Bielby	Sociology	Professor
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Associate Professor
Yan Bing	University of Kansas	
Russ Birchim	SB Sheriff's Department	Lieutenant
Coit Blacker	Stanford University	Sr. Fellow
Jacqueline Bobo	Women's Studies	Professor
Eileen C. Boris	Women's Studies	Hull Professor
Marguerite Bouraad-Nash	Political Science, Global Peace & Security	
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
Francesca Bray	Anthropology	Professor
Mary E. Brenner	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Don Brown	Anthropology	Professor Emeritus
Jane Brown	University of North Carolina	
Nina Brown	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Yolanda Broyles	Chicano Studies	Professor
Kathleen Bruhn	Political Science	Associate Professor
Karl Bryant	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Assistant Professor
Marc Burke	Independent Scholar	

Michele Buzon	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
José Ignacio Cabezón	Religious Studies	Professor
David Cambell	Grinnell University	
Sandra Campbell	Religious Studies, UCLA	Visiting Scholar
Margarethe Cammermeyer	USAR	Ph.D., RN (ret.)
Juan E. Campo	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Magda Campo	Religious Studies	Lecturer
Joanne Cantor	University of Wisconsin	
Salvatore Ceccarelli	ICARDA	
Oliver Chadwick	Geography & Environmental Studies	Professor
Wallace Chafe	Linguistics	Professor
Napoleon Chagnon	Anthropology	Professor
Gary Charness	Economics	Assistant Professor
Swati Chattopadhyay	History of Art	Assistant Professor
Yongling Chen	Central Nationalities University Beijing, China	Professor
Cathy Chiu	East Asian Collection, Davidson Library	Librarian
Dorothy Chun	German, Germanic, Slavic & Semitic Studies	Professor
Patricia Clancy	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Keith Clarke	Geography	Professor
David Cleveland	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Sarah Cline	History/LAIS	Professor

Benjamin J. Cohen	Political Science	Professor
Pat C. Cohen	History	Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Peter M. Collins	Ecology, Evolution & Marine Biology	Professor
Claire Conceison	Dramatic Art	Assistant Professor
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Christopher Costello	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Assistant Professor
Helen Couclelis	Geography	Professor
Beth Coye	ISBER-CSSMM	
John Cruz	Sociology	Associate Professor
Steve Cushman	SB Chamber of Commerce-CITS	
Susan Dalton	Sociology	Lecturer
Jack Dangermond	ESRI	Founder/President
G. Reginald Daniel	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Wayne Danielson	University of Texas, Austin	
Eve Darian-Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Frank Davis	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Robert Deacon	Economics	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor

Magali Delmas	ESMS	Assistant Professor
Maria Denny	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Michele DeSando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Assistant Professor
Sepalika DeSilva	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Irven DeVore	Harvard University	
Nicola DiCosmo	Harvard University	Assistant Professor
Peter Digeser	Political Science	Associate Professor
Sharon Doetsch	Women's Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Brad Duchaine	Harvard University	Postdoc
Jenifer Dugan	Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Deborah Dunn	Patient & Family Services SB Alzheimer's Association	Director
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Adrienne Edgar	History	Assistant Professor
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Paul Ekman	UC San Francisco	
Mark Elliot	History	Associate Professor
Hillal Elver	Global Peace & Security	
Judy English	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
Anna Everett	Film Studies	Associate Professor

Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi	Sociology	Associate Professor
Sylvanna Falcon	Sociology/Women's Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Global Peace & Security	Global Peace & Security	
David Faure	Oxford University	Professor
William Felstiner	Law & Society	Professor
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology	Professor
Oshan Fernando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagin	Communication	Associate Professor
Robert Fletcher	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Joshua Fogel	History	Professor
John Foran	Sociology	Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Nathaniel Frank	CSSMM	Sr. Research Fellow
Noah Friedkin	Sociology	Professor
Roger Friedland	Religious Studies/Sociology	Professor
Jan Frodesen	Linguistics	Academic Coordinator
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Koji Furukawa	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Nancy Gallagher	History	Professor
Alastair Gamble	CSSMM	Sr. Research Assistant

Lorena Garcia	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Mario T. Garcia	History/Chicano Studies	Professor
Paolo Gardinali	Social Science Survey Center/Benton Research Lab	Co-Director
W. Randy Garr	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Associate Professor
Margaret George-Cramer	Sociology	Lecturer
Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Tim German	Psychology	Assistant Professor
Jade Gibson	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Howard Giles	Communication	Professor
Robin Gilmour	Lancaster, England	
Garrett Glasgow	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Amy K. Glasmeier	Penn State	Center Director
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor
Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Avery Gordon	Sociology	Associate Professor
Matthew Gordon	Linguistics	Assistant Professor
Allan G. Grapard	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Maurice Greenberg	Council on Foreign Relations	Director of Studies

Daoxiong Guan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Anita Guerrini	Environmental Studies	Associate Professor
Carl Gutierrez-Jones	English	Professor
Myron Gutmann	University of Texas, Austin	Professor
Michael Gurven	Anthropology	Assistant Professor
Lisa Hajjar	Law & Society	Professor
Hillary Haldane	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Janet Halley	Harvard Law School	Professor
Phillip Hammond	Religious Studies	Professor
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Chase Harrison	University of Connecticut	
Barbara Herr Harthorn	ISBER	Researcher
Tsuyoshi Hasegawa	History	Professor
Elvin Hatch	Anthropology	Professor
Margaret Hause	SB Police Department	Officer (retired)
Megan Havrda	Development Counterpart International	
Atsuko Hayaski EAL&CL Lecturer	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
April Haynes	History	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Hecht	Religious Studies	Professor
David Henderson	SB Police Department	Sergeant

Kai Hiraishi	University of Tokyo, Japan	Pre-doctoral Scholar
Hsiu-Zu Ho	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Barbara Holdrege	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Chuan-Chen Hsu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Dolores Hsu	Music	Professor
Mary Lee Hummert	University of Kansas	
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Jonathon Inda	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Janis Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Mary Ingram	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Haruko Iwasaki	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Mary Jacob	International Students & Scholars	Associate Researcher
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Justin Jennings	Anthropology	Lecturer
M. Kent Jennings	Political Science	Professor
Tisa Jimenez	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Juan Judge	History	Professor
Mark Juergensmeyer	Global & International	Professor

	Studies	
Sunny Jung	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Kathy Kamp	Grinnell University	
Cynthia Kaplan	Political Science	Associate Professor
Hillard Kaplan	University of New Mexico	
Mary Katzenstein	Cornell University	Professor
Arturo Keller	ESMS	Associate Professor
Karen Kemp	NCGIA	Researcher
Douglas Kennett	CSULB	
Carolyn Kenny	ISBER	Researcher
Ruqayya Khan	Religious Studies	
Nuha N. N. Khoury	History of Art & Architecture	Assistant Professor
Yumiko Kida	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Elizabeth Klarich	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Roberta Klatzky	Carnegie-Mellon	
Christopher Kollmeyer	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Susan Koshy	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Mette Kramer	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	Pre-doctoral Scholar
Paul R. Krugman	MIT	

Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
Dale Kunkel	Communication	Professor
Robert Kurzban	University of Pennsylvania	Assistant Professor
Stacey Kyle	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Humberto Rios Labrada	INCA	
Ming-Yan Lai	Interdisciplinary Humanities Center	Sr. Analyst
Joseph Lam	Ethnomusicology	Professor
John Lammers	Communication	Professor
Alycee Lane	English	Assistant Professor
Dominic Lasorsa	University of Texas, Austin	
Matthew Lauer	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Nancy LaVigne	The Urban Institute	Sr. Research Associate
Jill Leafstedt	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard N. Lebow	Ohio State University	Professor/Director
John Lee	History	Assistant Professor
Sun-ae Lee	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
George LeGrady Art Studio Professor	Art Studio	Professor
Richard Leo	UC Irvine	
Beth Le Poire	Communication	Associate Professor

Gene Lerner	Sociology	Associate Professor
Angela Leung	Academia Sinica, Taiwan	Research Fellow
Nancy Levine	UCLA	Associate Professor
Charles Li	Linguistics	Professor
Debra Lieberman	ISBER	Researcher
Shirley Geok-Lin Lim	English/Women's Studies	Professor
Tae-seop Lim	University of Minnesota	
Mei-Chen Lin	Kent State University	
Deborah Linden	San Luis Obispo Police Department	Chief
Ian Lindsay	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Daniel Linz	Communication	Professor
Alan Liu	Political Science	Professor
John R. Logan	University at Albany, SUNY	Professor
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Fernando Lopez-Alves	Political Science	Associate Professor
John Louw-Potgeiter	University of Cape Town, South Africa	
Robert Lowry	SB Police Department	Captain
John MacPherson, Jr.	UCSB Police Department	Chief
Victor Mair	University of Pennsylvania	Professor
John Majewski	History	Associate Professor
Sinfree Makon	Penn State	
B.S. Manjunath	Electrical & Computer	Professor

	Engineering	
Gurdit Singh Mann	Religious Studies	Professor
Frank Mannix	SB Police Department	Captain
Scott Marcus	Music	Associate Professor
Firoozeh Papin Matin	Persian, Religious Studies	
Marie-Claude Maurel	CNRS	
Richard Mayer	Psychology & Education	Professor
Christopher McAuley	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Carol McAusland	Economics	Assistant Professor
Donald Paul McCaffery	SB Police Department	Lieutenant
Sarah McClure	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Lorraine McDonnell	Political Science	Professor
Garay Menicucci	CMES	Assistant Director
Miriam J. Metzger	Communication	Assistant Professor
Leisa D. Meyer	College of William & Mary	Assistant Professor
Claudine Michel	Center for Black Studies	Professor
Laura Miller	UC Los Angeles	Assistant Professor
Karla Milosevich	CSSMM	Newsletter Designer
Mattison Mines	Anthropology	Professor
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Emilio Moran	Indiana University	Professor

Peter A. Morrison	Rand Corporation	Resident Consultant
Carol Mosely	ISBER	Researcher
Joyashree Mukherjee	University of Calcutta, India	
Tomiko Narahara	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
John Nathan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Shivaun Nestor	CSSMM	Web Designer
Chris Newfield	English	Professor
Sik Hung Ng	City University of Hong Kong	
Ron Nigh	CIESAS Mex	
Kimberly Noels	University of Alberta, Canada	
Laury Oaks	Women Studies	Associate Professor
Alice O'Connor	History	Associate Professor
Loretta O'Connor	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Mary O'Connor	ISBER	Associate Researcher
Sylvester Ogbechie	History of Art	Assistant Professor
Yukari Okamoto	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
C. Dixon Osburn	Servicemembers Legal Defense Network	Co-Executive Director
Hung Pai	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Christopher Parker	Political Science	Assistant Professor

Lisa Parks	Film Studies	Assistant Professor
Robert Patton	CITS	Program Director
Horacio Paz	Biology	Researcher
Loretta Pecchioni	Louisiana State	
Yupei Peng	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Constance Penley	Film Studies	Professor
Jennifer Perry	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Jeanette Peterson	History of Art	Associate Professor
Alain Peyraube	CNRS, France	Professor
Herb Pierson	St. Johns, New York	
Steven Pinker	MIT	
Karen R. Polenske	MIT	Professor
W. James Potter	Communication	Professor
William Powell	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Sarah Pritchard	Library	University Librarian
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Mike Rankin	ISBER-CSSMM	
Fred W. Rattunde	ICRISAT	
Evelyn Rawski	University of Pittsburgh	Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Cara Richards	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor

Sandy F. Robertson	Anthropology	Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Assistant Professor
W. Clark Roof	Religious Studies	Professor
Claudia Rumold	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Maya Rupert	CSSMM	Research Assistant
Leila J. Rupp	Women's Studies	Professor
Monica Ruz	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Alix Sabin	The Women's Foundation	Officer
Katherine Saltzman-Li	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Tony Samara	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Robert Sampson	University of Chicago	Professor
Cam Sanchez	SB Police Department	Chief
Bhaskar Sarkar	Film Studies	Assistant Professor
Klaus Schauer	Computer Science	Associate Professor
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Mark Schuller	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michele Seglitz	CSSMM	Filmmaker
Denise Segura	Sociology	Professor
Eve Shapiro	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Perry Shapiro	Economics	Professor

Roger Shepard	Stanford University	
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Chikako Shinagawa	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Elise Sijean	ESGT Le Mans	Student
John Skipper	Redondo Beach Police Dept.	Lieutenant
Eric Smith	Political Science	Associate Professor
Kerry Smith	North Carolina State Univ.	Professor
Steven E. Smith	University of Arizona	
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Terrence Smith	Computer Science	Professor
Jon Snyder	French and Italian	Professor
LilnaBeth Somera	University of Guam	
Jon Sonstelie	Economics	Professor
Tom Speelman	University of Ghent	Pre-doctoral Scholar
Frank Spera	Geology	Professor
Brian Spitzberg	San Diego State	
Francis Steen	UC Los Angeles	Assistant Professor
Douglas Steigerwald	Economics	Professor
Cynthia Stohl	Communication	Professor
Laura Stoker	UC Berkeley	
Todd Stoney	SB Police Department	Officer
Susan Stonich	Anthropology	Professor

Bruce Straits	Sociology	Associate Professor
Peter Sturman	Art History	Associate Professor
Hiroko Sugawara	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Larry Sugiyama	University of Oregon	
Michelle Scalise Sugiyama	University of Oregon	
Richard Sullivan	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
John Sutton	Sociology	Professor
Stuart Sweeney	Geography	Assistant Professor
Don Symons	Anthropology	Professor Emeritus
James Tate	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Verta Taylor	Sociology	Professor
David Tennesen	Ventura Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Commander
Hung Cam Thai	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Christine Thomas	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Sandra Thompson	Linguistics	Professor
George Thurlow	Santa Barbara Independent-CITS	
Waldo Tobler	Geography	Professor Emeritus
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor
Jason Toohey	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Christina Torres-Rouff	Anthropology	Graduate Student

		Researcher
Nicholas Tripcevich	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Dana Trottier	Ventura Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Crime Analyst
Lucian Truscott	ISBER-CSSMM	
Ming-Chang Tsai	ISBER	Visiting Scholar
Kuo-Ching Tu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Seiko Tu	East Asian Collections, Davidson Library	Library Assistant
Matthew Turk	Computer Science	Associate Professor
B.L. Turner II	Clark University	Professor
Tom Tyler	New York University	
Jan Van den Bulck	University of Leuven, Belgium	
Hendrik VanGijseghem	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Jessica Villaruz	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Voohries	Anthropology, U of Colorado	Professor Emeritus
Susan M. Wachter	University of Pennsylvania	Professor
Barbara Walker	Anthropology	Researcher
Philip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
Vesna Wallace	Religious Studies	Lecturer
Charles Walters	Orange County Sheriff	Lieutenant

Yuan-Fang Wang	Computer Science	Professor
Yuedong Wang	Statistics & Applied Probability	Associate Professor
Michael D. Ward	University of Washington	
William B. Warner	English	Professor
Ellen Wartella	University of Texas, Austin	
Bill E. Watkins	Institutional Advancement	Adjunct Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Rachel Weber	University of Illinois, Chicago	Assistant Professor
Pam Weiant	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Assistant Researcher
Eva Weltzien	ICRISAT	
Sara Wheeler	Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic	
John Whitacre	Grinnell University	
D. Charles Whitney	University of Texas, Austin	
Burleigh Wilkins	Philosophy	Professor
Juliet Williams	Law & Society	Professor
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Barbara Wilson	Communication	
Howard Winant	Sociology	Professor
Marc Wolf		Playwright and Actor

Gary Wolfe	SB Police Department	Sergeant
Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Associate Professor
John Woolley	Political Science	Professor
Kutlay Yagmur	University of Tilburg, The Netherlands	
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor
Fikret Yegul	History of Art	Professor
Oran Young	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Hsiao-jung Yu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Steven Zeeland	Seattle, Washington	Independent Scholar
Xiaojian Zhao	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Jules Zimmer	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor & Dean

III. Director's Statement for 2002/2003

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).

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.

This past year, ISBER achieved an all-time high on a number of indicators, including the number of awards administered, the multiyear value of awards on its books, and the number of proposals submitted for funding. Significant increases over the past twelve years (1990-91 to 2002-03) included:

- w total number of PIs and co-PIs (147)
- w number of awards administered: from 53 to 141
- w annual value of project awards funded: from \$1.6 million to \$4.6 million
- w multiyear value of awards administered: from \$2.8 million to \$18.7 million
- w number of proposals submitted for funding: from 53 to 105
- w value of submitted proposals for funding: from \$6.9 million to \$20.8 million

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

Seed Grant Programs

ISBER administers an intramural faculty research funding program, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP). This programs is 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. The SSRGP was initiated as a three year pilot project, and subsequently 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.

For its March 2003 deadline, the SSRGP received 16 grant applications from social science faculty. We were able to award 10 grants to 12 faculty members in 3 of the 10 departments in the division. Mean award size was \$4,995 and the awards total was \$49,952. Junior faculty received the most awards, although recipients included faculty of all ranks (Assistant Professor, 7; Associate Professor, 1; Professor, 4). Two projects involved collaborations between senior and junior faculty in the same department. Slightly over half of the recipients were men (7 out of 12), and two were faculty of color. Award recipients and project titles for each year of the ISBER grants program are posted on the ISBER website.

In 2003-2004, we anticipate holding one annual competition for the SSRGP in Winter Quarter. In Spring Quarter we will conduct a survey to collect comprehensive outcome data for all completed grant projects to date to present to the Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean.

[\[ISBER Administration \]](#)

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

This past year ISBER administered 141 different awards, including 107 extramural contracts and grants. Although ISBER is nominally the campus's social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had 346 employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER's research mission. This included 50 ladder faculty, 22 professional researchers, 7 research specialists, 12 postgraduate researchers, 45 graduate students, 185 undergraduate students, 13 technical staff and 12 administrative staff.

Although ISBER is the social science ORU, during the past year only two-thirds of its 147 PIs and co-PIs were faculty members in the Social Science Division of the College of Letters and Science. In fact, ISBER researchers come from 25 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including:

Anthropology	Environmental Studies	Latin American and Iberian
Asian American Studies	French & Italian	Studies
Biology	Geography	Linguistics
Black Studies	Global and International	Philosophy
Chicano Studies	Studies	Political Science
Communication	History	Psychology
Dramatic Art	Islamic and Near Eastern	Religious Studies
East Asian Languages and	Studies	Sociology
Cultural Studies	Law and Society	Speech and Hearing
Economics		Women's Studies

They also come from the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, UCSB's Office of Institutional Advancement, and several ISBER Centers. Even this diverse picture is not an exact mirror of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants (faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates) who come from the College of Engineering as well as other departments not reflected in the above list.

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 67 different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- w 13 different governmental sources, including 10 federal agencies (Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Institute of Peace, U.S. State Department), as well as the United Nations Environmental Program, California Department of Health, and Santa Barbara county
- w 33 different private foundations and other private sources (American Educational Research Association, Arcus Foundation, Association of Pacific Rim Universities,

Cassamarca Foundation, Columbia Foundation, Compton Foundation, Educational Foundation of America, Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund, Follis Foundation, Ford Foundation, Gill Foundation, Heinz Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Horizon Foundation, Institute of Turkish Studies, MacArthur Foundation, NAATA, National Geographic Society, National Park Service, Packard Foundation, Palm Foundation, Pan Am Institute of Geography, Pritzger Foundation, Public Policy Institute of California, Rand Corporation, Sage Foundation, Sendero Ltd., Silva Watson Moonwalk Fund, Social Science Research Council, Soka Gakkai Foundation, Templeton Foundation, Wabash Center, Wenner-Gren Foundation)

- w 17 University of California sources, including 6 at UCSB (Academic Programs, Academic Senate, ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, Letters & Science Student Support, Research Across Disciplines, UCSB Foundation), 10 UC Systemwide sources (California Policy Research Center, Center for Studies in Higher Education, Digital Media Innovation Program, Energy Institute, Humanities Research Institute, Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, Institute for Labor and Employment, Linguistic Minority Research Institute, MEXUS, Pacific Rim Research Program), and UC Berkeley
- w 4 other university sources, including Antioch University, Ohio State University, the University of Michigan, and the University of New Mexico
- w various sources of royalty income and gift funds

ISBER thus administers a large number of grants from diverse sources. Many of these grants are relatively small. For example, the \$4.6 million in awards in 2002-2003, averaged out over ISBER's 58 awards, is approximately \$79,300 per award. The large number, small size, and diversity of awards 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.

- [CSISS](#)
- [CSSMM](#)
- [AVSS](#)
- [CITS](#)

4. Meeting the Needs of the Public

ISBER scholars can be found conducting research throughout the

world. While a complete listing of current projects can be found in the “Research in Progress” section of this report (see also Center reports on the ISBER website), a partial sampling of those projects which have important implications for public policy would include:

- Richard Appelbaum’s research focuses on the problems of setting and enforcing labor standards highly globalized industrial production systems characterized by extensive outsourcing. He is conducting a study, funded partly by the UC Institute for Labor and Employment and partly by the UN Conference on Trade and Development, that examines the effect of the phase-out (by 2005) of the Multifiber Arrangement (which establishes quotas for apparel and textile imports to the US and EU) on the less-developed economies.
- 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.
- 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. This past year the Center launched a pre-doctoral fellowship in gender, sexuality, and international relations, as well as five smaller scholarships. It also created a new interdisciplinary “Military and Society” faculty reading group at UCSB. The Center’s research has been covered in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, and Center Director Belkin on the *O’Reilly Factor* to discuss the report’s findings.
- 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.
- Eileen Boris’ research on home care workers illuminates both the development of a service provider state and the privatization of social services, showing how changes in social security policy generated a need for personal attendants, and how changes in welfare policy pushed poor single women into the labor force. The net result was

moving the care of the frail elderly and the non-elderly disabled from the “private” home into the public sphere. The results of this and related research were presented at the Staff Retreat of the Longterm Care and Homecare Workers Union in Los Angeles, as well as the Women's Economic Justice Project's annual conference.

- 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 graduate students in 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.
- 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.
- Christopher Costello and Frank Davis' NSF Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program (IGERT) grant seeks to develop a new multidisciplinary Ph.D. program in environmental and resource economics, one that will provide Ph.D.-level training in economics as well as a complementary natural science field.
- Leda Cosmides' and John Tooby's Center for Evolutionary Psychology engaged in extensive public science education, providing background material to press sources on evolutionary psychological research. During 2002-2003, this included interviews on the *Double Helix*, a two-part BBC television program celebrating the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the structure of DNA, with NPR, the New York Times, coverage in the *Economist*, the *LA Times*, *Nature*, *Scientific American*, *Discover*, and other national and international news sources; documentary film and radio, including Nova, The Discovery Channel (which used footage from our Ecuador site), several BBC radio channels, National Public Radio, Nightline, etc.; worked with educational television and documentary fundraisers for the series *The Human Face*, *Evolution*, etc
- Eve Darian-Smith's and Sepalika DeSilva's research provides an in-depth examination of the local understanding of human rights within the context of the recently concluded Disappearances Commission in Sri Lanka, by means of an ethnographic analysis of the concept of human rights as understood, interpreted, used and practiced at the grass roots level.
- 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. Dr. deacon made numerous presentations on his research to university faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and professional organizations in which the models and empirical results produced by this project were reported.

- 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.
- Magali Delmas' grant from the Environmental Protection Agency will enable her to assess how and when environmental management practices impact environmental and corporate performance. The research, which will focus on power utilities, electronics, and oil and gas, will reveal the set of regulatory and competitive circumstances that make a firm's environmental performance align with its corporate performance. The information gained will help regulators identify environmental policies that work with the firm's objective of enhanced profitability.
- Richard Flacks is heading up the initial research component of the UC Undergraduate Experience Study (UCUES), funded through the UC Berkeley Center for Studies in Higher Education. The study, which surveyed UC undergraduates on all campuses, is implemented by ISBER's Social Science Survey Center, which surveyed 69,000 UC undergraduates using e-mail invitations and on-line survey questionnaire in the spring of 2002 (the survey achieved a 25% response rate), and followed up with a random sample of UC undergraduates in the spring of 2003. 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. Dr. Flacks has made numerous presentations on individual campuses (including UCSB and Irvine), as well as to systemwide gatherings (including meetings of vice chancellors for student affairs, provosts, the Board on Admissions and Relations with Schools).
- 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. This project has played an important role in the conservation of cultural and natural resources. Field work continued with support of Grinnell College and the inclusion of students from US, the UK, France, Germany and Belize. Work in education outreach with workshops, presentations, lectures, and meetings were the important local and regional efforts to meet the challenges of understanding the past

and present relationship of culture and nature in the Maya forest.

- Sabine Fruhstuck is funded by the Association of Pacific Rim Universities to study conflicts over persistent organic pollutants contamination and its control in Australia, Korea and Japan. The study addresses the ways in which cultural differences affect problem solving and decision-making processes in conflicts over chemical contamination, as well as the role of science in expanding or impeding problem solving and decision-making processes in chemical contamination issues.
- 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.
- 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.
- Howard Giles and Michelle Chernikoff Anderson's Center on Policing Practices and Community (COPPAC) engaged in a wide breadth of activities, from start up measures to establish the Center during its first year of operation, to original research projects. COPPAC focuses on collaborations amongst academics from UCSB and other institutions, law enforcement, and the community to enhance knowledge and theory on relationships between and within law enforcement and community. These data and theories enable the community, policy makers and law enforcement to develop laws, policies and practices based solidly in research. During its first year, COPPAC held numerous meetings with law enforcement agencies from throughout southern California, university administrators, and other public officials. It sponsored Santa Barbara County's *No Place for Hate* campaign, and participated in groups concerned with hate crime prevention, alcohol and drug use, and community safety.
- 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. CSISS sponsors weeklong summer workshops and specialist meetings on spatial analytic themes of interest to the social science research community. During summer 2003, CSISS workshops

included such topics as Geographically Weighted Regression and Population Science and GIS. To date, nearly 280 scholars will have participated in CSISS-sponsored workshops, more than 160 will have contributed to the success of specialist meetings, and another 150 will have benefited from CSISS support to ICPSR workshops on spatial analysis. CSISS has also 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.

- Barbara Herr Harthorn's research centers on examination of the social production of racial disparities in health, looking particularly at immigrant health in California, present and past, and Anglo and Latino community health at the interface of urban and rural agricultural sectors. Current projects look at issues of maternal health, reproduction, living and working conditions, and tuberculosis treatment among Santa Barbara County female and male farmworkers. This work has examined farmworker perceptions of risks related to exposure to agricultural chemicals, including spatial dimensions of risk, with grants from the UCSB Center for Chicano Studies, and the UC MEXUS program. A second project (also funded by the UC MEXUS program) is an historical analysis of biomedical discourse and policies concerned with immigrants and infectious disease, particularly tuberculosis, in the first three decades of this century in California. The study details the practices within California biomedicine and public health that had negative impacts on the health and health care of Latino immigrants. A third study, initiated in collaboration with ISBER researcher Carolyn Kenny and seed funded by ISBER, looks at the use of invented tradition, rituals, and outdoor education in a Santa Barbara middle school. Dr. Harthorn's co-edited book (with Laury Oaks), *Risk, Culture and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, was published by Praeger in 2003.
- Carolyn Kenny's research examines how the lives of indigenous people in seven cultures around the world (Cree of Manitoba, Canada; Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada; Maori of New Zealand; Sami of Scandinavia; Athabascan and Inupiak of Alaska, USA; Navajo of Arizona and New Mexico, USA) are enriched and sustained through experiences and processes in the arts. She hopes to demonstrate how the arts have been and continue to be critical to change processes in community renewal for emotional, spiritual, and psychological health.
- 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.

- Peter Kuhn and Catherine Weinberger received a UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute grant to analyze three nationally-representative surveys of high school students from different decades, in order to examine the participation of Mexican-American students in high-school leadership activities (team captainship and club presidency), and the impact of the high-school leadership experience on their adult earnings.
- Dale Kunkel's studies of the media portrayals of sex, sexuality, and HIV are funded by the Henry J. 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.
- Jack Loomis, Reginald Golledge, and Roberta Klatzky, 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.
- 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. Annual estimates of pecuniary damages from biological invasions in the United States range from \$1 billion to over \$100 billion. Although some exotic species have been intentionally introduced the majority are transported with agricultural products or other freight, such that trade can be viewed as the leading sources of non-native species introductions. They show that it is possible for freer trade to reduce damage arising from exotic species invasions by reducing agricultural activity, thereby reducing the volume of crops available for destruction by non-native pests in the first place.
- Carol McCausland and Chris Costello are using an ISBER seed grant to developing an economic model of international trade able that will enable them to predict patterns of trade that are most likely to lead to harmful non-indigenous species introductions.
- John Mohr is using an ISBER seed grant to study the implementation of educational outreach programs developed at UCSB in response to SP-1, which suspended the use of affirmative action principles in the student admission process. Outreach programs

employ university personnel and resources to interact with and, hopefully, to influence K-12 public schools and their students with the ultimate goal of increasing the probability that a diverse body of students will be able to successfully compete for admission to the UC.

- Christopher Parker's research on *The Power of Patriotism* assesses the effect of military service on political behavior within the Civil Rights South. ISBER provided a seed grant to collect open-ended interview data from veterans residing in the South, as well as conduct a telephone survey of 535 northern and southern Californians to test hypotheses regarding the intersection of race, gender, immigration status, and patriotism.
- James Proctor's grant from the Templeton Foundation supported a three-year public lecture series on the relationship between science and religion that brought internationally-renown scholars to UCSB in a science-religion dialogue on the environment. UCSB's program featured a total of 17 major scholarly lectures, a monthly faculty seminar on science and religion, a new graduate seminar and lower-division undergraduate course, and outreach including regular television, radio, and newspaper interviews, print media advertisements, and nationwide television broadcast of lectures. The program gained the attention and support of UCSB's senior leadership and cultivated faculty resources as well, with over 60 UCSB faculty participating in some significant manner.
- Denise Segura's grant from the Social Science Research Council explores Latina adolescent sexuality, seeking to better understand how contraceptive use and safe sex is defined, negotiated and practiced among Latina adolescents. It is based on a sample of 50-75 research participants identified through five Chicago community organizations that work with Latina/o youth.
- 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?
- Stuart T. Smith, whose archeological research investigates the impact of Egypt's new Kingdom empire (c. 1550-1050 BC) on the rise of the Nubian Napatan State, this past year also participated in the UCSB Center for Middle East Studies Fulbright Hays month-long training seminar during summer 2003, which brought 20 California-based K-12 teachers, administrators, and instructors from two- or four-year colleges that do not offer graduate degrees, to Egypt. The seminar was designed to strengthen the knowledge of the Middle East among California educators and to create a network of experienced teachers who will foster curriculum development in Middle East area studies and the Arabic language. It consisted of daily lectures and field trips in Cairo

and other parts of Egypt. Smith supervised one special focus of the seminar, ancient Egyptian civilization, including trips to some of Egypt's most important ancient monuments.

- Susan Stonich and Pamela Weiant's research, funded by the UC Pacific Rim Research Program, seeks to integrate an analysis of the ecological and social effects of marine conservation strategy, the successful combination of which is crucial for the long-term sustainability of marine management and a healthy marine ecosystem. The study focuses on the Pacific Rim region in French Polynesia and the Solomon Islands.
- Richard Sullivan and Richard Flack's research, funded by the UC Institute of Labor and Employment, interviews labor scholars and union leaders as a way to identify innovative labor movement activity.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Raymond Wong and Paolo Gardinali, Director and Co-Directors of ISBER's Survey Research Center, led the Center on a number of significant projects. These include surveys in support of Christopher Parker's *Power of Patriotism* study, Eve Darian-Smith's study of the *Perception of Native American Gambling Casinos in Santa Barbara County*, Alice O'Connor's survey of the working conditions of employees for

Santa Barbara's non-profit organizations, a telephone survey of San Luis Obispo County residents, conducted in conjunction with the UCSB Economic Forecast Project, and a telephone survey on the public perception about media consumption and attitudes towards race and ethnicity in California. The Center also conducted the University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES).

5. ISBER's Future

ISBER continues its long-term pattern of growth, and provides excellent service to its expanding base of clients. Last year we thoroughly overhauled our website (www.isber.ucsb.edu); this year we plan another set of changes. Among other features, we now provide linkages with the California Digital Library (at UC Berkeley), permitting our PIs to electronically "publish" their work. ISBER's level of staffing is adequate at the present time, thanks in part to modest staffing increases that were achieved a year ago, as well as effective overall management. We do remain short-staffed in the area of support for research development, a perennial problem. As in the past, ISBER's most urgent critical need is for additional space: despite its yearly expansion, ISBER's space allocations have not increased during the ten years of my directorship (nor did they increase prior to that period). 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.