

III. Director's Statement for 2003/2004

1. Initial Goals and Purposes

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

2.

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

ISBER's researchers encompass a wide range of social science and other research concerns. This is seen in the intellectual diversity of ISBER's thirteen 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, and the Social Science Survey Center (with its 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. (For a complete report on Dr. Harthorn's activities, please refer to the Research Development section of this report.)

ISBER currently supports an all-time high of 163 PIs and co-PIs on the projects it administers. It has achieved steady growth during the past decade (1994-95 to 2003-04), this past year achieving all-time highs on a number of other indicators (the percentage increases are indicated in brackets):

- § number of awards administered: from 78 to 166 (112%)
- § multiyear value of awards administered: from \$6.2 million to \$21.2 million (242%)
- § number of proposals submitted for funding: from 76 to 114 (50%)
- § value of proposals submitted for funding: from \$7.3 million to \$37.9 million (419%)

The annual value of project awards administered in 2003-04 was \$3.5 million, down from a high of \$5.3 million two years ago, and \$4.6 million last year. At the same time that ISBER researchers have increased their efforts to secure funding, as evidenced by the large and increasing number and value of proposals submitted for funding in recent years, funding opportunities in the social sciences and humanities have diminished as a consequence of economic retraction, UC research budget cuts to social science programs, and redirection of federal funding priorities.

ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

ISBER administers an intramural faculty research funding program, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program. The grant 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, peer-reviewed basis. The SSRGP is currently funded jointly through 2005-2006 by the Executive Vice Chancellor and the Dean of the Social Sciences Division in the and Science.

For its March 2004 deadline, the SSRGP received 12 grant applications from social science faculty. We were able to award 10 grants to 12 faculty members in 7 of the 10 departments in the division. Mean award size was \$5,035 and the awards total was \$50,354. Recipients included faculty of all ranks (Assistant Professor, 1; Associate Professor, 5; Professor, 6). One project involved a collaboration between mid-career and senior faculty in two different departments. Half of the recipients were women (6 out of 12), and 5 were minority faculty. Award recipients and project titles for each year of the ISBER grants program are posted on the ISBER website. In 2004-2005, we anticipate holding one annual competition for the SSRGP in Winter Quarter.

In Spring Quarter, we conducted a survey to collect comprehensive outcome data for all completed grant projects to date to present to the Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean. The review achieved a 100% response rate from all 47 completed or continued project PIs, excluding from review those newly funded in April 2004, who had not begun their projects. The program was found to have been highly successful. It promoted scholarly research in the social science division, encouraging many interdisciplinary collaborations, including among junior faculty members, for whom it also played a role in a number of successful tenure decisions. The program was found to have leveraged significant extramural as well as intramural funding. It resulted in the publication of numerous scholarly journal articles, book chapters, and books, as well as conference and other scholarly presentations, and contributed significantly to graduate and undergraduate training and mentoring.

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

This past year ISBER administered 166 different awards, including 114 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 272 employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER's research mission. This included 41 ladder faculty, 17 professional researchers, 2 research specialists, 12 postgraduate researchers, 81 graduate students, 89 undergraduate students, 13 technical staff and 17 administrative staff.

Although ISBER is the social science ORU, during the past year slightly less than two-thirds

(63%) of its 163 PIs and co-PIs were faculty members in the Social Science Division of the College of Arts and Science. In fact, ISBER researchers come from 23 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including

Anthropology

Asian American Studies

Black Studies

Chicana/Chicano Studies

Communication

Dramatic Art

East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies

Economics

English

Environmental Studies

Film Studies

French & Italian

Geography

Global and International Studies

History

Law and Society

Linguistics

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, the , Computer Science, the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services, and several . 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 departments not reflected in the above list. Among the 112 ladder faculty who are included among ISBER PIs and co-PIs, 22% were at the Assistant Professor rank, 26% at the Associate Professor rank, and 52% at the Full Professor rank.

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

- 14 different governmental sources, including 11 federal agencies (Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education – Fulbright-Hayes, U.S. Department of Education – Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of the Interior – National Park Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), as well as the United Nations Environmental Program, California Department of Health, and the Government of Canada
- 36 different private foundations and other private sources (American Educational Research Association - IES, American Educational Research Association – AERA, Cassamarca Foundation, Conservation International – Global Conservation Fund, Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund, Follis Foundation, Ford Foundation, Fund for U.S. Artists, Gay and Lesbian Community Service Center, Getty Grant Program, Gill Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Horizon Foundation, Institute of Turkish Studies, International Research and Exchanges Board, Luce Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Mellon Foundation, Michael Palm Foundation, New Earth Foundation, Packard Foundation, Pritzger Foundation, Pacific Pioneer Fund, Paul

Robeson Fund, Rand Corporation, Russell Sage Foundation, Santa Fe Institute, Sendero Ltd., Silva Watson Moonwalk Fund, Social Science Research Council, Spencer Foundation, Statistical Research Inc., Templeton Foundation, Verizon/School Link, Wabash Center, Wenner-Gren Foundation)

- 14 University of California sources, including 3 at UCSB (Academic Senate, ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, UCSB Foundation), 9 UC Systemwide sources (All-Campus Consortium On Research for Diversity, Center for Studies in Higher Education, 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), as well as UC Berkeley and UC Irvine Institute for Research in Arts

- 6 other university sources, including State University, , the , the , and the

ISBER thus administers a large number of grants from diverse sources. Many of these grants are relatively small. For example, the \$3.5 million expended in 2003-2004, averaged out over ISBER's 166 awards, is only \$21,260 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. The problem is exacerbated by the growing number of proposals submitted, and the budgetary cutbacks to permanent and temporary funding that ISBER has sustained during the past two years.

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 in highly globalized industrial production systems characterized by extensive outsourcing. He is conducting a study, funded partly by the UC Institute for Labor and Employment under the auspices of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), that examines the effect of the complete phase-out (on January 1, 2005) of the Multifiber Arrangement (which establishes quotas for apparel and textile imports to the US and EU) on 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 , 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 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. Recent research focuses on gays in the military as related to individuals living with AIDS and HIV-related disease.
- Kum-Kum Bhavnani, with the support of an ISBER seed grant, is making a film, *Passion for Change*, that tells the stories of five powerful, enterprising and peaceful-minded women confronting the destructive effects of development in the by infusing it with new cultures and a passion for change. The film travels to Senegal, Israel/Palestine, Brazil, and India where this passion for change fosters an end to female genital cutting (FGC), overt opposition to the Israeli occupation of Palestine, the implementation of renewable resources and rainforest preservation spearheaded by women in Brazil who cut trees to obtain rubber, the creation of a vast co-operative of rural women in India (SEWA) as well as the foundation of a farm, Navdanya-- set in the foothills of the Himalayas-- to protect biodiversity and plant genetic resources, and women's role as seed keepers
- Bruce Bimber’s Center for Information Technology and Society (CITS), a collaborative effort with the , promotes cutting-edge research about the human dimensions of information technology and the ways in which it is producing profound changes in the way people live and work. Dr. Bimber’s own work is concerned with core issues of democratic governance, including the capacity of the Internet to stimulate new forms of citizen engagement with public affairs and government.
- 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. A one-day conference for UC researchers (faculty and graduate students), union and community organizers, and worker researchers addressed the methodology of participatory research, share research results, explore

the challenges of collaboration, and discuss ways to support high-quality participatory research on labor at UC.

- Juan Campo, Stephen Humphreys, and Dwight Reynold's Center for Middle East Studies is supported by a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Program grant from the U.S. Department of Education as well as private donors, which provide 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. The 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, including short-term seminars in Egypt.
- Gary Charness's grant from the Russell Sage Foundation seeks to better understand how promises, discussions, agreements, threats, and other forms of information exchange influence which partnerships form and last, as well as the design of contracts. 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.
- Eve Darian-Smith is conducting an ethnographic and historical comparative analysis of gated communities in the , and . Dealing with implications of homeowners' associations as new forms of private enforcement and governance, the project speaks to larger issues relating to shifting social understandings of democracy, legitimate legal authority, and the state's capacity to enforce the rule of law. The research is situated against a background of widespread social fears about "others" which have been escalated by the war on terror, growing xenophobia (as demonstrated in both the and by increasingly draconian immigration policies), and a neoconservative agenda that fosters individual self-interest over the concept of a collective common good.
- 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 Institute will enable her to assess whether or not ongoing deregulation and restructuring in the electric utility industry improved or degraded the environment. The results of this study have significant implications for policy-makers seeking to protect and enhance environmental quality.
- Jennifer Earl's research, supported by an ISBER seed grant, examines the conditions under which a limited group of social movement tactics, such as Internet petitioning, has undergone a shift in its fundamental relationship to social movements in the online world. The project also introduces and examines the role of "tactical entrepreneurs" in promoting such online tactics, thereby extending prior research on movement entrepreneurs. This is especially timely research, given the increased use of the Internet to support social movement organizations and activities.
- Ronald Egan and Luke Roberts' East Asia Studies Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Program grant enriches and expands UCSB's growing position of leadership in the East Asia field, and augments its successful record of graduate training and placement in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies.
- 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 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), as well as to systemwide gatherings (including meetings of vice chancellors for student affairs, provosts, the Board on Admissions and Relations with Schools).
- John Foran's ISBER seed grant will enable him to elaborate and test an original model for understanding the causal origins of social revolutions in the 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. 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).

- Anabel Ford, Director of the , has helped to create a bi-national archeological and ecological conservation park between and , centered around sustainable development and preservation of the ancient Maya ruins at El Pilar. This project has played an important role in the conservation of cultural and natural resources. Field work continued with support of and the inclusion of students from US, the , France, and . Work in education outreach with workshops, presentations, lectures, and meetings were 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 , and . 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.
- Diane Fujino, with support from an ISBER seed grant, is undertaking a study of Japanese American radical activism in the twentieth century. Grounded in the sociological theory of racial formation, her research seeks to show the ways in which state policies and practices and changing media representations functioned -- in varying historical periods and geographic contexts – to obstruct or facilitate the development of radical ideologies and practices among Japanese Americans.
- 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.
- Garrett Glasgow and Stephen Weatherford’s research, supported by an ISBER seed grant, examines the “agenda-setting” function of the media by analyzing “advertorials” placed in the *New York Times* by those groups that are seeking to highlight issues or to frame political discussions. The research hypothesizes that the issue, viewpoint, and framing observed in an earlier advertorial has influenced the choice of issues, the views on issues, or the framing of issues covered in subsequent newspaper stories.

- Michael Glassow has a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior to upgrade cultural collections owned by the that are either housed at UCSB or currently stored on to meet current collection storage standards.
- 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.
- 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.
- Matthew Gordon's NSF-sponsored research on the "Perceptual Correlates of Syllable Weight" entails development of an auditory model that provides a means of quantifying the link between phonetic factors and several phonological properties. In addition to providing a tool for examining the phonetics of syllable weight, the developed auditory model, which will be made available to the public on a website, provides a tool for quantitatively testing other phonological phenomena claimed to have a perceptual basis, including positional asymmetries in contrast neutralization and the typology of syllable structure. Furthermore, investigation of frequency effects in the shaping of weight criteria potentially provides insight into probabilistic models of phonological acquisition. Yet another benefit of the proposed study is that it broadens our knowledge of a number of understudied and, in many cases, endangered languages, serving as phonetic case studies.

- Anita Guerrini (PI) and her co-PIs, Randolph Bergstrom, Jenifer Dugan, Peter Neishul, and Beverly Schwartzberg, with support from an NEH grant, are reassessing the role of human history in the theory and practice of ecological restoration. They hypothesize that although the premise of ecological restoration is to restore a landscape to some previous historical state, historians have had very little input into the process of restoration. The project will test this hypothesis by studying a southern wetland with an extensive human and natural history. The study provides a variety of evidence for an interdisciplinary, collaborative project, including natural history, historical documents, archaeological data and artifacts, and historic buildings. The collaborators will incorporate in their study work and methods from history and philosophy of science, ecology and marine biology, environmental history, cultural landscape preservation, and the study of historic memory.
- Michael Gurven is studying intra-cultural variation, social norms and grouping: private and public dictator games and matching games in eight Tsimane villages. Through the use of focused experiments, the research reveals important information about the effects of grouping on cooperative social norm differentiation, and therefore on economics game behavior.
- Lisa Hajjar, supported by an ISBER seed grant, studies the role that lawyers are playing in international criminal prosecutions. She examines prosecutorial trends as a form of transnational legal activism in the arena of human rights prosecution, particularly in the areas of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and torture.
- Barbara Herr Harthorn's research centers on examination of the social production of health disparities, looking particularly at immigrant health in , 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 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 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 . The study details the practices within biomedicine and public health that had negative impacts on the health and health care of Latino immigrants. New work more specifically aims to focus on cancer risk perception and spatial analysis. 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.

- 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, with Frank Davis, 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 , and to consider their implications for effects on the viewing audience; the study focuses especially on the effects of televised sexual messages on children and adolescents.
- Jack Loomis, Reginald Golledge, and Roberta Klatzsky, with support from the U.S. Public Health Service as well as the Sendero Group, have developed a prototype navigational aid for the blind (the UCSB Personal Guidance System) that relies on GPS, GIS, and virtual displays, which guides a blind person through an outdoor environment, providing information about prominent landmarks and environmental features. Their project, “Navigating Without Vision,” raises fundamental issues about spatial cognition and human wayfinding.
- Fernando Lozano and Peter Kuhn received funding from the Association for Institutional Research to study “High School Leadership Skills, Language Proficiency and the Educational Attainment of Hispanic Students.” In this project, leadership skills developed during high school --measured as being a sports team captain or a club official -- and their accessibility, are used as a plausible partial explanation of the above differences in educational outcomes. These skills are important because they

empower the student to develop discipline, confidence, and the ability to work in groups. Developing these attributes will enable the students to achieve success in their educational future. In particular this project investigates whether Hispanic students that held leadership positions during high school were more likely to enroll in four-year colleges than their non-leader counterparts. Also, it asks if Hispanic leaders were as likely to enroll in a four-year college as Non-Hispanic leaders. Furthermore, it examines whether these interactions between high school leadership and type of college attended affect the probability of the student obtaining a four-year postsecondary degree. Moreover, this project will examine the effect that having a language different than English has on leadership skills, and its contribution to the student's set of college going opportunities, and ultimately, the probability of graduating from college

- 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 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.
- Miriam Metzger, with support from an ISBER seed grant, is studying “The Effect of Privacy Statements on Trust and Information Disclosure Online.” This is the first study to measure the impact of online privacy statements on building consumer trust and encouraging disclosure of information needed by companies who do business online. Combining two previously distinct literatures in the field of communication, the study seeks to develop a model of the relationship between a firm's reputation, the content of its privacy statements, and users' trust of and disclosure of personal identifying information to its web sites.
- 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. Along with Joseph Castro and Sarah Fenstermaker, with support from Rutgers' University Institute for Women's Leadership, Dr. Mohr is also

studying how and why UCSB faculty have come to be involved in particular diversity programs, practices and interventions. The research is intended to provide insight into both the individual and the organizational level factors that facilitate and or hinder the achievement of diversity goals.

- Kathleen Moore, supported by an ISBER seed grant, is studying “Public Perceptions of Muslims in the .” The study focuses on the impact of media, specifically news frames, on tolerance for Muslims in the . The hypothesis is that people's reasoning about divisive issues may be shaped by the mass media's depiction of these issues. The project involves two experiments disseminated via the Internet to undergraduate students on UC campuses.
- Alice O'Connor, with support from the UC Institute for Labor and Employment, is examining “The Impact of the Proposed Santa Barbara Living Wage Ordinance on Non-Profit Service Organizations and their Workers.” The grant is for a comprehensive survey of non-profit employers and the non-profit labor market in .
- Mary O'Connor's research, supported by a Fulbright-Hayes Fellowship, examines “Globalization, Transnational Communities, and Religious Change and the Mixtecos of Oaxaca, Mexico.” Her project involves ethnographic field research on the impact of religious conversion on the development of transnational communities among the Mixteco, while exploring the role of globalization and international migration in the development of these communities. With UC Mexus support, she is also studying this process among Mixteco migrants in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands.
- Christopher Parker's research “Fighting for Democracy: Race, Military Service, and Political Engagement” 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.
- James Potter's project on the “Effects of Exposure to Media Violence.” Supported by an ISBER seed grant, supports the development of some methodological refinements to extend the value of controlled laboratory experiments in the generation of knowledge about the influence of media violence on individuals.
- James Proctor's grant from the John Templeton Foundation support a multi-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. Additional funding from the John Templeton Foundation, "New Visions of Nature, Science, & Religion," supports two academic workshops, held in fall 2004 and 2005, culminating in a public conference in spring 2006. A distinguished visiting professor series, faculty seminar, undergraduate course (available online to the public), graduate seminars, graduate student training and support, web and television communications, and extensive publicity, outreach, and long-term fundraising will ensure maximum academic and public benefit from the program

- Alexander Roberston and Hillary Haldane, with support from the Pacific Rim Research Program, are engaged in a comparative analysis of 's Asian, Maori, Pacific Islander and Pakeha Shelter Programs, aimed at dealing with domestic violence. The research examines the creation and use of a national, multicultural domestic violence treatment curriculum as a means to contribute to debates over the positive and negative consequences of multicultural policies and discourse.
- William Robinson and Margaret George-Cramer received a Pacific Rim Research Program mini-grant to conduct a comparative case study of the relations of Intel in to the policies and implementations in .
- Leila Rupp received an ISBER seed grant to study "Transnational Homophile Organizing: The International Committee for Sexual Equality," a transnational homophile organization founded in in 1951. The study explores the foundation and growth of this organization in order to shed new light on the origins and processes of homophile organizing as well as the processes of social movement formation and collective identity construction in transnational organizations.
- Denise Segura's grant from UC Mexus enables her to examine "Transnational Feminist Social Movements at the United Nations World Conferences." Focusing on transnational feminist non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN) World Conferences Against Racism (WCAR) in 1978, 1983, and 2001, this project will explore the dialectical process between world conferences and NGO politics.
- Celine Shimizu received an ISBER seed grant to study "The Making of 'Asian Women': Racialized Sexuality on Screen and Scene." This project chronicles the production of sexuality for "Asian women" in popular western visual culture from the period of the twenties to the present. It argues that Asian women use the very terms of

their subjugation, racialized and sexualized embodiment in film and video, in order to fashion and transform their situations.

- Jon Snyder, with support from the Cassamarca Foundation, is examining the experience of Italian migrants to 's south coast in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, 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.
- 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?
- Cynthia Stohl, Andrew Flanagan, and Bruce Bimber, with support from an ISBER seed grant and the National Science Foundation, are studying "Technological change and collective association: Changing relationships among Technology, Organizations, Society, and the Citizenry." Their project compares four classes of organizations and their members along several dimensions, from their capacity to generate collective action to their ability to generate social trust and a sense of shared purpose and common identification among citizens.
- 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 among educators and to create a network of experienced teachers who will foster curriculum development in area studies and the Arabic language. It consisted of daily lectures and field trips in and other parts of . Smith supervised one special focus of the seminar, ancient Egyptian civilization, including trips to some of '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 region in and the .

- John Sutton's project, with support from an ISBER seed grant, examines "Incarceration, Crime, and Opportunity Structures in California Counties." It asks whether trends in crime and punishment related to shifts in employment patterns, educational opportunities, or welfare reform, and if so, how?
- Verta Taylor's study of "Gay Marriage as a Social Movement Tactic," supported by an ISBER seed grant, addresses three questions: To what extent are the gay weddings collective action events that function site of contestation and political resistance? What role did social movement organizations and activist networks play in the mayor's decision to allow same-sex marriages, and what role are these groups playing in the gay marriages as collective action events? To what extent are the collective gay weddings contributing to the construction of oppositional consciousness, solidarity, and collective identity among participants?
- Hung Thai's project on "Marriage and Migration in the New Global Economy," supported by an ISBER seed grant, examines the familial, intimate, and personal dimensions that have occurred in tandem with processes of economic globalization in Vietnam and in the Vietnamese diaspora, in order to explain the formation and significance of the contemporary Vietnamese transpacific marriage market.
- Barbara Walker's research, funded by the John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, addresses the cultural, economic, and ecological efficacy of two Marine Protected Areas in . This project will facilitate the creation of a community-based Geographic Information System (GIS) on each island, in which all lagoon users will have the opportunity to create, up-date, disseminate, and acquire knowledge about the lagoon in the spatial context. Dr. Walker, with Dr. Stonich, also has an NSF award to examine resource use and conflict in two lagoons in the , , to ascertain the meanings and politics which underlie lagoon resource use.
- 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. The project provides technical assistance to 55 local health departments in and to the state Department of Health Services. 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 .

- Raymond Wong and Paolo Gardinali, Director and Co-Directors of ISBER's , 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). Dr. Wong's Pacific Rim Research Program grant is enabling him to study "A New Breed of Chinese Entrepreneur in the Pacific Rim," by hosting a two-day conference in Hong Kong that brings together fifteen international scholars who are experts on Chinese entrepreneurial activities in several Pacific Rim countries.
- Tara Yosso received an ISBER seed grant to study "Roads to the PHD for Chicanas and Chicanos." This project uses data from the National Research Council's Survey of Earned Doctorates to examine the undergraduate origins of Chicana and Chicano Ph.D.s in , in hopes of providing insight into areas of educational policy that may help increase the numbers of Chicana/o PhDs.
- Xiaojian Zhao's study "A Sense of Responsibility: The Life and Career of Y.C. Hong," supported by an ISBER seed grant, takes an in-depth look at a participant who devoted his life and career to the struggle against discriminatory immigration laws. The study will explore the meaning of being a Chinese in the during the exclusion, World War II, and the cold war. It will examine the formation of the Chinese immigration network and the development of the Chinese American community.

5. ISBER's Future

ISBER continues its long-term pattern of growth, and provides excellent service to its expanding base of clients. Among other innovations, we now provide linkages with the California Digital Library (at UC Berkeley), permitting our PIs to electronically "publish" their work.

ISBER looks forward to a close working relationship with the Social Science Division, and

the new Dean of Social Sciences, Dr. Melvin Oliver. One of the first fruits of this collaboration is ISBER's . Under the Directorship of Economist Jon Sonstelie, who assumed the position in early fall 2004, the Center and the Social Science Division will be launching the Central Coast Community Survey, an annual survey of the tri-county (Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo) region. The survey will ask a standard set of questions on a variety of social, political, and economic issues, as well as provide an opportunity for faculty to include questions relevant to their research. The survey should prove of interest not only for scholarly research on the region, but for businesses, governmental agencies, and non-profits as well. We expect it to become a standard source of information on changes over time as well as providing a snapshot of current conditions. The coming year will be used to set up the survey, which is slated to begin operation the following year.

Research Development in ISBER

July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004

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 2003-2004, Dr. Herr Harthorn has provided at least 65 individual faculty from 24 different departments and programs, including all the social science departments, but also those in the humanities and life sciences, and education, 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 over a 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, 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, of which she is Co-Director), the Center on Policing Practices and Community (COPPAC), Center for Information and Technology, Latin American and Iberian Studies, the Social Survey Research Center, and others of ISBER's 13 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 2003-2004, Dr. Herr Harthorn conducted a workshop for new faculty in the social sciences on proposal preparation and submission at UCSB in Feb. 2004, organized and led a first-time campus workshop on NIH proposal writing for social scientists in Mar. 2004, and hosted or presented in discipline-specific workshops for graduate students in Anthropology, Chicano Studies, Political Science. She also in 2003-2004 created a new series, the New Methods in the Social Sciences series, which presented two seminars during the year and expects to offer seminars on a quarterly basis for faculty and grad students in the social sciences and related disciplines. Seminars offered in 2003-04 were on Survey Research Methods, and Content Analysis. In 2003-2004 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. In June 2004, Dr. Harthorn conducted a survey of all past recipients of the SSRGP (excluding the 2004 awardees) to determine educational and research outcomes of the program. This survey resulted in a detailed report on the program submitted in July 2004 to the Executive Vice Chancellor and Dean of Social Sciences, who jointly fund the program. The report found high levels of research productivity and advancement among faculty recipients, as well as documenting numerous research opportunities for graduates and undergraduates.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004

RICHARD APPELBAUM

Grants and Submissions:

Pending as of 8/5/04:

“The Spatial Dynamics of Industrial Upgrading in Selected Industries: A Global Value Chains Approach,” with Jennifer Bair (Sociology, Yale University) submitted to NSF HSD spring 2004 (\$99,949 requested)

“The Impact of Varying Property Systems on Collaborative Innovation” (co-PI with Chris Newfield, English, UCSB) submitted to NSF HSD spring 2004 (\$99,989 requested)

“CSISS: New Directions, New Collaborations,” co-PI (with Michael Goodchild) submitted to NSF HSD spring 2004; \$2.6 million; highest rating, but not funded (only 1 of 69 infrastructure proposals was funded)

Recently Declined:

“Commodity Chains in the Global Economy” (co-PI with Jennifer Bair, Sociology, Yale University) Conference Proposal funded by the Kempf Fund (\$15,000; an additional \$8,000 provided by Yale University’s Latin American Studies fund)

Funded:

“SPACE: Spatial Perspectives for Analysis in Curriculum Enhancement” (Don Janelle, NCGIA, UCSB, PI; co-PI with Michael Goodchild, Geography, UCSB), funded by the NSF CCLI National Dissemination program of the Division of Undergraduate Education for \$800,000; eligible for a third year of NSF support, which would bring the total award to \$1.4 million. SPACE is a two-year program of professional development, oriented to undergraduate-level instruction in the social sciences. Its

Objectives are to introduce spatial methodologies (GIS, spatial statistics, and analytic cartography) as foundation skills for undergraduates in such disciplines as anthropology, archaeology, history, economics, political science, and sociology, and to interdisciplinary programs in criminology, demography, and urban studies. The program features one- and two-week-long workshops to permit undergraduate instructors to gain a fundamental understanding of spatial methods and related software, to engage in the development of curriculum, lecture, and laboratory exercises, and resources for the assessment of student learning. Workshop participants will be instructors from institutions across the United States.

NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research (for Chris Kollmeyer): “The End of Class Compromise? Globalization and Democracy in Affluent Capitalist Societies,” funded (for \$2,745) on 5/1/03

NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research (for Joe Conti): “Power Through Process: Non-decision Decisions in WTO Dispute Resolution,” funded (for \$7,500) on 5/13/04

“Assessing the Impact of the Elimination of Export Quotas on the Apparel Industry,” UCILE (Institute for Labor and Employment (\$10,000); funded two graduate students (DeGiuli and Joseph Conti) (7/1/02 - 6/30/05)

“Political Bias in Economic News: The case of the Los Angeles Times and California’s New Economy,” UCILE (Institute for Labor and Employment (\$7,877); funded two graduate students (Richard Sullivan and Chris Kollmeyer) (1/1/01 -12/31/01)

EILEEN BORIS

The major achievement under the Re-Valuing Care project was a grant from the California Policy Research Center and resulting briefing paper. I was PI on the grant that involved colleagues from other UC campuses; it was for CPRC Issues Paper: “Workforce Needs in Long-term Care: Policy Recommendations for California’s Homecare System”, for \$9,965.

NANCY GALLAGHER

I continued my research on Quaker work in refugee relief in Palestine. I also participated in the 2004 Sabeel conference in Jerusalem in April 2004 and visited non-violent resistance centers in the West Bank.

GARRETT GLASGOW

Stephen Weatherford and I are currently working on an ISBER funded project entitled "Setting the Media's Agenda: Can Grass Roots Groups Call Attention to Emerging National Issues?" We are examining the impact of "advertorials" (ads published on the editorial page) in the New York Times on subsequent news coverage and Congressional debate. Our hypothesis is that interest groups purchase these advertorials in order to influence public debate.

This project is still ongoing. We have collected advertorials and are coding them for content, and examining news outlets and the Congressional record for evidence of advertorial influence.

ANITA GUERRINI

This project, on the history and ecology of the UCSB West Campus, has proceeded on several fronts. The time span for occupation of the site spans from pre-history to the present. The research team has analyzed archaeological data, looked at Spanish Land Grant records, found materials on the building of the Campbell Ranch in the 1920s, and found descriptions of the coast from 19th-century Coast Survey records. In addition, we have found a catalog of test plots planted in the 1920s by ecologist Frederic Clements and are comparing his list of plantings with current vegetation at the site.

Carbon dating of artifacts excavated in the 1970s but not before analyzed has established human habitation at the site at least 8,500 years ago, and archaeological artifacts include

arrowheads, hooks, and grinding stones. It is hoped that analysis of the stones may reveal clues about the native diet.

Copies of the Spanish land grant to Nicolas Den in 1852 and the original deed from the state of California (issued in 1877) are being analyzed to determine the original dimensions of the Den holdings (the Rancho los dos Pueblos). These have been obtained from the BLM in Sacramento. Reports of the Coast Survey from the 1850s and 60s (available online from NOAA) give some information about the coastline.

Research locally, in online newspapers, and at the Chicago Historical Society have begun to fill in the picture of the Campbells' ownership of the ranch (1919-1945). Items found in Chicago include detailed financial records, much correspondence, and photos of the building of the Campbell mansion which show (among other things) the complete absence of trees on the site, resolving one long-standing question -- it appears that the Campbells planted most or all of the trees now standing on the site. Ongoing research on Clements is establishing his connection with the Campbells and the alterations to the local ecology for which he was responsible (most of the plants he planted in his test plots were non-native -- he was researching adaptation, not ecosystems. At least some of his plantings survive and raise interesting questions about historical values versus ecological purity).

Our research project was featured in an article in the spring 2004 issue of Coastlines, the UCSB alumni magazine.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

CSISS-related academic activities

Grants and awards

- 1) Center for Chicano Studies, UCSB, Faculty Research Grant, "Risk Perception, Ethnicity, and Inequality," 2003-2004.
- 2) ISBER seed grant, "The Social Ecology of an Innovative Middle School: Invented Tradition and Integrated Community," 2003-2005, PI (co-PI Carolyn Kenny).
- 3) CSISS (UCSB/NSF) Specialist meeting grant, "Health Risk Perception and Spatial

Analysis” Fall 2003.

4) College of Letters and Science, matching grant, “Health Risk Perception and Spatial Analysis” Specialist meeting Fall 2003.

5) NCI (pending) “Spatial Analysis and Cancer Risk Perception Research”, PI (co-PIs Michael Goodchild and Susan Stonich), (collaborative proposal w/ 5 other US and 2 international universities), \$180,000.

DONALD JANELLE

Research Grants:

National Science Foundation (NCLI-ND) PI. Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement, \$1,398,600, 2003-2006.

National Institutes of Health (NICHD R25) Co-PI. PI: Stephen Matthews, Pennsylvania State University; GIS Training for Population Scientists, \$469,000, 2004-2006.

CYNTHIA KAPLAN

During the last two weeks of March 2004, I made a two week research trip to Kazan, Tatarstan and Moscow, Russia. This trip was extraordinarily productive in making contacts for my research, locating needed material, consulting with survey firms, and making arrangements for my extended research trip this fall. During my week stay in Kazan, I was hosted by the Institute of History, Academy of Sciences, Tatarstan, Center on Ethnic Studies. I met with 15 scholars from a wide array of fields including anthropology (cultural rituals among Tatars), political science, cultural sociology, and ethnography. I also met with the head of the Russian community in Kazan and the principal advisor to the President of Tatarstan on political, ethnic, and religious issues. The head of the Center of Ethnic Studies, R. Musina, agreed to work with me on my project and we will include at least two others— L. Sagitova (a specialist on the media and survey work) and G. Makarova (a specialist on ethnic Russians in Tatarstan), both of whom I met. I also was invited to participate at the Centre for the Sociology of Culture by its director, Sergei A. Yerofeyev, who is also the head of the International Office at Kazan State University. During the three month fall research residence, I will collect all surveys conducted in Tatarstan during the last 15 years related to ethnicity with the aim of creating longitudinal measures for the formal survey and I intend to read the work of and consult with qualitative experts on ethnicity with the aim of developing scripts for focus groups. R. Musina has agreed to help me complete these tasks.

In addition to these direct research activities, I had confirmed my sense that publications in the Tatar language on ethnicity and religion differed from those in Russian (Postsovetskaiia kul'turnaia transformatsiia: Media i etnichnost' v Tatarstane 1990-kh gg. Eds. S. Yerofeyev and L. Nizamova, Kazan University Press, 2001). This is reminiscent of the situation that I found in Estonia. (I learned to read Estonian.) This confirms the need for me to read Tatar language materials. I have now made arrangements with Kazan State University for 6 hours per week of individualized instruction in the Tatar language. The chair of the department of Tatar Language has agreed to supervise my instruction and has provided materials for me to begin my preparation before arriving. (I am able to do this because I studied Turkish for a year at UCSB.) Based on the above arrangement, Kazan State University is issuing me support for a scholars visa to Russia for the fall.

In Moscow my goals were a bit different. Although I met with the Vice Director of the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography (who was also willing to join to project), most of

my time was devoted to issues related to focus groups and surveys. I should note, however, that the Director of the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, L. Drobizheva, has joined my research project. She has a great deal of experience in multinational projects including Tatarstan. She is an expert on ethnicity and ethnic relations. As noted, my major goal in Moscow was to consult with major survey firms. I met with Elena Baskirova, director of ROMIR, a large survey firm that conducts the International Values Survey (R. Inglehart, U. of Michigan) and represents Gallup International, and Polina Kozyreva of the Institute of Sociology who conducts primarily academic research surveys including that of T. Colton at Harvard on elections. Before approaching these firms, I had already spoken with survey firms in Kazan. As a result of these consultations, I now have a much better appreciation of the difficulties of conducting focus groups in rural areas of Tatarstan (local firms in Kazan don't do this) and how I might wish to construct an oversample of Tatars in Russia outside of Tatarstan. It became quite clear that Kozyreva was the only firm that understood the technical elements of the tasks and had also trained an interviewer network in Tatarstan.

As to the work in Estonia, I have contacted Triin Vihalemm and told her of the project. I plan to meet with her during a brief trip to Estonia June 14-16th. Dr. Vihalemm is already working on discourse analysis and ethnic identity in Estonia. I also hope to meet with Andrus Saar with whom I have conducted surveys. The purpose of this brief stop is to visit the Estonian Social Science Data Archive. However, more in depth discussions of the project and plans for future work will not take place until the December trip.

PETER KUHN

My edited volume, *Losing Work, Moving on: Worker Displacement in International Perspective*, was named an "Outstanding Academic Title" by *Choice* magazine for 2003.

Both publications that appeared in print during this period concern the internet's effects on labor markets. Here is the 100-word abstract of the AER paper:

Using the December 1998 and August 2000 CPS Computer and Internet Supplements

matched with subsequent CPS files, we ask which types of unemployed workers looked for work on line and whether internet searchers became reemployed more quickly. In our data, internet searchers have observed characteristics that are typically associated with shorter unemployment spells, and do spend less time unemployed. This unemployment differential is however eliminated and in some cases reversed when we hold observable characteristics constant. We conclude that either internet job search is ineffective in reducing unemployment durations, or internet job searchers are negatively selected on unobservables.

Grants

2003-04: UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute High School Leadership Activities and the Earnings of Mexican-American Adults: Evidence from Three Decades (with Catherine Weinberger and Fernando Lozano).

Outcomes of Leadership Research grant from the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program.

American business is devoting a significant and increasing amount of resources to identifying and developing a worker characteristic called “leadership skill”. Is there such a thing, and is it rewarded in labor markets? Using the Project *Talent*, NLS72 and High School and Beyond datasets, we show that men who occupied leadership positions in high school earn more as adults, even when cognitive skills are held constant. The pure leadership-wage effect varies, depending on definitions and time period, from four percent to twenty-four percent. According to our estimates, this effect is not an artifact of measurement error in cognitive skills or differences in a wide array of other physical or psychological traits. High-school leaders are more likely to occupy managerial occupations as adults, and leadership skills command a higher wage premium within managerial occupations than in other jobs. Finally, we find some evidence that, rather than being completely determined before high school entry, leadership skills are fostered by exposure to leadership opportunities during high school.

MARY O’CONNOR

I have been conducting research in the Mixteca region of Oaxaca, Mexico, since November of 2003. The current project is funded by a Fulbright-Hays grant. I received earlier funding for initial research on the project from UC MEXUS, the UCSB Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, and a RAD grant from the UCSB Office of Research. The project concerns the relationship between globalization, migration and religious change as they affect the home communities of Mixtecos and is part of a larger project on the development of transnational communities among Mixteco migrants.

I am finding that migration is closely linked to religious conversion, and that converts seriously disrupt the social life of their home communities by refusing to participate in traditional fiestas that represent the community identity that most migrants maintain through transnational networks. The non-Catholics, mostly migrants, reject everything that the fiestas feature, including secular dancing, consumption of alcohol, bull-riding, fireworks, carnival games and all activities associated with the Catholic church. Also, converts are creating transnational non-Catholic communities as parallel entities to the transnational networks established by migrants in general.

In October 2003 I presented a paper on earlier research about Spanish-speaking Pentecostals in Santa Barbara County at the meetings of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion.

In November 2003 I presented a paper on the development of transnational Pentecostal churches in Mexico and the US at the meetings of the American Anthropological Association.

LEILA RUPP

My project focuses on the International Committee for Sexual Equality, a transnational homophile organization founded in Amsterdam in 1951. Although by no means a global organization, the International Committee by 1957 brought together groups from Western Europe and the United States. Given the economic, political, and social consequences of the

Second World War and the postwar period, the emergence of national homophile movements is surprising, and the development of an international organization is nothing short of astounding. I propose to explore the foundation and growth of this organization in order to shed new light on the origins and processes of homophile organizing as well as the processes of social movement formation and collective identity construction in transnational organizations.

CELINE PARREÑAS SHIMIZU

The project, “The Hypersexuality of Race: Screening Asian Women in America” formerly entitled: “Making Woman Asian: Racialized Sexuality on Screen and Scene” have had the following outcomes during 2003-04.

New collaborations begun and networks developed with the most prominent Asian American independent feminist filmmakers, the outcome of which will be a set of interviews to be published and others I plan to publish as well as future collaborations.

Inter-institutional connections established or developed with other scholars like Michelle Raheja, UC Riverside; Yeidy Rivero from Indiana University—Bloomington and Jacqueline Stewart, University of Chicago through race and independent media work together.

Presented this work in the major conferences in my fields: Asian American Studies Annual Meeting and the Society for Media Studies Annual Conference.

“Sex Acts: Asian American Film Feminisms” A conversation between Helen Lee and Celine Parreñas Shimizu, *SIGNS: Journal of Women, Culture and Society*. Forthcoming from University of Chicago Press, Fall 2004.

Related to the project is a film completed, distributed and awarded in 2002-2004

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

“Addressing the IT Gender Gap” A full-page “research highlight” in the 16 page University of California Santa Barbara Office of Research glossy publication “Profiles in Research 2002.”

Grants

Research Association. High School Leadership Skills and Adult Labor Market Outcomes (with Peter Kuhn) (\$35,000) .

ORAN YOUNG

The following are some highlights from the 2003-2004 reflecting the recognition achieved by IDGEC in this period.

Oran Young, IDGEC P.I., was asked to be keynote speaker at the First National Capital Colloquium on Governance for Sustainable Development, held in Ottawa, April 2004.

IDGEC has been asked to contribute to a United Nations University volume on biosafety and institutional interplay in recognition of IDGEC's pioneering research on interplay among institutional regimes.

The Land-Use and Land-Cover Change (LUCC) project requested a partnership with IDGEC on a November 2004 workshop entitled Beyond Multiple Regression. The workshop will capitalize on IDGEC research on ways to refine and strengthen analytic methods for understanding the determinants of largescale environmental changes.

Oran Young, P.I. for IDGEC, was asked to be the key speaker at the 2004 international Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change.

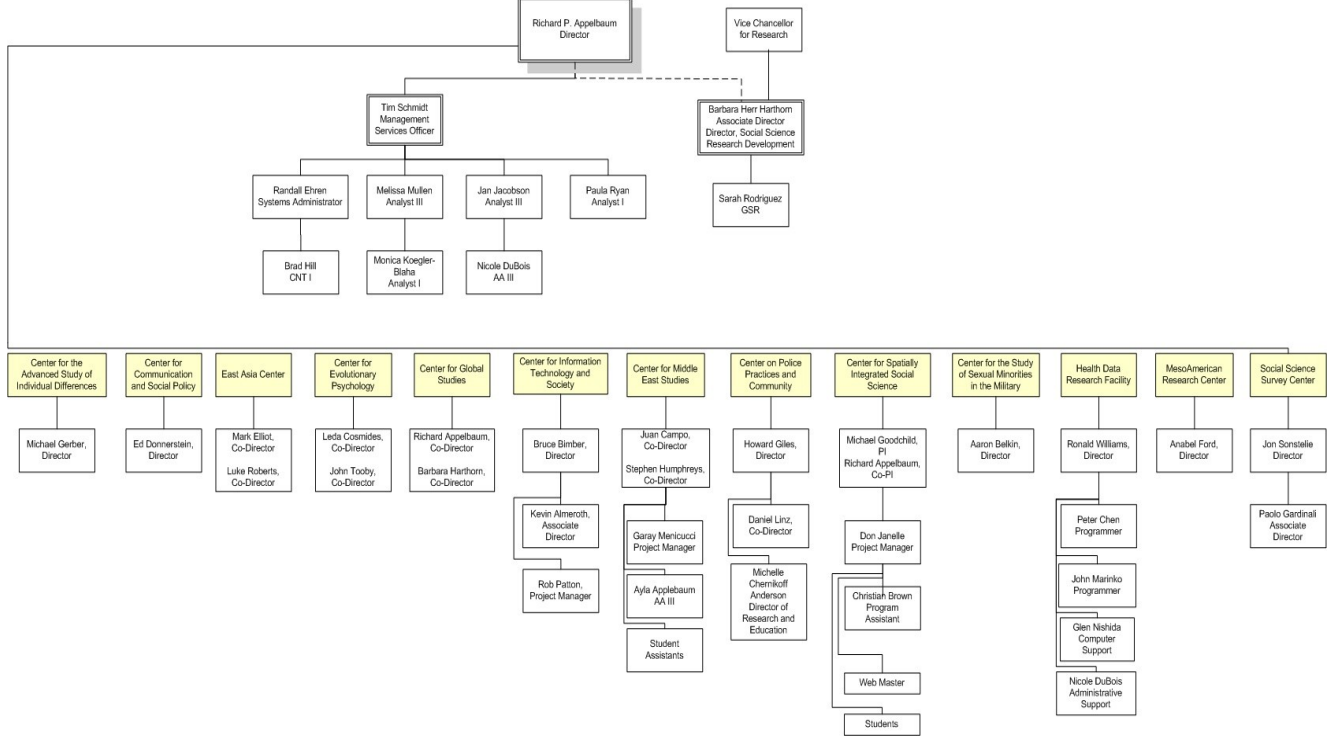
The International Human Dimensions Project on Global Environmental Change asked IDGEC to take a leading role in its international 2005 Open Meeting of scientists researching global environmental change.

As IDGEC P.I., Oran Young has continued to play a leading role in the preparation of the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR). The AHDR was commissioned by the Arctic

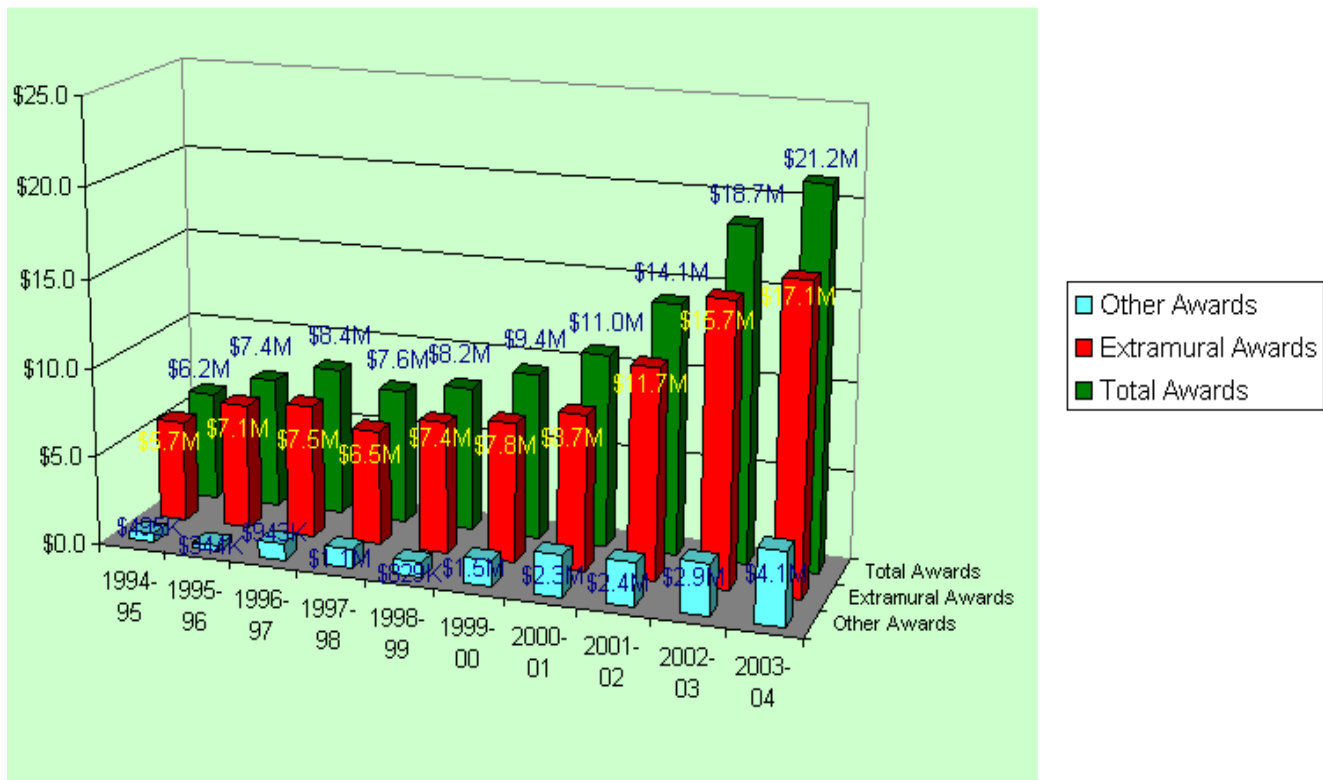
Council, a high-level intergovernmental forum chaired by Iceland.

ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research



ISBER
Value of Contracts & Grants Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1994-95 through 2003-04
(millions of dollars)



Annual Report 2004: 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, 2003-June 30, 2004

CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES (CASID)

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

Stacey Kyle

Maria Denney

Jessica Villaruz

Monica Ruz

Terese Jimenez

Cara Richards

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/>

CENTER FOR EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY

Co-Director: John Tooby

Co-Director: Leda Cosmides

Synopsis of Mission and Goals:

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

Evolutionary psychology is based on the recognition that the human brain consists of a large collection of functionally specialized computational devices that evolved to solve the adaptive problems regularly encountered by our hunter-gatherer ancestors. Because humans share a universal evolved architecture, all ordinary individuals reliably develop a distinctively human set of preferences, motives, shared conceptual frameworks, emotion programs, content-specific reasoning procedures, and specialized interpretation systems -- programs that operate beneath the surface of expressed cultural variability, and whose designs constitute a precise definition of human nature.

The goals of the Center are (1) to promote the discovery and systematic mapping of the adaptations that comprise the evolved species-typical architecture of the human mind and brain, and (2) to explore how cultural and social phenomena can be explained as the output of such newly discovered or newly mapped psychological adaptations.

Research Approaches: Evolutionary psychology is a multidisciplinary integrative research framework within which cognitive scientists, neuroscientists, cultural anthropologists, evolutionary biologists, paleoanthropologists, hunter-gatherer researchers, primatologists, economists, developmental psychologists, social psychologists, behavioral ecologists, and others are communicating and collaborating about issues of mutual relevance. The UCSB *Center for Evolutionary Psychology* brings together research teams with expertise in these fields to identify and progressively map (1) the recurrent adaptive problems and selection pressures our hunter-gatherer ancestors faced, (2) the cognitive adaptations, emotion

programs, and motivational systems that evolved to solve these problems, (3) the neural implementation of these mechanisms, 4) how these specialized mechanisms systematically pattern individual behavior and social interactions, and 5) how these mechanisms regulate transmission of cultural representations from mind to mind, generating and shaping culture.

Other achievements:

Leda Cosmides and John Tooby became two of 20 finalists (out of over 1300 nominees) for the National Institute of Health Director's Pioneer Award (for \$2,500,000 in research funds). The final selection is still pending. The Pioneer Award is "targeted specifically to identify, encourage, and support the people and projects that will produce tomorrow's conceptual and technological breakthroughs" through "a new NIH program to support exceptionally creative individual scientists...History suggests that leaps in knowledge frequently result from exceptional minds willing and able to explore ideas that were considered risky at their inception, especially in the absence of strong supportive data. Such individuals are more likely to take such risks when they are assured of adequate funds for a sufficient period of time, and with the freedom to set their own research agenda. The NIH Director's Pioneer Award (NDPA) program is being established to identify and fund investigators of exceptionally creative abilities and diligence, for a sufficient term (five years) to allow them to develop and test far-ranging ideas."

Research

There are over 20 different ongoing research projects at the Center at present, such as mapping the evolved brain programs that underlie intergroup psychology; the evolutionary logic of anger and its relationship to aggression; the psychological basis of dyadic exchange; why racism sometimes emerges as a byproduct of evolved intergroup psychology, and how it can be switched off; the evolved mechanisms that underlie incest avoidance and pro-family altruism; sex differences in spatial cognition; evolved mechanisms to guide visual attention to animals and humans; evolved sensitivity to noticing free-riders in situations of multi-individual cooperation; specialized memory systems for the self and the social world; and many others.

Joint UCLA-UCSB Program.

One of the CEPs most significant professional (and teaching) contributions during this period

involved the creation of the joint **UCSB-UCLA Evolution, Mind, and Behavior** program (at UCLA, called Human Nature and Society). The goal of this program is to foster interdisciplinary interaction at UCSB and between UCSB and UCLA for researchers and students interested in exploring the relationship between evolution, brain, mind, and behavior. Traditionally, UCSB has played a leadership role in exploring the implications that the evolutionary sciences hold for neighboring disciplines (and vice versa). With parallel growth in this area at UCLA, the two universities have developed what might be the largest collection of scholars interested in evolution and behavior in the world.

One tangible result is a series of joint conferences, one per academic quarter, alternating campuses. AT UCSB, these are the [Evolution, Mind, and Behavior](#) Conferences sponsored by the Center for Evolutionary Psychology. The most recent one held at UCSB was on February 7, 2004, and speakers were Steven Gaulin, Mike Gurven, and Katherine Salmon. Each of the UCSB conferences was attended by 60-80 people, including many UCSB scholars, graduate and even undergraduate students (as well as a large contingent from UCLA and other universities in southern California. For conference schedules, see www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep.

Participants: Our major news is the addition of several new faculty researchers to the Center.

The biggest change in the last year has been the addition of a number of new faculty researchers to the Center, several of which are new to UCSB. We are now delighted to include:

(1) **Steven Gaulin**, Professor, Department of Anthropology, Biosocial Wing, (gaulin@anth.ucsb.edu), (805) 893-7402 - HSSB 1016; Ph.D., Harvard, 1978;

<http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/faculty/gaulin/index>

(2) **Michael Gurven**, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Biosocial Wing, (gurven@anth.ucsb.edu), (805) 893-2202 – Office: HSSB 2059; Ph.D., University of New Mexico, 2000; <http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/faculty/gurven/index>

(3) **Tim P. German**, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Developmental and Evolutionary Psychology Area, (german@psych.ucsb.edu), (805) 893-5618 - Office: Psychology Bldg., Room 2235; Ph.D., University College London, 1995;

<http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/people/faculty/german/index.php>

(4) **James Roney**, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Developmental and Evolutionary Psychology Area, (roney@psych.ucsb.edu), (805) 893-4871 – Office: Psychology Bldg., Room 3243; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 2002;

<http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/people/faculty/roney/index.php>

(5) **Stanley B. Klein**, Professor, Department of Psychology, Social Psychology Area, (klein@psych.ucsb.edu), (805) 893-8796 – Office: Psychology Bldg., Room 2227; Ph.D., Harvard University, 1985

<http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/people/faculty/klein/index.php>

They join Center Co-directors Leda Cosmides (Professor, Department of Psychology) and John Tooby (Professor, Department of Anthropology), as well as Don Symons and Don Brown, both Professors emeritus, Department of Anthropology.

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 2003-04

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***—Rich Appelbaum and William Robinson have an edited volume, *Critical Globalization Studies* forthcoming Dec 2004 from Routledge. This resulted from a major international conference, “Towards a Critical Globalization Studies: Continued Debates, New directions, and Neglected Topics,” they held at UCSB in May 2003. Also: ongoing participation in Progressive Jewish Alliance; publication by Rich Appelbaum of 2nd edition of *No Schvitz*, a workbook for Jewish youth on the apparel industry; Chair, Worker Rights Consortium Advisory Committee (Appelbaum); Executive Director, SB Core (Appelbaum); ILE/UNCTAD project on global impact of phase-out of MFA (apparel quota system) Jan 1, 2005 (Appelbaum); global currency change project
- ***Globalization and the environment***—ongoing project on shrimp mariculture and global resistance movements in Latin America, SE and E. Asia, and Africa; conferences in Australia and China; global fisheries policy and practice; research completed on marine protected area in Baja, Mexico;
- ***Globalization, risk, 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 social construction of risk, *Risk, Culture, and Health Inequality: Shifting Perceptions of Danger and Blame*, eds. B. Herr Harthorn and L. Oaks, Praeger/Greenwood 2003; NSF health risk perception and GIS workshop at UCSB held in Oct 2003; risk panel chaired at SfAA/SMA 2004; NIH proposal for new methodological network on cancer risk perception and spatial analysis
- ***Globalization and race***—new graduate training program in planning; research on race pedagogy formations
- ***Religious change***—new and ongoing collaborative research on transnational religious conversion to Protestantism in the US and Mexico; new project on indigenous community revitalization in First Nation (Canada), indigenous US, Maori, and other

communities

- ***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; transcultural comparative research and film project continued in Africa, the Middle East, and S. Asia; planning for new international conference to be held in Oct 2004

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. CMES FLAS and 2nd Fulbright-Hayes group project abroad; EAC has new director and more active program; LAIS plans for expanded role; the College's G&IS program proposes graduate program.

III. Faculty, Students and Staff

In addition to the co-directors, the following personnel have been involved, directly or indirectly, in CGS in 2003-04, 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 and Anthropology

Sarah Cline, History and Latin American & Iberian Studies

Benjamin Jerry Cohen, Political Science and Global & International Studies

Claire Conceisson, Dramatic Art

Ronald Egan, East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies

Mark Elliott, History and East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies

John Foran, Sociology and Latin American & Iberian Studies

Sabine Fruhstuck, East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies

Nancy Gallagher, History

Michael Goodchild, Geography, NCGIA & CSISS

Mary Hancock, Anthropology and History

Barbara Herr Harthorn, ISBER and Anthropology

Stephen Humphreys, History

Mark Juergensmeyer, Global & International Studies and 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 and Islamic & Near Eastern Studies Program

Luke Roberts, History

William Robinson, Sociology

Bhaskar Sarkar, Film Studies

Susan Stonich, Anthropology and 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 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (CITS)

Director: Bruce Bimber

Associate-Director: Kevin Almeroth

Program Manager: Rob Patton

CITS's fourth year has been a good one, highlighted by new programs, additional people involved in the Center, several new sources of funding, and a full schedule of events.

Mission and Goals

The CITS Vision remains the same: *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 mission of the Center 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.

Highlights of the 2003-2004 Academic Year

Events.

Initiated a new extramural speaker series in partnership with the California NanoSystems Institute and held 3 large-scale lectures by visitors to campus: Dr. Vint Cerf, Howard Rheingold, and Prof. Mark Poster.

Initiated a new film series called “Visions of Technology;” showed seven films in Campbell Hall and IV Theater, each introduced by a faculty member and including a post-film discussion led by the faculty.

Continued our highly successful monthly Faculty Lecture Series with eight lectures throughout the year.

Grants

Received a \$249,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to study technological change and collective action.

Received a \$340,000 grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation to study the pedagogic implications of technology in college courses.

Received \$22,000 in intramural funds to develop plagiarism detection technology

Gifts

Received a pledge of \$250,000 in gift funds from Mark Bertelsen.

Faculty Involvement

Completed plans to expand the CITS Faculty Steering Committee to include a total of eight: Kevin Almeroth (Computer Science), Bruce Bimber (Political Science), Jennifer Earl

(Sociology), Andrew Flanagin (Communication), Lisa Parks (Film Studies), Ronald Rice (Communication), Matthew Turk (Computer Science) and Bill Warner (English)

Education

Developed a proposal for a new multi-disciplinary PhD Emphasis in Technology and Society to Graduate Division; the proposal is in negotiation with Graduate Division now.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES

Director: Nancy Gallagher

Activities

In its fourth year of operations the Center sponsored, hosted, and 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 2004) and through a faculty-sharing agreement with Santa Barbara City College offered beginning Arabic courses. The Center received a \$68,000 grant from the US Department of Education through the Fulbright Hays Group Projects program to take 27 California K-12 teachers to Egypt for five weeks of curriculum development seminar. Five UCSB Middle East Studies faculty and staff accompanied the teachers. The Center sponsored or co-sponsored over 50 public events including lectures, films, forums, and performances. The center hosted a major Middle East Studies conference featuring speakers from Canada, the Middle East and United States. The center also co-sponsored 2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Shirin Ebadi. She is the first Iranian and Muslim woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

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 2003-2004 (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 (Congresswoman Lois Capps, 2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Shirin Ebadi). MultiCultural Center (multiple co-sponsorships, 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.

Curriculum Enrichment: Courses fully or partially funded by the Center included 6 courses in Persian language (first and second year levels); MES 45 Introduction to Middle East Studies; 2 courses in Middle Eastern Dance

Graduate Student fellowships and support: The Center awarded nine Arabic FLAS fellowships to graduate students for AY 2004-2005 (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 2004-2005.

Community Outreach: In accord with US Department of Education funding priorities in international education, the Center has focused community outreach programs on promoting the teaching of less-commonly-taught Middle Eastern languages and especially Arabic. The

Center undertook a major outreach project in community outreach. The center sponsored a statewide competition for K-12 teachers to participate in a curriculum development seminar in Egypt for one-month in the summer of 2004. Twenty-seven California teachers participated in the seminar along with 5 UCSB faculty and staff.

The Center has also helped arrange faculty and graduate student speakers at public schools throughout the Central Coast region on topics such as Islam, contemporary Middle Eastern social studies, women and gender, and music. The Center's campus events attract strong attendance and participation from members of Middle Eastern heritage communities and the larger Santa Barbara community.

Collaborative Relations: Through its graduate fellowships, funding of academic courses, co-sponsorship of events, and support for student-organized events, the Center for Middle East Studies has benefited 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.

Annual Gift Funds: Since August 2000, the Center has received an annual gift of \$100,000 from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Eastern Province Emirate and \$10,000 from Saudi Arabian Oil Company. Both gifts are given in recognition of the dramatic growth of Middle East Studies at UCSB over the past decade and specifically in recognition of the establishment of the Center for Middle East Studies.

Faculty

Paul Amar, (Law and Society)

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)

Hilal Elver (Global Peace & Security)

Richard Falk (Global Peace & Security)

John Foran (Sociology)

Roger Friedland (Sociology/Religious Studies)

Nancy Gallagher (Center Co-Director, History)

Randy Garr (Religious Studies)

Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society)

Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)

Stephen Humphreys (Center Co-Director, 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 ON POLICE PRACTICES AND COMMUNITY (COPPAC)

Director: Howard Giles

Co-Director: Michelle Chernikoff Anderson

Mission Statement and Goals

The Center on Police Practices and Community (COPPAC) focuses on interdisciplinary collaborations amongst academics from UCSB and other institutions worldwide, law enforcement, and the community to enhance knowledge and theory on Police -- Community issues. Through this work, COPPAC empowers 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 shares its expertise and research findings with law enforcement and the community to empower each to develop research based improvements in addressing issues of concern.
- 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 and community representatives into the UCSB classroom to bring course concepts and theories to life and into police training classrooms to make research applicable to real life situations.
- COPPAC develops courses for the local and campus communities and training for law enforcement on police – community issues.
- COPPAC facilitates research by collaborating with law enforcement and the community, always maintaining its academic integrity through the independence of its work.

A list of academic and law enforcement affiliates of COPPAC is available at

www.coppac.ucsb.edu

Summary of the Year's Goals and Accomplishments

This year, the primary focus of COPPAC has been to complete a series of theoretically linked studies in an array of different geographical, cultural and methodological settings and to

submit the results for publication. As addressed below, these studies have been completed, the data collected and analyzed and the results are now either under submission, in press, or published, while new studies are underway.

COPPAC's goal was to complete this first set of studies so that in this next year COPPAC can submit proposals bolstered by these publications. Such proposals will seek funds for inquiries stemming logically from this body of work.

As indicated below, this goal has been met and COPPAC is now ready to focus on obtaining funding for future projects.

The secondary goal of this year has been to continue to develop and nourish relationships with law enforcement, academics interested in law enforcement issues and the community in order to facilitate future studies. This, too, has been successful, and is discussed below in "outreach".

Infrastructure

The website is regularly updated (with webmaster Jane Giles) as this is one of the best sources of outreach to COPPAC's stakeholders – academics, law enforcement and community members. COPPAC has been contacted by members of the media, law enforcement and community members from Brazil to Carpinteria.

Events

Inaugural Lecture of the COPPAC Speaker Series

The speaker series brings in an expert on a law enforcement – community issue that is of interest to a broad audience crossing the lines normally separating law enforcement, the community and the academy. The reception following the lecture is a unique opportunity for members of each of these constituent groups to forge new relationships amongst groups that rarely mix casually, thereby opening doors to new research opportunities.

The inaugural lecture on 13 October 2003, “*The Paradoxes of Pursuit: Stalking, Stalkers, and Their Victims*,” featured Brian Spitzberg, Professor of Communication from San Diego State University, and was co-sponsored by The UCSB Affiliates. The event was well attended by a mixed audience of law enforcement, academics and community members, including county social service providers and domestic violence and rape crisis center directors. Guests included Sheriff Anderson, Chancellor Yang, judges, the former Santa Barbara mayor, academics, students, representatives from the District Attorney’s office, etc. The event was discussed in several news outlets prior to the lecture.

Projects: July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004

- City of Santa Barbara Community Survey in Spanish: residents’ perceptions of SBPD, including questions on accommodation theory and media effects. Approximately 900 residents surveyed. COPPAC worked with the SBPD and three Santa Barbara priests who hold masses in Spanish. Anderson and Giles developed the questionnaire, translated it for members of the Spanish speaking community and worked with Human Subjects and the priests to administer the survey. Undergraduate and graduate students input and analyzed the data. Results presented to Chief of SBPD and will appear in *Language and Social Psychology* (Weatherall, Watson & Gallois, Eds).
- Cross Cultural Comparison of Residents’ Perceptions of Their Local Law Enforcement (replication of COPPAC’s Santa Barbara residents’ study around the globe – from India to Russia to South Africa): Data are now being analyzed and results of three locations will appear in *Applied Research in Interpersonal Communication* (LePoire & Dailey, Eds.). Future publications will address results of other countries.
- UCSB Survey: students’ perceptions and expectations of campus police. COPPAC hired graduate student, Chris Hajek to assist in this project. Hajek, Anderson and Giles presented the results to the UCSB-PD command staff. The results will appear in *Language and Social Psychology* (Weatherall, Watson & Gallois, Eds).
- County of Santa Barbara Survey: community’s perceptions of SB Sheriff’s Dept. COPPAC held a working meeting with leaders of the Deputy Sheriff’s Association to obtain their input for the survey. COPPAC attended meetings and spoke with both law enforcement and community members in Carpinteria where police-community tensions were increasing, so as to include these concerns in the survey. COPPAC brought in the Social Science Survey Center to work with COPPAC and the Sheriff’s command staff in developing and executing the survey. During this fiscal year, this

project was placed on hold due to County Budget cuts but recently has been revived. A revised draft is being reviewed by the Sheriff and once a contract is signed, the Survey Center will begin its next steps in the project.

- Video Project
 - COPPAC has been working with the Santa Barbara Sheriff, his command staff and legal counsel to secure this new data source for COPPAC. The Sheriff's Department has just obtained funds for a new technology that will allow digital recording of deputy-community member interactions from patrol car cameras. With COPPAC access to such a tremendous data source of police-community relations in hand, COPPAC will seek substantial funding to analyze these recordings. Using the recordings, COPPAC will test hypotheses stemming from the surveys across the globe on the communication factors which affect police-community relations.
 - COPPAC has also been working with colleagues in North Carolina and South Africa – both of which are in negotiations with their respective local law enforcement to obtain videos of everyday police-civilian interactions.
- Bakersfield Police Department Citizens' Forum Evaluation
 - A pilot study of the effect of the role playing exercises participated in by members of the Bakersfield community and police department was conducted before and after one such program.
 - The results were significant, will be published in *Frontiers of Social Psychology: Social Communication* (Fiedler, Ed.), and provide fodder for future funding.
 - In addition, COPPAC was recognized as the evaluator of the program in a nomination of the program for a statewide crime prevention award. The program was recently notified that it will receive this award.

The following is a list of affiliates who have recently joined COPPAC

Valerie Barker (SDSU Communications), Robin Nabi (UCSB Communications), Scott Reid (UCSB Communications), Michael Stohl (UCSB Communications)

Ongoing Participation

- Isla Vista Task Force (Giles), a coalition of UCSB administrators and faculty

- Isla Vista Community Safety Working Group (Anderson), a coalition of
 - UCSB and SBCC administrators
 - Isla Vista Foot Patrol (UCSB-PD, Sheriff's Dept. and CHP)
 - County and University Health Services personnel
 - County Supervisor staff
 - COPPAC included in Annual Report to be presented to County Board of Supervisors, press, grand jury, UCSB and other members of the public
- UCSB Alcohol and Other Drug Work Group (Anderson), a coalition of
 - UCSB administrators and program directors
 - UCSB Health Services personnel
 - Students
 - Isla Vista Foot Patrol (UCSB-PD and Sheriff's Dept.)
- UCSB Committee to Hire Police Chief (Giles)
- Santa Barbara Police Activities League Board (Giles)
- Santa Barbara Police Department Reserves (Giles)
- Santa Barbara County Hate Crimes Network (Anderson), a coalition of
 - Community leaders representing victim and survivors groups
 - Law Enforcement (SBPD, SB Sheriff, Hancock College PD)
 - County Human Relations Commission staff
 - District Attorney and FBI representatives
 - Religious Organizations
 - Cultural Organizations
- No Place for Hate Campaign – County of Santa Barbara (COPPAC is a sponsor in the

campaign)

- IV Halloween Walkabout with members of Isla Vista Community Safety Working Group, Sheriff, UCSB Administrators, etc.,

Outreach to COPPAC Affiliates and Other Associates

Much of COPPAC's work with "constituents" (law enforcement, community members and academics) involves face-to-face interactions to develop ideas, credibility and trust that can turn into projects COPPAC is then poised to carry out.

Since its inception COPPAC has been asked by many organizations on and off campus, involving academics, law enforcement and/or community representatives, to speak about COPPAC's mission and work. As such, COPPAC is rapidly expanding its contacts which facilitates its work in two crucial ways. First, it develops a receptive audience for the work of COPPAC amongst future collaborators, future funders, and those who are in a position to implement policies in response to COPPAC findings. And second, this outreach provides a network poised to assist in ways that facilitate COPPAC's mission. For example, when COPPAC was contacted by a scholar in the UK who came across the website, COPPAC put him in contact with an affiliate here at UCSB whose work is in the same field. Moreover, when COPPAC has received calls from academics interested in law enforcement speakers for their classes, COPPAC has put them in contact with one of its law enforcement affiliates who has immediately responded to the request.

Another way COPPAC's reach spreads is through the promotion by and movement of COPPAC Affiliates.

Research, Teaching, Community and Project Development Meetings

In developing COPPAC's programs, the Directors regularly meet with members of law enforcement, and the community to explore options for collaborative projects. When ideas for a new project are brought by law enforcement or a community member, the Directors meet with leaders to explore its feasibility as a COPPAC project, looking for options for graduate and undergraduate student participation, as well as use of COPPAC affiliate

expertise.

International Exchanges

In addition to inquiries from scholars abroad who have located our work on the web, as mentioned above, colleagues are administering COPPAC surveys on perceptions of the police in their local communities – including Taiwan, South Africa, Guam, Russia, etc. The first set of results will be discussed in *Applied Research in Interpersonal Communication* (LePoire & Dailey, Eds.) and the second set of data are currently being analyzed.

Funding Activities

Meetings and Other Communications

- Meetings with UCSB Development Director, Michaeleen Howatt-Nab
 - Including discussion of celebrity contacts and fundraising functions
- Meeting with Program Director of California Wellness
 - Regarding proposal to evaluate Police Activities League program
- Meeting and ongoing discussions with recently retired National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Program Director
 - Regarding several potential projects drawing on current surveys and publications
- Emails and phone conversations with NIOSH regarding NIOSH government grants for COPPAC

Workshops

- Attended ISBER's Social Science Grant Writing workshop: Feb. 2004

Media

The following is a sampling of recent media coverage of COPPAC.

- Daily Nexus, 27 January 2004, “SBPD Honors Professor for Service” by Drew Atkins, p.3
- SBPD Live, Howard Giles (featured guest), Winter 2004

Expressions of Support

Copies of letters and excerpts from emails with praise for COPPAC, from academics to law enforcement and community members, available on request.

CENTER FOR SPATIALLY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SCIENCE (C SISS)

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.

Achievements: Since its inception in October 1999, CSISS has sponsored thirteen weeklong workshops (Summers of 2000–2004) and seven 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. The GeoDa software for exploratory spatial data analysis was released in March 2003 through a subcontract to Luc Anselin (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and has since been downloaded by nearly 2500 scholars around the world. In addition, a new software package for mapping spatial interactions was made available for download from the Web. FlowMapper was developed in cooperation with Professor Waldo Tobler (Geography).

The two most recent CSISS specialist meetings were on Spatial Analysis of Health Risk Assessment (10-11 October 2003) and Time Mapping of Globalization in the World System (6-7 February 2004, held at the University of California, Riverside). In summers 2003 and 2004, a workshop on Geographically Weighted Regression featured an instructional team from the University of Newcastle on Tyne, led by Stewart Fotheringham. In summer 2003, another new workshop was offered on Population Science and GIS, hosted at Pennsylvania State University and led by Stephen Matthews. By the end of the summer 2004 workshop period, more than 400 scholars have participated in CSISS-sponsored workshops, more than 200 have contributed to the success of specialist meetings, and another 150 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 included the Population Association of America, the Regional Science Association, the American Sociological Association, the Rural Sociology Society, and the American Agricultural Economics Association.

Oxford University Press in January 2004 released the CSISS Best Practice book, *Spatially Integrated Social Science*. Another book, *Advanced Spatial Econometrics*, will be published by Springer-Verlag in late 2004. A brochure on *Spatial Social Science* was completed in January 2004 and was distributed through university and association

contacts. NSF also participated in the distribution as a means of advertising its 2004 funding program on human social dynamics (which included spatial social science).

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. More than 1000 distinct visitors per day currently access it. In March 2003, CSISS completed a survey of its participants, administered through the UCSB Survey Research Center – the results (posted on the website) were positive on nearly all indicators.

In October 2003, CSISS received funding from NSF's Division of Undergraduate Education for a National Dissemination program on Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement (SPACE). SPACE is a consortium headed by UCSB (Don Janelle, PI; Michael Goodchild and Richard Appelbaum, co-PIs) and including Ohio State University and the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS). The funding (\$898,000) is for two years, with renewal possible for a third year (\$499,000). The primary mission of SPACE is to facilitate the national dissemination of spatial analytic methods to undergraduate courses in the social sciences. Approximately 60 faculty from around the country took part in one-week and two-week workshops in summer 2004. These took place at UCSB, Ohio State University, and at San Diego State University.

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 100 (approximately) faculty from around the nation have participated in CSISS workshops and meetings over the past year. Mei-Po Kwan and her OSU colleagues have directed CSISS workshops at Ohio State University for three of the past four summers, and Arthur Getis of San Diego State University has directed one of the UCSB-hosted workshops

for each of the past five years. Other CSISS workshop organizers have included Stewart Fotheringham of University of Newcastle on Tyne and Stephen Matthews of Pennsylvania State University.

Faculty: Director and PI, Michael F. Goodchild; Program Director, Donald G. Janelle; co-PI, Richard P. Appelbaum; Senior Researchers, Helen Couclelis; Barbara Herr-Harthorn; Peter J. Kuhn; and Stuart Sweeney. In 2004, the following UCSB faculty participated in the organization and presentation of a two-week workshop in a new NSF-funded CSISS program for instructors of undergraduate courses (see www.csiss.org/SPACE). These included Mike Goodchild, Fiona Goodchild, Stewart Sweeney, Sara Fabrikant, Don Janelle, and Waldo Tobler as primary instructors. Guest presenters included Peter Kuhn, Barbara Herr-Harthorn, Richard Appelbaum, James Proctor, and Bill Freudenberg.

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SEXUAL MINORITIES IN THE MILITARY (CSSMM)

Director: Aaron Belkin

Assistant Director: Geoffrey Bateman

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 director, Aaron Belkin, gave the first lecture ever on gays and lesbians in the military at West Point, at which he highlighted CSSMM research on foreign militaries and other CSSMM research on sexual minorities in the military.

CSSMM staff placed op-ed pieces in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, as well

as being interviewed by CBS national news, NBC national news, and CNN.

CSSMM awarded eight scholarships to graduate students and faculty to pursue research projects on issues related to gays and lesbians in the military. CSSMM awarded these grants to scholars at Stony Brook University, Iona College, the G.S. Rakovski Defense and Staff College (Bulgaria), Indiana University-Purdue University, University of New Brunswick (Canada), University of Teeside (England), University of Houston, and University of Washington.

CSSMM's web page continues to attract attention; in the past year, it received 30,295 hits. We also sent out three newsletters this year, to approximately 1,100 scholars, donors, and constituents.

CSSMM responded to several hundred research requests from scholars, reporters, and organizations.

Participants: CSSMM staff include Aaron Belkin, director; Geoffrey Bateman, assistant director; Nathaniel Frank, senior research fellow; David Serlin, senior research fellow; Alastair Gamble, senior research assistant; Karla Milosevich, newsletter designer; Shivaun Nestor, web designer; and Michele Sieglitz and Tom Shepard, filmmakers-in-residence. 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.

Research Project Description

The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military supports research on gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgender people in the military. This year, CSSMM released two publications, each as a peer-reviewed working paper of the Center. This year, the Center has also completed seven additional studies that are awaiting release or are under review for publication. All of our publications address various aspects of the military's policies on

sexual minorities. CSSMM has also been proud to continue to serve as a network for scholars who study this issue and support graduate students and junior faculty through fellowships.

Publications (working)

“The Queen for a Day Exception: Regulation and Retention in the U.S. Military,” by Alex Textor. This study is undergoing final edits and will be released in the near future as a Working Paper of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military.

“Gay Men and Lesbians in the U.S. Military: Estimates for Census 2000,” by Gary Gates. This study is undergoing final edits and will be released in the near future as a Working Paper of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military.

“European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom: Judgments against the United Kingdom in Smith and Grady and Lustig-Prean and Beckett and their Impact on Other Convention Signatories,” by Sameera Dalvi. This study is under review for publication with the *Journal of Law and Public Policy*.

“Does Social Cohesion Determine Motivation in Combat? An Old Question with an Old Answer,” by Elizabeth Kier, Robert MacCoun, and Aaron Belkin. This study is under review for publication with *Armed Forces and Society*.

“Perceived Sexual Orientation-Based Harassment in Military and Civilian Contexts,” by Bonnie Moradi. This study is under review for publication with *Military Psychology*.

“Sexual Orientation and Military Service: Prospects for Organization and Individual Change,” *Handbook of Military Psychology*, by Aaron Belkin and Gregory Herek. This article is under review for publication and will be included in the forthcoming *Handbook of Military Psychology*.

“Assessing the Integration of Gays and Lesbians in the South African Defence Force,” by Margot Canaday. This study is under review for publication with *Sexuality Research & Social Policy*.

CCSMM Conferences, Workshops, Symposia

Nathaniel Frank, Senior Research Fellow, CSSMM, Alastair Gamble, Senior Research Associate, CSSMM, and Patricia Ward Biederman, *Los Angeles Times* reporter, spoke on a panel at the National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association about the U.S. Army’s purging of gay Arabic translators.

Geoffrey Bateman, Assistant Director, CSSMM, spoke on a panel at the Rocky Mountain Interdisciplinary History Conference on September 20, 2003. He served as the commentator for a panel on “Masculinity and Identity in U.S. Maritime and Military Culture, 1800-1974.”

Geoffrey Bateman, Assistant Director, CSSMM, and Sharra Greer, Director of Law and Policy, Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, presented a workshop at the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force’s Creating Change Conference on November 9, 2003, titled, “The Impact of War on GLBTQ People.”

EAST ASIA CENTER (EAC)

Director: Sabine Fruhstuck

Professor Sabine Fruhstuck was appointed director of the East Asia Center (EAC) at the beginning of Fall quarter, 2003. The agenda for this past year was threefold: (1) Increase the visibility of the EAC on and off the UCSB campus; (2) Actively connect scholars and artists on the UCSB campus who work on East Asia; (3) Establish a series of scholarly and artistic events through organizing and/or co-sponsoring such events.

The EAC has made important steps in all three areas. The EAC has co-sponsored and, in many cases, organized 12 scholarly and artistic events that were announced primarily through

the EAC website (www.eac.ucsb.edu), the EAC listserv, other UCSB listservs, and flyers that were distributed on campus. Ranging from 14 to about 200 faculty, students, and members of the community, events co-sponsored by the EAC drew a total of more than 700 audience. Currently, 77 faculty, graduate students, and other members of the community who are interested in East Asia are registered as affiliates of the EAC. The EAC has also created a website and a listserv for announcements and we have established a visiting fellowship.

Scholarly and Artistic Events

Featuring screenings of Film Director Li Yang films *Happy Swan Song* (1994 Documentary 43 min.) & *Blind Shaft* (2003 Feature Film 92 min.; both in Chinese with English subtitles)

“One on One with Li Yang.” Li Yang in Dialogue with Michael Berry (Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, UCSB), November 17, 2003.

Public lecture on “Who Put the Guhya in Guhyasamaja?: Secrecy and Revelation in 8th-9th Century Tantric Buddhism” by Professor Ronald Davidson, professor of Religious Studies at Fairfield University, Connecticut, January 5, 2004.

Public lecture on "Modern Staging of Traditional Chinese Drama," by Director Chen Shi-Zheng.

Public lecture on “Mediating Tradition and Innovation: The Introduction of Probability Theory into Chinese Mathematical Culture,” by Dr. Andrea Eberhard-Breard (CNRS Paris and City University of New York Graduate Center), February 23, 2004.

Public lecture on “When Did Shaolin Monks Start Practicing the Martial Arts?” by Professor Meir Shahar, (Religious Studies at Stanford University and East Asian Studies at Tel-Aviv University), February 4, 2004.

Public lecture on “‘Sanguinary Laws and Horrid Tortures:’ Punishment and Civilization in

Tokugawa Japan's Encounter with the West," and Workshop on "Sources of Crime: Legal Records and the Social History of Tokugawa Japan" by Professor Daniel Botsman (History Department, Harvard University), April 2, 2004.

Panel discussion, reading and book signing by the novelist Wu He and screening of *Somewhere Over the Dreamland*. Panel Discussion and Reading on Taiwan Literature featuring: Wu He, award winning author, Professor K.C. Tu, editor of *Taiwan Literature: English Translation Series*, Professor Emeritus Robert Backus, editor of *Taiwan Literature: English Translation Series*, and Professor Michael Berry, translator of Wu He's novel *Remains of Life*. April 13, 2004.

Public lecture on "Revolution under Heaven: Mao's 'China Encounters the World,'" by Professor Chen Jian, University of Virginia and the Miller Center, March 11, 2004.

Symposium on "The Subaltern and the Popular" Co-sponsored by East Asia Center, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, Office of the Chancellor, Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor, College of Letters and Science, Division of Humanities and Fine Arts, Division of Social Sciences, Center for Global Studies, Departments of History, English, Global and International Studies, East Asian Studies, Spanish and Portuguese, French and Italian, Latin American and Iberian Studies Program, Center for Chicano Studies, Center for Black Studies, Women's Studies Program and UCHRI, March 8-9, 2004.

Public lecture on *Soccer, Sexuality and Gender: The Women of Japan's L-League* by Elise M. Edwards (postdoctoral fellow, Stanford University), May 21, 2004.

Other Activities

The EAC held a reception for EAC faculty, graduate students and other affiliates. The program included welcoming remarks by the Director, an introduction of the EAC, and the presentation of new publications by EAC members, October 31, 2003.

The EAC has created a website which provides information on EAC events, affiliates, and the visiting fellowship. A search function allows visitors to search for grants and fellowships for

all career levels from graduate students to senior faculty in the East Asia field.

The EAC has created a visiting fellowship as follows: The EAC welcomes applications from scholars in any discipline working on East Asia to spend a period of three to twelve months as a Visiting Fellow of the East Asia Center. Visiting fellows will be provided with office space and a computer at the EAC and with UCSB library privileges. During their stay they will be invited to present a seminar on their work to the East Asian Studies Research Focus Group. The fellowships do not carry stipends and fellows will be responsible for providing their own health insurance and for finding housing in Santa Barbara.

ISBER has designated an office for EAC visiting fellows that can be used by up to two fellows.

EAC Board

Sabine Fruhstuck, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies Department, UCSB

Francesca Bray, Anthropology Department, UCSB

Ronald Egan, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies Department, UCSB

Joshua Fogel, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies Department and History Department, UCSB

Luke Roberts, History Department, UCSB

HEALTH DATA RESEARCH FACILITY

Director: Ronald Williams

The AVSS Project provides technical assistance to 55 local health departments in California and to the state Department of Health Services. This enables hospitals and public health agencies to establish and maintain electronic databases containing all births and deaths that have occurred in California over the last decade. Project staff assist local and state personnel in the proper functioning of electronic communications and reporting between hospitals and state/local health departments. The resulting electronic files are the data source for reporting California vital events 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.

Mission Statement

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

Achievements

Now operational in over 300 sites throughout the state, AVSS is an on-line public health information system that electronically collects and analyzes vital records and communicable disease data. Real-time data from AVSS is presently used to create social security cards for newborn infants shortly after birth, to gather detailed information on all communicable disease episodes throughout California, and to transmit electronic birth and death records to local, state, and federal statistical agencies on a daily basis. Data from AVSS is used throughout California by private and public health agencies to monitor maternal and infant health trends. New initiatives include the development and implementation of an electronic death registration component and deploying an Internet version of AVSS. The latter goal was achieved in sixteen local health departments in FY 03-04 and has become a major focus of current activities.

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER

Director: Anabel Ford

The MesoAmerican Research Center was formed as an interdisciplinary collective of researchers on the UCSB campus working in the Mesoamerican region. Our first major project was the acclaimed Language of Maya Hieroglyphs weekend where all the luminaries of the field from art history, linguistics, anthropology, and archaeology came together to bring the new collaboration to a new dimension. The results were published as a collection of papers and stand today as one of the prominent presentations on Maya decipherment.

Through the evolution of the MesoAmerican Research Center, the focus has continued on the Maya theme. Today, the Maya forest past, present, and future are at the core of the center's mission. Field work has increasingly integrated international scholars from the region including Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize and included their insights into the questions of how the Maya forest supported the ancient civilization of the Maya while we are unable to harness the same values with today's technologies. Clearly, contemporary adaptations are putting the forest and the ancient Maya monuments at risk.

To further the problem orientation of the MesoAmerican Research Center, the research has drawn in scholars from a wide field, incorporating anthropology and archaeology, with geography, geology, economic botany, conservation biology, engineering, education, and the humanities including history and art. Internship programs have facilitated students from France and Germany to participate in the field and lab work. Innovative approaches to the understanding of the ancient Maya civilization and the contemporary Maya forest have built an internationally known field program at the binational archaeological site of the El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna. The field program has provided the research ground for students and faculty from the US, Canada, and Europe with a promise of new views into the complexities of the human environment.

Affiliated Researchers

Elias Awe, Development Help for Progress Belize

Fred Bove, Archaeology ISBER UCSB

David Campbell, Ecology Grinnell College

Anselmo Castraneda, Envic Constult Belize

Keith Clarke, Geography UCSB

Megan Havrda, Development Counterpart International

Kathy Kamp, Archaeology Grinnell College

Jose Antonio Montes, Consultare Guatemala

Ron Nigh, Anthropology CIESAS Mexico

Mary O'Connor, Anthropology ISBER

Horacio Paz, Biology UNAM

Jeanette Peterson, Art History UCSB

Frank Spera, Geology UCSB

John Whitacre, Archaeology Grinnell College

Collaborations and Linkages

Formal collaborative ties have been initiated with Sacred Heart Junior College in Belize and with Grinnell College in Iowa. An internship program has been ongoing with the Ecole Supérieure des Géomètres Topographes in Le Mans France, and recently initiated with the Center for Ancient American Studies at the University of Bonn, Germany. In addition, the MesoAmerican research Center maintains close links with the new non-profit Exploring Solutions Past and has continued interactions with the international non-profit based in Washington DC, Counterpart International.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEY CENTER AND BENTON SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY

Director: Jon Sonstelié

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 second year of operation for the Social Science Survey Center brought a variety of challenging projects. During the period, the Center completed funded projects, generated \$124,786.11 in revenue and the cumulative revenue totals \$334,993.79 in two years of full scale operation.

We believe that the Center's development so far is well in line with, if not already exceeding, 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 external (non-UC) customers and multimode 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 coordination 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).

Projects

Good Corporate Citizenship

Web survey of business and education leaders.PI Paula Thielen, Fielding Institute

Policy and Constitutional Preference study

Telephone survey. PI William Ford, Department of Political Science, UCSB.

UCSB Close Relationships Study

Web based experiment. PI: Nancy Collins, Psychology

USAS Anti-sweatshop Activism Survey

Web survey of USAS members. PI Joe Bandy, Sociology, Bowdoin College

Building consensus: an online evaluation of Information Technology Proposals.

SSSC worked with the UCSB Office of Information Technology to set up anonymous online voting system for proposal to be funded in the course of the next academic years. Voters authenticated using the UCSB LDAP service and were able to distribute a fixed amount of points among proposals according to perceived merit. The online approach allowed the set up and completion of the election in less than 1 week, with a 100% participation rate.

Graduating Seniors Survey

Web survey of the graduating class of 2003/2004, now in its third year.

UCSB Office of the Registrar and Institutional Research

UC College Choice

The SSSC is cooperating with UC Office of the President Institutional Research by fielding the telephone reminders for a web survey on the determinants of college choice. More than 5100 "complete" reminder calls have been completed, with good success --students "reminded" have been found to be significantly more likely to complete the online survey.

Division of Social Sciences Faculty Research Questionnaire

Web survey. Pro bono study for John Woolley, Acting Dean of UCSB's Social Sciences.

Santa Barbara Center for the Performing Arts Potential Market Study

UCSB is working with the SBCPA to investigate local preferences and demand for live performances. The telephone study of over 600 Santa Barbara County residents is done pro bono in support of the SBCPA foundation.

UCUES 2004

UNDERSTANDING THE UC UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCE:

Students Are Asked to Complete Online Survey As Part of Analytical Approach to Improving Academic and Cultural Life of UC Students. A team of researchers based at UC Berkeley's Center for Studies in Higher Education has just launched the third University of California Undergraduate Experience Survey (UCUES) at UC Berkeley. Some 22,820 undergraduates at Berkeley have been invited to complete the survey. By the first week of May, the survey will be sent to undergraduates at the other seven undergraduate campuses. In total, some 160,000 undergraduates in the UC system will be invited to complete the on-line survey.

UCSB Nonprofit Employment Survey

A multimode (mail/web) survey of nonprofit organizations in the Santa Barbara area. PIs: Prof. Richard Appelbaum, UCSB Department of Sociology, Prof. Alice O'Connor, UCSB Department of History.

Program Review Panel, Graduate and Undergraduate program reviews

The Social Science Survey Center has been working with the UCSB Program Review Panel implementing web version of PRP Graduate student surveys in the following departments:

- Graduate Student Survey Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering
- Graduate Student Survey, Dept. of Classics
- Graduate Student Survey, Dept. of Dramatic Art

This year the SSSC is extending the support of the Program Review Panel to undergraduate programs as well in:

- Black Studies
- Classics
- Dramatic Art
- Electrical and Computer Engineering
- Global Studies

Graduate Students Needs Survey

Web survey of UCSB Graduate Students in conjunction with GSA and Institutional Research.

Antioch University Santa Barbara Educational Market Survey

The UCSB Social Science Survey Center is assisting Antioch University, Santa Barbara in evaluating the feasibility of establishing a doctoral program in Psychology by conducting a survey to gather feedback from individuals and prospective students who might have an interest in such a program. The study is conducted as a multimode (mail/web) survey.

Evolution Metaphors Project

A survey that seeks to determine how scientists, educators and members of the general public

interpret key concepts in evolutionary biology. This information will help to promote more effective communication between groups that have different perspectives on evolutionary biology, which is important given how it is used to describe the place of humans in nature. The study is conducted as a web survey in support of the UCSB SSSC educational mission.

PI: Brendon Larson M.Sc.

Participating organizations:

- Foundation for Conscious Evolution
- Human Behavior and Evolution Society
- National Association of Biology Teachers
- Society for the Study of Evolution

UCSB Spending and Volunteering survey

A general online survey of UCSB students, faculty and staff aimed at estimating the economic impact of UCSB on the surrounding community. The study is conducted in conjunction with the Economic Forecast Project in support of the Long Range Development Plan update process.

Marketing Orientation Survey for Non-Profits

This web survey supports research being conducted to determine what types of marketing activities non-profit organizations are involved in and to understand what needs exist in helping non-profits to serve their clients. In addition, the results will be combined with other research being conducted on the marketing orientation of non-profits from different sectors.

PI: Allwyn L. Baskin, Fielding Graduate Institute.

Peer Health Education Survey

This survey is an important part of an evaluation program that is being conducted by UCSB's Student Health. Responses will contribute important knowledge regarding the UCSB Peer Health Education program. The study is conducted as a web-based panel, project duration 2

years with 4 instances of data collection.

PIs:

Tania Israel Ph.D., Assistant Professor, UCSB Gevirtz Graduate School of Education

Sabina White, Director, Health Education, Student Health Services, University of California, Santa Barbara

Maria Mahoney, Health Educator, Student Health Services, University of California, Santa Barbara

BENCHMARKING STUDY: Environmental Management Practices

A benchmarking study of environmental management practices. This survey is being sent to plant/facility managers and environmental managers across the United States. The study is conducted as a multimode survey (mail, web and telephone reminders).

Professor Magali Delmas

Professor Dennis Aigner, Dean

Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management

University of California, Santa Barbara

<http://www.bren.ucsb.edu/>

EOP/STEP

Educational Opportunity Program summer program (STEP) student web survey in support of UCSB outreach efforts. PI: Joe Mazares, EOP.

Research In Progress

July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004

ADAMS, JAMES, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$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

Tibetan Archaeological Research

Pritzker Foundation

05/02/97-06/30/04

\$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

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0244327/UCSB 20030266

05/01/03-04/30/05

\$24,961

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/UCSB 20030793

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.

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

TRIPCEVICH, NICHOLAS, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Obsidian Exchange in the South Central Andes

National Science Foundation

BCS-0331181/UCSB 20031116

06/01/03-8/31/04

\$11,990

Research at major lithic sources around the world has allowed archeologists to track the distribution of raw materials from their respective geological source areas and to document the relationship between the production and circulation of valuables and the beginnings of social ranking. Studies have used system-based and actor-based models to address the link between the exchange of non-local materials, such as obsidian, and the rise of socio-political complexity. Because production, distribution and consumption of such resources are part of a single socio-economic and political orbit, the scrutiny of raw material sources can shed light on consumption processes at a regional level. The Colca Valley in southern Peru was a primary source of obsidian for people in the south central Andes for over 8,000 years (Brooks, et al. 1997; Burger, et al. 1998; Burger, et al. 2000). Throughout the region, people in cultural contexts ranging from small-scale groups to powerful states used obsidian for stone tools and exchanged the material in a variety of artifact forms. The role of exchange in “primitive valuables” such as gold and obsidian during a time of large-scale social transformation can be evaluated by looking at changes in production activities at the recently-discovered Chivay / Cotallauli obsidian source in the Colca Valley.

This research project proposes to use data collected from archaeological survey and test excavations in the area of the Chivay / Cotallauli obsidian source to evaluate models linking the rise of ranked social organization with raw material procurement and exchange in the South central Andean highlands between the Late Archaic (4,800–1,500 BC) and the Late Formative Period (AD 200–500) (Aldenderfer 1998a; Stanish 2003). A century of research in the region has shown that one locus of this socio-political development was the Lake Titicaca Basin, 200 kilometers to the east of the Chivay source. Over 90% of obsidian artifacts excavated in the Lake Titicaca Basin are made from obsidian quarried at the Chivay source (Burger, et al. 2000; Frye, et al. 1997), yet there has been very limited archaeological work that has focused on prehistoric procurement at the source itself. Anthropological theory

suggests that long-distance social networks and the circulation of non-local commodities are significant components serving the political ambitions of aspiring leaders. As the procurement and initial processing of such items is linked with the transportation and the changing demand for a commodity, archaeological research at the raw material source will illuminate the nature of this connection.

This research project will survey 70 km² at the quarry and in the adjacent river valley, and will conduct limited test excavations at the quarry and at two stratified sites. Prehistoric exploitation of obsidian in the source region will be documented through lithic reduction strategies at and near the high-altitude obsidian source, stratigraphic evidence from test excavations, and settlement pattern data from survey. By examining changes in lithic processing strategies at the obsidian source, as well as shifts in settlement pattern and debitage distributions in the nearby river valley, this project will connect behavior in the lithic procurement area and the residential Colca valley with political changes known to have taken place regionally.

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

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

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030010/ UCSB 20021291

07/01/02-06/30/04

\$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 (UNCTAD), 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/UCSB 20030383

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.

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

CONTI, JOSEPH A., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Power Through Process: Non-decision Decisions in WTO Dispute Resolution

National Science Foundation

SES-0402260/UCSB 20040493

05/15/04-04/30/05

\$7,500

The World Trade Organization has been the target of criticism — from both scholars and social movements — for establishing and enforcing free trade rules that favor powerful economies over weaker ones. But in fact available research has little to say about factors that affect WTO decisions. Most of the empirical research on the WTO has focused on the processes by which trade treaties are negotiated or on participation levels of different countries in dispute settlement. Almost no empirical work has attempted to test claims that the WTO's dispute resolution mechanism is biased in favor of the most powerful countries. The Dispute Settlement Understanding, one major result of the Uruguay Round of negotiations that established the WTO, provides a mechanism for countries to litigate when they believe their rights under the terms of the WTO agreements have been violated — that is, when the practices of trading partners violate WTO free trade principles. WTO dispute settlement therefore provides an opportunity to investigate the effects of a country's economic and political role in the world economy on its ability to affect the outcomes of that process.

Over 300 disputes have been initiated to date, and the WTO maintains an online database with extensive details on each case. This dissertation utilizes this unique database to examine various kinds of outcomes of the dispute resolution process: disputes that conclude through litigation, disputes that end “amicably” in a formal mutually agreed solution, and disputes that are inactive, withdrawn, or otherwise abandoned. Proponents of the WTO have argued that its juridical model of dispute resolution will create a “level playing field” for the resolution of trade disputes between large and small nations. Critics of the WTO have argued that the institutionalization of power imbalances in WTO jurisprudence and processes of dispute settlement reproduces the relations of dependence that characterize the larger world political economy. This dissertation addresses this debate and the empirical silence on the equity of WTO dispute settlement outcomes by testing specific hypotheses about power advantages that may accrue as a result of (1) hegemonic dominance, (2) world system position, and (3) experience as a repeat player in the litigation process. The analysis focuses not just on winners and losers in formal WTO decisions, but also on the more ambiguous category of cases that are dropped — often after protracted negotiation — without any formal resolution. I argue that these “non-decision decisions” result from a strategy of attrition pursued by powerful nations against those that have fewer resources to litigate.

This research builds upon a previous empirical study that used binary logistic regressions to analyze 243 disputes occurring between January 1, 1995 and February 28, 2002, which had either gone to litigation or ended in a formally mutually agreed solution. The study proposed here will use event history techniques to analyze an expanded data set of all WTO cases initiated between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 2003 (the entire case history of the WTO dispute settlement process to date). The findings of this updated model will be supplemented and expanded upon with twenty interviews with well-placed relevant actors involved in a small set of exemplary cases. The findings will address the equity of WTO practices and legal processes, which will have broader implications for both scholars and activists. It will contribute to on-going debates in globalization, world systems, and the sociology of international law about the structure of global governance, the role of the nation-state therein, and the nature of power in international institutions.

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/UCSB 20011000

09/01/01-08/31/04

\$297,225

The objective of this project is to establish permanent community-based Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and spatio-temporal refugia (seasonal “no take” zones) under customary sea tenure in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons, Western Province, Solomon Islands. The proposed activities are for resource-management purposes, but unlike most conservation initiatives that focus exclusively on preservation; this project also works towards local developmental needs. The aim is to economically empower rural communities by establishing long-term cash

enterprises, while simultaneously promoting resource management and conservation. Permanent marine protected areas and spatio-temporal refugia will be established to protect critical ecosystems and resources in the following ecosystems: 1) *shallow inner lagoon reefs*, 2) *inner lagoon sea grass beds*, 3) *mangroves*, and 4) *outer-lagoon reef drops*.

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

Establish permanent community-based marine protected areas and spatio-temporal closures ("no take" zones) to manage and protect regional marine biodiversity. This will be done in the context of customary sea tenure institutions with the sanction and assistance of local authorities, provincial and national government officials, and members of non-governmental organizations working in the region (e.g., WWF-Solomon Islands).

Organizing participatory workshops to assist local communities in establishing other management initiatives (e.g., gear restrictions), providing technical assistance, and training local communities to monitor and enforce local resource management

initiatives.

Create local sustainable development incentives, including women's sewing cooperatives, balsa tree planting, and other enterprises, as alternatives to the damaging activities of Live Reef Food (LRF) trade and logging. The assistance of WWF-Solomon Islands and the Western Province Regional Government is expected.

Assist local communities in enforcement by legally codifying local management initiatives through the Western Province "Customary Land Resource Management Orders" statute.

Integrate management initiatives with the regional government's coastal management plans and the ongoing Community Resource Conservation and Development (SI-CRCD) WWF project for better social and environmental management. The objective is to create a long-term biodiversity conservation plan in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons.

Collate an environmental dictionary of marine, estuarine, and inshore marine organisms for the purpose of environmental education at the local, national, and international levels. Other education activities will integrate Solomon Island high school and university students in monitoring and research.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Career: Human Dimensions to Marine Resource utilization in the Solomon Islands: Fostering Pacific Island Student Participation in research and Educational Activities

National Science Foundation

This project integrates an interdisciplinary research initiative that focuses on human dimensions to marine resource utilization in the Solomon Islands with a long-term educational program that trains students of Pacific Island descent in research while participating in cultural and educational activities. Undergraduate and graduate students will be introduced to a Melanesian cultural setting, while simultaneously being trained in quantitative and qualitative ethnographic field methods. Field methods will be taught in the context of a research project that seeks to identify the core historical, socio-cultural, economic, political, and environmental factors that engender, configure, and transform customary sea-tenure regimes, and evaluates the institutional environmental and social performances of sea tenure in the face of changing local, regional, national, and global circumstances. More specifically, the study will identify the particular variables that determine whether members of a social group can cooperate or not to enforce use and access limitations to protect their natural resources and prevent the “tragedy of the commons.”

The five-year research and educational program builds upon ten years of experience in the Solomon Islands to develop a long-term career strategy that concentrates on fostering research and educational activities at UCSB and beyond. The integration of urban Pacific Island students into research and cultural activities will be of immeasurable educational benefits for these young adults who often hear about life in “the islands” from their parents or visiting relatives. The involvement of Pacific Island students, a group that is often underrepresented in the sciences and humanities, will give participants training in qualitative and quantitative methods that expand across disciplinary boundaries. This training will be invaluable for the participants’ future research careers in science and the humanities. Through mentoring, students will improve their skills, while simultaneously enhancing this and future research projects. This initiative will also expand the scope and quality of courses offered at UCSB in Pacific Island ethnography, in its theoretical and methodological aspects. It will strengthen ties between the Anthropology Department and the Interdepartmental Graduate Program in Marine Science at UCSB by including marine science students with interests in the Pacific Region in research and mentoring. In addition, this effort will stimulate academic cross-fertilization between international educational and research institutions in the Pacific Rim, including the Universities of Auckland and Otago in New Zealand, and the University of Hawaii-Manoa and the East-West Center in Hawaii. Finally, this plan will establish the foundation for the future creation of a field school in ethnographic methods in the Solomon Islands that includes students of all nationalities.

BEDARD, KELLY, Principal Investigator

KUHN, Peter, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$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

07/01/00-06/30/04

\$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

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

UC Berkeley

SB030013/UCSB 20031245

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.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center (Moonwalk Fund)

SB040007/UCSB 20031597	06/05/03-06/04/05	\$10,000
SB040007/UCSB 20040785	06/05/03-06/04/05	\$ 5,000
SB040007/UCSB 20041314	06/05/03-06/04/05	\$15,000

This grant from the Silva Watson Moonwalk Fund will be used for the general support of the Center, in particular for research on gays in the military as it relates to individuals living with AIDS and HIV-related disease, and other expenses related to the Center's services.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Gill Foundation

5533/UCSB 20030154

10/31/02-10/30/03

\$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

Veterans Outreach Initiative

Gill Foundation

6942/UCSB 20040784

11/07/03-11/06/04

\$30,000

This \$30,000 grant from the Gill Foundation will be used to support an initial round of research to (1) Determine how veterans groups make decisions about major issues; and (2) Catalogue veterans groups throughout the country. After conducting an initial round of research, project staff will formulate a strategic plan to distribute research to veterans. Likely steps will include: (1) Reaching out to local chapters of mainstream groups (American Legion) in San Francisco and Seattle to form a base of support; (2) Attempting to secure invitations to engage in debates at national veterans conferences; and (3) Attempting to publish articles and studies in veterans' magazines and journals. Throughout the project (including the planning phase) project staff will work with broad groups of potentially-helpful experts.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund

2003-105/UCSB 20031501	06/01/03-05/31/04	\$20,000
2003-105/UCSB 20040108	06/01/04-05/31/05	\$20,000

The Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military (CSSMM) received funds to pursue our goals of increasing media coverage of the message that lifting the gay ban will not undermine the military. It is important that next time the issue is debated in Washington, experts who fail to tell the truth about the evidence understand that they will be held publicly accountable by the hundreds of scholars, journalists, military experts, activists, and politicians in the Center's network. We would use a grant from the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund to support and expand our media communications, fund an initiative to build alliances with groups that work on race and gender in the military, and enhance our capacity and presence at important conferences.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

The Horizons Foundation

03-DA-16/UCSB 20031087	02/12/03-12/31/03	\$500
03-DA-094/UCSB 20041126	02/12/04-12/31/04	\$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.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

Follis Foundation

SB040013/UCSB 20040058	07/01/03-06/30/04	\$35,000
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This \$35,000 grant from The Gwin Follis Foundation will be used to support the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military's operations concerning the study of gays and lesbians in the military. In particular the grant will support our work that takes place in the San Francisco Bay Area.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

Michael Palm Foundation

SB040039/UCSB 20040474

10/08/03-10/0704

\$5,000

This \$5,000 grant from the Michael Palm Foundation will be used for research to support the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military's operations concerning the study of gays and lesbians in the military.

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Principal Investigator

Passion for Change: Women Transforming the World

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/04-06/30/05

\$4,000

Passion for Change tells the stories of five powerful, enterprising and peaceful-minded women confronting the destructive effects of development in the Third World by infusing it with new cultures and a passion for change. The film travels to Senegal, Israel/Palestine, Brazil and India where this passion for change fosters an end to female genital cutting (FGC), overt opposition to the Israeli occupation of Palestine, the implementation of renewable resources and rainforest preservation spearheaded by women in Brazil who cut trees to obtain rubber, the creation of a vast co-operative of rural women in India (SEWA) as well as the foundation of a farm, Navdanya - set in the foothills of the Himalayas - to protect biodiversity and plant genetic resources, and women's role as seed keepers.

The footage, filmed by a small crew was initially shot with the intention of making a trailer. The project now has fifty-four hours of footage. I have received extramural funding for this project, have drawn on substantial personal funds, and, following the indexing, translating and transcription, have a five minute section from footage obtained in Senegal, and a five minute rough cut from footage shot in Israel/Palestine. Following the work in Brazil and India, it has become evident that the footage I have is of a high enough quality to complete the making of the full-length documentary.

BIELBY, DENISE, Principal Investigator

Institutional Traces of the International Television Market

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$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

Re-Valuing Care: IHSS Workers Struggle for Dignity and Recognition

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-06/30/05

\$5,000

This pilot project will historicize the struggle of California In Home Support Services (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. 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. This project thus contributes to the larger question of "What is work? Who is a worker" – an issue that continues to vex the application of labor law, no less than the dominant culture's valuing of domestic labor (whether housework, mothering, or other forms of care) as work rather than love, sacrifice, or devotion. Drawing upon interviews with unionists, other activists, and government officials, I will construct the narrative of the struggle for IHSS workers for unionization and better conditions since the 1980s. Through interviews with IHSS workers and their clients on the conditions of their labor and the meaning of such carework for those involved, I will develop an interview instrument for a larger study.

BORIS, EILEEN C., Principal Investigator

Conference on Participatory Research: University and Labor Partnerships

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030083/UCSB 20031278

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.

BOVE, FREDERIK, Principal Investigator

Migration and Ethnic Identity: The archaeology of the Nahua/Pipil of Postclassic Pacific Guatemala

National Science Foundation

BCS-0318821/UCSB 20030797

07/01/03-12/31/04

\$105,569

The research proposed here is an initial stage to accomplish this by investigating one of the most profound examples of New World migration, that of the Nahua movements from central Mexico and the Gulf Coast to the Soconusco region, lower Central America, and the Pacific Coast of Guatemala, the focus of this project. It will do so by examining the interface between migration theory and the archaeological identification of Nahua/Pipil ethnicity at the major site complex of Carolina-Gomera that is most likely a Pipil regional center based on credible

documentary evidence and the preliminary archaeological data. A resurgence of anthropological and archaeological interest in the twin issues of migration and ethnicity provide the project with a new theoretical and methodological foundation.

The Postclassic period throughout Mesoamerica is recognized as one marked by massive social, political, economic, and demographic upheaval. The causes of these events are obscure but one salient fact that must be considered is the Nahua migrations that were a complex series of population movements that occurred from about A.D. 800 to A.D. 1350 and may have begun earlier. The discovery of large Late Postclassic centers distributed non-randomly on the central Pacific Coast in the past decade believed to represent a large-scale migration of Nahua (Pipil) speaking populations at about A.D. 1100-1200 are the basis of the project.

To accomplish the goals of understanding the nature of the Nahua/Pipil migratory process and the archaeological signature of Pipil ethnicity requires a conjunctive approach that combines both documentary research and a mixed field strategy. Documentary research will provide better quality data about the location and characteristics of the site areas and expand our perspective on Pipil "habitus" to aid in the archaeological identification of Pipil ethnicity. The theme of ethnic identity as a theoretical construct is developed by determining the expected material correlates of a Pipil migratory intrusive group principally in domestic ceramics, domestic architecture, and settlement patterns ("habitus"). Domestic pottery because it tends to reflect ethnic identity and the architectural domestic organization of space because it is a reflection of social organization and values that can be critical in defining ethnicity and social boundaries.

The specific field research tasks are to survey, map, surface collect, and excavate a sample of domestic and other structures within the Pipil dominated regional complex of Carolina-Gomera and its sustaining area. The purpose is to establish the necessary archaeological signature of the Pipil, establish a refined relative and absolute chronology, and to collect data on their social and economic organization.

The intellectual merit of the research will be to test models of migration and methods of archaeologically identifying ethnicity, two of the most contentious issues confronting contemporary archaeology. The expected results will thus yield new and important perspectives on these themes. The broader impacts of the study are that it will contribute significant information during an obscure period and since no project has ever

focused on the Late Postclassic Period in the region, the substantial increase in knowledge will provide the basis for major revisions in the scientific understanding of the prehistory of this dynamic region. In addition, Guatemala and U.S. students will participate in the project to enhance their training and increase their knowledge of the importance of Pacific Guatemala's prehistory. The research will be widely disseminated in papers published in both English and Spanish.

BRUHN, KATHLEEN, Principal Investigator

Partisanship and the Dynamics of Protest in Brazil and Mexico

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-06/30/04

\$5,342

Do political parties, by representing interests, make disruptive protests less likely? Much existing research suggests that linkages between parties and civil society organizations (like unions or social movements) should tend to reduce the need for such organizations to resort to massive political protest; their interests are already expressed through formal political institutions. Thus, conventional and unconventional participation may substitute for one another.

Other research at both the individual and the aggregate level suggests that conventional and unconventional participation may reinforce one another. Parties may support and encourage protest, or even sponsor it. Civil society organizations may intentionally preserve protest tactics as a means of asserting their autonomy, increasing their bargaining leverage, or protecting their internal solidarity. And individuals (and groups) may learn skills and acquire resources in one arena or action that are also useful in another.

This research examines the question of when and how party linkages affect decisions by associated civil society organizations to employ protest. In addition to an aggregate analysis of democratic nations, I employ event counting to search for patterns of behavior at the neglected meso-level of analysis: urban politics in Sao Paulo. The data will be compared to already completed data on urban politics in Mexico City. Attention will focus on how four very different political parties, with different levels of association to civil society, channel

protest over time within the same social and economic context.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

Conference on Perception and Realization in Language and Gender Research

National Science Foundation

BCS-0237734/UCSB 20030066

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
HUMPHREYS, R. STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator
REYNOLDS, DWIGHT, Co-Principal Investigator

Short-Term Teacher Training Seminar in Egypt

US Department of Education

PO21A030040/UCSB 20030436

04/01/03-10/01/03

\$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

REYNOLDS, DWIGHT, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara - Middle East NRC/FLAS

US Department of Education

PO15A000115/UCSB 20020204 08/15/02-
08/14/04 \$250,000

PO15B030120/UCSB 20030529 08/15/03-08/14/04 \$248,000

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 E., Principal Investigator

HUMPHREYS, R. Stephen, Co-Principal Investigator

REYNOLDS, DWIGHT, Co-Principal Investigator

Center for Middle East Studies

Institute of Turkish Studies

SB030099/UCSB 20031101

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$20,000

The Center for Middle East Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara matching funds from the Institute of Turkish Studies at Georgetown University to support a full-time lecturer position for one year in Turkish language instruction. Due to the dramatic growth in student demand for Middle Eastern languages and an augmentation in federal Title VI funding, UCSB Center for Middle East Studies introduced first year Turkish to the language curriculum in 2002-2003 with the intention of offering beginning and intermediate Turkish on a rotating basis. However, the initial first-year enrollment of nine students was greater than expected and CMES is seeking matching funds to offer beginning and intermediate Turkish concurrently beginning in the 2003-2004 academic year. We hope, through the development of appropriate funding sources, to establish a long-term commitment to Turkish-language instruction up to intermediate level.

CAMPO, JUAN, Principal Investigator

REYNOLDS, DWIGHT, Co-Principal Investigator

The Middle East and South Asia: Reexamining the Boundaries

UC Humanities Research Institute

SB030095/UCSB 20031320

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/UCSB 20030216

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.

CHARNESS, GARY, Principal Investigator

Promises and Contracts

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-09/30/03

\$6,000

The objective of this research is to understand how promises, discussions, and other forms of non-binding information influence behavior. The usual theory of contracts identifies considerations that concern asymmetric information and which may render it difficult to reach agreements in an efficient way. One such consideration is *moral hazard*, where the principal cannot directly observe the effort put forth by the agent.

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 may be a useful point of departure, a large body of experimental research indicates that economic interactions frequently are influenced by social and psychological factors.

Promises, discussions, and other forms of information exchange may indeed play a large role. Yet economic theory has had very little to say on the matter. It is usually assumed that written contracts bind if supported by the law, but that oral agreements have no effect. This research project will systematically study the behavioral effects of information exchange (in the form of messages) in context-rich laboratory games that model moral hazard. The complementary theoretical development will offer insight into the motivational underpinnings for how and why pre-play communication serves to ameliorate the problems inherent in contracting under asymmetric information. Preliminary experimental results indicate that this approach does indeed show some promise.

COLE, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

Five Foot Feat Tour

UC Irvine: Institute for Research in the Arts

SB040040/UCSB 20040479

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$5,000

Funds will support the reconstruction and national tour of *Five Foot Feat*, an original dance theatre performance created collaboratively by Catherine Cole and Christopher Pilafian. Prospective locations for the tour, scheduled from June to December of 2004, include Washington DC, Atlanta, Florida, Vancouver, Los Angeles and the San Francisco/Bay Area. We are seeking funds to help cover the rehearsal and labor costs for remounting the show prior to commencement of the tour.

Using live music, spoken text, able-bodied dancers and an amputee, *Five Foot Feat* is built around three main characters, each of whom faces some limitation or obstacle, and then

undergoes in the course of the play a transformation. *Five Foot Feat* incorporates a disabled body into its choreography, but it is not *about* disability. Apparent limitations become in *Five Foot Feat* springboards to creativity. The show fuses dance and drama, assimilates disability into mainstream performance culture, and combines artistic sophistication with outreach and activism.

COLE, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

Five Foot Feat Tour

UCSB Academic Senate

UCSB 20040536

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$10,470

Funds will support the reconstruction and national tour of *Five Foot Feat*, an original dance theatre performance created collaboratively by Catherine Cole and Christopher Pilafian. Prospective locations for the tour, scheduled from June to December of 2004, include Washington DC, Atlanta, Florida, Vancouver, Los Angeles and the San Francisco/Bay Area. We are seeking funds to help cover the rehearsal and labor costs for remounting the show prior to commencement of the tour.

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COLE, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

Five Foot Feat Tour

The Fund for U.S. Artists

SB040053/UCSB 20040788

01/04/04-12/31/04

\$9,000

Funds will support the participation of *Five Foot Feat* at the KickstART2 World Festival of Disability Arts and Culture in Canada. Our goals in bring *Five Foot Feat* to the festival are: a) to reach a larger, more geographically diverse and international audience; b) to connect with colleagues doing similar work with disability and performing arts from countries outside the U.S.; and c) through the show and related residency activities, to transform public consciousness about issues related to disability.

Using live music, spoken text, able-bodied dancers and an amputee, *Five Foot Feat* is built around three main characters, each of whom faces some limitation or obstacle, and then undergoes in the course of the play a transformation. *Five Foot Feat* incorporates a disabled body into its choreography, but it is not *about* disability. Apparent limitations become in *Five Foot Feat* springboards to creativity. The show fuses dance and drama, assimilates disability into mainstream performance culture, and combines artistic sophistication with outreach and activism.

CONCEISON, CLAIRE, Principal Investigator

Telling Ying Ruocheng's Story: A Collaborative Autobiography of Eminent Chinese Artist, Statesman, and Cultural Ambassador

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

03T-PRRP-8-8/UCSB 20030937

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$23,600

The grant will be used to fund two periods of travel to and residence in Beijing, PRC during the academic year in order to complete a collaboration with Ying Ruocheng to write his autobiography in English. My work will include transcription of Ying's oral narrative, assembly into a manuscript, addition of footnotes, and composition of a critical introduction. The final product will include Ying's autobiography, my introduction (providing historical/cultural context and critical analysis of our collaboration), and a foreword by Arthur Miller. I am already working with an experienced editor towards securing a publication contract with one of two presses for which he edits Asia book series.

This project will contribute to literature of autobiography, as well as Western understanding of Chinese artistic and intellectual life during the social and political upheavals of the twentieth century. As former Vice Minister of Culture and a prominent actor, director, and translator, Ying Ruocheng's accomplishments are unparalleled in contemporary Chinese society. His work has had a significant impact throughout the Pacific Rim, including but not limited to the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. He has a special connection to Taiwan due to his grandfather's founding of Furen University, his father Ying Qianli's esteemed career as a prominent professor and intellectual in Taiwan, President Chiang Ching-kuo's participation in Ying Qianli's funeral, and Ying Ruocheng's own two visits to Taiwan, during which he performed in Lao She's classic *Teahouse* and also experienced a moving and much-publicized visit to his father's gravesite. These experiences are all recounted in detail in Ying's narrative, along with his many accomplishments in Mainland China and as a cultural ambassador between China and the West.

Thus, Ying's life is distinctive as one that is transnationally Chinese and internationally significant: his tireless work to foster cultural reform and theatre exchange between China and the West has led to some of the most important developments in twentieth century Chinese artistic practice. Furthermore, his vivid recollections of three years of imprisonment during the Cultural Revolution (supplemented by notebooks he clandestinely kept while incarcerated and smuggled out upon his release) are an extraordinary part of his account. The publication of his autobiography in English will allow an international audience to become aware of the contributions of Ying Ruocheng and his family to Chinese intellectual, artistic, and political life, as well as lending compelling detail to the historical, political, and cultural narrative of China during the past century.

CRUZ, JON, Principal Investigator

Digitized Music, Cultural Crises, and the Political Economy of Sound

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-12/31/03

\$6,000

The digitization of culture is occurring at an increasingly rapid pace. For some this is a tremendous opportunity for new capacities of democratized communication and information

production and dissemination. For others, digitization opens up forces of erosion. In this contentious mix, corporations, institutions, and groups vie for strategic position. Central to the new developments are the challenges digitization brings to copyright and intellectual property laws.

Nowhere are these developments more pronounced than in the fields of music. From the Napster phenomenon to the present proliferation of "Peer-to-Peer" file sharing and "Open Source" software, the entire field of music production has been thrown into unpredictable motion. Traditional modes of reportage—newspapers and magazine—no longer seem capable of capturing the myriad range of individuals, groups, organizations, corporations and institutions that are affected by, or which attempt to affect the changing field of music. However, the Internet and the World Wide Web now seem to be the best sources for identifying and tracking the new patterns of relationships that characterize the cultural, institutional and economic upheaval brought by digitization.

This study will focus on the rapid developments in music, its production and dissemination, and the battles over democratization or further corporatization that are now unfolding.

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/UCSB 20020159

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.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

Gated Communities and Contemporary Western Understandings of Property, Democracy, and the Rule of Law: A Comparative Project

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$5,570

This proposal is for seed funds to undertake an ethnographic and historical comparative analysis of gated communities in the United States, Australia and Britain. This grant pertains to the Australian component. Building on my research to date in the United States, I plan to spend 2 weeks in Brisbane, Australia, and the surrounding area examining gated community developments that have sprung up in great numbers over the past 5 - 10 years. Through interviews with developers, local city council members, realtors, as well as residents living in and outside gated communities, I hope to gather enough data to be able to make preliminary comparisons with my current findings about gated communities in southern California. Methodologically, the project employs ethnographic inquiry with comparative analysis. Its substantive significance lies in its focus on socio-legal issues surrounding gated communities. By exploring the legal blurring of what constitutes private and public property, and the implications of homeowners' associations as new forms of private enforcement and governance, the project speaks to larger issues relating to shifting social understandings of democracy, legitimate legal authority, and the state's capacity to enforce the rule of law. Importantly, I situate this research against a background of widespread social fears about "others" which have been escalated by the war on terror, growing xenophobia (as demonstrated in both the USA and Australia by increasingly draconian immigration policies), and a neo- conservative agenda that fosters individual self-interest over the concept of a collective common good.

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/UCSB 20030932

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/UCSB 20021061

01/01/02-06/30/04

\$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

Governance and Emissions Performance in the Electric Generation Industry

University of California Energy Institute (UCEI)

SB040035/UCSB 20030911

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$30,690

Has ongoing deregulation and restructuring in the electric utility industry improved or degraded the environment? The proposal outlined here uses newly available environmental information to answer this important question within the electric generation industry. The results of this study have significant implications for policy-makers seeking to protect and enhance environmental quality.

In the wake of competitive pressures ushered in by deregulation, the incentives for firms to invest in environmental technologies and environmental management practices are less certain than in the past. Because in many states electricity rates are no longer set on a cost recovery basis, investments by the firm to reduce the environmental impact of generation are no longer guaranteed to receive an economic return. This study explores the important question of whether these changes in the regulatory and economic structure of the electric generation industry in the last decade influenced emissions performance at power plants.

We will answer this question by bringing together information from a number of substantial databases: the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), the Department of Energy's Inventories of Utility and Non-Utility Power Plants, the EPA's new Emissions & Generation Resources Integrated Database (EGRID), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form no.1 for 210 U.S. electric utilities and other public information available from FERC.

We analyze whether or not facility emissions were influenced by ownership characteristics and the state of deregulation in which the facility operates. For this study, a censored Tobit analysis will be used, to account for the effect of a threshold for TRI below which the emissions data are not reported.

Several results and benefits will flow from this research. Our analysis will enrich our knowledge of links between organizational governance in this industry and environmental outcomes. These results will come at a very timely point, as it will be valuable to know if the rise of non-utility power plants has improved or degraded the environment compared to plants operated by utilities.

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/UCSB 20020164

08/01/02-07/31/05

\$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

WEINBERGER, CATHERINE, Co-Principal Investigator

Matching Labor Supply with Demand in a Rapidly Changing Economy: The Role of Early Educational Experiences and Other Pre-Labor Market Characteristics

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-06/30/05

\$6,500

The increasing pace of technological change has created an unprecedented rate of transformation in labor market opportunities. While the tradition of expecting individuals to make their own college and career path decisions has served the economy well in the past, there is concern that demand for workers in technical fields is increasing at such a rapid rate that some form of policy intervention may be required. We propose to develop proposals for extramural funding and to conduct research that will inform these policy questions and expand understanding of underlying economic processes.

The most impressive attempt to learn about the relationships between individual characteristics and later career path decisions and labor market outcomes was the Project Talent study. This longitudinal study of five percent of all 1960 U.S. high school students collected extremely detailed information about an enormous number of students. We propose to combine existing Project Talent data with modern estimation techniques to further our understanding of relationships between early interests and abilities and the dynamics of later career selection and success. At the same time, we plan to develop a research program and prepare proposals to seek funding for a much more ambitious project. We aim to eventually conduct a resurvey of the Project Talent sample in order to be able to link adolescent characteristics with lifetime labor market outcomes.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-12/31/04

\$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 innovative 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.

EGAN, RONALD, Principal Investigator

ROBERTS, LUKE, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara-East Asia FLAS

U.S. Department of Education

P015B030036/UCSB 20030530

08/15/03-08/14/04

\$224,000

The University of California at Santa Barbara offers a wide-ranging program in East Asian studies that includes advanced degrees and specializations in several departments in the Humanities and Social Sciences. During the past decade, UC Santa Barbara has gained recognition as one of the leading research universities in the United States. Measured by the conventional indicators of departmental national rankings, campus-wide success in attracting extramural grants, and per capita faculty productivity and scholarly citations, UC Santa Barbara ranks highly among the premier research universities throughout North America.

In recent years UC Santa Barbara has continued to build upon its varied strengths in the East Asia field, steadily adding faculty positions and other resources to the base of language instruction and a large library collection that was begun nearly four decades ago. UC Santa Barbara has just finalized a commitment for a 4th endowed chair in an East Asia area study field. 42 ladder rank faculty (soon to be 45) and 9 language lecturers spread over several departments have developed special expertise and emphases in the East Asia field, including Anthropology, Communication, Dramatic Arts, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies (including Literature), History, History of Art and Architecture, Linguistics, Music, Political Science, Religious Studies, and Sociology, with offerings of over 370 courses with at least 25% East Asia area content. The PhD is offered with East Asia emphasis in 11 departments and schools, and the MA in 12. There is an interdisciplinary MA in Asian Studies with a track particularly aimed at producing graduates with advanced East Asian language skills to work in business and government.

UC Santa Barbara maintains a full curriculum of 52 language classes in Chinese, 30 in Japanese, and 22 in Korean. Four years of instruction are offered in Modern Chinese and

Japanese, plus a full year of the Literary or pre-modern form of each language, as well as three years of Modern Korean. These languages are primarily taught at the elementary and intermediate level by professionally-trained lecturers (not graduate student TAs), supervised by a professorial-rank Director. At the advanced level, Chinese and Japanese are taught by professors who specialize in language and literature, and in advanced research and reading courses across the disciplines that meet the call for FLAC (Foreign Languages Across the Disciplines). Supplementing these courses, the campus also offers regular instruction in two lesser-taught languages of the region, 1 class in Manchu and 7 in Tibetan.

The faculty and courses on East Asia are marked by strengths in interdisciplinary and cross-cultural studies. A number of faculty members pursue research that cuts across national boundaries within East Asia, and across disciplinary boundaries in the university. There are particular strengths in the fields of film, the performing arts and literature, the modern history of cultural contact in Northeast Asia, Taiwan studies, early modern Japan, the history of science, and the geographical dimensions of religious practices.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Management Support for SERU 21 Study

UC Berkeley, Institute for Labor and Employment

SB020126/UCSB 20021164

03/15/02-06/30/04

\$12,000

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

SULLIVAN, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB030050/UCSB 20021302

07/01/02-12/31/03

\$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.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

SULLIVAN, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Social Movement Dynamics in Labor Organizing

National Science Foundation

SES-0327301/UCSB 20031009

8/15/03-7/31/04

\$7,495

This research seeks to expand the theoretical boundaries within which contemporary labor scholarship is confined by bringing attention to forms of movement activity rarely examined because they are thought to be beyond the scope of traditional labor studies research agendas. Addressing calls for incorporating social movement theory into labor studies and the need for more micro-level study of organizing processes, this project seeks to do both as a way to contribute to and expand contemporary labor research and theory.

The central questions driving the research are: 1) How might analyzing the labor movement as a *social* movement, with respect to goals, power, strategy and success, open new avenues of inquiry and contribute to current labor movement theorizing? 2) Do labor organizations, operating outside traditional collective bargaining framework, represent new mechanisms by which movement rebirth might occur?

FORAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-12/31/04

\$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/UCSB 20011371

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.

FRUHSTUCK, Sabine, Principal Investigator

Contamination, Conflict, and Control in the Pacific Rim

Association for Pacific Rim Universities

SB030074/UCSB 20030938

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 outlined 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.

FUJINO, DIANE, Principal Investigator

Japanese American Radical Activism: Influences of the Concentration Camps and Black Liberation Movement

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-03/31/04

\$7,482

This study seeks to produce the first comprehensive study of Japanese American radical activism in the twentieth century. I argue that, as grounded in the sociological theory of racial formation, hegemonic state policies and practices and changing media representations functioned to, in varying historical periods and geographic contexts, obstruct or facilitate the

development of radical ideologies and practices among Japanese Americans. The intense anti-Japanese hostility and incarceration, for example, functioned to suppress radicalism during World War II. During the 1960s, however, the revolutionary Black movement spurred a renewed radicalism in Japanese America. These activists also exerted agency in pushing forth their political goals and helping to change social structures and cultural representations, thereby changing the nature of their own racialization. Based on extensive oral history interviews and archival research, this study attempts to destabilize four master narratives about Japanese Americans to show that

Japanese American resistance existed in contrast to the image of accommodationism and model minorities; that racial solidarity also characterized the political and personal relationships between Asian Americans and other racial groups, particularly Blacks; that despite patriarchal structures, women participated, at times in leadership positions, in the Japanese American Left movement; and that radical resistance existed alongside the more emphasized reformist activities. Four types of products emerge: (a) a scholarly book on Japanese American radicalism; (b) an anthology containing edited oral history interviews and primary source materials; (c) a book-length study of a Japanese American leader of the Black Panther Party; and (d) several journal articles.

GARRATT, ROD, Principal Investigator

Bank Runs: An Experimental Study

UC Mexus

SS CN-02-77/UCSB 20021264

07/01/02-12/30/04

\$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/UCSB 20021545

07/01/01-12/30/03

\$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 **T**raining 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

Development and Longitudinal Validation of Two Bilingual Assessment Packages

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

02/01/03-02/01/04

\$40,000

Project La Patera, a three-year longitudinal “follow forward” study funded by OELA/USDOE, is assessing individual differences in development of early English word reading by English learners beginning when students entered kindergarten and ending this year as students complete second grade. *La Patera* is following a core sample of approximately 400 students who began in 23 classrooms in eight elementary schools in three school districts in southern California. In the absence of suitable bilingual measures, we began in 2000 to develop our own.

This proposal will support our final phonological assessment package. We propose to construct and validate a set of phonological processing measures, including a final dissemination version of this package in year 3 of *La Patera*. Because such an endeavor lies outside the scope of the *La Patera* grant from OELA, we are requesting support from the UC LMRI. With this support, we will complete, deliver, and begin to disseminate measures that can be easily administered by teachers and that can be directly related to K-2 development of phonological skills and early English word reading ability of Spanish-speaking English learners. We intend to deliver the validated measures, including media versions for computer-administration, along with a comprehensive training package to guide their use and interpretation.

GLASGOW, GARRETT, Principal Investigator

WEATHERFORD, M. STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$3,372

Recent research into the influence of the media on public opinion has examined the potential for the media, by covering certain stories and not others, to set the agenda of issues that citizens believe to be the most salient and deserving of governmental attention. This "agenda setting" function has been strongly validated in a wide variety of research settings, and it appears not only to condition the way citizens envision the proper purposes of government but also to provide the criteria against which they judge candidates and parties at elections. If the mass media have the power to shape political issues in the public mind, the next question is surely how the media choose which issues to cover. Our research will examine the ability of private pressure groups to influence the types of stories the media chooses to cover. These private groups include corporations, environmentalists, political reformers, and others.

We propose to gather and analyze data on "advertorials" placed in the *New York Times* by those groups that are seeking to highlight issues or to frame political discussions. We will code the coverage of particular topics in the *New York Times* and other leading newspapers (tentatively, the *Washington Post*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Wall Street Journal*), searching for evidence that the issue, viewpoint, and framing observed in an earlier advertorial has influenced the choice of issues, the views on issues, or the framing of issues covered in subsequent newspaper stories.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

PAIGE, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

Upgrade of Cultural Collections Owned by the Channel Islands National Park

US Department of the Interior

1443CA8120-96-003 PRJCT04/UCSB 20020318

09/27/01-09/30/03

\$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/UCSB 20020288

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/UCSB 20010228

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/UCSB 20020289

09/27/01-09/30/04

\$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.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

CONLEE, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Post Collapse Transformations in Late Prehispanic Nasca

National Science Foundation

BCS-0314273/UCSB 20030701

07/01/03-

06/30/05

\$45,873

Post-collapse periods are dynamic times in which societies are restructured and new types of social, political, and economic organization emerge. Despite the important transformations that occur during these periods there is a lack of archaeological study on how societies reform after a time of disruption. The proposed project will examine one such period in the Nasca Region of southern Peru. The Late Intermediate Period (AD 1000-1476) was a time of regional reorganization and the polity that developed in the drainage was fundamentally

different in many aspects than previous societies in the area. This research is aimed at discovering the specific transformations that took place in the power structure and in the mechanisms of regional integration.

A model explaining the transformations in the post-collapse period has been developed through recent research in the region at the small village of Pajonal Alto, and preliminary investigations at the large center of La Tiza. In particular, there appears to have been an increase in the number of elites and a growth in the realms through which they could obtain and maintain power. The shift in the power hierarchy likely developed out of the broad range of activities elites participated and obtained power from such as the production of utilitarian items, regional and long-distance exchange, feasting, and community/exclusive ritual. Elites also potentially participated in the production and exchange of prestige goods, and warfare and defense. The proposed project is focused on testing the hypothesis that the collapse of the Wari empire facilitated changes in elite activities and transformed the foundations and relations of power in the region. This model will be tested through investigations at the site of La Tiza, the largest settlement in the drainage during the Late Intermediate Period and probably the political capital. The research is framed around theoretical issues relating to collapse, elite agency, and power.

Three seasons of excavations (2003-2005) at La Tiza during the months of June -September are proposed. The project is designed to: 1) identify elite versus non-elite domestic areas; 2) investigate the various levels of the social/political hierarchy; and 3) establish what activities elites were associated with and wielded power through. Excavations will recover information from the different types of domestic architecture and from specialized activity areas. The project team will include a variety of personnel including a Peruvian co-director, Peruvian archaeologists, students from the United States and Peru, and specialists from both countries.

In terms of intellectual merit this project will contribute to general studies on social transformations. In particular, it will address the types of changes that take place after a period of state collapse and local disruption. The approach used to study these transformations includes a consideration of collapse, elite agency, and power and will build on studies conducted in different regions and time periods that address these issues. The broader impacts of this project are that it will emphasize collaboration between Peruvian and American archaeologists and students, and provide important training for professionals and students from both countries. The results of this project will be disseminated widely to both scholars and the general public through presentations and written articles in both Spanish and English.

GOODCHILD, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator
APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS)

National Science Foundation

BCS-9978058/UCSB 20020039	10/01/99-	
09/30/03		\$905,052
BCS-9978058/UCSB 20030811	10/01/99-	
09/30/03		\$ 14,072
BCS-9978058/UCSB 20031372	10/01/99-	
09/30/04		\$848,208
BCS-9978058/UCSB 20021034	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.

GORDON, MATTHEW, Principal Investigator

Perceptual Correlates of Syllable Weight

National Science Foundation

BCS-0343981/UCSB 20040031	03/15/04-02/28/07	\$199,928
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The proposed study entails development of an auditory model that provides a means of

quantifying the link between phonetic factors and several phonological properties. The phenomenon providing grounds for testing this auditory model is syllable weight. It is hypothesized that interlanguage differences in phonological weight criteria are associated with differences in perceptual prominence. It is further claimed that a notion of phonological simplicity constrains the set of viable weight criteria, such that weight distinctions that are phonologically too complex are eschewed even if they are sensible from a perceptual standpoint. The source of the correlation between the phonetics and phonology of weight is hypothesized to be bidirectional. On the one hand, it is claimed that languages construct their phonologies based on perceptual considerations. On the other hand, it is also hypothesized that phonetic properties may be adjusted in response to the phonology of weight. Evidence for both of these positions is considered. First, it is shown that a number of segmental phenomena strengthen stressed syllables by enhancing their perceptual prominence. Then, two tests of the influence of phonetic factors on phonological weight are conducted. As a first test, a perception experiment using speakers of a language lacking weight-sensitive stress is conducted in order to test whether the perceptual biases claimed to drive the phonology of weight are intrinsically present in all languages. It is also hypothesized that the cross-linguistic differences in phonetic prominence responsible for differences in phonological weight are attributed to interlanguage variation in syllable structure. Two probabilistic methods of quantifying these cross-linguistic differences in syllable structure are tested to determine which one best correlates with phonological weight: one based on type frequency and the other based on token frequency.

The proposed study belongs to the research program investigating the role of the auditory system in the shaping of phonological systems, e.g. Liljencrants and Lindblom 1972, Bladon 1986, Ohala 1990, Kaun 1995, Jun 1995, Silverman 1997, Steriade 1999. Unfortunately, most literature on perceptually driven phonology has based its hypotheses on qualitative results of psychoacoustic experiments performed using data from widely spoken European languages. Researchers have typically extrapolated from patterns observed in these studies to draw broad typological claims without collecting data from a cross section of the languages included in the typological study. This methodology is fruitful in offering an auditory basis for the range of cross-linguistic variation, since the physiology of the auditory system is largely identical across speakers of different languages. However, there is a serious limitation to this method of inquiry. Differences between languages along a phonological dimension cannot be rigorously linked to language specific differences in the acoustic signal. This leaves largely unexamined the phonetic basis for interlanguage variation. The present study seeks to fill this void by, first, developing an auditory model that will allow for cross-linguistic quantitative examination of the auditory basis for phonological phenomena, and then applying this model to explain the typology of weight-sensitive stress. The efficacy of the auditory model will be explored using both production and perception experiments. In addition to providing a tool

for examining the phonetics of syllable weight, the developed auditory model, which will be made available to the public on a website, provides a tool for quantitatively testing other phonological phenomena claimed to have a perceptual basis, including positional asymmetries in contrast neutralization and the typology of syllable structure. Furthermore, investigation of frequency effects in the shaping of weight criteria potentially provides insight into probabilistic models of phonological acquisition. Yet another benefit of the proposed study is that it broadens our knowledge of a number of understudied and, in many cases, endangered languages, serving as phonetic case studies.

GUERRINI, ANITA, Principal Investigator

BERGSTROM, RANDOLPH, Co-Principal Investigator

DUGAN, JENIFER, Co-Principal Investigator

NEUSHUL, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

SCHWARTZBERG, BEVERLY, Co-Principal Investigator

Historicizing Ecological Restoration

National Endowment for the Humanities

RZ-50106-03/UCSB 20030228

07/01/03-06/30/06

\$158,401

This project aims to reassess the role of human history in the theory and practice of ecological restoration. The collaborators are a historian of science and a marine ecologist. The argument of our proposal is that although the premise of ecological restoration is to restore a landscape to some previous historical state, historians have had very little input into the process of restoration. The collaborators believe that the concept of restoration is fundamentally a historical problem, and that historical questions, methods, and approaches need to be integrated into the theory and practice of restoration.

The collaborators propose a case study to demonstrate their approach. The particular site to be studied is a southern California wetland with an extensive human and natural history. It provides a variety of evidence for an interdisciplinary, collaborative project, including natural history, historical documents, archaeological data and artifacts, and historic buildings. The collaborators will incorporate in their study work and methods from history and philosophy of science, ecology and marine biology, environmental history, cultural landscape preservation, and the study of historic memory. With the assistance of postdoctoral, graduate, and undergraduate researchers, their aim is to produce a multi-layered history of a single site, which will serve as a model for the study of other sites and for the use of history as an essential element in decision-making about land use.

Intellectual Merit: This proposal employs the history of science and its methods as a bridging

discipline between history and ecology, making ecology itself a test case for the use of history within a scientific discipline rather than a method of studying the discipline from without. This is an original approach, which could serve as a model for future studies in the history of science and in ecology.

Broader Impact: This project will have an impact on land use decisions, on the conduct of restoration ecology, and on the historical study of ecology. A long-term association with the NSF-funded Long Term Ecological Research project for the Santa Barbara coast will promote a synergy between our approach and long-term restoration efforts. On a local level, there will be significant educational outreach to elementary schools and training for graduate and undergraduate students in interdisciplinary research techniques.

GURVEN, Michael D., Principal Investigator

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

University of New Mexico

3-22641-77810/UCSB 20020137

06/01/02 – 07/31/03

\$720,880

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.

GURVEN, Michael D., Principal Investigator

An Inquiry into intra-cultural variation, social norms and grouping: private and public dictator games and matching games in eight Tsimane villages

University of Massachusetts

02-000529 N 00/UCSB 20041701

06/01/04-06/30/05

\$12,996

Over the past five years, an increasing number of experimental studies have focused on the determinants of individual and cross-cultural variation in economic and social game behavior. The Henrich, et al. (2001; 2004) cross-cultural games project in fifteen small scale societies has shown that payoffs to cooperation and level of market integration may have high predictive power of Ultimatum Game (UG) offers across cultural groups, even through these variables do not consistently predict variation within them. For example, among the Tsimane, a group of Amazonian forager-horticulturalists living in small villages along several river systems, several important results suggest directions for further inquiry:

- 1) The most important predictor explaining Tsimane individual game behavior in both an UG and a public goods game (PGG) across five villages was village affiliation. Patton (2004) shows evidence for a similar pattern of intra-cultural variation across factions within a single Achuar village in Ecuador.
- 2) Within villages, game behavior varied substantially, and market-oriented variables often exhibited different effects in different villages. This result contrasts markedly with that of Roth et al. (1991), where little evidence of cultural variation in games conducted in different western cities was found.
- 3) UG results have shown almost no evidence of private punishment behavior in any of the villages. Consistent with this result, the differences between Tsimane UG and DB offers were minimal in comparison with differences between the same games among the Hadza, Orma, and Iowans, where rates of punishment were non-trivial. The low incidence of punishment has been observed in other small-scale groups such as the Machiguenga (Henrich 2000), Achuar (Patton 2004), and Ache (Hill and Gurven 2004). These results run counter to the prevailing results in western societies, where low offers are often met with second-party and third-party punishment (Fehr, et al. In press).

We have set up a new series of games in eight Tsimane villages to extend these results. We

believe that focused experiments might reveal important information about the effects of grouping on cooperative social norm differentiation, and therefore on economics game behavior.

We propose three experiments in each of eight study villages: A Dictator Game (DG), two types of Matching Games (MG), and a Public Dictator Game (PDG). The DG is the main game for which we wish to examine local variation for two reasons. First, proposer offers reflect social preferences in a clean way because they are not confounded with strategic play (as in the UC). Second, the DG is very simple to understand, and therefore differences between villages are unlikely to be caused by differences in understanding or other complications due to the set of complex rules.

HAJJAR, LISA, Principal Investigator

In the Interest of Justice: The Role of Lawyers in International Criminal Prosecutions

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-06/30/05

\$5,000

In the 1990s, international law enforcement took a dramatic turn with the launching of new initiatives to prosecute people responsible for gross human rights violations. Major breakthroughs include the establishment of UN tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the indictment of former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, the passage of a treaty to create an International Criminal Court, and a new Belgian law allowing the use of national courts to prosecute atrocities committed anywhere. In combination, these developments are laying the ground for a new human rights paradigm. This "new legal humanitarianism" is characterized by innovative strategies to bring human rights violators to justice. My project aims to study the role that lawyers are playing in international criminal prosecutions. I frame the prosecutorial trend as a form of transnational legal activism. The socio-legal concept guiding my work is "cause lawyering." The cause at issue in this study is, generally, human rights, and more specifically the prosecution of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and torture. The questions I will address include lawyers' motivations to pursue international criminal prosecutions; the significance of past practices and experiences on their contributions to prosecutorial initiatives; and their perceptions of the goals and consequences of their work. My methods include interviews with lawyers, and research of secondary

sources (e.g., indictments, appeals, judicial rulings, laws, and commentaries about cases). At this beginning stage, I seek support to conduct exploratory research at Human Rights Watch, the Center on International Cooperation, Interights, and the Foundation for International Environment and Law Development. This research will enable me to prepare extra-mural grants to fund the larger study

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

KENNY, CAROLYN, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$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/UCSB 20030702

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.

INGHAM, ROGER, Principal Investigator

Continuing Evaluation of MPI Treatment for Stuttering

UCSB Academic Senate

07/01/03-06/30/05

\$3,800

The purpose of this project is to evaluate the efficacy of a stuttering treatment by determining whether treatment results in normally fluent speech – in particular self-judged effortless fluency. This project extends the results of experimental investigations into the effects on

stuttering of a procedure for modifying the frequency of intervals of phonation during speech production. The procedure is known as Modifying Phonation Interval (MPI) treatment (Ingham, Moglia, Kilgo & Fellino, 1997). This project has reported the long-term results of the treatment of 5 subjects (Ingham, et al., 2001) and the results are now almost complete for an additional 10 adult stutterers.

The MPI program requires both independent and self-assessment of speech performance. Part of the self-assessment has involved rating speech effort, a critical dimension of normally fluent speech (Starkweather, 1987). Support is required to investigate a method for standardizing the self-measurement of speech effort and determining if speech effort is independent of observe-judged speech naturalness. The findings of this treatment and the methods used to evaluate speech performance will provide the basis for a federal grant proposal designed to investigate additional aspects of this program.

JANELLE, DON, Principal Investigator

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

GOODCHILD, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement (SPACE)

National Science Foundation

DUE-0231263/UCSB 20021470

10/01/03-10/01/05

\$1,398,607

We propose a five-year program to achieve systemic change in terms of spatial thinking and associated technologies (geographic information systems, tools for spatial analysis) within undergraduate education in the social sciences. The proposed *Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement (SPACE)* will have five programs. **National Education Workshops** will provide undergraduate instructors with basic skills in GIS and spatial analysis, and introduce them to the latest techniques, software, and learning resources. **Instructional Development Symposia** will bring groups of experts in undergraduate instruction together to share knowledge and approaches. **Academic Conference Courses to Enhance Spatial Science (ACCESS)** will organize sessions at major conferences, to provide

instructors with basic introductions to *SPACE*, to maintain engagement with participants in the workshops, and to reach wider audiences than the workshops. A **Dissemination Program** will ensure that learning materials, the results of symposia, and innovative approaches to undergraduate learning become widely available. Finally, an extensive set of **Web Resources** will facilitate the sharing of materials. Special attention will be given to achieving high rates of participation among traditionally under-represented groups, and to bridging the gap between research and teaching in the social sciences.

SPACE will be organized by a consortium led by UCSB that includes The Ohio State University, and the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science. It will build on the successful experience of the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS), a project funded by NSF since 1999 under its program of support for research infrastructure in the social sciences.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Culture Change at the End of the Ice Age in South Germany

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$3,500

Support is sought to augment existing funds to allow undergraduate participation in archaeological excavations of a newly discovered Late Palaeolithic site on a formerly large lake in southern Germany in summer, 2004. After preliminary test excavations in the summer of 2003, the site of Kappel is already the largest of this period in the region and one of the few to contain preserved bones as well as stone artifacts. These excavations will assist in the study of the end of the last ice age (ca. 12,000 - 10,000bp), when dramatic global warming led to extensive reforestation and required considerable adjustments by the resident hunter-gatherers. Through testing and challenging models derived from optimal foraging theory, this research will contribute to our understanding of how past populations adapted to massive environmental changes. Integration of undergraduate students in all aspects of the research will provide solid educational benefits in the form of direct experience in the methods and

logic of archaeological research. Already the material derived from preliminary excavations is being incorporated into course curricula, undergraduate honors research projects, and a PhD dissertation.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

KENNETT, DOUGLAS, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB/CINP: Collaborative Agreement

Department of Interior, National Parks Service

1443CA8120-96-003/UCSB 08961250 10/01/96-09/30/04 \$62,000

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

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

MC CLURE, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0201977/UCSB 20020381

03/01/02-02/28/04

\$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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-03/31/05

\$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 for 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.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

DAVIS, FRANK, Co-Principal Investigator

IGERT: Economics of the Environment

National Science Foundation

DGE-0114437/UCSB 20030139

09/01/01-08/31/03

\$540,924

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.

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/UCSB 20001237

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, Principal Investigator

WEINBERGER, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

High School Leadership Activities and the Earnings of Mexican American Adults: Evidence from Three Decades

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

03-03CY-09IG-SB/UCSB 20030926

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/UCSB 20020126

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

TV Viewing and Adolescents sexual attitudes and Behavior

RAND Corporation

2387/UCSB 20031314

12/01/03-

11/30/04

\$67,904

The project team is led by Dr. Dale Kunkel, who has extensive experience with in-depth analysis of televised portrayals of violence and sexual content. Dr. Kunkel was co-PI on the National Television Violence Study, a three-year \$3.5 million assessment of the portrayal of violence and aggression across broadcast and cable television programming. He also serves as PI for an ongoing series of studies of sexual content on entertainment television funded biennially by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Dr. Kunkel will supervise all aspects of the content analysis, including design of all measures, training of coders, data coding and analysis, assessment of inter-coder reliability, and interpreting results.

Programs targeted for the content analysis will be identified based on the viewing patterns of the target population for the study, older children and adolescents. Approximately 25 television series will be examined by the research, and a minimum of 5 episodes of each series title will be analyzed, yielding an estimate of 125 hours of programs to be coded overall. Episodes from each series title will be randomly selected over the period from December-May when first run programs are typically aired. Analysis of each program will include identification of all content likely to contribute to sexual socialization, including scenes of talk about sex as well as depictions of actual sexual behavior. Analysis of important contextual features of each scene will be accomplished, with emphasis placed on messages relating to sexual risk or responsibility concerns (e.g., sexual patience; sexual precautions such as condom use; risk of negative consequences from unplanned/unprotected sexual activity)

All content analysis work will be performed at the University of California Santa Barbara, in the research lab of the Department of Communication.

Since 1994, this lab has analyzed over 15,000 television programs for violence and/or sexual content across five large-scale, multi-year grant projects, all under the direction of Dr. Kunkel and colleagues. The lab has capabilities for recording up to 16 programs per day, and facilities to accommodate up to five content analysis coders working simultaneously. All necessary video equipment is provided by the lab, reducing project costs substantially. Adequate space is available for ongoing project management and support activities, as well as for project meetings and training sessions

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?

LEAFSTEDT, JILL, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

Microgenetic Analysis of Reading Development in English Learners

American Educational Research Association

SB030030/UCSB 20021064

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.

LI, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

Morphosyntactic Change in Chinese from 3rd to 20th Century

National Science Foundation

SBR-9818629/UCSB 08990153

01/01/99 – 01/31/04

\$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.

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD, Co-Principal Investigator

Wayfinding technologies for individuals who are blind

Sendero Group

SB020101/UCSB 20030487

12/01/01-11/30/04

\$91,363

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

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD, Co-Principal Investigator

Navigating without vision: Basic and applied research

Public Health Service/NEI

EY09740/UCSB 20021213

06/01/02-05/31/04

\$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.

LOZANO, FERNANDO, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

High School Leadership Skills, Language Proficiency and the Educational Attainment of Hispanic Students

Association for Institutional Research

04-509/UCSB 20040885

06/01/04-05/31/05

\$15,000

It is a well-known fact that differences on educational attainment explain a significant part of the Hispanic/Non-Hispanic earnings gap. Even though, Hispanic high school graduates are as likely to attend college as Non-Hispanic high school graduates, the former group is

disproportionably less likely to graduate with a four-year college degree. A possible explanation for this difference in educational achievement is that Hispanic students are more likely to enroll in two-year colleges. In this project, leadership skills developed during high school --measured as being a sports team captain or a club official -- and their accessibility, are used as a plausible partial explanation of the above differences in educational outcomes. These skills are important because they empower the student to develop discipline, confidence, and the ability to work in groups. Developing these attributes will enable the students to achieve success in their educational future. In particular this project investigates whether Hispanic students that held leadership positions during high school were more likely to enroll in four-year colleges than their non-leader counterparts. Also, it asks if Hispanic leaders were as likely to enroll in a four-year college as Non-Hispanic leaders. Furthermore, it examines whether these interactions between high school leadership and type of college attended affect the probability of the student obtaining a four-year postsecondary degree. Moreover, this project will examine the effect that having a language different than English has on leadership skills, and its contribution to the student's set of college going opportunities, and ultimately, the probability of graduating from college.

MC AUSLAND, CAROL, Principal Investigator

Trade and the Environment: Consumer versus Producer Generated Pollution

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$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 binders, exports of "dirty goods", and that industry in open economies should be less opposed to environmentally motivated 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.

MC AUSLAND, CAROL, Principal Investigator

COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator

Predicting and Mitigating Exotic Species Introductions: An International Trade Perspective

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/01-06/30/04

\$7,000

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

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

METZGER, MIRIAM, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant

04/01/01-06/30/05

\$7,900

The emergence of the Information Society has brought questions regarding privacy on the Internet to the forefront of public concern. Because there are few federal regulations protecting individuals' privacy online, web sites may collect personal information and distribute it to third parties without permission from users. Many web sites, however, post privacy policy statements in order to garner trust and assuage users' privacy concerns as a

means to attract e-business. This study examines the effectiveness of these privacy statements. Specifically, this is the first study to measure the impact of online privacy statements on building consumer trust and encouraging disclosure of information needed by companies who do business online. Combining two previously distinct literatures in the field of communication, this study seeks to develop a model of the relationship between a firm's reputation, the content of its privacy statements, and users' trust of and disclosure of personal identifying information to its web sites.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

Conceptualizing Diversity in a Post-Affirmative Action Era

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$6,332

Funds are requested to use the UCSB Social Science Survey Center to mount a web-based survey of university faculty and staff concerning their attitudes toward diversity policies at UCSB. The survey instrument has already been constructed and administered to more than 40 faculty and staff as a piece of larger research project funded by the Center for Studies of Higher Education (CSHE). The previous project used face-to-face interviews to address questions about how faculty, staff and administrators who are actively involved with UCSB's Outreach programs understand the meaning of outreach policies at UCSB, the strengths and limitations of those policies and their own role as agents of these policies. As a part of that research design my research team and I constructed a 42 question survey to assess deep level understandings and value orientations regarding the meaning of diversity, conceptualizations of student excellence and legitimations for affirmative action like activities. We administered this survey to all interview subjects (in the CSHE study). We now propose to take that same survey instrument and collect a much fuller range of data from the UCSB community. Our intention is to develop a broad and statistically representative sample of responses that will help us to understand a key set of issues that are of concern to administrators as well as policy analysts. We will analyze the data collected from the web-based survey to assess and explain attitudes toward diversity, affirmative action and outreach efforts at the University of California.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

Organizational Context and the Implementation of UC Outreach Policies

UC BERKELEY

99-3393/UCSB 20021518

07/01/02-12/31/03

\$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.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

CASTRO, JOSEPH, Co-Principal Investigator

FENSTERMAKER, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

Re-Affirming Action at UCSB: Faculty Commitment to Diversity and Change

The Institute for Women's Leadership (Rutgers University)

1784/UCSB 20040923

04/01/04-02/28/05

\$12,000

The Santa Barbara campus (one of ten University of California campuses) has a long history of faculty activism in efforts to promote racial and gender equity. Over the last fifteen years UCSB has made a strikingly sustained institutional commitment to diversity, and over that time this commitment has deepened, all within the contexts of changing demographics, shifting political climates and the cyclical financial fortunes of the state. These events have unfolded against the backdrop of the growth of the campus into its current status as a Research I, Association of American Universities member institution and more importantly has occurred almost entirely through the efforts and mobilizations of the faculty. The goal of our research project will be to systematically analyze how and why UCSB faculty have come to be involved in particular diversity programs, practices and interventions. Our research design is intended to give us insight into both the individual and the organizational level factors that facilitate and or hinder this process.

We propose to identify all UCSB faculty who have been involved in specific sites or diversity activity domains selected from a broader universe of similar endeavors. We will contact all faculty participants and ask them to fill out an (online) survey regarding the history of their involvement in diversity related activities. A subset of these individuals will also be asked to participate in an in-depth interview. Another subset of these faculty members will be asked to participate in one of several focus group discussions. Finally, we will identify and interview a matched sample of non-participants (e.g., faculty who are otherwise similar to the diversity activists) who have never been involved in any proactive way in these activities. We will interview these non-activists to gain further perspective on the question of what factors are instrumental in nurturing faculty based diversity work on our campus.

MOORE, KATHLEEN, Principal Investigator

Public Perceptions of Muslims in the United States: Media Framing of Civil Liberties vs. National Security and its Effect of Tolerance

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$2,024

Framing is the process by which a mass communication outlet, such as a news network, defines and constructs a political issue or controversy. The focus of this study is on the impact of media, specifically news frames, on tolerance for Muslims in the United States. The hypothesis is that people's reasoning about divisive issues may be shaped by the mass media's depiction of these issues. The project involves two experiments disseminated via the Internet to undergraduate students on UC campuses.

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/UCSB 20021303

07/01/02-06/30/04

\$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.

O'CONNOR, Mary, Principal Investigator

Globalization, Transnational Communities, and Religious Change: The Mixtecos of Oaxaca, Mexico

US Dept. of Education/Fulbright Hays

P019A030031/UCSB 20030431

07/01/03-12/31/04

\$74,600

I will conduct ethnographic field research on the impact of religious conversion on the development of transnational communities among Mixteco Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico. The research will also explore the role of globalization and international migration in the development of these communities. In the summer and fall of 2001, I conducted preliminary field work among Mixteco Evangelical migrant workers in the San Quintín Valley of Baja California and in Tijuana, B.C. These are two important way-stations in the transnational networks of large numbers of Oaxacan indigenous migrant workers. They are also places where some convert to non-Catholic religions. In the fall of 2001, I conducted research in the districts of Juxtlahuaca and Huajuápan de Leon in the state of Oaxaca. Rivera Salgado (1999:1453) has identified these districts as two of the three from which the largest numbers of Mixtecos migrate. Based on this research, I have established which districts I will work in, and I have a research strategy for the project.

During these preparatory field trips, I interviewed the directors of the Instituto Nacional Indigenista (INI) in Baja California and in the Mixteca region concerning the role of religious conversion in the processes of migration among the indigenous populations of their respective regions. I also consulted with social scientists in Oaxaca city, interviewing researchers familiar with Mixteco culture as well as with people who have done research on religion in the state of Oaxaca as a whole. All of these experts acknowledged the lack of research on religious change in Oaxaca.

My original interest in religion, economic change and ethnicity stems from my dissertation research in northwest Mexico in the 1970s. In 1994, I returned to my original research site to study the relationship between economic change, ethnic identity and conversion to Protestantism (O'Connor 2001). Since 1997, I have been conducting research on the relationship between the processes of globalization and conversion to Evangelical Protestantism at the Mexican border, and among Mexican immigrants in Santa Barbara

County. During this most recent research, I discovered Mixteco religious converts in transnational communities in both of these research areas, as well as in other regions within Mexico and in the US.

O'CONNOR, Mary, Principal Investigator

Globalization, Religious Conversion and Social Change Among Mixteco Migrants in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands

UC Mexus

UCSB 20031036

07/01/03-06/30/05

\$15,000

I will conduct ethnographic field research on the impact of religious conversion on the development of binational communities among Mixteco Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico. The research will concentrate on three areas with large numbers of Mixteco migrants: two in Mexico, and one in the US. The research will also explore the role of globalization and international migration in the development of these communities. My colleague, Alberto Hernández, of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, will conduct the field work in Baja California, and I will do the research in California and in Sinaloa, Mexico. The proposed project has relevance for the study of globalization and migration, and for research on the causes and consequences of religious conversion. The study will provide new information relating to theories on transnational communities, on the effects of migration on local communities, and on the development of new social entities in the context of economic globalization. By focusing on these processes in areas where they are widespread but not well understood or researched, the project will contribute to the body of knowledge about these important topics.

PARKER, CHRISTOPHER, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03-06/30/05

\$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.

POTTER, W. JAMES, Principal Investigator

Designing Templates for Interactive Research on the Effects of Exposure to Media Violence

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-10/01/04

\$7,500

This funding will support the development of some methodological refinements to extend the value of controlled laboratory experiments in the generation of knowledge about the influence of media violence on individuals. These refinements will strengthen the basic experimental design in three ways. First, these refinements will allow the treatment to be presented not only as a monolithic entity such as an entire television show but also as a series of narrative units. Second, the refinements will allow for multiple opportunities for gathering data during the presentation of the stimulus sequence. This will enable researchers to plot decision making paths and hence build an understanding about how different individuals can be differentially affected by the same stimuli. And third, it moves the experiment out of the laboratory and into more naturalistic settings. This would provide researchers with findings that are more valid ecologically.

These methodological refinements will be programmed into a template. Once stimulus materials and questions are loaded into the template, it can be used in field experiments. Research participants can take part in experiments using these templates on their own computers at their own time. Once these templates are designed and pilot tested, I plan to request major funding from extramural sources to support the testing of media effects theories.

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator

Blending Commitment and Critique: Opportunities for Reflexivity in Science

John Templeton Foundation

SB010034/UCSB 200001479

10/01/00-

09/30/03

\$100,000

We propose to bring questions of reflexivity fully into the ways that science and religion consider environmental issues and each other, by

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

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator
New Visions of Nature, Science, & Religion
John Templeton Foundation

UCSB 20031517
08/31/06

\$745,653

09/30/03-

The University of California, Santa Barbara is collaborating with the John Templeton Foundation in a landmark scholarly effort toward progress in science and religion that builds on its strengths in multidisciplinary research and the success of its recent Templeton Research Lectures series. The thematic focus is biophysical and human nature, a longstanding issue at the heart of science and religion.

Nature is a highly complex category; thus simple metaphors are often used to make sense of it. But a wide, seemingly incompatible range of metaphors for nature are used in scholarly and popular culture, each of which says something different about what science is, what religion is, and how they relate. Five major contemporary visions of biophysical and human nature will be considered in the program, including evolutionary nature, emergent nature, malleable nature, nature as sacred, and nature as culture. The program intends to bring these disparate visions of nature, science, and religion into closer interaction with each other, ultimately to see what new visions may emerge.

The program, which runs from September 2003 through August 2006, aims to:

- (1) develop a new, comprehensive scholarly vision of biophysical and human nature as the basis for a new vision of science and religion;
- (2) create a unique research and educational climate based at UC Santa Barbara to promote progress in our understanding of nature, science, and religion; and
- (3) provide a credible scholarly resource on nature, science, and religion to the general public.

The program will include two academic workshops, held in fall 2004 and 2005, of eighteen core scholarly participants selected by competition, and will culminate in a public conference in spring 2006, resulting in a major book-length volume and related academic publications. A distinguished visiting professor series, faculty seminar, undergraduate course (available online to the public), graduate seminars, graduate student training and support, web and television communications, and extensive publicity, outreach, and long-term fundraising will ensure maximum academic and public benefit from the program.

The program is directed by Professor Jim Proctor and sponsored by UCSB's highly-reputed Department of Geography, which has a strong record of scientific research and offers

expertise in interdisciplinarity. Program guidance is provided by a prestigious steering committee comprised of UCSB and external faculty representing the physical and life sciences, behavioral and social sciences, and humanities and theology.

ROBERTSON, A. F., Principal Investigator

HALDANE, HILLARY, Co-Principal Investigator

Multicultural Approaches in the Treatment of Domestic Violence:

A Comparative Analysis of New Zealand's Asian, Maori, Pacific Islander and Pakeha Shelter Programs

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

03T-PRRP-8-16/UCSB 20030927

07/01/03-06/30/06

\$17,000

This research examines the creation and use of a national, multicultural domestic violence treatment curriculum as a means to contribute to debates over the positive and negative consequences of multicultural policies and discourse. The research will be conducted in four, culturally-specific shelters providing separate space for each of the major ethnic groups: Asian, Maori, Pacific Islander, and *Pakeha* (Maori for white/European New Zealander).

Utilizing ethnographic interviews and organizational fieldwork within the four culturally-identified shelters, the objective of this research is to provide an ethnographic portrait of the way multiculturalism is understood and utilized by shelter workers and shelter clients. Specifically, my work concerns the way local actors define, discuss, conceptualize and deploy the national conception of multiculturalism and cultural distinctness in their shelter practices. This will allow me to understand what benefits or drawbacks multicultural policies and programs may hold for Pacific Rim populations.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Principal Investigator

GEORGE-CRAMER, MARGARET, Co-Principal Investigator

State Visions and Corporate Realities: Contradictions in State Policies and Processes of Globalization: The Case Study of Intel in Costa Rica and California, United States

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

SB040028/UCSB 20040056
08/31/04 \$2,000

07/01/03-

In 1997 Jose Maria Figueres, the past President of Costa Rica, came to California to sign an agreement with Intel, which he hoped would establish Costa Rica as a hi-tech nation, a leader in the Central American region with powerful new economic and intellectual links to California. This study will consider the flows of capital, labor, technology, and culture between Intel in California and Intel in Costa Rica and the subsequent contradictions of interest between the nation-state of Costa Rica in desiring to modernize its economy and reconfigure its power in the region, and the relations of uneven accumulation in its articulation with the global capitalist market. Local visions do not always meet with corporate realities, and in the present context of power differentials, changes in corporations' fortunes and shifts in the broader global context of the industry all affect the implementation of plans. This research will trace the unfolding processes of globalization and their contradictions to stated goals of national development policy with the introduction of hi-tech in Costa Rica. Our specific contribution will be an ethnographic study which focuses on the relations of Intel in San Jose, California to the policies and implementations in San Jose, Costa Rica. The project contributes to the on-going research of an interdisciplinary group of scholars in Costa Rica involved in comparative research studying flows of capital, culture, migration and labor in the transition to a hi-tech economy. The project will involve direct collaboration with established scholars in Costa Rica at FLACSO (La Facultad Latinamericana de Ciencias Sociales) in San Jose, and at the University of Costa Rica in San Jose. This project has important implications for future policy decisions involving the development of information technologies and hi-tech industry in the Central American region, and in the South more generally, and to the diverse forms of resistance of processes of globalization, and enhances the collaboration of scholars in Central America with those in California.

RUPP, LEILA, Principal Investigator

Transnational Homophile Organizing: The International Committee for Sexual Equality

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$5,000

This project will study the International Committee for Sexual Equality, a transnational homophile organization founded in Amsterdam in 1951. Although by no means a global organization, the International Committee by 1957 brought together groups from Western

Europe and the United States. Given the economic, political, and social consequences of the Second World War and the postwar period, the emergence of national homophile movements is surprising, and the development of an international organization is nothing short of astounding. I propose to explore the foundation and growth of this organization in order to shed new light on the origins and processes of homophile organizing as well as the processes of social movement formation and collective identity construction in transnational organizations.

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/UCSB 20021539

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 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

FALCON, SYLVANNA, Co-Principal Investigator

Transnational Feminist Social Movements at the United Nations World Conferences

UC Mexus

UCSB 20031035

07/01/03-06/30/05

\$5,294

The objective of my dissertation project is to research the production of knowledge regarding the global discourse of racism. Focusing on transnational feminist non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN) World Conferences Against Racism (WCAR) in 1978, 1983, and 2001, this project will explore the dialectical process between world conferences and NGO politics. At stake are questions about the role – and possible collaboration or even hindrance – of the UN, nation-states, and NGOs in anti-racism globally. Because women's groups in Mexico are establishing a record of accessing the international level for local issues and Mexican and U.S. women's groups have formed transnational relationships on various issues (i.e., water, health, and environment), conducting interviews in Mexico and the United States is essential for this project as these groups are directing their political efforts to the UN for accountability.

SHIMIZU, CELINE, Principal Investigator

The Making of 'Asian Women': Racialized Sexuality on Screen and Scene

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-06/30/04

\$6,500

"The Making of Asian Women" chronicles the production of sexuality for "Asian women" in popular western visual culture from the period of the twenties' to the present, through close readings of the major emblems of the butterfly, dragon lady, prostitute-bride, whore and sex machine. I argue that Asian women in film use not only sexuality but racial and gender performance, corporeality, and the technologies of film and visuality to shape their own subject position within seemingly limited submissive and servile roles on screen. In other words, Asian women use the very terms of their subjugation, that is racialized and sexual

embodiment in film and video, in order to fashion and transform their situations. Through critical analysis of how she helps to constitute the most established emblems of her particular sexuality, I show how performance practices in film and theatre contribute to what we can know about Asian women's historical and material conditions. "The Fact of Asian Women" is the digital film component of the book project above. In an experimental documentary form, I hire three contemporary Asian American actresses to re-enact famous scenes from the films and fan culture interviews of Anna May Wong (1920s), Nancy Kwan (1960s) and Lucy Liu (2000). They then recast their performances in the streets of San Francisco and Los Angeles so that the ghostly legacies of these femme fatales collide with contemporary life. Through the digital film, I aim to visualize my research problem, evaluate my findings and disseminate my work more widely.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

LINDSAY, IAN, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Late Bronze Age Power
Dynamics in the Armenian Highlands: A Community Perspective

National Science Foundation

BCS-0327043/UCSB 20030995
06/30/04 \$12,000

05/01/03-

Within early complex societies, elites gain and maintain power using a number of economic, political, and social strategies; however, the formation of political institutions within a society does not take place in a cultural vacuum. Aspiring leaders must navigate their pathways to power (Hayden 1995) through the contingencies of factional support and the framework of extant social institutions, a dynamic that Giddens (1984) has termed the 'dialectic of control'. This project aims to examine the relationship between community level organization and elite strategies in prehistoric, non-state level societies. I propose to do this through excavations at the lower town of a Late Bronze Age fortress on the Tsakahovit Plain, northwestern Armenia. This proposal seeks funding for the excavation phase of the project; funding for material analyses has been requested from additional sources. Results of the proposed research will not only provide a solid foundation for understanding fundamental elements of prehistoric social and economic organization in the highlands of southern Caucasia during the Late Bronze Age, but will also serve for cross-cultural comparisons of the rise of elites in middle-range societies and the socioeconomic responses of non-elites.

The beginning of the Late Bronze Age (1500-1150 B.C.) in the southern Caucasus was marked by a reformulation of the social and political landscape as the stratified, nomadic, pastoral societies of the Middle Bronze Age (2200-1500 B.C.) transformed the outward projection of authority from richly adorned burial mounds (kurgans) to the construction of imposing fortresses overlooking the fertile agricultural plains and valleys (Badalyan, et al. 2003). Accompanying these shifts in the aesthetics of power were far-reaching changes in demography, technology, mortuary practices, settlement, and subsistence patterns. Few archaeological models emerging from the region have drawn on recent advances in agent-based practice theory to explain the underlying cultural processes unfolding during this dynamic period, particularly from a non-elite perspective. In 1998 and 2002, preliminary excavations undertaken by Project ArAGATS (Archaeology and Geography of Ancient Transcaucasian States) focused on the elite contexts of the Tsakahovit fortress terraces and citadel. Excavation data from the lower town of the

fortress, including the foci of production, consumption, storage, and distribution activities, will be used to understand how they were embedded within the economic, political, and ritual strategies employed by fortress elites.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

WALKER, PHILLIP, Co-Principal Investigator

Imperial Strategies and State Formation in Sudanese Nubia

National Science Foundation

BCS-0341789/UCSB 20031524
11/30/04 \$25,000

12/01/03-

Upon their assumption of the Egyptian throne (c. 750 BC), the Napatan rulers and key elites of Sudanese Nubia show a strong emulation of Egypt. As a result, Egyptologists have largely attributed Napata's rise to power not through local agency but as a process driven by an Egyptian or Egyptianized remnant of the old New Kingdom colony (c. 1500-1050) or some new direct intervention from Egypt. More recently several scholars have rejected this core-periphery model, instead arguing for the importance of internal dynamics and native agency in the rise of the Napatan kingdom of Kush. At present, a lack of archaeological data from Upper Nubia hampers any attempt to test these competing models. What was the effect of Egyptian conquest and imperial control on the native Kerma culture? Did they assimilate to Egyptian norms in a process of acculturation, as did their neighbors in Lower Nubia, or did they retain their native culture in spite of their absorption into the Egyptian New Kingdom empire? Or was there a mixture of cultural features through a traumatic transculturation or deliberate ethnogenesis?

This proposal outlines the first step in an archaeological project designed to address these questions. Funding is requested for a preliminary survey at the top of the great bend in the Nile that will assess the potential of the area to investigate the connections between Egyptian imperialism and the rise of the Napatan state. In the long term, excavation at key sites will examine the nature of the Egyptian-Nubian interactions before, during, and after the Egyptian conquest. This project is high risk because the area is not well known. The fourth cataract region has never systematically surveyed and only rarely even visited by archaeologists. Therefore there is not enough information about sites of the periods under consideration upon which to base a grant application. Nevertheless, the region has a great potential to produce new evidence to address the research questions. In particular, the survey area lies at the end of an overland route to Egypt and the

desert gold mines of Lower Nubia, making it a likely spot for an Egyptian outpost and/or intervention. Additionally, recent surveys just upstream of the cataract itself have yielded an unexpectedly large number of sites from the periods of interest here.

This project will fill a gap in Sudanese-Nubian archaeology, both for the fourth cataract area and potentially the transition between the conquest of Kerma in 1500 BC and the rise of Napata from 850-750 BC. On a broader scale, this work places Egyptian-Nubian interactions in an anthropological framework drawing on current trends in culture contact studies. Cross-cultural contacts remain one of the basic interests of anthropologists, cutting across sub-fields. The investigation of these questions will shed light not only on the nature of ancient Egyptian-Nubian interactions, but by extension on imperialism, culture contact and interaction in other areas and times. This project also has broader impacts. The initial survey will expose American students to the local culture, field conditions and archaeology of Sudanese Nubia. The team will also include a colleague from the Archaeological Section of the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM). This experience will provide training in the methods of American anthropological archaeology for him and a cultural exchange for the rest of the project's staff. If the results of this initial phase warrant an intensive investigation of the problems outlined above, more US and Sudanese students from various institutions will be encouraged to participate, providing valuable cultural exchange and training. Finally, today the archaeological heritage of this important northeast African region is endangered by the construction of a new dam at the fourth cataract, giving additional urgency to this proposal. If this work is not undertaken today, we may lose forever the opportunity to address these compelling questions about the nature of Egyptian-Nubian interaction and the rise of one of Africa's oldest states.

SNYDER, JON, Principal Investigator

The Italians in California: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

The Cassamarca Foundation

UCSB 20000485

11/15/99-

11/30/04

\$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/UCSB 199970668

07/01/00-

06/30/04

\$62,000

Over the last twenty-five years, California has revolutionized its system of school finance. In the 1960's, school districts set their own property tax rates, and the state supplemented that tax revenue with foundation aid. Now, the state determines each district's tax revenue. Under this centralized system, revenues are more equally distributed than they were. However, spending per pupil has fallen about 20% relative to the national average. The combination of equalization and lower average spending has left many districts with less tax revenue than they would have had under the old system.

How have parents in these districts responded to this decrease in revenue? At the most fundamental level, they can either pitch in or drop out. They can pitch in by supplementing tax revenue with voluntary contributions. Our initial research indicates that, in 1992, California's local public schools received voluntary contributions amounting to nearly \$100 million. They can also pitch in by enacting a

parcel tax, which is a non *ad valorem* tax on real property. While conditions for enacting a parcel tax are stringent, 44 districts have done so since 1983. As an alternative to pitching in, parents can drop out by enrolling their children in private schools. Private school enrollment has increased from about 9% in 1973-74 to about 11% in 1993-94.

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

STOHL, CYNTHIA, Principal Investigator

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator

BIMBER, BRUCE, Co-Principal Investigator

Technological change and collective association: Changing relationships among Technology, Organizations, Society, and the Citizenry

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$6,678

Organizations are integral to the fabric of society, mediating relationships among citizens and between citizens and the state, influencing the nature of social capital and collective identities, and structuring collective action. Increasingly, organizations are sensitive to technological change. The subject of this study is relationships between technology, organizational change, and societal change.

Research has shown that key information technologies affect organizational structure, strategy, and boundaries. They also affect the resource requirements and reach of organizations. Research has also shown that large-scale changes in the character of traditional public organizations have occurred, especially a loss of membership and vitality. Citizens' engagement has increasingly shifted to more anonymous, interest-oriented groups alleged to be less powerful contributors to social capital and community health. This study examines the intersection of these trends; long-term secular evolution in the composition of public organizations and rapid but likely long-lived technological changes in what organizations can do and how they are structured. This study compares four classes of organizations and their members along several dimensions, from their capacity to generate collective action to their ability to generate social trust and a sense of shared purpose and common identification among citizens. These classes of organizations are: traditional organizations oriented toward personal, community-based interaction among citizens; interest-oriented organizations with socio-political agendas but largely anonymous membership relationships; online personal-interaction groups; and online interest-oriented groups. The methodology is twofold, merging in-depth qualitative case studies of one organization in each class with randomized surveys of pooled memberships of several randomly chosen organizations in each class.

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

Toxicity and Community Health on the Agricultural Urban Interface:
The Lompoc Case

UCSB Academic Senate

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$2,600

This project is a preliminary study of an evolving case of community conflict over perceived ill health effects from chronic exposure to multiple pesticides used in agriculture in Central California. The underlying purpose of this study is to show the limitations of current models and methods for addressing community environmental and health concerns and to investigate empirically methods that have potential for simultaneously addressing scientific and community concerns. The long-term objective is to propose new approaches and policy implications for toxic research that includes community risk assessment. The case, the investigation of which has involved the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) through its Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and now, the federal EPA, provides a fascinating case study of environmental and community conflict at the interface of rural agriculture and encroaching urban development. The conflict emerged in the largely Anglo community of Lompoc over four years ago. In early 1997, Cal/EPA OEHHA reopened the case, in response to overwhelming criticism from the community, from lawmakers, from outside reviewers, from the federal EPA and from within its own organization. The first EPA study was based exclusively on hospitalization data on a limited number of diagnoses which the revised EPA study added analysis of similar diagnoses from physicians and clinics. The objectives of my study are: 1) to provide a socio-political analysis of the conflict over toxic exposures in the community; 2) to identify the various stakeholders in the conflict; 3) to collect data from contending stakeholders on multiple source/multiple pathway risk assessment in the community through interview and focus group methods; 4) to systematize retrospective data; 5) to establish collaborations with appropriate UC researchers and others; and 6) to develop extramural funding proposals for such agencies as the EPA, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Institute for Environmental Health and Safety (NIEHS), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the National Institute for Health Policy Research (NIHPR).

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/UCSB 20020920

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.

SUTTON, JOHN R., Principal Investigator

Incarceration, Crime, and Opportunity Structures in California Counties

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02 – 12/31/04

\$7,125

This project seeks to understand how the recent explosion in imprisonment rates in California is related to changes in local opportunity structures. Opportunity structures are institutional frameworks that shape the movement of individuals through the life-course. Labor markets, educational systems, and welfare systems are particularly salient for this analysis, as are the organizational structure and practices of the criminal justice system itself. The central research question is, Are trends in crime and punishment related to shifts in employment patterns, educational opportunities, or welfare reform, and if so how? This question will be addressed using data on California counties over a 30-year period, during which dramatic changes have occurred in both opportunity structures and criminal justice policies. Results will have theoretical implications for both the criminal justice and stratification literatures, and policy implications for future discussions of the costs and benefits of imprisonment.

TAYLOR, VERTA, Principal Investigator

Gay Marriage as a Social Movement Tactic

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$7,500

Social movement scholars have suggested that social movements are best understood not as groups or organizations but as clusters of contentious interactive performances or protest events. This project will conduct research on the gay weddings taking place in San Francisco. I am interested in the weddings as collective action events or tactical repertoires of the gay and lesbian movement. My research will draw from the literature in social movements pertaining to the strategic, recurrent, and culturally encoded repertoires and tactics used by protest groups to act collectively to make claims on individuals and groups. The study will explore three questions. First, to what extent are the weddings collective action events that function as a site of contestation and political resistance? Second, what role did social movement organizations and activist networks play in the mayor's decision to allow same-sex marriages, and what role are these groups playing in the gay marriages as

collective action events? Third, to what extent are the collective gay weddings contributing to the construction of oppositional consciousness, solidarity, and collective identity among participants? This study will add to the body of scholarship focused on understanding the way cultural rituals and other forms of cultural expression mobilize political protest.

This is a pilot study in preparation for two larger projects for which I intend to seek extramural funding: 1) a national study of social movement activity related to the issue of gay marriage; and 2) a cross-campus initiative between UCSB and UC Irvine to establish a Center for the Study of Collective Action to conduct research on non-institutionalized collective action both within the United States and internationally.

THAI, HUNG CAM, Principal Investigator

For Better or For Worse: Marriage and Migration in the New Global Economy

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$5,750

One manifestation of the "aging" Vietnamese diaspora is a transpacific marriage market made available to women in Vietnam and Vietnamese men who live overseas in Western countries. In 1986, Vietnam shifted from complete state-sponsored socialism to partial free-market capitalism by adopting an economic policy called *doi moi*. Full diplomatic relations with the United States was established in 1995. Both of these events effectively re-opened Vietnam's economy to the world, enabling the movement of capital, goods and labor across its borders. Utilizing participant observation, in-depth interviews, and data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Immigration & Naturalization Service, I examine the familial, intimate, and personal dimensions that have occurred in tandem with processes of economic globalization in Vietnam and in the Vietnamese diaspora. I identify demographic, socio-cultural, and historical contexts that explain the formation and significance of the contemporary Vietnamese transpacific marriage market. Despite being the number one reason why people migrate to the United States, *marriage migration* is a much-overlooked dimension in the study of family, gender, and contemporary migration and transnational studies.

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

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

John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

00-65195-GSS/UCSB 20001485
07/31/04

01/01/01-

\$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/UCSB 20020195

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, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

Livelihood and Migration Strategies of Mexican Fisherpeople in California USA and Baja California

UC Mexus

SB040019/UCSB 20031506

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$1,500

The recent increase in fisheries closures and the establishment of Marine-Protected Areas (MPAs) in California and Baja California will certainly reconfigure the dynamics of fisheries livelihood strategies, labor migration patterns, and coastal economic geographies on each side of and across the border. Several fisheries management and non-profit agencies have convened workshops in the past few years to devise monitoring and research programs which address these changes, however these workshops have overwhelmingly focused on white American fishermen. Mexican fishing families have been noticeably absent in these proceedings, despite the significant Mexican labor force in California's fishing industry. In addition, existing studies fail to contextualize changes in fisheries industries within a wider coastal economy which increasingly emphasizes tourism and housing development. Funds from this UC MEXUS small grant will be used to travel to the major fishing ports in

Southern California and Baja California to meet with fishing families, fishers' associations, governmental fisheries agencies, and marine and coastal environmental agencies in order to form contacts and partnerships, gather preliminary data, and choose appropriate research sites for future research projects. This research compliments my on-going research and will contribute to the policy and academic literature on gender in fisheries, and public participation in establishing marine-protected areas.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

ANDRUSHKO, VALERIE, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement: The Origins and Impact of the Inca State: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of the Cuzco Valley

National Science Foundation

BCS-0424213/UCSB 20041018

01/01/04-06/30/05

\$10,500

Funding is requested for a bioarchaeological study of the health status and population affinities of the prehistoric Cuzco Valley population of Peru. Despite the wealth of information on the Inca, the origin of their state remains obscure. In the proposed research, longstanding hypotheses concerning the geographic origins of the Inca will be tested through analyses of cranial vault modification and skeletal and dental traits. Paleopathological data will be used to document the health consequences of increasing sociopolitical complexity. By combining physical anthropological and mortuary data, this study will shed new light on the emergence and development of the Inca state.

Intellectual Merit: The intellectual merits of this research lie in the data it will provide on Inca origins and expansion into the largest empire in the prehistoric Andes. The research is also relevant to understanding the degree to which the Inca state was the physical and intellectual heir to the earlier Tiwanaku state. Analyses of pathology and trauma will provide key information regarding the impact of the state on health and the role of warfare in state formation. Moreover, by adding to a growing database of analyzed skeletal collections from throughout the Andean region, this research will help bioarchaeologists gain a broader perspective on the influences state level societies have on the living conditions of local populations under their control.

Broader Impacts: The study will have the broader impact of providing a new interdisciplinary theoretical perspective for state formation research. These investigations will show how new sources of bioarchaeological data can be used to evaluate the events recorded in historic documents, such as the Spanish chronicles. This approach will benefit scholars of Andean ethnohistory, archaeology, and New World state formation. The dissemination of the research through publications and presentations in Peru will contribute to the recent resurgence of indigenous interest in Andean prehistory.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

BUZON, MICHELLE, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: A Bioarchaeological Perspective on State Formation in the Nile Valley

National Science Foundation

BCS-0313247/UCSB 20030675

07/01/03 – 06/30/05

\$12,000

Funding is requested for a bioarchaeological study of health status, genetic affinities and ethnicity of the people buried at Tombos, a New Kingdom site in Nubia. Tombos was occupied during a period of social transition in which the foundations of the Napatan Kingdom were laid. While O'Connor (1993) suggests that Egyptianized native bureaucrats provided the basis for the rise of this powerful state during the New Kingdom, Morkot (2001) and Smith (1998) instead argue that Egyptian colonial administrators occupied the top echelon of Nubian government, co-opting local leaders. Recently excavated materials as well as museum collections will be used to address longstanding unresolved questions concerning the identities of these individuals. The bioarchaeological approach used in the proposed research provides a means by which these questions can be examined. It will provide new information on the health status of people living during this transitional period, provide a better comparative basis for the study of these populations, and expand our perspective on many aspects of culture contact, including the processes associated with conquest, resistance, transculturation, and the development of social complexity. Broader impacts of this research include its contributions to graduate education and fostering the development of international scientific cooperation.

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/UCSB 20011070
08/31/05 \$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/ UCSB 20021531

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/UCSB 20030573

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

SB030118/UCSB 20031518

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.

WONG, RAYMOND, Principal Investigator

A New Breed of Chinese Entrepreneur in the Pacific Rim? Culture, Organizational Imperatives, and Globalization

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

03T-PRRP-8-35/UCSB 20030964

07/01/03-06/30/04

\$15,000

Chinese entrepreneurship has played a significant role in economic development in East Asia (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore) for more than half a century. Ever since China opened its economic door in 1978 and rapidly became the “global factory,” the volume of economic activities by ethnic Chinese entrepreneurs has multiplied exponentially. Concomitantly, with the spread of global capitalism, such activities also penetrated other countries in the Pacific Rim region, particularly Southeast Asia. The conventional understanding of how and why ethnic Chinese in divergent contexts can accomplish such entrepreneurial achievement tends to be culturalist, emphasizing the importance of (post-)Confucian ethics that foster family and kin-based networks. However, recent findings from Hong Kong and Taiwan suggest that lineage ties (family and kinship) no longer provide the necessary social capital for entrepreneurship nowadays. Furthermore, the emphasis on personalized network (*guanxi*) may not be culturally driven but rather contingent on the nature of business activities. These findings suggest that with new economic developments under global capitalism, there may be a new breed of Chinese entrepreneurs in the making in the Pacific Rim region. This proposal seeks to host a two-day conference to explore such possibility by bringing together fifteen international scholars who are experts of Chinese entrepreneurial activities in several Pacific Rim countries. Specifically, the goals of the conference are: (1) to investigate if there is

indeed a new breed of Chinese entrepreneurs in the Pacific Rim region and the extent of this transformation; (2) to debate whether the culturalist, contingency, or any other explanations are useful to understand contemporary Chinese entrepreneurship; and (3) to explore factors and processes that contribute to new developments in Chinese entrepreneurship, particularly the roles played by globalization, technological advancement, and westernization.

WONG, RAYMOND, Principal Investigator

The New Chinese Entrepreneur: Changes in Entrepreneurship in Hong Kong

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/04 – 06/30/05

\$6,500

The magnitude and influence of Chinese entrepreneurial activities have been expanding at a dizzying pace since the end of WWII. The range of their economic activities has expanded from petty trading to high-technology and high value-added products and services. The conventional understanding favors a culturalist explanation, attributing Chinese entrepreneurial vigor to

(post-) Confucian ethics that stress the importance of family and kin-based networks. However, my previous works on Hong Kong entrepreneurs challenge these assumptions and suggest that there may be a new breed of entrepreneurs in the making. This position can be criticized on two grounds. First, although the sample of entrepreneurs is representative, the sample size is relatively small. Second, there is no direct measure of the cultural orientation of entrepreneurs and how it may affect the organization and management of business firms. The *Second Hong Kong Business Entrepreneur Study* is an attempt to address such shortcomings directly. Using the multimode data collection method, the proposed study will conduct a citywide probability sample of 600 entrepreneurs, collecting detailed information on their demographic characteristics, business activities, cultural orientation, management styles and practices, attitudes towards Chinese family firms and hiring of family members and relatives, and assessment of the current economic and political climate. The use of mailed-back questionnaire, telephone interview, and web-based survey provides the most cost-effective method to increase overall response rate. If successful, the multimode approach will be implemented in collaborative projects to study ethnic entrepreneurs (Chinese and non-Chinese) in other Southeast Asian countries in the future.

YOSSO, TARA, Principal Investigator

Roads to the PHD for Chicanas and Chicanos

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-06/30/05

\$4,000

This proposed research project would examine the undergraduate origins of Chicana and Chicano Ph.D.s in California. Using data from the National Research Council's "Survey of Earned Doctorates," my goal with this study is to provide insight into areas of educational policy that may help increase the numbers of Chicana/o Ph.D.s. This research would be significant for at least three reasons. It would: (1) Update existing research documenting Chicana/o doctoral production to include the decade of the 1990s; (2) Identify and propose policy driven programs that will increase the access, positive experiences and persistence of students intending to complete a doctorate degree; and (3) Identify those California community colleges and four-year colleges/universities that contribute to the production of Ph.D.s.

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

The Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change

National Science Foundation

BCS-0335853/UCSB 20030940

01/01/03-12/31/04

\$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.

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

The Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change

National Science Foundation

This proposal requests funds to support the operation of the International Project Office (IPO) of the international research project on the Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC) over a three-year period from 1 September 2003 to 31 August 2006. IDGEC is one of four core projects of the International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP). The National Science Foundation has supported the work of the IDGEC IPO since its inception in 1999.

The IDGEC Science Plan lays out a research program addressing the role of institutions in causing and confronting largescale environmental changes. The plan focuses on matters of causality, performance, and design and draws attention to analytic themes relating to institutional fit, interplay, and scale. The IDGEC Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) administers an implementation strategy featuring flagship activities dealing with atmospheric, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems as vehicles for addressing the project's main concerns.

IDGEC is approaching the mid-point of the normal life cycle of international projects of this type. It will not reach the stage of synthesis for another 3-4 years. Yet some major findings are beginning to emerge from research carried out under IDGEC auspices or endorsed by IDGEC. For example,

- Institutions account for a significant proportion of the variance in human/environment relations. But they normally operate as elements of interrelated clusters of driving forces.
- While institutions often affect the sustainability of human/environment relations, they also play major roles in determining who gets what and influencing the growth of knowledge. These consequences may prove more important in deciding the fate of institutions than their success in solving environmental problems.
- There is little prospect of developing comprehensive design principles that spell out necessary conditions for the success of environmental institutions. But we can develop a practice of institutional diagnostics in which institutional attributes are matched to the main features of specific environmental problems.

ZHAO, XIAOJIAN, Principal Investigator

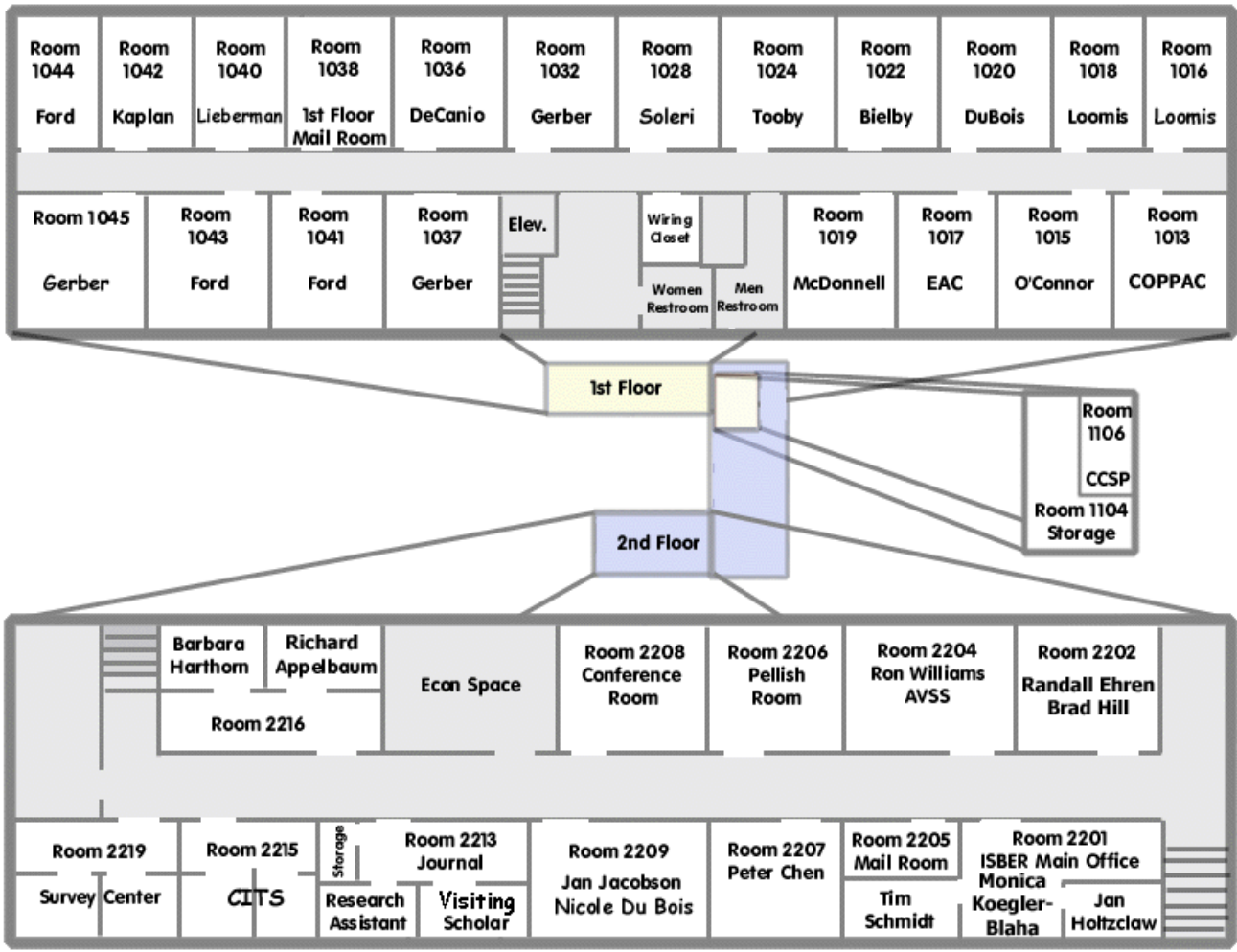
A Sense of Responsibility: The Life and Career of Y.C. Hong

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02-12/31/04

\$1,666

This is a biographical study of Y.C. Hong (1898-1978), a physically handicapped Chinese American who became the first Chinese American immigration lawyer and the most active political figure of the community from the 1920s to the 1960s. As a lawyer, Hong made frequent attempts to challenge the Chinese exclusion acts and other discriminatory immigration legislation. His service enabled hundreds of Chinese immigrants to gain entry. As a political leader of the community, he led the Chinese American Citizens Alliance to lobby Congress in an effort to amend the Chinese exclusion laws. Taking an in-depth look at a participant who devoted his life and career to the struggle against discriminatory immigration laws, this book-length study will explore the meaning of being a Chinese in the United States during the exclusion, World War II, and the cold war. It will examine the formation of the Chinese immigration network and the development of the Chinese American community.



PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004

JAMES ADAMS

Presentations

“Policy-Seeking Motivations When One Candidate Has a Valence Advantage: Strategic Implications and Applications to Presidential Elections,” Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, August 30, 2003. James Adams and Samuel Merrill, III, presenters.

RICHARD APPELBAUM

Publications

Appelbaum, Richard P. and William I. Robinson (Eds.), *Critical Globalization Studies*. NY: Routledge (2004).

Appelbaum, Richard P. (Ed.) *Introduction to Global Studies: Politics and Economics*. Dubuque, IO: Kendall Hunt (2004).

Appelbaum, Richard P. and Dreier, Peter, “SweatX Closes Up Shop,” *The Nation* (July 19-26,

2004): 6-8.

Appelbaum, Richard P. and Robinson, William I., "Towards a Critical Globalization Studies: Continued Debates, New Directions, Neglected Topics, in Richard P.

Appelbaum and William I. Robinson (Eds.), *Critical Globalization Studies*. NY: Routledge (2004).

Appelbaum, Richard P. "Fighting Sweatshops: Problems of Enforcing Global Labor Standards," in Richard P. Appelbaum and William I. Robinson (Eds.), *Critical Globalization Studies*. NY: Routledge (2004).

Appelbaum, Richard P. "Assessing the Impact of the Phasing-out of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing on Apparel Exports From the Least developed and Developing Countries." Report prepared for the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Sweatshop Watch (May 10, 2004).

Dreier, Peter and Appelbaum, Richard P., "Foot Fault," *The American Prospect Online* (September 23, 2003)
(<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=1320>)

Appelbaum, Richard P. "Would a social clause in tradetreaties hurt or help intemational workers' rights?" PEWS newsletter (Fall 2003).

Presentations

"Assessing Global Inequality," presentation at SPACE workshop, UCSB (July 21, 2004).

"Global Production and the Rise of Demand-Responsive Economies Marketing, Merchandising, and Retailing," Sloan Workshop Series in Industry Studies on The Role of Intermediaries in Global Value Chains,

University of Washington (June 7, 2004).

“The World After (Textile/Apparel) Quotas,” presentation and briefing before the State Department’s Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR), Washington, D.C. (May 21, 2004).

“Can Multinationals Be Challenged? Fighting Sweatshops in the Global Economy,” Urban and Global Studies Program, University of Southern California (April 1, 2004).

“The Flowering of the Corporations,” presentation at Green Party Public Forum, Santa Barbara (March 16, 2004).

“The Truth Behind the War in Iraq,” panel discussion, Campbell Hall, UCSB (March 9, 2004).

“Teaching Global Studies,” panel discussion with Mary Kaldor (LSE) and others, America and the Reshaping of a New World Order series, UCSB (February 27, 2004).

“What Students Can Do in Fighting Sweatshop Production,” plenary presentation at United Students Against Sweatshops Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia (February 13, 2004).

“Commodity Chains and Economic Development: One and a Half Proposals for Spatially-Oriented Research,” conference on *Time-Mapping Globalization in the World-System*, University of California-Riverside Institute for Research on World-Systems (February 7, 2004).

“Fighting Sweatshops: Problems of Enforcing Global Labor Standards,” presentation at Bowdoin College Common Hour (November 14, 2004).

“A Unipolar World? Occupation and Empire,” panel discussion and debate (with Benjamin Jerry Cohen, UCSB Political Science), Santa Barbara City College Adult Education Series (October 9, 2003).

“Fighting Sweatshops: Problems of Enforcing Global Labor Standards,” presentation at University of South Florida Globalization Research Center (September 18, 2004).

“Labor Conditions and What Can Be Done,” International Union of Socialist Youth conference, Kamena Vourla, Greece (July 28, 2003).

“Ethical Consumerism and Sustainable Development,” International Union of Socialist Youth conference, Kamena Vourla, Greece (July 27, 2003).

AARON BELKIN

Publications

Bateman, Geoffrey and Dalvi, Sameera, “Multinational Units and Homosexual Personnel.” This study was published as a peer-reviewed Working Paper of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military, February 2004.

Terman, Sharon, “The Practical and Conceptual Problems with Regulating Harassment in a Discriminatory Institution.” This study was published as a peer-reviewed Working Paper of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military, May 2004.

Presentations

Throughout the fall and winter, CSSMM director, Aaron Belkin, delivered presentations on

gays in the military at Harvard Law School (Oct. 10, 2003), Washington University Law School (Oct. 12, 2003), Fordham University Law School (November 19, 2003), San Francisco State University (January 20, 2004), and the University of Florida Law School (January 24, 2004).

EILEEN BORIS

Publications

Boris, Eileen, "Caring for the Caretakers, A Review," *Women's Review of Books*, July 2003.

Boris, Eileen, Chung, Gawon, Delp, Linda, Matthias, Ruth, and Zabin, Carol, "Workforce Needs in California's Homecare System." *CPRC Briefing Paper*, May 2004.

Presentations

"Policy, Bureaucracy, and Democracy" Policy History Conference, St. Louis, May 21, 2004.

LEDA COSMIDES

JOHN TOOBY

Publications

Klein, S., Cosmides, L. & Costabile, K. (2003). "Preserved knowledge of self in a case of Alzheimer's dementia," *Social Cognition*, 21(2), 157-165.

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

Tooby, J., Cosmides, L. & Barrett, H. C. (2003). "The second law of thermodynamics is the first law of psychology: Evolutionary developmental psychology and the theory of tandem, coordinated inheritances," *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(6), 858-865.

Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2004). "The design of the maternal motivation system," *Current Anthropology*.

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (2004). "Social exchange: The evolutionary design of a neurocognitive system." In *The New Cognitive Neurosciences, III* (Michael S. Gazzaniga, Ed.). Cambridge, MA: MIT press.

HELEN COUCLELIS

Publications

Couclelis, Helen, "The certainty of uncertainty: GIS and the limits of geographic knowledge," *Transactions in GIS*, 7, no. 2, pp. 165-76, 2003.

Couclelis, Helen, "Housing and the new geography of accessibility in the information age," *Open House International*, 28, no. 4, pp. 7-13, 2003.

Couclelis, Helen, "Pizza over the Internet: e-commerce, the fragmentation of activity, and the

tyranny of the region,” *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 16, no. 1, pp. 41-54, 2004.

Couclelis, Helen, “The third domain: the spread and use of GIS within social science,” *Cartographica*, 39, no. 1, pp. 17-24, 2004.

Couclelis, Helen, “The construction of the digital city.” *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design*, 31, no. 1, pp. 5-19, 2004.

Presentations

Co-organizer, 'Globalization' workshop, Riverside, CA, February 2004.

“Steps towards a framework for integrating cellular automata and agent-based models,” paper presented at the AAG annual meeting, Philadelphia, PA, March 2004.

“Understanding space-time dynamics in the age of ICT: proposal for a framework,” paper presented at the STELLA workshop, Budapest, April 2004.

EVE DARIAN-SMITH

Publications

Darian-Smith, Eve, “New Capitalists: Law, Politics and Identity Surrounding Casino Gaming on Native American Land.” Wadsworth. (Case studies in Contemporary Social Issues.) September 2003.

Presentations

“The Great White Hunter: Schwarzenegger and California’s Laws and Politics on Indian Gaming.” Multicultural Center, UCSB, February 26, 2004.

“Shifting Sovereignties and Legal Identities: Rethinking the Landscape of International Studies.” International Studies Program, UCI, March 11, 2004.

“The New Indian Wars: Indian Gaming and Challenging Sovereignties.” Law & Society Association annual meeting, Chicago May 29, 2004.

JOHN FORAN

Publications

Foran, John, “Taking Power: On the Origins of Third World Revolutions.” Cambridge University Press. (In Press)

ANABEL FORD

Publications

Ford, Anabel, *Crecimiento de Población y Complejidad Social: Un Examen de Asentamiento y Medio Ambiente de las Tierras Bajas Mayas*. Monographo, Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Mesoamerica, Guatemala (2003).

Ford, Anabel, “Integration Among Communities, Centers, and Regions: The Case From El Pilar.” In *The Ancient Maya of the Belize Valley: Half a Century of Archaeological Research*, edited by J. Garber and J. Awe. University Press of Florida (2003).

Ford, Anabel and Clarke, Keith, “Maya Forest GIS.” Alexandria Digital Library, UC Santa Barbara (2004).

Ford, Anabel, “Maya Subsistence, Settlement Patterns and the Influence of Obsidian in the

Political Economy Around El Pilar, Belize.” In *Archaeological Investigations in the Eastern Maya Lowlands: Papers of the 2003 Belize Archaeology Symposium*, edited by Jaime Awe, John Morris and Sherilyne Jones. Institute of Archaeology Belmopan, Belize (2004).

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 Congreso, Washington DC, 2003.

“Exploring Solutions Past: The Story of the Maya forest.” Plenary session on The Earth. Annual Astrobiology Conference. Ames Research Center, NASA, 2004.

“Adaptive Management in the Maya Forest.” Belize Archaeology Symposium, Belize City 2004.

NANCY GALLAGHER

Publications

“Apostasy, Feminism, and the Discourse of Human Rights”. Sherifa Zuhur, ed., *Women and Gender in the Middle East and the Islamic World Today*. University of California Press/University of California International and Area Studies Digital Collection, Edited Volume #4, <http://repositories.cdlib.org/uciaspu>. December 2003.

MARGARET GEORGE-CRAMER

Presentations

“Constructs of Citizenship and Exclusions from Citizenship in Costa Rica, Central America,” at the Pacific Sociological Association Meetings, San Francisco, CA, April 2004.

HOWARD GILES

Publications

Giles, Howard, “Liability, Stress and Community: Communicative Issues in Policing” (Book Review of Toch, H., *Stress in Policing*; D.M. Payne, *Police Liability: Lawsuits Against the Police*; M. Morash & J. K. Ford, *The Move to Community Policing*). *Journal of Communication*, 53, 545-550. September 2003.

Giles, H., Zwang-Weissman, Y. and Hajek, C. (2004). “Patronizing and Policing Elderly People,” *Psychological Reports*, 95, 754-756.

Presentations

UCSB Police Department – September 5, 2003 (presentation of survey results).

COPPAC Poster presentation at UCSB’s Symposium to explore interdisciplinary approaches to Homeland Security.

California Law Enforcement Image Coalition – March 2004, Ontario, California (discussion of COPPAC and work of mutual interest).

GARRETT GLASGOW

Presentations

“The Influence of Electoral Expectations on Economic Expectations”, The Political Methodology Conference, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, July 25, 2003.

MICHAEL GOODCHILD

Publications

Goodchild, M. F., (2003). “GIS: Finding the mainstream.” *GIS Development: The Asian GIS Monthly* 7(1): 8–15.

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

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.

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.

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.

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, M. F. and Fisher, P. F., Eds., *Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Spatial Data Quality*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Polytechnic University, pp. 23–33.

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). "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.

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.

Goodchild, M. F. and Zhou, J. (2003). "Finding geographic information: collection-level metadata." *GeoInformatica* 7(2): 95–112.

Kwan, M.-P., Janelle, D. G. and Goodchild, M. F. (2003). "Accessibility in space and time: a theme in spatially integrated social science." *Journal of Geographical Systems* 5(1): 1–4.

Montello, D. R., Goodchild, M. F., Gottsegen, J. and Fohl, P. (2003). "Where's downtown? Behavioral methods for determining referents of vague spatial queries." *Spatial Cognition and Computation* 3(2, 3): 185–204.

Sui, D. Z. and Goodchild, M. F. (2003). "A tetradic analysis of GIS and society using McLuhan's law of the media." *Canadian Geographer* 47(1): 5–17.

Crosier, S. J., Goodchild, M. F., Hill, L. L. and Smith, T.R. (2003). "Developing an infrastructure for sharing environmental models." *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* 30: 487–501.

Goodchild, M. F. (2003). "Geographic information science and systems for environmental management." *Annual Reviews of Environment and Resources* 28: 493–519.

Goodchild, M. F. and Haining, R.P. (2004). "GIS and spatial data analysis: converging perspectives." *Papers in Regional Science* 83: 363–385.

Goodchild, M. F. and Janelle, D. G. (2004). "Thinking spatially in the social sciences." In M.F. Goodchild and D.G. Janelle, Eds., *Spatially Integrated Social Science*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 3–22.

Goodchild, M. F. and Janelle, D. G., Eds. (2004). *Spatially Integrated Social Science*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Goodchild, M. F. (2004). "Scales of cybergeography." In E. Sheppard and R.B. McMaster, Eds., *Scale and Geographic Inquiry: Nature, Society, and Method*. Malden, MA: Blackwell, pp. 154–169.

Goodchild, M. F. (2004). "Social sciences: interest in GIS grows." *ArcNews*

26(1):1-4.

Goodchild, M. F. (2004). "The Alexandria Digital Library: review, assessment, and prospects." *D-Lib Magazine* 10(5).

Goodchild, M. F. (2004). "The validity and usefulness of laws in geographic information science and geography." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 94(2) 300–303.

Presentations

"Spatial Data Infrastructure and Science", Guest Lecture, Vespucci Summer Institute, Florence, August 2003.

"The Spatial Web", Guest Lecture, Vespucci Summer Institute, Florence, August 2003.

"Recent Advances in GIScience", National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado, September 2003.

"GIS and Modeling", Environmental Systems Research Institute, September 2003.

"The Fundamental Laws of GIScience", Environmental Systems Research Institute, September 2003.

"The GIScience Research Agenda: Inventory and Prospect", Royal Geographical Society/Institute of British Geographers Annual Conference, September 2003.

"The Fundamental Laws of GIScience", Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, September 2003.

"Bits of Geography", Hooker Distinguished Lecture, McMaster University, October 2003.

"Augmenting Geographic Reality", McMaster University School of Geography and Geology, October 2003.

"Bits of Geography", Chancellor's Distinguished Lecture, Louisiana State University, October 2003.

"The Fundamental Laws of GIScience", Seoul National University, November 2003.

"Spatially Enabled E-Government", Keynote Address, 8th International Seminar on GIS, Seoul, November 2003.

"Digital Earth: Recent Technical Progress", Keynote Address, First Taipei International Conference on Digital Earth, November 2003.

"Spatial Perspectives for the Globe", Keynote Address, Specialist Meeting on Globalization in the World System: Mapping Change over Time", University of California, Riverside, February 2004.

"Models for Uncertainty in Area-Class Maps", Fifth Australasian Postgraduate Workshop on GIS, Social and Environmental Modelling, Kioloa, New South Wales, February 2004.

"Acknowledging and Representing Uncertainty", Conference on History and Geography: Assessing the Role of Geographical Information in Historical Scholarship, Newberry Library, Chicago, March 2004.

"Bits of Geography", Hunter College, CUNY, March 2004.

"GIScience, Geography, Form, and Process", Presidential Plenary, Centennial Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Philadelphia, March 2004.

"The Fundamental Laws of GIScience", ESRI and University of Redlands, April, 2004.

"Educating the Next Generation of Geospatial Professionals",

Intergraph Geospatial World conference, Miami, May 2004.

"Thinking Spatially in the Social Sciences", Stanford University, May 2004.

"GIS: Time for a Change", ESIG 2004, Lisbon, June 2004.

ANITA GUERRINI

Presentations

“Historicizing Ecological Restoration (poster)”, All Scientists Meeting, NSF Long Term Ecological Research, Seattle, Washington, September 20, 2003.

“Historicizing Ecological Restoration (poster)”, American Society for Environmental History annual meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, April 1, 2004.

“Defining a historical community”, Seminar on Sustainable Living, UCSB. May 4, 2004.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

Presentations

“Locating Risk,” Presentation in Spatial Analysis of Health Risk Perception, Specialist Meeting, UCSB, October 10, 2003.

“Spatial Analysis of Health Risk Perception” Barbara Herr Harthorn, Lead Organizer and Chair, Laury Oaks and Susan Stonich, Co-Organizers, Specialist meeting at the Center for

Spatially Integrated Social Sciences, UCSB, October 10-11, 2003, Upham Hotel.

“Unstable Terrain: Agency and Constraint Experienced by California Farmworkers over Reproductive Health Care, Tuberculosis Treatment, and Chemical Exposure Diagnosis.” Paper presented in the panel, “Rethinking Pragmatism.” at the American Anthropological Association meeting, Chicago, Illinois, November 19-23, 2003.

“Intersections of Risk and Culture in Health and Environment” with Terre Satterfield, UBC, Co-Organizer and Co-Chair, Double panel invited by the Society for Medical Anthropology for the joint meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology/Society for Medical Anthropology, Dallas, Texas, March 31-April 4, 2003.

“Locating Risk in Cultural Space.” Paper presented in the panel, “Intersections of Risk and Culture in health and environment”, SFAA/SMA meetings, March 31-April 4, 2003.

DONALD JANELLE

Publications

Books and Monographs:

Janelle, D.G., Warf, B., and Hansen, K., Eds., *WorldMinds: Geographical Perspectives on 100 Problems* (Kluwer Academic, 2004), 636 pages.

Goodchild, M. F., and Janelle, D.G., Eds., *Spatially Integrated Social Science* (Oxford University Press, 2004), 456 pages.

Janelle, D.G., *Spatial Social Science* (Santa Barbara: Center for Spatially Integrated Social

Science, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2004) 16 pages.

Journal Articles and Book Chapters:

Kwan, M.-P. Janelle, D.G., and Goodchild, M. F., "Accessibility in Space and Time: A Theme in Spatially Integrated Social Science," *Journal of Geographical Systems* 5 (2003) 1-3.

Janelle, D.G., "Impact of Information Technologies," in S. Hanson and G. Giuliano, Eds., *The Geography of Urban Transportation, 3rd Edition* (NY: Guilford Press, 2004) 86-112.

Janelle, D.G., "Looking Back and Looking Forward from 'The Geography of the United States in the Year 2000 to the Geography of the United States in 2030'" *The Professional Geographer* 56(2004) 81-84.

Goodchild, M., and Janelle, D.G., "Thinking Spatially in the Social Sciences," in M. Goodchild and D. G. Janelle, Eds., *Spatially Integrated Social Science* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 3-17.

Warf, B., Janelle, D. G., and Hansen, K., "Introducing *WorldMinds*," in D. G. Janelle, B. Warf, and K. Hansen, Eds., *WorldMinds: Geographical Perspectives on 100 Problems* (Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2004), xvii-xxii.

Presentations

"Synthesis on ICT and Transportation Research," D. Janelle and A. Gillespie, STELLA Transatlantic Thematic Network Focus Group Workshop on ICT, Innovation and the Transport System, Budapest, Hungary, 23 April 2004.

“Comments on the Role of Space-time Activity Data for Sustainable Transportation,” Mo.Ve International Forum on Sustainable Mobility in European Metropolitan Areas, Verona, Italy, 23-24 October 2003.

“CSISS Resources for Research and Teaching,” American Sociological Association, Atlanta, Georgia, 17 August 2003.

“CSISS Resources for Research and Teaching,” Rural Sociological Society, American Agricultural Economics Association, Montreal, Quebec, 26 July 2003.

“Issues in Space-Time Accessibility,” CSISS Workshop on Accessibility in Space and Time, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 8 July 2003.

CYNTHIA KAPLAN

Presentations

Presentation at the “Empire to Nation” Conference, UCSD, December 2003. This paper is being revised to be submitted for publication as part of the conference proceedings.

PETER KUHN

Publications

Kuhn, Peter, "The New Economy and Matching in Labor Markets", in Derek Jones, Ed. *New Economy Handbook*. Amsterdam: Academic Press, 2003. (pp. 508-523).

Kuhn, Peter, and Skuterud, Mikal. "Internet Job Search and Unemployment Durations" *American Economic Review* 94(1) (March 2004): 218-232.

My edited volume, *Losing Work, Moving on: Worker Displacement in International Perspective*, was named an "Outstanding Academic Title" by *Choice* magazine for 2003.

Presentations

"Use it or lose it? Human Capital Investment Strategies and the Earnings of Displaced Workers" W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research Conference on "Microeconomic Analyses of Labor Reallocation", Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 2003.

"Internet Job Search and Unemployment Durations", European Summer Symposium in Labor Economics (ESSLE), Buch am Ammersee, Germany, September 2003.

"Skills, Human Capital and the Life Cycle," Expert Roundtable on Labour Market Adjustments due to Population Aging in Canada, Ottawa Canada, October 2003.

"Leadership Skills and Labor Market Outcomes," Goleta Rotary Club, December 2003.

"Do Co-Workers' Wages Matter? Experimental Evidence on Wage Secrecy, Wage Compression and Effort," University of California, Berkeley, February 2004.

"Do Co-Workers' Wages Matter? Experimental Evidence on Wage Secrecy, Wage Compression and Effort," University of Oregon, March 2004.

“The Rise in Long Work Hours among American Men, 1979-2002.” Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Waterloo Canada, April 2004.

Presentation on “Leadership Skills and Labor Market Outcomes” to UCSB Forum, April 2004.

“The Rise in Long Work Hours among American Men, 1979-2002.” NIOSH National Conference on Long Working Hours, Safety and Health, Baltimore MD, May 2004.

“Do Co-Workers’ Wages Matter? Experimental Evidence on Wage Secrecy, Wage Compression and Effort” and “The Narrowing of the U.S. Gender Earnings Gap, 1969-1999: A Cohort-Based Analysis.”
Society of Labor Economists Annual meeting, San Antonio, Texas, May 2004.

“The Narrowing of the U.S. Gender Earnings Gap, 1969-1999: A Cohort-Based Analysis”
University of Washington, Seattle, June 2004.

CAROL MCAUSLAND

Publications

McAusland, Carol and Costello, Christopher (under review). "Avoiding Invasives: Trade-related policies for controlling unintentional exotic species introductions," *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*.

McAusland, Carol, Polasky, Steve, and Costello, Christopher (under review). "On Trade, Land Use, and Biodiversity," *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*.

MARY O'CONNOR

Presentations

I presented a paper on earlier research about Spanish-speaking Pentecostals in Santa Barbara County at the meetings of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, October 2003.

I presented a paper on the development of transnational Pentecostal churches in Mexico and the US at the meetings of the American Anthropological Association, November 2003.

CHRISTOPHER PARKER

Presentations

“Shades of Patriotism,” presented by Christopher S. Parker at The Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, August 29, 2003.

CELINE SHIMIZU

Presentations

Presented this work, “The Hypersexuality of Race: Screening Asian Women in America.” Formerly entitled: “Making Woman Asian: Racialized Sexuality On Screen and Scene” in the major conferences in my fields: Asian American Studies Annual Meeting and the Society for Media Studies Annual Conference, 2003-04.

BARBARA VOORHIES

Publications

Voorhies, Barbara, "Coastal Collectors in the Holocene: The Chantuto People of Southwest Mexico," University Press of Florida, December 2003 (in press).

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Publications

Weinberger, Catherine "Just Ask! Why Surveyed Women Did Not Pursue Information Technology Courses or Careers." *IEEE Technology and Society*, 23(2):28-35 Summer 2004.

Weinberger, Catherine and Joy, Lois (forthcoming), "The Relative Earnings of Black College Graduates, 1980-2001" in *Race, Work and Economic Opportunity in the 21st Century*, edited by Marlene Kim, publisher Routledge.

Presentations

"The Narrowing of the U.S. Gender Earnings Gap, 1969-1999: A Cohort-Based Analysis," Presented at the Workshop: "Using NSF and other Data Creatively to Analyze the Science and Engineering Job Market" National Science Foundation and National Bureau of Economic Research Science and Engineering Workforce Project (sponsored by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation), Arlington, Virginia, May 28, 2004.

"Gender Earnings Gaps Among the College-Educated: Age versus Cohort Effects" invited talk, May 1, 2004, Society of Labor Economists Annual Conference, San Antonio.

"Asking Questions about Women's College Major Choices," Allied Social Science

Associations Annual Conference, January 4, 2004, San Diego.

“Altruism, ‘Helping’ Work, and Occupational Segregation,” Economic Science Association Annual Conference, June 19-22, 2003, Pittsburgh.

“Black College Graduates in the Labor Market, 1980-2001” at the Allied Social Science Associations Annual Conference, January 3-5, 2003, Washington D.C.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: ISBER

2003-2004

1. Academic personnel engaged in research:	
a. Faculty	41
b. Professional Researchers	17
c. Specialists	2
d. Postdoctorals	0
e. Postgraduate Researchers	12
TOTAL	72
2. Graduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	81
b. Employed on other sources of funds	
c. Participating through assistantships	
d. Participating through traineeships	
e. Other (specify)	
TOTAL	81
3. Undergraduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	89
b. Employed on other funds	
c. Number of volunteers, & unpaid interns	
TOTAL	89
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	17
6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored	

7. Proposals submitted	114
8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*	70
9. Number of extramural awards administered	114
10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**	17,079,228
11. Number of Principal Investigators***	163
12. Dollar value of other project awards****	3,379,602
13. Number of other projects administered	52
14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2003)	458,663
15. Dollar value of intramural support	767,578
16. Total assigned square footage in ORU	8,165
17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)	3,528,751

* 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.



Director

Richard P. Appelbaum

Associate Director

Barbara Herr Harthorn

2003-2004 Administrative and Technical Staff

Nicole Du Bois, Financial Assistant
Randall Ehren, Systems Administrator

Brad Hill, Desktop Support
Jan Jacobson, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Monica Koegler-Blaha, Personnel & Payroll

Melissa Mullen, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Paula Ryan, Contract & Grant Specialist

Tim Schmidt, Management Services Officer

Director, Social Science Research Development

Barbara Herr Harthorn

2003-2004 Advisory Committee

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

Melvin Oliver, *ex-officio*, Letters & Sciences, Division of Social Sciences
Lisa Hajar, Law & Society

Barbara Harthorn, *ex-officio*, ISBER
Mary Hancock, Anthropology

Peter Kuhn, Economics

Laury Oaks, Women's Studies

Alice O'Connor, History

Cynthia Stohl, Communication

Russ Rumberger, UC-LMRI, GSE

Tim Schmidt, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Oran Young, Bren School
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, 2003 – June 30, 2004

James Adams	Political Science	Associate Professor
Olga Agapova	ISBER	Researcher
Dennis Aigner	Bren School	Professor/Dean
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Mark Aldenderfer	Anthropology	Professor
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Associate Professor
Valerie Andrushko	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Assistant Professor
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Assistant Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Randy Bergstrom	History	Associate Professor
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
Denise Bielby	Sociology	Professor
William 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
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
Joseph Castro	Campus Outreach Initiative	Executive Director
Gary Charness	Economics	Assistant Professor
Keith Clarke	Geography	Professor
Pat C. Cohen	History	Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Claire Conceison	Dramatic Art	Assistant Professor
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Joseph Conti	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Christopher Costello	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Assistant Professor
Helen Couclelis	Geography	Professor
John Cruz	Sociology	Associate Professor
Eve Darian-Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Frank Davis	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor
Francesca Degiuli	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Magali Delmas	ESMS	Assistant Professor

Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Assistant Professor
Sepalika DeSilva	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Jenifer Dugan	Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Jacqueline Eng	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Judy English	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
Anna Everett	Film Studies	Associate Professor
Sylvanna Falcon	Sociology/Women's Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology	Professor
Oshan Fernando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagan	Communication	Associate Professor
John Foran	Sociology	Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
William Freudenburg	Environmental Studies	Professor
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Diane Fujino	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Nancy Gallagher	History	Professor
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Associate Professor
Margaret George-Cramer	Sociology	Lecturer
Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Howard Giles	Communication	Professor

Garrett Glasgow	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor
Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Michael Goodchild	Geography	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
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Barbara Herr Harthorn	ISBER	Researcher
Tsuyoshi Hasegawa	History	Professor
April Haynes	History	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Holdrege	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Janis Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Tisa Jimenez	Center for the Adv. Studies of Individual Differences	Graduate Student Researcher
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Cynthia Kaplan	Political Science	Associate Professor
Douglas Kennett	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Carolyn Kenny	ISBER	Researcher
Christopher Kollmeyer	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher

Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
Dale Kunkel	Communication	Professor
Guisela Latorre	Chicana/Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Jill Leafstedt	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Charles Li	Linguistics	Professor
Ian Lindsay	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Fredrik Logevall	History	Associate Professor
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Fernando Lozano	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Mayer	Psychology & Education	Professor
Christopher McAuley	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Carol McAusland	Economics	Assistant Professor
Sarah McClure	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
W. Patrick McCray	History	Assistant Professor
Miriam J. Metzger	Communication	Assistant Professor
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Orna Naftali	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Peter Neushul	History	Assistant Researcher
Chris Newfield	English	Professor
Alice O'Connor	History	Associate Professor
Mary O'Connor	ISBER	Associate Researcher
Michael Osborne	History	Associate Professor

Peter Paige	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Juan Vicente Palerm	Anthropology	Professor
Choong-Hwan Park	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Christopher Parker	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Jennifer Perry	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
W. James Potter	Communication	Professor
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Robert Rauchhaus	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Craig Rawlings	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
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	Associate Professor
Leila J. Rupp	Women's Studies	Professor
Dominic Sachsenmaier	Global & International Studies	Professor
Anna Sandoval	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Mark Schuller	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Beverly Schwartzberg	History	Assistant Professor
Denise Segura	Sociology	Professor
Eve Shapiro	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
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
John Sutton	Sociology	Professor
Stuart Sweeney	Geography	Assistant Professor
Molly Talcott	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
James Tate	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Verta Taylor	Sociology	Professor
Hung Cam Thai	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor
Nicholas Tripcevich	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michelle Wakin	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Walker	Anthropology	Researcher
Philip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Pam Weiant	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Assistant Researcher
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Howard Winant	Sociology	Professor
Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Associate Professor
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor

Tara Yosso	Chicana/Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Oran Young	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Xiaojian Zhao	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor

UNIT PARTICIPANTS 2003-2004

Rick Abney	SB Police Department	Sergeant (retired)
Roger Aceves	SB Police Department	Detective
James Adams	Political Science	Associate Professor
Olga Agapova	ISBER	Researcher
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
Paul Amar	Law & Society	
Jim Anderson	SB Sheriff's Department	Sheriff
Karen Anderson	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michelle Chernikoff Anderson	COPPAC	Director
Valerie Andrushko	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
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	Lecturer, Vice-Chair & Advisor
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	
Joseph Castro	Campus Outreach Initiative	Executive Director
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,	Professor

	Slavic & Semitic Studies	
Patricia Clancy	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Keith Clarke	Geography	Professor
David Cleveland	Anthropology/Environmental Studies	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
Joseph Conti	Sociology	Graduate Student 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	Associate 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
Francesca Degiuli	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
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	
Jacqueline Eng	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Judy English	ISBER	Assistant Researcher
Anna Everett	Film Studies	Associate Professor
Sara Febrikant	Geography	Assistant Professor
Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi	Sociology	Associate Professor
Sylvanna Falcon	Sociology/Women's Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Falk	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
Stewart Fotheringham	University of Newcastle, Tyne	
Nathaniel Frank	CSSMM	Sr. Research Fellow
William Freudenburg	Environmental Studies	Professor
Noah Friedkin	Sociology	Professor
Roger Friedland	Religious Studies/Sociology	Professor
Jan Frodesen	Linguistics	Academic Coordinator
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Diane Fujino	Asian American 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
Steven Gavlin	Anthropology	Professor
Margaret George-Cramer	Sociology	Lecturer

Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Tim German	Psychology	Assistant Professor
Arthur Getis	San Diego State University	
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
Fiona Goodchild	Calif. NanoSystems Institute	Education Director
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Avery Gordon	Sociology	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 Hayashi 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 &	Lecturer

	Cultural Studies	
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 Studies	Professor
Sunny Jung	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Kathy Kamp	Grinnell University	
Marek Kapicka	Economics	Professor

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	Associate Professor
Yumiko Kida	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Elizabeth Klarich	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Roberta Klatzky	Carnegie-Mellon	
Stanley Klein	Psychology	Professor
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	Assistant Professor

	Pennsylvania	
Mei-Po Kwan	Ohio State University	
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
Dominic Lasorsa	University of Texas, Austin	
Guisela Latorre	Chicana/Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
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
Fredrik Logevall	History	Associate 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
Fernando Lozano	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
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 Engineering	Professor
Gurdit Singh Mann	Religious Studies	Professor
Frank Mannix	SB Police Department	Captain
Scott Marcus	Music	Associate Professor
Stephen Matthews	Pennsylvania State University	
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
W. Patrick McCray	History	Assistant Professor
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	
Orna Naftali	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Tomiko Narahara	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
John Nathan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Shivaun Nestor	CSSMM	Web Designer
Peter Neushul	History	Assistant Researcher
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 Ogbachie	History of Art	Assistant Professor
Yukari Okamoto	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Michael Osborne	History	Associate Professor
C. Dixon Osburn	Servicemembers Legal Defense Network	Co-Executive Director
Hung Pai	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Peter Paige	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Juan Vicente Palerm	Anthropology	Professor
Choong-Hwan Park	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Christopher Parker	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Lisa Parks	Film Studies	Associate 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	
Robert Rauchhaus	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Craig Rawlings	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Evelyn Rawski	University of Pittsburgh	Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Ronald Rice	Communication	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	Associate Professor
W. Clark Roof	Religious Studies	Professor
James Rooney	Psychology	Assistant 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	Graduate Student

	Differences	Researcher
Alix Sabin	The Women's Foundation	Officer
Dominic Sachsenmaier	Global & International Studies	Professor
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
Anna Sandoval	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
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
Beverly Schwartzberg	History	Assistant Professor
Michele Seglitz	CSSMM	Filmmaker
Denise Segura	Sociology	Professor
David Serlin	CSSMM	Sr. Research Fellow
Eve Shapiro	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Perry Shapiro	Economics	Professor
Roger Shepard	Stanford University	
Tom Shepard	CSSMM	Filmmaker-in-

		residence
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Chikako Shinagawa	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Michele Sieglitz	CSSMM	Filmmaker-in- residence
Elise Sijean	ESGT Le Mans	Student
John Skipper	Redondo Beach Police Dept.	Lieutenant
Eric Smith	Political Science	Professor
V. 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 Sonsteli	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
Molly Talcott	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
James Tate	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Verta Taylor	Sociology	Professor
David Tennessen	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
Michelle Wakin	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
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	Hebrew Lecturer
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
Tara Yosso	Chicana/Chicano Studies	Assistant 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