

III. Director's Statement for 2005/2006

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. Mission

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

ISBER's researchers encompass a wide range of social science and other research concerns. This is seen in the intellectual diversity of ISBER's fourteen Centers, including Centers for the Advanced Study of Individual Differences, Communication and Social Policy, East Asia, Evolutionary Psychology, Global Studies, Health Data Research, Information Technology and Society, MesoAmerican Research, Middle East Studies, Nanotechnology in Society, 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 134 PIs and co-PIs on the projects it administers. It has achieved steady growth since 1994-5, the year I assumed the directorship of ISBER (then CORI). Between 1993-94 and 2005-06, ISBER's growth can be seen on a number of indicators (the percentage increases are indicated in parentheses):

- number of awards administered: from 69 to 187 (171%)
- the annual value of awards administered: from \$1.5 million to \$5.5 million (267%)
- multiyear value of awards administered: from \$5.2 million to \$23.3 million (348%)
- number of proposals submitted for funding: from 59 to 117 (98%)
- value of proposals submitted for funding: from \$7.3 million to \$17.9 million (145%)

These growth figures represent considerable success in securing funding during a relatively lean funding period in the social sciences and humanities, the result of economic retraction, UC research budget cuts to social science programs, and redirection of federal funding priorities. Moreover, ISBER researchers continue in their efforts to secure funding, as evidenced by the large and increasing number and value of proposals submitted for funding in recent years.

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 was funded jointly through 2005-2006 by the Executive Vice Chancellor and the Dean of the Social Sciences Division in the College of Letters and Science. In addition to the usual SSRGP cycle activities, this year we conducted

an extensive survey of all past SSRGP recipients and submitted a request for continuation funding for the program based on the high level of success with that program.

For its March 2006 deadline, the SSRGP received 17 grant applications from social science faculty, requesting almost \$118,000 in support. We were able to award 12 grants to faculty members in 8 of the 11 departments in the division. Mean award size was \$4,208 and the awards total was \$50,500. Recipients included predominantly junior faculty. Half of the recipients were women (6 of 12), and 5 were faculty of color. Award recipients and project titles for each year of the ISBER grants program are posted on the ISBER website. In 2006-2007, we anticipate holding one annual competition for the SSRGP in Winter Quarter, contingent on continuation funding for the program.

In Spring 2006, we conducted a review of the SSRGP by surveying all past recipients of awards (excluding awards in the 05-06 year, which were just awarded in Spring 06) about the uses of the awards and their role in support of social science research at UCSB. The program was found to be highly successful. It has promoted scholarly research in the social science division, encouraging many interdisciplinary and interinstitutional collaborations, including among junior faculty members, for whom it has also played a role in a number of successful tenure decisions. The program has leveraged significant extramural as well as intramural funding. It has resulted in the publication of numerous scholarly journal articles, book chapters, and books, as well as conference and other scholarly presentations. It has also contributed significantly to graduate and undergraduate training and mentoring.

The 83 grants to date included awards to 60 different ladder faculty in the social science division as well as one faculty member in the Bren school (a joint submission with an Economics Department faculty member) and one ISBER professional researcher (jointly with an Economics faculty member). In the survey we collected outcome data from 63 projects or 88% of all grants that were awarded up to 2005. We report here just a few survey findings. Since 22 of these 63 projects (35%) were not yet completed, these data likely substantially *underestimate* the outcomes of ISBER grant awards, and outcomes such as publications and other research dissemination will continue to increase over time.

- Excluding the latest round of funding for 2006, there is an approximately 4.7 to one (\$3,241,503:\$686,262) leverage ratio between grants funded by ISBER and awarded extramural funding, which would increase to as much as 6.7 to 1 if all of the pending proposals were funded (\$4,588,826:\$686,262).
- In addition to the development of new interdisciplinary connections on the UCSB campus, 35 projects (56%) report establishing new networks and links including those with over 30 domestic US and prominent international researchers and institutions.
- Forty-two projects (67%) report financially supporting a total of 83 graduate students with ISBER funds and 12 (19%) report providing a total of 26 undergraduates with financial support. Additionally, 37 (59%) projects reported using their ISBER grant-funded research to create new or extensively revised courses.

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

This past year ISBER administered an all-time high of 187 different awards, including 133 extramural contracts and grants and 54 intramurally-funded projects, seed grants, conferences, and other awards. Although ISBER is nominally the campus's social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had 309 paid employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER's research mission. This included 38 faculty members and 3 lecturers receiving salaries or stipends, 17 academic coordinators or others receiving administrative stipends, 20 professional researchers, 4 research specialists or project scientists, 3 postgraduate researchers, 96 graduate students, 95 undergraduate students (as well as 7 unpaid volunteers or interns), 16 technical staff and 17 administrative staff. There were an additional 16 persons from outside UCSB participating in ISBER-managed UCSB projects.

Although ISBER is the social science ORU, during the past year two-thirds (66%) of its 102 faculty members who were paid or unpaid PIs and co-PIs were members in the Social Science Division of the College of Letters and Science. In fact, ISBER researchers come from 23 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including

Anthropology	Geography
Asian American Studies	Geological Sciences
Black Studies	Global and International Studies
Chicana/Chicano Studies	History
Communication	Law and Society
Dramatic Art	Linguistics
East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies	Political Science
Economics	Psychology
English	Religious Studies
Environmental Studies	Sociology
French & Italian	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 College of Engineering, and several ISBER Centers. Even this diverse picture is not an exact mirror of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants (faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates) who come from departments not reflected in the above list. Among the 102 ladder faculty who are included among ISBER PIs and co-PIs, 15% were at the Assistant Professor rank, 2% at the Associate Professor rank, and 59% 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 78 different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- 14 different governmental sources, including 10 federal agencies (Agency for International Development, Argonne National Laboratory, Association for Institutional Research (AIR), Environmental Protection Agency, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institutes of Health – Administration for Children & Families (ACF), National Institutes of Health – National Institute on Deafness & Other Communication Disorders, National Institutes of Health – National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive & Kidney Diseases, National Science Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education – Fulbright-Hayes, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of the Interior – National Park Service), as well as the California Department of Health
- 42 different private foundations and other private sources, including the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, AT&T Foundation, The David Bohnett Foundation, The Cassamarca Foundation, Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, Conservation International Foundation, Dirksen Congressional Center, Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund, Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, The Ford Foundation, Gay and Lesbian Community Service Center, Gill Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Hoover Foundation, Hopelab, Horizons Foundation, International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON), International Iron and Steel Institute, The James S. McDonnell Foundation, John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation, L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, National Geographic Society, Overbrook Foundation, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, PEW Center on Global Climate Change (PEW Charitable Trusts), Pomona College, Pritzger Foundation, Public Policy Institute of California, Rand Corporation, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Russell Sage Foundation, Santa Fe Institute, Sendero Group Llc., Social Science Research Council, Spencer Foundation, Statistical Research Inc., Tawani Foundation, John Templeton Foundation, Wabash Center, Wells-Fargo Foundation, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the William T. Grant Foundation
- 15 University of California sources, including 3 at UCSB (Academic Senate, ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, UCSB Foundation), 8 UC Systemwide sources (ACCORD-All Campus Collaborative on Research for Diversity, Energy Institute, Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, Institute for Labor and Employment, Linguistic Minority Research Institute, MEXUS, Office of the President, Pacific Rim Research Program), and 4 individual campuses, including the UC Berkeley Center for Studies in Higher Education (CSHE), UC Transportation Center (Berkeley), UC Irvine Institute for Research in Arts, and UC Riverside
- 7 other university sources, including Carnegie Mellon University, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, University of Arizona, University of Idaho, University of London, and the University of Massachusetts.

ISBER thus administers a large number of grants from diverse sources. Many of these grants are relatively small. For example, this past year, despite some large grants, the average award size was only \$178,613. 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. ISBER's Future

After twelve years as ISBER Director, I am stepping down to assume some new roles – as a working group leader in UCSB's new NSF-funded Center for Nanotechnology in Society (www.cns.ucsb.edu), and as Director of Graduate Studies and head of the new M.A. program in Global & International Studies (<http://www.global.ucsb.edu/magis/index.html>). ISBER is in excellent shape, and is in the capable hands of its new Director, Sarah Fenstermaker.

As I noted last year, ISBER's challenges are still those faced by all ORUs (indeed, virtually all campus units): inadequate funding for infrastructure (its staffing has increased only marginally over the past twelve years, while its workload has doubled or tripled on all indicators), and severely limited office space for its growing number of clients and Centers (ISBER's office space allocation has barely changed over the past twelve years). Nonetheless, with excellent management and a highly efficient staff, combined with a congenial working environment, ISBER is stronger than ever despite continued growth pressures.

ISBER has enjoyed many successes over the years, but I wish to single one out in particular: its seed grants, in the form of the Social Science Research Grant Program. As described above, this program has resulted in nearly 5:1 leveraging of extramural funding, while supporting more than 100 graduates and undergraduates in highly interdisciplinary projects over the years. It has recently been renewed by the EVC, Office of Research, and Social Science Dean, who are graciously providing the continued funding that will enable ISBER to seed promising research in the years to come.

I also wish to acknowledge some significant departures this year from major ISBER Centers. Dr. Bruce Bimber (Political Science), head of ISBER's Center for Information Technology and Society (www.cits.ucsb.edu), will be spending next year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, after which he will be returning to a life of research and teaching (but not CITS directorship). Bruce has turned the directorship over to Dr. Jennifer Earl, Associate Professor of Sociology and recent winner of a prestigious five-year National Science Foundation Career Award. Jennifer's research on "The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements" is a perfect fit with CITS' mandate. She will continue down the path of excellence established by Bruce during his seven years at the helm of CITS, while continuing to expand its extramural research funding, educational opportunities for

graduate students, and public outreach.

ISBER also announces the retirement of Dr. Ron Williams, long-time head of ISBER's Health Data Research Facility (<http://www.avss.ucsb.edu/>). Ron has been with ISBER (and its predecessor organization, CORI) since the very beginning. Ron developed and administers the automated vital statistics system (AVSS) currently in use by numerous local, state, and federal health agencies; AVSS software enables all birthing hospitals in California and Connecticut to produce paper and electronic birth certificates. Ron has chaired ISBER's Advisory Board, provided wise counsel over the years, and early in my directorship helped to provide temporary bridge funding for the Research Development position that has been key to ISBER's success. Ron will continue to oversee AVSS, although now from a (semi) retired position.

And that brings me to my final expressions of appreciation – for my co-workers at ISBER. We have been blessed with excellent management, a staff with extraordinary skills in contracts and grants administration, and unparalleled IT support. One of the reasons for ISBER's continuing growth is that it is known to be a place where research is supported from initial concept to final close-out, by a staff that knows the myriad rules of dozens of nearly 80 different funding sources, and operates quickly, efficiently, often under deadline-driven time pressure – and always with good humor.

Another reason for ISBER's growth and success is, of course, Dr. Barbara Harthorn. Barbara has served as Director of Research Development for the Social Sciences, as well as ISBER's Associate Director. She and I have worked side-by-side (literally, since we share the same office suite) since the very beginning. Barbara has had responsibility for the seed grant program, as well as ISBER's many initiatives and consultations intended to boost research in the social sciences and humanities. We have worked together on every aspect of CORI/ISBER governance as both partners and friends. Although I will miss collaborating with Barbara at ISBER, our teamwork will continue in the Center for Nanotechnology in Society – which will fortunately keep me in ongoing contact with the entire ISBER for years to come.

Research Development in ISBER

July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006

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, staff analyst Paula Ryan, who conducts electronic fund searches, and a part-time graduate research assistant, Moira O'Neil, 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 2005-2006, Dr. Herr Harthorn provided dozens of individual faculty from at least 20 different departments and programs, including all the social science departments, but also those in the humanities and life sciences, education, and the Bren school with detailed fund searches for proposed work (with the able assistance of Paula Ryan), 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 ISBER professional researchers and a number of advanced social science, humanities and education graduate students and several 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, East Asia Center, Quantitative Methods in the Social Sciences (QMSS) group, Global and International Studies' new masters program, Center for Black Studies, Center for Chicano Studies, the MesoAmerican 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 Technology and

Society (CITS), Latin American and Iberian Studies (LAIS), the Social Science Survey Center, and others of ISBER's 13 research centers. More particularly, as lead PI and Co-Director of the new NSF Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center, the Center for Nanotechnology in Society, Dr. Harthorn is working with a range of social science, humanities, and science and engineering faculty to develop co-funding projects. ISBER's continued activity in the areas of proposal submissions and funded awards is, in part, a reflection of this activity. Because of her extensive new duties in leading the new national center, in 2005-06 Dr. Harthorn has limited outreach through workshops, meeting instead with new faculty in the social sciences on an individual basis. In conjunction with Graduate Division, she did lead a workshop on proposal writing for social science graduate students in January 2006.

In 2005-2006 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. Because current funding for the program was scheduled to end in June 2006, Dr. Harthorn conducted a survey of all past recipients of the SSRGP (excluding the 2006 awardees) to determine educational and research outcomes of the program. The Social Science Survey Center donated time and effort to create and run the web-based survey; Moira O'Neil provided invaluable assistance in the solicitation, collection, and analysis of data, as well as helping generate the final report. This survey resulted in a detailed report on the program submitted in June 2006 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, 2005– June 30, 2006

Belkin, Aaron

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 five 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.

CSSMM staff placed op-ed pieces in *The New York Times*, and *The Los Angeles Times* as well as being interviewed by ABC Nightline, and NPR-Cleveland. CSSMM research was also covered by ABC (national), CBS (national), PBS, CNN, C-SPAN and FOX.

Bimber, Bruce

Almeroth, Kevin

CITS had two main accomplishments in the 2005-6 academic year. The first was completion of a strategic planning process involving the CITS external Advisory Board and faculty Steering Committee. This process led to a new mission statement, a revised set of priorities, and a reorganization of the Center's focus from the four areas that had guided the Center since its inception into an updated set of three initiatives: Social Collaboration and Dynamic Communities; Global Cultures in Transition, and Technology in Education. Each initiative has a faculty leader and a research mission, and sponsors events and campus discussions. These organized CITS activities and priorities since early in the year. (We also overhauled the Center's web site in conjunction with this change, a process which we have undertaken roughly every 18-24 months since 1999.) The second main accomplishment was organizing and hosting the Santa Barbara Forum on Digital Transitions, which occurred in April of 2006. An event of this kind was something that CITS faculty and advisors had been discussing for some time, and with a gift from Dave Toole and the commitment of a core set of faculty, CITS put on the conference to broad acclaim from participants. The Forum drew people representing the private sector, new media worlds, including bloggers, and the academy. Unlike most university conferences, the Forum emphasized discussion and interaction among people with dissimilar backgrounds. Also, during the 2005-6 academic

year, faculty affiliated with CITS successfully launched the new Optional PhD Emphasis in Technology and Society. Though organized independently of CITS as a research Center, the Emphasis provides a track for graduate students to engage with CITS-affiliated faculty and with one another.

CITS undertook a strategic planning initiative this year, initiated by its external Advisory Board. The result of this process was a refined mission statement, a tighter intellectual focus, and plans for a conference next year that will bring together academics, media, representatives of industry, and NGOS.

Boris, Eileen

History of Home Health Care: how the state organized home care and in the process opened the way for unionization; discusses racialization and feminization of paid carework; competing social work and medical models of home care; coalitions between consumers of care and workers

Bucholtz, Mary

I'm continuing to carry out analysis on the 150 hours of videotaped interaction collected during 2004-05, with the assistance of undergraduate and graduate students.

Cosmides, Leda

CEP Co-director Leda Cosmides was one of 13 recipients from across the biomedical sciences of the 2005 NIH Director's Pioneer Award (and the only behavioral scientist to receive the award). It was awarded for her joint work with CEP Co-director John Tooby, to pursue an evolutionary and computational approach to human motivation and to developmental neuroscience. The Pioneer Award is for innovative, high risk research, and it provides \$2.5 million in research funds over a five year period. It has been supporting research on the computational architecture of anger, kin detection and sibling directed behaviors, coalitional psychology, friendship motivations, moral reasoning, and many other topics. This year we began a multi-university collaboration with Brazil's Consortium of Evolutionary Psychology, headed by Professor Maria Emilia Yamamoto of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, the purpose of which is to explore how coalitional psychology manifests itself in communities with diverse ethnic compositions. This collaboration involves UCSB and seven different universities spread throughout Brazil.

Gallagher, Nancy

I have completed a manuscript entitled “Quakers in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.” The book fits into the international dialogue on the unintended consequences resulting from the efforts of international humanitarian aid organizations. It shows how the Quakers, who had long experience with refugees, became one of the first groups to work with Palestinians. It discusses the early stages of the relief process, when Palestinians “became” Arab refugees. It also shows how the Quakers launched a community center and agricultural program for Palestinian Arabs in Israel. Finally, it relates a relatively unknown early attempt at shuttle diplomacy, just before the Suez War, that emerged from the Quaker experiences in Gaza. It then shows how the AFSC set aside refugee work and international diplomacy and became a grassroots non governmental organization that works closely with Israeli and Palestinian nonviolent activists. I published a book chapter entitled, “Writing Women Medical Practitioners into the History of Modern Egypt.” This chapter shows how women health workers (hakimat) played a major role in Egypt during and after the parliamentary era. Women in Egypt entered the medical and public health professions much earlier than their counterparts elsewhere in the region. In the chapter, I trace ideological and historiographical approaches to the history of medicine in colonized regions through the many contradictory evaluations of women health practitioners in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Egypt. Historians have variously evaluated the impact of the hakimat, with feminist historians stressing their agency, critiques of Muhammad Ali arguing that they were pawns in a state centralizing project, and others arguing that despite state intentions, the hakimat were able to maneuver within the system to their own advantage. I now have book contract from Routledge for “Women and Islam: Women’s Rights and Activism.” The book will focus on local campaigns against human rights abuses. The overarching theme is the relevance of international human rights law to movements for social reform in the Muslim world. Each chapter will contain examples of problems but also campaigns, organizations, and other efforts to deal with those problems in historical context. The text will argue against claims that Islam is the problem or the root cause of human rights abuses, that Muslim women are passive victims, or that an entrenched patriarchy thwarts reform efforts. The underlying assumption is that there are many kinds of patriarchy, many interpretations of religious doctrine, conflicting and contradictory cultural influences, and complex and changing political, social, and economic circumstances that influence women’s rights movements. The text will discuss the role of imperial powers in thwarting reform minded secular governments and supporting pro-Western conservative governments and the resulting tendency to accuse contemporary reformers of Westernizing influences. On July 1, 2006,

I became co-editor of the Journal of Middle East Women’s Studies. This is a four year appointment. The journal was begun two years ago and has now moved from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, to UCLA. I was originally asked to assume the editorship but was told that UCSB could not offer office space until 2007 or 2008. I was able to locate space at UCLA, where Signs had been housed, and a coeditor. UCLA then came up with the funding for the journal. We also obtained funding from UCLA for the journal. We have just concluded

a wonderfully successful conference at UCLA in celebration of the move to UCLA. UCSB received the appropriate acknowledgement in the opening remarks as it will in the journal itself. In his opening remarks, the UCLA dean also stated that this is just the sort of intercampus collaboration that they hope to see more of in the future.

Giles, Howard

Anderson, Michelle

COPPAC had two major goals this year. The primary focus was to expand the theoretical and empirically-based understanding of the role of communication and trust in law enforcement – civilian interactions through the acquisition of an innovative data source brimming with law enforcement – civilian information. Researchers, at least as evidenced by the literature, heretofore have not had access to such data through the voluntary cooperation of law enforcement. COPPAC is now in the process of collecting these data from law enforcement. The second major goal was to expand COPPAC’s reach in both the law enforcement and civilian communities in order to increase access to unique data sources, to increase COPPAC’s donor base, and to expand the audience for COPPAC’s research to include not only academia and police, but also law enforcement policy makers, probation officers, prosecutors, members of the judiciary, public defenders, civil rights activists and community leaders. Hosting the premiere of *After Innocence* at UCSB (with UCSB Arts and Lectures) served as an excellent vehicle for meeting these goals.

Harthorn, Barbara

The NSF NSEC: Center for Nanotechnology in Society is described elsewhere (under research centers). The research we conduct in Working Group 3 focuses on Risk Perceptions and Social Response. Our research aims to understand nano-experts views of their work and the public and to understand diverse publics’ views of and responses to nanoscience and emerging nanotechnologies. We address the following interrelated questions: How do experts view the social and ethical issues of particular nanotechnologies and the prospects for engagement with the public? What are emergent risk perceptions, beliefs, and values among US and comparative publics about different types of nanotechnologies? How do risk attenuation and amplification processes impact risk response to nanotechnologies as risk objects? How do global media take up and frame nanotechnology issues? What forms of collective social action are emerging in response to nanotechnologies, and what kinds of public groups are likely to be most influential in shaping public policy? What kinds of public involvement in nanotech deliberation are likely to be most effective in the US? In the first half of our year 1 (Jan-Jun 06) we have begun work on multiple party risk perception (an expert study and laying groundwork for a national survey), public engagement (a comparative international study of public deliberation concerning nanotechnology), and media framing of

nanorisks and collective action around the globe in response to perceived risk.

Ingham, Roger

In November 2005 I was awarded the Honors of the American-Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

Lieberman, Debra

Effects of a Cancer Education Video Game on the Cancer Prevention Behavior of Healthy Young Adults Re-Mission is a video game designed to enhance the cancer-related selfcare and quality of life of adolescent and young adult cancer patients. Produced by HopeLab, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the health of young people with chronic illness, Re-Mission takes the player on journeys inside the bodies of young cancer patients who have various types of cancer, to administer chemotherapy, antibiotics, and other cancer treatments that can reduce the characters' symptoms and remove invading cancer cells. A recent HopeLab study found that playing Re-Mission successfully improved cancer patients' cancer-related knowledge, adherence to treatment, and quality of life. ISBER researcher and Department of Communication lecturer Debra Lieberman, Ph.D., saw that Re-Mission had the potential to improve the cancer-related knowledge, attitudes, and prevention behaviors of healthy players who have never had cancer. She recognized that players of this game see and vicariously experience how cancer invades the body, what its symptoms are like, and how it can be treated, and these can be very effective health promotion messages, according to current health communication theory. Debra proposed a series of studies and was funded by HopeLab to conduct them at UCSB. Working with a team of undergraduate and graduate students in the Department of Communication, she conducted experiments on the health promotion impacts of Re-Mission, compared to an entertainment video game that had no health content. Her research has found that, unlike the entertainment video game that had no effects, playing Re-Mission influenced several factors that are known to lead to desirable health behavior change. It improved players' knowledge about cancer, perceptions of the threat of cancer, confidence in their own ability to carry out cancer prevention behaviors, and intentions to improve those behaviors. Debra's team is also analyzing data from this research to explore (1) the role of game enjoyment on the strength of game effects, (2) health behavior effects of playing the game versus observing the game being played, (3) influence of the game on the quality and insightfulness of questions patients might ask their doctor about cancer, and (4) impacts of the game on players' empathy toward cancer patients.

Mohr, John

Fenstermaker, Sarah

Castro, Joseph

The first FORD grant through the Rutgers University Institute for Women's Leadership resulted in a qualitative study of UCSB faculty about their views of their own activities as change agents within the institution. A second grant was offered to the research team by FORD and IWL to mount a national online survey of entire faculties in 5-8 institutions across the country (including UCSB) about the range of faculty activities directed to institutional change. The survey will be administered by the UCSB Social Science Survey Center and will begin in fall, 2006.

Rupp, Leila

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 am exploring 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. Since my last report, I have analyzed all of the documents I have collected so far, all from the ONE Institute Archives at the University of Southern California. I am finding that the existing explanations for the emergence of the homophile movement in the United States – the impact of the growth of gay communities during the Second World War and the reaction to McCarthyism – have no explanatory power in the transnational context. Clearly something else prompted similar developments in industrialized countries in the 1950s. In the case of the ICSE, I hypothesize that preexisting (prewar) organizations and institutions played a critical role. I have not completed the research, which requires a second visit to the ONE Institute Archives and travel to the Netherlands, where the major archival collections are held.

Shimizu, Celine

My next book project *Men of Color and the Moving Image Sex Act* compares the production of race and sexuality for men of color across Chicano, African American, Native American and Asian American independent media, through a study of sexual acts within a wide range of cinematic representations. The book explores the spaces between freedom and bondage framing the sexual acts, subjectivities, identities, desires and relations of men of color in post-Civil Rights United States' cinematic representation. Situated within a genealogy of cinematic sex acts such as touching, kissing, embracing and copulating, I analyze the rich complexity of the characters, cultures and experiences of men of color in Hollywood and independent "race films." I ask how sexual acts in cinema help constitute our understanding

of race and explore how engaging the taboo of racial and sexual difference redefines our understanding of pleasure and the political. I take up the challenge of refiguring masculinity in the context of feminism and redefining it with the power of emotion beyond anger. The objects of my study include stag films focused on Cuban, Puerto Rican and Mexican contexts from the Kinsey Institute; early cinema, and post-civil rights films such as blaxploitation and queer experimental films in the African American context; pornography, contemporary, films by Justin Lin and Quentin Lee and independent Filipino American cinema in the Asian American context as well as recent award-winning experimental and narrative films (Atanarjuat, Deep Inside Clint Starr and The Business of Fancy Dancing) in the Native American context while also paying attention to competing masculinities in the American western film genre. Two of the chapters have already been published in *Wide Angle* and the *Stanford Black Arts Quarterly*. I plan to submit the proposal to academic presses such as New York University and Duke University Presses in December of 2006.

My work-in-progress *Birthright* is a multi-faceted experimental ethnographic video documentary project based on interviews and focus group discussions with 24 first-time mothers in Santa Barbara, California. It will feature the personal accounts collected from a diverse range of mothers: rich, working, poor, welfare, immigrant, queer, straight, white, mixed race, African American, Native American, Asian American and Chicana/Latina. This experimental documentary addresses the following questions: How do mothers cope with money? How do issues of mothering cut across class lines? Is motherhood a strong enough bond to unify a diverse range of women? How do women unable to fulfill normalized, standardized roles for mothers such as unwed single straight moms, lesbian or bisexual moms, and working-outside-the-home moms, benefit (or not), from class, race, and sexuality-based, contemporary definitions of good mothering or good gender? The project has received one extramural and two intramural grants and two major funding applications are pending for the shoot in 2007. A companion project to the video is my third book project, currently entitled *Mothers of Color: Popular Representation and the Politics of National Reproduction*, which continues my focus on Sexuality studies. In studying central discourses regarding race, mothering and representation, I explore the contradictory production of mothers of color as immoral subjects and failed mothers while simultaneously occupying the role of surrogate mothers and exemplary caregivers. I explore the psychic, moral, political, emotional and physical stakes of this conundrum and am currently looking for the best method to attend to the myths and representations regarding this contradiction.

Sonstelié, Jon

This year of operation for the Social Science Survey Center brought a variety of challenging projects. During the period, the Center completed a large number of projects for four main constituencies:

- 1) UCSB Faculty
- 2) UCSB Administration
- 3) External Agencies
- 4) UCSB Students

2005/2006 was the first year of the **Central Coast Survey**. The Central Coast Survey is an annual telephone survey of residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

We asked Santa Barbara and Ventura County residents about important local issues such as the quality of public schools, the adequacy of the transportation system, and the conditions of the local housing and job markets.

The study is sponsored by the UCSB College of Letters and Science, and by the Social Science Survey Center.

SSSC also worked as a subcontractor for PPIC on the California School Resources Survey, funded by a \$600,000 Hewlett Packard and Gates grant.

Funded projects, generated \$416,274.85 in revenues (including pending).

Tooby, John

CEP Co-Director John Tooby was elected a fellow of the American Psychological Society in 2005.

Voorhies, Barbara

In August, 2005, Voorhies conducted an ethnoarchaeological investigation of an artisanal clamming industry in Costa Rica. Ethnoarchaeological studies are ethnographic investigations that are conducted with particular attention to the archaeological implications of modern day activities. In this case, Voorhies was interested in learning about the basic economics of the procurement and processing of a small brackish water clam that forms the livelihood for several men who sell the clams to restaurants in the country's capital of San José. Since these are the same kinds of clams that ancient people on the coast of Chiapas, Mexico were using intensively between 7,500 and 3,500 years ago, the study of the present day industry will aid greatly in interpreting the archaeological remains from the past. The study of present day clamming revealed how much time it takes to harvest and cook a specified unit of clams and how much shells are discarded in the process. These data can then be used to make estimates of the amount of work expended in ancient times based on the quantity of discarded shell in ancient shell mounds. The research was funded by the Dixon Emeriti Award.

Williams, Ronald

The AVSS Project continues to provide innovative electronic vital records information technology to hospitals, local health departments, and to the state health department in California. 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. The resulting electronic databases are also the source for reporting of 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.

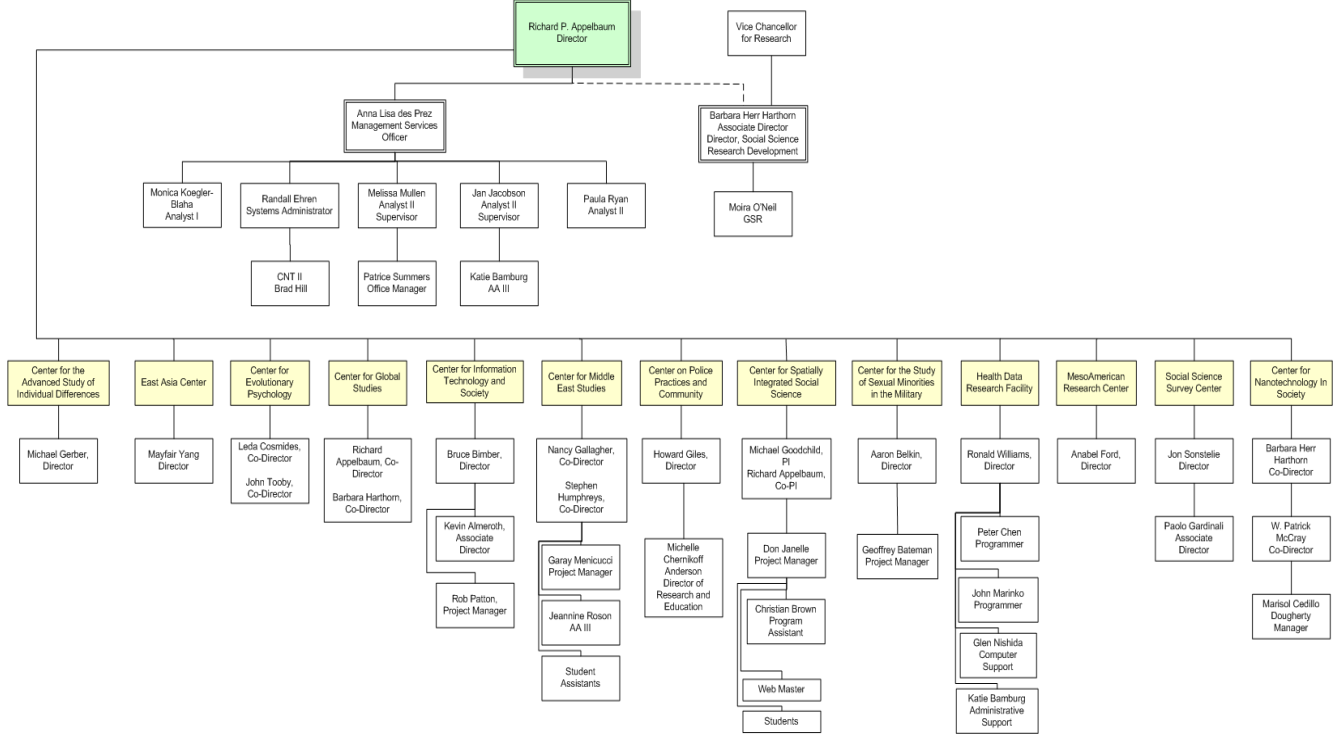
An important new development has been the Internet version of AVSS, called AVSS/NET. The five-year objective of deploying AVSS/NET throughout California was achieved in FY 05-06. More than 99% of California's birth certificates are now being registered using this new technology. As a result, there has been an improvement in the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of birth certificate data to hundreds of users throughout the state.

Zhao, Xiaojian

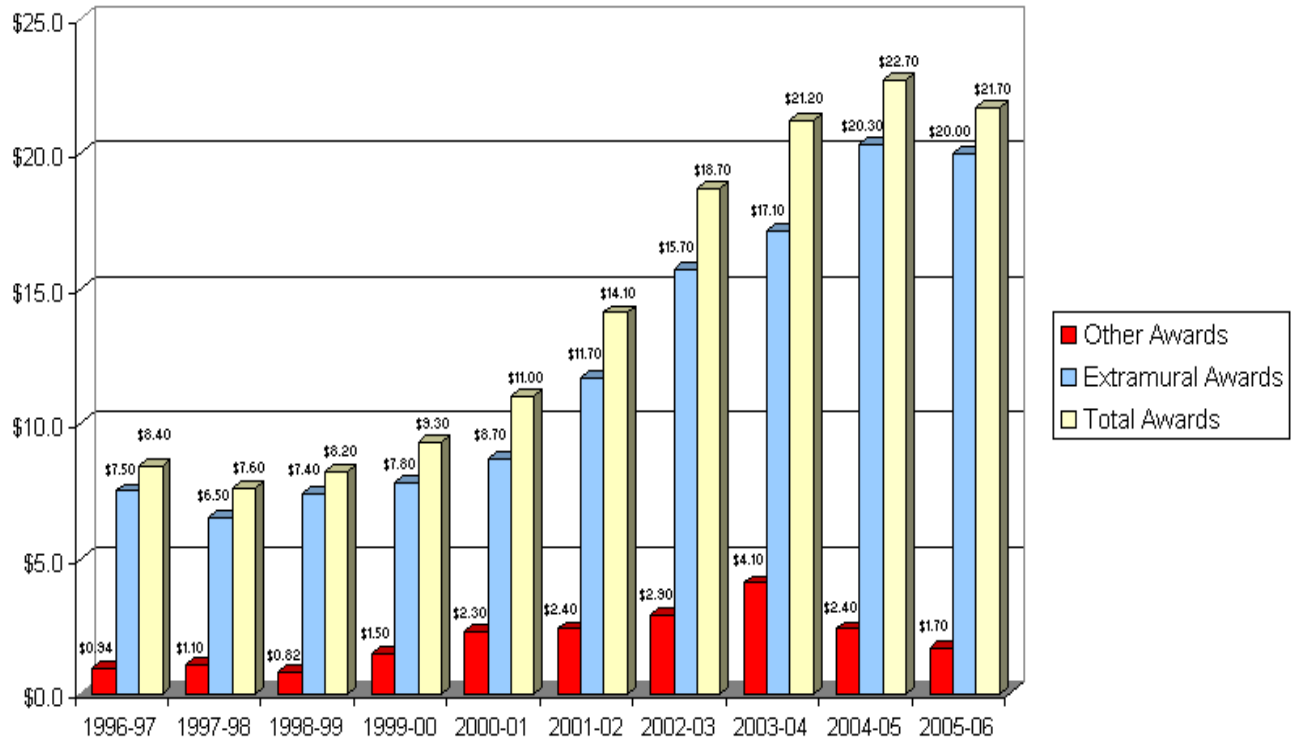
The study examines social relations within the Chinese American community since 1965. It examines the impact of the US immigration policy on Chinese immigration and immigrants and show how new ethnic networks were developed to facilitate the creation of a new social hierarchy within the community.

ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research



ISBER
Value of Contracts & Grants Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1996-97 through 2005-06
(millions of dollars)



Annual Report 2006: Other Projects and Activities

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

Center Reports

July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006

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, longitudinal implementation study of linguistic precursors to young Spanish-speaking students' crossover to English reading (OBEMLA/USDOE).

SchoolLink, a 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.

Personnel

Dr. Michael M. Gerber, Professor and Director of CASID

Dr. Judy English, Co-Principal Investigator, La Patera

Sarah Hough, Director of Technology

Stacey Kyle, Coordinator, Schoolink

Jessica Villaruz, Intervention Coordinator, La Patera

Tisa Jimenez, Coordinator, Family Studies, La Patera

Cara Richards, Coordinator, Early Reading Project, La Patera

Monica Ruz, Data Coordinator, La Patera,

Ingrid Salamanca, Coordinator, La Patera

Emily Solari, Coordinator, La Patera

Alexis Filippini, Coordinator, La Patera

John Mark Krejci

Collaborators

Jill Leafstedt, California State University

Maria Denney, California State University

Dr. Lee Swanson, UC Riverside

Leilani Saez, Coordinator, Reading Risk Assessment Project

CENTER FOR EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY (CEP)

Co-Director: Leda Cosmides

Co-Director: John Tooby

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 has established the Center for Evolutionary Psychology.

The mission of the Center for Evolutionary Psychology is to provide support for research and comprehensive training in the field of evolutionary psychology, and to facilitate multidisciplinary and multi-university collaborations.

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.

Center Highlights

CEP Co-director Leda Cosmides was one of 13 recipients from across the biomedical sciences of the 2005 NIH Director's Pioneer Award (and the only behavioral scientist to receive the award). It was awarded for her joint work with CEP Co-director John Tooby, to pursue an evolutionary and computational approach to human motivation and to developmental neuroscience. The Pioneer Award is for innovative, high risk research, and it provides \$2.5 million in research funds over a five year period.

It has been supporting research on the computational architecture of anger, kin detection and sibling directed behaviors, coalitional psychology, friendship motivations, moral reasoning, and many other topics.

This year we began a multi-university collaboration with Brazil's Consortium of Evolutionary Psychology, headed by Professor Maria Emilia Yamamoto of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, the purpose of which is to explore how coalitional psychology manifests itself in communities with diverse ethnic compositions. This collaboration involves UCSB and seven different universities spread throughout Brazil.

The dissertation of CEP graduate student Joshua New won UCSB's Lancaster Award for the Best Dissertation in the Social Sciences from 2004-2006.

CEP Co-Director John Tooby was elected a fellow of the American Psychological Society in 2005.

CEP faculty member Steven Gaulin became editor-in-chief of *Evolution and Human Behavior*, the journal of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society.

Faculty

Leda Cosmides, Professor, Department of Psychology

John Tooby, Professor, Department of Anthropology

Daphne Bugental, Professor and Chair, Psychology

Steve Gaulin, Professor, Department of Anthropology

Tim German, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology

Michael Gurven, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology

Stanley Klein, Professor, Department of Psychology

James Roney, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology

CENTER FOR GLOBAL STUDIES (CGS)

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 2005-06

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 produced an edited volume, *Critical Globalization Studies* that came out in 2004 from Routledge. Also: 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) (http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/iteiia20051_en.pdf); field research on rise of large suppliers in south China (Appelbaum); CNS project on nanotech in the global economy, with special emphasis on China and E and SE Asia (Appelbaum).
- Globalization and the environment—global fisheries policy and practice; collaborative fisheries research in British Columbia.
- Globalization, risk, and health—contemporary and historical project on TB, immigration, and racialization continued; dissemination of maternal and newborn health among Mexican-born farmworkers in California; environmental health and public participation GIS (PPGIS) project; risk panels chaired at SfAA/SMA

2005/2006; new project on perception of nanotechnology risks begun

- Religious change—ongoing collaborative research on transnational religious conversion to Protestantism in the US, Sonora, and Oaxaca, Mexico (O'Connor)
- Women, culture and development--transcultural comparative research and film project continued in Africa, the Middle East, and S. Asia (Bhavnani)
- 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 (Harthorn). EAC FLAS refunded for an additional 4 years; EAC visiting scholar program; LAIS external review; the College's G&IS program graduate program begun and first class accepted.

III. Faculty, Students and Staff

In addition to the co-directors, the following personnel have been involved, directly or indirectly, in CGS in 2005-06, 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 (over 30 faculty from at least 18 different departments, programs, and institutes).

Faculty

Richard Appelbaum, Soc

Kum-Kum Bhavnani, Soc

Francesca Bray, Anthro

Kate Bruhn, Poli Sci

Juan Campo, Religious Studies

Swati Chattopadhyay, Hist of Art

Keith Clarke, Geog

Sarah Cline, Hist and LAIS

Benjamin Jerry Cohen, Poli Sci & G&IS

Ronald Egan, East Asian L&CS

Mark Elliott, History and EALCS

John Foran, Soc & LAIS

Sabine Fruhstuck, EALCS

Nancy Gallagher, Hist

Michael Goodchild, Geog, NCGIA & CSISS

Mary Hancock, Anthro & Hist

Barbara Herr Harthorn, ISBER

Stephen Humphreys, History

Mark Juergensmeyer, G&IS & Soc

Peter Kuhn, Econ

Chris McAuley, Black Studies

John Mohr, Soc
Mary O'Connor, ISBER
Laury Oaks, Women's Studies
Sylvester Ogbechie, Hist of Art
Juan-Vicente Palerm, Anthro
Chris Parker, Poli Sci
Dwight Reynolds, Relig. Studies & INES
Luke Roberts, History
William Robinson, Sociology
Bhaskar Sarkar, Film Studies
Susan Stonich, Anthro & Env Stud
Stuart Sweeney, Geog
Howard Winant, Sociology

Graduate Student Researchers (6)
Technical Staff (2)
Visiting Researchers (2)
Postdocs (2)
Faculty Collaborators at other institutions (17)

CENTER FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (CITS)

Director: Bruce Bimber

Associate-Director: Kevin Almeroth

Program Manager: Rob Patton

Research Communication Coordinator: Cathy Boggs

Mission and Goals

CITS is dedicated to research and education about the cultural transitions and social innovations associated with technology. The Center comprises a diverse team of more than a dozen scholars in the social sciences, engineering, and the humanities. We conduct research, organize public forums, provide multi-disciplinary doctoral education on technology and society, and facilitate partnerships with industry and the public sector. Our research examines many aspects of the social and cultural transitions under way at present around the globe, but we have a particular focus on technological change and three topics: Social Collaboration and Dynamic Communities, Global Cultures in Transition, and Technology in Education. CITS was founded at UC Santa Barbara in 1999, on the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of the Internet. UC Santa Barbara is nationally acclaimed for its success at multi-disciplinary research, and provides a perfect home for CITS's wide scope of inquiry and education.

Highlights of the 2005-2006 Academic Year

In addition to maintaining its regular events and research support, CITS had two main accomplishments in the 2005-6 academic year. The first was completion of a strategic planning process involving the CITS external Advisory Board and faculty Steering Committee. This process led to a new mission statement, a revised set of priorities, and a reorganization of the Center's focus from the four areas that had guided the Center since its inception into an updated set of three initiatives: Social Collaboration and Dynamic Communities; Global Cultures in Transition, and Technology in Education. Each initiative has a faculty leader and a research mission, and sponsors events and campus discussions. These organized CITS activities and priorities since early in the year. (We also overhauled the Center's web site in conjunction with this change, a process which we have undertaken roughly every 18-24 months since 1999.) The second main accomplishment was organizing and hosting the Santa Barbara Forum on Digital Transitions, which occurred in April of 2006. An event of this kind was something that CITS faculty and advisors had been discussing for some time, and with a gift from Dave Toole and the commitment of a core set of faculty, CITS put on the conference to broad acclaim from participants. The Forum drew people representing the private sector, new media worlds, including bloggers, and the academy. Unlike most university conferences, the Forum emphasized discussion and interaction among people with dissimilar backgrounds. Also, during the 2005-6 academic year, faculty affiliated with CITS successfully launched the new Optional PhD Emphasis in Technology and Society. Though organized independently of CITS as a research Center, the Emphasis provides a track for graduate students to engage with CITS-affiliated faculty and with one another.

CITS undertook a strategic planning initiative this year, initiated by its external Advisory Board. The result of this process was a refined mission statement, a tighter intellectual focus, and plans for a conference next year that will bring together academics, media, representatives of industry, and NGOS.

CITS Distinguished Speaker Series:

1. Conversation with Doc Searls and J.D. Lasica, Oct. 26, 2005
2. CITS Faculty Lecture Series: A. Kelly Garrett (UCI): Echo Chambers or Windows on the World? Oct. 7, 2005; Ron Rice and Kier Wallis (UCSB): Technology and Health Information Privacy, Oct. 21, 2005; Jackie Stevens (UCSB): AgoraExchange
3. 2006 Santa Barbara Forum on Digital Transitions, April 9-10, 2006 (conference with 120 attendees)
4. CITS Symposium on Alternative Networks, May 4, 2006 (three lectures and discussion with 40 attendees)

Faculty Involvement

Steering Committee:

Bruce Bimber (Poli. Sci. & Communication)

Kevin Almeroth (Computer Science)

Jennifer Earl (Sociology)

Lisa Parks (Film Studies)

Matthew Turk (Computer Science)

Bill Warner (English)

Andrew Flanagan (Communication)

Other Researchers:

Dorothy Chun (GSS)

Richard Mayer (Psychology & Education)

Cynthia Stohl (Communication)

Speakers:

Ron Rice (Communication)

Jackie Stevens (Law & Society)

Kevin Almeroth (Computer Science)

Collaborations

Kelly Garrett, UC Irvine Larry Martinez, Cal State Northridge.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES (CMES)

Director: Nancy Gallagher

Co-Director: R. Stephen Humphreys

Assistant Director Garay Menicucci

Activities

In its sixth year of operations the Center sponsored, hosted, or supported an array of activities at UCSB including: awarding \$208,000 in graduate fellowships and over \$6,000 for conference travel awards; providing over \$10,000 to underwrite course offerings in Arabic language and Persian in the Department of Religious Studies. The Center received a \$70,450 grant from the US Department of Education through the Fulbright Hays Group Projects program to take 19 California K-12 teachers to Jordan for a one-month curriculum development seminar. Three UCSB Middle East Studies faculty and staff accompanied the teachers. The seminar in Jordan was the fourth year in a row that CMES received this Fulbright Hays Group Projects grant and CMES has been held up as a model for such programs by the US Department of Education. The Center sponsored or co-sponsored over 50 public events including lectures, a quarterly series of Middle Eastern films, forums, and

performances; hosting the 8th annual conference on Middle East Studies (the 2006 theme was “Resurgence of Shi’i Islam) featuring speakers from Canada and the Middle East that drew participants from 25 different colleges and universities all over the US and the Middle East; hosting a series of outreach events including an all-day teacher training seminar on Middle Eastern languages; investing in language instructor training by sending lecturers and teaching assistants to national pedagogy workshops; providing fellowship money to send UCSB graduate students to the Middle East for intensive language study in the US and Egypt supplying crucial support for two of the less-commonly-taught languages (Arabic and Persian).

The Center’s resources (almost all of which derive from external grants and gifts), have been distributed by the Center and its faculty to the benefit of other units on the UCSB campus. Graduate students from six different departments received financial support from the Center during AY 2005-2006 (Anthropology, History, History of Art & Architecture, Music, Religious Studies, and Sociology). The Department of Religious Studies received direct curriculum support from the Center. 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, the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center (co-sponsorship of Philadelphia Inquirer columnist Trudy Rubin), MultiCultural Center (co-sponsorship of Lebanese filmmaker Akram Zaatari), and the UCSB Model Arab League delegation to San Francisco.

Center-Sponsored Public Events: A complete list of the approximately 50 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 8th Annual California Regional Middle East Studies conference.

Curriculum Enrichment: Courses fully or partially funded by the Center included 6 courses in Persian language (first, second and third year levels); 3 extra course sections of first year Arabic, TA support, and CMES Assistant Director taught Introduction to Middle East Studies (MES 45) without compensation and developed a new course on Arab Cinema (Film Studies 122AR) offered in spring quarter 2006.

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

Graduate Student fellowships and support: The Center awarded eight Arabic FLAS fellowships to graduate students for AY 2005-2006 (each FLAS fellowship pays full tuition & fees plus a living stipend of \$14,000). The recipients were from the Departments of History, History of Art & Architecture, Music, Political Science, and Religious Studies. In addition, the Center awarded nine summer intensive language study fellowships: the recipients were from the departments of History, History of Art & Architecture, Political Science, and Religious Studies, and they attended intensive Arabic language programs in the US and Egypt. From the Islamic Studies endowment, the Middle East studies faculty awarded conference travel awards up to \$500 each for a total of \$5,000 for graduate students in AY 2004-2005. In addition, two undergraduate Middle East studies undergraduate majors were awarded \$500 each for summer study abroad in Lebanon.

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 two major outreach projects in community outreach. The first was providing faculty to offer beginning Arabic at Santa Barbara City College in 2004-2005. City College student graduates of the Arabic course began enrolling in UCSB Arabic courses for the first time in 2004-2005. The second initiative was sponsoring a statewide competition for K-12 teachers to participate in a curriculum development seminar in Jordan for one-month in the summer of 2006. Nineteen California teachers participated in the seminar along with 3 UCSB faculty and staff. In addition in October 2004, the Center sponsored a one-day workshop on Middle Eastern language culture for K-12 teachers.

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, 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. The gift is 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. In 2005, the Center also received \$10,000 for its public outreach programs from Aramco Services Company.

Faculty

Paul Amar (Law and Society)

Teirab ash-Sharif (Arabic/Religious Studies)

Peter J. Bloom (Film Studies)

Deborah Blumenthal (History)

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

Juan Campo (Center Co-Director/Religious Studies)

Magda Campo (Arabic Lecturer, Religious Studies)

Adrienne Edgar (History)

Hillal Elver (Global Peace & Security)

Richard Falk (Global Peace & Security)

John Foran (Sociology)

Roger Friedland (Sociology/Religious Studies)

Nancy Gallagher (History)

Randy Garr (Religious Studies)

Meryl Gaston (Davidson Library)

Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society)

Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)

Barbara Holdrege (Religious Studies)

Stephen Humphreys (History)

Mark Juergensmeyer (Sociology/Global Studies)

Aptin Khanbaghi (Religious Studies and Persian)

Nuha Khoury (History of Art & Architecture)

Scott Marcus (Music)

Garay Menicucci (Global Peace & Security)

Kathleen Moore (Law and Society)

Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies)

Sonia Seeman (Music)

Stuart T. Smith (Anthropology)

Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)

Sara Wheeler (Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic)

Salim Yaqub (History)

CENTER FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY (CNS)

Principal Investigator and Co-Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn

Co-Principal Investigator and Co-Director: W. Patrick McCray

Mission and Goals:

The mission of the NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara is to serve as a national research and education center, a network hub among researchers and educators concerned with nanotechnologies' societal impacts, and a resource base for studying these impacts in the US and abroad.

The CNS carries out innovative and interdisciplinary research in three key areas:

- the historical context of nanotechnologies;
- the institutional and industrial processes of technological innovation of nanotechnologies along with their global diffusion and comparative impacts;
- the social risk perception and response to different applications of nanotechnologies.

The CNS also explores methods for public participation in setting the agenda for the future of nanotechnologies in the U.S. and abroad and supports a broad range of innovative education and outreach activities. Finally, the CNS presents its research results and other resources for use by researchers and the public.

The CNS is one of several Nanoscale Science and Engineering Centers funded by the National Science Foundation as part of the National Nanotechnology Initiative. The CNS was funded for 5 years by the National Science Foundation in 2005 and opened its doors in January 2006. The national Center is located on the campus of the University of California, Santa Barbara where it takes advantage of the campus' rich environment for interdisciplinary research and collaborates with the California NanoSystems Institute, a California state-funded joint effort between UCSB and UCLA that includes industrial partners and is internationally recognized for nanoscale science and engineering.

Highlights

The Center's research is organized into three interdisciplinary working groups. The first will carry out research designed to study nanotechnology's historical and current contexts. The second will address questions related to institutional and socio-cultural factors influencing the innovation, global diffusion, and commercialization of nanotechnology. The third working group will examine risk perceptions concerning emerging nanotechnologies, assess methods for incorporating public concerns, and analyze social movement development related to nanotechnology. Numerous integrative activities are designed to serve as focal points for

interaction and exchange across disciplines. The Center will develop new knowledge about the organization, funding and management of nanotechnology; about the economic, social and scientific effects of the current innovation system; about the global distribution of nanotechnology; and about public intelligence and response concerning nanotechnology's risks. The Center will also create new cross-disciplinary education opportunities for students from a range of fields and backgrounds, particularly those currently underrepresented in technological studies. The Center will disseminate its findings to the wider public, facilitate public participation in the nano-enterprise, and support dialogue between academic researchers from diverse disciplines and educators, industrial scientists, community and environmental groups, and policy makers.

The Center will sponsor graduate professional development, design new undergraduate curricula, and create public information programming focused on nanotechnology and society. The Center will also host events that engage industrial collaborators, community and environmental groups, and the public. The Center's Clearinghouse will serve national and global communities as an on-line portal to the Center's research and educational materials and resources and to information on all Center programming. A distinguished National Advisory Board will provide guidance and reflection about CNS-UCSB research, education, and outreach programs.

Executive Committee

Richard P. Appelbaum, Working Group Co-Leader, Professor, Departments of Sociology and Global and International Studies

Bruce Bimber, Co-PI, Professor, Departments of Political Science and Communication

Fiona Goodchild, Associate Director for Education, CNS; Education Director, California Nanosystems Institute (CNSI)

Barbara Herr Harthorn, PI and Co-Director CNS, Working Group leader; Research Anthropologist, Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research

Evelyn Hu, Co-PI, Professor, Departments of Electrical and Computer Engineering (ECE) and Materials; Scientific Co-Director of California Nanosystems Institute

W. Patrick McCray, Co-PI and Co-Director CNS; Associate Professor, Department of History

Christopher Newfield, Co-PI, Working Group Co-Leader, Professor, English Department

National Advisory Board

Ann Bostrom, Associate Professor, School of Public Policy at Georgia Tech

John Seely Brown, Visiting Professor, University of Southern California and former Chief Scientist of Xerox Corporation and the director of its Palo Alto Research Center (PARC)

Craig Calhoun, President, Social Sciences Research Council; Professor of the Social Sciences, New York University

Vicki Colvin, Professor, Chemistry Department; Executive Director, Center for Biological

and Environmental Nanotechnology, Rice University

Ruth Schwartz Cowan, Professor, History and Sociology of Science Department, University of Pennsylvania

Susan Hackwood, Executive Director, California Council on Science and Technology

Alan Heeger, Professor of Physics and 2000 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, UCSB

Thomas Kalil, UC Berkeley and former Deputy Assistant to the White House for Technology and Economic Policy

Bruce Lewenstein, Associate Professor, Science and Technology Studies Department, Cornell University

Julia Moore, Deputy Director of Foresight and Governance Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Martin Moskovits, Dean of Science and Professor of Physical Chemistry, UCSB

Willie Pearson, Jr., Chair, History, Technology and Society, Georgia Tech

Robert Westervelt, Director of the Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center (NSEC), Harvard University

Collaborators and Partners

Kevin C. Almeroth, Associate Professor of Computer Science; Associate Director, Center for Information Technology and Society

David W. Awschalom, Professor of Physics; Director, Center for Spintronics and Quantum Computation; Associate Director, California Nanosystems Institute

James Blascovich, Professor and Chair, Department of Psychology

Daniel Blumenthal, Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Kwang-Ting (Tim) Cheng, Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering; Director, Computer Engineering Program

Bradley F. Chmelka, Professor of Chemical Engineering

David Clarke, Professor of Materials

Michael F. Goodchild, Professor of Geography; Director, Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science; Founding Director, National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis

Arthur C. Gossard, Professor of Materials, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Anita Guerrini, Professor of History and Environmental Studies, Program in History of Science, Technology and Medicine

Elizabeth Gwinn, Associate Professor of Physics

Umesh Mishra, Professor and Chair, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Michael Osborne, Associate Professor of History and Environmental Studies, Program in History of Science, Technology and Medicine

David R. Seibold, Professor of Communication; Director, Graduate Program in Management

Practice

Ram Seshadri, Assistant Professor of Materials

Hyongsok (Tom) Soh, Assistant Professor of Mechanical and Environmental Engineering

Susan C. Stonich, Professor of Anthropology, Environmental Studies, Geography, and Interdisciplinary Marine Sciences

Matthew Tirrell, Richard A. Auhll Professor of Chemical Engineering; Professor of Materials, Dean of the College of Engineering

Wim van Dam, Assistant Professor of Computer Science

External Collaborators in the U.S. and Abroad

Rob Ackland, Australian National University, Canberra; Research Fellow and VOSON project leader

Gerald Bamett, University of California, Santa Cruz; Director, Office for Management of Intellectual Property

Francesca Bray, University of Edinburgh, Professor and Chair, Social Anthropology

Gary Gereffi, Duke University, Professor of Sociology; Director, Center on Globalization, Governance, and Competitiveness

Timothy Lenoir, Duke University, Kimberly Jenkins Chair for New Technologies and Society

Cyrus Mody, Chemical Heritage Foundation, Program Manager, Emerging Technologies

David Mowery, University of California, Berkeley, Milton W. Terrill Professor of Business; Haas Business and Public Policy Group, Director, Ph.D. Program; Deputy Director, Institute of Management, Innovation, and Organization

Nicholas Pidgeon, Cardiff University, Wales, UK, Professor of Social Psychology

Tee Rogers-Hayden, Cardiff University, Wales, UK, Postdoctoral Researcher

Theresa A. Satterfield, University of British Columbia, Associate Professor, Institute for Resources, the Environment, and Sustainability

Suzanne Scotchmer, University of California, Berkeley; Professor of Economics and Public Policy

Graduate students (11)

Undergraduate students (5)

Technical staff (4)

CENTER ON POLICE PRACTICES AND COMMUNITY (COPPAC)

Director: Howard Giles

Co-Director: Michelle Chernikoff Anderson

COPPAC Mission Statement

The Center on Police Practices and Community (COPPAC), of the Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (ISBER), at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), joins academia, the police and the community to enhance law enforcement related knowledge, theory and practice through sound research and teaching.

COPPAC Goals and Strategies

Through methodologically sound research and teaching, 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.

COPPAC is directed by Professor Howard Giles, Ph.D., D.Sc. and Michelle Chernikoff Anderson, J.D., referred to throughout this report as Giles and Anderson, respectively. A list of academic, law enforcement and community affiliates of COPPAC is available at www.coppac.ucsb.edu

Summary of the Year's Goals and Research Highlights

COPPAC had two major goals this year. The primary focus was to expand the theoretical and empirically-based understanding of the role of communication and trust in law enforcement – civilian interactions through the acquisition of an innovative data source brimming with law enforcement – civilian information. Researchers, at least as evidenced by the literature, heretofore have not had access to such data through the voluntary cooperation of law enforcement. COPPAC is now in the process of collecting these data from law enforcement.

The second major goal was to expand COPPAC's reach in both the law enforcement and civilian communities in order to increase access to unique data sources, to increase COPPAC's donor base, and to expand the audience for COPPAC's research to include not only academia and police, but also law enforcement policy makers, probation officers, prosecutors, members of the judiciary, public defenders, civil rights activists and community leaders. Hosting the premiere of *After Innocence* at UCSB (with UCSB Arts and Lectures) served as an excellent vehicle for meeting these goals.

Research Publications

As the Directors of COPPAC, Giles and Anderson have developed and executed several projects, in collaboration with other scholars, community leaders and law enforcement agencies, addressing policing issues from UCSB's own university police to police forces in as diverse locations and cultures as Russia, Guam, South Africa, Taiwan and China.

See also, *infra*, section on "media" for coverage of COPPAC in the media.

COPPAC's papers, survey instruments and presentations are available at COPPAC's eScholarship Repository. The site has attracted much attention with frequent downloads of COPPAC's work.

The majority of these downloads occurred in the year covered by this report. The number of downloads ranged from a low of 111 downloads of the international survey instrument used abroad to test attitudes toward police, to a high of 1,095 downloads of "Communication Accommodation: Law Enforcement and the Public" with a total of 4,160 downloads of all COPPAC work available on the site for the year.

Projects Highlights

The two major highlights of 05/06 were the acquisition of a major new data source and the Santa Barbara premiere of *After Innocence*.

New Data Source

Building upon COPPAC's findings demonstrating the importance of communication accommodation, trust and procedural justice in determining perceptions of law enforcement, this year COPPAC expanded its research to include new populations (*see e.g.* "East versus West Attitudes Towards Law Enforcement: Data from Canada, Guam, Japan, and South Korea" and "Perceptions of Police-Civilian Encounters: African and American Interethnic Data" *supra* (Giles)) and new data sources.

COPPAC (Anderson) has now acquired access to a new source of studying police – civilian interactions. These new data have numerous

potential applications. For example, in addition to building upon COPPAC's research on the role of accommodation and trust in police – civilian interactions, other researchers are interested in studying the data. For example, COPPAC's UCSB affiliates Gene Lerner and Don Zimmerman have asked to evaluate the new data in much the same way as they have studied 911 calls – observing the display and management of emotion in law enforcement activities.

Santa Barbara Premiere of *After Innocence* (Anderson)

COPPAC hosted (along with UCSB Arts & Lectures) the Santa Barbara premiere of *After Innocence* followed by interviews and a Q&A of those involved in the film. In addition, COPPAC hosted a private reception following the premiere. The premiere exemplified COPPAC's mission, both in its content and procedurally.

Content-wise, *After Innocence*, which looks at the stories of seven men exonerated by DNA evidence after serving many years for crimes they did not commit, addresses a critical intersection of law enforcement and academic research. For example, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in 1999 adopted *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement* in response to extensive social science research on eyewitness identification errors and to promote law enforcement practices which increase correct eyewitness identifications and reduce eyewitness identification errors. In 2003, the NIJ produced *Eyewitness Evidence: A Trainer's Manual for Law Enforcement* to assist law enforcement agencies in teaching and implementing the new eyewitness evidence guidelines. A bill incorporating some of these recommendations is currently before the California Legislature and similar measures have been passed in other states. Moreover,

- COPPAC has recently expanded its research to include incarceration (see discussion of jail tours at www.coppac.ucsb.edu or in annual report of 2004-2005).
- *After Innocence* addresses what happens to innocent persons after their incarceration.
- COPPAC has studied the effectiveness of interventions aimed at improving law enforcement – community relations. The results have shown marked improvements in community members' ratings of law enforcement (see Citizens' Forum and Jail Tours at www.coppac.ucsb.edu or in 2004-2005 annual report).
- The Citizens' Forum and the Jail Tours provided opportunities for community members to learn about law enforcement issues firsthand from the perspective of members of law enforcement (jail tours) and through role playing (citizens' forum), allowing civilians the chance to walk in the shoes of law enforcement. *After Innocence* provided a chance for audience members (from law enforcement, the local community and academia) to walk in the shoes of an often overlooked victim of violent crime – the innocent person who is wrongfully convicted and imprisoned.

Indeed, COPPAC's moto: ~ *Researching Today for a Safer Tomorrow* ~ was reflected in this project. Academics have produced and continue to fine tune volumes of *research* addressing

eyewitness identification errors and procedures aimed at improving eyewitness identification. When such research is ignored, however, no one is *safer*:

- When the wrong person is convicted, violent criminals go free and can continue to victimize.
- When the wrong person is convicted, innocent people and their loved ones become victims of a failed system.

Procedurally speaking, the essence of COPPAC's mission of bringing together law enforcement, academics and the community was also realized in this screening and reception. This screening was unique in that members of the audience included those in a position to directly address these kinds of errors – members of law enforcement and the judiciary. In addition, the interviews and Q&A following the screening included (in addition to one of the exonerees and the filmmaker) the father of the exoneree who, as a California Highway Patrol officer, believed what was presented as evidence against his son, and thus presumed his son was guilty until, years later, his son was exonerated by DNA evidence.

The filmmaker said this was one of the best screenings across the nation because this was the first time it was shown to such a mixed audience, rather than “preaching to the choir”. A local law enforcement officer proclaimed that the film should be shown in the police academy so that all officers will learn what can happen if they are careless or lazy. The day following the screening, COPPAC received a request from a local prosecutor to show the film to a local District Attorney. There were many other positive responses to the event.

The event also expanded COPPAC's reach. In addition to the representatives from law enforcement, academia and the community discussed above, COPPAC successfully reached out to new donors who then supported the event and philanthropists attending the event are potential future donors. Lastly, the media coverage of the event also broadened COPPAC's outreach into the community (see section, *infra*, on the media).

Media

The following is a sampling of recent media coverage of COPPAC events, work and projects:

Lance Orozco, KCLU News (Morning Edition on NPR Station for Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties), 11 May 2006, covering Santa Barbara Premiere of *After Innocence*

Santa Barbara News-Press, 11 May 2006, “Guilty Until Proven Innocent? Film Tells Stories of Men Imprisoned, Later Exonerated”, by Jacob Thorn, covering Santa Barbara Premiere of *After Innocence*.

Santa Barbara Independent, 11 May 2006, “Worse than Guilty: *After Innocence* Focuses on the Post-Prison Lives of the Wrongfully Convicted”, by Sam Kornell, covering Santa Barbara

Premiere of *After Innocence*.

Montecito Journal, 4 – 17 May 2006, “The After Lives”, by Steven Libowitz, covering Santa Barbara Premiere of *After Innocence*.

CrossTalk, KCLU (NPR station for Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties), 28 July 2005, Michelle Chernikoff Anderson discussing COPPAC research

Expressions of Support

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

CENTER FOR SPATIALLY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SCIENCE (CSISS)

Director: Michael Goodchild

Program Director: Donald Janelle

Activities:

CSISS, the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, was founded in 1999 with funding from 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 seeks to implement the principle that analyzing social phenomena in space and time enhances our understanding of social processes. 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 geographic information technologies and geographically referenced data in social science. (2) To introduce new generations 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.

In the period 1 October 2004 – 30 September 2005, the main CSISS program operated on a No-Cost Extension from NSF. Continuing funding (through September 2006) is in support of two CSISS-sponsored programs – (1) the NSF-funded SPACE program, and (2) the NIH-funded training program in GIS for Population Science.

Collaborators:

In its period of core funding from the National Science Foundation (1999 – 2006), CSISS was guided by a Scientific Advisory Board. Several members of the Board continue to be involved with CSISS activities. Board members included: 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, Brown University; Emilio F. Moran, Indiana University; Peter A. Morrison, Rand Corporation; Karen R. Polenske, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert Sampson, Harvard University; V. Kerry Smith, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; B.L. Turner II, Clark University; Susan M. Wachter, University of Pennsylvania; and Michael D. Ward, University of Washington.

Approximately 380 faculty from around the nation participated in weeklong CSISS workshops. Primary organizers of these events have included Professor Mei-Po Kwan and her OSU colleagues at Ohio State University (who hosted six CSISS workshops over the past seven years) and Professor Arthur Getis of San Diego State University, who directed five workshops at UCSB and hosted a 2004 SPACE workshop at SDSU. Dr. Stewart Fotheringham of University of Newcastle on Tyne (currently at the National University of Ireland) directed two CSISS workshops on Geographically Weighted Regression at UCSB, one in summer 2003 and one in 2004. Dr. Stephen Matthews of Pennsylvania State University has both hosted at CSISS workshop on GIS and Population Science at PSU and cooperated with CSISS in the joint offering of NICHD training workshops (at UCSB and PSU) on GIS and Population Science in 2004 and 2005. Professor Luc Anselin (University of Illinois Champaign Urbana) served as Director of the CSISS spatial tools development program and produced the highly successful exploratory spatial data analysis software, GeoDa, which has now been downloaded by more than 10,000 researchers from nearly all major American universities and from institutions around the world.

Faculty:

UCSB faculty participants in CSISS programs have included CSISS Director, Michael F. Goodchild; Program Director, Donald G. Janelle; Senior Researchers, Richard P. Appelbaum (served as Co-PI during the period of core funding), Helen Couclelis, Barbara Herr-Harthorn, Peter

J. Kuhn, and Stuart Sweeney.

The following UCSB faculty participated as primary instructors in the organization and presentation the two-week-long July 2004 and the 6-day July 2005 workshops for the NSF-funded SPACE program for instructors of undergraduate courses (see www.csiss.org/SPACE): Mike Goodchild, Fiona Goodchild, Stewart Sweeney, Sara Fabrikant, Don Janelle, and Waldo Tobler.

Achievements:

Since its inception in October 1999, CSISS and its funded programs have sponsored twenty-two one- and two-weeklong training workshops (Summers of 2000–2005) and nine 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, released a major edited book through Oxford University Press in 2004 (*Spatially Integrated Social Science*, M. Goodchild and D. Janelle, editors), and has made significant progress in developing new software tools for research and teaching (especially GeoDa, noted earlier). In addition, a software package for mapping spatial interactions (FlowMapper, developed in cooperation with Professor Waldo Tobler of Geography) has seen wide use in the analysis of flow-type data – e.g., migrations at regional, national, and international levels.

Specialist Meetings

Specialist meetings have been key features of CSISS involvement with diverse research communities. Nine CSISS specialist meetings have engaged more than 250 research scholars over a six-year period. Its most recent specialist meeting, in October 2005, was co-sponsored with the U.S. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The **FHWA Peer Exchange and CSISS Specialist Meeting on GPS Tracking and Time-geography: Applications for Activity Modeling and Microsimulation** brought together travel demand forecasters, experts in travel behavior and GPS data collection, and geographers to discuss different approaches to analyzing space–time prisms for transportation forecasting needs. A total of 23 invitees came from universities, state departments of transportation (DOTs), metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and consulting groups. The goals of the meeting were as follows:

- To discuss methods and techniques for applying GPS data to activity modeling and microsimulation.
- To increase practitioner interest in the potential of GPS data for activity models.
- To encourage academics and their graduate students to pursue research activities with these datasets.
- To develop priorities for research that could be conducted using the Commute Atlanta dataset after it has been anonymized for public release.

- To develop priorities for research that could be conducted using other GPS data collected from other household travel/activity surveys.

Details about this meeting and the results are available in the *Final Report on the FHWA Peer Exchange and CSISS Specialist Meeting on GPS Tracking and Time-geography: Applications for Activity Modeling and Microsimulation* (www.csiss.org/events/meetings/time-geography).

SPACE (Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement)

This program began in late 2003 with funding from NSF's Division of Undergraduate Education under its program for Course, Curriculum, and Laboratory Improvement—National Dissemination (CCLI-ND). SPACE is organized as a program of CSISS, and shares many of its resources. The program exists to achieve systemic change within undergraduate education in the social sciences, with extension to the environmental sciences. Our approach is based on the value of spatial thinking, and associated technologies (geographic information systems and tools for spatial analysis), as the basis for greater integration among the social science disciplines, greater motivation for students, greater relevance to societal problems, greater integration of technology into undergraduate instruction, and greater employment prospects for graduates. SPACE is managed through a consortium consisting of the University of California, Santa Barbara; Ohio State University; and the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS). The funding (\$1,398,600) was for three years, 1 October 2003 to 30 September 2006. A no-cost extension will permit the continuation of SPACE program activities through 30 September 2007.

Since the summer of 2004 SPACE has offered six workshops of one- or two-week duration. In 2004 workshops were offered at the University of California, Santa Barbara; Ohio State University; and San Diego State University. In 2005 San Francisco State University was substituted for San Diego State University. More than 120 university instructors completed SPACE workshops in the first two years of the program (60 more completed workshops in the summer of 2006).

GIS Population Science program

In September 2004, CSISS received a 2-year NICHD R25 training grant (\$469,000 on subcontract from Pennsylvania State University / administered through UCSB Geography Research) to host two two-week-long workshops on GIS and Population Science.

The GIS Population Science program has a primary mission to significantly promote the mastery and use of spatial methods in population research by the current cohort of young population scientists. In support of this mission,

the Population Research Institute (The Pennsylvania State University) and the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (University of California, Santa Barbara) have combined their expertise to offer national workshops for Ph.D. students, postdocs, and young faculty in demography and in related fields with research interest in population science. In addition, the program is developing Web-based infrastructure for access to learning and research resources by workshop participants and by the broader international community of population scientists.

The first of these workshops took place at Penn State and UCSB in June 2005. Instructors for the UCSB workshop included Keith Clarke, Sara Fabrikant, Mike Goodchild, Don Janelle, Stuart Sweeney, and Waldo Tobler; workshop consultants included David Carr and Barbara Herr-Harthorn; Advisory Board members included Richard Appelbaum, Helen Couclelis, Barbara Herr-Harthorn, and Peter Kuhn. The workshop attracted more than 100 applicants for 24 positions. (Note: In July 2006, an additional 23 participants took part in a similar workshop, drawn from more than 230 applicants. Plans are now underway to seek a new NICHD training grant for workshops in 2007 and 2008).

CSISS Websites

In support of its programs, CSISS maintains three interrelated websites. (1) www.csiss.org is one of the most significant websites for spatial approaches in the social sciences – it serves the development of spatial analytic perspectives in the social sciences, offering access to spatial analytic tools, specialized literature search engines, links to key resources for spatial analysis, and examples of spatial thinking in the social sciences. (2) www.csiss.org/SPACE focuses on learning resources and best practices in pedagogy for incorporating spatial analysis in undergraduate social science education. (3) www.csiss.org/GISPopSci features the NICHD workshop-training program and related resources, including tools for spatial demography and a literature search engine. Through the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, an average of more than 1500 distinct visitors per day accessed CSISS websites.

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, transgender, 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 staff placed op-ed pieces in *The New York Times*, and *The Los Angeles Times* as well as being interviewed by ABC Nightline, and NPR-Cleveland. CSSMM research was also covered by ABC (national), CBS (national), PBS, CNN, C-SPAN and FOX. CSSMM released a story about an Army regulation which forces military commanders to retain gays and lesbians during wartime. The Pentagon has denied that it violates the gay ban and forces gays and lesbians to serve during wars, but the discovery of the regulation undermined the Pentagon's denials, and a spokesperson was forced to admit to the media that the discovery and our claims about gays being forced to serve during wartime were accurate. We pitched the story to ABC and as a result there was a full-length broadcast about it on Nightline. CSSMM released a story about 244 doctors, nurses and medical specialists fired for being gay under Don't ask, Don't tell, despite a serious shortage of military medical personnel during the current Middle East conflict. We pitched the data to Associated Press, whose story ran in newspapers throughout the U.S. A story was released about a current Pentagon policy which classified homosexuality as a mental disorder. We coordinated an initiative involving letters to the DoD from nine members of Congress and both the American Psychological Association and American Psychiatric Association (which, combined, have 190,000 members). The media reaction was so strong, involving hundreds of newspapers as well as television coverage throughout the U.S., that the Pentagon announced that it would no longer classify homosexuality as a mental disorder; Again, we organized two briefings on Capitol Hill which were attended by bipartisan audiences of representatives from more than 50 offices. The first briefing featured SGT Robert Stout, an openly-gay Purple Heart recipient who we found during our research. The second featured discussion of our Blue Ribbon Commission report signed by former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry. CSSMM awarded nine scholarships to graduate students, faculty, independent scholars, and filmmakers to pursue research projects on issues related to gays and lesbians in the military. CSSMM awarded these grants to scholars at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Bowling Green State University, University of Oxford, University of the West of England, University of New Brunswick, University of Pittsburgh School of Law, and Radford University. CSSMM's web page continues to attract attention; it has now received approximately 230,000 hits since the Center's founding, with approximately 256 new hits each day. We also sent out three newsletters this year, to approximately 1,400 scholars, donors, and constituents. CSSMM responds to dozens of several hundred research requests from scholars, reporters, and organizations every year. We released the Blue Ribbon Commission report on the financial

costs of implementing “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” this year. Because our report was signed by such distinguished military leaders, we were able to generate significant media coverage of the study including a full page story in the Washington Post, an Associated Press story that was picked up by newspapers throughout the country, a full-length story on ABC Good Morning America (5 million viewers), and local television coverage on 28 ABC and NBC affiliates throughout the United States. Over the past year, we briefed 27 Generals and Admirals, as well as a dozen other military leaders, in the Pentagon and elsewhere on CSSMM research findings. We also obtained a meeting with former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John Shalikashvili.

Participants:

CSSMM staff includes Aaron Belkin, director; Geoffrey Bateman, research director; Nathaniel Frank, senior research fellow; David Serlin, senior research fellow; James Martel, senior research fellow; Alastair Gamble, senior research assistant; Denisa Legaspi, 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.

EAST ASIA CENTER (EAC)

Director: Sabine Fruhstuck

Acting Director: Mayfair Yang

Mission statement/goals:

The East Asia Center seeks to strengthen and expand academic research on East Asia at UCSB, and to promote student and public awareness of East Asian history, culture, arts, society, and politics. To this end, we strive to provide forums for the presentation of information and knowledge about East Asia, such as public lectures, discussions, film showings, cultural and artistic events, etc. These activities bring undergraduate and graduate students together with faculty members across disciplinary boundaries and university campuses to stimulate discussion and social connections. In addition we work to seek additional funding for East Asia Programs.

UCSB Faculty Participants:

Dramatic Arts: Suk-young Kim

East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies: Robert L. Backus, Ronald Egan, Sabine Frühstück, Koji Furukawa, Allan G. Grapard, Daoxiong Guan, Atsuko Hayashi, Chuan-chen Hsu, Haruko G. Iwasaki, Sunny Jung, Sun-Ae Lee, Tomiko Narahara, John W. Nathan, Hyung Il Pai, Yupei Peng, Katherine Saltzman-Li, Chikako Shinagawa, Hiroko Sugarawa, Kuo-ch'ing Tu, Hsiao-jung Yu

Film Studies: Jungbong Choi

Global Studies: Dominic Sachsenmeir

English: Shirley Geok-lin Lim

Gevirtz Graduate School of Education: Mary E. Brenner, Hsiu-zu Ho, Yukari Okamoto, Jules M. Zimmer

History: Tsuyoshi Hasegawa, Luke S. Roberts

History of Art and Architecture: Peter Charles Sturman, Miriam Wattles

Linguistics: Patricia M. Clancy, Charles N. Li, Sandra A. Thompson

Music: Dolores Hsu

Political Science: Laurie A. Freeman, M. Kent Jennings, Alan P. L. Liu

Religious Studies: Mayfair Mei-Hui Yang, José Ignacio Cabezón, William F. Powell, Vesna Wallace

Sociology: Richard Appelbaum, Mark Juergensmeyer, Raymond Wong

Independent Scholars and Other Affiliates: Susan Chan Egan

Library, East Asian Collections: Cathy Chiu, Seiko Y. Tu

Graduate Student participants:

Departments of Anthropology, Communication, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology, History, Linguistics, Political Science, and Religious Studies

Program Achievements:

In 2006, East Asia Center learned that UCSB has won another FOUR years of funding from the U.S. Department of Education for graduate student fellowships in Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS). This sum of \$780,000 will fund year-long fellowships for six graduate students studying an East Asian Language, and four summer fellowships for each of the four years.

2005-06 East Asia Center Sponsored or Co-sponsored Events and Activities:

October 14, 2005

Public lecture by Professor Stephen Vlastos, History, University of Iowa
“Imperial anxieties in early 20th century classic “yellow peril” cinema”

October 27, 2005

Public lecture by Professor Peter van der Veer, Director, Research Centre Religion and

Society, University of Amsterdam

“Global Breathing: Religious Utopias in India and China”

October 28-30, 2005

International Conference on Religion, Modernity, and the State in China and Taiwan
(co-sponsorship of major conference with 20 participants from China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, France, Australia, Canada, UK, and U.S.)

November 9, 2005

Public lecture by Professor Kong Linghong, Director, Daoist Studies Center, Zhejiang University

"Daoist Morality and Environmental Protection"

February 1-2, 2006

Film Showing and Discussion by Director David Redmon

“Mardi Gras: Made in China”

Lecture by Director David Redmon

“Problems Encountered in the Making of ‘Mardi Gras: Made in China’”

March 9, 2006

Public Lecture by Professor Xu Luo, History, SUNY Cortland

"Conceptions of World History in Contemporary China"

March 21, 2006

Public Lecture by former Japanese Ambassador Kazuhiko Togo

“Memories of the War, Contemporary Japan and its Neighbors”

May 10, 2006

Public Lecture by Professor Gray Tuttle, Chair of Modern Tibetan Studies at Columbia University

"Tibet's Imagined Geography: Definitions from the Periphery"

May 10-12, 2006

Conference on Translation in a Non-Literary Age

(co-sponsorship of conference participants: Nobel Prize nominee and Chinese poet Bei Dao, and China scholars Professor Lydia Liu, East Asian Studies, University of Michigan, and Professor Haun Saussy, East Asian Studies, Yale University)

Lectures Cancelled:

Professor Youtien Hsing, Geography, U.C. Berkeley, and Professor Weiming Tu, Director,

Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard University, were both scheduled to come to UCSB, but cancelled.

Visiting Fellow:

Since there were no nominations for a new visiting fellow in EAC, Professor Minoru Kiyama stayed as fellow for a second year with his own funding. He has been working with Professor Luke Roberts in the History Dep't at UCSB, and with History graduate students working on Japanese History.

**HEALTH DATA RESEARCH FACILITY (HDRF)
Director: Ronald Williams**

Mission Statement:

The Facility's primary objective continues to be the development and deployment of the University's Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS) software. This includes enhancing methods for generating public health data that can be used for public health research using birth and death certificates. An additional goal is to apply information technology solutions to public health surveillance in California, including communicable disease reporting.

Program Highlights:

The AVSS Project continues to provide innovative electronic vital records information technology to hospitals, local health departments, and to the state health department in California. 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. The resulting electronic databases are also the source for reporting of 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.

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. Data from AVSS is presently used to create birth certificates and social security cards for infants, to compile information on communicable disease episodes, and to transmit electronic records to local, state, and federal statistical agencies in real time. The resulting information is used throughout California by hundreds of health agencies for public health surveillance. An important new development has been the Internet version of AVSS, called AVSS/NET. The five-year objective of deploying AVSS/NET throughout California was achieved in FY 05-06. More than 99% of California's birth certificates are now being

registered using this new technology. As a result, there has been an improvement in the quality, timeliness, and accessibility of birth certificate data to hundreds of users throughout the state.

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER (MARC)

Director: Anabel Ford

The MesoAmerican Research Center was formed as an interdisciplinary collective of researchers on the UCSB campus working in the Mesoamerican region. Projects out of the MesoAmerican Research Center range from the impact of volcanoes to the importance of nature in the art of the Maya. Visiting scholars from the US and Mesoamerica are visitors and speakers at UCSB. Our most visible project revolves around El Pilar, discovered by Dr. Anabel Ford in 1983. This project has embraced not only the archeological components of this ancient Maya center, but has incorporated ecological, geological, ethnological, and political components as the development of the binational park in Belize and Guatemala has taken shape. www.marc.ucsb.edu/el Pilar

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. This symposium resulted in the publication of the widely acclaimed edited collection on Maya Hieroglyphs:

Macri, Martha J., and Anabel Ford, (editors) 1997 *The Language of Maya Hieroglyphs*. Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute. 159 p. San Francisco.

Available for purchase through the Precolumbian Art Research Institute

http://www.ojosecure.com/store/merchant.mv?Screen=CTGY&Store_Code=pari&Category_Code=PUBS

Through the years, the MesoAmerican Research Center has focused on the Maya theme. Today, the Maya forest past, present, and future are at the core of the center's mission. Fieldwork has increasingly integrated international scholars from the region including Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize and incorporated their insights into the questions of how the Maya forest supported the ancient civilization of the Maya while we are unable to sustain the same values with today's technologies. Clearly, contemporary adaptations are putting the forest and the ancient Maya monuments at risk. And with this in mind, the MesoAmerican Research Center has built a relationship with the private non-profit organization Exploring

Solutions Past: The Maya Forest Alliance. www.espmaya.org

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 protected area of the El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna. The field program has provided the research ground for undergraduate and graduate students and faculty as well as volunteers from the US, Canada, and Europe with a promise of new views into the social complexities of the human environment.

Affiliated Researchers

Elias Awe, Development Help for Progress Belize (Director)

Fred Bove, Archaeology ISBER UCSB

David Campbell, Ecology Grinnell College (Professor)

Anselmo Castraneda, Envic Constult Belize

Keith Clarke, Geography UCSB

Megan Havrda, Development Counterpart International

Kathy Kamp, Archaeology Grinnell College (Professor)

Jose Antonio Montes, Consultare Guatemala (Attorney)

Ronald Nigh, Anthropology CIESAS Mexico (Researcher)

Mary O'Connor, Anthropology ISBER

Horacio Paz, Biology UNAM (Researcher)

Jeanette Peterson, Art History UCSB

Sergio Rodriguez Volcanology UNAM

Frank Spera, Geology UCSB

John Whitacre, Archaeology Grinnell College (Professor)

Collaborations and Linkages

Formal collaborative ties have been initiated with Sacred Heart Junior College and Galen University 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: The Maya Forest Alliance and has continued interactions with the international non-profit based in Washington DC, Counterpart International.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEY CENTER AND BENTON SURVEY RESEARCH
LABORATORY (SSSC\BSRL)**

Director: Jon Sonstelie

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.

Achievements:

This year of operation for the Social Science Survey Center brought a variety of challenging projects. During the period, the Center completed a large number of projects for four main constituencies:

- 1) UCSB Faculty
- 2) UCSB Administration
- 3) External Agencies
- 4) UCSB Students

2005/2006 was the first year of the **Central Coast Survey**. The Central Coast Survey is an annual telephone survey of residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

We asked Santa Barbara and Ventura County residents about important local issues such as the quality of public schools, the adequacy of the transportation system, and the conditions of the local housing and job markets.

The study is sponsored by the UCSB College of Letters and Science, and by the Social Science Survey Center.

SSSC also worked as a subcontractor for PPIC on the California School Resources Survey, funded by a \$600,000 Hewlett Packard and Gates grant.

Funded projects, generated \$416,274.85 in revenues (including pending).

Projects

The following provides a list of completed survey projects divided by constituency. Where indicated, the Social Science Survey Center has covered part of all of the cost of research.

Faculty Research

California School Resources Survey

- An interactive exercise in budget balancing, the California School Resources Survey is designed to determine the resources California schools need to achieve the academic goals the state has set for them. The survey describes a hypothetical school, specifies key resources for that school, defines costs for each resource, and asks survey respondents to allocate a budget among those resources to maximize the academic achievement of students. The survey will be completed by six hundred teachers, principals, superintendents selected at random from school districts throughout the state. The intent of the survey is to give those with actual experience in how schools operate an opportunity to inform state policymakers about the resources schools need to be successful.
- Dr. Jon Sonstelie, UCSB Department of Economics

Santa Barbara School Choice Survey

- Mail and Web survey of families of K-12 children in the Santa Barbara School District
- Goal of the project is to improve the understanding of how parents evaluate schools and which features of the school are most important to parents for their children's education, and to track decision making in school transfer situations.
- Dr. Stuart Sweeney and Erin Middleton, UCSB Department of Geography

Entrepreneurship and Personality Profile

- Web survey of students enrolled in Econ1
- Dr. Jon Sonstelie and Dr. Ted Bergstrom, Department of Economics

Central Coast Survey

- An annual telephone survey on social and economic issues of the California Central Coast
- Dr. Jonathan Cowden, Dr. Paolo Gardinali, Dr. Jon Sonstelie, UCSB SSSC

Technology and Collective Association Project

- Multi-mode (telephone and web) survey of over 25,000 members of nationwide organizations. The technology and collective association project is funded by the National Science Foundation and is undertaken in collaboration with the leadership of several organizations in the U.S. It is part of the Social Collaboration and Dynamic Communities Initiative of the Center for Information Technology and Society at UC Santa Barbara
- Dr. Bruce Bimber, Dr. Andrew Flanagan, Dr. Cynthia Stohl, UCSB Center for Information Technology and Society

International School Psychology Survey

- International web survey exploring the diversity of the profession of school psychology and promoting the exchange of information and resources around the world
- Dr. Shane Jimerson, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education

Peer Health Education Survey

- A web-based panel with duration of two years with four instances of data collection in which UCSB students are asked about the UCSB Peer Health Education program
- Dr. Tania Israel, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education

College Freshman Experience Study

- Web survey of UCSB freshmen
- Dr. Cynthia Hudley, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education

International Communication Association Survey

- Web survey of the International Communication Association
- Dr. Ronald Rice, Department of Communications

UCSB Close Relationships Study Follow-up Questionnaire

- Follow-up Web survey of participants in the 2004-2005 Close Relationship experiment
- Dr. Nancy Collins, Department of Psychology

Student Research

Internet Privacy Survey

- Web survey of UCSB students on Internet privacy and web surfing practices
- Dissertation project
- Dr. Mike Yao, PhD, Department of Communications

Daily Diary project

- Web survey of UCSB Psychology students. The survey allowed the keeping of a daily diary of personal events
- Dissertation project
- Maire Ford, PhD Candidate, Department of Psychology

Survey of Attitudes and Practices: Dating, Relationships & Sex

- Web survey of UCSB students on dating and relationship

- Honor's Thesis Project
- Tamzen Hull, Department of Sociology

Smoking Prevalence and Behavior

- Web survey of UCSB students on smoking
- Honor's Thesis Project
- Joan Levy, Department of Sociology

Time Usage

- Web survey of California tech company employees
- Honor's Thesis Project
- Kate Nunes, Department of Communications

Survey Research for UC Administrative Units

UCSB Faculty and Staff Housing Survey

- Web survey of UCSB Faculty and Staff sponsored by the Chancellor's Advisory Committee for Faculty and Staff Housing.
- Part of the University's long-range plan for the campus community
- UCSB Office of Budget and Planning

Student Surveys for UCSB Program Review Panel (PRP)

- Web survey of graduate and undergraduate students for PRP review of the following departments and programs: English, Political Science, Geography, Physics, Biomolecular Science, Engineering
- UCSB Institutional Research

Student Surveys for Military Science Program Review

- Web survey of undergraduate students and alumni for the review of the Military Science Program
- UCSB, Social Sciences. Office of the Dean

Student Surveys for Writing Program Review

- Two Web surveys of graduate and undergraduate students for the review of the Writing Program
- UCSB, Humanities. Office of the Dean

Application Form

- Assistance in constructing an online application to optimize data collection and reporting

- UCSB Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity

California Digital Library Survey: Sample Construction

- Sample construction for Fall CDL survey

Summer Sessions 2005 Survey

- Web survey of over 4000 UCSB Summer Sessions participants
- UCSB Summer Sessions

Undergraduate Alumni Survey

- Web survey of over UCSB Spring/Summer 2004 Graduates
- Evaluation of undergraduate experience and to update us on your post-graduation activities.
- UCSB Institutional Research

Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

- Web survey of past and current grant recipients
- Pro-bono project
- ISBER, UCSB

Santa Barbara Forum on Digital Transitions Evaluation

- Web evaluation of participants to the Spring Forum organized by the Center for Information Technology and Society
- Pro-bono project
- CITS, UCSB

Communications Services 2006 Customer Survey

- Web survey of UCSB Communication Services customers and Departmental Representatives.
- Evaluation of customer satisfaction and new services
- UCSB Communication Services

L&S Executive Committee nomination and election process

- Assisted the College of Letters and Sciences with streamlining and deploying a web-based election of Executive Committee representatives
- UCSB L&S

Proactive Services Survey for Wellness Passports

- UCSB Student market evaluation survey for the proposed “Wellness Passport” program
- UCSB Health Services

MAG & IS Student Survey

- Survey of first cohort of the new MA Program in Global and International Studies
- UCSB Global Studies Program

Research for Organizations or Researchers Outside UC

Santa Barbara County Workforce Investment Board Job Skills Survey

- Survey of Santa Barbara worker skills, in conjunction with the UCSB Economic Forecast Project on behalf of the Santa Barbara County Workforce Investment Board
- Dr. William Watkins, UCSB Economic Forecast Project

ICAS ESL Task Force Survey

- Web Survey of all UC, CS and CCC ESL representatives on issues concerning ESL education
- Intersegmental Committee of Academic Senates, Sacramento

UCOP Cost of Attendance Survey

- Telephone participation reminders for non-respondents to the biannual UCOP Survey on the cost of attending a UC Campus
- Telephone interviews of CoAS non participants to evaluate reasons of non-response
- UCOP Office of Institutional Research

Research In Progress

July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006

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 – 06/30/06 \$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.

ALDANA, GERARDO, Principal Investigator

Indigenous Epistemologies and Cultural Continuity: Maya Mythology Then and Now

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$6,000

The current proposal seeks to investigate ancient and modern Maya intellectual communities. While scholars often use one temporal end of this spectrum to inform interpretations of the other, I intend to problematize the assumptions behind such methodological practices. Specifically, I will use myths recovered from Classic Maya hieroglyphic texts (dating from AD 250-900) as the basis for treating modern Maya mythologies. First off, this will require the reconstruction of Classic period myths from hieroglyphic texts—an epigraphic effort that I have already engaged. With translations of these texts, I will be able to present them to living Maya elders in communities I have been working with over the last several years. Specifically, I have been giving hieroglyphic writing workshops in these communities, which now provide the catalyst for the proposed research. I intend to continue providing these workshops, only now augmenting them with ethnographically recorded conversations concerning Maya myths. By comparing interpretations of ancient mythology generated by Maya elders from distinct regions/communities, I hope to rigorously consider the potential for synchronic as well as diachronic ideological continuity. By further incorporating non- Maya indigenous elders' perspectives, I wish to open up the-possibility of recovering an indigenous epistemology that reaches beyond cultural regions

ALDENDERFER, MARK, Principal Investigator

Tibetan Archaeological Research

Pritzker Foundation

05/02/97 – 06/30/06 \$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 – 04/30/06 \$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 – 05/31/06 \$195,728

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.

AMAR, PAUL, Principal Investigator

Police Masculinity and Extra-Legal Security in Urban Cairo

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$5,000

This proposal seeks support for fieldwork travel, local collaboration, research assistance, supplies and publication production related to my research on police brutality and security politics in contemporary Cairo. Today, police and security forces in Egypt target certain racialized and sexualized urban communities in ways which certainly promote inequality and exclusion, but which do not match the interests or priorities of either the Egyptian state's executive branch, nor its military apparatus, nor U.S. and regional security partners. Police are a problem for, not a tool of the authoritarian state in Egypt. Why?

Human-rights perspectives and statist analyses, handicapped by overly monolithic conceptions of how a military-authoritarian neoliberal state operates, have been unable to explain the increasing levels and shifting targets of police repression in contemporary Egypt. To address this gap, I will use alternative urban ethnographic and institutionalist methodologies designed to test my three principal hypotheses: (1) police in Cairo operate as transnationally-articulated, entrepreneurial urban actors, based in coercive racketeering economies; (2) police have established relative autonomy from the executive branch of the state, elaborating a race-gender-specific animosity toward the legal order, and (3) a new, rival set of security-governance norms are legitimized and naturalized by this particular gendering and territorialization of police violence.

To test these hypotheses I will investigate the points of emergence and

patterns of distribution of new kinds of hyper-masculine, militarized identities and racketeering practices among police forces in Cairo, and how they articulate with resurgent post-colonial nationalisms, international private sector security commerce, and the control over gendered and racialized labor in the illicit economies of Cairo's urban shantytown territories.

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 – 04/30/06 \$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.

APPELBAUM, Richard P., Principal Investigator

CONTI, Joseph, Co-Principal Investigator

Power and Process: Determinants of Dispute Resolution Outcomes in the World Trade Organization

UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation

SB050046/UCSB 20040980 10/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$16,000

The World Trade Organization (WTO), a legal system designed to regulate political and economic competition between states, is the first supranational organization with an enforcement capacity that is not formally embedded in an individual state or small group of states. The WTO has jurisdiction to determine whether national, state and local regulations are legal under the terms of WTO agreements, and it has authority to exert the combined market power of 90% of world trade to enforce cooperation with its mandates.

Proponents of the WTO have argued that its juridical model of dispute resolution has created a "level playing field" for the resolution of trade disputes between large and small nations. But, critics have charged that power imbalances in WTO jurisprudence and processes of dispute settlement reproduces the relations of dependence that characterize the larger world political economy. This dissertation will use event history analysis and interviews to address this debate by testing hypotheses about power advantages that may arise from hegemonic dominance, world system position, or experience as a repeat player in the litigation process. I will test these effects on the full range of possible outcomes including cases settled through litigation, or "mutually agreed solution," as well as those that are withdrawn, suspended, or abandoned.

The creation of a legal order for the regulation of global trade is fraught with tensions between unequally powerful states and between states and market actors. If the WTO appears partial to the most powerful states, the emergent legal order for the regulation of global trade is likely to fail. The stakes are high: as many scholars have noted, the breakdown of trading systems has, in the past, led to increased international violence. This dissertation will address the equity of WTO practices and thus will contribute to ongoing debates in many fields about the structure of global governance, the future of the nation-state, the nature of power in international institutions, and the potential for conflict between states over trade and economic competition.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Expanding and Consolidating a Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Western Solomon Islands

David and Lucille Packard Foundation

2004-27602/UCSB 20041740 01/01/05 – 12/31/07 \$340,000

This program seeks to *create, expand,* and consolidate a network of community-based marine protected areas under land/sea tenure in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons, Western Province, Solomon Islands. It also seeks to develop a regional protocol that integrates natural and social science research in order to facilitate the implementation of marine conservation in the Pacific Islands. Building upon 12 years of research, conservation, development, and educational activities in the Solomons, we propose to conduct the following activities in association with our Solomon Island project coordinator over a period of three years (2005–2008): (1) create 10 new MPAs, (2) foster MPA environmental education and awareness, (3) establish the institutional and financial infrastructure to sustain the MPAs, (4) enhance participatory development to increase possibilities for MPA implementation in a minority of sites in which implementing resource management is more challenging, (5) formally legalize all MPAs at the provincial and national levels, (6) conduct baseline marine and social science research of the MPAs, and (7) develop an innovative MPA research and implementation protocol that integrates marine and social science research. The permanent “no-take” marine protected areas will be established and expanded to protect outer-lagoon coral reefs, shallow inner-lagoon coral reefs, and inner-lagoon sea grass beds. In addition to protecting marine biological communities, the prime habitats of flagship species will be targeted for conservation including sites in which vulnerable or endangered bumphead parrotfish, Maori wrasse, coconut crabs, green and hawksbill turtles, and dugongs are found. We also intend to protect spawning aggregations of square-tailed, brown-marbled, and camouflage groupers, which are the three most vulnerable and heavily targeted groupers in Indo-Pacific LRFFT operations.

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

BCS-0238539/UCSB 20030074 07/01/03 – 06/30/08 \$308,522

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.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Creating and Consolidating a Marine Protected Area Network in the Western Solomon Islands

Global Conservation Fund/Conservation International

SB050054/UCSB 20040757 06/01/04 – 5/30/06 \$400,000

This program seeks to create, expand, and consolidate community-based marine protected areas (CBMPAs) under customary land/sea tenure in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons, Western Province, Solomon Islands. The central objective, building upon 12 years of research, conservation, development, and educational activities, is to create a network of MPAs to conserve marine and riparian habitats. The Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons and adjoining coastal zones encompass a variety of habitats rich in biodiversity, including shallow coral reefs, outer coral reef-drops, grass beds, freshwater swamps, river estuaries, mangrove, coastal strand vegetation, and lowland rain forests. The Project Implementation Grant amount of \$798,896 will be necessary to establish, expand, and consolidate the MPA network. We propose to conduct the following activities in association with our Solomon Island partners over a period of two years (2004–2006): (1) create 10 new MPAs, (2) foster MPA environmental education and awareness, (3) establish the institutional infrastructure to sustain the MPAs, (4) enhance participatory development to increase possibilities for MPA implementation in a minority of sites in which implementing resource management is more challenging, (5) formally legalize all MPAs at the provincial and national levels, and (6) conduct baseline marine and social science research of all MPAs. The permanent marine protected areas will be established and expanded to protect critical habitats and species in southwestern New Georgia. Marine and riparian habitats to be conserved include outer-lagoon coral reefs, shallow inner-lagoon coral reefs, inner-lagoon sea grass beds, mangroves, and coastal swamps and strand vegetation. In addition to protecting marine biological communities, the prime habitats of flagship species will be targeted for conservation including sites in which vulnerable or endangered bumphead parrotfish, Maori wrasse, coconut crabs, green and hawksbill turtles, and dugongs are found. We also intend to protect spawning aggregations of square-tailed, brown-marbled, and camouflage groupers, which are the three most vulnerable and heavily targeted groupers in Indo-Pacific LRFFT operations.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Integrating Social and Natural Science for Designing and Implementing
a Marine Protected Area Network in the Western Solomon Islands

Pew Charitable Trusts

66092T-200400129/UCSB 20050593 04/01/05 – 09/30/07 \$150,000

This program seeks to create, expand, and consolidate a network of community-based marine protected areas in the Western Solomon Islands. It also seeks to develop a regional protocol for researching sea tenure and indigenous ecological knowledge to facilitate the implementation of marine conservation in the Pacific Islands. The particular objectives, building upon 12 years of research, conservation, development, and educational activities in the Solomons, is to create a regional network of MPAs for marine conservation and for fisheries management. The “no-take” MPAs will protect critical habitats and species in the Western Solomons. The prime habitats of flagship species will be targeted for conservation including sites in which vulnerable or endangered bumphead parrotfish, Maori wrasse, coconut crabs, green and hawksbill turtles, and dugongs are found. The program will also protect the spawning aggregations of various groupers, which are targeted in Indo-Pacific LRFFT operations. The PEW Fellowship (2005–2008) would be used to: (1) create at least 10 new MPAs, (2) foster environmental education locally, (3) establish the institutional and legal infrastructure to sustain the MPAs, (4) conduct baseline marine and social science research, and (5) develop an innovative MPA research and implementation framework that integrates marine and social science research.

BANKS, INGRID, Principal Investigator

Blurring Racial and Cultural Boundaries: Post-Civil Rights, Black
Beauty Salon Culture

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 6/30/06 \$5,000

The current fourteen month ethnographic study in five U.S. cities (Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Durham, and Oakland) examines contemporary black beauty salon culture as a means to understanding how current processes of integration operate. Though the contemporary black beauty salon remains a predominantly racially segregated space, unlike previous periods prior to the civil rights era, integration is apparent today in these settings. However, despite the integrationist perspectives and actions of salon owners, other stylists,

and black clients, non-blacks frequent these salons less, even those located in integrated neighborhoods. To add, though black stylists are licensed to provide services to a multi-racial clientele, the vast majority of their clients remain black. Unlike previous studies that examine integration during the post-civil rights era, the current study does so from an inverted integration model. That is, instead of looking at integration of blacks into predominantly white settings, the current study does so from a predominantly black setting in the private business sector. The contemporary black beauty salon is also a setting where issues of integration along the lines of class, gender, and sexuality emerge. Hence, the current study examines how various forms of integration are embraced or resisted in these settings. Along with the main ethnographic component of the research, archival data is collected to understand how black beauty salon culture had emerged over time.

BARVOSA-CARTER, EDWINA, Principal Investigator

Identifying with the Extreme: Multiple Identities and the Ebb and Flow of Political Extremism

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$2,500

Identifying with the Extreme is a currently unfunded book project in applied political philosophy. In it, I analyze the role that identity, and multiple identities, can play in the rise and potential decline of extremist ethnic or ethno-religious group conflict. Specifically, I analyze the possibility — one increasingly discussed by thinkers such as Amartya Sen — that the multiple identities that individuals have typically offer a safeguard against their developing extremist identifications. If this is so, then policy approaches that accommodate and foster a citizen's multiple identities can play a vital role in countering domestic extremism. Yet exceptions to this view seem to exist in those extremists who have multiple national and ethnic identities. Are the moderating benefits of multiple identities overstated? I argue no, but that scholars have tended to emphasize the number and content of multiple identities without giving adequate attention to the *relationships* among those identities. In this project, I consider not only the number and content of multiple identities, but the character of the relationships among specific conflict-relevant multiple identities. I find that relationships can be a pivotal determining factor in group and individual orientations to extremism and .in some cases may foster, rather than inhibit, extremism. However, because those relationships can be strongly conditioned by nation-state policies, I also argue that case-specific measures can be formulated and instituted by both states and non-state actors that could help minimize existing extremism and help prevent new extremisms from emerging.

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 – 12/31/05 \$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

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military
Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center (Moonwalk Fund)

SB040007/UCSB 20031597 06/05/03 – 06/04/06 \$10,000

SB040007/UCSB 20040785 06/05/03 – 06/04/06 \$ 5,000

SB040007/UCSB 20041314 06/05/03 – 06/04/06 \$15,000

SB040007/UCSB 20051489 06/05/03 – 06/04/06 \$10,000

SB040007/UCSB20061332 06/05/06 – 06/04/07 \$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

CSSMM and Military Education Initiative

Gill Foundation

9329/UCSB 20051111 12/27/04 – 12/26/05 \$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

Gays in the Military

Gill Foundation

10767/UCSB 20061085 12/21/05 – 12/20/06 \$ 4,750

10690/UCSB 20061104 01/24/06 – 01/23/07 \$30,000

This grant from the Gill Foundation will be used to support the operations of CSSMM and the fulfillment of its mission of supporting research on sexual minorities in the military. To this end, this grant may be used to support research costs, promote research findings, educate target audiences, and pay for any supplies associated with these goals.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund

2005-174/UCSB 20051596/20061672 06/01/05 – 05/31/07 \$120,000

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

04-DA-96/UCSB 20050963 01/06/05 – 01/06/06 \$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

Military Outreach Project

The Overbrook Foundation

SB050092/UCSB 20051346 04/01/05 – 03/31/06 \$9,000

This \$9,000 grant from The Overbrook Foundation will be used by the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military (CSSMM) to distribute our research on gays and lesbians in the military to military audiences.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

Wells Fargo Foundation

SB050113/UCSB 20051573 06/01/05 – 05/31/07 \$46,000

This grant in the amount of \$46,000 from the Wells Fargo Foundation will be used for the general support of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military (CSSMM), in particular for research

on gays and lesbians in the military and other expenses related to the Center's services and mission.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

David Bohnett Foundation

SB060055/UCSB 20060428 09/01/05 – 08/21/06 \$25,000

This grant from the David Bohnett Foundation will be used to support all aspects of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military in fulfilling its mission of promoting the study of gays and lesbians in the military. Specifically, the grant will be used to fund public relations, scientific, literary, research, and educational programs of the Center.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Tawani Foundation

SB060083/UCSB 20060704 11/15/05 – 11/14/07 \$126,000

This grant from the Tawani Foundation will be used to support the general operation of the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military and its mission in promoting the study of gays and lesbians in the military. Such support may include funding research on this issue, promoting the findings of such research, and educating military and scholarly audiences about the Center's research. Also, this grant will help fund the hiring of a research director for the Center, a position that will develop research projects, recruit scholars to complete such work, and oversee the publication and publicity of all Center research.

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Principal Investigator

Creating Alternative Development: A Study of Chocolate

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$2,500

This project is for seed monies for my new research project, a documentary film on alternative development. I plan to obtain footage of an ethically-run cacao and chocolate producing plantation on St. Lucia, and to edit that footage into a ten minute film-trailer. It is this trailer that will be used to raise extramural funds for the full-length documentary. I was successful with this strategy with my last documentary, *The Shape of Water* (<http://www.theshapeofwatermovie.com>)

I use the Women Culture Development paradigm - a newly emerging paradigm — as the scholarly and theoretical impetus for this work.

In 2001, there were allegations that child enslavement and forced child labour were a key part of the cacao harvesting labour force, particularly in Cote D'Ivoire. Following those allegations, Hotel Chocolat (producers of "high end chocolates") purchased a plantation in St. Lucia in 2005. My film will examine how they organise the cultivation of cacao and the production of chocolate in order to ensure that this is an ethically organised plantation.

Central to my work will be the exploration of the roles played by women of all ages and ethnicities on the plantation. Does this plantation also facilitate new forms of gendered, ethnic and age-based relationships amongst the community?

With this ISBER research grant, I propose to travel to St Lucia in November 2006 (the period when cacao is harvested) to conduct interviews with members of the plantation there. This footage will be edited into a trailer to raise extra-mural funds.

BIELBY, WILLIAM, Principal Investigator

RAWLINGS, CRAIG, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Dividing the Field: Credentials, Organizational dynamics and sex segregation in US Higher Ed 1970-2000

National Science Foundation

SES-0425798/UCSB 20041088 08/01/04 – 10/31/05 \$5,900

This dissertation analyzes the relationship between field-level dynamics of organizational competition and sex segregation in U.S. higher education. Past research on sex segregation in higher education has narrowly focused on either (1) the micro-dynamics of classroom interaction or (2) the macro-dynamics of large scale social processes to explain how men and women are unequally distributed across fields of study and levels of degree-granting. The meso-level dynamics of organizational fields – the marketplace of credentialing – has been overlooked in understanding how such sorting processes take shape over time. Yet, there is undoubtedly a strong connection between organizational differentiation and sex segregation. Drawing on a rich literature in neoinstitutional approaches to organizations, and studies of sex segregation in both the workplace and university yields a number of substantive hypotheses concerning the meso-level determinants of sex segregation in fields of higher education. I employ a comparative framework, examining sex segregation in two carefully selected fields of U.S. higher education – business and engineering – over a thirty-year period of time as women entered these fields in growing numbers. I combine a field-level modeling technique (niche-overlap analysis) with more standard multivariate regression models to test hypothesized effects, using annual government surveys as the primary data source.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

Assessing the Pedagogic Implications of Technology in College Courses

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

20400721/UCSB 20040689 09/01/04 – 08/31/07 \$340,000

The project is a study of the effects of technology in the university classroom, in the particular setting of the University of California, Santa Barbara. The purpose is to produce a useful knowledge base about the effects of several key technologies on student learning and also about how these effects might vary between men and women. The technology consists of web-based aids that promote reflection and discussion of course material. In short, our primary research question is: Does infusing instructionally-relevant technology into college classrooms affect the quality of student learning? We propose an intensive project to assess the cognitive effects of using educational technologies employing social scientific standards of measurement, statistical inference, and experimental control. We also choose to focus on gender as a possible mediating variable in order to determine whether the infusion of technology influences student learning outcomes in different ways for men and women. This work has implications for educational practice in higher education by establishing research-based principles for the use of technology in college courses and this work has implications for cognitive theory by examining how to foster deep learning in a college course setting.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator

STOHL, CYNTHIA, Co-Principal Investigator

Technological Change and Collective Action: Changing Relationships among Technology, Organizations, Society, and the Citizenry

UCSB Academic Senate

07/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$5,500

This project is a multi-disciplinary study of the utilization and consequences of new information technologies for U.S. society. This study will assess the ways individuals and organizations recognize, assess, and decide to participate in collective action based on various types of organizations. More specifically, the study explores the consequences of citizens' engagement to assess several outcomes: knowledge about specific issues; semantic coherence among members and the organization; common identifications, strength of identifications with issues and organizations, sense of belonging and common purpose; trust in others; willingness to participate in collective action; and organizations' identities, boundaries, strategies, coalition-formation activities, mobilization efforts, and agendas. Research methods will involve both surveys of quasi-randomized pools of members of each category of organization and four in-depth case

studies of organizations.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator

STOHL, CYNTHIA, Co-Principal Investigator

Technological Change and Collective Association: Changing relationships among Technology, Organizations, Society, and the Citizenry

National Science Foundation

SES-35-2517/UCSB 20040283 07/01/04 – 06/30/07 \$216,998

Organizations of various kinds are integral to the fabric of society, for many reasons: organizations mediate relationships among citizens and between citizens and the state, they influence the nature of social capital and collective identities, and they structure collective action. Increasingly, organizations are sensitive to technological change. The subject of this study is relationships among technology, organizational change, and societal change.

Research has already shown that technology can influence much about how organizations operate in certain contexts. 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 public organizations have been underway for decades in the U.S. Of particular importance is a loss of membership and vitality in a wide array of traditional, face-to-face organizations that are associated with the development of trust and social capital. Citizens' engagement has increasingly shifted to more anonymous, interest-oriented groups alleged to be less powerful contributors to social capital and community health.

These two trends now intersect: long-term secular evolution in the composition of public organizations that are so integral to the structure of society, and rapid but likely long-lived technological changes in what organizations can do and how they are structured. This study examines the intersection of these trends.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

PATTON, ROBERT, Co-Principal Investigator

Learning About Campaign Finance Online: A Multi-Media, Web-based Source for Undergraduate Research

The Dirksen Congressional Center

SB050018/UCSB 20050057 07/01/04 – 09/30/05 \$4,600

This project will develop a Web site with multi-media, “hands-on,” content and background information to stimulate active student learning about the financing and regulation of congressional and other federal campaigns. The Web site will provide a comprehensive source of information as students develop research projects using primary evidence that address the question: Does limiting money for campaigns limit free speech? The following types of information will be available for analysis: legal and political history of campaign finance regulation, role of “soft-money” and political advertising in elections, summary of recent legislation, and an archive of multi-media examples of political advertising. The web site will contain links to relevant full text legislation, congressional and Federal Elections Commission hearings, Supreme Court decisions, and analysis of scholars and activists on both sides of the issue. To complete the project, research guidelines, general evaluative criteria and a brief guide to the use of content analysis in evaluating political advertisements will be provided for students. For course instructors, guidelines for facilitating and evaluating student research will be created. The Web site and materials can be adapted for use in introductory political science research methods courses, survey courses in American politics, and specialized courses in the area of campaigns and elections.

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 – 06/30/06 \$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, Principal Investigator

Neither Nurses, Nor Maids: A History of Housekeepers, Health Aides, and Personal Attendants in the Making of Long-Term Care

UC Institute for Labor and Employment

SB060027/UCSB 20051422 7/1/05 – 6/30/06 \$36,344

How personal attendants and other 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 transformations in the relationship between the state, families, and the market by the end of the twentieth century. This study gives home care a history, sorely missing from current policy and organizing discussions, by analyzing the struggle of California's IHSS workers for recognition and dignity amid political jockeying over state budgets and assessing their ongoing fight for better conditions in terms of feminist understandings of carework. It contributes to the larger question of "What is work? Who is a worker?"—an issue that continues to vex the application of labor law to carework and haunt the valuing of domestic labor (whether housework, mothering, or other forms of care) as love, not work. It also illuminates crucial issues of significance to California and the nation: the role of government policy in shaping the contours of the job; the nature of racialized feminization in service sector labor; the conditions under which coalitions between trade unions, community organizations, and other groups, like seniors and disability rights, emerge; and the shape and development of multiple forms of unionism, including political unionism and civil rights

unionism.

This project shows 1) the same women cycled between home care jobs, other health aide work, domestic service, and public assistance since the 1930s; 2) beginning with the New Deal, government policies made work that was “private” in a double sense—in the voluntary sector (outside the state) and in the home or family—visible as a public good, and thus home care—its control, distribution, and funding—became subject to political contestation. The resulting labor organizing campaigns transformed the face of public sector unionism.

BRUHN, KATHLEEN, Principal Investigator

Leaders or Followers? Politicians and Issue Emergence in the 2006 Mexican Presidential Election

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$4,000

The responsiveness of government to policy preferences of the public is vital to the health of any democracy. Elections are one moment in which such preferences may be expressed. Voters should be able to select among candidates based on which set of policies they prefer. Party identity is often a helpful shortcut for voters to determine what candidates stand for. But in new democracies, where parties are much less familiar to the average citizen and party identities are newer, the process of issue emergence may be considerably more idiosyncratic. This project will survey party elites and candidates about their preferences. The results will then be compared to results from a mass survey now underway, and to information about previous party positions in order to determine, first, whether voters have accurate perceptions of the positions of parties and candidates, and second, whether these positions are stabilizing over time or are affected heavily by more short-term considerations, such as media coverage.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

Language and Social Marginalization among Academically Oriented Latino High School Students

Spencer Foundation

200500056/UCSB 20041169 09/01/04 – 08/31/05 \$35,000

The proposed project is a one-year ethnographic sociolinguistic investigation of language, social marginalization, and academic achievement in a high school in a low-income, predominantly Latino community in Southern California. Comparing high-achieving and non-high-achieving Latinos, the study will consider how students' use of language locates them within or outside the mainstream of locally dominant youth culture. Some researchers have claimed that language-minority students' peer culture views academic achievement as racial betrayal, thus giving rise to the stigmatization of successful students. The proposed study challenges this "acting white" hypothesis by calling attention to high-achieving students' ways of orienting to peer culture as oppositional not to dominant culture but to other youth styles. The proposed project will address four questions: (1) *How is language used by high-achieving Latino students to position themselves in relation to peer culture on the one hand and academic culture on the other?*; (2) *What relationships exist among language, social marginalization, and academic success?*; (3) *What challenges to and potential for academic success are presented by these relationships?*; and (4) *How can these findings promote the academic achievement of all Latino students?* The findings will provide an initial understanding of the challenges facing language-minority youth in attaining academic success as well as the linguistic and discursive skills and resources to which they have access. In addition, the proposed pilot project will form the basis for the development of a four-year multisite, cross-ethnic study of the relationship among language, academic achievement, and social marginalization among language-minority high-school students in diverse communities within Southern California.

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

P015B030120-04/UCSB 20041425 08/15/03 – 08/14/05 \$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.

CHANG, GRACE. Principal Investigator

Redefining Agency: Feminist Responses to Trafficking and Anti-Trafficking

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$5,000

This project will examine feminist discourse on the phenomena of transnational trafficking and coerced migration of women and children, as well as current organizing responses to trafficking and anti-trafficking. Much of the existing scholarship on trafficking focuses exclusively on sex trafficking, identifying this phenomenon as migration that has been achieved through force or deception for the purposes of coerced prostitution or sex slavery. I suggest that this definition is too narrow, follows the current trends in popular journalistic accounts, and ultimately serves the purpose of reinforcing and rationalizing state-led efforts to criminalize prostitution and state-defined sex-trafficking. This serves to distract attention away from state participation in sex-trafficking and other forms of state-sponsored trafficking for other labor by the governments of both sending and receiving countries.

I propose a framework which views trafficking as coerced migration for all forms of labor, including the broad spectrum of labors performed by migrant women workers, such as manufacturing, service work, servile marriage and sex work. This definition rests on the understanding that many migrant women have been forced to migrate for work because of the economic devastation of neoliberal policies in their home countries. While this does not imply physical coercion or deception, as is invoked and inscribed in US legal definitions of trafficking, it recognizes the coercion created by the destruction of subsistence economies and social service states through neoliberal policies imposed on impoverished and indebted sending countries by wealthy creditor nations such as the United States.

CHARNESS, GARY, Principal Investigator

Trust and Communication Partnerships

Russell Sage Foundation

82-03-03/UCSB 20030216 04/01/03 – 07/31/05 \$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

Group membership and economic behavior

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$4,000

People who are members of a group and identify with it behave differently from people who perceive themselves as isolated individuals. This difference depends on two main factors. First, the preferences over outcomes change with the degree of identification with the group. Second, the saliency of the membership in the group determines the importance of group membership. Earlier work shows that group membership affects preferences over outcomes, and saliency of the group affects the perception of the environment.

Two experimental games were studied; the Battle of the Sexes. and the Prisoners Dilemma, allocating subjects randomly to two groups: We manipulate the saliency of the group membership by letting the group of players in the group watch as a passive audience and by making part of the payoff common for members of the group. There is a strong effect of group membership; it increases the aggressive stance of the hosts (people who have their group members in the audience), and reduces the one of the guests. The effect on outcomes depends on the game: In the Battle of the Sexes, the aggressiveness of hosts leads to more coordination; in the Prisoner's Dilemma, it leads to conflict and inefficient outcomes.

In this application, we propose new experiments to, further delineate the effects of group membership on individual behavior in economic settings. We will vary the composition of the group or the composition of the audience. In preliminary sessions with homogenous gender, there are striking differences in behavior across gender.

COLE, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

Five Foot Feat Tour

UCSB Academic Senate

UCSB 20040536 07/01/03 – 06/30/06 \$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.

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.

CONLEE, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Post Collapse Transformations in Late Prehispanic Nasca

National Science Foundation

BCS-0314273/UCSB 20061354 07/01/03 – 06/30/07 \$131,332

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.

DECANIO, Stephen, Principal Investigator

Applying a Stochastic Frontier Approach to CGE Models

Argonne National Laboratory

SF-00101/UCSB 20050077 10/20/04 – 08/31/05 \$22,618

Dr. Stephen DeCanio will work with staff at Argonne National Laboratory to prepare a discussion paper on the following topic.

The CGE approach is inherently about integrating and aggregating microeconomic actions into the macroeconomic impacts. This task explores the use of stochastic frontier production functions and associated energy services in the CGE context. The goal is to specify the dynamic movements of the stochastic frontier and associated efficiency distribution to represent aggregate industry behavior. There are three components to this approach 1) specifying dynamic decision model(s) that are consistent with a stochastic frontier, 2) testing stylized versions of these decision models within AMIGA, and 3) deriving possible parameterizations for industry specific stochastic frontiers from previous literature and ongoing studies.

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 – 06/30/06 \$229,473

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

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

This research will reveal the set of regulatory and competitive circumstances that make a firms' environmental performance align with its corporate performance. The information gained will help regulators identify environmental policies that work with the firm's objective of

enhanced profitability. We expect to find that devices, such as third party eco-ratings, or voluntary programs that help firms credibly communicate environmental performance to regulators and consumers are associated with enhanced corporate performance. In highly regulated industries, we also expect that when firms integrate environmental objectives into their organization and engage in open discussion with regulators and members of the community, they will achieve improved corporate performance by reducing regulation and litigation costs.

DESCHENES, OLIVIER, Principal Investigator

The Long Term Consequences of Military Service During The Vietnam War on Post-Service Health Outcomes

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/10/05 – 06/30/06 \$5,000

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

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

Arrests, Repression, and the 2004 Republican National Convention

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/10/05 – 06/30/06 \$6,000

This research project would use data collected on all arrests made during the 2004 Republican National Convention (2004 RNC) to examine and extend my current research line on the repression of social movements, which is one of my major research emphases. I have written a forthcoming article focusing on the particular role of arrests in social movement repression. However, that forthcoming paper relies on secondary data collected originally in the 1960s and early 1980s. Further, that secondary data did not contain information on all aspects relevant to my theoretical exploration of the impact of arrests on social movements. Data on arrests and prosecutions stemming from protests

at the 2004 RNC would allow me to re-examine my theoretical claims using a fuller, richer, and newer set of data, as well as extend my research by allowing me to address the full range of theoretical claims I made in my forthcoming article on arrests. Specifically, the dataset I would use would be a redacted version (e.g., excluding name, contact, case numbers, witnesses, charging officer's name, etc.) of a dataset collected by the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NYC-NLG). The dataset contains key non-identifying variables such as the length of detention, case outcome, and sentencing (if applicable), which I would quantitatively analyze. The data are highly reliable given that the NYC-NLG may also use the data in a civil lawsuit. Papers resulting from the project would contribute substantially to social movement research on repression and to socio-legal research on arrests.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

CAREER: The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements

National Science Foundation

SES-0547990/UCSB 20051665 05/01/06 – 04/30/07 \$78,664

Contributions to the emerging literature on the Internet and social movements (SMs) have made divergent claims about the impact of the Internet, ranging from arguments of no lasting impacts to substantial and fundamental impacts. However, scholars have been unable to resolve these competing claims because (1) scholars from opposing camps often define “Internet activism” differently, with larger impacts located when discussing online opportunities to participate in activism (e.g., online petitions) and smaller or no impacts found when examining online tools to facilitate offline activism (e.g., online logistics coordination for offline rallies); and (2) scholars are often studying different kinds of SM organizers, with larger impacts located when studying emergent organizers and smaller or no impacts found when studying social movement organizations (SMOs) that developed offline and then later adopted some online capacities.

This project moves toward a much more nuanced approach to understanding the impacts of Internet use on SMs and activism by testing four hypotheses about the changing nature of tactics and social movement participation online and four hypotheses about the relationship between different types of organizers and different forms of Internet activism. Specifically, hypotheses focus on the increasing availability of tactics allowing online participation over time, the increasing automation of such tactics over time, the tactical and organizational determinants of advertising or deploying illegal tactics over the Internet, similarities between the tactics that websites offer online and offline, the impact of mobile Internet-enabled devices on offline protest events, the types of organizers that are likely to produce tactics allowing online participation over time, the likelihood of different types of organizers targeting non-state actors in tactics on their websites, and the likelihood that

different types of organizers would use for-profit contractors to manage their websites.

To test these hypotheses, the study will produce one 5-year cross-sectional time series, one 5-year panel time series, and four cross-sectional datasets based on yearly, in-depth modules, including: 1) a dataset on online protest tactics; 2) a dataset on high and low prevalence activist causes online; 3) a dataset on established protest websites and SMOs; and 4) a dataset on the online coordination of offline protest events. Each of these datasets will be made available to students and other scholars, further increasing the impact of this research.

In collecting these data, the study utilizes two major theoretical advances. First, prior research has been unable to gather clearly generalizable and/or population-level data on websites. This study

uses a technique developed and refined during two years of seed research to generate a quasi-population of websites on a specified topic, which can then be randomly sampled. The resulting quasi-random sample of *reachable* protest-related websites is archived and manually content coded.

Second, the integration of four yearly, topical, in-depth modules with two time series datasets allows hypotheses to be investigated from a range of complementary vantages, which is particularly important online. That is, this design allows "Internet activism" to be examined from multiple vantages: through tactics (Year 2), as holistic movements (Year 3), through specific websites and SMOs (year 4), through online activities that facilitate offline protest events (Year 5), and through activist causes that appear online (longitudinal data). In this way, this project takes seriously the multi-dimensional character of SMs by incorporating it into the study design. The work plan initiates the longitudinal data collection in the first year of the study and then continues the collection of the longitudinal data along with completing one in-depth module in each of the following four years.

EGAN, RONALD, Principal Investigator

ROBERTS, LUKE, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara-East Asia FLAS

U.S. Department of Education

P015B030036/UCSB 20051351 08/15/05 – 08/14/06 \$117,000

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.

FERNANDO, W. OSHAN, Principal Investigator

HANCOCK, MARY, Co-Principal Investigator

Professional Development International Fellowship

Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research

SB060038/UCSB 20060133 08/01/05 – 07/31/06 \$15,000

SB060038/UCSB 20060674 08/01/05 – 07/31/06 \$ 2,500

With support received from the Wenner-Gren Foundation and the Anthropology Department I will be able to achieve my academic goals planned during the past year. My research will be grounded in anthropological theories relating to power, modernity, globalization and identity. I expect my research to contribute to existing work on the global spread of evangelical Christianity by examining the culturally mediated and multiple ways through which people respond to, and appropriate, evangelical Christian claims on their subjectivities.

FLACKS, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

Management Support for SERU 21 Study

UC Berkeley, Institute for Labor and Employment

SB020126/UCSB 20051583 03/15/02 – 06/30/07 \$20,000

SB020126/UCSB 20061699 03/15/02 – 06/30/07 \$ 6,000

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.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

SPERA, FRANK, Co-Principal Investigator

Implications of Volcanic Ash in the Maya Lowlands: Glass Shards in the Pottery Sherds

National Science Foundation

BCS-0510727/UCSB 20050651 09/01/05 – 08/31/07 \$204,294

The primary objective of this proposal is to identify the source or sources of volcanic ash used as ceramic temper in everyday-use pottery by the central lowland Maya in the Late Classic period (AD 600-900). Correct identification will enable us to recover evidence of cultural, ecological and environmental influences. Archeologist Anna O. Shepard first identified volcanic glass in Maya pottery sherds and struggled for 30 years to solve the mystery of its source(s) -- the lowland Maya lived on carbonate bedrock outcrops and clay deposits with the closest volcanic sources 350 km away. How did relatively large volumes ($\sim 10^6$ m³) of volcanic ash become available for manufacturing of ceramic products before the introduction of draft animals? This question has never been answered. We propose to apply 21st century geochemical and volcanological tools including Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma Analysis (LA-ICPA), Thermal Ionization Mass Spectrometry (TIMS), Electron Microbeam Analysis (EMA) and models for the transport and dispersal of volcanic ash to study: (1) The effects of ceramic starting material (clay plus small fraction of carbonate lithic inclusions) and firing on the composition of volcanic glass shards found within the pottery sherds, (2) The major, minor, trace element (including REE's), and isotopic ratios of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ and $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$ of glass shards within the pottery fragments, (3) The spatial and temporal matches for the elemental composition of glass shards and phenocrysts in the pottery sherds to candidate volcanoes of the Central American Highlands (CAH) and the Mexican Volcanic Belt (MVB), (4) Patterns of ash fall dispersal into the carbonate lowlands for the candidate volcanoes based on models of eruption cloud dynamics and the vertical structure and variability of the winds and (5) The consequence of volcanic ash fall on the Maya lowland soil, plant, and animal life. We also will address the implications of volcanic ash on Maya cultural development and on refining lowland Maya chronology.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

Volcanic Ash Shards in Ancient Maya Ceramic Sherds

UC MEXUS

SG 06/02-06/UCSB 20060970 03/01/06 – 02/28/07 \$1,500

Preserved in the pottery of the Late Classic Maya (AD 600-900) is evidence of a distal volcanic ash source in the Maya lowlands; yet the question raised in the 1930s regarding the source(s) of the ash remains unanswered. What is more, the Late Classic marks the height of the Maya civilization and the developments of the Maya and the presence of volcanic ash may be related. Our project is aimed at identifying the source(s) of the volcanic ash (glass shards plus primary volcanic phenocrysts) and evaluating the economic and environmental consequences for the prehistoric Maya.

Active volcanoes are known for posing serious hazards, yet the use of volcanic ash temper in the Maya lowlands speaks directly to potential benefits. The reliance on ash tempering in a major component of pottery used in everyday contexts has significant implications for the ancient Maya and environmental impact. The most probable sources are from the Mexican volcanic belt, and these data are currently under investigation. Sergio Rodriguez is the leading specialist on these sources and willing to collaborate in examining the Maya problem.

FREEMAN, LAURIE, Principal Investigator

Social Capital, Trust and Environmental Activism in China: Evaluating Society-centered versus Institution-centered Theories of Trust Formation

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$1,500

Social capital, the “networks of mutual support, reciprocity, trust and obligation that are accumulated through interaction in formal and informal situations,” is the glue that allows society to cohere. By facilitating cooperation within and among groups, social capital makes possible the formation of human and organizational networks that work together for the greater well-being of society. It is therefore understood to be a necessary aspect of a vibrant and active civil society. A key component of social capital is the existence of trust. Trust is important because it enables cooperation: Tyler (2001) argues, for example, that trust “increases the desire of people to take risks for productive social exchange.” Without it, individuals are less likely to cooperate with one another, and thus less likely to engage in the kind of civic endeavors and form the kind of voluntary associations that are good for the community and the nation.

But how do we come by trust? How is it generated, maintained and destroyed? And what are the institutional, political, cultural and historical conditions under which trust and social capital are either fostered or restrained? Some scholars have developed a “society-centered approach” to social capital and trust formation arguing that trust arises within society, others have suggested that trust can be *institutionally* generated.

This project proposes to examine the issue of social capital and trust formation among participants and members of environmental NGOs in China. While culture and history may play an important role in engendering trust in China and in the formation of social capital, it may also be augmented, fostered or engineered by state-linked political organizations, including media-sponsored environmental NGO's and university-supported student environmental associations (SEAs), which act as trustworthy intermediaries between the state and a nascent civil society. We are particularly interested in understanding the relationship between trust and civic engagement in China more generally, and in the environmental area specifically; in understanding the impact of international NGOs, especially environmental INGOs, in fostering trust and building social capital in China; and delineating the legal and political constraints to social capital and trust formation in the

environmental activist arena and the ways they have been circumvented.

FUJINO, DIANE, Principal Investigator

Pan-Asian Organizing and Third World Solidarity: The Asian American Political Alliance in Berkeley

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$4,000

This proposal seeks to study the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at UC Berkeley in the late 1960s. AAPA represents one of the earliest instances of pan-Asian formation nationwide. As Yen Le Espiritu contends, Asian American panethnicity was formed in the 1960s, primarily as a political strategy for responding to racism. Not only was AAPA one of the first groups to use a pan-Asian term in its name, the organization is credited with coining the term, "Asian American." Simultaneously, AAPA embraced a commitment to Third World solidarity, a concept put into action when AAPA joined the Third World Liberation Front at UC Berkeley and its struggle for ethnic studies. Despite AAPA's rhetoric and seeming practice of interethnic and interracial unity, one wonders what tensions emerged in their efforts to forge panethnic and cross-racial unity.

Through the use of oral history interviews and archival research, including an analysis of AAPA's newspaper, this study seeks to examine the formation and demise of AAPA; its activities, ideology, and organizational structure; and the promise and limitations of panethnicity and Third World solidarity contained within AAPA's rhetoric. This will be the first rigorous study of AAPA, an organization that helped establish ethnic studies at UC Berkeley, inspired the formation of numerous AAPA chapters nationwide, and played a pivotal role in the development of the Asian American Movement. This study will contribute to a nuanced and complex understanding of panethnicity and Third World solidarity and of the severely understudied Asian American social movement.

GALLAGHER, NANCY, Principal Investigator

Short Term Teacher Training Seminar in Jordan

USDE/Fulbright-Hays

P021A050058/UCSB 20050544 04/01/05 – 08/31/05 \$64,000

P021A060066/UCSB 20060614 04/01/06 – 08/31/06 \$70,450

The Center for Middle East Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara will conduct a short-term training seminar in Jordan for 20 California-based K-12 teachers, administrators, and instructors working at two or four-year colleges. The seminar is designed to strengthen the knowledge of Middle Eastern society and culture among California educators who teach or administer social studies and humanities curricula. The goal of the seminar is to expand the network of experienced teachers who will foster curriculum development in Middle East area studies and the Arabic language. The seminar will consist of daily lectures and field trips in Amman, other parts of Jordan, and a short trip to Damascus, Syria. Participants will meet with Jordanian Ministry of Education officials, educators, NGO representatives, and students in order to establish ongoing curricular exchange networks via the Internet and personal contacts. They will visit a wide range of educational institutions including public and private schools, university education faculties, community colleges, literacy training programs, handicraft and vocational training centers. A special focus of the seminar will be daily Arabic language classes for non-specialists in order to introduce the basic elements of Arabic language culture into K-12 curriculum. UCSB faculty and Jordanian experts will lecture in the areas of archeology, Islam and religious studies, Middle East history, social studies, politics, and culture. Classroom discussions will be accompanied by field trips to archeological, historical, cultural, and religious sites in Jordan and Syria.

GARRATT, ROD, Principal Investigator

The Role of Speculators in Auctions: An Experimental Study

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$4,000

A tremendous amount of research has focused on the strategic properties of the four “standard auctions:” Open English, sealed-bid first-price, sealed-bid second-price, and Dutch. The most fundamental results are that standard auctions allocate a good efficiently and yield identical revenues, provided bidders are symmetric, have independent private values, and there is no resale. In practice however, active resale markets are common. And yet, the impact of resale on standard auction outcomes is not fully understood.

In a forthcoming *Econometrica* paper, Garratt and Troger (2006) address this question by looking at the role resale creates for speculators -- bidders who are commonly known to have no use value for the good on sale. We show that speculators undermine efficiency and destroy revenue equivalence across standard auction formats. However, the exact impact on seller revenue depends on which equilibrium is played. This is an empirical issue. Our plan in the proposed research is to run induced-value auction experiments with resale markets to test when and how the speculator impacts standard auctions. We will conduct experiments with different numbers of private-value bidders to see how the number of bidders in the auction market affects the likelihood of an active speculator. The experiments will involve both second-price and English auctions. While the theoretical predictions are the same in both the second-price and English auction model, beliefs that support the equilibria differ in away that might lead to empirical differences. The results will guide practitioners and help direct further theoretical work.

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

La Patera: Continued Longitudinal Studies of Reading Risk

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

05-04CY-02IG-SB/UCSB 20050382 11/1/04 – 10/31/05 \$25,000

Project *La Patera* will continue and join three related research studies, all of which contribute to the emergent longitudinal research on

reading development of English Learners (EL) in the U.S. These studies primarily focus on Latino children from low-income backgrounds and were funded in part or in whole by the Linguistic Minority Research Institute (LMRI). Currently, we propose that LMRI support collection of one fourth-grade data point for our longitudinal, common core sample of fourth-grade EL who have been previously identified as being at risk for reading failure (i.e., approximately 80 students from three school districts, four schools). We have applied for other funding from NICHD, OSEP, and IES simultaneously for continuing the full sample of about 370 students; however we are in danger of losing this fourth year of data without at least sufficient support to collect data from our common core sample. The Objective of this project is to continue 5th year of 4-year longitudinal studies of factors associated with reading risk for primary and intermediate grade English Learners and effectiveness of targeted, intensive instruction to ameliorate that risk.

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Project WRITE! Benefits of Developmental Writing Instruction in Bilingual Head Start Preschool Children

DHHS/Administration for Children and Families

90YD0199/01/UCSB 20051564 09/30/05 – 08/29/07 \$50,000

The proposed study will use a randomized experimental design to evaluate an intervention for improving writing development outcomes for 80 Head Start preschool children who speak Spanish as their first language. Project WRITE! Also will test maintenance of learning gains when children begin kindergarten in the second year of the proposed study. Project WRITE! emphasizes the importance of instructional facilitation of normal acquisition of early writing skills through developmental writing instruction. Recent national data show only small gains in writing using questionable measures for children in Head Start compared to wait listed children (DHHS, 2005). Results of the proposed study will indicate whether an intensive writing curriculum will improve these outcomes and create better evidence of effects. These findings would support instructional and curricular innovations in Head Start programs that may produce more optimal development in reading and writing in kindergarten and first grades. In this way, findings will inform policy by providing scientifically based knowledge to better inform instructional and program decisions for bilingual preschool classrooms in Head Start.

Project WRITE! is requesting \$25,000 per year for a two-year study to

be conducted jointly by Ms. Carola Matera (M. S.), a doctoral student at UC Santa Barbara, and her faculty mentor, Dr. Michael Gerber, under the auspices of Dr. Gerber's ongoing Project La Patera, a longitudinal study of English reading acquisition by Spanish-speaking children. Bringing new expertise and interests to La Patera, Ms. Matera will lead this study on effects of developmentally appropriate, early intervention in writing.

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator

Communication of Automotive Steel vs. Aluminum Life Cycle CO2

International Iron and Steel Institute

SB050061/UCSB 20050492 01/01/05 – 12/31/05 \$33,134

A variety of studies are available that quantify the life cycle emissions of vehicles in the context of material specific product designs. Unfortunately, the modeling choices and assumptions that underlie these studies make it very difficult or sometimes even impossible to directly compare their results. This creates the need for a thorough comparative review of these studies and an in-depth investigation of the way all modeling choices and assumptions impact the modeling results. This research project intends to do just that.

In addition, the project will develop guidelines for a consistent and consensual use of modeling choices and assumptions based on the state of the art in life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology and draw attention to remaining ambiguities in LCA methodology, e.g. boundary choices and allocation rules for systems with material recycling. Finally, the project will identify and employ efficient and effective ways to communicate all of its results to the widest range of audiences, taking into account their different backgrounds and varying levels of LCA knowledge.

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 – 12/31/05 \$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

Archaeological Analysis of Santa Rosa Island Cultural Materials,
Channel Islands National Park

Department of the Interior/National Park Service

J8120040079/UCSB 20050334 09/24/04 – 12/31/05 \$7,831

The purpose of this project is for UCSB to sort unprocessed archaeological samples into artifact categories appropriate for cataloging. To clean, label, and place in archival quality storage containers all cultural materials in the collection. To organize undocumented historic and archaeological materials into general artifact categories appropriate for cataloging. To catalog all materials using the Re:discovery (ANCS+) database program according to NPS standards. To identify and prepare selected samples for radiocarbon analysis, to conduct preliminary analysis of sorted materials, and to prepare a final report and catalog detailing work accomplished.

GOODCHILD, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS)

National Science Foundation

BCS-9978058/UCSB 20020039

BCS-9978058/UCSB 20021034

BCS-9978058/UCSB 20030811

BCS-9978058/UCSB 20031372 10/01/99 – 09/30/05 \$4,896,219

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 20060278 03/15/04 – 02/28/07 \$199,928

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

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

Granparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20040946 08/01/04 – 07/31/09 \$385,036

This research will investigate the biodemography of longevity and the behavioral contributions of post-reproductive individuals among the Tsimane, a traditional population subsisting on a combination of foraging and simple horticulture. It seeks to explain why the human lifespan is extended in comparison to other primates and mammals of similar body size. Although the expected adult lifespan has increased over the past century, due in part to improved diets, medicines, and public health, data among foragers and horticulturalists without access to modern healthcare illustrate that the pattern of a long, post-reproductive lifespan is not novel, and that recent increases in longevity are just extreme manifestations of a general human pattern. This research is designed to test the empirical adequacy of several alternative explanations for the extension of human lifespan.

GURVEN, Michael D., Principal Investigator

REU: Granparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20061455 08/01/04 – 07/31/09 \$4,000

This is a request for a supplement for Research Experience for Undergraduate Students. The supplement will be used to cover field expenses for one undergraduate student in Anthropology at the University of California-Santa Barbara, Rebecca Holbert. Ms. Holbert will participate in collecting data for the larger research project and conduct her own research project under the principal investigators' guidance. Her individual research project will collect the information necessary for her undergraduate Honors Thesis and provide valuable direct field experience that will help her frame a research plan for

graduate study

GURVEN, Michael D., Principal Investigator

The human life course and the biodemography of aging

Santa Fe Institute

1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20040399 10/01/04 – 05/30/09 \$136,321

Humans lived as hunter-gatherers for the vast majority of their evolutionary history (the genus *Homo* has existed for about 2 million years). Agriculture originated only 10,000 years ago and has been practiced by the majority of the world's population for just two or three millennia, a relatively brief period of time for selection to act. Anatomically modern humans evolved some 150,000-200,000 years ago. This means that natural selection on age profiles of physical function, morbidity and mortality hazards occurred largely in the context of a foraging lifestyle. Yet, very little is known about the aging process among hunting and gathering peoples.

This research project has three broad aims. The first is to conduct an integrated study of physical growth, development, aging, health and mortality in one population, the Tsimane', a forager-horticultural society with little market involvement and access to modern health care. The second aim is to advance theory in the biodemography of the human life course, with a specific focus on aging and lifespan. The third is to lay the groundwork for collaborative, comparative research in human aging across a diverse array of ecological and social settings. The long-term goal of the research is to explain the age profile of human mortality and the rate at which humans develop and senesce in terms of economic productivity, muscular strength, endurance, body composition, disease resistance, and cognitive function.

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 – 06/30/06 \$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

MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator

BIMBER, BRUCE, Co-Principal Investigator

Center for Nanotechnology in Society

SES-0531184/UCSB 20050573 01/01/06 – 12/31/10 \$5,035,000

The mission of the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB is to serve as a national research and education center, a network hub among researchers and educators concerned with societal issues concerning nanotechnologies, and a resource base for studying these issues in the US and abroad. The Center will focus attention on education for a new generation of social science, humanities, and nanoscience professionals, on the historical context of nanotechnology, on innovation processes and global diffusion of nanotech, and on risk perception and social response to nanotechnologies, as well as methods for public participation in setting the agenda for nanotechnology's future. The Center's interdisciplinary working groups combine expertise in social science, technology, culture, spatial analysis, and science and engineering to address a linked set of social and ethical issues regarding the domestic US and global creation, development, commercialization, production, and consumption, and control of specific kinds

of nanoscale technologies; combine research, teaching, and dissemination functions that systematically involve diverse communities in the analysis of nanotechnology in society; and engage in outreach and education programs that include students and teachers and extend to industry, community and environmental organizations, policymakers, and the public.

The Center will draw on UCSB's renowned interdisciplinary climate to integrate the work of nanoscale engineers and scientists with social scientific and humanistic study of nanotechnology in society. Close working relations with the internationally renowned nanoscale researchers at the California NanoSystems Institute and with social science research centers focused on relations among technology, culture, and society will be enhanced by social science collaborators at other UC campuses, the Chemical Heritage Foundation, Duke University, University of British Columbia, University of Edinburgh, and Cardiff University in the UK.

The Center's research is organized into three interdisciplinary working groups. The first will carry out research designed to study nanotechnology's historical and current contexts. The second will address questions related to institutional and socio-cultural factors influencing the innovation, global diffusion, and commercialization of nanotechnology. The third working group will examine risk perceptions concerning emerging nanotechnologies, assess methods for incorporating public concerns, and analyze social movement development related to nanotechnology. Numerous integrative activities are designed to serve as focal points for interaction and exchange across disciplines. The Center will develop new knowledge about the organization, funding and management of nanotechnology; about the economic, social and scientific effects of the current innovation system; about the global distribution of nanotechnology; and about public intelligence and response concerning nanotechnology's risks. The Center will also create new cross-disciplinary education opportunities for students from a range of fields and backgrounds, particularly those currently underrepresented in technological studies. The Center will disseminate its findings to the wider public, facilitate public participation in the nano-enterprise, and support dialogue between academic researchers from diverse disciplines and educators, industrial scientists, community and environmental groups, and policy makers.

The Center will sponsor graduate professional development, design new undergraduate curricula, and create public information programming focused on nanotechnology and society. The Center will also host events that engage industrial collaborators, community and environmental groups, and the public. The Center's Clearinghouse will serve national and global communities as an on-line portal to the Center's research and educational materials and resources and to information on all Center programming. A distinguished National Advisory Board will provide guidance and reflection about CNS-UCSB research, education, and outreach programs.

HINZ, DIANE, Principal Investigator

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

Verbal tense variation in Quechua, with application to the production of literacy materials

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05-1528/UCSB 200509999 07/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$21,600

Quechua, the language of the Incas, is still spoken throughout the Andes mountains of South America and in jungle areas as well. If the many varieties of Quechua are considered as a unity, Quechua is the most widely spoken Amerindian language today (Adelaar and Muysken 2004). The Ministries of Education in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia are working in partnership with NGOs to produce materials in Quechua for the schools and for community-based literacy programs. . One of the challenges facing the linguists who administer programs for the production of curricula for these programs are striving to gain working knowledge not only of the syntactic complexities of these languages, but also of the many features which differentiate one Quechua language from another that many of the numerous varieties of Quechua are not mutually intelligible. This understanding is essential as linguists collaborate with native speakers to produce literacy materials, often adapting the written prose produced in one Quechua language for use in another.

Linguists collaborating with native speakers to produce literacy materials need not only to understand the intricacies of these syntactically complex languages, but also, in order to adapt materials produced in one Quechua language to another, to have a good grasp of the differences between the source and the target languages.

One thing that must be considered in the work described above, involving participation of native people and those from outside from different languages and cultures, is that notions of *time*, concepts that might be assumed to be the same in all cultures, something which might be taken for granted, is are not codified in the same way in all languages. We might think that all human beings organize the reporting of events cognitively in the same ways, that is, in European ways. However, in many varieties of Quechua, the expression of time is relative. Past events can be ordered in time in relation to each other, through use of distinct past tense form markers. Other functions of the tense markers include highlighting a rise in intensity of the action and drawing attention to background or foreground material. Based on the research I have begun, it appears that Quechua-speaking people throughout western South America share a system for the expression of time which is indicative of patterns of thought distinct from those of

speakers of European languages.

Quechua people use an assortment of tense forms in communicating about past events. Pilot research has helped me to develop hypotheses which explain the communicative motivations for the use of these tense formsis variation, particularly in the variety of Quechua spoken in South Conchucos in central Peru. For instance, a shift to a different tense form may highlight a rise in intensity of the action or draw attention to background or foreground material. As part of the upcoming research for my dissertation, I will expand the investigation will be expanded to include other varieties of Quechua spoken in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and BoliviaQuechua spoken in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia. It is anticipated that the comparison will demonstrate that though there are differences in the ways tense markers are used across these languages, Quechua people throughout western South America share a system for the expression of time which is indicative of patterns of thought distinct from those of speakers of European languages.

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A clear understanding of how tense forms are used in the Quechua languages spoken in these Pacific Rim countries will empower educators and native speakers to create literacy materials that fit the way Quechua people think and speak. Given the current interest on the part of educators in western South America in producing literacy materials in Quechua, this is an ideal time to investigate this topic.

The objective is to develop the first comprehensive, discourse based theory of tense alternation in Quechua, which will relate speakers' use of a system of interrelated tense forms to major communicative functions. In addition, the study It will provide a point of comparison for studies of this type in other Pacific Rim countries.

HOLDEN, PATRICIA, Principal Investigator

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Co-Principal Investigator

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

DELMAS, MAGALI, Co-Principal Investigator

Review of Safety Practices in the Nanotechnology Industry

International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON)

SB060126/UCSB 20060951 03/17/06 – 12/01/06 \$55,000

In response to the ICON RFP entitled "Review of Best Practices for Nanotechnology Safety", the project team will review current initiatives developing recommendations on the safe manufacture and use of engineered nanomaterials, and review and analyze self reported practices currently being developed to manage potential environmental

and health risks from production to disposal. To accomplish these objectives, research will be performed regarding the safety practice development efforts and an interview-based survey of current practices for nanomaterial risk management will be conducted. The team will then analyze the results to contribute to the knowledge-base of nanomaterial safety, closing knowledge gaps and developing recommendations for “best practices” in the nanotechnology field. The final product will be a report of the findings that will assist with the development of worldwide nanomaterial safety standards. The final report and data resulting from this project will be made fully available to ICON for public dissemination.

HOLDREGE, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

The Sacred Sites of Asia: A Georeferenced Multimedia Instructional Resource

Wabash College

WC 2003 005/UCSB 20030702 03/01/03 – 12/31/07 \$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 – 06/30/06 \$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.

INGHAM, ROGER, Principal Investigator

Stuttering Therapy and Neurophysiological Interaction

National Institutes of Health

R01DC007893/UCSB 20050887 02/01/06 – 1/31/11 \$3,035,528

The context for this study is an exhaustive empirical examination of a research-based and computer-managed treatment for adult developmental stuttering known as the Modifying Phonation Intervals (MPI) program. The studies constituting this project will test a number of hypotheses concerning the relationships among several critical factors: stuttering behavior, the neurology of stuttering, the cognitive and affective components of stuttering, stuttering treatment approaches, and the maintenance of stuttering treatment gains. The project addresses two overwhelming needs: efficacious stuttering

treatments for adults, and the integration of basic knowledge, such as knowledge about the neurology of stuttering, with information from treatment research to develop comprehensive neurophysiologic and behavioral models of stuttering and stuttering treatment. It is hypothesized that (a) a necessary prerequisite for durable treatment benefits is normalized cerebral blood flow within regions that constitute an emerging model of the neurophysiology of stuttering, and (b) this result can be achieved by establishing a speech pattern that requires the production of speech with a reduced proportion of short phonated intervals (PIs). These aims will be met in a treatment comparison study that employs repeated behavioral, cognitive, and affective evaluations derived from the MPI program and a prolonged speech (PS) program that represents the current standard of care for adult stuttering. This evaluation format will be conjoined by repeated PET, fMRI and DTI scanning, to identify specific speech-motor and neural system changes generated by these treatments and described by an empirically derived stuttering system model. Both treatments include identical transfer and maintenance components plus within- and beyond-clinic assessments that extend over the course of treatment and 12 months after its cessation. Repeated performance-correlation analyses of the derived brain imaging data will test the principal theoretic proposition that the system model regions functionally control the efficacy of stuttering treatment. The overall study also constitutes a Phase II treatment efficacy study that will determine the need for a Phase III treatment trial of the MPI 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 – 09/30/06 \$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

GARCIA, ARLEEN, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Explaining Ancient Technological Innovation in Southern Argentina

National Science Foundation

BCS-0554890/UCSB 20060319 03/01/06 – 02/28/07 \$10,911

The proposed research aims to explain changes in flaked stone technology used by foragers during the Mid to Late Holocene (6500 BP to AD 1850) in coastal Southern Argentina. It will accomplish this by evaluating a recently published model of technological evolution – Ben Fitzhugh's (2001; 2003) risk sensitivity model of technological innovation – by systematically studying 17 archaeological sites and ethnographic accounts from coastal Southern Argentina. The model tests the idea that during times of hardship (colonization, circumscription, intensification, and the emergence of social inequality) a degree of risk and uncertainty is generated that is overcome by foragers through technological innovation. Using multiple lines of evidence, this project will identify these times of hardship in the archaeological record and determine if these cause instances of flaked stone technological innovation. The flaked stone assemblages from 17 archaeological sites will be examined using a series of flaked stone analyses to monitor technological innovation.

In two previous years of investigations in the Bahía San Julián study area, 12 *Late Holocene* shell-bearing, open-air sites were sampled and several were radiocarbon dated; mollusk shells were analyzed to obtain information about variation in ocean temperature; and obsidian samples are being analyzed to determine shifts in procurement over time. Consequently, it is necessary to obtain similar data from the *Mid Holocene*. This proposal seeks funding for this purpose. Fieldwork will involve excavations at five Mid Holocene sites within the Bahía San Julián study area. Laboratory work will include the analysis of stone tools, ceramics, faunal materials, and carbon samples. The proposed work will create the analytical data needed to evaluate whether the model provides robust explanations for the technological novelties observed in coastal Southern Argentina's prehistoric stone tool assemblage over time. This project will help anthropologists to better understand the role of prehistoric social processes in technological innovations.

JONES, NIKKI, Principal Investigator

Pathways to Freedom: How Men and Women Successfully Manage

Their Post-Incarceration Lives

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$6,000

Six hundred and fifty thousand individuals are released from state and federal prisons in the US each year. Seven million men and women are released from jails across the country annually.

Within three years, two-thirds of those who re-enter society return to incarceration. The large number of people cycling through the criminal justice system is currently a serious concern for policy-makers, legislators, and residents of neighborhoods hit hardest by a decades-long reliance on mass incarceration. Recent investigations into the problem of re-entry suggest a variety of explanations for the high rates of return to jail and prison including individuals' failure to break ties with criminogenic peer networks, failure to access mental health or addiction treatment, poor family support, and systemic barriers to employment. These explanations are primarily based on the study of those who have returned to jail or prison. Yet nearly thirty percent of the formerly incarcerated stay free. Currently, there is little research to explain how they manage to do so. The first year of this ethnographic study will examine how individuals successfully manage their post-incarceration lives: How do individuals negotiate the neighborhood setting post-incarceration? What strategies do individuals use to manage the stigma associated with prior incarceration? How are these strategies influenced by intersections of race, gender and class? Based in the once vibrant, now distressed Western Addition neighborhood of San Francisco, this study will ultimately provide a detailed explanation of how individuals accomplish a successful transition from incarceration to the community in a contemporary urban setting.

KAPICKA, MAREK, Principal Investigator

Optimal Human Capital Policies in Life-Cycle Economies (*joint with Radim Bohacek, CERGE-EI, Prague*)

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$2,500

The main objective of the research project is to identify optimal, welfare maximizing government policies related to human capital accumulation under the assumption of asymmetric information about agents' learning abilities and productivity. This project will study a dynamic, life-cycle, general equilibrium model with heterogeneous agents accumulating both human capital and physical capital. We plan

to solve for optimal taxes or subsidies on schooling, and on labor and capital income. We do not restrict the government policies in any way. Instead, we solve for constrained optima in a private information economy and reinterpret the optima as competitive equilibria with taxes and subsidies.

Since learning is a lifetime activity and human capital is an investment good, life-cycle features need to be an important part of the model. The formation of human capital through schooling usually occurs at younger ages so that the agents have most of their remaining lifetime to receive the returns to their human capital investment. At the same time, the skilled and productive agents increase their human capital also at later ages while working.

Most of the private information models that try to model optimal educational subsidies work in a static framework, for instance Bovenberg and Jacobs (2003). These models cannot capture the dynamic effects of schooling and are therefore inadequate. In Bohacek and Kapicka (2006), we extend the analysis to a dynamic environment, but assume that individuals are infinitely lived. In this project we plan to extend these results by incorporating the life-cycle elements into the dynamic framework

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

Environmental and Resource Economics Workshops

Environmental Protection Agency

83230001/UCSB 20041402 01/01/05 – 12/31/09 \$64,106

The goal of the project is to strengthen the field of environmental and resource economics through a variety of workshops and small conferences.

A major part of the set of workshops seeks to help PhD students develop and refine their dissertation topics within the field of environmental economics. Given that there are few such students on most campuses, there is great value to bringing them together to exchange perspectives and understanding of the field. Additionally, the topical workshops proposed here should seek to strengthen the field, not only by bringing accomplished scholars together, but also through the active participation of graduate students.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

DAVIS, FRANK, Co-Principal Investigator

IGERT: Economics of the Environment

National Science Foundation

DGE-0114437/UCSB 20050104 07/01/01 – 08/31/05 \$1,739,141

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.

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 – 08/31/05 \$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 IV

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

04-1055-220/UCSB 20050091 08/01/04 – 07/31/05 \$25,213

The purpose of this project is to conduct a content study to analyze the amount, context, and nature of television messages concerning sexual activity and sexual health.

The study will track patterns and trends in the nature and extent of sexual portrayals across the television landscape. It will compare and contrast the findings regarding the programs aired during the 2004-2005 television season with the patterns observed during past television seasons.

This study will also include several new refinements added to the assessment measures and will devote greater emphasis to programming most popular with adolescent audiences, the group of viewers most amenable to television's socializing influence in the realm of sexual beliefs and behaviors.

LEE, JAMES KYUNG-JIN, Principal Investigator

Warfare, Welfare, and the Ethics of Asian American Life

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$1,500

I seek to answer the following question: when faced with the demands of living in a society bent on waging warfare and depleting welfare, what meaning do we derive of the social choices that people make? This project tells the story of how one group in the United States—Asian Americans—engaged with what I view as the two main ethical and political structures that configure twentieth and twenty-first century American life, warfare and welfare. It traces episodically crucial moments in Asian American cultural history, and excavates the ways in which Asian American cultural expressions both reflected the Faustian bargains that needed to be made in order to be rendered legible as human in U.S. political consciousness, and the attempts by artists and writers to redefine and expand the terms upon which welfare is provided to this nation's peoples. From anonymous writers scratching poems on Angel Island to current participation by Asian Americans in the construction of national security narratives, this project points to the ambivalent imaginations that inhere in Asian American culture. It

begins from a literary-critical method, but moves its analytical lens to examine politics and policy, and asserts that such critical movement across scale is crucial in twenty-first century scholarship. Likewise, the project hones in on Asian American practices while at the same time insisting that these choices reveal long-lasting implications for other groups, particularly other U.S. minorities, as well as demonstrating that the ethics of Asian American life are central to an understanding of contemporary American social life.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

Effects of a Cancer Education Video Game on the Cancer-Related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavioral Intentions of Healthy Young Adults

HopeLab

SB050099/UCSB 20051225 5/15/05 – 12/10/05 \$74,496

Interactive games are experiential and involving. They put the player in the center of the action and, when well designed, they are powerful environments for learning. In interactive games, players often have opportunities to think strategically, try out ideas, apply new knowledge, see the results of their actions, and develop greater understanding. They learn new skills and rehearse them repeatedly, sometimes hundreds of times, and they receive guidance and feedback to help them improve their performance. Role model characters in interactive games demonstrate behaviors and the positive and negative consequences of those behaviors, and players learn not only by observing the characters but also by assuming the role of a character and experiencing the outcomes firsthand.

HopeLab has developed Re-Mission, a video game about cancer targeted to adolescent and young adult cancer patients, to teach them about the body's response to cancer, how to treat various types of cancer medically, and how to make lifestyle changes and engage in proper selfcare. The game addresses cancer-related knowledge, attitudes, self-concepts, and behaviors.

This project will conduct an experiment involving the Re-Mission game, with healthy young adults ages 18-29. The study will investigate processes of learning with Re-Mission and will assess the game's effects on knowledge, attitudes, self-concepts, emotions, social relationships, and behavioral intentions. It will compare effects of the game when people play the game alone, play the game with another person watching, or watch another person play. A fourth comparison group

(control group) will play an entertainment video game that has no health content.

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD, Co-Principal Investigator

Wayfinding Technologies for People with Visual Impairments: Research and Development of an Integrated Platform

Sendero Group, LLC

SB020101/UCSB 20061147 12/01/01 – 11/30/06 \$520,268

The project consists of research that continues 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 research is relevant to long term development of an effective navigation system, but focuses on underlying non-visual spatial processes. Recently, we have been conducting research comparing two means of displaying information to the traveler: spatial language and 3-dimensional sound.

In the fall of 2004, we conducted field experiments in a “real-world” environment. We tested two new interfaces. One combined a Talking Signs® receiver with a compass, so that it could be used as a hand pointing device (Haptic Pointer Interface or HPI) to relay the pointing direction to the software and thus the GPS software could tell the user which way they were pointing and which way to turn to gain directional information to the next waypoint. This was the first time that a Remote Infrared Audible Signage device, which reads messages from transmitters in the environment, was used to also give directional and navigational information from a GPS to users. We also tested a new head mounted device. Instead of the common over-the-ear headphones previously used, we used a system that used small air-tubes, placed in the ear, to give specialized information, without blocking the ambient sounds that are so necessary blind navigation and safety.

Both interfaces performed very well in the field tests, and users liked the small air-tubes much more than the older versions. We also tested a highly accurate GPS receiver, which allowed blind participants to find small locations, such as a bus stop pole, and the intersections of small paths in a park. The accuracy of less than 1 m allowed our participants to travel with much more confidence than the usual GPS accuracy of 10

m provides.

In the summer of 2005, we tested another set of interfaces to direct blind navigation. We used a compass mounted on a hat that gave the person's orientation to the computer. We tested two types of output displays. One used a vibro-tactile device mounted on the wrist to signal if the person was facing in the correct direction. The other output device was a chime sound played through small ear buds. In cases, no spatial language or instruction were given, the only guidance information was the presence or absence of either the vibratory or auditory cues. Results showed that even this minimal amount of information was enough to guide blind participants through a complex path with many turns.

MILLER-YOUNG, MIREILLE, Principal Investigator

Sexual Minorities, Sex Workers and Human Rights In Post-Apartheid South Africa

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 6,000

This project examines the ways in which two (sometimes overlapping) groups of sexual minorities in South Africa, lesbians and women sex workers, have sought to claim freedom and protection from violence as an essential vector of their human rights. This preliminary research visit will focus on investigating how non-governmental organizations and grassroots community groups have taken action against the massive violence and abuse of lesbians and sex workers by the State, social institutions, and individuals in recent years, and how they have gone about forming community, collaborations, strategic agendas and social space. This ethnographic study includes meetings with activists and organizations formatted as focus groups and interviews, oral histories, and participant observation. The research includes visits to three major urban centers, Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban, where important organizations and research centers are placed, and to nearby townships where local networks community groups are based

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

HINZ, DANIEL, Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Tense-Aspect-Modality in Quechua

National Science Foundation

BCS-0545334/UCSB 20060032 03/15/06 – 2/29/08 \$12,000

Research problem. This project describes the interestingly complex tense-aspect-modality (TAM) systems in Quechuan languages and examines how processes of language change and contact shape these systems over time. Modern Quechuan languages offer an excellent opportunity to examine the interaction of language-internal and language-external motivations for change in detail because these TAM systems suggest sequences of internal developments and also provide evidence for contact-induced grammatical change. Discovering how grammatical meaning and expression are attained through a combination of these processes will result in a deeper understanding of the diachronic forces of semantic change that shape grammatical systems.

Methods and analysis. Grammatical developments in Quechua TAM can

be traced by employing both traditional and innovative methodologies. The traditional comparative method and internal reconstruction are useful for identifying plausible sources of grammatical forms and patterns, whether native or borrowed. This project will add a more recent methodology which permits the reconstruction of a series of stages along evolutionary pathways of grammatical development by examining the synchronic distribution of grammatical markers in discourse. Discourse context is essential, not only for the synchronic reconstruction methodology, but also for determining the precise range of meanings associated with each TAM marker. The findings from preliminary fieldwork based on these methods for analyzing grammatical change will be validated and extended with the collection of additional Quechua discourse data, a key element of the proposed project.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

Conceptualizing Diversity in a Post-Affirmative Action Era

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$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

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 – 07/31/05 \$15,000

1784/UCSB 20051667 04/01/04 – 07/31/05 \$3,000

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.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

CASTRO, JOSEPH, Co-Principal Investigator

FENSTERMAKER, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

Re-affirming Action: Designs for Diversity in Higher Education

The Institute for Women's Leadership (Rutgers University)

2148/UCSB 20061231 12/01/05 – 5/31/07 \$30,000

The purpose of this project is to develop and implement an on-line survey for all twelve institutions participating in the "Re-affirming

Action: Designs for Diversity in Higher Education” study. This survey will examine faculty knowledge about diversity work, their attitudes towards diversity, what strategies are effective and ineffective and how faculty view themselves (as change agents or non-change agents). The survey is intended to give deep insights into what kinds of institutional structures and processes encourage faculty activism and how faculty see themselves as part of these processes. The survey will provide a comparative assessment of participants with non-participants to learn what factors enable and/or hinder faculty participation in diversity work. Overall, the survey will bolster the findings in the Reaffirming Action study.

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

04/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$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 depletion of these issues. The project involves two experiments disseminated via the Internet to undergraduate students on UC campuses.

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Principal Investigator

Interinstitutional Program for Academic Collaboration and Exchange:
Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología
(CIESAS) and the Department of Anthropology, University of California
(UCSB)

UC MEXUS

SB050005/UCSB 20041639 04/01/04 – 09/30/05 \$212,071

CIESAS and the University of California have agreed to integrate and share resources and expertise to support research, fieldwork training, and graduate instruction in social anthropology with an emphasis in migration studies. A three-year work plan which focuses attention on sending and receiving rural communities in Mexico and California, respectively, has been undertaken following the principal aims of a proposal submitted to CONACYT and a Memorandum of Understanding signed by CONACYT, UC MEXUS and CIESAS in November, 2000. In the course of the past year, faculty-researchers from the two institutions have advanced in the design of the research and instructional actions to be undertaken, including the establishment of a Masters Degree Program in Immigration Studies at CIESAS and the selection of Ph.D. students at UC Santa Barbara. From Spring 2004 through Summer 2005 faculty-researchers and graduate students from Mexico and California will become actively engaged in collaborative research, fieldwork, and classroom activities. It is expected that by the end of the research/instruction period five CIESAS Masters theses will have been completed, five UCSB Ph.D. dissertation projects will be in progress, a co-authored book will be in its final stage of preparation, and a number of proposals will have been submitted and/or approved to ensure the extramural funding required to maintain and expand the interinstitutional partnership.

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Principal Investigator

Local Development and Mexican Communities in California

UC MEXUS-CONACYT

SB060047/UCSB 20060289 09/01/05 – 05/31/06 \$18,000

This project seeks to enhance and further develop a collaborative bi-national academic network established between the UCSB Department of Anthropology and CIESAS. It proposes a UC MEXUS-CONACYT supported sabbatical leave from CIESAS for the 2005-2006 academic year with UCSB Anthropology Department in order to become involved in the inter-institutional program with three specific objectives: 1) Fully

participate in the enhancement of this bi-national effort through personal involvement in research, fieldwork training and graduate instruction under the supervision of Principal Investigators of the Program: Juan-Vicente

Palerm and Magdalena Villarreal. 2) Participate in fieldwork training and graduate instruction at UCSB and the field station of the collaborative project in Delano CA. 3) Conduct exploratory research on local development and Mexican communities in California in order to develop a collaborative research project and apply for funding.

Research will draw upon my previous experience in the analysis of local politics (Salmerón 1984, 1989), sub national development policy construction (1997) and policy implementation (2004) and will focus upon local development policy design and implementation. The project will draw on previous research developed in California by the UCSB-CIESAS team on Mexican settled immigrants and their dynamic role in some Californian towns. I will specifically work on

Mexican immigrant participation in city hall and public administration, particularly in the design and implementation of local development policy. The initial focus of research will be the city of Delano because of the local relevance of immigrant population of Mexican descent.

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Principal Investigator

GIL, OSCAR, Co-Principal Investigator

Deconstructing Gender Relations in Forced Migrant Communities

UC MEXUS

SB060022/UCSB 20051237 07/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$12,000

How is gender framed in mobilization strategies among displaced individuals, families and communities in different contexts? How are “masculine” and “feminine” scripts managed in conditions such as the one described above? These questions have inspired my study of an ethnographic sociological analysis of forced migrants living in Los Angeles, California that originate from the Guatemalan refugee community of La Gloria in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. I chose to study this community because of their multiple experiences of displacement (e.g. political, economic, ethnic and human rights pressures) that brought people from various locations to seek asylum in a refugee camp.

Do multiple migrations result in greater oppressive conditions (economic and political) for refugees, and does this exacerbate gender hierarchy between men and women? What are the cultural forms that gender difference is expressed in the host communities that refugees become a part of? Has national and international aid furthered benign forms of gender difference or oppressive forms of gender hierarchy?

The migration of Guatemalan refugees to the United States, and their participation in the US labor market, has led to their categorization as economic migrants, losing sight of the contextual experience of forced migration. My study will empirically substantiate connections in the resettlement of refugees across diverse spatial locations in Chiapas, Mexico and Los Angeles, California. I will apply a cultural analysis of the social conditions that reshape understandings of gender in their new surroundings, and for the reconfiguration of gender norms found in migrants' places of origin.

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Principal Investigator

MCLEAN, RANI, Co-Principal Investigator

Wine Country: Mexican livelihoods in a Highly Stratified Society

UC MEXUS

SB060023/UCSB 20051238 07/01/05 – 06/30/07 \$12,000

The rolling hills and flat valley floor of the Napa Valley are blanketed with premium quality vineyards. The success of the premium wine industry here has created a highly stratified society, with the agricultural workers at one end of the extreme, and the ever-increasing number of wealthy property-buyers and tourists on the other. This influx of outside wealth has resulted in increasingly limited space for the farm workers so essential to the wine industry. What impact does this commodity production have on shaping the livelihoods and community building of Mexican immigrants in the Napa Valley? I will explore the issues of immigration, commodity production, and the social construction of community to answer this question.

PARK, CHOONG-HWAN, Principal Investigator

YANG, MAYFAIR, Co-Principal Investigator

Serving Peasant Family Meals to Beijing Urbanites: The Country and the City in Post-Mao China

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05-1531/UCSB 200510006 07/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$15,000

Problem statement: Since the 1978 market-oriented reform, rural-urban relations in post-Mao China have entered into a new juncture with radical politico-economic transformations of the society. This proposed anthropological research explores the reconfiguration of rural-urban relations and identities in post-Mao China, focusing on a unique form of rural-urban encounters taking place in Dashuiyu village in the northern suburb of Beijing. Dashuiyu has been engaged in an idiosyncratic family enterprise selling nongjiafan (peasant family meals) to Beijing urbanites. Nongjiafan is a special kind of food commodity that symbolizes something quintessentially rural to urbanite consumers. Located in Dashuiyu village, I will approach nongjiafan family enterprises as a cultural manifestation of a new juncture of rural-urban relations and identities under the changed politico-economic environments of post-Mao China.

Methods. This research will incorporate qualitative and quantitative data collection methods covering both diachronic and synchronic aspects of nongjiafan enterprises and related social activities and discourses. I will conduct this research based on two sets of data collection strategies. First, an intensive ethnographic fieldwork in Dashuiyu village will collect a full set of ethnographic data on nongjiafan family enterprises. Secondly, an extended fieldwork in greater Beijing will locate the micro ethnographic data of nongjiafan transactions in the broader social-historical context of post Mao China.

PARKER, CHRISTOPHER, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 12/31/05 \$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.

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator

New Visions of Nature, Science, & Religion

John Templeton Foundation

10869/UCSB 20031517 09/30/03 – 08/31/07 \$745,653

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.

RAYMOND, GEOFFREY, Principal Investigator

Talk-in-Activity in a material world: The organization of talk and other conduct in co-present interaction in the course of, or as a part of, ongoing activity

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$3,000

In this proposal I briefly describe an innovative approach to studying interaction – the analysis of “talk-in-activity” – which compliments and builds on the highly successful “institutional talk” program initially pioneered by scholars in the Department of Sociology at UCSB (Zimmerman, 1984, Boden and Zimmerman, 1991). I first recount the approach taken by the institutional talk program and discuss its shortcomings. To address these shortcomings I propose “talk in-activity” as complimentary research program that focuses on embodied talk and other conduct, in co-present interaction, in the course of – or as a part of – ongoing (organized) activity. I suggest that a focus on organization of complete-able activities that require the coordinated use of talk-in-interaction, materials and machines, poses a set of initial research questions (which I list) that necessitates collecting, preparing, transcribing and coding video data in a range of settings. Finally, I describe the research products this project will enable in the short term (an article and an edited book), the additional funding I will seek on its completion, and the long term consequences of establishing an evolving video database of talk-in-activity. This research will contribute to the fields of Sociology, Anthropology, Communication, Education and Linguistics.

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

Research into Globalization: Theories of Globalization/Latin America and Global Crisis

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$4,500

Globalization became a key concept in the social sciences over the last decade and a field of globalization studies is now emerging across the disciplines. Such studies are at the cutting edge of social science research and also intersect with public agendas and the policymaking community. This proposal involves two interrelated research components in globalization/global studies that will culminate in the publication of two new books, one book chapter, and several journal articles. The first of these twin projects, *Theories of Globalization*, involves research and preparation of a book manuscript, under contract with Pine Forge Press, that surveys, interprets and analyzes the major theories and theorists of globalization across the social science and humanities disciplines in historic context and in comparative perspective. The second, *Latin America and Global Crisis*, involves research on Latin America's experience in the globalization process and the region's relationship to the crisis of the global system, followed by the preparation of a book manuscript under contract with Johns Hopkins University Press. The research will examine the process of globalization that has swept Latin America from the late 1970s and on. It will document and analyze, from the perspective of global capitalism theory and other theories of globalization – and in this way is synergistic with the first component of this proposal – recent crises and change in Latin America in historical perspective, with an eye towards providing a theoretical framework and analytical and conceptual tools for understanding the current period of turbulence and possible futures.

RUPP, LEILA, Principal Investigator

DOETSCH, SHARON, Co-Principal Investigator

Transnational Homophile Organizing: The International Committee for Sexual Equality

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/06 \$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.

SACHSENMAIER, DOMINIC, Principal Investigator

Global History-Debates in East Asia and the United States

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

04TPRRP 08-0025/UCSB 20041031 07/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$12,750

During the past few years debates on how to internationalize or even globalize historical research have gained momentum in many countries. Just as in the United States, also in East Asia a growing number of scholars have contributed to the rapidly growing body of theoretical literature on global history. However the methodological debates on International and Global History are far from being global – quite to the contrary, they remain largely confined to single national or regional arenas. While focusing on the discussions in the PR China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan the project shall provide an internationally comparative perspective on the field and encourage methodological exchanges and crossovers. More specifically, the discussions in Greater China will be compared with the US debates on “Global History”, “World History”,

“International History”, and the (potential) differences between them.

On a conceptual level, the project will – for example - investigate the mental maps, the regional identities, and the understandings of globalization that are underlying the initiatives to globalize historiography. In addition to conceptual analyses, the institutional settings should also be compared between the countries under investigation. The primary output of the project is a book on "Global History in East Asia and the West" for which Dominic Sachsenmaier has already conducted one year of research. On a more general level the project wants to contribute to a deeper trans-Pacific cooperation in the field of global history.

SANTOS-GOMEZ, HUGO, Principal Investigator

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator

California Rural Communities, Farmworker Settlement and Citizenship Practices

UC Institute for Labor and Employment (ILE)

SB060028/UCSB 20051400 07/01/05 – 06/30/07 \$25,000

This research will investigate the impact of farmworkers’ settlement processes on citizenship practices in the California rural society dominated by industrial farming. Viewing citizenship as a set of practices that defines social membership in a given community, the objectives of this project are: 1) to identify the political and civil institutions through which farmworkers are incorporated into the community; 2) to evaluate the extent to which these institutions are representing the interests of the new waves of settling farmworkers and how farmworkers gain representation. My main hypothesis is that the process of settling is becoming a major venue to farmworkers’ citizenship practices, i.e., their integration as full members of local communities.

By shifting the focus just on deprivation to a more open perspectives on community building and citizen practice, this project expects to provide new standpoint to the struggles of the working class not just in terms of deprivation and resistance, but also in terms of political and civil participation as venues to farmworkers citizenship practices.

In addition, this study will provide ethnographic data about citizenship practices in rural towns within the context of major economic and

productive changes undergone by industrial farming in California.

Data collection will include a combination of qualitative methods based primarily on ethnographic participant-observation, and in-depth open-ended interviews to selected informants in a sample of rural communities in California's San Joaquin Valley.

SCHNEIDER, BETH, Principal Investigator

Grassroots Political Action Committees: Creating California and National Surveys

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$6,000

The project involves the creation of data for systematic investigation of the work of locally-based, grassroots political action committees in California and nationally. The PACs of interest include groups whose goals mirror those of identity-based social movements, including feminist, LGBTQ, and racial/ethnic social movements. Research on these organizations is scarce in the literatures of both sociology and political science, though the latter examines the impact of corporate and national associations on federal politics. The project for which funds is sought includes data collection in two stages: the first is a systematic exploration of published and on-line inventories of groups in California and nationally to identify political action committees, those that gather and supply funds for electoral campaigns and that promote principles of inclusion and inequality in the political process. The second stage requires the creation of a profile of the organizations that describes their origins, goals, agendas, and publicity gathered from their newsletters, reports, position papers, resolutions, and interviews with key informants. Once materials are organized, theoretically-driven sampling will allow for further research on selected groups to reveal in greater depth the relationship of social movements and electoral politics through interventions at the local level

SCHRIEBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

ABRAHAM, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Provincial Life in the Inca Empire: Continuity and Change at Hatun Lucanas. Peru

National Science Foundation

BCS-0531058/UCSB 20051164 05/01/06 – 06/30/08 \$12,000

Recent developments in anthropological thought, most notably the rise of postcolonial studies and agent-based social theory, have greatly influenced archaeological research. In particular, these advances have given new direction to the study of ancient imperialism. Archaeologists have shifted their focus from essentialist, top-down approaches that privileged the ruling elite to exploring the lives of the “people without history,” the provincial populations who comprised the majority of the empire (Wolf 1982). The new “local” perspective focuses on social change, agency, and understanding the varied experiences within provincial populations. Attention has shifted to the local community and its constituent parts, namely the provincial elite and commoners, and their different relationship with the empire. As a result, many recent studies focus on the political, economic, and social implications of imperial rule within the provincial community and at the household level. This paradigm shift provides a more critical and holistic understanding of imperialism.

The proposed doctoral research will examine the imperial-provincial relationship between the Inca empire (AD 1438-1532) and the people of Hatun Lucanas in the southern highlands of Peru. Like the earlier investigations of the capital city of Cusco, Inca provincial studies have traditionally utilized the top-down approach. The proposed research will bring the local perspective to investigations at the Inca provincial community of Hatun Lucanas. This site was the primate center for the Lucanas people prior to Inca rule and later became one of the first regions conquered by the Inca. Unlike the majority of provincial case studies, it is not a major administrative center and does not appear to have been directly linked to any imperial installation. Thus, Hatun Lucanas provides a view of provincial life away from large Inca centers. Field methodology will include a combination of detailed mapping, architectural analysis, and excavation to examine how this provincial population responded to imperial conquest. By tracking changes in local political, economic, and social organization, it is possible to uncover what the community of Hatun Lucanas experienced under imperial rule and the nature of their relationship with the Inca.

SCHULLER, MARK, Principal Investigator

STONICH, SUSAN, Co-Principal Investigator

The Effects of Bilateral Aid on Participation and Empowerment in Recipient Women’s NGOs in Haiti

UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation

SB050053/UCSB 20050627 10/01/04 – 07/30/05 \$15,969

Currently, Haiti is in a protracted and increasingly violent political

stalemate, with almost daily clashes between pro-government and anti-government forces. Increasingly governments like ours are asked to respond. But what is the appropriate response, given that the U.S. is already involved through bilateral aid? Through its “civil society” program, USAID funds and trains nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), notably women’s organizations, to engage the political process. Intended to encourage dialogue, the program may have pitted Western-style feminism against “popular” economic issues. Does bilateral aid given directly to women’s NGOs contribute to divisions between state and local civil society and between donor and recipient country?

To answer this question, I am conducting a two-year ethnographic fieldwork project in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, exploring latent effects of privatizing official Northern (“developed country”) state aid to Southern (“developing”) countries. I will examine how binary, zero-sum politics are reproduced.

SHIMIZU, CELINE, Principal Investigator

Race and the Hollywood Sex Act

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$4,000

Race and the Hollywood Sex Act compares the production of race and sexuality across Chicano, African American, Native American and Asian American cinemas in the United States in the twentieth century. Beginning with a comparison between early Hollywood representations and the concurrent emergence of independent “race films” to the post-Civil Rights era proliferation of popular psycho-sexual feature film dramas and the simultaneous establishment of an independent media movement by people of color, I trace the production of racialized sexuality for imagining the roles of people of color within national fantasy. By establishing the imbrication of race to sexuality and the dynamic responses of people of color, I introduce a new conception of racialized sexuality with regards to moving image media. Through archival research and interviews with filmmakers, actors and viewers, the book considers the history and role of the representation of explicit sex acts in cinema in relation to censorship laws during the early 20th century, histories of the Civil Rights Movement and the emergence of feminist wars on pornography. Theoretically, I engage and critique radical sex theorists, theories of visual pleasure within feminist film studies and critiques of visibility within Ethnic Studies.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Interaction, Long Distant Exchange and Secondary State Formation in Nubia

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$5,000

A common view of center-periphery interactions is that the more complex society drives the process of culture change. Applications of the Modern World System to ancient situations in particular emphasize this model. Egyptologists often place interactions between Egypt and the Nubian Kerma civilization (c. 2400-1500 BC) within a classic relationship of dominant core and subordinate periphery. The emerging hierarchy at Kerma itself was associated with the increasing presence of Egyptian imports and practices. But did the use of trade goods and external connections play a central role in consolidation of Kerma control over an extensive hinterland that eventually stretched from the first to the Fourth Cataract of the Nile? Specifically, what role did

access to Egyptian imports and emulation of Egyptian cultural practices play in the solidification of power throughout the Kerma polity? This project examines these questions through the excavation of settlements and cemeteries at the Fourth Cataract that cover the entire duration of the Kerma civilization. Specifically, I will examine the penetration of Egyptian goods and practices into the Kerma hinterland, assessing the relationship between the political economy that led to the emergence of this important early African state. Do we see a heavy reliance on Egyptian imports in the political economy as Kerma increased in complexity indicating that emerging Kerma rulers were dependent on Egyptian sumptuary goods in their rise to power? The construction of a dam that will flood the study area within approximately two years adds an extra degree of urgency to this project.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

The UCSB Dongola Reach Expedition

National Geographic Society

7752-04/UCSB 20050717 11/15/04 – 11/14/05 \$20,000

Combining archaeology, physical anthropology, and geophysical techniques, this expedition to Tombos in Sudanese Nubia investigates the impact of Egypt's New Kingdom empire (c. 1500-1050 BC) on the rise of the Nubian Napatan state, Egypt's great rival in Africa whose rulers became Pharaohs (c. 750BC). Upon their assumption of the Egyptian throne, Napatan rulers and elites show a strong emulation of Egypt. Did descendants of Egyptian colonists guide this cultural assimilation, or were internal forces responsible? The combination of Egyptian and Nubian sites at Tombos provides a unique opportunity to assess the legacy of Egypt's colonial occupation and its contribution to the emergence of one of Africa's earliest states. This year's work will apply cutting edge technologies in a combination of excavation and geophysical exploration, including the use of Ground Penetrating Radar and an innovative technique using a newly developed Electro-Magnetic Induction Meter. Geophysical survey has the advantage of mapping buried architectural and archaeological features without the expense and time required for excavation. This preliminary plan can then guide excavation, allowing us to more efficiently and effectively examine the emerging relationship between Egyptians and Nubians revealed in the last seasons' startling discovery of women buried in Nubian style at Tombos. Sudan's archaeological heritage is under threat from expanding cultivation and settlement. Documenting this important part of the Sudan's and the world's cultural heritage as quickly as possible before it disappears is imperative, and geophysical survey of the kind envisioned here can provide a valuable tool in this important endeavor.

SNYDER, JON, Principal Investigator

The Italians in California: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

The Cassamarca Foundation

UCSB 20000485 11/15/99 – 11/30/06 \$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.

SOLARI, EMILY, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

Development Research on Early Intervention to Prevent Poor Reading
Comprehension for English Language Learners

Linguistic Minority Research Institute

06-05CY-03DG-SB/UCSB 20060397 02/01/06 – 12/31/06 \$15,000

I propose a two-year project in reading, specifically to develop an effective method of continuous progress monitoring and intervention for Spanish-speaking English learners (EL) in kindergarten who are at risk for developing poor reading comprehension and later identification as being learning disabled. Although a large body of scientific evidence now exists to support early instruction to prevent reading disabilities, this literature largely focuses almost exclusively on early acquisition of word reading skills (McCardle, Scarborough, & Catts, 2001; Torgesen, 2002). Virtually no literature exists that similarly demonstrates effective early interventions for EL that specifically target later reading comprehension. The proposed research will address this dearth of rigorous empirical research by conducting a randomized, alternate treatment control group experiment to test effects of intensive instruction that targets specific precursors to reading comprehension in a sample of EL (n=100) who may be at risk for later reading failure.

SONSTELIE, JON C., Principal Investigator

BERGSTROM, THEODORE, Co-Principal Investigator

Entrepreneurship and Personality

Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation

UCSB 20051218 04/15/05 – 07/30/06 \$5,000

Although entrepreneurship is vital for economic progress, the topic is virtually ignored in the standard economic theory taught to undergraduates. The closest that curriculum comes to the topic is the analysis of firm entry and exit in a competitive industry. In that analysis, a virtually unlimited supply of firms is eager to enter an industry when profits are positive. The firms themselves are remarkably free of human characteristics such as ambition, perception, and aversion to risk. Yet casual observations suggests that such personality traits affect the willingness of individuals to respond to profitable opportunities. As a consequence, it seems unlikely that there is an unlimited supply of people with the inclination to open a new business when the opportunity arises.

We propose to investigate this issue in an experiment in which subjects have the opportunity to establish a new business. We will estimate how the likelihood that a subject seizes that opportunity is affected by the subject's personality traits. The experiment will be conducted with students in our introductory economics class at UC Santa Barbara.

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 – 06/30/06 \$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.

TALCOTT, MOLLY, Principal Investigator

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Co-Principal Investigator

Plan Puebla Panama and Its Alternatives Transnational Movements for Sustainable Development

UC MEXUS

SB060021/UCSB 20051234 07/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$12,000

The objective of my dissertation project is to research the production of alternative discourses of sustainable development in the Southern Mexican context. Focusing on social movement groups in Mexico that have united to oppose the Plan Puebla Panama, as well as on U.S. and Canadian solidarity groups, this project explores the construction of sustainable development narratives and plans that stand in opposition to official governmental and World Bank-led development plans for the region. At stake are questions about what sustainable development constitutes, who gets to take part in its planning, and how diverse groups negotiate its meanings. In this qualitative project, I plan to contribute to theories of development, globalization, and transnational social movements.

The year 2000 marked the official introduction of a new mega-development plan for Mexico's social and economic future: the Plan Puebla Panama (PPP). The PPP would create transportation corridors, electrical grids, hydroelectric dams, and maquiladora infrastructure across Southern Mexico and Central America, as well as expand the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. At the PPP's completion, as a result of rural modernization, only an estimated two million of the presently more than ten million rural residents of Southern Mexico will remain in that locale. Mexican and allied social movement organizers are advancing alternative forms of sustainable rural development that would not lead to such massive displacement. I anticipate that my findings will contribute to local, regional, and global debates over sustainable development, its relationship to neoliberal policies, and its connection with popular social and economic visions for change.

TAYLOR, VERTA, Principal Investigator

Gay Marriage as a Social Movement Tactic

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$5,000

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

Memories of War among the post-1975 Generation of the Vietnamese Diaspora

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 12/31/05 \$1,500

Starting with the premise that the Vietnamese in the “aging” diaspora constitute multiple categories in the migrant population, evolving from refugees to immigrants to transmigrants over the past three decades, the present proposal seeks to be *the first study to document memory and memory-work among the post-1975 Vietnamese transnational generation*: the generation of young people now coming of age (18-29 years old) who were born in Vietnam and in the United States after the end of the Vietnam War. How has the constant flow of goods, resources, ideas, and people across the Pacific between the United States and Vietnam affected the “remembering” or “forgetting” of the Vietnam War among the post-1975 generation? And how does memory work, both official and public memories, shape the production of knowledge, consciousness, identities, and practices of the post-1975 generation? By proposing to study memory work across transnational social fields in Southern California and in Ho Chi Minh City,

Vietnam, our project brings together the literatures on transnationalism, the second generation, and memory studies, as well as the literatures on war studies, Vietnam Studies, and American Studies.

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

ADVANCE Fellows Award

National Science Foundation

SES-0137458/UCSB 20020195 07/01/02 – 06/30/06 \$383,141

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

protected areas. Third, the Fellows award will allow the PI to develop and teach a course in her areas of research.

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

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

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

AOC: Collaborative Research: The Living Environment and Human Health over the Millennia

Ohio State University/NSF

BCS-0527494/UCSB 20051042 09/01/05 – 08/31/08 \$15.395

Two major components of the project will be conducted at the University of California, Santa Barbara, in collaboration with project participants at Ohio State University (OSU). First, error checked data sets will be analyzed using specially-written statistical routines developed to produce site-specific age and sex estimates. Second, these data will then be integrated with various skeletal health indices, archaeological data, and geographic information system (GIS) data bases containing site specific information. In collaboration with OSU co-investigators, these combined data will be used to test specific hypotheses derived from the literature about the ecological and sociocultural correlates of variations in morbidity patterns.

Professor Walker's access to the well-known UCSB Map and Imagery Laboratory provides a valuable resource for this project. Working with the GIS team at Ohio State, we will construct data bases that incorporate information from remote sensing, paleoclimatic models and other sources in conjunction with the staff of the Alexandria Digital Library. These site-specific data will be used to analyze the ecological correlates of spatial and temporal variations morbidity in Europe and the Mediterranean.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

A Bioarchaeological Study of Health and Social Change in Ancient China

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

05/01/06 – 06/30/07 \$6,000

This project will produce a database of osteological observations that will provide a unique health-related perspective on the socioeconomic transitions that occurred during China's long, well documented history. Funding is requested for travel to key Chinese research institutions where data will be collected on the height of China's ancient inhabitants based on long bone measurements. These data will be obtained directly from skeletal collections as well as from unpublished technical reports that are currently unavailable outside of China. These osteological data will be used as proxies for health status. A strong correlation exists between height and the lengths of a person's long bones. Adult height, in turn, has been shown to have a strong correlation with an individual's history of net nutrition, or diet minus claims on the diet made by work, physical activity, and disease. These skeletal data will thus allow me to make strong inferences about the human health consequences of the social changes that occurred as the Chinese population shifted from hunting and gathering to agriculture during the Neolithic revolution and then became increasingly socially stratified with the emergence of chiefdoms, early states, and other more recent forms of sociopolitical organization. An important ancillary benefit of this project will be the establishment of long-term collaborative relationships with Chinese colleagues. The enormous scientific potential of these collaborative relationships means that they have great promise for garnering extra-mural funding from granting agencies within the United States, as well as in China.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

ENG, JACQUELINE, Co-Principal Investigator

Pastoral Nomads and China: Bioarchaeological Analysis of Frontier Interaction

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

04TPRRP 08-0011/UCSB 20041025 07/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$10,000

My dissertation research will be focused upon comparative bioarchaeological analysis of human skeletal remains from mainland China and the Inner Asian frontier, dating from approximately 3000 – 700 BP. Interaction between China and frontier populations was

instrumental to structuring sociopolitical organization in both societies. The proposed research will use bioarchaeological data to independently test theories of core-periphery interactions that have been developed based upon historical records. Skeletal data offer insights into health consequences of these interactions through the evidence they provide on dietary changes, physiological stress, and patterns of interpersonal violence. This study will explore the health consequences of differences in subsistence and social organization among these groups, and the nature and mechanisms of their interactions via conflict, tribute, and trade. The data on interregional differences in health obtained from this research will provide a new perspective and on the living conditions of non-Han Chinese ethnic groups. This project also will provide new insights into the biological consequences of the interactions that influenced the sociopolitical and economic changes that transformed these ancient societies. Further, this project will introduce new analytical techniques and interdisciplinary bioarchaeological approaches to Chinese researchers and also open new doors for future international scientific collaboration.

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 09/01/01 – 08/31/05 \$498,000

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

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

young women in IT careers.

WILLIAMS, RON L., Principal Investigator

AVSS Technical Assistance

California Department of Health

04-35290/UCSB 20051133 07/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$239,989

This two-year project provides technical assistance for electronic birth registration and reporting to nearly 300 hospitals, 55 local health departments, and to the state Department of Health Services in California. Assistance is directed toward establishing and maintaining on-line vital records databases throughout the state. Project staff assists local and state personnel in maintaining electronic communications and reporting between hospitals and state/local health departments. The resulting electronic files are used as the primary source for reporting California's birth statistics to the National Center for Health Statistics. Electronically matched infant death and birth certificates are the sources of an annual "birth cohort file" that is used by public health researchers throughout the state. This file is enhanced by computer automation to contain geocoded information at the census tract level. A number of surveillance tools are maintained which allow health professionals to monitor epidemiological trends.

WINANT, HOWARD, Principal Investigator

New Racial Studies

The Ford Foundation

1045-0895/UCSB 20040993 07/01/04 – 06/30/06 \$110,000

A diverse group of UCSB faculty, drawn both from social sciences and humanities departments, is being assembled under the provisional designation "New Racial Studies Working Group" (NRSWG). It is the activities of this group for which we seek support.

This is an effort to advance empirical research, pedagogy, and theory in the general field of New Racial Studies. Our interest in "new" racial studies signifies a commitment to enliven and transform this broad field, not only so that it can better take into account developments in recent decades, but also so that it can better articulate a progressive analysis of racial phenomena in response to many setbacks. Based upon significant research and publication we have already done -- and drawing upon similar work done by colleagues -- we believe that a

tremendous number of new issues have arisen in respect to race, issues that demand new scholarly attention and research, but that also call our attention to the limits of our teaching in these areas.

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 – 8/31/2005 \$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 (*quanxi*) 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 – 12/31/05 \$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.

YANG, MAYFAIR, Principal Investigator

Religion, Modernity, and the State in China and Taiwan

Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange
(Taiwan)

SB060029/UCSB 20050993 07/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$18,233

This will be an interdisciplinary conference of historians, anthropologists, religious studies scholars, political scientists, and sociologists who work on religion in China and Taiwan from the late nineteenth century to the present.

The starting point of this conference is that secularization is not a natural outcome of the structures and needs of modernization, but a process carefully engineered in that complex process that gave birth to, and nurtured the growth and expansion of the modern state. In China, this process began in the late Qing Dynasty, as the imperial court struggled to deal with incursions from the West, and called for the replacement of temples with modern schools. It continued with the anti-superstition campaigns of the Republican era, and reached its iconoclastic zenith during the Cultural Revolution, with its forced defrocking of nuns and monks, the decimation of temples, and the banning of religious rituals. Yet in recent years, we have witnessed the revival and reinvention of Buddhism, Daoism, popular religion, Islam, Christianity, and Tibetan Buddhism in both rural and urban China, as well as the birth of a “new religion” like Falungong.

Taiwan offers both a parallel as well as a contrast to the Mainland. The colonizing Japanese in the first half of the twentieth century, and the Guomindang in the second half, restricted and contained religious forces. However, they did not pursue a policy of obliterating religion, but controlled religious development, while instilling secularism in the schools. Today, religious forces have been spurred on, rather than eclipsed, by the capitalist process, and there are more temples than ever before. Religious organizations are becoming transnational, forging linkages across the Taiwan Straits with China, and setting up charities in the Third World.

Whether the papers deal with the history of secularization, or the current religious renewal and transnational movement, they will all address the central theme: *the relationship between religious forces and the demands of state sovereignty and state secularization*. Running throughout the histories of all religious traditions in modern China has been the common experience of coming to grips with a state-led secularization of fundamental magnitude, given the millennia of highly elaborated Chinese religious and ritual culture.

YANG, MAYFAIR, Principal Investigator

Religion, Modernity, and the State in China and Taiwan

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05T080039/UCSB 20050964 07/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$15,000

This will be an interdisciplinary conference of historians, anthropologists, religious studies scholars, political scientists, and sociologists who work on religion in China and Taiwan from the late nineteenth century to the present.

The starting point of this conference is that secularization is not a natural outcome of the structures and needs of modernization, but a process carefully engineered in that complex process that gave birth to, and nurtured the growth and expansion of the modern state. In China, this process began in the late Qing Dynasty, as the imperial court struggled to deal with incursions from the West, and called for the replacement of temples with modern schools. It continued with the anti-superstition campaigns of the Republican era, and reached its iconoclastic zenith during the Cultural Revolution, with its forced defrocking of nuns and monks, the decimation of temples, and the banning of religious rituals. Yet in recent years, we have witnessed the revival and reinvention of Buddhism, Daoism, popular religion, Islam, Christianity, and Tibetan Buddhism in both rural and urban China, as well as the birth of a “new religion” like Falungong.

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YOSSO, TARA, Principal Investigator

Roads to the PHD for Chicanas and Chicanos

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/02 – 06/30/06 \$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
Environmental Change International Program Office

National Science Foundation

BCS-0324981/UCSB 20050069 09/01/03 – 08/31/05 \$135,000

BCS-0324981/UCSB 20060223 09/01/03 – 08/31/06 \$140,000

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.

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

IDGEC Synthesis Process and Conference

National Science Foundation

BCS-0528557/UCSB 20051090 09/01/05 – 08/31/06 \$54,554

This proposal requests funding to support a synthesis process – culminating in a major conference in December 2006 - designed to (i) harvest the principal scientific findings of the long-term project on the Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC), (ii) explore the policy relevance of these findings, and (iii) identify key themes suitable for emphasis during the next phase of work in this field.

Launched formally in late 1998 as one of the first set of core projects of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, IDGEC is now in its seventh year of operation. The scientific agenda set forth in IDGEC's Science Plan (currently in its third printing) struck a responsive chord at the outset. The project is now producing a steady flow of published results (detailed in the reference list attached to this proposal); more publications are in the

pipeline.

These results address general issues regarding the roles that institutions play in determining the course of human/environment interactions as well as more specific analytic themes identified as cutting-edge concerns in the project's Science Plan. The project has played a central role in the rapid growth of research on the problems of fit, interplay, and scale. It is fair to say that IDGEC has been a trailbreaker both in carrying out research on these themes under its own auspices and in catalyzing, endorsing and nurturing a growing body of work in this realm on the part of others.

NSF has been the leading supporter of IDGEC from the outset, supporting the IDGEC International Project Office (IPO) with a series of grants beginning in 1999. Current NSF funding for the IPO is in place through August 2006. This proposal requests funds for the synthesis conference itself, for the necessary preparatory activities that cannot be accommodated in the regular IPO budget, and for preparation of manuscripts for publication following the conference. It also asks for an additional six months of funding for the IPO (through February 2007) in order to allow for proper staffing during the final stages of the synthesis process and for an orderly transition to the next phase of work in this field.

ZHAO, XIAOJIAN, Principal Investigator

The New Chinese America: Networks and Social Hierarchy

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

05/01/05 – 06/30/06 \$1,500

This book manuscript is about the development of post-1965 Chinese America. It is the story of the dynamics among Chinese Americans in a new historical period, of the institutions, networks, and economic activities that connected them, and of the relationships between their social classes.

ISBER North Hall Space Allocation

Room 1044 Ford	Room 1042 Weinberger	Room 1040 CNS	Room 1038 Mail Room	Room 1036 CNS	Room 1032 Kennedy	Room 1028 Winant	Room 1024 CNS	Room 1022 SSSC	Room 1020 Gerber	Room 1018 Loomis	Room 1016 Loomis
Room 1045 Gerber	Room 1043 Ford	Room 1041 Ford	Room 1037 CNS				Room 1019 Walker	Room 1017 EAC & Visiting	Room 1015 O'Connor	Room 1013 COPPAC	



Stairway	Barbara Harthorn	Richard Appelbaum	Room 2210 Economics	Room 2208 Conference Room	Room 2206 Pellish Room	Room 2204 ISBER Director	Room 2202 Monica Koegler-Blaha	Stairway
	Room 2216							
Room 2219 Survey Center	Room 2215 CITS	Servers AVSS Ron Williams	Room 2213 CNTII / Student Randall Ehren	Room 2209 Katie Bamburg Jan Jacobson Paula Ryan	Room 2207 Peter Chen	Room 2203 Mail Room	Room 2201 Anna Lisa Des Prez	Patrice Summers Melissa Mullen

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BARBARA VOORHIES

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Kennett, Douglas J., Voorhies, Barbara, Iriarte, José M., Piperno, Dolores and Wake, Thomas A. (2006). "Tercer y Final Informe Técnico del Proyecto Arcaico-Formativo: Costa de Guerrero (Temporada 2003)". Submitted to the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia*, Mexico, 34pp.

Voorhies, Barbara and Metcalfe, Sarah E. (in press). "Culture and Climate in Mesoamerica during the Middle Holocene," in Daniel H. Sandweiss and Kirk A. Maasch (eds.), *Climate Change and Cultural Dynamics: A Global Perspective on Holocene Transitions*, Academic Press, San Diego.

Voorhies, Barbara and Gose, Wulf A. (under review). "Stone Boiling Technology at a Middle Archaic Period Site of Southwest Coastal Mexico," in Lynne Lowe and Mary Pye (eds.), *Archaeology, Art and Ethnogenesis in Mesoamerican Prehistory: Papers in Honor of Gareth W. Lowe*. Papers of the New World Archaeological Foundation, Brigham Young University, Provo.

Voorhies, Barbara (in press). Review of "*The Late Archaic across the Borderlands: From Foraging to Farming*," edited by Bradley J. Vierra. *Journal of Anthropological Research*.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Weinberger, Catherine J. & Joy, Lois (2006). "The Relative Earnings of Black College Graduates, 1980-2001," in Marlene Kim (ed.), *Race, Work and Economic Opportunity in*

the 21st Century, Routledge.

Weinberger, Catherine J. (2006). "An Economist's Perspective on Women in the IT Workforce," in Eileen M. Trauth (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology*, Information Science Publishing (Idea Group).

Weinberger, Catherine J. (2006). "Earnings of Women with Computer Science or Engineering College Majors," in Eileen M. Trauth (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology*, Information Science Publishing (Idea Group).

Kuhn, Peter & Weinberger, Catherine (2005). "Leadership Skills and Wages," *Journal of Labor Economics*. 23(3), 395-436.

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

XIAOJIAN ZHAO

Zhao, Xiaojian (2006). *The New Chinese America: Networks and Social Hierarchy*, Rutgers University Press.

Zhao, Xiaojian (2006). *Chongjian jiayuan: Dongdang zhong de meiguo huaren shehui*, University of Minnesota Press.

Zhao, Xiaojian (2006). "Disconnecting Transnational Ties: the Chinese Pacific Weekly and the Transformation of Chinese American Community after World War II," in Wanning Sun (ed.), *Media and the Chinese Diaspora: Community, Communications and Commerce*, Fudan University Press.

PRESENTATIONS

July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006

AARON BELKIN

“Gays in the Military” presented at the U.S. Naval Academy, October 3, 2005.

“Gays in the Military” presented at the U.S. Army War College, October 24, 2005.

“Gays in the Military” presented at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, October 28, 2005.

“Gays in the Military” presented at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, December 24, 2005.

“Gays in the Military” presented at the U.S. Air Force Academy, April 17, 2006.

EILEEN BORIS

“Neither Nurses, Nor Maids: Organizing Home Care” presented at the Bellagio Rockefeller Center by E. Boris and J. Klein, February 15, 2006.

“We Were the Invisible Workforce: Toward A History of Carework” presented at the Point Loma Nazarene College, March 20, 2006.

“State of the Field: Women and Work” presented at the Organization of American Historians, April 22, 2006.

“Neither Nurses, Nor Maids” presented at the Center for Nursing History, University of Pennsylvania, School of Nursing, May 10, 2006.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

“Guey: Slang, Affiliation, and Masculinity among Latino Migrant Teenagers” presented at the Symposium on Honorification and Enregisterment in Discursive Practice, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, June 2006.

“Guey: Slang, Affiliation, and Masculinity among Latino Migrant Teenagers” presented at the Half Moon Bay Style Collective, Department of Linguistics, Stanford University, June 2006.

LEDA COSMIDES

JOHN TOOBY

“The agony and the ecstasy: Recalibration, scaling, and trade-offs in the evolution of motivation” (Tooby). Society for Personality and Social Psychology: Evolutionary Psychology Pre-conference. Palm Springs, CA, January 25, 2006.

“Can race be erased? The evolutionary psychology of coalitional alliances and social categorization” (Cosmides). Harvard University: Psychology Colloquium. Cambridge, MA, February 8, 2006.

“The evolved motivational architecture of kinship and cooperation in humans” (Tooby). The nature of human cooperation (Symposium), University of Lausanne, Switzerland. March 9-10, 2006

“Evolved Neurocognitive Programs as the Foundations of Cultural and Social Phenomena” (Tooby). Foundation for the Future: The evolution of the human brain. Bellevue, Washington, March 19-20, 2006.

Invited address: “Can race be erased? The evolutionary psychology of coalitional alliances and social categorization” (Cosmides). Western Psychological Association. Palm Springs, CA, April 28, 2006.

“Cognitive adaptations for social exchange” (Cosmides). Federal University of Rio de Janeiro: Psychology Colloquium. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 12, 2006.

“Cognitive adaptations for social exchange” (Cosmides). State University of São Paulo: Psychology Colloquium. São Paulo, Brazil, May 15, 2006.

Plenary address: “Can race be erased? The evolutionary psychology of coalitional alliances and social categorization” (Cosmides). XI Brazilian Symposium on Research and Scientific Exchange in Psychology. Florianopolis (Santa Catalina), Brazil, May 16, 2006.

Papers presented at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA, June 7-11, 2006.

1. The role of “outrages” in the evolved psychology of intergroup conflict. (with Tooby & Thrall)
2. Anger expressions dissected: Why does his face look like that? (with Sell & Tooby).
3. Free riders and incompetents: Psychologically distinct categories. (with Delton, Robertson, & Tooby)
4. ‘Erasing race’ with cooperation: Tracking down the dynamics of social alliance

representations. (with Pietraszewski & Tooby)

5. Fractionating the visual architecture for natural category recognition using the 'attentional blink' paradigm. (with New & Tooby)

Theme: Human Nature and Social Change. Lecture #1: Human nature and society: Using evolutionary psychology to understand institutions. Lecture #2: The evolutionary psychology of coalitions and collective action. Institute for Humane Studies, Social Change Workshop. Stanford University, Stanford, CA, June 25, 2006.

OLIVIER DESCHENES

Olivier Deschenes and Kelly Bedard presented "The Long-Term Impact of Military Service on Health: Evidence from World War II and Korea Veterans" at University of Texas at Austin, 2005.

"The Effect of Education on Adult Mortality: Evidence from the Baby-Boom Generation" presented at the 2006 Society of Labor Economists Meetings, Cambridge, MA.

JENNIFER EARL

"Arrests, Repression, and the 2004 Republican National Convention" presented at the Annual Meetings of the Law and Society Association, Baltimore, Maryland, July 2006.

Jennifer Earl and Katrina Kimport presented "Movement Societies and Digital Protest: Non-traditional Uses of Four Protest Tactics Online" at the Annual American Sociological Association Meetings, Montreal, Canada, August 2006.

SARAH FENSTERMAKER

"Faculty as Transformative Agents" paper presented at the "Imagining America" conference. Rutgers University, June 2005.

NANCY GALLAGHER

I presented a paper at the conference entitled "The Politics of Reception: Irshad Manji and Ayaan Hirsi Ali

In January 2006, I appeared on a panel at UCLA entitled “The Israeli-Palestinian Confederation: An Innovative Approach to Bringing Peace to the Middle East.” The event attracted a large number of people, mostly from the community.

In April 2006, Salim Yaqub and I spoke at UC San Diego on “Critical Elections in Israel and Palestine.” My talk was entitled “What is to Be Done: The Election of Hamas in the Occupied Palestinian Territories,” Symposium, Dept of Sociology, UC San Diego, April 10, 2006. UC TV has been showing this program.

HOWARD GILES

MICHELLE CHERNIKOFF ANDERSON

Michelle Chernikoff Anderson and Howard Giles presented “Jail Tour Presentation” | July 26, 2005.

Annual Conference of the National Communication Association, Boston
November 2005.

Annual Conference of the Eastern Communication Association,
Philadelphia (Top Paper in Applied Communication Division) April 2006.

Invited keynote address at the 33rd Annual Undergraduate
Communication Conference, Fresno State, April 2006.

Invited guest lecturer to the College of Letters and Science
Interdisciplinary Three Hour Seminar, May 2006.

Annual Conference of the International Communication Association,
Dresden, Germany, June 2006.

10th International Conference on Language & Social Psychology, Bonn,
Germany, June 2006.

GARRETT GLASGOW

Garrett Glasgow and M. Stephen Weatherford presented “Interest
Groups, Advertorials, and the Public Agenda” at the QMSS Conference,
April 6, 2006.

Garrett Glasgow and M. Stephen Weatherford presented “Interest
Groups, Advertorials, and the Public Agenda” at the Midwest Political
Science Association, April 22, 2006

Garrett Glasgow and M. Stephen Weatherford presented “Interest Groups, Advertorials, and
the Public Agenda” at the Works in Progress Seminar, UCSB Political Science Department,
May 2, 2006.

MICHAEL GOODCHILD

"GIScience and Interoperability". Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Ispra, Italy, July 2005.

"Uncertainty and Interoperability: The Areal Interpolation Problem". International Symposium on Spatial Data Quality (ISSDQ 05), Beijing, August 2005.

"The Transition of GIS from Academic Research Novelty to Billion-Dollar Industry". Annual Conference, CRC-SI, University of Melbourne, September 2005.

"What Does Google Earth Mean for the Spatial Sciences?" Plenary Address, Spatial Sciences Conference, Melbourne, Australia, September 2005; Keynote Address, Annual Conference, IRLOGI, Dublin, October 2005; Geographic Visualization across the Social Sciences, National Centre for E-Social Science, University of Manchester, June 2006; University of Oklahoma, July 2006.

"Towards a General Theory of Geographic Representation in GIS". International Symposium on Spatio-Temporal Modeling, Spatial Reasoning, Spatial Analysis, Data Mining and Data Fusion (STM 05), Beijing, August 2005; University College, Cork, November 2005; National University of Ireland, Maynooth, March 2006. .

"Future Directions for Geolibraries" Spatial Analysis International Workshop, University College, Dublin, October 2005.

"GIS, GIScience and Spatial Data: An American Perspective". "GIS in Practice", National University of Ireland, Maynooth, January 2006.

"It All Starts with a Map: Training and Planning for Disaster". Spatial Literacy in Teaching and Communicating GIScience, Royal Geographical Society, London, February 2006.

"Directions in GIScience". World University Network, Seminar in GIScience, March 2006.

"The Spatial Web: Visions for a Geographically Enabled World". Plenary Presentation, International Geographical Union, 2006 Brisbane Regional Conference, July; Queen's University, Belfast, April 2006; Presidential Lecture, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, April 2006.

"What Has GIS Done to Geography". Keynote Address, Conference of Irish Geographers, Dublin, May 2006.

"Responding Better: Geographic Information in Emergency Management". Keynote Address, Northern Ireland Biennial Conference, Association for Geographic Information, Belfast, May 2006.

"GIS Futures". Keynote Address, Location 2006 (Annual User Conference, ESRI Ireland), Belfast and Dublin, June 2006.

"A Brief History of Geospatial Data Modeling". Keynote Address, GEOIDE Conference, Banff, June 2006.

"Statistical Perspectives on Geographic Information Science". Legends in Quantitative Geography and Spatial Science, International Geographical Union, 2006 Brisbane Regional Conference (July).

MATTHEW GORDON

Matthew Gordon, Carmen Jany, Carlos Nash, Nobutaka Takara presented "Acoustic and perceptual correlates of syllable weight", at the Acoustical Society of America, Minneapolis, MN, October 2005.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

B. Herr Harthorn and C. Newfield presented "Center for Nanotechnology in Society-UCSB," at the INSN conference, London, UK, October 17, 2005.

B Herr Harthorn presented "Center for Nanotechnology in Society-UCSB," at the CNS-ASU launch event, ASU, Tempe AZ, January 30, 2006.

B. Herr Harthorn, P. McCray, R. Appelbaum, and C. Newfield presented "Center for Nanotechnology in Society-UCSB" at the National Science Foundation, February 8, 2006.

B. Herr Harthorn and H. Haldane presented "Center for Nanotechnology in Society: Risk Perception and Public Deliberation," at the LEAPS Science for the Public seminar, UCSB, February 24, 2006.

B Herr Harthorn presented “Understanding Nanotechnology and Societal Change,” at the Professional Development Workshop, Student Affairs Retreat, UCSB, March 23, 2006.

T. Satterfield and B. Herr Harthorn presented “Risk Studies at the Center for Nanotechnology in Society” in the panel on risk and society at the Society for Applied Anthropology/Society for Medical Anthropology, Vancouver, March 29-April 1, 2006.

B Herr Harthorn presented “CNS Overview” at the launch for the Center for Nanotechnology in Society, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California, May 5, 2006.

B. Herr Harthorn presented “How Do We Identify the Publics to be Engaged in Nanotechnology” at the Public Participation in Nanotechnology Workshop, National Nanotechnology Coordinating Office, Arlington, VA, May 30-31, 2006.

DIANE HINZ

“Communicative functions of inter-related tense forms in South Conchucos Quechua” presented at the IV International Contrastive Linguistics Conference, held in Santiago de Compostela, Spain, September 20, 2005.

ROGER INGHAM

Ingham, R.J., & Ingham, J.C. (2005 November). Brain imaging of speech. Invited presentation American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Annual Convention. San Diego, California.

DON JANELLE

“Introduction to SPACE”, NSF Workshop on Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement, Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio, July 2005).

“Introduction to SPACE”, NSF Workshop on Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement, University of California Santa Barbara, July 2005.

“Introduction to SPACE”, NSF Workshop on Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement, San Francisco State University (San Francisco, CA, 2 August 2005).

“Synoptic Analysis of Space-time Activity Patterns”, FHWA Peer Exchange and CSISS Specialist Meeting on GPS Tracking and Time-geography: Applications for Activity Modeling and Microsimulation (Santa Barbara, CA, 10 October 2005).

“Extending Geography into Spatial Social Science”. 50th Anniversary of the Department of Geography, Michigan State University (East Lansing, MI, Nov 2005).

“Discontinuities in Space and Time: Meshing Activities, Information, Trips, and Talks”, Transportation Research Board (Washington, DC, 24 January 2006).

“GIScience, Learning and Knowledge Transfer in the United States”, Royal Geographical Society Symposium on Spatial Literacy in Teaching: Communicating GIScience (London, United Kingdom, 24 February 2006).

“Cultural Context and Transportation Geography”, Session on Identifying Emerging

Research Trends and New Directions in Transportation Geography, Association of American Geographers (Chicago, IL, 11 March 2006).

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

“Using the Re-Mission Video Game to Promote Cancer Prevention in Healthy Young Adults” presented at the Serious Games Summit, annual industry and academic conference, Washington, DC, October 31, 2005.

“Using Video Games to Improve Health Behaviors” presented at the Challenges and Opportunities in Game-Based Learning, conference sponsored by the National Academies, Washington, DC, November 2, 2005.

JACK LOOMIS

Klatzky, R L. "Haptic Perception & Design Guidelines" Invited presentation, ACM SIGGRAPH Course on Recent Advances in Haptic Rendering & Applications, SIGGRAPH. Los Angeles, July 2005.

Klatzky, R L. How Psychophysics can Inform Device Design for Virtual and Augmented Reality. Keynote presentation at two conferences jointly: Eurographics Symposium on Virtual Environments (EGVE) 2006 (in cooperation with ACM SIGGRAPH) and EuroVis Conference, May 8, 2006, Lisbon, Portugal.

Klatzky, R L. "Functional equivalence of spatial representations formed from direct perception vs. spatial language." International Workshop on Knowing that and Knowing how in Space, Bonn, Germany, August 2006.

Marston, J.R., (2006, July 18) Public Transportation and Visually Impaired People: a Participatory Tutorial. Conference and Workshop on Assistive Technologies for Vision and Hearing Impairment- Technology for Inclusion, CVHI 2006 EURO-ASSIST-VHI-4, Kufstein, Austria.

Marston, J., Long, R., Barlow, J., Golledge, R., May, M., Guth, D. (October 6, 2005) Increasing the Availability of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Information in Wayfinding Devices for Individuals Who are Blind. Invited presentation (by R. Long & J. Barlow) at the first World Congress on Blind Wayfinding Technology, Jernigan Institute National Federation of the Blind, Baltimore, MD

Loomis, J. M., Golledge, R. G., Klatzky, R. L. & Marston, J. R., (October 6, 2005) Incorporating virtual sound and other spatial displays into the user interface of future blind navigation systems. Invited presentation (by J. Marston) at the first World Congress on Blind

Wayfinding Technology, Jernigan Institute National Federation of the Blind, Baltimore, MD

Loomis, J. M., Golledge, R. G., Klatzky, R. L. & Marston, J. R., (October 6, 2005) User-centered design of assistive technology. Invited presentation (by J. Marston) at the first World Congress on Blind Wayfinding Technology, Jernigan Institute National Federation of the Blind, Baltimore, MD

Marston, J. R., Loomis, J. M., Golledge, R. G. & Klatzky, R.L., (2005, March 10) Using Perceptual Displays including Virtual Sound to Augment the User Interface of GPS Navigation Systems for People who are Blind. Association of American Geographers (AAG) 102nd Annual Meeting in Chicago, IL.

CHRISTOPHER J. NEWFIELD

“Nano-punk for Tomorrow’s People.” remarks presented on the Tomorrow’s People Conference, Martin Institute, Said Business School, Oxford University, March 2006.

“Where's my Flying Car?” presented at the launch for the Center for Nanotechnology in Society, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California, May 4, 2006.

CELINE SHIMIZU

Invited talk, University of Southern California, Department of American Studies and Ethnicity. Graduate Seminar with Viet Nguyen, November 2005.

BARBARA VOORHIES

Barbara Voorhies, Douglas J. Kennett, John G. Jones, Dolores Piperno, Hector Neff, Thomas A. Wake and José Iriarte presented “Investigaciones recientes sobre la transición Arcaico-Formativo en el occidente del Soconusco, Chiapas” at the XIX Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala, Guatemala City, July 18, 2006.

Barbara Voorhies, Holley Moyes and Douglas Kennett presented “A Sacred Rock Quarry and Shrine Complex on Cerro Bernal, Mexico” at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Juan, P.R., April 27, 2006.

Douglas J. Kennett and Barbara Voorhies presented “Archaic Period Shellfish Harvesting

strategies on the Pacific Coast of Southern Mexico” at the 71st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, San Juan, P.R., April 27, 2006

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

"Is the Science and Engineering Workforce Drawn from the Far Upper Tail of the Math Test Score Distribution?" Society of Labor Economists Annual Conference, May 2006, Boston.

"Preaching to the Choir??? Some Thoughts on Dissemination. " National Science Foundation IT Workforce Principal Investigator’s Meeting, March 2006, Raleigh.

"The Narrowing of the U.S. Gender Earnings Gap, 1959-1999: A Cohort-Based Analysis" Allied Social Science Associations Annual Conference, AEA Session on Gender Differences in Career Dynamics and Earnings, January 2006, Boston.

"Racial Differences in High School Leadership Opportunities?" Allied Social Science Associations Annual Conference, NEA Session on Education, Health and Welfare from Diverse Perspectives, January 2006, Boston.

Results of my NSF research been presented this year at the January 2006 American Economics Association Annual Conference in Boston, at the Economic Science Association Southwest Regional Conference in Tucson, October 2005, and were discussed at a “Workshop on Gender Differences in the Labor Market, A Multidisciplinary Approach” at Stanford University (November 2005). Collegial interactions at all three of these conferences resulted in changing the minds of some of the most influential leaders in the field.

"Do Generous Dictators Earn Less in the Real World?" Economic Science Association North American Regional Meetings, Tucson, September 2005.

MAYFAIR YANG

“Detaching and Re-incorporating: Fission and Fusion with the State Body” presented at the International Convention of Asian Scholars, Shanghai, August 22, 2005.

“The Dilemma & Difficulty of "Ethnographic Authority" in Filmmaking in China” presented at the Looking Beyond the Written Word: Performing Scholarship through Film, IHC conference, UCSB, September 23, 2005.

TARA YOSSO

Moderator and Discussant: Graduate School Panel at the Latino Educational Summit sponsored by the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, March 24, 2006.

XIAOJIAN ZHAO

“The Invisibles: Undocumented Chinese Immigrants in the United States,” presented at the Multi-ethnic Studies Alliance Conference, UCSB, May 12, 2006.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: ISBER

2005-2006

1. Academic personnel engaged in research:	
a. Faculty	46
b. Professional Researchers (including Visiting)	20
c. Project Scientists	1
d. Specialists/Academic Coordinators/Lecturers	15
e. Postdoctoral Scholars	0
f. Postgraduate Researchers	3
TOTAL	85
2. Graduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	84
b. Employed on other sources of funds	12
c. Participating through assistantships	
d. Participating through traineeships	
e. Other (specify)	
TOTAL	96
3. Undergraduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	37
b. Employed on other funds	58
c. Number of volunteers, & unpaid interns	7
TOTAL	102
4. Participation from outside UCSB: (optional)	
a. Academics (without Salary Academic Visitors)	12
b. Other (community volunteers)	4
5. Staff (Univ. & Non-Univ. Funds):	
a. Technical	16
b. Administrative/Clerical	17
6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored	42

7. Proposals submitted	117
8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*	78
9. Number of extramural awards administered	133
10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**	20,073,099
11. Number of Principal Investigators***	134
12. Dollar value of other project awards ****	1,749,573
13. Number of other projects administered	54
14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2006)	451,494
15. Dollar value of intramural support	1,008,553
16. Total assigned square footage in ORU	8,165
17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)	5,507,135

* 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

2005-2006 Administrative and Technical Staff

Katie Bamburg, Financial Assistant

Anna Lisa des Prez, Manager

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

Patrice Summers, Office Manager

Director, Social Science Research Development

Barbara Herr Harthorn

2005-2006 Advisory Committee

Cynthia Stohl, (Chair), Communication

Richard Appelbaum, *ex-officio*, ISBER Director

Aaron Belkin, Political Science

Anna Lisa des Prez, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Steven Gaines, Marine Science Institute

Lisa Hajjar, Law & Society

Barbara Harthorn, *ex-officio*, ISBER

Mary Hancock, Anthropology

Peter Kuhn, Economics

Christopher McAuley, Department of Black Studies

Melvin Oliver, *ex-officio*, Letters & Sciences, Division of Social Sciences

Leila Rupp, Women's Studies

Chancellor

Henry T. Yang

Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

Gene E. Lucas

Vice Chancellor for Research

Michael S. Witherell

**ACTIVE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
AND CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006**

Sarah Abraham	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
James Adams	Political Science	Associate Professor
Dennis Aigner	Bren School	Professor/Dean
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Mark Aldenderfer	Anthropology	Professor
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Professor
Paul Amar	Law & Society	Assistant Professor
Michelle Chernikoff Anderson	COPPAC	Director of Research
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Ingrid Banks	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Edwina Barvosa-Carter	Chicano Studies	Associate Professor
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Associate Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Associate Professor
Theodore Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
William Bielby	Sociology	Professor
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Professor

Eileen C. Boris	Women's Studies	Hull Professor
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Researcher
Kathleen Bruhn	Political Science	Associate Professor
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Juan E. Campo	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Joseph Castro	Campus Outreach Initiative	Executive Director
Napoleon Chagnon	Anthropology	Professor Emeritus
Grace Chang	Women's Studies	Assistant Professor
Gary Charness	Economics	Associate Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Joseph Conti	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Frank Davis	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor
Magali Delmas	ESMS	Associate Professor
Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Assistant Professor
Sharon Doetsch	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Jenifer Dugan	Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Associate Professor

Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Jacqueline Eng	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology	Professor
Oshan Fernando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagin	Communication	Associate Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Laurie Freeman	Political Science	Associate Professor
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Diane Fujino	Asian-American Studies	Associate Professor
Nancy Gallagher	History	Professor
Arleen Garcia	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Professor
Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Roland Geyer	Bren School	Assistant Professor
Oscar Gil	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
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	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
John Hartman	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Daniel Hintz	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Diane Hintz	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Patricia Holden	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Associate Professor
Barbara Holdrege	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Nikki Jones	Sociology	Assistant Professor

Marek Kapicka	Economics	Assistant Professor
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
Dale Kunkel	Communication	Professor
James K. Lee	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Charles Li	Linguistics	Professor
Debra Lieberman	Communication	Lecturer
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Richard Mayer	Psychology & Education	Professor
W. Patrick McCray	History	Associate Professor
Rani McLean	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Mirelle Miller-Young	Women's Studies	Assistant Professor
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Chris Newfield	English	Professor
Alice O'Connor	History	Associate Professor
Juan Vicente Palerm	Anthropology	Professor
Choong-Hwan Park	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Christopher Parker	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Robert Patton	Communication	CITS Program Manager

James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Craig Rawlings	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Geoffrey Raymond	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor
Sandy F. Robertson	Anthropology	Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Professor
Leila J. Rupp	Women's Studies	Professor
Dominic Sachsenmaier	Global & International Studies	Professor
Hugo Santos-Gomez	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Mark Schuller	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Jon Snyder	French and Italian	Professor
Emily Solari	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Jon Sonstelie	Economics	Professor
Frank Spera	Geological Sciences	Professor
Cynthia Stohl	Communication	Professor

Susan Stonich	Anthropology	Professor
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