

ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

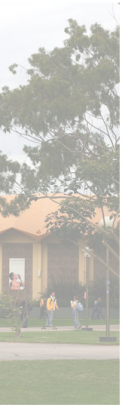
Annual Report 2006-2007

www.isber.ucsb.edu

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Director's Statement
2. Research Development
3. Research Highlights
4. Organizational Chart
5. Graphs and Charts
6. Other Projects:
 - Workshops and Conferences
 - Research Experiences for Graduate Students – Dissertation Projects
 - Research Experiences for Graduate and Undergraduate Students
 - Public Service and Other Activities
7. Center Reports
8. Research in Progress
9. Space Allocation
10. Publications
11. Presentations
12. Statistical Summary
13. Principal Investigators
14. Unit Participants
15. ISBER Advisory Committee, Administrative, and Technical Staff



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

www.isber.ucsb.edu

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

1. Background and Mission

On September 9, 2007, UCSB's Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ISBER), will mark its 10th anniversary. Since its formal establishment, ISBER has served as the sole 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." This charge has been directed to two primary objectives: (1) to provide efficient, reliable and supportive grants administration to the campus, and (2) to support and facilitate the development of campus research in the social sciences, and across related disciplines.

While most other ORUs have a relatively well-defined identity forged around a common research specialization, since its inception ISBER has been intentionally organized to serve a broad range of interests, promoting interdisciplinary work that often traverses the boundaries between the social sciences and the humanities, as well as the behavioral, physical and life sciences. ISBER's unique character has led it to serve a large and varied research constituency but it also limits the scope and direction of its current growth. I will return to this point in concluding observations.

When I assumed the Directorship of ISBER in July of 2006, it marked the beginning of a large number of staff shifts, grants administration practices, and the forging of a new relationship with ISBER Centers and with the ISBER Advisory Committee. Each of these changes has had an impact on ISBER's renewed ability to respond to campus needs and changing research opportunities.

2. Grants Administration at ISBER

A descriptive picture of ISBER's 2006-2007 grants administration is provided by the following statistics:

- ISBER supported **143** PIs and co-PIs on the projects it administered.
- In 2006-2007 ISBER administered **171** grants, including **123** extramural grants, and **48** intramural grants, seed funding, conferences or other awards.
- The total value of the grants awarded was **\$4.1 million**
- The total value of the multi-year grants administered was **\$20,365, 313.**
- In 2006-2007 **124** proposals were submitted for funding.

- The value of the proposals submitted was **\$13.1 million**

As the UCSB faculty has continued to actively seek funds for their research (despite widespread contractions in social science funding), ISBER has responded, particularly as grants have become more complicated, more layered, and more consequential in their impact.

3. Research Development at ISBER

ISBER serves the campus both through grants administration and through its research development programs. In collaboration with the Office of Research and the College of Letters and Science, ISBER offers significant service to individual faculty in the pre-proposal stage, in working directly with researchers to help them formulate projects, as well as to identify potential funding sources and development of proposals.

ISBER now administers two research award programs, both intended to support promising efforts in the social sciences and both directly reflect ISBER's research development mission. In collaboration with the Office of Research, we this year established the Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG). The C-RIG is intended to provide funding to groups of prospective research collaborators as they formulate their ideas and develop extramural funding proposals. Since the primary condition of the award is the support of collaboration that results in a proposal for extramural funding there will only be a few groups funded per year. At present we have received one proposal for funding and await two others.

For many years, ISBER has also administered 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, to support existing efforts from conception to completion. Awards are made on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis. The SSRGP is funded jointly by the Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and the College of Letters and Science. With Dr. Harthorn's departure I welcomed the opportunity to direct the SSRGP competition, and I was reminded from a new vantage how important this awards program is to research on the UCSB campus. For its March 2007 deadline, the SSRGP received 17 grant applications from social science faculty, requesting nearly \$96,000 in support. With the \$50,000 award fund, we were able to award 12 grants to faculty members in 8 of the 11 departments in the division. Mean award size was \$4,167. Recipients included predominantly junior faculty, with two thirds of the recipients women, and half faculty of color. Award recipients and project titles for each year of the ISBER grants program are posted on the ISBER website.

In spring 2006 (and prior to my appointment) ISBER conducted a review of the SSRGP by surveying all past recipients of awards, through 2005. Those data

demonstrated that the SSRGP is extremely effective in its promotion of social science research at UCSB, its forging of interdisciplinary and inter-institutional collaborations, and in supporting the progress of academic careers. 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 to graduate and undergraduate training and mentoring. (For much more on the results of this survey, since the 2005-2006 ISBER Annual Report.)

3. ISBER’S Support of the UCSB Community

Although ISBER is nominally the campus’s social science ORU, in fact it serves the entire campus community. During the past year, ISBER had **335** paid employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER’s research mission. This included **39** faculty members and lecturers receiving salaries or stipends, **11** academic coordinators or others receiving administrative stipends, **19** professional researchers, **5** research specialists or project scientists, **1** postgraduate researcher, **99** graduate students, **106** undergraduate students (as well as **8** unpaid volunteers or interns), **17** technical staff and **16** administrative staff. This year, there were an additional **14** 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 **109** 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 **25** different departments in all three divisions of the College, including

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Anthropology | Geography |
| Asian American Studies | Geological Sciences |
| Black Studies | German, Slavic, and Semitic Studies |
| Chicana/Chicano Studies | Global and International Studies |
| Communication | History |
| Computer Science | 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 |

Researchers also come from the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, the College of Engineering, CNSI, and several ISBER Centers. Even this diverse picture is not an accurate reflection of

ISBER's scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants. Among the **109** ladder faculty who are included among ISBER PIs and co-PIs, **13%** are at the Assistant Professor rank, **33%** at the Associate Professor rank, and **54%** at the Full Professor rank. The new C-RIG grant will support UCSB researchers to meet with their colleagues across the country in the development of new proposals for funding.

The 15 research centers that reside under the ISBER umbrella are described at some length in other sections of this report. It bears mention, however, that a new ISBER center was approved in January. The Center for New Racial Studies, headed by sociologist Howard Winant takes as its mission the study of the emergent dynamics of race in the 21st Century. We expect great things of ISBER's newest center.

This year I also established a practice which connects ISBER's services to the wider UCSB social science community. During the academic recruitment season, I met with candidates from those social science departments that were running academic searches. The programs in Archeology, Global Studies and Sociology participated.

The range and diversity of ISBER's clientele are matched only by the wide-ranging number and variety of its funding sources. During the past year ISBER worked with a total of **100** different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- **17** different governmental sources, including 10 federal agencies (Agency for International Development, Argonne National Laboratory, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Justice, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 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 Eye Institute, National Science Foundation, NOAA, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Education - Fulbright-Hayes, U.S. Department of Education - Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service), as well as the California Department of Health and California Energy Commission.
- **53** different private foundations and other private sources, including the American Economic Association, American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Arcus Foundation, AT&T Foundation, The David Bohnett Foundation, Cancer Center of Santa Barbara, The Cassamarca Foundation, Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, Conservation International Foundation, Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund, Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, The Ford Foundation, Gay and Lesbian Community Service Center, Gill Foundation, Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, Hoover Foundation, Hopelab, Horizons Foundation, International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON), International Iron and Steel Institute, The James S. McDonnell Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation, L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, Michael D. Palm Foundation, National Geographic Society, David

and Lucile Packard Foundation, Packard Humanities Institute, PEW Center on Global Climate Change (PEW Charitable Trusts), Pomona College, Public Policy Institute of California, Rancho Santiago Community College District, Rand Corporation, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Russell Sage Foundation, Santa Barbara Foundation, Santa Fe Institute, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, Sendero Group Llc., SevenOne Media GMBH, Small Change Foundation, Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, Social Science Research Council, Spencer Foundation, Tawani Foundation, John Templeton Foundation, Wabash Center, Wells-Fargo Foundation, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Wharton Foundation, and the William T. Grant Foundation

- **15** University of California sources, including 2 at UCSB (Academic Senate and ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program), 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 5 individual campuses, including the UC Berkeley, UC Transportation Center (Berkeley), UC Irvine Institute for Research in Arts, UC Davis, and UC Riverside
- **15** other university sources, including Arizona State University, Baylor University, Carnegie Mellon University, Johns Hopkins University, Michigan State University, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, University of Arizona, University of Helsinki (Finland), University of Idaho, University of London, University of Minnesota, University of Virginia, and the Utah State University.

4. Review and Anticipated Challenges

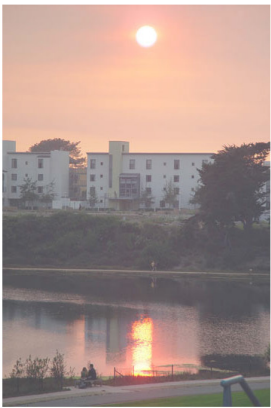
As part of the definition of my mandate when I assumed the Directorship, this year we sought to rationalize a number of grants administration and personnel practices that had needed renewed attention, standardizing, or streamlining. This included a move to a new financial shadow system requiring significant retooling by staff. We undertook a survey of ISBER tenants and in consultation with the Advisory Committee (ably chaired by Professor Leila Rupp) developed some policy about the nature and duration of the use of space. We are presently reviewing (and rethinking) the past practices around Center expectations and evaluation. We worked hard this year - albeit to no avail - to reconceptualize and greatly simplify the budget for the Social Science Survey Center to bring it in line with its contributions to the campus and its projects in the survey marketplace. Since January we have hired and welcomed an exceptionally competent grants manager, MSO, and Director for Research Development in the Social Sciences. ISBER's staff is now fully up and running after a difficult nine months of uncertainty and upheaval. In addition, I am very pleased to report that ISBER is one of the founding members of the National Consortium of Social Science Research Centers and Institutes. The inaugural meeting was held last

February at Duke University, and I look forward to a long association with this energetic group.

It is important to point out that despite a few large grants, the social science researchers that ISBER serves are not large grant getters. Nevertheless, the median award size of **\$70,450** is a healthy one for the social sciences. The large number, small size, and diversity of awards create a substantial workload for staff in comparison with other units that have similar award totals but far fewer awards. The problem is exacerbated by the growing number of proposals submitted, and the extent to which ISBER has revamped its accounting practices to be far more responsive to researchers in its reporting on accounts and multiple sub-accounts. The coming year will bring into even sharper focus the challenges that a 21st Century research institute on an under-funded campus must face: limited discretion to develop needed infrastructure, changing IT demands and climate, and continued limits on growth imposed by limited space. Perhaps most pressing for ISBER is the burden of the changing nature of grants and grants administration, and the degree to which present staff will at some point be unable to manage without some major reconfiguration of how work is organized. But these are issues that provide ample opportunity for future discussion. For now, I want to thank my staff -- both new and experienced -- for weathering the storms of the last year and emerging with greater focus and a redoubled resolve to serve the research needs of the campus.

Sarah Fenstermaker

ISBER Director



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

www.isber.ucsb.edu

Research Development in ISBER

July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

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. From July-Oct 2006, the main personnel for this program were its former director, Dr. Barbara Herr Harthorn, and ISBER staff analyst Paula Ryan, who conducts electronic fund searches upon request by faculty, graduate students, and professional researchers. 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 July-Oct 2006, Dr. Herr Harthorn was on reduced time in her position as Director of Social Science Research Development in conjunction with her Directorship of the new NSF-funded national center, the Center for Nanotechnology in Society and her research activities within the CNS. In November, 2006, Dr. Herr Harthorn stepped down altogether from the Research Development position to begin a new position as Associate Professor of Women's Studies. As a result of these changes in core personnel, much of the 2006-2007 year was a transitional period where client needs were addressed, but proactive outreach was not possible. Dr. Herr Harthorn has continued to provide proposal advice and consultation throughout the year where necessary to meet ISBER and OR SS research development needs, but the Office of Research, and Carla Whitacre specifically, have taken over much of the normal load during this transition.

In 2006-2007, Dr. Herr Harthorn provided a number of individual faculty from several different departments and programs in the social sciences with advice on the relative merits of pursuing different funding opportunities, intensive critique of 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. Paula Ryan provided detailed funding searches for 11 faculty members in 8 different departments and in ISBER. Dr. Herr Harthorn also has consulted with ISBER professional researchers and a number of advanced graduate students providing research development services. In addition, Dr. Herr Harthorn has continued consultation 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), and the Social Science Survey Center. More particularly, as lead

PI and Co-Director (now, Director) of the new NSF Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center, the Center for Nanotechnology in Society, Dr. Herr Harthorn is working with a range of social science, humanities, and science and engineering faculty to develop co-funding projects.

In 2006-2007 ISBER Director Fenstermaker took over administration of the intramural funding program for faculty research housed in ISBER, the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program, reported elsewhere in the Annual Report.



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

Research Highlights

July 1, 2006– June 30, 2007

TAMARA AFIFI

I am starting the project soon and although no honors have emerged from it yet, I am working in cooperation with Doug Granger at Penn State University and he is excited about my project using cortisol and has offered to fund another portion of the project to run other tests (in his lab).

WALID AFIFI

Notice of funding was received in mid-May of 2007. Plans are for data collection in December 2007/January 2008. Mothers and an adolescent child of theirs who live in a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon will be interviewed about the day-to-day uncertainties they experience and the ways in which they cope.

AARON BELKIN

In October, CSSMM was officially renamed and The Michael D. Palm Center and was unveiled with the announcement of a one million dollar endowment from the Michael Palm Foundation. To mark the occasion the Palm Center hosted the first annual Michael D. Palm Lecture at UCSB from the president of the National Gay, Lesbian Task Force Matt Foreman. The Palm Center also hosted Arianna Huffington for a community-wide forum. To coincide with the official introduction and renaming of the Michael Palm Center the web page was completely redesigned. We also sent out three newsletters this year, to approximately 1,400 scholars, donors, and constituents. The Palm Center provided research support to a West Point Cadet who wrote a senior thesis arguing that the “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy is not consistent with the Army’s emphasis on fairness and honor, and who won a military award for the study. The Associated Press published a story about the honor and the news was carried by newspapers throughout the United States. Palm researchers also discovered an official regulation which classified homosexuality as a mental disorder. The resulting Associated Press story made headlines throughout the world. This led the Defense Department to reissue the policy, this time classifying homosexuality not as a mental disorder, but as a “defect.” The media reaction was again strong, involving newspapers throughout the U.S. The Palm Center awarded five scholarships to graduate students, faculty, independent scholars, and filmmakers to pursue research projects on issues related to gays and lesbians in the military. These grants were awarded to scholars at George Mason University, the Canadian Forces College in Toronto, The College of New Jersey, School of Social Science & Law University of Teesside Middlesbrough. The Palm Center responds to dozens of several hundred research requests from scholars, reporters, and organizations every year. We generated significant media coverage of our research. Our research was covered over the

past year by the New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Newsweek, USA Today, Associated Press, Slate, ABC (national) NPR, MSNBC, CNN, and local newspapers and television and radio affiliates throughout the U.S. Last month, the Center's Nathaniel Frank was the featured guest on the prestigious "Talk of the Nation" show on NPR. Palm Center research was the basis for a front page New York Times article and an Associated Press article published in hundreds of papers.

BRUCE BIMBER
ANDREW FLANAGIN
CYNTHIA STOHL

The PIs were selected by the prestigious International Communication Association (ICA) to receive the 2006 Outstanding Article Award for their paper titled "Reconceptualizing Collective Action in the Contemporary Media Environment." The award recognizes an article published in a peer-reviewed journal during the previous two years. The Outstanding Article Award selection committee noted that, "this paper has the potential to trigger a new generation of scholarship and critical engagement with many in the social sciences."

EILEEN BORIS

History of Home Care Work and Workers, continuing from previous research grant awarded 2003-2004, but used ISBER funds. This history looks at how the state organized the occupation of home care worker, making what was private public and in the process created the opening for unionization of home care workers.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

This was the first year of data collection for the three-year NSF-funded project: "The Role of Social Interaction in the Development of Scientist Identities and the Retention of Undergraduate Women in Science Majors." Over the past year, three types of data were collected. First, an online survey was conducted in Fall 2006 among all undergraduate chemistry, mathematics, and physics majors in the College of Letters and Science and the College of Creative Studies. This survey yielded 413 responses, a nearly 50% response rate. Analysis of these data is ongoing. Second, the research team collected approximately 200 hours of video data of social interaction among undergraduate women and men in science-related contexts, including classes, labs, study sessions, and informal socializing with their peers. Third, the team is in the process of conducting interviews with students who have been documented in these contexts as well as students agreed to be interviewed when they completed the online survey. There are currently 145 study participants from the interactional and interview components of the study. The research team also established valuable connections with science students and faculty,

organizations, and activities around campus, which will be the focus of additional research in the coming year.

Four members of the research team will present preliminary findings on two different aspects of the study at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Washington, DC, in November 2007. One co-authored paper will focus on the interactional construction of distinctive disciplinary identities among science majors; the paper argues that disciplinary identities are more significant than a generalized “science identity” in fostering students’ orientation to science and that displaying such an identity within interaction promotes scientific learning. The other co-authored paper will examine the role of science humor in the display of a scientifically knowledgeable identity; the paper argues that science humor allows the teller and the audience alike to display and play with scientific knowledge and thus to forge a shared science-oriented identity. The two presentations described above are part of a panel organized by members of the research team entitled “Learning the Language of Scientific Practice” and featuring contributions by leading scholars in the interactional and ethnographic study of science.

GARY CHARNESS

On my ISBER grant, “Group membership and economic behavior,” I have collected much more data and a paper is in process. The original paper in this research stream is forthcoming in the *American Economic Review* (the flagship journal of the field) in September, 2007.

On my NSF grant for “Psychological Games & Communication,” we have collected considerably more data and first drafts of two papers are substantially written. The original paper in this research stream appeared in *Econometrica* (perhaps the journal with the highest status in the profession) in November, 2006.

CHRISTINA CONLEE

Archaeological excavations at the site of La Tiza in Nasca, Peru (funded by NSF) continued in July and August of 2006. In the fall of 2006 and winter/spring 2007 analysis was conducted as well as several writing projects. A book chapter on this research was published in 2006 in an edited volume titled *After Collapse: The Regeneration of Complex Societies* (University of Arizona Press) and was a winner of the Outstanding Academic Title of 2006, *Choice Magazine* (the magazine of the Association of College and Research Libraries). In June 2007 a paper titled “Decapitation and Rebirth: A Headless Burial from Nasca, Peru” was published in *Current Anthropology* and the research was highlighted on the National Geographic web site. The research was originally featured in an exhibition on ancient Nasca in Japan that was titled *Nasca, Wonder of the World: Messages Etched on the Desert Floor* and was published in a museum catalog of the exhibit. The decapitated burial was also part of Japanese television program that was produced in conjunction with the museum exhibit.

STEPHEN DE CANIO

Much of the debate on climate policy in the United States focuses on the gain or loss to the macroeconomy of alternative policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, the economy is made up of multiple individuals, not a representative agent. This research examines the results of alternative ways of distributing emissions allocations across citizens. Macroeconomic effects interact with the policy for distribution, but the distributional weights are more important for the welfare of individual agents than the economy-wide effects of the emissions reductions. Egalitarian distributions of the emissions allowances have the potential to increase the welfare of most people, even if significant emissions reductions are mandated. Focusing on the distribution of emissions allowances (or the revenues generated from an emissions tax) rather than on aggregate GDP may provide guidance in identifying and implementing politically viable solutions to the climate change mitigation problem.

RICHARD DURAN

Our CA ENLACE dissemination work has been multi-dimensional and engaged all members of the leadership team in local, regional, statewide, and national activities. Dissemination efforts have encompassed the creation of a set of customized design materials that build on the original W.K. Kellogg Foundation-commissioned artwork, the establishment of a California ENLACE web site www.sac.edu/caENLACE, and aggressive presentation of California ENLACE work in both formal and informal settings.

Our dissemination has included creating awareness about the statewide expansion of the foundational ENLACE work that took place nationally from 1999-2004 centered on creating and expanding best practices in Latino educational attainment, parent empowerment and community engagement, policy change and resource development. The ultimate outcome that we seek in this new phase of our work is a change in the condition of education for Latino students in California and the nation. We believe that such progress can only be attained through an integrated approach that re-values the community and parent context for the work, while engaging structural issues that are policy-centered and leveraging the additional funding that is needed to catalyze the change process, engage new partners, and assess impact. Towards this end we have developed a set of PowerPoint presentations describing our initiatives which we share in paper and electronic form in tandem with our conference presentations. In addition following a March 2006 best practices workshop of family/community school engagement programs and projects, we developed and disseminated a set of proceedings summarizing the workshop and its findings.

Major achievements of the CA ENLACE program this past year include a “train the trainers” parent leadership workshop hosted in May 2007 that utilized the MALDEF curriculum. This training provided awareness to over 50 community members, school staff (from the Santa Barbara School District), and parents throughout the local

community on a variety of topics, ranging from parent rights, financial aid, accessing the media, test scores, school structures, etc. Parents involved in the Padres Adelante program participated in a variety of national and state conferences where they shared their experiences with other parents, educators, researchers, administrators, and policymakers about the importance of being active in their children's education as well as becoming more knowledgeable about what they can do as leaders in their own communities.

WIROSHANA OSHAN FERNANDO

During the period under review, I received a renewal of the Professional Development International Fellowship (PDIF) from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. The grant has assisted my graduate training at UCSB by supporting my living expenses in the United States as an international student. The grant is specifically awarded to support the living expenses of students from countries where opportunities for graduate study in anthropology are not available.

ALEXIS FILIPPINI

The Effects of Vocabulary Instruction on Young English Learners at-risk of Reading Difficulties. Seventy one first-grade students at a local elementary school, primarily Spanish-speakers, participated in an instructional intervention. The study investigated an intervention aimed primarily at increasing vocabulary development while simultaneously improving their phonological and decoding skills; 70% of the time in the treatment condition was spent on vocabulary and 30% on phonological awareness and decoding skills. The vocabulary-added treatment was contrasted with an intervention solely targeted at phonological and decoding skills. Instructional methods and content were developed through ISBER's Center for Advanced Studies of Individual Differences (Director Dr. Michael Gerber). Findings indicate that students who received the vocabulary-added instruction not only made gains on vocabulary but also made gains on phonological and decoding skills that were similar to those of their peers.

HOWARD GILES

MICHELLE CHERNIKOFF ANDERSON

COPPAC had two major expansion goals during this period. The primary focus was to expand the theoretically and empirically based understanding of law enforcement – civilian interactions through the acquisition of an innovative data source brimming with law enforcement – civilian information. Such data, at least as evidenced by the literature, heretofore have been inaccessible to scholars (with one exception resulting from a lawsuit). These new data are videotapes of actual law enforcement – civilian interactions occurring at patrol car stops. COPPAC is now collecting these data from a law enforcement source on an ongoing basis. This new data source has numerous potential

applications. For example, one collaboration involves COPPAC's directors, colleagues currently involved in the RAND study (see footnote) and scholars of cross-cultural discourse analysis. Another collaboration involves UCSB faculty who are interested in observing the display and management of emotion in such interactions. During this time period, acquisition of these data has involved not only the development and strengthening of existing relationships with this law enforcement source but the building of relationships with new leadership stepping into top law enforcement administration and the union. COPPAC also wrote a detailed "Frequently Asked Questions" (FAQ) regarding the project to address potential concerns of the hundreds of sworn officers and civilian staff members. Because of the uniqueness of this data source, during this reporting period, new territory was being explored in two realms with these data: (1) seeking Human Subjects approval for such work; and (2) developing a secure means to allow data access to participating researchers, while securing the confidentiality of the subjects. COPPAC submitted an extensive application and has just received approval from the Human Subjects Review Board. COPPAC has worked with experienced ISBER systems operators to develop a system by which researchers collaborating with COPPAC, who agree to specific User Agreement terms, will be able to have access to these videos for extensive study.

The second major goal during this time period was to expand the audience of beneficiaries of COPPAC's research by expanding access to COPPAC's work products, via the COPPAC website, eScholarship and outreach to targeted audiences. COPPAC revised and updated the COPPAC website, including photos and information from COPPAC's 11 May 2006 premiere of *After Innocence*. COPPAC also downloaded all of COPPAC's new and revised working papers to provide eScholarship access to both COPPAC's academic papers as well as presentations, survey instruments and popular publications. Along the lines of expanding the COPPAC audience, COPPAC was contacted to speak on a panel before law enforcement and civil rights leaders from around the nation (see "Presentations" section).

In addition to the above two major goals aimed at increasing COPPAC's intellectual, theoretical, data and donor reach, there were several other ongoing projects, including the local jail tours. The jail tours is a project developed by COPPAC with Professor Nikki Jones (Sociology), and Chief of Custody Operations, Geoff Banks, to bring students into the local jails. Students are exposed to the real life phenomenon about which they have been studying, law enforcement is given the opportunity to present its perspective on jail procedures and inmate behavior and COPPAC is able to study the effects of the tours by surveying students before and after the tours regarding their perceptions of law enforcement. During this time period, the project was expanded to include another instructor from another department, Kaia Stern (Black Studies), who worked with COPPAC from coordinating the tours with the head of the jails to obtaining human subjects clearance to administer the surveys to her students. The results of the jail tour findings are included in academic publications authored by Giles, Anderson and others, while Anderson's presentation of the results to the Chief of Custody Operations are also available to the general public online.

Finally, one of the most fascinating findings in the ongoing work of COPPAC has been the development of a clearer understanding of police – civilian interactions, which will be further explored using the new data source discussed above. Specifically, studies of videotaped interactions between civilians and police in Cincinnati revealed three key findings: (i) Black drivers were more likely than White drivers to experience extensive policing during the stop, resulting in relatively longer stops that were significantly more likely to involve searches, (ii) Differences between the stops of White and Black drivers tended to be larger when the officer was White, (iii) White drivers were more apologetic, cooperative and courteous compared to Black drivers. For a full discussion of the implications of these findings in light of perceptions of police-community relations, please see “Publications”.

MATTHEW GORDON

“Turkish Kabardian Phonetics and Phonology.” This project looks at various aspects of the sound system of the endangered dialect of Kabardian spoken in Turkey. A number of features of the language have been targeted for investigation, including intonation, stress, and the phonetic realization of consonants and vowels. This research provides documentation of an understudied language and broadens our typological knowledge of phonetics and phonology. “Perceptual correlates of syllable weight.” This project has examined the perceptual basis for the attraction of stress by certain syllable types in many languages of the world. An auditory model that converts an acoustic signal to one that more accurately reflects the auditory system’s response to a stimulus has been developed and been fed data from multiple languages. This research has increased our understanding of the role of speech perception in shaping sound systems of the world’s languages.

ANITA GUERRINI

Our project documents the human and ecological history of the UCSB West Campus area. We aim to reassess the role of human history in the theory and practice of ecological restoration. By means of a case study, this project will provide a theoretical and practical basis for the integration of historical questions, methods, and approaches with the process of ecological restoration. This project addresses issues which have become increasingly prominent in many areas of history, including environmental history, cultural history, and public history, as well as in ecology and environmental ethics. These issues include the relationship between historical and cultural preservation and ecological restoration; the role and value of human history in the creation of the present environment; and the very definition of ecological restoration. This was the third year of our three-year NEH Collaborative Programs grant (we have received a one-year no-cost extension). We are planning a multi-authored volume on this topic which we expect to have in draft by the end of the grant period next summer.

BARBARA HARTHORN
RICHARD APPELBAUM
BRUCE BIMBER
FIONA GOODCHILD
EVELYN HU
W. PATRICK MCCRAY
CHRISTOPHER NEWFIELD

CNS-UCSB Research Highlights 2006-2007

At the eighteen-month mark, when this report is written, the research areas within the 3 CNS Working Groups are at various stages of development.

Working Group 1 – Historical Context of Nanotechnologies, led by W. Patrick McCray, UCSB, History Major Research Findings. We have identified, via data mapping tools, key institutions for spintronics research as well as publishing and patenting trends for the years 1988-2005. The United States and Japan have been, thus far, the leaders in both publishing and patenting. Within the United States, the majority of spintronics patenting has centered around hard drive-related technologies. Our work on the history of spintronics has also demonstrated its transitions from a laboratorybased basic science discovery made in European labs to an field funded by DARPA and other military agencies to one which is being supported currently by several university-corporate partnerships. The importance of spintronics, and nanoelectronics in general, in generating community and political support for the National Nanotechnology Initiative c. 1997-2000 was confirmed. Our research has successfully explored the historical development of molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) as a key proto-nano form of instrumentation. We have also shown how MBE has been important for research in key nanoelectronics areas such as spintronics and quantum dots. Research on quantum dots, like the development of MBE, was spurred by researchers’ desire to build and understand novel solid-state semiconductor materials and devices. Continued research on quantum dots, MBE, spintronics, and molecular electronics will further elucidate these relations as well as demonstrate how the current interest in nanoelectronics fits into the existing framework for understanding the history of the semiconductor and magnetic storage device industries.

WG1’s research has elucidated nanotechnology’s historical roots as well as its ties to other protechnology advocacy groups in the 1970s and 1980s. This research also suggests a need to move beyond current historical analogies commonly used to understand nanotechnology such as the oft-cited but inaccurate case of GMOs. Our research suggest that the historical development of the U.S. space program or materials science research could offer valuable analogies for policy 36 makers and scholars to contextualize and understand nanotechnology’s roots as well as current context.

Working Group 2 - Innovation, Creativity and Globalization Major Research Findings Globalization Group, led by Richard P Appelbaum, UCSB, Sociology and Global and International Studies; co-led by Gary Gereffi, Sociology, Duke University. In brief, our research thus far (which is summarized in the paper “Innovation or Imitation? China’s

Bid to Become a Global Leader in Nanotechnology,” currently under review), has chronicled the role of public investment and international collaboration in contributing to China’s growing strengths in nano-related R&D and commercialization. China is now spending an amount comparable to the US (when adjusted for purchasing power parity), and its Medium- and Long-Term Plan, along with its most recent Five Year Plans as well as a host of funding sources, all prioritize high-technology development (in which nanotechnology is a priority - one of four designated “science megaprojects” in its Medium- and Long-Term Plan). China’s investment in nanotechnology is striking in its emphasis on commercialization. Public support emphasizes “leap-frogging development” to make China a global competitor in the emerging market for nano-enabled goods.

While it has a long way to go, much of the data collected and reviewed suggest that China is rapidly closing the gap with the United States and other leading industrial powers in a number of areas (one of which is publication in leading scientific journals, where parity has been reached with the US in terms of output, if not yet in terms of impact). However, there remains disagreement among experts as to the actual standing of China in terms of funding, publication, and patents. Indeed, China’s position vis-à-vis other nations is itself an interesting and valuable research question we hope to help address. A related set of findings, focusing on North Carolina (by our Duke University collaborators), has to do with nanotechnology firms identified by the NC Department of Commerce as being involved in nanoscale research, development and commercialization. We have mapped companies on the nanotechnology value chain by various variables as a first step in identifying NC’s footprint in nanotechnology.

Innovation Group, led by Christopher Newfield, UCSB, English 1. Mapping: the nanoscale research enterprise is large and complex but disaggregated. Current attempts to identify clear, linear trends in “nanotechnology” are not readily sustained by the actual state of the evidence. (1a) VOSON Web links: in process (1b) Networks survey: in process (2) Media Study: Public coverage of nanotechnologies is still conceptually rudimentary, and nanotechnologies are not yet identified with a substantive notion of innovation. 37. (3) Group Creativity (terminated): enablers of organizational creativity are phase-specific: for example, an enabling feature of group interaction in early-phase research can become a constrainer in product development. (4) Technology Transfer Policy: most technology managers believe that product incentives will eventually overcome the limitations of the current university-industry interface for nanoscale research, as they believe they have with prior technologies.

Working Group 3 – Risk Perception and Social Response Major Research Findings Risk perception and public deliberation, led by Barbara Herr Harthorn, UCSB, Women’s Studies and Anthropology, co-led by Nick Pidgeon, Cardiff U, UK, and Terre Satterfield, UBC, Canada Data analysis is currently in process for both the expert study and the deliberation research. Some preliminary findings: Public deliberation (data analysis phase in process): (1) We anticipate significant cross-national differences (US/UK) concerning key variables of interest in public participation/public deliberation, including perceptions of risk, uncertainty of benefits, concern with issues of equity and social justice, individual responsibility for risk and technology management, views on governance, and the degree

to which new nanotechnologies are seen as leading to major social changes and disjunctions. For example, differences in health care systems and access to care in the two countries seem to be associated with different views about who will benefit from nanomedicine developments. There also appear to be possible age effects for the US sample regarding response to Energy vs Health technologies. (2) We also expect significant cross-technology (Energy versus Health) differences. For example, in both countries, there is likely greater risk attenuation regarding Energy Nanotechnologies. Such response to technologies is likely to vary by temporal factors. For example, the perceived urgency that is associated with development of Energy technologies is likely linked to attenuation of risk. On the other hand, we predict that responses to Health applications result in deferral of judgment (a “wait and see” mode). Nanoscale scientist and engineer expert study (data collection not yet completed; partial data analysis completed):

1. Preliminary data analyses indicate that disciplinary differences among academic nanoscale scientists and engineers will likely be important predictors of perceived technological risk. We hypothesize that gender and rank may also play a role. 2. Nomenclature and definitional issues are pervasive. Our data strongly indicate that ‘nanoscience’ and ‘nanotechnology’ are contested domains for the majority of scientists and engineers we interviewed. These issues are particularly evident in scientists’ and engineers’ assessments of nanoscience/nanotechnology as new/not new and risky/not risky in both the present and in projected future contexts. 3. There are several different forms of expert risk attenuation in evidence, although the upstream 38 context and scientific uncertainty of near-term hazards make assessment complex but potentially crucial. Preliminary analysis of academic nanoscale scientist and engineer interviews indicate that there is likely a pattern of risk attribution outside one’s own discipline. Preliminary nanotoxicologist interviews indicate likely sharp demarcation from those engaged in basic and applied science and engineering, for instance in views about nanomaterials and risk.

Media, led by Bruce Bimber, UCSB, Political Science and Communication (1) During 2006, the mean daily number of global English-language news outlets carrying a story addressing at least one societal implication of nanotechnology was 4.7, for a weekly average of over thirty stories. (2) During 2006, five major news events associated with nanotechnology occurred, using the criterion of an increase by more than 2 standard deviations in the daily number of news outlets discussing nanotechnology; these news event ranged widely in topic. (3) News attention to nanotechnology in the U.S. in 2006 was dominated by wire service stories appearing in local television stations and newspapers, and to a lesser extent in big-city newspapers. Original reporting by the New York Times and other major papers was sporadic and missed entirely some key news events.(4) Media framing of nanotechnology as a society issue in 2006 remained inchoate. No dominant frames or narrative approaches appear to have emerged yet. (5) Among three general categories of environmental group (focused on toxicity, global processes, and biological issues such as biotech), those in the biological category are most heavily engaged with nano in their web-based discourse. (6) Evidence exists for both the time-in-network version of the preferential-attachment model of web growth and

for resource-based preferential attachment among environmental groups. (7) Among the most highly-linked nano-opposition groups is ETC Group, which occupies a highly visible place in web-link networks; despite its web prominence, specific terms of discourse employed by ETC, such as “atomtech,” and “nanotoxicity” do not show signs of diffusion or “contagion” to other allied groups.

JOHN HARTMAN

I have just finished my dissertation on Congestion Economics, funded in part by a Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant from the University of California Transportation Center. The dissertation analyzes two experiments dealing with route choice decisions. I find that tolls are able to lead to more efficient uses of a route network. I also find that including heterogeneity is important when tolls are involved, since this leads to less of a coordination problem. This is important in potential future policy decisions.

DIANE HINTZ

Principal findings: Quechua speakers use tense forms to place events in time, and much more. Through the research carried out as part of this project, it has been possible to develop a comprehensive theory of tense alternation in the South Conchucos Quechua (SCQ), spoken in the Andes of central Peru, which also applies to Pastaza Quechua, spoken in the Ecuadorian jungle. Some of the patterns of tense use are replicated in the Spanish spoken in these countries. South Conchucos Quechua SCQ speakers have a rich inventory of tense forms to choose from when telling about events that happened in the past, including the simple past, the recent past, the narrative past, the habitual past, several past perfects and the historical present.

An analysis of naturally occurring spoken language shows that speakers have several communicative purposes for these tense markers. First, the tense forms are used in relation to each other to code RELATIVE TIME. For instance, if events A, B, and C happened in sequence at a certain point in time, but event D happened before that point in time, the Quechua storyteller may use the recent past form with events A, B, and C and the past form with event D. NARRATIVE STRUCTURE also has a part in determining what tense forms may be used. When a speaker is orienting the listener to a new discourse topic, closing the talk about a topic or making a side comment, the past or the narrative past may be used. The choice between these two markers depends on the SOURCE OF EVIDENCE. If the speaker observed or knew for certain that the event truly happened, the past is used. If the speaker did not observe the event, but had been told about it by someone else, the narrative past is used. Narratives also contain complicating action (the events of the story that happen one after another in chronological sequence) and one or more climaxes (highpoints of the story). As well, they may contain an abstract (a short version of the story that precedes it). A second set of tense forms is used with these components of narrative structure: the narrative past, the recent past and the historical present. The choice between these forms is based on

AFFECT, that is, on the emotion conveyed by the speaker. If the speaker is conveying excitement or happiness, both of which are very positive emotions, s/he uses the historical present. In conveying negative affect such as shame, apprehension or anger, s/he uses the narrative past. If the speaker is simply interested as s/he recounts the events, s/he uses the recent past. Three constructions in SCQ have been referred to as past perfects. Two of them are used as past perfects, to place events in time, while one is used exclusively in association with surprise, another type of affect. The habitual past is used simply for repeated action, and for action that someone is in the habit of carrying out repeatedly. Pastaza Quechua Speakers of Pastaza Quechua use fewer tense forms to talk about events that happened in the past: the past, the perfective past, the historical present and a past perfect. They use tense for the same four communicative functions as SCQ speakers do, but with less elaboration and also with some differences in the form/function relationships. Similarities can be noticed in the ways speakers of the two languages use tense to indicate narrative structure and convey affect. There are differences in the ways tense forms are used to place events in time and in connection with source of evidence. Andean Spanish Additionally, some of the affective functions and narrative structure functions of Quechua verbal tense are replicated in the Spanish spoken in the Andes. This exciting finding holds true for Ecuador, for central Peru and for southern Peru as well.

PATRICIA HOLDEN

Investigators from the Bren School (PI Holden & Co-I Delmas), Sociology (Co-I Appelbaum) and Anthropology (Co-I Herr-Harthorn) a project funded by the International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON) in which nanomaterials manufacturers and researchers worldwide were surveyed regarding their health and safety practices in the nanomaterials workplace. A total of 64 organizations in North America, Europe, and Australia plus 18 additional organizations in Asia participated by telephone interview, web surveying or 3rd party administration in writing. The goals were to provide a baseline understanding of what industries were doing and to reveal novel practices that could inform the industry broadly. We discovered that while industries mostly don't report believing that there are special risks associated with nanomaterials in the workplace, they still act with precaution and are in some cases using special procedures to accommodate what might be new risk beliefs. Overwhelmingly, industries described a lack of information regarding nanomaterials hazards as the main limitation for their development of nanomaterials health and safety programs. One doctoral student in sociology was trained; four Masters (MESM) students in the Bren School conducted this work as their MESM group project which is the thesis alternative in Bren.

HANI MANSOUR

Since September 2000, the mobility of Palestinian workers into Israel has been permanently restricted. The new border policies generated an increase of about forty percent in the supply of workers competing for local jobs in the West Bank. Moreover, Israel restricted the movement of Palestinians within the West Bank. The exogeneity of

this labor supply shock, a result of restrictive border policies, and the division of the West Bank into local labor markets provide a unique environment to study the effects of labor supply shocks on labor market outcomes. Using the Palestinian Labor Force Survey for the years 2000-2004, two empirical strategies are used to identify the effects of the supply shock on wages and employment patterns. The results suggest that a 10 percent increase in the labor supply of unskilled workers reduces their wages by about 2-5 percent. No effects on wages are found among the skilled workers. The employment of unskilled workers seems to adjust much slower than for skilled individuals, generating a substantial rate of unemployment among the unskilled. The results are useful to analyze counterfactual policies that are at the core of any future agreement between Israel and the Palestinians, such as border controls and the return of Palestinian refugees to the West Bank.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

During the 2006-2007 academic year, Debra Lieberman continued work on a 2005-2007 research grant from HopeLab, a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the health and quality of life of children, adolescents, and young adults with chronic diseases. In a lab-based experiment, the project is investigating the effects of a health education video game, called Re-Mission, on the cancer-related knowledge, attitudes, and prevention behaviors of healthy young adults who do not have cancer. HopeLab awarded Debra a second grant in December 2006 to investigate how game play challenges, dramatic story line, and nurturing of virtual characters can influence players' attention, engagement, learning, health attitudes, and health behaviors in a health education video game. Also, in May 2007, Debra was selected to become director of a forthcoming national program called Health Games Research, to be funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and located at UCSB for 4.5 years. The program will provide support and resources to the field of health games research, to help improve the design and effectiveness of interactive games for health.

MIRIAM METZGER ANDREW FLANAGIN

Our research focuses on how people determine the credibility of information they find online. We have just begun this research project, so no discoveries, honors, or achievements have resulted from this project yet.

MARY O'CONNOR

My research, which I have been working on since 2000, has to do with the effects of globalization, migration and conversion to Evangelical Protestantism from folk-Catholicism on the Mixteco Indians of Oaxaca. I have conducted field research with Mixteco migrants in California, Baja California, and other states in Mexico. I spent a year

in the Mixteco region of Oaxaca, Mexico conducting research in home villages on the effects of conversion. I am currently working on a book about my research; it will be published by the University Press of Colorado.

LAURY OAKS

In March 2006, data collection supported by the non-profit Cancer Center for Santa Barbara, was initiated in partnership with UCSB PI Laury Oaks and CCSB.

MICHAEL OSBORNE

In academic year 2006-2007 the Templeton Foundation-UCSB New Visions of Nature, Science, and Religion initiative hosted four regional workshops (two in America, and two in Europe), funded a new course in the history of healing and religion, and funded research of several UCSB graduate students. It also distributed two DVDs, one on biology and ethics, and another on stem cell research, which have been viewed on UC TV. Numerous publications have emerged from the project. For additional information see the website at: <http://www.newvisions.ucsb.edu/>.

GEOFFREY RAYMOND

The research we have conduct using funds from ISBER has attracted the attention of leading linguists with long-standing interests in understanding grammar. Using reports developed from our research, Sandy Thompson (in collaboration with Gene Lerner and I) was able to secure a small grant from IHC at UCSB to promote future collaboration between ourselves, and with European colleagues. The title of this project is called Grammar in Real Time: Linguistic Structure as Coordinated Action.

RONALD RICE

“Communication Research and Media Industries in the U.S.” Prepared for the Communication Research Centre (CRC), Department of Communication University of Helsinki, Finland. The Finnish Helsingin Sanomat Foundation commissioned reports on the state-of-the-art of media industries and related communication research in 7 countries: Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and the U.S.. The aim is to produce an overview of current issues as well as main trends and ‘weak signals’, with the relevant existing data and complementary interviews of some of the key figures of the academia, as well as, when relevant, of the industry. Particular points of interest were ‘new media’ and media use, media organizations, organizational communication, and multidisciplinary research efforts. We were the Western United States project collaborators. Our 100-page report covered these areas: Part I. The Communication Discipline in the U.S. Part II. Summary Biographies and Interviews with Communication

Professors. Part III. Content and Citation Analysis of ICA/NCA Journals. Part IV. Description of Communication Education in the U.S. Part V. Summary of the State of the U.S. Media. The final report is available at <http://blogit.helsinki.fi/commstudy/index.htm>.

LEILA RUPP

My project focuses on the International Committee for Sexual Equality, a transnational homophile organization founded in Amsterdam in 1951. Although by no means a global organization, the International Committee by 1957 brought together groups from Western Europe and the United States. Given the economic, political, and social consequences of the Second World War and the postwar period, the emergence of national homophile movements is surprising, and the development of an international organization is nothing short of astounding. I 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 continued to utilize a graduate research assistant, Lisa Leitz, to locate sources related to the project. I made a second trip to the ONE Institute Archives at the University of Southern California, which houses not only an archival collection on the International Committee for Sexual Equality but also a complete run of *Der Kreis*, a multilingual Swiss publication devoted to same-sex sexuality. I also finally managed to get permission from the COC, the Dutch gay organization out of which the ICSE was founded and the organization in whose archives the ICSE papers reside, to make use of the archival collection, located in the National Archives in The Hague. I plan to travel there in March 2008, during my non-teaching quarter. 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 found that the ICSE at its very first conference turned to the United Nations demanding the inclusion of the rights of sexual minorities as a basic human right. Because I have not completed the research, I have no presentations or publications to report to date, although I did talk about my research on a panel on transnational gay activism that I chaired at the American Historical Association meetings in January 2007.

KATHARINA SCHREIBER

Proyecto Pataraya involves the archaeological investigation of a Wari imperial site, cemetery, and abandoned terraces in the upper Nasca region of southern Peru. Only preliminary work was undertaken during the summer of 2006, preparing the way for a major effort in summer 2007.

CELINE SHIMIZU

The ISBER grant was received to support my current book project titled “Religion, Race, Rights: Landmarks in the history of modern Anglo-American Law” which is under advance book contract. This book project examines the history of modern Anglo-American law by highlighting the interconnections and tensions between three framing concepts: religion, racism, and human rights. The aim is to show that our current understanding of the rule of law is historically linked to (a) the particularities of a Christian morality, (b) the forces of capitalism and its defense of institutionalized racism, and (c) specific conceptions of individualism that surfaced firstly with the European Reformation in the 16th century, and rapidly developed in the Enlightenment in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Drawing upon landmark legal decisions and historical events, my goal is to demonstrate that justice is not blind because our concept of justice changes over time and is linked to economic power, social values, and moral and religious sensibilities that are neither universal nor apolitical. This cultural approach to legal processes underscores that Anglo-American law has its roots deeply embedded in theological precepts as well as being informed by secular Enlightenment principles. By highlighting the historical and cultural specificities of Anglo-American law, the project speaks to current mainstream assumptions about the transferability of western legal doctrine around the world. In turn, this emphasizes the value of historical insights for thinking about the meaning and application of the “rule of law” in local, national and transnational arenas of diverse religious, cultural and legal histories.

VERTA TAYLOR

“Same-Sex Marriage as a Social Movement Tactic.” Social movement scholars working in the political process and contentious politics traditions have suggested that social movements are best understood not as groups or organizations but as clusters of interactive performances or protest events. Pushing beyond the historically accepted forms of protest, scholars interested in the relationship between culture and politics have challenged traditional notions of what counts as “protest” to call attention to the significance of cultural rituals and performances as tactics of political contention.

This research addresses two unresolved questions by scholars interested in overcoming the bifurcation between politics and culture that prevails in the social sciences: how are cultural ritual and performance used as tactics of protest; and what is the relationship between cultural politics and more conventional forms of social movement participation? Resource mobilization, political process, and contentious politics approaches have tended to dismiss cultural tactics as primarily expressive and irrelevant to policy changes. In most social movements, however, cultural and mobilization goals are intermeshed with the pursuit of policy change and resource distribution. Further, a movement’s battery of tactics are adapted to communicate with multiple audiences to send messages about a challenging group’s identity, size, claims, and disruptive potential.

The analysis is based on the 4037 same-sex weddings that took place in San Francisco in winter 2004, but were later invalidated by the courts. The study uses a multi-method approach that relies on data obtained from a random sample of 515 individuals who took part in the same-sex weddings, semi-structured interviews with an additional 42 individuals, and key informant interviews with social movement organizations and public officials. We found that the same-sex weddings that occurred in San Francisco in 2004, along with the collective same sex marriages that took place in other locations around the country in the same year, are best understood as a tactical repertoire of the gay and lesbian movement. Public same-sex weddings were first deployed as a collective action during the 1987 lesbian and gay march on Washington when several thousand gay and lesbian activists blocked off a street in front of the Internal Revenue Service Building. After the San Francisco tactic spread to other localities, including Portland, Oregon, Phoenix, Arizona, Asbury Park, NJ, and Key West, Florida, where same sex weddings were deployed as street theatre to assert the legitimacy of same-sex relationships and to protest the culturally sanctioned homophobia expressed in U.S. laws that deny same-sex couples the right to marry in every state except Massachusetts.

The cultural spectacle that took place on the steps of the San Francisco City Hall can only be understood by analyzing the role of social movement organizations in staging the weddings. Gay and lesbian organizations and activists played strategic roles in mobilizing the weddings. Anticipating that their licenses would be voided by the courts, the couples who participated in the weddings defined them as acts of civil disobedience, and participants overwhelmingly identified as liberal politically (88%), Democrat (77%), and not religious (57%). Most had a long history of involvement in social movement activity, and participation in the marriage equality movement was highly correlated with participation in the women's, gay and lesbian, and AIDS movements. Demographically, over half the couples who got married were women, the couples had been together on average 12 years, two-thirds had a college degree or higher, and the majority (86%) had a household income of \$71,000 or higher. For more than two-thirds of the participants, participation in the cultural enactment of legality that occurred through the same-sex marriages led to further participation in social movement activity on behalf of marriage equality. Some channeled their activism away from other causes into the marriage equality movement in order to defend the legality of the San Francisco marriages in the face of anti-gay opposition. For others, who had been actively involved in marriage rights but their participation had dropped off, the San Francisco weddings reinvigorated their commitment to and participation in the marriage rights movement.

We argue that the same-sex weddings that took place in San Francisco in 2004 are best understood as a tactical repertoire of the gay and lesbian movement. We find that the weddings were both political and personal acts, that the couples who participated in the weddings were linked to a variety of social movements, and that participation in the marriage protests led to future activism in the marriage equality movement. We use these data to develop a framework for defining social movement tactics based on three features: contestation, intentionality, and the construction of collective identity. Our research adds to the larger body of scholarship interested in understanding how cultural

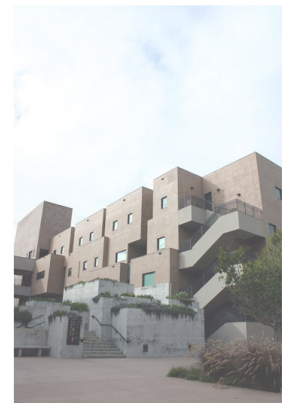
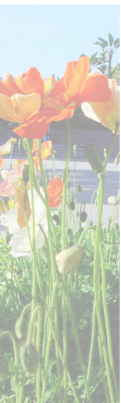
rituals, spectacles, commemorations, performances, and other forms of cultural expression can serve as tactics of political protest and mobilization.

JULIET WILLIAMS

I was awarded an ISBER Social Science Research Grant for academic year 2007-8 to support research I am undertaking for my new book *Making a Difference: The Fall and Rise of Single-Sex Public Education in the United States*. The purpose of my proposed research is to assess the classroom impact of competing conceptions of the origins and nature of sex differences between boys and girls. I request funds for two specific purposes: 1) to support research-related expenses associated with a fieldwork trip to Chicago in October 2007 to attend a teacher training seminar sponsored by the National Association for Single Sex Public Education where I will conduct interviews and engage in participant-observation, and 2) to provide for graduate research assistance as I develop the book manuscript.

HOWARD WINANT

Ongoing research project: Nikki Jones, Assistant Professor of Sociology and member of the CNRS Faculty Steering Committee, has been appointed a William T. Grant Foundation fellow, receiving a five-year \$350,000 grant to conduct a research project entitled "Pathways to Freedom: How Young People Create a Life After Incarceration."



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

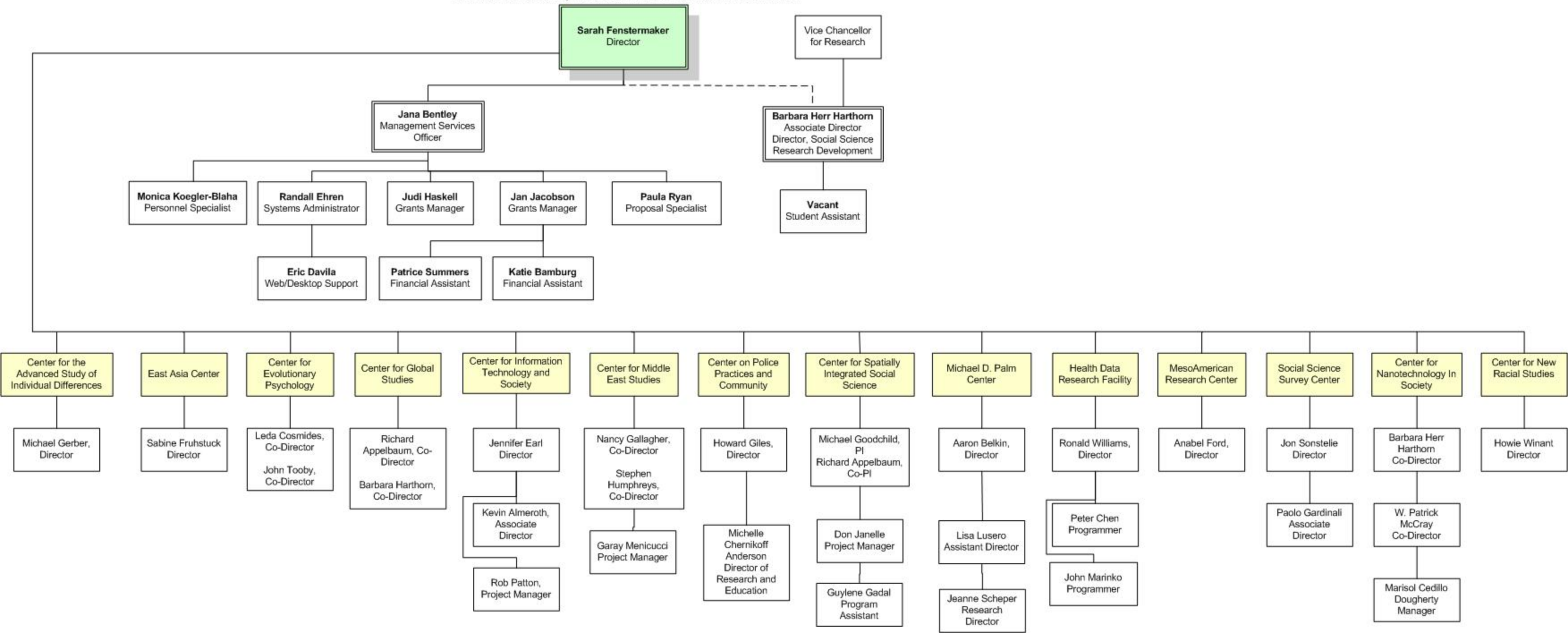
Annual Report

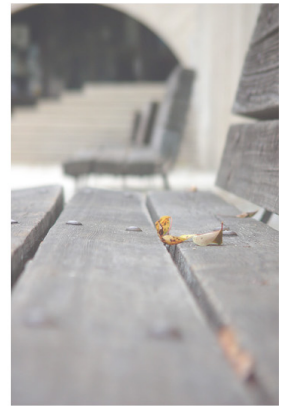
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

www.isber.ucsb.edu

ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research





ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

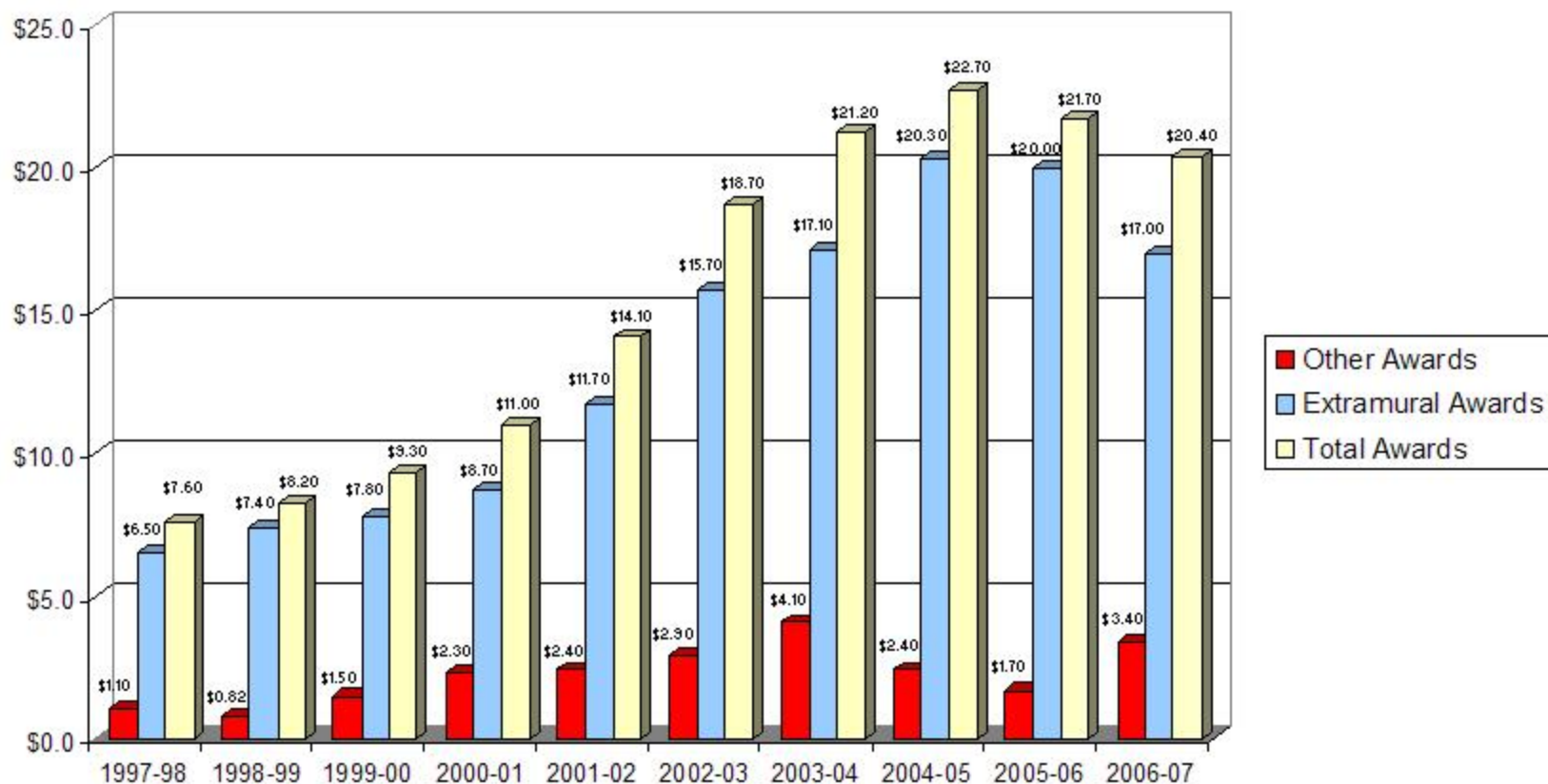
University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

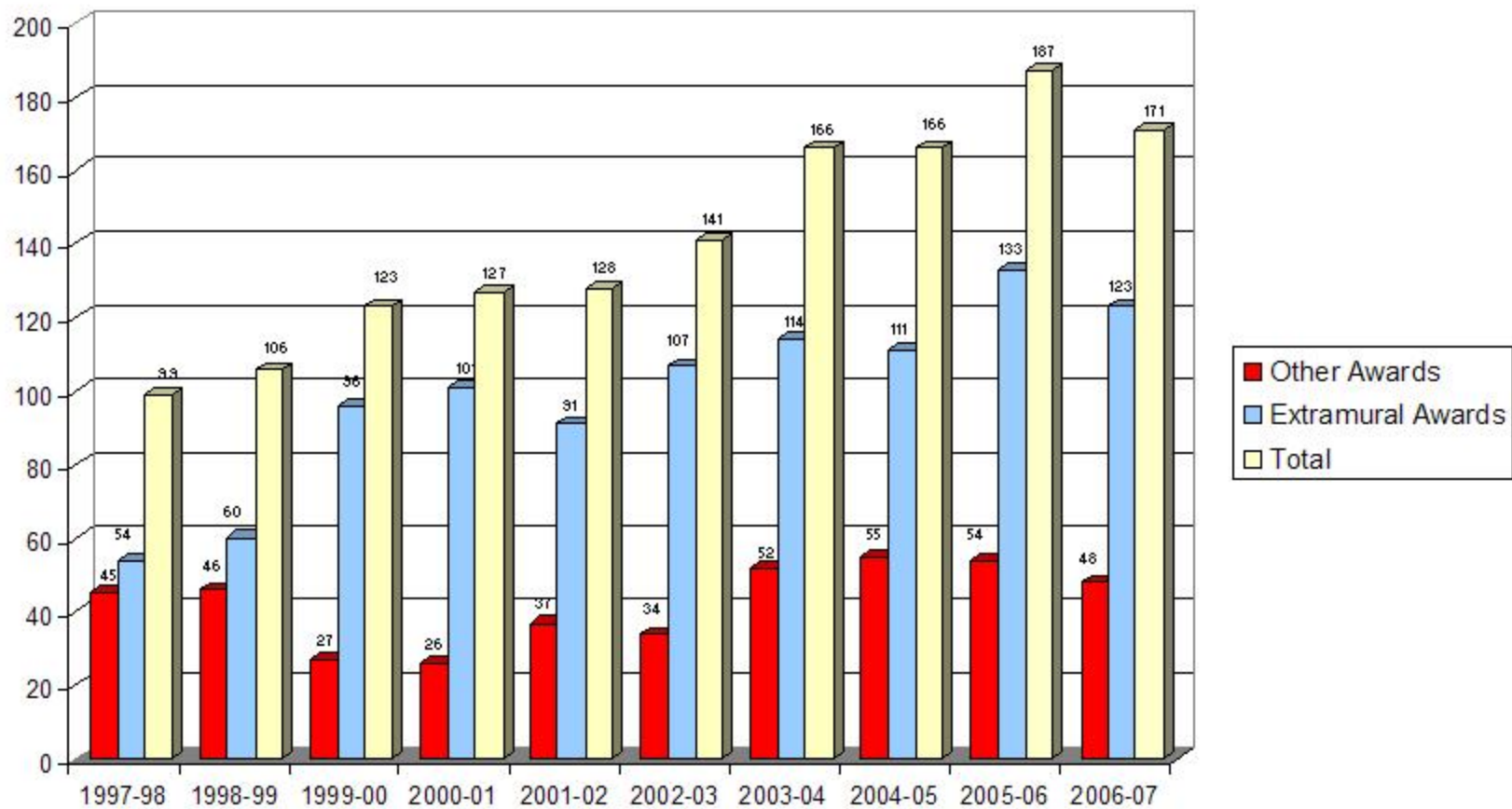
GRAPHS AND CHARTS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

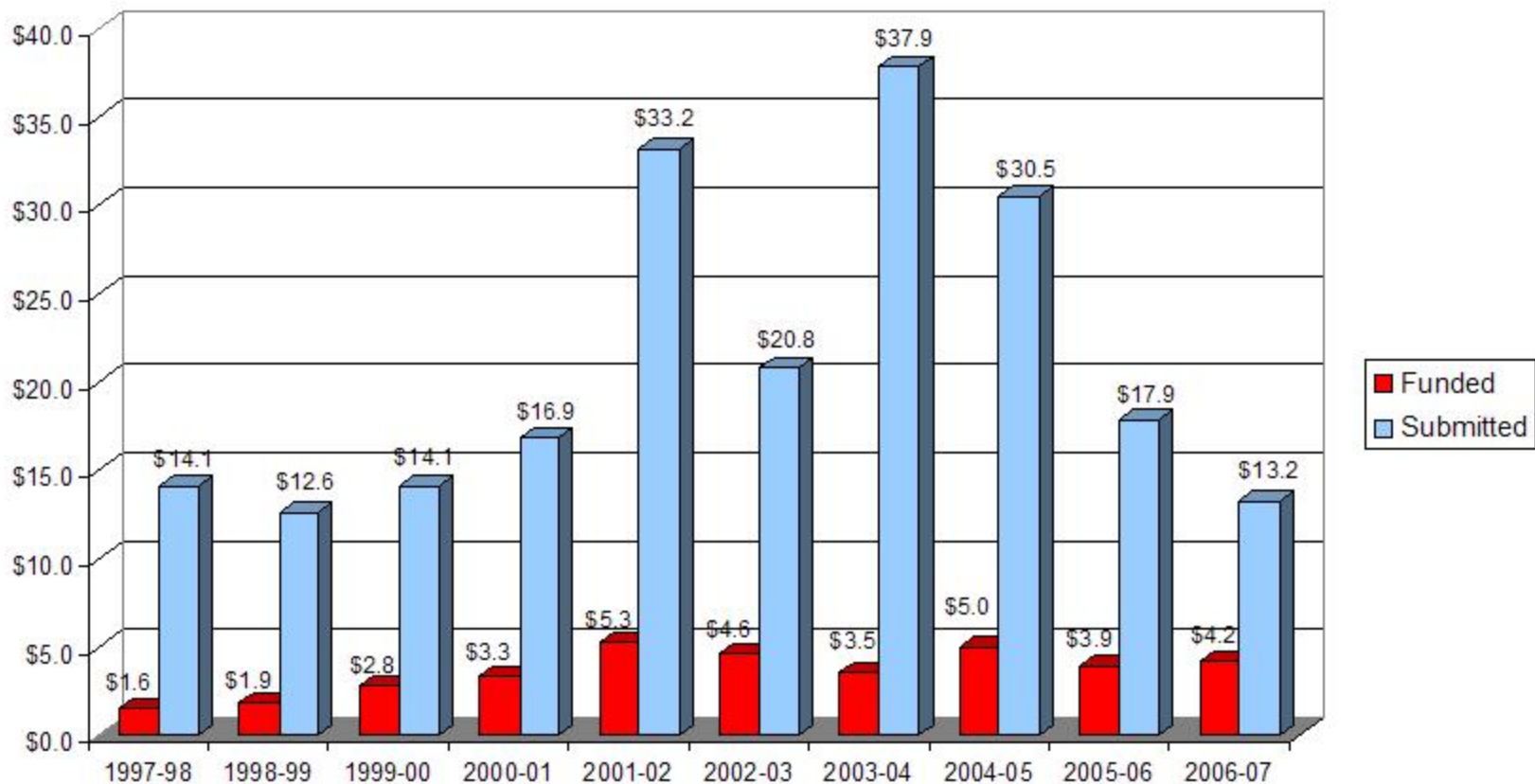
ISBER
Value of Contracts & Grants Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1997-98 through 2006-07
(millions of dollars)



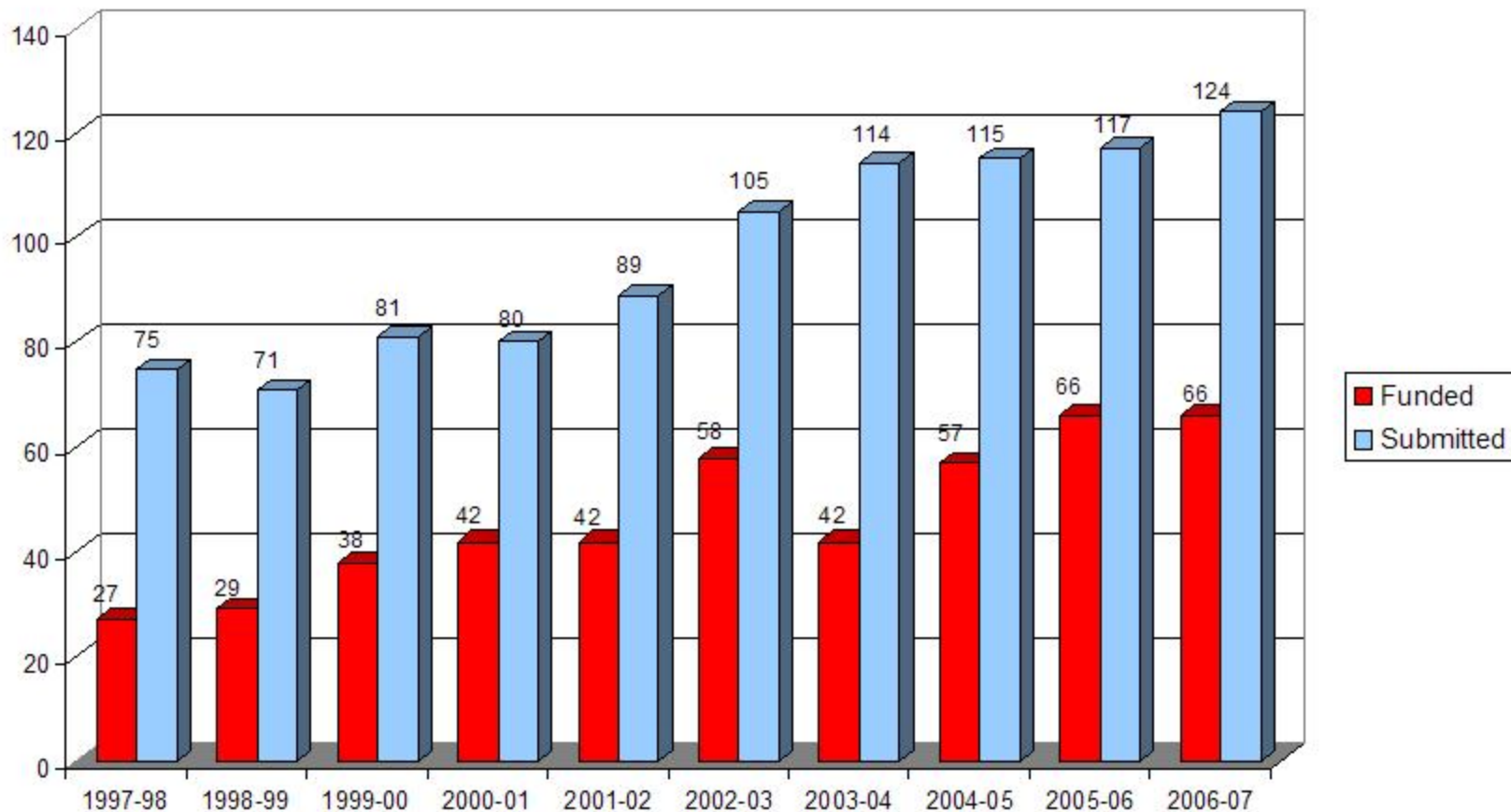
ISBER
Number of Awards Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1997-98 through 2006-07



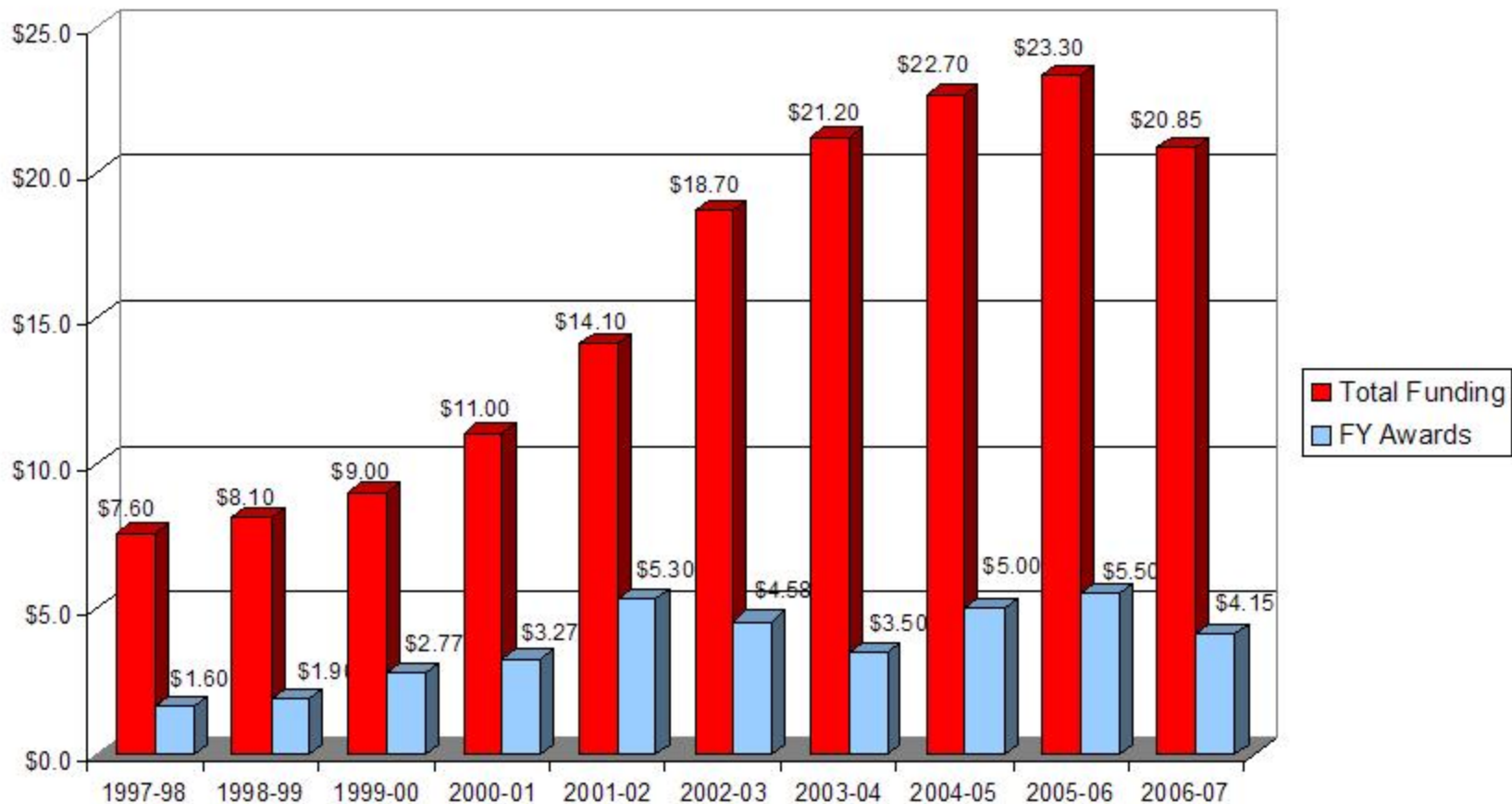
ISBER
Value of Proposals Submitted and Funded
1997-98 through 2006-07
(Excludes Royalties, Gifts, and UCSB Intramural Proposals)
(millions of dollars)

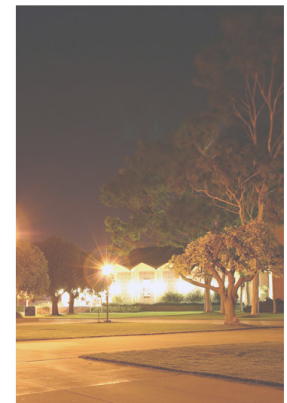


ISBER
Number of Proposals Submitted and Funded
1997-98 through 2006-07
(Excludes Royalties, Gifts, and UCSB Intramural Proposals)



ISBER
Funds Administered
1997-98 through 2006-07
(millions of dollars)





ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

OTHER PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

www.isber.ucsb.edu

Workshops and Conferences

July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

AARON BELKIN

October 2006

The Palm Center hosted the first annual Michael D. Palm Lecture at UCSB from the president of the National Gay, Lesbian Task Force Matt Foreman.

The Palm Center also hosted Arianna Huffington for a community-wide forum.

February 28, 2007

Aaron Belkin was a participant at the Open Society Institute conference at the Soros Foundation.

March 19, 2007

Palm Center Director Aaron Belkin delivered a lecture on "don't ask, don't tell" to approximately 500 cadets at West Point.

LEDA COSMIDES

JOHN TOOBY

November 4, 2006

CEP hosted the *UCSB-UCLA Evolution, Mind and Behavior Conference*. This is part of a joint program between the two campuses to foster research on evolution and human behavior.

May 5-6, 2007

CEP helped in the organization of the *Inaugural 3 UC Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences Conference*, held at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, CA. This is an extension of the Evolution, Mind, and Behavior program to include UC Davis in addition to UCLA and UCSB.

STEPHEN DE CANIO

June 21 – 22, 2007

Professor DeCanio hosted a discussion of issues related to current and future climate policy at the Climate Economics Taskforce, E3 Network (E3=Economics for Equity and the Environment) Conference, Washington, DC.

JENNIFER EARL
KEVIN ALMEROOTH

This past academic year CITS hosted a total of five research lectures, continuing the sixth year of this premier CITS event. Since 2001 CITS has hosted over forty research lectures. The 2006-07 schedule included the following:

October 19, 2006

CITS Research Fellow Doc Searls presented a lecture based on an upcoming manuscript titled *The Giant Zero: How the Net Eliminates Distance, Costs Nothing, and Supports Everything*.

November 17, 2006

Communication graduate student Katy Pearce presented her work with school connectivity programs in Armenia and Azerbaijan titled *Web 2.0 in the Former Soviet Republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus*.

December 12, 2006

Ben Zhao, Professor of Computer Science presented a talk titled *Establishing Trust in an Insecure Network*.

March 8, 2007

Allan Knight Computer Science graduate student and member of the CITS Technology and Education research initiative presented work directly associated with the Andrew W. Mellon foundation grant in a talk titled *Data Management for Interdisciplinary Research*.

April 12, 2007

Michael Stohl, Professor and Chair of the UCSB Communication Department presented a talk titled *Cyber Terrorism: A Clear and Present Danger, The Sum of All Fears, Breaking Point or Patriot Game*

In keeping with its strong track- record of providing events that connect the UCSB community to the community at-large CITS co-hosted with the English Department's Transliteracies program an event titled Newspaper 2.0. The event was a day long workshop to explore the challenges and opportunities in the new Internet-enabled newspaper marketplace. The workshop brought together local journalists, scholars and leading thinkers who share a common interest in the future of daily and weekly journals — with a particular interest in Santa Barbara as a region where new approaches to the "newspaper" might be explored. CITS Research Fellow Doc Searls emceed the event.

ALEXIS FILIPPINI

January 4, 2007

Alexis Filippini held a lecture for education master's students and credential candidates on the vocabulary training strategies implemented in the study on Research-validated instruction: A vocabulary example at Hunter College, City College of New York.

February 21, 2007

Alexis Filippini held a lecture for special education master's and credential students on the instructional methods that were tested in this project and in Project La Patera on Research-validated instructional strategies for diverse learners at the San Francisco State University; Special Ed 772 course meeting.

ANITA GUERRINI

October 3, 2006

We organized a lecture series at UCSB on "History and Ecological Restoration" which was presented as part of the ES190 course in spring 2006: Donald Burnette, "Changing Baselines and the Semi-Natural" David Hubbard, "Land Use History in Goleta" David Revell, UC Santa Cruz, "Historic Beach Changes along the Isla Vista Coast" Jenifer Dugan, "On the banks of the river of sand: restoration of ecological and physical processes on southern California's beaches" Jill Jensen, "The History of Coal Oil Point Natural Reserve: What does the Second World War have to do with coastal environmentalism?" Deborah McArdle, "Using a historical ecology approach to estimate potential marine life restoration targets" Peter Neushul, "The Corps and the Coast: Army Engineers and Shore Protection in Southern California" Anita Guerrini, "Writing Ecological History"

2006

Researchers associated with the project met regularly as a group at UCSB's Interdisciplinary Humanities Center and presented research results informally. We also invited Prof. Harry Nelson of Physics to talk to us about his work on the history of the Goleta Slough.

NIKKI JONES

September 29, 2006

In addition to co-organizing the symposium at University of California, Santa Barbara with the New Racial Studies project, I also organized a panel that was based on my "Pathways to Freedom" research. I invited formerly incarcerated persons to speak on access to work, community, and faith help formerly incarcerated men and women to make successful transitions from incarceration.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

June 21, 2007

CDC's Strategic Look at eGames, Atlanta, Georgia

I helped plan a two-day meeting and served as co-chair, at the CDC in Atlanta. I gave a presentation on The Science Behind eGames. This invited meeting brought in outside experts in academia and game publishing to serve as advisors to CDC senior staff on the use of interactive games for health promotion. We developed a set of recommendations for the CDC, to help them in their future planning and implementation of games for health.

KENNETH MILLETT

July 22-26, 2006

National Indian School Board Association Conference.

Project Director attended the pre-conference workshop on proposal writing which taught how to arrive at needs, finding who can provide for those needs, and the details/commandments of proposal development. For the general conference, this year's topic was Uniting Our Voices for a Better Tomorrow. This conference was geared toward tribal schools and though most of our areas students go to public schools, it was important to hear what is going on in that system and with their students. Learned about NCLB and how it creates a pressure to perform instead of a freedom to learn; the key roles and responsibilities of school boards to school improvement and student learning; supervising in a culturally competent way with elder support; and the National Native American Families Together Parent Center (NNAFTPC) which provides support and training to families who have a child with a disability or who receives special education at school.

August 25, 2006

Meetings with school districts in Santa Ynez,

Project Director and Executive Director of the Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity met with Dr. Fred Van Leuven, Superintendent of the Santa Ynez Valley Union High School District and James Brown, Superintendent of the College School District, as well as Lorna Glenn, the new Principal of College School and Santa Ynez Elementary School and the Director of Santa Ynez Charter School, Mariann Cooley. The components of the Chumash Scholars Program model were shared and discussion centered on developing collaborative strategies toward student achievement.

September 13, 2006

UC Counselors Conference at UCSD

Project Director was updated on the admissions requirements to the UC System.

September 20, 2006

CSU Counselors Conference in Pasadena,

Project Director was updated on the admissions requirements to the CSU System.

December 2, 2006

Train the Trainers: Empowering Today's Youth, in Santa Ynez (SYBMI)
Project Director and undergraduate staff learned about issues affecting youth within the community and effective techniques in teaching youth to be safe.

KATHLEEN MOORE

September 30, 2006

Jordan Follow-up Workshop. A follow-up workshop headed by CMES Assistant Director, Garay Menicucci, geared towards K-12 curriculum development. Teachers who had just attended the CMES Teacher Training Seminar in Jordan presented Middle East Studies curriculum they would be using. McCune Room, HSSB, UC Santa Barbara.

October 9, 2006

Panel: Lebanon, Palestine, Israel, and Beyond: Perspectives on Conflict in the Middle East. Professors Campo, Falk, Juergensmeyer, Shafir, and Yaqub presented their views and studies on the subject. They also welcomed questions for an open discussion. This was co-sponsored with the Center for Cold War Studies. McCune Room, HSSB, UC Santa Barbara.

March 5, 2007

Silk Road: Middle East Studies Symposium with Adeb Khalid. Professor Adeb Khalid, from Carleton College in Minnesota, gave a guest lecture entitled "Between Revolution and Empire: Toward an Alternative History of Muslim Modernity." MultiCultural Center, UC Santa Barbara.

May 5, 2007

9th Annual Middle East Studies Conference. The 9th annual conference held the theme "Al Jazeera and the New Arab Media." There was a film showing and director discussion on 05/04/2007. Buchanan Hall and Campbell Hall, UC Santa Barbara.

June 21, 2007

Teacher Training Seminar in Jordan Orientation. A day long orientation was held for 20 CA K-12 teachers who would be attending the seminar in Jordan. Middle East history and culture, along with logistical plans and curriculum ideas were discussed during the orientation. MultiCultural Center, UC Santa Barbara.

GEOFFREY RAYMOND

May 20, 2007

Language and the Body in a Material World
We devoted this year's LISO (Language Interaction and Social Organization) Symposium to the theme of the research project funded by ISBER. UCSB's Symposium on Language, Interaction, and Social Organization Language and the Body in a Material

World was held at McCune Room, HSSB, UCSB. Participants were Norma Mendoza-Denton (UA), John Haviland (UCSD), Mary Bucholtz (UCSB), Barbara Fox (U of Colorado), Sandra Thompson (UCSB), John Heritage (UCLA), Celia Kitzinger (U of York), Gene Lerner (UCSB), Lanita Jacobs-Huey (USC), Jason Raley (UCSB), Emanuel Schegloff (UCLA) and H. Samy Alim (UCLA).

CELINE SHIMIZU

June 1, 2007

Representation and Resistance: Filipino Americans, Music and Sexuality

At this symposium I organized on Black Eyed Peas' BEBOT, a controversial music video, I presented on issues of racialized sexuality and gender for Filipina/o Americans. Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, UCSB

RONALD WILLIAMS

December 6, 2006

Ronald Williams chaired the AVSS Technical Advisory Group conference in Sacramento. About 50 vital records specialists with an interest in AVSS attended. Topics included the new version of AVSS, AVSS modification requests, the 2007 birth certificate, communicable disease reporting, electronic death registration, AVSS/NET, and AVSS technical assistance.

HOWARD WINANT

February 23, 2007

American Taxation, American Slavery (co-sponsored with the Department of History)
Speaker: Robin Einhorn, Professor of History, UC Berkeley

February 25, 2007

Race, Gender, and Activism in our Communities, The Fifth Annual Shirley Kennedy Memorial Lecture, (co-sponsored with the Center for Black Studies Research)
Speaker: Lani Guinier, Bennett Boskey Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School

March 7, 2007

Racial Orders in Contemporary American Politics

Speaker: Rogers Smith, Christopher H. Browne Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania

March 15, 2007

Imperial Reconstructions: Racial Regimes and U. S. Globality, 1890-2005

Speaker: Paul A. Kramer, Associate Professor of History at the Johns Hopkins University

April 20-21, 2007

Critical Race Theory and Critical Race Practice

Main speakers: Professor John A. Powell, Executive Director of the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at The Ohio State University, Williams Professor of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties at the Moritz College of Law, Ohio State.

April 25, 2007

How Much can DNA Really tell us about Race? From Identity (in the mirror) to Identification at the Crime Scene

Speaker: Troy Duster, Director, Institute for the History of the Production of Knowledge, and Professor of Sociology, New York University; Chancellor's Professor, UC Berkeley

May 31, 2007

Race, Immigration, and Identity in United States Politics

Speaker: Taeku Lee, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley

**RESEARCH EXPERIENCES FOR GRADUATES
DISSERTATION PROJECTS
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007**

The majority of projects administered by ISBER involve graduate students. During 2006-07, 99 graduate students were employed by ISBER projects. The following are projects that were proposed and funded solely for dissertation support.

ACUNA, BELINDA, Principal Investigator

SENGUPTA, JATI, Co-Principal Investigator

The Unintended Consequences of Agricultural Subsidies: Farm Employment Opportunities and the Flow of Immigration

UC Labor and Employment Research Fund

06 T LERF 08 0075/UCSB 20070823 01/01/07 – 12/31/07 \$30,000

The proposed research will examine if the variation in government agricultural production support affects the employment opportunities for immigrant farm labor and farm worker wages in the United States by utilizing the confidential U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Resource Management Survey along with the Current Population Survey. In addition, the effects of agricultural subsidies on Latino immigrants specifically will be analyzed due to the large flow of Latino immigration and the high fraction of Latinos employed in the agricultural sector. Previous studies have predominantly focused on the effects of immigration policy on immigrant labor supply; whereas this research analyzes the impact of agricultural policies on immigrant employment opportunities and labor market outcomes.

The U.S. government subsidizes the agriculture sector primarily to compensate for unstable market prices and farm income which are caused by uncertainty in agriculture product markets. Agricultural payments given on a per-unit basis provide incentives for farm owners to increase production and the employment opportunities available to farm workers. Given the large share of immigrants employed in the agricultural sector, farm owners could potentially be increasing the amount of immigration through the increase in their demand for labor. Analyzing the indirect relationship between agricultural production support and immigrant farm labor provides a clearer understanding of the relationship between immigration policy and U.S. agriculture. Results will emphasize the strong relationships present in government policy calling attention to the unintended consequences of farm policy on immigration flow and immigrant labor income.

FALASCA-ZAMPONI, SIMONETTA, Principal Investigator

O'NEIL, MOIRA E., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Politics of War Trauma: A Case Study of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1890-1930

National Science Foundation

SES-0703299/UCSB 20070484 03/01/07 – 02/28/08 \$7,062

From the Civil War-era "soldier's heart" to post-Vietnam's Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), shifts in diagnoses and treatment of the psychological impacts of war in the United States are a rich site to examine the cultural, political and economic determinants of

psychiatric classification and practice. The medicalization of war trauma in the U.S. prior to the formal recognition of the PTSD diagnosis in 1980, however, remains understudied. Scholarship on Britain, Germany and France has demonstrated that state policy around disability pensions for veterans, psychiatrists' relationship to state policy objectives, and discursive constructions of soldiers' social identity were critical determinants of the medicalization of war-related mental illness at the beginning of the twentieth century (Bourke 1996; Leese 2002; Lerner 2003; Showalter 1985). Informed by these comparative cases in Western Europe, this dissertation is an in-depth case study of the diagnosis and treatment of "insane soldiers" institutionalized at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington D.C. from 1890 to 1930. It addresses the following research questions: What was the impact of pensions for soldiers with psychological disabilities on the medicalization of war trauma in the U.S.? Within St. Elizabeth's, what assumptions about non-normative psychological responses to warfare authorized the production of "war neurosis" and how did those assumptions shift over time? Who were the soldiers institutionalized at St. Elizabeth's and how did they construct their experience of war-related mental illness? To address these questions, this dissertation draws on three types of archival data generated between 1890 and 1930 that are housed at the *National Archives* and the *Library of Congress* in Washington D.C: (1) patient registry and medical files of soldiers institutionalized at St. Elizabeth's; (2) administrative records from this hospital; (3) and legislative records and veterans' advocacy materials regarding the formation of social policy for psychologically injured soldiers. The patient registry will be analyzed to create profiles of typical military admissions to St. Elizabeth's and provide a sampling frame for in-depth analysis of soldiers' medical files. The remaining archival data will be analyzed as qualitative texts following the extended case method (Burawoy 1998). The findings will explicate the role of state policy, and specifically disability pensions for soldiers, in shaping diagnostic categories and therapeutic regimes for war-related mental illness; analyze the institutional production of medical knowledge about the psychological effects of war at St. Elizabeth's Hospital; and finally, examine the ways in which soldiers made sense of, challenged and consented to dominant medical and political notions of their war experience. This in-depth case will lay the groundwork for cross-case theorizing with research on Britain, Germany and France during this period.

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.

FILIPPINI, ALEXIS, Principal Investigator
GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

Does Adding Vocabulary Instruction to a Basic Skills Reading Intervention for at-risk English Learners Improve Reading Comprehension without Sacrificing Word-Level Skills?
Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a Vocabulary-Focused Early Reading Intervention

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

07-06CY-01DG-SB/UCSB 20070399

11/01/06 – 10/31/07

\$15,000

This study investigates the effectiveness of adding vocabulary instruction to a basic skills (phonological awareness and decoding) early reading intervention for first grade English Learners (EL) in a Title I, Program Improvement school in southern California. Vocabulary is a critical area for both direct instruction and instruction in independent word-learning strategies, as the recent report of the National Literacy Panel on Linguistic Minority Children and Youth highlighted in its findings on reading comprehension. Linguistic minority children are likely to achieve word-level reading skills comparable to native English-speaking peers, but still struggle with reading comprehension. Vocabulary directly and significantly contributes to reading comprehension, but also indirectly through its reciprocal relationship with phonological awareness (PA) and with listening comprehension. Furthermore, for EL vocabulary accounts for even more variance in reading comprehension than for monolinguals. It is well established that EL arrive at school with smaller vocabularies than their peers, and in this era of high stakes testing and English immersion it is critical that we better understand how to increase vocabulary knowledge early and effectively.

Research clearly indicates that PA and early decoding are critical for later word reading, and furthermore these skills have been successfully trained in EL intervention studies. However, basic skills are not sufficient for successful reading comprehension. Therefore, the primary aim of this study is to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a vocabulary-added intervention with the goal of improving early reading comprehension without sacrificing early word-level reading skills. The sample will comprise approximately 100 first grade EL instructed in English Immersion, who speak Spanish as a first language, randomly assigned to instructional condition.

Three instructional conditions will be contrasted: two different vocabulary-added conditions and a PA/decoding condition which serves as the treatment-control. The PA/decoding (PA) intervention was developed during a longitudinal study, Project La Patera. The vocabulary-added conditions include the same direct instruction in word meanings and expository texts, and employ the same instructor behavior model as PAD, but replace 50% of the PAD instruction with two different strategies for promoting independent word learning. In the semantic relations emphasis (PAD-SR), students are taught to identify, manipulate, and understand relationships between words. In the morphological awareness emphasis (PAD-MA), students are taught to identify, manipulate, and understand word parts and the role they play in creating word meaning. All three conditions include built-in progress monitoring based on previously validated practices.

We will use commercially available measures of vocabulary (e.g., PPVT) and reading comprehension (e.g., Woodcock-Johnson III) as well as researcher-developed and validated measures. The primary purpose is to compare effectiveness of the conditions, but secondary

analysis will address student responsiveness by risk status. A 3 (instructional conditions) x 2 (time) by 2 (risk group) ANOVA will be computed to answer these questions.

This study addresses a critical issue for the growing number of EL served by California's public schools: Identifying components of efficient early reading intervention in order to maximize student outcomes in a limited instructional period.

GURVEN, Michael D., Principal Investigator

SCHNITER, ERIC, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Information Transfer, Kin Investment, and Risk Reduction Among Elderly Tsimane'

National Science Foundation

BCS-0612903/UCSB 20060733

07/01/06 – 06/30/07

\$12,000

Problem statement. As individuals age their continued survival contributes less to fitness while their ability to subsidize their own needs declines. Research (Hill and Hurtado, 1991; Hawkes *et al.*, 1998) has measured elderly effects on kin in an effort to demonstrate how inter-generational provisioning might have allowed for selection of longevity. It is doubtful, however, that intergenerational provisioning alone explains selection for human longevity. Questions of “why old age?” may be addressed better by examining the utility of non-material resource transfers; advice, instruction, knowledge, entertainment, emotional support, affection, mediation, and supervision. This research will examine whether elderly Bolivian Tsimane' activity budgets and exchange patterns fit risk-buffering or kin selection models. The central goal of this study is to show how and under what conditions elderly Tsimane' make a social difference, a fundamental question relevant to concerns with extended lifespan among humans.

Methods and Analysis. Research, organized into four three-month phases, will take place primarily in six focal Tsimane' communities. Phase one will census and map focal communities updating kinship and reproductive histories, and conducting focus group interviews to investigate skills, abilities, and strengths of elderly. During phase two, interviews focusing on cultural expertise, skill acquisition, information transfer, and social expertise of elderly will be conducted with individuals of various ages. In phase three, details of 100 older adults' daily activities will be collected and checked for validity. Finally, phase four will examine personal networks of 100 older adults, from whom self-satisfaction reports will be also be collected. Descriptive statistics will be used to measure patterns, rankings, sorts, time budgets, interactions, and geo-spatial characteristics. Inferential statistics will be used to test hypothesis and multi-level analysis will control for effects at various levels while testing predictions of the models.

HARTMAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator

BERGSTROM, THEODORE, Co-Principal Investigator

Experimental Congestion Topics with Various Heterogeneous Profiles on Subjects

UC Berkeley Transportation Center

SA5127/UCSB 20061543

01/01/06 – 07/31/07

\$15,000

A standard congestion experimental design allows subjects to choose between an uncongested route where they pay no toll but lose a set number of points for every time unit they spend traveling or a congested toll route that charges a fixed price per trip in addition to the time point cost. A combination of point deductions and a toll can ensure an equilibrium outcome that

minimizes the total travel time of all participants. However, previous experiment results (see Selten et al 2004 and Hartman 2005, for example) find that while equilibrium is attained, it is unstable in the sense that even after many experimental rounds the outcomes bounce around the equilibrium rather than settling on it. One possible explanation for this instability is the assumption of homogeneous travel costs. It is on this margin that I propose to extend the model with tolls by assigning multiple time travel point deduction schemes instead of one – this reflects the idea that different drivers have different opportunity costs due to lost wages. In this environment, heterogeneous travel costs should help us to attain the equilibrium faster, and be more stable once achieved, because deviations are more costly for high wage earners in terms of high time costs and high for low wage earners on the toll margin.

HINTZ, 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 20050999

07/01/05 – 11/30/07

\$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. Linguists who administer 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. 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.

One thing that must be considered in the work described above, involving participation of native people and those from outside cultures, is that notions of *time*, concepts that might be assumed to be the same in all cultures, 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, past events can be ordered in time in relation to each other, through use of distinct past tense forms. Pilot research has helped me to develop hypotheses which explain the communicative motivations for the use of these tense forms, 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 research for my dissertation, the investigation will be expanded to include other varieties of Quechua 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.

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. In addition, the study will provide a point of comparison for studies of this type in other Pacific Rim countries.

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 – 02/29/08

\$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.

LYNHAM, JOHN. Principal Investigator

CHARNESS, GARY, Co-Principal Investigator

Incentive Structures and Procrastination

Russell Sage Foundation

98-07-05/UCSB 20071131

02/01/07 – 01/31/08

\$2,500

People often postpone doing things that are ultimately beneficial but costly to complete. There is a growing body of theoretical work on this tendency to procrastinate, which builds on an earlier

literature on time-inconsistent preferences (see Akerlof (1991); O'Donoghue and Rabin (1999, 2001)). An obvious example is studying for a test: students know that they should start studying weeks before a test but often end up "cramming" the night before.

Another example is losing weight: many people express a desire to weigh less than they do but few are successful at losing weight. Even when achieving the goal requires only a series of relatively low-cost steps, such as reducing daily calorie consumption, people tend to put off the task in favor of completing it later.

Economic theory suggests that one way to encourage people to achieve a goal is to provide financial incentives (conditional on achieving the goal) in the hope that the benefits of the goal will then outweigh the costs. However, in previous work on weight loss (Burger and Lynham, 2006), I present evidence that even substantial rewards fail to induce people to change their behavior. Given the already sizable incentives, increasing the magnitude of the reward even further may not be sufficient. Another alternative, motivated by the theoretical literature on procrastination, is to alter the temporal structure of the incentives. Are procrastinators more motivated by frequent small incentives than a distant large incentive? The proposed research project is a field experiment to test the effectiveness of two alternative incentive structures for overcoming student procrastination on studying.

MANSOUR, HANI, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

The Palestinian Labor Market in the Post-Oslo Era

UC Institute on Global Conflict & Cooperation

SB060136/UCSB 20061715

10/1/06 – 09/30/07

\$19,275

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has had an impact on the political and economic stability of the Middle-East. Despite the conflict, Israel and the Palestinians had vast economic relations, characterized by large participation of Palestinians in the Israeli labor force. Since 1993, Palestinians have acquired partial political independence. However, mobility restrictions within the Palestinian Territories and with Israel have led to adverse outcomes in the Palestinian economy. Using a new labor force survey, I will estimate the effects of the Israeli migration policies on the Palestinian economy. I will examine a number of labor mobility policies and their consequences on the stability and welfare of the Palestinian economy. The results will serve to evaluate international policies designed for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

HINTZ, 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.

OSBORNE, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

BOYLE, ERIC W., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Medicine, Magic, Mirage: Redefining the Boundaries of Medical Therapies in Modern America

National Science Foundation

SES-0646576/UCSB 20070133

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$8,000

What constitutes a scientific approach to medical inquiry and who determines what is “scientific medicine” and what is not? How does the definition of medical science influence the development and application of medical therapies? These questions form the basis for inquiry in the dissertation *Medicine, Magic, Mirage: Redefining the Boundaries of Medical Therapies in Modern America*, but also imply that the process of defining boundaries between scientific and unscientific approaches to medicine remains highly contested. A variety of stakeholders have been involved in forming these boundaries—including regulators, advertisers, consumers, professionals, and philanthropists—by altering the parameters of and definitions for therapeutic legitimacy, acceptability, and legality. The dissertation explores how institutional structures, professional objectives, legislative reforms, and consumer demand shaped the development of a scientifically based medical orthodoxy in the early twentieth century United States. In doing so, the dissertation makes a crucial contribution to existing literature in the medical humanities—which provides an analytical framework designed to test hypotheses about how unorthodox medical movements arise, develop, and affect the delivery of health services—but fails to synthetically examine various stakeholders involved in the process of boundary formation between the dominant and peripheral medical paradigms.

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 – 06/30/07

\$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 20051006

07/01/05 – 12/31/06

\$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.

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

RLSS6

04/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$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.

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.

SANTOS-GOMEZ, HUGO, Principal Investigator

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator

California Rural Communities, Farmworker Settlement and Citizenship Practices

UC MEXUS

SB070011/UCSB 20061348

07/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$11,990

This project will examine the influence of the farmworkers' settlement process on the practices of citizenship in California industrial farming. In doing so, this project's objectives are: 1) to identify the political and civil institutions and organizations by means of which people make claims to community membership; 2) to assess the extent to which these institutions represent the full range of settled people including recent waves of settled farmworkers.

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.

SMITH, LEEANNA M., Principal Investigator

SMITH, ERIC R A N., Co-Principal Investigator

Graduate Internship in International Affairs in Washington, DC

UC Institute on Global Conflict & Cooperation

SB070106/UCSB 20071360

06/28/06 – 09/06/06

\$3,500

There are several reasons that I would like to intern with a Washington D.C. based international affairs organization. For the last several years I have been pursuing a master’s degree in political science at the University of California, Santa Barbara. My main area of focus is in international relations, with a secondary emphasis in American politics. My graduate experience has provided me with invaluable theoretical training. However, I would like to further my education and

career objectives by gaining some work experience within the international relations discipline. The wide scope of political science is one of the main reasons I pursued graduate study in the field. Globalization is becoming more of a reality everyday. The fast expansion of technology has served as a catalyst to the reduction of isolationism. I feel that emphasizing international relations in my graduate studies has provided me with a strong foundation for my career objectives. There will be an increase in demand for people who have studied international relations to help interpret the direction of this changing world.

My main goal in pursuing an internship is to gain experience beyond my theoretical training within my field. I wish to apply what I have learned through my studies and research through an Internship. Preferably, I would be able to gain experience within an area of my specific interests. However, my interest in international relations is broad and flexible. I have found myself at a crossroad in my academic and professional career. Within the next year I will be faced with the prospects of joining the workforce. While my academic career has given me a competitive advantage, I wish to further this by gaining experience within the field. My career objective is to work in political consulting, policy research, and/or survey research. The internships that I am applying for will provide me with a stepping stone toward this long-term career objective. While I have not narrowed a particular career objective, I wish to develop a successful and satisfying career within the realm of political science, particularly international politics. I think that this makes me a good candidate for an internship with an international organization. I need a chance to find my career path and narrow my focus, and I believe this is the best opportunity to achieve this goal.

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.

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 – 06/30/07

\$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.

**PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007**

TAMARA AFIFI

I hope to work in conjunction with Girls Inc., giving talks on positive coping and resilience in post-divorce families. Eventually, I would like to write a grant where it could benefit Girls Inc.

EILEEN BORIS

“The Current Budget Proposal and Its Implications for the In- Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Program,” Briefing for California State Legislative Staff in Sacramento Wrote a briefing paper with Linda Delp, UCLA, and Candace Howes, Connecticut College, and spoke as an educational briefing for the California Homecare Council, March 22, 2007.

RICHARD DURAN

The Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity (APEO) develops, implements and manages, in partnership with ISBER, a number of academic preparation programs through new partnerships with public, private and community-based non-profit agencies. The Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity, in partnership with Oxnard College, California State University of Channel Islands, Ventura College, the Santa Barbara School Districts and a number of business and community organizations, has as its goal to strengthen efforts to increase the number of Latino students who are academically prepared to enroll at UCSB and other higher education institutions.

The CA ENLACE Partnership, located in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on California’s Central Coast, is a Preschool-20 educational initiative serving students, families and communities residing in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on California’s Central Coast.

The CA ENLACE program provides students and parents with services that create seamless pathways to college, particularly for those students who will be the first in their families to attend college. Services provided include academic preparation, mentorship, academic advising, leadership, university connections, building partnerships between parents and schools, family resources, and regional networks.

JENNIFER EARL

Director Earl also had published an op-ed in the February 4th edition of the Washington Post titled *Where Have All the Protests Gone? Online*. In it, Professor Earl discussed how the Internet reduces the barriers to participate in activism online and the implications of that change.

On April 17, 2007, Director Jennifer Earl also presented the UCSB Affiliate Town Forum Lecture on the *Social Implications of the Internet and New Media*. The annual UCSB Town Forum lecture brings together business, professional and other interested persons in meaningful discussion with members of the UCSB faculty on matters of current interest to the community.

CITS Director Jennifer Earl participated and presented at several events in 06-07 as a representative of CITS including the May 11, 2007 Carsey-Wolf CFTNM symposium on *The Future of Multi-Media Digital News and Cultural Networks*.

ALEXIS FILIPPINI

I participated as a member of Harding Elementary School's Reading Intervention Team, bringing them resources from this research.

HOWARD GILES

MICHELLE CHERNIKOFF ANDERSON

COPPAC Co-Director, Michelle Chernikoff Anderson, served as the sole academic with expertise on law enforcement – community issues on committees such as the Ventura County Juvenile Court's Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Data Committee. Anderson also represents COPPAC at community events, sometimes as the sole representative from UCSB, other times, where other UCSB representatives are present, but where the absence of a representative from COPPAC would be noticeable, such as the swearing in of the new Santa Barbara County Sheriff, Bill Brown.

Moreover, as noted above, the jail tours have resulted in a benefit above and beyond those expected. Students on tour in the jails have asked the Chief of Custody Operations about employment and internship opportunities with the Sheriff's Department and a few have already been hired. Some in the Sheriff's Department see this as a tremendous value to the Department, which in turn makes them more interested in further collaborations that enable COPPAC to continue to develop projects requiring access to law enforcement data sources.

Finally, Executive Director Giles devoted some 300 hours of volunteer service as a Reserve Lt. in the Santa Barbara Police Department, was recipient of the 2006 Reserve

Officer of the Year Award, and has been selected to be on-call with the Crisis Negotiation Response Team (and associated monthly training).

ANITA GUERRINI

I gave a lecture to UCSB History Associates on the history of the Campbell Ranch and Jenny Dugan and Dave Hubbard gave a lecture on coastal armoring to the Santa Barbara Surfrider Foundation.

NIKKI JONES

I am currently working with the Santa Barbara Re-Engineering Re-Entry project; a collaborative effort to ensure successful transitions from incarceration for men and women returning to Santa Barbara County.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

I am founder and list owner of two online discussion groups: CHI-Kids, which reaches hundreds of children's media researchers and practitioners; and BayCHI-Kids, a San Francisco Bay Area subgroup of CHI-Kids, which meets for presentations and discussions related to children's interactive media. CHI (Computer-Human Interaction), a special interest group of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), is the leading professional and academic association for social scientists who study the uses, design, and effects of interactive communication technology.

I was invited by Laguna Blanca School, a private school in Santa Barbara, to give a presentation about media and children, geared especially to parents and teachers. My talk was called Effects of Media on Children and Teens: What the Research Says. We had a large turnout and a lively discussion of issues ranging from children's online safety to the effects of interactive media and games on children and families.

MIRIAM METZGER ANDREW FLANAGIN

We created a web page for the project that has a community education component, June 15, 2007.

KENNETH MILLETT

The Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity (APEO) develops, implements and manages, in partnership with ISBER, a number of academic preparation programs through new partnerships with public, private and community-based non-profit organizations. With the assistance of a grant from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, the Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity launched the Chumash Scholars Program which has as its goal strengthening efforts to increase the number of American Indian students who are academically prepared to enroll at UCSB and other higher education institutions.

The Chumash Scholars Program is a K-12 academic preparation program designed to address the educational achievement and college enrollment needs of American Indian and other underrepresented students in our region. This new program provides intensive academic support services to a school-based model at College School, Santa Ynez Elementary, Santa Ynez Charter School, Santa Ynez High School, and Refugio High School students and their families and general academic guidance in a community-based model to students and their families from Santa Maria/Lompoc to Ventura. Specifically, the program provides academic services to ensure that participating students receive educational supports to pursue opportunities in higher education. Parents and guardians of Chumash Scholars participate in leadership development programs and services designed to aid them in understanding their role in paving the road to college for their child. CSP helps students to succeed in school and become academically prepared for admission to a college or university. CSP also provides opportunities for American Indian and non-American Indian undergraduate students to pursue their research, teaching and/or other career interests by participating in a unique educational outreach program in the local community. It is our hope that this program will engage more American Indian and specifically, more Chumash families with the exciting educational opportunities offered by UCSB.

Camp Kalawashaq, June 26-July 28, 2006

In counsel with the Education Committee and Dr. Fred Loveys we were able to partner with the Reservation by placing one of our Chumash Scholars Program Lead Mentors as a Counselor in Camp Kalawashaq. This was critical mainly for establishing connection between our staff and children and parents participating in the camp. It is our hope to increase the number of our mentors participating as counselors in Camp Kalawashaq in the years to come.

KATHLEEN MOORE

On September 30, 2006 a Jordan Follow-up Workshop was held for teachers who had been to Jordan during July 2007 and Santa Barbara & Ventura county K-12 teachers. During the workshop, teachers shared their experiences about the Jordan trip and provided new ideas on integrating the Middle East into K-12 curriculum. They also shared newly developed class assignments and presentations.

On May 5, 2007 Professor Kathleen Moore, CMES Director, and Garay Menicucci, CMES Assistant Director, lead a discussion on the use of Arab media in the classroom. Teachers who had participated in past Middle East seminars were on a panel and shared their ideas on curriculum and how to integrate the into a lesson plan.

On June 21, 2007 we prepared an orientation for 22 California K-12 teachers who will attend the Teacher Training Seminar in Jordan from June 22 to July 22, 2007. Curriculum, logistics, culture and travel were discussed.

CELINE SHIMIZU

I organized a public, general audience event at the IHC on June 1, 2007 that was extremely well-attended by the campus and community. I am currently supervising the completion of the video documenting the discussion and organizing the publication of its proceedings.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Joined a National Academy of Sciences panel to advise the Committee on National Statistics about issues pertaining to the development of new surveys of the science and engineering workforce, February 2007.

Volunteered to write grants to raise travel funds for Dos Pueblos High School Jazz Choir.

Lecture sponsored by Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society at Santa Barbara City College, November 4, 2004: "Youth Leadership Experience and Adult Labor Market Success, or, How to Think Like a Social Scientist".

Played violin in the Messiah Sing fundraiser December 2003 & December 2005.

Coordinated parent volunteers for Dos Pueblos High School Theater Department Fall, 2003.

Taught pre-algebra to a group of advanced 6th graders at Isla Vista School one morning per week, January-June 2003.

Coordinated parent volunteers for Goleta Valley Junior High School Theater Department Spring, 2003.

Taught general math to a group of 6th graders at Isla Vista School one morning per week, January-June 2001.

HOWARD WINANT

During this academic year Howard Winant served as a consultant to the FX TV network, working with Graduate Research Assistant Michelle Samura. They jointly prepared a teaching guide to accompany the DVD collection of programs from the FX “Reality” TV series *Black.White*.

Planning has begun for the launching of a series of undergraduate internship sites and graduate student research sites in the community. Initial contacts encompass three community organizations: PUEBLO, Casa de la Raza, and Just Communities. Numerous faculty and staff at UCSB have expressed preliminary interest in this activity, and funding possibilities are also being explored.

The CNRS is at the core of a new effort to develop an UC Multicampus Research Unit (MRU) on “New Racial Studies” (it might be called “Critical Race Studies”). Initial discussions have begun with colleagues at UCLA and UCB, and a draft proposal has been produced.

The CNRS is also connected to a loose network of university-based and advocacy-oriented institutes, centers, and organizations that share our general orientation. This includes groups like the Leadership Council for Civil Rights, the Poverty and Racism Research and Action Center, and various race/racism-oriented centers at such places as Stanford, Chicago, Ohio State, and elsewhere. We receive inquiries fairly steadily from across the country and beyond, prompted mainly by our website or by a connection with a colleague. At this point we are not prepared to offer much leadership at this level, but we do maintain these contacts as best we can. The demand for our sort of activity is definitely out there.



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

CENTER REPORTS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

CENTER REPORTS
July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007

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).

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

Scientists at the Center for Evolutionary Psychology have been developing a computational approach to motivation, as one part of the NIH Director's Pioneer Award project of Leda Cosmides and John Tooby. "The architecture of human kin detection", by Debra Lieberman, John Tooby, and Leda Cosmides, is one example of this new approach. This article, which appeared in the February 15, 2007 issue of *Nature*, provides evidence that the mind unconsciously computes an internal regulatory variable—a kinship index—that tracks the genetic relatedness of siblings, and that this variable in turn regulates altruism toward siblings, aversion to sibling incest, and support for moral norms prohibiting incest.

Nature and *Science* are the two highest impact scientific journals, and it is rare that they publish research on the psychology of human beings, so we are very pleased that this work appeared in *Nature*. It was covered extensively by the international press and was featured in a *Nature* podcast. For more information and background on this project, see <http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep/topics/kin.htm>

The NIH Director's Pioneer Award has been supporting CEP research on the computational architecture of anger, kin detection and sibling directed behaviors, coalitional psychology, friendship motivations, moral reasoning, and many other topics.

CEP directors John Tooby and Leda Cosmides were Templeton Fellows this year, giving the keynote lectures for a multiyear Templeton project at Arizona State University on *Human Nature and Transhumanism*.

The CEP acquired a sister Center in Japan this year, the *Hokkaido University Center for the Study of the Ecological Foundations of the Mind*, headed by Professor Toshio Yamagishi. Joint conferences involving graduate students from the CEP and Japan are planned for the coming year.

Faculty

Leda Cosmides, Professor, Department of Psychology

John Tooby, Professor, Department of Anthropology

Daphne Bugental, Professor and Chair, Psychology

Steven 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
Professor Michael S. Gazzaniga, Department of Psychology; Sage Center for the Study of the Mind)
Professor Rose McDermott, Political Science Department

CENTER FOR GLOBAL STUDIES (CGS)

Co-Director: Richard P. Appelbaum

Co-Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn

Mission

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

Major achievements for 2006-07

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, 4 publications; continued fieldwork on the rise of large suppliers in East Asia; participation on Sloan Industries group Project (led by Gary Hamilton, University of Washington) on “Market Makers” (chapter under preparation for forthcoming book). Also, CNS project on nanotech in the global economy, with special emphasis on China and E and SE Asia (see CNS Center report)
 - Appelbaum, Richard P. and Nelson Lichtenstein, “Supply-Chains, Workers’ Chains and the New World of Retail Supremacy,” forthcoming in *International Labor and Working Class History* (2006)
 - Peter Dreier and Richard Appelbaum, “Campus Breakthrough on Sweatshop Labor,” *The Nation On-Line* (June 1, 2006)
 - Appelbaum, Richard P., “The Sweatshop Epidemic: Is There a Cure?” *New Labor Forum* 15(2): 112–148, Summer 2006: 112-120 [review essay]
 - Appelbaum, Richard P. review of Jill Espenshade, *Monitoring Sweatshops*, in *Contemporary Sociology* 35:2 (2006): 136-137.
- Globalization, risk, and health—contemporary and historical project on TB, immigration, and racialization continued; new multi-faceted project on perception of nanotechnology risks involving an expert study, a transnational comparative study of public participation in new technology policy, and planning for national public perception survey; prominent risk panels chaired at SFAA/SMA, 4S (Society for the Social Study of Science), Society for Risk Analysis-European meetings in 2006-07;
- Religious change—ongoing collaborative research on transnational religious conversion to Protestantism in the US, Sonora, and Oaxaca, Mexico (O’Connor)
- Global and international education --work has continued to integrate research

development with curriculum development, training, and outreach for the campus in the areas of global, international, and area studies. EAC FLAS refunded for an additional 4 years; LAIS external review; the College's G&IS program graduate program completed its first year. Efforts include support to community-based educational outreach at the k-8 level (through the Center for Chicano Studies).

Faculty, Students and Staff

In addition to the co-directors, the following personnel have been involved, directly or indirectly, in CGS in 2006-07, 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, Sociology
Francesca Bray, Anthropology (and Edinburgh University, UK)
Juan Campo, Religious Studies
Swati Chattopadhyay, History of Art
Sarah Cline, History and LAIS
Benjamin Jerry Cohen, Political Science & G&IS
Ronald Egan, East Asian L&CS
Sabine Fruhstuck, EALCS
Bishnu Ghosh, English
Michael Goodchild, Geography, NCGIA & CSISS
Mary Hancock, Anthropology & History
Barbara Herr Harthorn, Women's Studies & Anthropology
Mark Juergensmeyer, G&IS & Sociology
Peter Kuhn, Economics
John Mohr, Sociology
Mary O'Connor, ISBER
Laury Oaks, Women's Studies
Juan-Vicente Palerm, Anthropology
Dwight Reynolds, Religious Studies & INES
Luke Roberts, History
William Robinson, Sociology
Bashkar Sarkar, Film Studies
Susan Stonich, Anthropology & Environmental Studies
Stuart Sweeney, Geography
Janet Walker, Film Studies
Howard Winant, Sociology

Graduate Student Researchers (6)
Undergrad Student Researchers (3)
Postdocs (1)
Faculty Collaborators at other institutions (10)

CENTER FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (CITS)

Director: Jennifer Earl

Associate-Director: Kevin Almeroth

Program Manager: Rob Patton

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 Technology in Education

Highlights of the 2006-2007 Academic Year

Technology & Society PhD Emphasis

CITS is very proud to report that in its second official year the Technology & Society Emphasis has become a vibrant program involving several dozen students across disciplines from English to Communication to Computer Science. CITS faculty were instrumental in making the Emphasis gateway seminar successful this past year.

In the fall Professor Alan Liu of the English department led the Technology & Society gateway seminar. The fall offering of the gateway seminar focused loosely on the mutation of text and reading in digital, multimedia, and networked information environments. Students and faculty explored the current state of research and technological development in adapting the relationship between print, orality, and graphics commonly called "texts" in the new media environment. Professors Kevin Almeroth, Jennifer Earl, and Bill Warner also attended and contributed to this course.

Spring quarter the gateway seminar was lead by CITS Associate Director, Professor Kevin Almeroth. The spring offering of the gateway seminar built onto the previous year's course titled "Social and Computer networks." Students and faculty from computer science, sociology, education, and communication examined disciplinary perspectives on the phenomenon of online social networking. Through student-lead presentations and group discussions participants addressed questions at the intersection of social network analysis and computer science. Professors Jennifer Earl and Alan Liu also attended and contributed to this course.

As part of its on-going efforts to generate student interest in the PhD Emphasis, CITS co-hosted with the Center for Nanotechnology in Society a graduate information session in February 2007 in which over 25 students participated.

Additionally during AY 06-07 CITS continued to maintain the web presence for the Technology & Society PhD Emphasis at: <www.technology-society.ucsb.edu>.

Finally, one additional department was officially added to the set of participating departments: Film and Media Studies.

CITS Research Lecture Series

This past academic year CITS hosted a total of five research lectures, continuing the sixth year of this premier CITS event. Since 2001 CITS has hosted over forty research lectures. The 2006-07 schedule included the following:

April 12, 2007. Michael Stohl, Professor and Chair of the UCSB Communication Department presented a talk titled *Cyber Terrorism: A Clear and Present Danger, The Sum of All Fears, Breaking Point or Patriot Game*

March 8, 2007. Allan Knight Computer Science graduate student and member of the CITS Technology and Education research initiative presented work directly associated with the Andrew W. Mellon foundation grant in a talk titled *Data Management for Interdisciplinary Research*.

December 12, 2006. Ben Zhao, Professor of Computer Science presented a talk titled *Establishing Trust in an Insecure Network*.

November 17, 2006. Communication graduate student Katy Pearce presented her work with school connectivity programs in Armenia and Azerbaijan titled *Web 2.0 in the Former Soviet Republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus*.

October 19, 2006. CITS Research Fellow Doc Searls presented a lecture based on an upcoming manuscript titled *The Giant Zero: How the Net Eliminates Distance, Costs Nothing, and Supports Everything*.

CITS Special Events

In keeping with its strong track- record of providing events that connect the UCSB community to the community at-large CITS co-hosted with the English Department's Transliterations program an event titled Newspaper 2.0. The event was a day long workshop to explore the challenges and opportunities in the new Internet-enabled newspaper marketplace. The workshop brought together local journalists, scholars and leading thinkers who share a common interest in the future of daily and weekly journals — with a particular interest in Santa Barbara as a region where new approaches to the "newspaper" might be explored. CITS Research Fellow Doc Searls emceed the event.

Public Outreach & Conferences Attended

CITS Director Jennifer Earl participated and presented at several events in 06-07 as a representative of CITS including the May 11, 2007 Carsey-Wolf CFTNM symposium on *The Future of Multi-Media Digital News and Cultural Networks*.

On April 17, 2007, Director Jennifer Earl also presented the UCSB Affiliate Town Forum Lecture on the *Social Implications of the Internet and New Media*. The annual UCSB Town

Forum lecture brings together business, professional and other interested persons in meaningful discussion with members of the UCSB faculty on matters of current interest to the community.

Director Earl also had published an op-ed in the February 4th edition of the Washington Post titled *Where Have All the Protests Gone? Online*. In it, Professor Earl discussed how the Internet reduces the barriers to participate in activism online and the implications of that change.

CITS Quarterly Newsletter

Now in its fifth year of publication CITS published two issues of its quarterly newsletter in 06-07. The fall and spring issues of the CITS newsletter highlighted CITS lectures and events and faculty research progress and achievements. CITS distributed several hundred printed and electronic copies across campus, to UCSB alumni, and throughout the Santa Barbara community of CITS supporters.

CITS Website & Video Archive Redesign

In a major effort to distribute CITS video content to a wider non-academic audience, CITS undertook a significant initiative to convert over 40 hours of lecture video making it available via the online video sharing network Blip.tv. Over the course of the academic year this new video sharing resource has attracted over a thousand new visitors to CITS programming content.

CITS Support & Development

CITS has been working to diversify the sources of support for our research efforts and programming. Historically, small, major gifts have funded CITS, while more fully developed research initiatives have resulted in traditional grant support (principally from NSF) that pay for project expenses, but do not provide general funds for CITS's operation.

In meetings held every other week throughout the academic year, CITS Director Jennifer Earl has worked with one of the Social Science Development officers, Carroll Deason, to develop new routes to funding, including more private foundation funding, corporate giving, small donor giving, and expanded major giving programs. We hope to be able to report on the success of these foundation-laying activities in years to come.

CITS Administration

Jennifer Earl - Director
Kevin Almeroth - Associate Director
Bruce Bimber - Director Emeritus
Rob Patton - Program Manager
Lisa Parks - Faculty Research Associate

Faculty Steering Committee

Elizabeth Belding - Computer Science
Bruce Bimber - Political Science
Andrew Flanagan - Communication

James Frew - Environmental Science and Management
Lisa Parks - Film & Media Studies
Richard Mayer - Psychology
Rita Raley - English
Ronald Rice - Communication
Mathew Turk - Computer Science

Graduate Student Researchers

Monica Bulger - Education
Allan Knight - Computer Science
Krista DeLeeuw - Psychology
Nicole Starosielski - Film & Media Studies
Hangjin Zhang - Computer Science

Collaborators

Doc Searls, CITS Research Fellow
Mark Bertelsen, Senior Partner,
Wilson, Sonsini, Goodrich & Rosati
John Seely Brown, Visiting scholar at USC, former Chief Scientist, & Director Xerox (PARC).
Charles House, Executive Director, Media X, Stanford University
David Toole, Co-Founder, President & CEO, Outhink

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES (CMES)

Director: Kathleen Moore

Assistant Director Garay Menicucci

Activities

In its seventh year of operations the Center sponsored, hosted, or supported an array of activities at UCSB including: awarding over \$4,000 for conference travel awards; providing over \$10,000 to underwrite course offerings in Arabic language and Persian language in the Department of Religious Studies. The Center sponsored a Teacher Training Seminar, taking 20 California K-12 teachers to Jordan for a one-month curriculum development seminar. Four UCSB Middle East Studies faculty and staff accompanied the teachers. The seminar in Jordan was the fifth year in a row that CMES brought CA teachers to the Middle East. The Center sponsored or co-sponsored over 50 public events including lectures, a quarterly series of Middle Eastern films, forums, and performances; hosting the 9th annual conference on Middle East Studies (the 2007 theme was "Al-Jazeera and the New Arab Media) featuring keynote speaker Dave Marash of Al-Jazeera TV and speakers from Italy and Prague that drew participants from 7 different colleges and universities all over the US and the Europe; hosting a reception for Prince Moulay Hicham of Morocco; hosting a series of outreach events including 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 three different departments received conference travel awards from the Center during AY 2006-2007 (History, Music, and Religious Studies). 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, MultiCultural Center (co-sponsorship of film "Channels of Rage"), 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 9th 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 Arab Cinema (Film Studies 122AD) offered in spring quarter 2007.

For the second year in a row CMES was awarded Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistant fellows in Persian and Arabic by the Institute for International Education in cooperation with the US State Department. The FLTA fellow for Persian came from Teheran University. UCSB/CMES was one of only 6 sponsoring institutions for the Fulbright Persian language fellow in the US. The Persian FLTA program is the very first academic exchange program that the US government has conducted with Iran since 1979. The Persian language FLTA fellow taught one section of beginning Persian in the Department of Religious Studies. The Arabic FLTA fellow from Tunisia assisted in beginning Arabic as a teaching assistant. This was a no-cost instructor contribution to the UCSB Middle Eastern language program administered through Religious Studies. The Persian language FLTA acted as instructor for beginning Persian classes. She received a stipend from the Institute of International Education, therefore being of no cost to UCSB.

Pedagogical Training for UCSB language instructors: CMES Assistant Director received a Non-Faculty award and spent a 1 week in Amman, Jordan collecting data and developing curriculum.

Graduate Student fellowships and support: From the Islamic Studies endowment, the Middle East studies faculty awarded conference travel awards up to \$500 each for a total of \$4,000 for graduate students in AY 2006-2007.

Community Outreach: 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 participation in a curriculum development seminar in Jordan for one-month in the summer of 2007. Twenty-two California teachers participated in the seminar along with 3 UCSB faculty and staff. In addition in September 2006, 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 2007, the Center also received \$10,000 for its public outreach programs from Aramco Services Company.

Faculty

Paul Amar (Law and Society)

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)

Racha El-Omari (Religious Studies)

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)
Scott Marcus (Music)
Garay Menicucci (Global Peace & Security)
Kathleen Moore (Law and Society)
Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies)
Stuart T. Smith (Anthropology)
Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)
Sara Wheeler (Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic)
Salim Yaqub (History)

CENTER FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY (CNS)

**PIs: Barbara Herr Harthorn (Director),
W. Patrick McCray (Co-Director),
Richard Appelbaum,
Bruce Bimber,
Fiona Goodchild,
Evelyn Hu,
Christopher Newfield**

Mission statement:

The Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB serves as a national research and education center, a network hub among researchers and educators concerned with societal issues about nanotechnologies, and a resource base for studying these issues in the US and abroad. The work of the CNS-UCSB is intended to include diverse communities in the analysis of nanotechnology in society and to engage in outreach and education programs that include students and teachers and that extend to industry, community and environmental organizations, policymakers, and the public.

Goals:

The center addresses questions of nano-related societal change through research that encompasses three areas. Understanding future societal implications of nanotechnology is predicated on a clear, coherent, and comprehensive understanding of its historical underpinnings. The Historical Context of Nanotechnologies working group (WG1), led by Patrick McCray, carries out research on the history of nanoelectronics, beginning with the

field of spintronics (which exploits electron spin instead of its charge). In addition to doing oral histories with key scientists in this field, they are collecting data for mapping and visualization of the growth of spintronics at academic, commercial, and government laboratories. They also study historical overlap between US pro-space exploration and pro-nanotechnology movements in order to trace public and commercial interest in nanotechnology to futurist imaginings of nano's potential applications. Researchers include W. Patrick McCray (UCSB, History of Science), Timothy Lenoir Cyrus Mody (Chemical Heritage Foundation)

The Innovation, Intellectual Property, and Globalization (WG2) team co-led by Richard Appelbaum and Christopher Newfield combines two streams of research to develop a comprehensive understanding of processes of innovation, commercialization, and diffusion of nanotechnology. The Innovation group (Newfield) involves interdisciplinary collaboration among three UC campuses and seeks to add to scholarly knowledge and public discussion by examining core elements of the nanoscale innovation system in the university-industry interface. They are examining the institutional mechanics for technology transfer from university to industry; the effects of intellectual property rights in the context of new and emerging hybrids of ownership, conditional use, and open access; and the research communities that emerge (or fail to emerge) across a range of different institutions. A second area of research in WG2, a collaboration of UCSB with Duke University led by Richard Appelbaum, focuses on Global Diffusion of Nanotechnologies, with a strong emphasis on the role of international collaboration in nano R&D in China and Taiwan, based on ongoing field research in China.

The team working in Risk Perception and Social Response (WG3) is pursuing several streams of integrated research. In 2006 the risk perception team led by Barbara Herr Harthorn began an interview based study of nanoexperts' risk perceptions among academic and industry nanoscientists and engineers, nanotoxicologists, and regulators, as a prelude to public risk perception studies and future public/scientist engagement. They have also completed (Feb, 2007) data collection for the first comparative study of US/UK public deliberation of nanotechnologies' futures. The team is also beginning development of a decision analytic survey instrument to study public risk perception in the US, with co-funded concurrent comparative survey planned for the UK to be conducted early in 2008. The Nano-Networks component of WG3's research, led by Bruce Bimber, examines "elite" reaction to nanotechnology in global civil society, by focusing on media framing and activities of networks of activists, advocacy organizations, and other non-governmental organizations.

The team has collected the most exhaustive database available anywhere that tracks English-language media coverage of societal implications of nanotechnologies. This group also collaborates with ANU's Virtual Observatory for the Study of Online Networks (VOSON) to pilot methods for creating network maps in web-space of advocacy organizations active on nanotechnology issues.

In addition to these substantive foci, distinctive features of our approach are an integrated, participatory relationship with nanoscale scientists and engineers and their students; a differential focus on specific nanotechnologies; comprehensive consideration of their applications in industries like electronics, energy, environmental, and health; and

employment of spatial analytic methods and a global framework for analysis across past, present, near term and long term temporal frames. The research also develops methods for public participation in debate about society and technologies.

The Center draws on UCSB's renowned interdisciplinary climate to integrate the work of nanoscale engineers and scientists with that of social, behavioral, and environmental scientists from over a dozen disciplines, centers, and programs studying nanotechnology in society. The Center is partnered with the California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI) and collaborators in the US at UC Santa Cruz and UC Berkeley, Duke University, and the Chemical Heritage Foundation. International collaborations connect the CNS with U of British Columbia in Canada, Cardiff U and Edinburgh U in the UK, and the Australian National U; with more connections in development with academic institutions in China, Taiwan, and Mexico. Through our Cardiff partner, we have representation on the International Risk Governance Council (IRGC). The International Nanotechnology and Society Network (INSN), on whose executive committee CNS-UCSB serves, is fostering dialogue among nano and society researchers in North America, the EU, Central and South America, and East Asia. CNS-UCSB is a lead partner in the NSF Network for Nanotechnology in Society, which includes Arizona State U (CNS-ASU), and Harvard U/UCLA and U of South Carolina, and UCSB's membership in the US National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network (NNIN) provides connections with other NSECs and leading nano R&D sites. A CNS visiting scholar program supports travel for students, faculty, and staff among these institutions to encourage collaborative research and synthesis, and a specialist meeting program convenes working groups across these institutions. A National Advisory Board consisting of leading figures in social science and nanoscience, science and technology policy, science education, and industry works with the Center in developing dynamic programs for research and education.

Education and Public Engagement – The goal of our Education and Public Engagement activities is to nurture an interdisciplinary community of researchers, students, educators, and the general public who collaboratively engage in the study of nanotechnology and society. We have developed two fellowship programs for UCSB graduate students in both the social sciences and nanosciences; both sets of fellows work together in CNS research programs. We have also initiated a 10-week Undergraduate Research Internship program for UCSB and California community college students. A majority has continued their involvement with the CNS during the academic year. To foster interdisciplinary communication and enhance exposure to issues and research relevant to CNS, we instituted a regular Fellows meeting/seminar series which meets weekly. The partnership of the CNS with the CNSI has enabled it to recruit students from underrepresented groups for research internships; these students will be drawn from community colleges, state universities and research universities. Finally, the CNS has established a clearinghouse for public engagement through its website and is actively developing it as a resource tool for diverse audiences.

CNS Executive Committee

Richard P. Appelbaum, Sociology and Global & International Studies
Bruce Bimber, Political Science and Communication

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

Barbara Herr Harthorn, Women's Studies and Anthropology

Evelyn Hu, CNSI and Materials, Electrical and Computer Engineering (ECE), CNS Associate Director for Nanoscience

Patrick McCray, History

Christopher Newfield, English

Senior Personnel: Managers

Marisol Cedillo Dougherty, CNS manager

Meredith Murr, CNS Education Coordinator

Senior Research Personnel: Social Science and Nanoscience, UCSB, 2006-07

Richard P. Appelbaum, Sociology and Global and International Studies

Kevin C. Almeroth, Computer Science

David W. Awschalom, Physics and California NanoSystems Institute

Bruce Bimber, Political Science and Communication

Daniel Blumenthal, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Kwang-Ting (Tim) Cheng, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Bradley F. Chmelka, Chemical Engineering

David Clarke, Professor of Materials

Fiona Goodchild, CNS and CNSI

Michael F. Goodchild, Geography

Arthur C. Gossard, Materials, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Anita Guerrini, History and Environmental Studies

Elizabeth Gwinn, Physics

Barbara Herr Harthorn, Women's Studies and Anthropology

Evelyn Hu, CNSI and Materials, ECE

JoAnn Kuchera-Morin, Media Arts and Technology Program

W. Patrick McCray, History

Umesh Mishra, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Christopher Newfield, American Culture

Michael Osborne, History and Environmental Studies

David Seibold, Communication

Ram Seshadri, Materials

Hyongsok (Tom) Soh, Mechanical and Environmental Engineering

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

Matthew Tirrell, Chemical Engineering and Materials

Wim van Dam, Computer Science

Senior Research Personnel: Social Science and Nanoscience, Extramural, 2006-07

Robert Ackland, Australia National University

Gerald Barnett, Office for Management of Intellectual Property, UC Santa Cruz

Francesca Bray, Social Anthropology, Edinburgh University, UK

Gary Gereffi, Sociology, Duke University

Milind Kandlikar, Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, University of British Columbia

Timothy Lenoir, Media Arts and Computer Sci, Duke University

Cyrus Mody, Chemical Heritage Foundation

David Mowery, Haas Business and Public Policy, UC Berkeley

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

Tee Rogers-Hayden, Social Psychology, Cardiff University, Wales, UK

Suzanne Scotchmer, Economics and Public Policy, UC Berkeley

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

Other Collaborators (UCSB unless noted)

James Blascovich, Social Psychology and Virtual Environments Research Lab

Patricia Holden, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management

Magali Delmas, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management

Nicola Spaldin, Chemistry

Craig Hawker, Materials Research Laboratory and MRSEC

Jim Reichman, NSF Center for Ecological Synthesis and Analysis

John Mohr, UC-DIGSS, AGEP

National Advisory Board members:

Thomas Kalil, University of California, Berkeley, Chair

Ann Bostrom, Georgia Tech

John Seely Brown, Xerox Parc

Craig Calhoun, New York University

Vicki Colvin, Rice University

Ruth Schwartz Cowan, University of Pennsylvania

Susan Hackwood, California Council on Science and Technology

Julia Moore, Woodrow Wilson International

Martin Moskovits, API Nanotronics (on leave, UCSB)

Willie Pearson, Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology

Robert Westervelt, Harvard University

Nanotechnology in Society Network PIs:

David Guston, CNS-ASU

Davis Baird, University of South Carolina

Richard Freeman, Harvard University

Lynne Zucker, UCLA

Technical personnel

Eric Davila

Justin Dodds

Randall Ehrens (consultant)

Emily Kang (education)

Public Outreach Personnel

Valeria Walston, Communication Coordinator

Graduate Research Fellows and Associates, 2006-07 (Social Science & NanoScience)

Karl Bryant, Sociology

Yiping Cao, Bren School for Environmental Science

Mary Ingram, Sociology

Jerry Macala, Chemistry

Rachel Parker, Sociology

Aaron Rowe, Chemistry

Kim Stoltzfus, Communication

Joseph Summers, Electrical and Computer Engineering

David Weaver, Political Science

Alan Glennon, Geography

Other Grads, 2006-07

Ryan Ong, Duke University

Cong Cao, State University of New York

Undergraduate Interns, 2006-07

William Bausman, UCSB

Eric Gianella, Duke University

Gary L. Haddow, UCSB

Carlos Perez, UCSB

Guanglei Zhang, UCSB

Community College Interns 2006-07

Jon Lo Kim Lin

Sarah Schultz, Cuesta College

Partner Organizations

Australia National University

Cardiff University (UK)

Chemical Heritage Foundation

Duke University

University of British Columbia

University of California, Berkeley

University of California, Santa Cruz

University of Edinburgh (UK)

Network Partner Institutions

Arizona State University

University of South Carolina

Harvard University/University of California, Los Angeles

Michigan State University

American Institute of Physics

Cornell University/National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network

International Council on Nanotechnology (ICON)-Rice University
Environmental Defense
Nanoscale Informal Science Education (NISE) network
Woodrow Wilson International Center, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies
International Risk Governance Council (Switzerland)

Educational Institutions

Allan Hancock
Jackson State University
Oxnard College
Santa Barbara City College

CENTER FOR NEW RACIAL STUDIES (CNRS)

Director: Howard Winant

Brief Synopsis

The Center for New Racial Studies (CNRS), a new research center at the University of California, Santa Barbara, serves as a “think tank” and resource center for a broad variety of publics: academic, local, regional and national. We have done the groundwork for this effort and now seek to develop it considerably further. We are advancing a model to address emerging new dilemmas of race and racism in the “post-civil rights” era. Working at one major university, we have built the foundations of a program that can be effectively replicated elsewhere. Indeed we have already begun to expand our initiative, by communicating and combining with parallel efforts on other campuses and in civil rights organizations.

Our long-term ambition is to help generate an effective and influential network of centers, largely but not solely based in university settings, that can reframe the unstable and crisis-prone conditions under which the concept of race, and the social structures that it has shaped, are operating at the outset of the 21st-century.

The Center for New Racial Studies is a diverse group of UCSB faculty: there are approximately thirty faculty affiliates based in numerous departments and programs, and a more involved steering committee of nine faculty members. Graduate students, undergraduates, and university staff are also involved in the effort. Academic, community, regional, and national activities are all underway. The Center is at once an educational undertaking, a research initiative, and a movement project.

A Brief Word about our Rationale

Demand is increasing for innovative approaches to the study of race. A breathtaking amount of creative research is being done, across a wide variety of disciplines. New work on “post-civil rights” era racial politics, on the racialized body, on North-South (and West-East) global dynamics as racial matters, on the recrudescence of empire, on race/class/gender intersectionality, on whiteness as a racial category, on ethnic cleansing as racial policy, on racial “disaccumulation” and heightening inequality, on mixed-race identities, and a score of

other topics(!), suggests the ongoing vitality of racial studies. Yet a notable gap persists between these pathbreaking research initiatives and their analytical/theoretical synthesis.

The reasons why this gap has appeared are too complex to present in detail here, but very schematically: the gap is a result of the clash between the experiences of the earlier post-WWII period, when long-established patterns of racism and ideas about race were challenged and discredited; and the current sociopolitical situation, when ongoing racial inequality and injustice are largely denied and the idea is widely accepted that the U.S. (and to some extent, the world at large) has entered a “postracial” or “colorblind” epoch.

Our Response

The Center for New Racial Studies seeks both to draw attention to new work that addresses this “gap” in numerous fields of inquiry, and to help create a new synthesis, a new approach to the study and teaching of race. It is an ambitious agenda, something to be approached systematically and carefully. Over the past two years we have been developing our approach to this challenging task, working provisionally as the “New Racial Studies Project,” an explicitly “pilot” project. Having laid the groundwork, we are ready to proceed toward our longer-term goals, operating as the now-renamed “Center for New Racial Studies.” We hope ultimately to influence the research agenda, pedagogy, and public discourse about race and racism on the local, regional and national levels (and even beyond). And we are deeply committed to ongoing inquiry: we want to foster both “micro-level” approaches (that address racialized experience and identities) and “macro-level” work (for example, comparative/international approaches to race). Not only research, but also teaching and learning matter greatly to us. A lot more is at stake, however, than just what we teach. What we teach is what people learn, and what they learn is what they know. Higher education curricula, taken as a whole, embody what is known in a given society at a given time. This certainly applies to curricula that deal with the complex subject of race: its history, theoretical and philosophical status, multiple manifestations in socioeconomic, political, and cultural relationships, embodiment in artistic production and in the toils of the human psyche, etc.

Our students are race-conscious and many are anti-racist. But in the post-civil rights era, the era of globalization, they -- and the country at large -- are less certain about what race means and less clear about how to challenge racism. In the 1960s students, especially college students, played a crucial role in galvanizing the civil rights movement. Today, however, student anti-racism is unclear about its direction, beset by contradiction: consider the role played by the issue of “colorblindness” in student (and national) race-thinking; consider the limits of nationalism in the age of diaspora and globalization; consider the complex interactions of gender and race, the new dilemmas of whiteness, the racial implications of US intervention in Iraq and elsewhere. How would Dr. King have approached these problems? What would he have said to students today?

In bringing New Racial Studies into being, our primary commitment is to develop and support new research and teaching initiatives in respect to race and racism. We also expect to generate new training opportunities for graduate students and new ways of reaching out to undergraduates. Our goals are strategic: to model what a research/teaching center in the

general area of racial studies can be; to foster the production of new knowledge and new approaches to contemporary dilemmas of race and racism, and to network with other parallel efforts, both on university campuses and beyond, in the effort to build progressive new pathways toward racial justice.

Events:

February 23, 2007

American Taxation, American Slavery (co-sponsored with the Department of History)

Speaker: Robin Einhorn, Professor of History, UC Berkeley

February 25, 2007

Race, Gender, and Activism in our Communities, The Fifth Annual Shirley Kennedy Memorial Lecture, (co-sponsored with the Center for Black Studies Research)

Speaker: Lani Guinier, Bennett Boskey Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School

March 7, 2007

Racial Orders in Contemporary American Politics

Speaker: Rogers Smith, Christopher H. Browne Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania

March 15, 2007

Imperial Reconstructions: Racial Regimes and U. S. Globality, 1890-2005

Speaker: Paul A. Kramer, Associate Professor of History at the Johns Hopkins University

April 20-21, 2007

Critical Race Theory and Critical Race Practice

Main speakers: Professor John A. Powell, Executive Director of the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at The Ohio State University, Williams Professor of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties at the Moritz College of Law, Ohio State.

April 25, 2007

How much can DNA Really tell us about Race? From Identity (in the mirror) to Identification at the Crime Scene

Speaker: Troy Duster, Director, Institute for the History of the Production of Knowledge, and Professor of Sociology, New York University; Chancellor's Professor, UC Berkeley

May 31, 2007

Race, Immigration, and Identity in United States Politics

Speaker: Taeku Lee, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley

Center Participants

(2006-2007 Steering Committee)

Paul Amar

Edwina Barvosa

Eileen Boris

Gaye Theresa Johnson

Nikki Jones
John S. W. Park
France Winddance Twine
Howard Winant
Clyde Woods

Graduate Student Assistant

Michelle Samura

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.

Major Achievements

The major goals and achievements of this period revolved around expanding the theoretically and empirically based understanding of the role of communication and trust in law enforcement – civilian interactions. COPPAC's expanding understanding of these phenomena are reflected in the publications discussed above. In addition, a huge new door has been opened to deepening our understanding of these phenomena through the (a) acquisition of the new data source (live recordings of police – civilian interactions in day-to-day patrol car traffic stops); (b) the development of a secure means of delivering these data to approved collaborators, such that a wide range of research projects may be pursued using this same data source; (c) human subjects approval for studying these interactions; and (d) the

endorsement of this project by key figures in the community and law enforcement whose support is influential in persuading potential private donors to support this work.

Collaborators

A list of academic, law enforcement and community affiliates of COPPAC is available at www.coppac.ucsb.edu

Faculty

COPPAC Directors and Participants: COPPAC is directed by Professor Howard Giles, Ph.D., D.Sc. and Michelle Chernikoff Anderson, J.D

CENTER FOR SPATIALLY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SCIENCE (CSISS)

Director: Michael Goodchild

Program Director: Donald Janelle

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.

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. Major NSF funding ended in 2004; since then CSISS has been sustained by a series of smaller grants, details of which are given below. 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.

In July 2007 major funding was received from UCSB for a new center, to be known as spatial. UCSB, which will incorporate many of the previous functions of CSISS, but will focus more on developing the infrastructure for spatial perspectives, including spatial social science, at UCSB. The new center will report directly to the Executive Vice-Chancellor.

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.

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. The summer 2006 workshops took place at UCSB, Ohio State University, and the University of Oklahoma, serving nearly 60 faculty from institutions across the country. A no-cost extension permitted the offering of two SPACE workshops in the summer of 2007.

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 in 2005 and 2006.. In July 2006, 23 participants took part in the UCSB workshop, drawn from more than 230 applicants. A proposal to continue the program, with workshops on more advanced topics, was submitted in 2007 and received very favorable reviews, though a final decision on funding is not yet available.

EAST ASIA CENTER (EAC)

Director: Sabine Fruhstuck

Mission statement/goals:

The EAC at UCSB includes an unusually qualified group of scholars, graduate students, artists, writers and other people interested in East Asian cultures. The role of the EAC is to bring this diverse group of people together more often and create a space for the exchange of ideas across disciplinary boundaries and across the academy and the wider community

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.

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, John W. Nathan, Hyung Il Pai, Yupei Peng, Katherine Saltzman-Li, Chikako Shinagawa, Hiroko Sugarawa, Kuo-ch'ing Tu, Mayfair Yang, Hsiao-jung Yu

Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology: Peter M. Collins, Peter Chaille

Economics: Ghenzong Qin

English: Shirley Geok-lin Lim, Yunte Huang

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

Independent Scholars and Other Affiliates: Susan Chan Egan

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

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

Graduate Student participants:

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

Visiting Fellow:

Dr. Qin Zhou (University of Guam)

Events:

October 23, 2006

Chinese Religiosities: Vicissitudes of Modernity and State Formation. Mayfair Yang will present the introduction to her edited book on religion, modernity, and the state in China and Taiwan.

November 29, 2006

Reconsidering Orientalism Using Historical Maps - A Digital Perspective. Yuki Ishimatsu, Head Librarian of the Japanese Collection at the East Asian Library UC Berkeley.

January 11, 2007

Images of Women in Song Lyrics of the Northern Song Dynasty: Exploring Differences in Works by Male and Female Writers (in Chinese). Professor Deng Hongmei, Nanjing Normal University.

January 11, 2007

The Shosoin of Todaiji, Robert Singer, the Curator and Head of the Japanese Art Department, Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

January 17, 2007

'Reforming the Child': Childhood, Citizenship and Subjectivity in Post-Mao China, Orna Naftali, Ph.D. candidate in the Anthropology Department at UCSB.

January 30, 2007

Katsushika Hokusai, Winslow Homer and the "Great Wave", Christine Guth, pre-eminent scholar of Japanese art history now a Stanford Humanities Fellow, raises provocative questions on globalization through the lens of art and aesthetics.

January 30, 2007

China's Two Tracks to Development - From Low Wage Sweatshops to Nanotechnology, Rich Appelbaum, Professor of Sociology and Global Studies and Rachel Parker, CNS Fellow.

January 30, 2007

The Silk Road: Stories and Histories, Susan Whitfield, Director of the British Library's International Dunhuang Project.

February 5, 2007

The Shogun and His Women in Popular Culture, Anne Walthall, Professor of History, UCI.

February 22, 2007

Japanese Foreign Policy in East Asia, Dr. Masahiro Kohara, Deputy Consul General of Japan in Los Angeles.

March 8, 2007

"Sudden Masses" and "Social Losers": Everyday Tensions and Settler Anxieties in Colonial Taiwan, David R. Ambaras, specialist in Japanese urban social and cultural history and the history of imperialism.

April 6, 2007

Buddhism in Contemporary China, Dr. Xuan Fang, People's University, Beijing.

April 12, 2007

"Flat Boy ss Skinny" Takashi Murakami and the Battle for 'Japan' Part 1: Mobile Superflat Redemption! Dick Hebdige, IHC, Director

April 17, 2007

"Flat Boy ss Skinny" Takashi Murakami and the Battle for 'Japan' Part 2: The Protocols of Sado-Cute, Dick Hebdige, IHC, Director.

April 24, 2007

Women Executives in Corporate Japan: Navigating the Tensions Between Family and Fortune, Glenda S. Roberts, Waseda University.

June 1, 2007

China, the U.S., and the Power-Transition Theory, Steve Chan, University of Colorado at Boulder.

HEALTH DATA RESEARCH FACILITY (HDRF)

Director: Ronald Williams

Mission Statement:

The Facility's primary objective is the development and maintenance of the University's Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS) software. This includes developing and maintaining methods for generating electronic vital records data that can be used for public health research. An additional goal is to apply information technology to other types of health surveillance 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, distributes, and analyzes vital records and communicable disease data. Data from AVSS is used to create birth certificates and social security cards for infants and to compile information on communicable disease episodes. The data are then transmitted to local, state, and federal statistical agencies. The resulting information is used by hundreds of public health care workers throughout California. An important new initiative was completed in 2006 with the statewide deployment of the Internet version of AVSS (AVSS/NET). All but a handful all of California's 550,000+ births are now being registered using this new technology. As a result, there has been an improvement in the quality, timeliness, and accessibility vital records and communicable disease data throughout the state. California's Certificate of Live Birth underwent a major change on January 1, 2007. The revision was necessary in order to conform to National

Center for Health Statistics reporting requirements. It was the first substantive revision of this important document since 1989, which previously had been revised decennially. The following six new data fields were added to the revised birth certificate and were incorporated into AVSS: date father last worked, date mother last worked, date of first prenatal visit, date of last prenatal visit, obstetric estimation of gestation at delivery, and hearing screening results. Sixteen additional new data fields were electronically collected by AVSS, but were not contained on the revised paper certificate. They are: mother's alternative mailing address, WIC food participation, average number or packs of cigarettes smoked per day prior to and during pregnancy, mother's pre-pregnancy weight, mother's delivery weight, mother's height, and Apgar score at 1, 5, and 10 minutes. Many of these data items have previously been considered too controversial to place on the paper certificate, even in the confidential portion. Capturing this information electronically by AVSS has made it possible to collect these important maternal and infant risk indicators for the first time in California. California Assembly Bill No. 1278 was the legislative measure that was intended to make California's birth certificate consistent with the US Standard Certificate of Live Birth. The federal model, however, no longer contains the month prenatal care began, which is a very important public health indicator. The rationale for the change was based on the assumption that the month prenatal care began can be computed from date of last normal menses and the date of first prenatal visit, the latter a new variable added in 2007. AVSS project research results, however, suggested that there would be a high percentage of unknowns if month prenatal care began were deleted from the certificate. These results were used to persuade the State Registrar of Vital Records to retain the month prenatal care began on the revised certificate. Provisional results using AVSS data for 2007 have shown that this decision prevented the number of unknown values inflating from 1-2% to nearly 20%.

Collaborations:

Ronald Williams serves as director. Senior programming staff is composed of Peter Chen and John Marinko. Randall Ehren manages the computer/network environment and Glen Nishida provides user help desk support. Katie Bamburg serves as accounts specialist. Additionally, three employees (Alan Oppenheim, Jessica McCarroll, and Emily Stotler) at the California Department of Public Health devote their full-time efforts to AVSS birth registration. Several state employees also devote part time to AVSS activities related to communicable disease reporting. More than fifty persons at local health departments serve as managers of local AVSS activities that include training, communications, and security.

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER (MARC)

Director: Anabel Ford

Mission and Achievements

The MesoAmerican Research Center originally formed as an interdisciplinary collective of researchers on the UCSB campus working in the Mesoamerican region. Projects range from the impact of volcanoes in ancient times to the importance of nature in the art. 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/elpilar

Emphasizing interdisciplinary themes, 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: 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 developed 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. Importantly in 2005 UCSB Chancellor Yang hosted signing of collaboration with Belize for El Pilar:

<http://www.ia.ucsb.edu/93106/2005/November7/signing.html>

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.

THE MICHAEL D. PALM CENTER

Director: Aaron Belkin

Assistant Director: Lisa Lusero

Mission and Goals: The Michael D. Palm Center, formerly the Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military, promotes the interdisciplinary analysis of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other marginalized sexual identities in the armed forces by forging a 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.

The Center's **'Don't Ask, Don't Tell Project'** will continue to be its first priority under its new name – The Michael D. Palm Center. The goal of the DADT Project is to improve the quality of information available to public deliberations about the military policy.

Highlights: The Palm Center uses rigorous social science to inform public discussions of controversial social issues, enabling policy outcomes to be informed more by evidence than by emotion. Our data-driven approach is premised on the notion that the public makes wise choices on social issues when high quality information is available. The Center promotes the interdisciplinary analysis of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other marginalized sexual identities in the armed forces by forging a 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. The Centers "Don't Ask, Don't Tell Project" will continue to be its first priority under its new name. The goal of the DADT Project is to improve the quality of information available to public deliberations about the military policy.

Events: In October, CSSMM was officially renamed and the Michael D. Palm Center was unveiled with the announcement of a one million dollar endowment from the Michael Palm Foundation. To mark the occasion the Palm Center hosted the first annual Michael D. Palm Lecture at UCSB from the president of the National Gay, Lesbian Task Force Matt Foreman. The Palm Center also hosted Arianna Huffington for a community-wide forum. To coincide with the official introduction and renaming of the Michael Palm Center the web page was completely redesigned. We also sent out three newsletters this year, to approximately 1,400 scholars, donors, and constituents. The Palm Center provided research support to a West Point Cadet who wrote a senior thesis arguing that the “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy is not consistent with the Army’s emphasis on fairness and honor, and who won a military award for the study. The Associated Press published a story about the honor and the news was carried by newspapers throughout the United States. Palm researchers also discovered an official regulation which classified homosexuality as a mental disorder. The resulting Associated Press story made headlines throughout the world. This led the Defense Department to reissue the policy, this time classifying homosexuality not as a mental disorder, but as a “defect.” The media reaction was again strong, involving newspapers throughout the U.S. The Palm Center awarded five scholarships to graduate students, faculty, independent scholars, and filmmakers to pursue research projects on issues related to gays and lesbians in the military. These grants were awarded to scholars at George Mason University, the Canadian Forces College in Toronto, The College of New Jersey, School of Social Science & Law University of Teesside Middlesbrough. The Palm Center responds to dozens of several hundred research requests from scholars, reporters, and organizations every year. We generated significant media coverage of our research. Our research was covered over the past year by the New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Newsweek, USA Today, Associated Press, Slate, ABC (national) NPR, MSNBC, CNN, and local newspapers and television and radio affiliates throughout the U.S. Last month, the Center’s Nathaniel Frank was the featured guest on the prestigious “Talk of the Nation” show on NPR. Palm Center research was the basis for a front page New York Times article and an Associated Press article published in hundreds of papers. This year, The Palm Center released two publications, each as a peer-reviewed working paper of the Center. This year, the Center has also completed two 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. The Palm Center 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.

Collaborations: Lisa Lusero, assistant 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; Sean Larkin web programmer; and Michele Sieglitz and Tom Shepard, filmmakers-in-residence. Non-UCSB scholars who participate in the Center’s work include Honorable Coit Blacker, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University and former Senior Director for Russian, Ukrainian, and Eurasian Affairs, National Security Council, board member; Janet Halley, Professor, Harvard Law School, Harvard University, board member; Richard N. Lebow, Director Mershon Center, Ohio State University, board member; Mary Katzenstein, Professor, Department of Government, Cornell University,

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

Center Staff:

Dr. Aaron Belkin, Director
Lisa Lusero, Assistant Director
Nathaniel Frank, Senior Research Fellow
David Serlin, Senior Research Fellow
Shivaun Nestor, Web Designer

Filmmakers in Residence

Tom Shepard, Principal Investigator
Michele Sieglitz
Johnny Symons

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

Director: Jon Sonsteli

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.

Events

2006/2007 was the second year of the Central Coast Survey. The Central Coast Survey is an annual telephone survey of residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. The second year saw an increased participation and support by our advisory committee. Also, this was the first year with direct student involvement: a two-quarter survey methodology sequence was taught in conjunction with the survey, during Fall 2006 and Winter 2007. 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.

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. 2006/2007 was the second year of the Central Coast Survey. The Central Coast Survey is an annual telephone survey of residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. The second year saw an increased participation and support by our advisory committee. Also, this was the first year with direct student involvement: a two-quarter survey methodology sequence was taught in conjunction with the survey, during Fall 2006 and Winter 2007. 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. Funded projects, generated over \$225,000 in revenues.

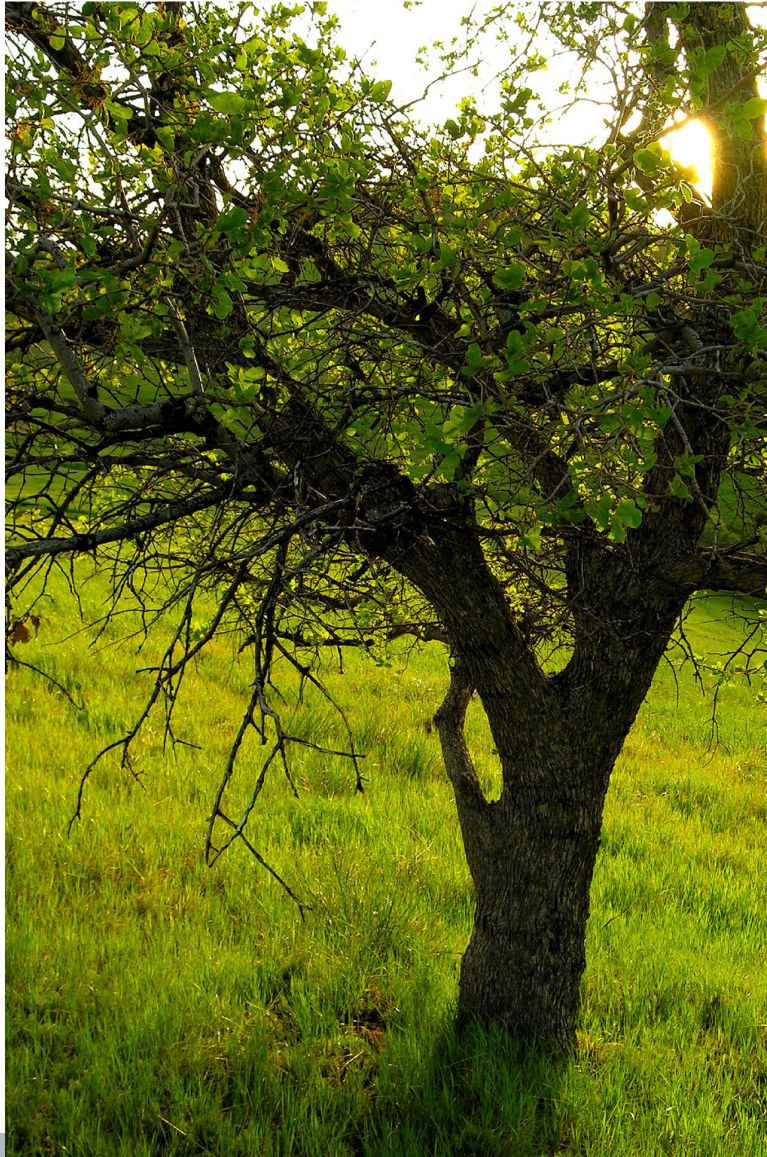
Projects

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 Personality and Entrepreneurship Survey
- Web survey of the personality traits of participants in an economic experiment about opening a new firm in a competitive market
- Dr. Ted Bergstrom and Dr. Jon Sonstelie, Department of Economics Central Coast Survey 2007
- An annual telephone survey of households in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on social and economic issues
- Dr. Jonathan Cowden, Dr. Paolo Gardinali, and Dr. Jon Sonstelie, UCSB Social Science Survey Center Technology and Collective Association Project
- A telephone and web survey of over 50,000 members of nationwide organizations concerning the use of technology in communication among members. In the past year we surveyed AARP and MoveOn.org.
- Dr. Bruce Bimber, Dr. Andrew Flanagan, Dr. Cynthia Stohl, UCSB Center for Information Technology and Society 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 The Role of Faculty in Institutional Governance and Change Survey
- A web-based survey of faculty at 10 campuses across the nation.
- With funding and support from the Ford Foundation and the Institute for Women's Leadership at Rutgers University, this survey assessed the role of faculty in campus governance, policy, and change.
- Sarah Fenstermaker, John Mohr, and Joseph Castro, Co-Principal Investigators International School Psychology Survey 2006/2007
- 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 Culture and Technology Focus Groups
- Focus group recruiting, consulting, infrastructure
- Center for Nanotechnology and Society
- Dr. Barbara Harthorn and Karl Bryant, CNS Culture and Technology Transcriptions
- In-depth interview transcription
- Center for Nanotechnology and Society
- Dr. Barbara Harthorn and Karl Bryant, CNS CNS Conference evaluation
- International web-based conference evaluation study. Bilingual, English and Chinese
- Prof. Richard Appelbaum, CNS CAHSEE Study: "What happens to California Seniors" Survey

- Bilingual (English and Spanish) web-based study of high school seniors
- Dr. Russ Rumberger, Dr. Shane Jimerson, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education The Sexual Behavior and STD/AIDS Awareness of UCSB Students
- Web-based survey of over 2500 UCSB students
- Dr. Janice Baldwin, Department of Sociology Science and Mathematics Major Survey
- Web-based survey of UCSB Science and Math majors
- Database matching and analysis
- Dr. Mary Bucholtz, Department of Linguistics Sex, Love and God Survey
- International web-based survey of College student age youth about sexual habits, romantic relationship involvement and religious belief
- Funded by Academic Senate Grant
- Dr. Roger Friedland, Department of Religious Studies and Dr. Paolo Gardinali, Department of Sociology Student Research Music Preference Survey
- Web-based Survey of music and political preferences
- Jessica Timpany, PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science Voting Preference Survey
- Web-based Survey of voting preferences, involving a complex experiment randomizing respondents in over 90 different scenarios
- Stuart Kasdin, PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science Pharmaceutical disposal project
- Telephone survey of over 1000 respondents in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.
- Conducted as part of the Central Coast Survey Omnibus
- Bren School of Environmental Management, PHARMA group Motivations for Viewing Video on TV and Internet Media
- International web-based survey
- Beverly Bondad-Brown, PhD Candidate, Department of Communications Survey Research for UC Administrative Units NRC Doctoral Program Survey
- Web-based form part of the NRC mandatory review
- UCSB Office of Budget and Planning Risk Perception Survey University of California, Santa Barbara Fiscal Year 2006-07
- Web-based questionnaire on risk assessment among UCSB officers
- Auditing and Advising Services Applicant Form (Affirmative Action Requirement)
- Web-based form, mandatory requirement for UCSB Academic hiring
- APEO Student Surveys for UCSB Program Review Panel (PRP)
- Web survey of graduate and undergraduate students for PRP review of the following departments and programs: Communications, Chemical Engineering, Probability and Statistic, History, Ecology Evolution and Marine Biology.
- UCSB Institutional Research and Planning Student Surveys for Exercise and Sport Studies Program Review
- Web survey of undergraduate students and alumni for the review of the Exercise and Sport Studies Minor.
- UCSB Division of Social Sciences Summer Sessions 2006 Survey
- Web survey of over 4000 UCSB Summer Sessions participants
- UCSB Summer Sessions ISBER Space survey
- Web survey of past and current grant recipients

- UCSB Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research Letters and Science Information Technology Customer Survey
- Web survey of customers of L&S Information Technology concerning satisfaction with existing services and interest in new services
- UCSB College of Letters & Science Letters and Sciences 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 College of Letters and Sciences UCSB Disability Survey
- Web-based ADA-compliant survey of architectural barriers and disabilities among UCSB students, staff and faculty
- Consultants Professors Daphne Bugental and George Singer
- Office of the Executive Vice-Chancellor ISBER Space Usage Survey
- Web-based questionnaire. Office space utilization and optimization at ISBER • ISBER Research for Organizations or Researchers Outside UC City of Santa Barbara Parks & Recreation Study
- Focus Group and Web-based survey Santa Barbara residents about participation in Parks & Recreation activities.
- City of Santa Barbara Parks and Recreation



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

ACUNA, BELINDA, Principal Investigator

SENGUPTA, JATI, Co-Principal Investigator

The Unintended Consequences of Agricultural Subsidies: Farm Employment Opportunities and the Flow of Immigration

UC Labor and Employment Research Fund

06 T LERF 08 0075/UCSB 20070823

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$30,000

The proposed research will examine if the variation in government agricultural production support affects the employment opportunities for immigrant farm labor and farm worker wages in the United States by utilizing the confidential U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Resource Management Survey along with the Current Population Survey. In addition, the effects of agricultural subsidies on Latino immigrants specifically will be analyzed due to the large flow of Latino immigration and the high fraction of Latinos employed in the agricultural sector. Previous studies have predominantly focused on the effects of immigration policy on immigrant labor supply; whereas this research analyzes the impact of agricultural policies on immigrant employment opportunities and labor market outcomes.

The U.S. government subsidizes the agriculture sector primarily to compensate for unstable market prices and farm income which are caused by uncertainty in agriculture product markets. Agricultural payments given on a per-unit basis provide incentives for farm owners to increase production and the employment opportunities available to farm workers. Given the large share of immigrants employed in the agricultural sector, farm owners could potentially be increasing the amount of immigration through the increase in their demand for labor. Analyzing the indirect relationship between agricultural production support and immigrant farm labor provides a clearer understanding of the relationship between immigration policy and U.S. agriculture. Results will emphasize the strong relationships present in government policy calling attention to the unintended consequences of farm policy on immigration flow and immigrant labor income.

AFIFI, TAMARA, Principal Investigator

Custodial Mothers' and Adolescents' Communication about the Parents' Relationship

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9ATD

06/01/07-06/30/08

\$6,125

Research suggests that when parents reveal negative information about the other parent or their strained marriage to their children, it can have a deleterious impact on children's physical and mental health (e.g., Koerner, Jacobs, & Raymond, 2000). For instance, when parents talk badly about one another to their children, children often feel caught between them, which has been associated with distress (Amato & Afifi, 2006; Buchanan, Maccoby, & Dornbusch, 1991, 1996). While studies have shown that adolescents from divorced families report feeling uncomfortable and anxious when parents talk about their relationship with the other parent with them (e.g., Koerner et al., 2000, 2002), these reports have been gestalt, self-report measures of anxiety and wellbeing. Researchers know very little about how adolescents of divorce actually respond

physically or behaviorally upon hearing information about their parents' relationship. That is, researchers know very little about how parents' communication about the other parent affects their children's stress levels (as well as their own stress levels) and thus, their ability to cope effectively with the divorce. The proposed project will further our understanding of the coping process by exploring how custodial mothers discuss their relationship with their former spouse with their adolescent children (ages 12-15) and examining the effects of these discussions on the mother's and the adolescent's wellbeing and physiological stress. More specifically, this grant would be used to recruit parent-adolescent dyads for a pilot project that will use cortisol to measure parents' and adolescents' stress levels in response to talking about the parents' relationship.

AFIFI, WALID, Principal Investigator

The Palestinian Youth Resilience Project: Ambient Uncertainty and Communal Coping Among Palestinian Youth in Lebanese Refugee Camps

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9AWA

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$7,000

Research on disaster- and war-related trauma is limited in important ways. It has ignored the uncertainties that individuals face in that environment and has mistreated parent-child communication as an individual rather than communal process. The result has been a woefully incomplete understanding of an important cause of anxiety in this population and poor guidance to parents on how they should approach their children. This proposal seeks funding to address these limitations within a population who live in an environment that is both uncertainty-laden and remarkably poor Palestinian youth in Lebanese refugee camps. The project proposes to triangulate data from interviews, mother-child interactions, and self-report measures to best capture the ambient uncertainties that both adolescents and their mothers are experiencing and the communal stress management strategies they are enacting. Results will serve as pilot data for two NIMH proposals on the effects of trauma on mental health.

ALDANA, GERARDO, Principal Investigator

Indigenous Epistemologies and Cultural Continuity: Maya Mythology Then and Now

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

AGSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$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

AMAR, PAUL, Principal Investigator

Police Masculinity and Extra-Legal Security in Urban Cairo

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

APSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/07

\$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.

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

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. Many of the proposed activities have been completed. However, we need an additional two years to ensure that the program meets its goals and functions autonomously.

The new CI-GCF Project Implementation Grant will ensure the self-governance and the financial sustainability of the Roviana and Vonavona MPA network by strengthening: (1) the Tiola Conservation Foundation (our local NGO), (2) each villages' Resource Management Committee (RMC), (3) the role of local churches (the CFC and United churches) in environmental conservation, and (4) the involvement of the Provincial and National Governments. The ultimate objectives are to cement the institutional infrastructure of the MPAs (particularly the MPAs created under the CI-GCF funding framework), establish a framework for the programs' financial sustainability, and the completion of the legalization process of the MPAs at the provincial and national levels.

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.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Eco-regional Marine Conservation in the Western Solomon Islands: Expanding and Consolidating a Marine Protected Area Network

National Geographic Society

C103-07/UCSB 20071456

07/01/07 – 0/30/08

\$18,000

In this program, the prime habitats of vulnerable species will be targeted for conservation, including sites in which endangered bumphead parrotfish, Maori wrasse, green and hawksbill turtles, and dugongs are found. We also seek to protect the spawning aggregations of vulnerable fish species. In addition, this program also seeks to enhance subsistence fishery yields in the region to improve people's livelihoods. A National Geographic Award will be used to: (1) create one new ZMPA in Vella Lavella, Western Solomons (already requested by communities), (2) conduct the necessary baseline marine and social science research of prospective MPA site, (3) create and strengthen local governance infrastructure to sustain the MPA (following our already establish MPA implementation and consolidation protocol used in Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons), (4) foster good governance and environmental education locally, and (5) develop a regional protocol for designing and implementing marine conservation in a culturally and ecologically sensitive fashion. A number of conservation programs in the Western Solomons have failed due to a fundamental misunderstanding of local peoples' aspirations and the socio-cultural context in which a conservation program is to be implemented. In this regard, we have succeeded in understanding (e.g., tenurial rights) and working with local communities as equal partners to establish conservation programs while assisting local communities to manage their resources. As Western Solomons people talk about our program's success, more and more communities are asking for our assistance in setting their conservation programs. This is an opportunity for successful eco-regional management that should not be missed.

BANKS, INGRID, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

BISS7

05/01/05 – 6/30/08

\$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

BCESS8 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 ethic or ethno-religious group conflict. Specifically, I analyze the possibility — one increasingly discussed by thinkers such as Amaryta 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.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

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

SB040007/UCSB 20061332	06/05/06 – 06/04/07	\$15,000
SB040007/UCSB 20061718	03/30/06 – 03/30/07	\$10,000
SB040007/UCSB 20070989	12/30/06 – 12/29/07	\$10,000

This award from the Silva Watson Moonwalk Fund/Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center will be used to support the operations of the Michael D. Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara and the fulfillment of its mission of supporting research on sexual minorities in the military. To this end, the grant may be used to support research costs, promote research findings, educate target audiences, and pay for supplies associated with these goals.

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
11677/UCSB 20070832	12/20/06 – 12/19/07	\$50,000

This grant from the Gill Foundation will be used to support the operations of The Michael D. Palm Center 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 Michael D. Palm Center 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

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

Wells Fargo Foundation

SB050113/UCSB 20051573	06/01/05 – 05/31/07	\$46,000
SB050113/UCSB 20061719	06/01/06 – 06/30/07	\$52,216
SB050113/UCSB 20071696	06/01/07 – 06/30/08	\$55,272

This grant from the Wells Fargo Foundation will be used for the general support of The Michael D. Palm Center, 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, education target audiences, and other expenses associated with these goals.

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 Michael D. Palm Center 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

David Bohnett Foundation

SB070089/UCSB 20070812

10/30/06 – 10/29/07

\$25,000

The research studies that we have in the pipeline, at various stages of completion, include: A) A study of four different issue areas in which the U.S. military has explicitly compared itself to and learned from foreign militaries; B) A study of whether the gay ban is undermining the military's reputation; C) A study of the moral waivers program that allows convicted criminals to serve in uniform; D) An analysis of the service of transgendered individuals in the military; E) A book arguing that "don't ask, don't tell" undermines military effectiveness; F) A statistical study of whether forcing service members to hide their sexual orientation undermines their ability to do their jobs.

We use many strategies to attract media coverage: (A) Every time we publish a study, we send a press release sent to 3 lists of about 1,000 journalists who cover military, education, and LGBT issues. (B) We convene press conferences when we can attach "a human face" to our studies. (C) We write op-eds as well as our own stories. Since our founding, we have published six op-eds in the New York Times and Washington Post (two ghost-written; four under our own name) and we broke the story of the Arabic language specialists fired for being gay in a story in the New Republic (D) Once every 4-6 weeks, we release a feature-length news analysis to our lists of about 1,000 journalist piggy-backing on a current news story. (E) We use our network of Pentagon insiders to create news stories when possible.

We continue to seek invitations to address military audiences and to brief Generals, Admirals, and other military leaders. Over the past year we obtained meetings with 27 Generals and Admirals, as well as a dozen other military leaders, in the Pentagon and elsewhere. We will continue to engage in a door-to-door, one-on-one, retail-politics approach to achieving a tipping point in the national network of generals and admirals. Our goal is to have meetings with 1500 active duty and retired officers lasting 30-60 minutes in the next year. And, we have delivered lectures at West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, the Army War College, the Naval Postgraduate School, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and the National Defense University.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Tawani Foundation

SB060083/UCSB 20060704

11/15/05 – 11/14/06

\$63,000

SB060082/UCSB 20070607

11/15/06 – 11/14/07

\$63,000

This grant from the Tawani Foundation will be used to support the general operation of The Michael D. Palm Center 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.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Service Members Attitudes and Experiences of the Current War

The Small Change Foundation

SB070085/UCSB 20070723

10/30/06 – 10/29/07

\$15,000

This \$15,000 grant from the Small Change Foundation will be used for the following:

(1) Identifying Gay and Lesbian Service Members Killed or Injured in the Current War. To date, more than 2,300 service members have been killed in the war in Iraq, including at least 36 women. We know from statistical analysis that approximately two percent of male soldiers are gay, while roughly nine percent of female soldiers are lesbians. Accordingly, it is very likely that between 25 and 50 of the American soldiers who have died in Iraq have been gay or lesbian. For the past three years, we have attempted to identify such an individual, but the effort has been unfocused and consisted simply of asking service members who contact the Center if they know of any cases. Thus far, we have been unsuccessful. We will use three strategies to achieve this goal. (2) Survey of Troops Currently Serving in Iraq. We will complete a major survey of (primarily heterosexual) service members currently deployed in Iraq. We have compiled a considerable amount of data showing that military attitudes towards gays and lesbians have changed considerably over time. Only 16 percent of service members favored lifting the gay ban in 1993. But in October, 2004, the Annenberg National Election survey reported that by a 50 to 43 percent majority, junior enlisted service members now believe that gays and lesbians should serve openly. The Annenberg data have been extremely useful in our meetings with Generals and Admirals (described below) and our lectures at West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, and elsewhere. We believe that a poll of currently serving soldiers in Iraq could generate a considerable amount of interest by linking the changing military culture to the context of the war in Iraq. Hence, as mentioned, we are working with Zogby International, to survey 1,000 enlisted military personnel who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

The Arcus Foundation

SP06-011/UCSB 20070132

07/01/06 – 06/30/07

\$30,000

The Michael D. Palm Center requests \$30,000 of support from the Arcus Foundation. Last year, Arcus's support enabled us to plant an op-ed in the New York Times by General John Shalikashvili; to write and pay for a Zogby poll of troops returning from Iraq that obtained widespread media coverage; and to engage in conversations with almost 1,000 retired generals, of whom we identified 15 as allies. This year, we would use funds to pursue three avenues of programming, all of which have had a demonstrated impact on changing minds of anti-gay opponents and moving public opinion: (1) Research: The Center has always produced 2-4 studies per year focused on whether the gay ban is undermining the military. We seek support to maintain this level of research productivity; (2) Communications: Rather than letting our studies sit on a library shelf, we use our scholarship as the basis of aggressive media campaigns. As a

result of our communications efforts, our research has been covered widely in the media. We seek to maintain our communications efforts; (3) Outreach to military audiences: As a result of our discussions with roughly 1,000 retired generals, we have identified 15 who support repeal and who are willing to go public with their support. And, we have continued to deliver lectures at military universities such as the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, the Army War College, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. We seek to continue such outreach.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

The Horizons Foundation (San Francisco, CA)

45683/UCSB 20070946

01/02/07 – 01/01/08

\$500

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

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Principal Investigator

Creating Alternative Development: A Study of Chocolate

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

BHKSS8

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.

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 – 06/30/07

\$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-352517/UCSB 20070152

07/01/04 – 06/30/08

\$249,925

This project is a three-year study of the consequences of the Internet and other new technologies for citizen organizations and groups. It builds on prior research that has already revealed a good deal about how new technology affects business organizations as well as political groups, and on research about how technology affects people's social networks and level of engagement in their communities. It focuses on two dimensions that capture the communicative experiences and perceptions of citizens who participate in various groups: institutional/entrepreneurial and personal/impersonal. The project compares four types of organization and their members: (1) Hierarchically organized groups that focus on personal, community-based interaction among citizens; (2) Hierarchically organized groups that focus predominately on large-scale impersonal membership, services, advocacy, and action; (3) Entrepreneurial groups that focus on personal, non-anonymous interaction among citizens; and (4) Entrepreneurial groups that focus on large-scale impersonal membership, advocacy, and action. The study is designed to compare groups of each type along several dimensions, including: their capacity to recruit and maintain participants or members; their ability to mobilize action; the effect of participation or membership on citizens' social trust and sense of shared purpose or common identification. The methodology is twofold, merging in-depth qualitative case studies of organizations in each class with randomized surveys of pooled memberships of several randomly chosen organizations in each class. We have developed our theoretical model since the proposal, and have reported it in two article publications and one book chapter in a forthcoming edited volume. The model specifies a number of features that inform our survey research, based on a revised four-quadrant categorization of forms of collective action. We have completed the survey research for three of our four target organizations. The first, American Legion, resulted in an N of about 750 for our telephone sample and over 1000 for the web-based survey. Both samples are random. The second, a group who has asked to remain anonymous at this stage of the project, resulted in similar sample sizes. The telephone sample was random; the web survey was self-selected. The third group, also requesting anonymity at this stage, produced a phone N of about 750 and a web-based N of about 4500, based on random over-samples of specific subsets of members; this group has also provided us access to complete membership records for all members, which we will merge with our survey results to produce an unusual empirical portrait of the life-cycle of political membership of a generalizable sample from a major political group.

BORIS, EILEEN C., Principal Investigator

Intimate Labors

UC Labor and Employment Research Fund

06 T LERF 08 0107/UCSB 20070494

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$20,000

The grant is for a two-day interdisciplinary conference on the theme of intimate labor—work that entails bodily or emotional closeness or personal familiarity, like sexual intercourse and washing

genitalia, or intimate observation and knowledge of personal information, such as child care or housekeeping. Such work occurs in homes, institutions, urban spaces, and other locations. It exists along a continuum of service and caring labor, from high end nursing and low end housekeepers, and includes sex, domestic, and personal care work. Against a scholarship that considers nurses, nannies, home aides, cleaners, prostitutes, masseuses, therapists, and hostesses apart from each other, we seek to explore intimate labor as a useful category of analysis to look at current economic transformations. Through historical, ethnographical, cultural, policy, and labor force methodologies, the gathered scholars will address four interrelated themes: The Political Economy of Intimate Labor: States, Markets, and Families; Examining Globalization “From Below” through Intimate Labor Practices; Work Process and the Cultures of Intimacy: Beyond the Binary of Paid and Unpaid Labor; and The Politics of Space and Labor Organizing.

Unlike the 2002 collection *Global Woman*, we are concerned not merely with cross-talk among researchers, but with implications for worker empowerment and unionization in California and beyond. Participants will define intimate labor; interrogate its significance vis-à-vis market participation and global economic processes; evaluate relations of race, class, gender, sexuality, and citizenship; and analyze challenges and struggles in organizing workers. Invited specialists will present their own research as well as comment on work of graduate students and beginning faculty, identified through a call for papers. There will be two keynotes: Rose Ann DeMoro (California Nurses’ Association) and Viviana Zelizer (Princeton), author of *The Purchase of Intimacy*. We plan an edited collection of original essays and encourage scholars to think about the implications of their research for organizing.

BRUHN, KATHLEEN, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

BRKSS8

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 – 08/31/06

\$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.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

The Role of Social Interaction in the Development of Scientist Identities and the Retention of Undergraduate Women in Science Majors

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9BMX

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$4,000

The study combines elicitation methodologies with the examination of naturally occurring social interaction among undergraduate majors in physics, chemistry, and mathematics at UCSB in order to determine what sorts of interactions are most effective in facilitating the development of scientist identities among undergraduate women and their retention in the science pipeline. Interactional analyses add an empirical dimension unavailable to researchers who rely exclusively on questionnaires or interviews by getting at implicit information that cannot be obtained via elicitation. The focus is on students in physics, chemistry, and mathematics, scientific disciplines in which they are currently less represented.

The project has received NSF funding for 2006-09, and a Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Supplement was also awarded to hire three undergraduate researchers for the study's duration. Although the project has existing funding, the grant budgets were carefully planned and cannot accommodate the expenses entailed by the addition of REU researchers.

Funding is requested to purchase consumer-grade video equipment and related accessories for the three REU students to use in collecting data. This funding is necessary to the project's success because the REU program prohibits the purchase of equipment, and existing NSF and Academic Senate funding is mainly committed to the salaries of key personnel and does not allow for the purchase of additional equipment. By providing the REU student researchers with needed fieldwork equipment; funding from SSRGP will greatly enhance the quantity and quality of the data and improve the flexibility and efficiency of the research team.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

RES: The Role of Social Interaction in the Development of Scientist Identities and the Retention of Undergraduate Women in Science Majors

The National Science Foundation

HRD-0624606/UCSB 20060575

09/15/06 – 08/31/09

\$ 308,695

The study combines traditional elicitation (survey and interview) methodologies with the ethnographic examination of naturally occurring social interaction in formal and informal educational contexts among undergraduate majors in three disciplines in which they remain underrepresented—physics, chemistry, and mathematics (“science”)—in order to determine what sorts of interactions are most effective in facilitating the development of scientist identities among undergraduate women and retaining them in the national pipeline toward science careers. Interactional analyses enrich elicitation-based methods both by providing direct empirical access to experiences that serve as the basis for self-report and by getting at implicit information that cannot be obtained via elicitation. The project takes advantage of the unique situation of UC Santa Barbara, which delivers science instruction to undergraduates both in a traditional letters and sciences college and in a small, innovative college via a variety of pathways. The selection of UCSB as a research site allows for comparison of science-related social interactions that arise within classroom, laboratory, and informal settings while holding relatively constant many of the variables that would intervene in a cross-institution comparison. It is anticipated that reporting a scientist identity will correlate with displaying such an identity interactionally via linguistic features. It is also hypothesized that the display of a scientist identity will be favored in contexts such as research settings, which allow students to make claims or introduce new information rather than report already established facts. The primary focus of the analysis is on women's experiences and interactions in undergraduate science, but male undergraduate science majors in all three groups are included to provide a cross-gender comparison. It is expected that interactions that promote women's retention in science will also promote men's, and hence the educational recommendations based on the findings will not only help women advance in science careers but will also expand the ranks of U.S. scientists generally.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

RES: The Role of Social Interaction in the Development of Scientist Identities and the Retention of Undergraduate Women in Science Majors

The National Science Foundation

HRD-0624606/UCSB 20070834

09/15/06 – 08/31/09

\$65,325

The funds from this REU supplement will be used to hire three undergraduate researchers for the three-year duration of the NSF-funded project “The Role of Social Interaction in the

Development of Scientist Identities and the Retention of Undergraduate Women in Science Majors.” The undergraduates will carry out fieldwork focusing on undergraduate science majors and perform video and audio data management and analysis in collaboration with the current members of the research team. Inclusion of undergraduate researchers will allow for maximal efficiency in data collection, management, and analysis, as well as increasing the quantity and range of data collected for the project, given undergraduates’ unique access to their peers’ daily activities. The undergraduate researchers will in turn gain valuable research skills and will have the opportunity to develop original research, activities that will support their own retention in the pipeline toward a career in science.

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/UCSB 20051352

08/15/03 – 08/14/06

\$496,000

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

CGSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/07

\$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

Group Membership and Economic Behavior

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

CGSS8

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.

CHARNESS, GARY, Principal Investigator

Psychological Games and Communication

The University of Arizona

Y450739/UCSB 20060898

08/01/06 – 07/31/08

\$109,059

Psychological game theory, a framework first developed by Geanakoplos et al (1989), is appropriate for modeling several psychological or social aspects of motivation and behavior. This includes various emotions, intentions-based reciprocity, and social opprobrium. We argue that psychological games may also provide the seeds of a theory why communication matters in many important economic situations. The key idea is that a player's motivation depends directly on beliefs; words may move beliefs, hence words may move motivation and behavior.

Despite the potential descriptive value of psychological game theory, few applications exist. We propose to contribute in developing psychological game theory, both theoretically and experimentally. We wish to develop the general framework in several directions that the original GPS framework is not rich enough to capture. We wish to emphasize the potential of psychological game for explaining how and why communication matters in economic situations. Our proposal comprises four projects, two theoretical and two experimental:

CONLEE, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Post Collapse Transformations in Late Prehispanic Nasca

National Science Foundation

BCS-0314273/UCSB 20061354

07/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$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.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

Religion, Racism, Rights: Landmarks in the History of Modern Anglo-American Law

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9DSE

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,000

This book project examines the history of modern Anglo-American law by highlighting the interconnections and tensions between three framing concepts: religion, racism, and human rights. The aim is to show that our current understanding of the rule of law is historically linked to (a) the particularities of a Christian morality, (b) the forces of capitalism and its defense of institutionalized racism, and (c) specific conceptions of individualism that surfaced firstly with the European Reformation in the 16th century, and rapidly developed in the Enlightenment in the 17th and 18th centuries. Drawing upon landmark legal decisions and events, my goal is to demonstrate that justice is not blind because our concept of justice changes over time and is linked to economic power, social values, and moral and religious sensibilities that are neither universal nor apolitical. This cultural approach to legal processes underscores that Anglo-American law has its roots deeply embedded in Christianity, and is informed by western Enlightenment principles. By highlighting the historical and cultural specificities of Anglo-American law, the project speaks to current mainstream assumptions about the transferability of western legal doctrine around the world. In turn, this emphasizes the value of historical insights for thinking about the meaning and application of the “rule of law” in increasingly complex and diverse local, national and transnational arenas.

DECANIO, STEPHEN, Principal Investigator

Applying a Stochastic Frontier Approach to CGE Models

Argonne National Laboratory

SF-00101/UCSB 20050077

10/20/04 – 08/31/07

\$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.

DURAN, RICHARD P., Principal Investigator

CA ENLACE and Pathways' Program

Rancho Santiago Community College District

DO-06-060/UCSAB 20070877

12/12/06 – 07/31/08

\$160,000

The University of California, Santa Barbara shall conduct a series of activities to implement the California ENLACE initiative, including, but not limited to the following:

Develop and conduct a comprehensive student academic development ('ENLACE Pathways' program) and parent leadership skills development program (*Padres Adelante* program) to serve participating students and families both within and beyond the greater Santa Barbara region.

Lead the Parent and Community Engagement strand of California ENLACE including convening a group of organizational, community, and educational leaders to facilitate statewide networking and best practices training centered on parents and community based organizations working to improve educational achievement for students.

Travel and conference participation to take part in project leadership team meetings and to present California ENLACE material as part of state and national conferences.

DURAN, RICHARD P., Principal Investigator

Project Success: Creating Opportunities for Success Among Isla Vista Youth

Santa Barbara Foundation

SB050004/UCSB 20071601

09/29/06 – 09/28/07

\$20,000

Too few Latino students from our local communities are enrolling in four-year colleges and universities. Dos Pueblos High School is one of many local schools attempting to address an "achievement gap" between their Latino and white student populations. This year, only 4 of 137 Latino graduates from Dos Pueblos High School (2.9%) enrolled at UCSB, despite Dos Pueblos' close proximity to UCSB. Project SUCCESS will work with students, parents, educators, the schools and community agencies to address the low number of local Latino students who are academically prepared for and who attend institutions of higher education upon their graduation from high school.

The project builds on the work of UCSB's W.K. Kellogg Foundation-funded "Engaging Latino Communities for Education" or *ENLA CE y Avance* program. Since 2001, ENLACE has worked in partnership with local schools (Isla Vista Elementary; Goleta Valley Junior High, and Dos Pueblos High schools), community agencies (Isla Vista Teen Center, Future Leaders of America) and other UCSB academic preparation programs (MESA, Early Academic Outreach) to provide mentorship, academic support, and community resources to Isla Vista families in order to better prepare students for higher education. This early work with ENLACE helped UCSB to identify critical needs of Latino students vis-à-vis educational success and to develop programs and services that effectively meet those needs. Best practices developed through ENLACE include: 1) mentorship offered by undergraduate students who have linguistic, cultural, and economic backgrounds in common with those mentored, 2) intensive and individualized academic advising offered by a bilingual counselor, 3) equal access to academic preparation programs as ensured

through advocacy by the bilingual counselor and by parents who receive leadership training, and 4) liaison services that connect families to schools and colleges by improving families' understanding of the college-preparation and admissions process and by increasing parents' involvement in their children's education.

Project SUCCESS is a three-year program that will improve the academic performance of 40 low-income, first-generation college-bound, minority teens as they move through grades 10 through 12 so that they are prepared to pursue higher education upon their graduation from Dos Pueblos High School. The project also will develop leadership skills in teens and parents, thereby enabling them to assume greater decision-making roles in their schools and communities. The project intends to help close the "achievement gap" between privileged and under-privileged students in our schools today. In so doing, the project will create and test a model for better meeting the important educational needs of student group underrepresented in higher education. The model's effective practices for improving Latino student achievement will be shared with schools and districts throughout Santa Barbara County. Such dissemination will be facilitated by the Latino Student Achievement Task Force (led by the local chapter of the League of United Latin American Citizens or LULAC) which develops strategies to improve Latino student access to higher education.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

Arrests, Repression, and the 2004 Republican National Convention
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

EJSS7 05/10/05 – 12/31/06 \$6,000

This research project uses 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. Specifically, interview data and quantitative arrest processing data allow me to describe and theoretically understand the experiences of people who were arrested during the 2004 RNC.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

CAREER: The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements
National Science Foundation

SES-0547990/UCSB 20051665 05/01/06 – 04/30/10 \$462,492

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.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

CAREER: The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements

National Science Foundation

SES-0547990/UCSB 20061812

05/01/06 – 04/30/07

\$8,100

The project that this REU would supplement is a CAREER award examining Internet protest. In brief, that project would use an innovative methodology to collect quasi-random samples of reachable websites focusing on different aspects of online activism each year, as well as using the same methodology to construct a 5-year panel time series and a 5-year cross-sectional time series where new panels and cross-sections are added every six months. These rich data will allow the PI and her students to investigate several hypotheses about the relationship between the Internet, protest, different types of organizers, and different tactical approaches to the Internet.

This supplemental funding is for a Research Experience for Undergraduates supplement. As described in more detail in the “Summary of Proposed Work,” this supplement would allow me to create a partnership with the UCSB Department of Sociology’s Honors Program and recruit two students from that program to engage in content coding as part of my CAREER award. Strong preference would be given for hiring students who would also integrate data from the CAREER project into their senior theses. Because of the Honors Program’s substantial success in involving students from underrepresented groups, this partnership would also allow me to increase the research involvement of undergraduates from underrepresented groups.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

CAREER: The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements

National Science Foundation

SES-0547990/UCSB 20071117

05/01/06 – 04/30/08

\$74,712

The project that this REU would supplement is a CAREER award examining Internet protest. In brief, that project uses an innovative methodology to collect quasi-random samples of reachable websites focusing on different aspects of online activism each year, as well as using the same methodology to construct a 5-year panel time series and a 5-year cross-sectional time series. These rich data will allow the PI and her students to investigate several hypotheses about the relationship between the Internet, protest, different types of organizers, and different tactical approaches to the Internet.

This supplemental funding is for a Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) supplement. As described in more detail in the “Summary of Proposed Work,” this supplement would allow me to solidify and extend a partnership with the UCSB Department of Sociology’s Honors Program, which was started using an REU last year, by recruiting three students from that program to engage in content coding as part of my CAREER award. Strong preference would be given for hiring students who would also integrate data from the CAREER project into their senior theses. Because of the Honors Program’s substantial success in involving students from underrepresented groups, this partnership would also allow me to increase the research involvement of undergraduates from underrepresented groups. As an earlier indicator of success in this area, both students who were hired through the REU last year were from underrepresented groups.

EGAN, RONALD, Principal Investigator

ROBERTS, LUKE, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara-East Asia FLAS

U.S. Department of Education

P015B030036/ UCSB 20051351

08/15/03 – 08/14/06

\$363,000

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.

EGAN, RONALD, Principal Investigator
ROBERTS, LUKE, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara-East Asia FLAS

U.S. Department of Education

P015B060037/UCSB 20071340

08/15/05 – 08/14/10

\$544,500

The University of California at Santa Barbara offers a wide-ranging program in East Asian studies that includes advanced degrees in several departments in the Divisions of Humanities and Fine Arts and Social Sciences. Faculty expertise in East Asia extends to the Graduate School of Education and the newly established Orfalea Center for Global and International Studies. 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 capital faculty

productivity and scholarly citations, UC Santa Barbara ranks highly among the premier research universities in North America.

In recent years UC Santa Barbara has continued to build on its 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 four decades ago. UC Santa Barbara has added a fourth endowed chair in the East Asia study field, and now has two chairs in Japanese (Shinto and Cultural Studies), one in Tibetan, and one in Taiwan studies. Altogether some 60 faculty members, including 11 language lecturers, have teaching and research interests in East Asia. These faculty are distributed over numerous departments that offer East Asia specializations in graduate work, including Anthropology, Communication, Dramatic Art, East Asian Language and Cultural Studies, Global and International Studies, History, History of Art and Architecture, Linguistics, Music, Political Science, Religious Studies, and Sociology. Recent new hires include a specialist in North Korean drama and performance art, a Japanese art historian, and a scholar working on contemporary fiction and film produced in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the People's Republic of China. Over 350 courses are offered across the campus with at least 25 percent East Asia area content. The Ph.D. is offered with an East Asia emphasis 12 departments and schools, and the M.A. in 14. A new M.A. in Global and International Studies will accept 25 students in Fall 2006, and will thereafter grow to a class of 50 students per year. The Departments of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Physics, and Materials have just established an international partnership with the Dalian Institute for Chemical Physics in Dalian, China, funded by a \$2.5 million NSF grant, and will begin training UC Santa Barbara students in Chinese and sending them to Dalian for dissertation research.

UC Santa Barbara offers a full curriculum on language classes in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Tibetan. Four years of instruction are offered in Chinese and Japanese, as well as numerous upper division and graduate content courses that make use of spoken and written forms of those languages. Three years of instruction are offered in Korean and Tibetan. The Tibetan program, run by the Department of Religious Studies (the only such department in the UC system to offer the Ph.D.) is staffed by one senior chaired professor and one full-time lecturer (with a Ph.D.). In the Korean program, an Associate Professor in Korean anthropology supervised two language lecturers. The Chinese and Japanese language programs are both directed by tenured Associate Professors with Ph.D.s in applied linguistics and language pedagogy. All elementary and intermediate language courses are taught by professionally-trained lecturers (rather than graduate student TAs), and supervised by the professorial-rank Director. Ladder-rank faculty are heavily involved in teaching Chinese, Japanese, and Tibetan at the advanced levels.

FALASCA-ZAMPONI, SIMONETTA, Principal Investigator

O'NEIL, MOIRA E., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Politics of War Trauma: A Case Study of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1890-1930

National Science Foundation

SES-0703299/UCSB 20070484

03/01/07 – 02/28/08

\$7,062

From the Civil War-era "soldier's heart" to post-Vietnam's Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), shifts in diagnoses and treatment of the psychological impacts of war in the United

States are a rich site to examine the cultural, political and economic determinants of psychiatric classification and practice. The medicalization of war trauma in the U.S. prior to the formal recognition of the PTSD diagnosis in 1980, however, remains understudied. Scholarship on Britain, Germany and France has demonstrated that state policy around disability pensions for veterans, psychiatrists' relationship to state policy objectives, and discursive constructions of soldiers' social identity were critical determinants of the medicalization of war-related mental illness at the beginning of the twentieth century (Bourke 1996; Leese 2002; Lerner 2003; Showalter 1985). Informed by these comparative cases in Western Europe, this dissertation is an in-depth case study of the diagnosis and treatment of "insane soldiers" institutionalized at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington D.C. from 1890 to 1930. It addresses the following research questions: What was the impact of pensions for soldiers with psychological disabilities on the medicalization of war trauma in the U.S.? Within St. Elizabeth's, what assumptions about non-normative psychological responses to warfare authorized the production of "war neurosis" and how did those assumptions shift over time? Who were the soldiers institutionalized at St. Elizabeth's and how did they construct their experience of war-related mental illness? To address these questions, this dissertation draws on three types of archival data generated between 1890 and 1930 that are housed at the *National Archives* and the *Library of Congress* in Washington D.C: (1) patient registry and medical files of soldiers institutionalized at St. Elizabeth's; (2) administrative records from this hospital; (3) and legislative records and veterans' advocacy materials regarding the formation of social policy for psychologically injured soldiers. The patient registry will be analyzed to create profiles of typical military admissions to St. Elizabeth's and provide a sampling frame for in-depth analysis of soldiers' medical files. The remaining archival data will be analyzed as qualitative texts following the extended case method (Burawoy 1998). The findings will explicate the role of state policy, and specifically disability pensions for soldiers, in shaping diagnostic categories and therapeutic regimes for war-related mental illness; analyze the institutional production of medical knowledge about the psychological effects of war at St. Elizabeth's Hospital; and finally, examine the ways in which soldiers made sense of, challenged and consented to dominant medical and political notions of their war experience. This in-depth case will lay the groundwork for cross-case theorizing with research on Britain, Germany and France during this period.

FENSTERMAKER, SARAH, Principal Investigator

The Institutional Work of Faculty: Motivations for Making Change

UCSB/Academic Senate

FESACA

02/01/07 – 06/30/07

\$5,529.17

Bridge funds were sought to complete and extend work begun in 2004 (in collaboration with John Mohr and Joe Castro) as part of a Ford Foundation Grant, "Re-Affirming Action at UCSB: Faculty Commitment to Diversity and Change." The grant supported the transcribing of interviews already completed, and to support a later successful proposal to launch a multi-campus national online survey of faculty.

At UCSB, and in anticipation of the much larger survey effort, we interviewed a small group of faculty, all of whom had been active in some respect in activities related to increasing campus diversity. From the outset, our goal was to forge an analytic connection between our understanding of individual faculty motivations for seeking change, and the institutional climate

that encourages or deters faculty choices to participate. Our data analysis identified four overarching themes worthy of further exploration in larger and more diverse national samples of the professoriate: (a) differential understandings of diversity; (b) biography; (c) respondent accounts of barriers to institutional participation; (d) visions of institutional change.

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.

FILIPPINI, ALEXIS, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

Does Adding Vocabulary Instruction to a Basic Skills Reading Intervention for at-risk English Learners Improve Reading Comprehension without Sacrificing Word-Level Skills?

Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a Vocabulary-Focused Early Reading Intervention

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

07-06CY-01DG-SB/UCSB 20070399	11/01/06 – 10/31/07	\$15,000
-------------------------------	---------------------	----------

This study investigates the effectiveness of adding vocabulary instruction to a basic skills (phonological awareness and decoding) early reading intervention for first grade English Learners (EL) in a Title I, Program Improvement school in southern California. Vocabulary is a critical area for both direct instruction and instruction in independent word-learning strategies, as the recent report of the National Literacy Panel on Linguistic Minority Children and Youth highlighted in its findings on reading comprehension. Linguistic minority children are likely to achieve word-level reading skills comparable to native English-speaking peers, but still struggle with reading comprehension. Vocabulary directly and significantly contributes to reading comprehension, but also indirectly through its reciprocal relationship with phonological awareness (PA) and with listening comprehension. Furthermore, for EL vocabulary accounts for even more variance in reading comprehension than for monolinguals. It is well established that EL arrive at school with smaller vocabularies than their peers, and in this era of high stakes testing and English immersion it is critical that we better understand how to increase vocabulary knowledge early and effectively.

Research clearly indicates that PA and early decoding are critical for later word reading, and furthermore these skills have been successfully trained in EL intervention studies. However, basic skills are not sufficient for successful reading comprehension. Therefore, the primary aim

of this study is to develop and evaluate the effectiveness of a vocabulary-added intervention with the goal of improving early reading comprehension without sacrificing early word-level reading skills. The sample will comprise approximately 100 first grade EL instructed in English Immersion, who speak Spanish as a first language, randomly assigned to instructional condition.

Three instructional conditions will be contrasted: two different vocabulary-added conditions and a PA/decoding condition which serves as the treatment-control. The PA/decoding (PA) intervention was developed during a longitudinal study, Project La Patera. The vocabulary-added conditions include the same direct instruction in word meanings and expository texts, and employ the same instructor behavior model as PAD, but replace 50% of the PAD instruction with two different strategies for promoting independent word learning. In the semantic relations emphasis (PAD-SR), students are taught to identify, manipulate, and understand relationships between words. In the morphological awareness emphasis (PAD-MA), students are taught to identify, manipulate, and understand word parts and the role they play in creating word meaning. All three conditions include built-in progress monitoring based on previously validated practices.

We will use commercially available measures of vocabulary (e.g., PPVT) and reading comprehension (e.g., Woodcock-Johnson III) as well as researcher-developed and validated measures. The primary purpose is to compare effectiveness of the conditions, but secondary analysis will address student responsiveness by risk status. A 3 (instructional conditions) x 2 (time) by 2 (risk group) ANOVA will be computed to answer these questions.

This study addresses a critical issue for the growing number of EL served by California’s public schools: Identifying components of efficient early reading intervention in order to maximize student outcomes in a limited instructional period.

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
SB020126/UCSB 20070785	06/01/05 – 06/30/07	\$ 5,000

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

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.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

Is Volcan El Chichon the Source of Temper in Ancient Maya Pottery?

UC MEXUS

SG07/02-04/UCSB 20071078

03/01/07 – 02/29/08

\$1,500

On the 25th Anniversary of the El Chichon eruption, the Instituto de Geofisica has proposed a workshop meeting of the diverse researchers focused on the topic of the impact of volcanoes of Mesoamerica. Recent research on the impacts volcanoes at a distance on the ecology archaeological societies has challenged the volcanological discipline in the identification of eruptions and associated use of the volcanic materials in the archaeological record. The importance of El Chichon to the Late Classic Maya requires exploration and the Commemorative conference of the UNAM Instituto de Geofisica is bringing together the leading authorities on the Mesoamerican volcanoes. The invitation includes all the leaders in the field and the inclusion of archaeology is key to understanding the wider prehistorical distributions and impacts.

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 – 08/31/08

\$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 ($\sim 10^6 \text{ m}^3$) 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.

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

FLSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/07

\$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

FDSS8 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

GRSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$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

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

DHHS/Administration for Children and Families

90YD0199/UCSB 20051564	09/30/05 – 08/29/07	\$25,000
90YD0199/UCSB 20061594	09/30/06 – 03/31/08	\$25,000

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 – 12/31/06	\$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.

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator

WorldAutoSteel Greenhouse Gas Emissions Study -- Phase II

International Iron and Steel Institute

SB070076/UCSB 20070786

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$26,704

Every year brings more physical evidence for anthropogenic climate change, ranging from the steady increase of the global average temperature to more and more frequent severe weather events like heat waves, droughts and floods. As the international community discusses the implications at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Nairobi, two important new publications emphasize the seriousness of the situation. In the most comprehensive review ever carried out on the economics of climate change, Nicholas Stern, Head of the UK Government Economic Service and former World Bank Chief Economist, estimates that unabated climate change could cause economic costs in the order of 20% of global GDP. At the same time, Ivo de Boer, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reports that between 2000 and 2004 the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) of industrialised nations have increased by 2.4%, after they had been modestly declining throughout the 90s. His report does not even account for the GHG emissions of new industrial forces like India and China. He also says that ‘in particular, transport remains a sector where emission reductions are urgently required but seem to be especially difficult to achieve’. All this suggests that WorldAutoSteel’s research efforts into the GHG implications of material choice in automotive design could not have been more timely.

WorldAutoSteel’s GHG emission study was motivated not only by the growing pressure on the automotive industry to reduce GHG emissions from its sector, but also by continuing claims that replacing automotive steel with lower-density materials, in particular aluminium, is an important way to achieve such reductions. Therefore, the study critically reviews nine publications from the period 1995 to 2004 which all attempt to calculate how life cycle GHG emissions of vehicles change as vehicle mass is reduced through the use of lower-density materials, in particular aluminium. The study then develops its own parametric model of life cycle GHG emissions from vehicles as a function of material choice with focus on comparing advanced high strength steel (AHSS) and aluminium in body-in-white (BIW) applications. Like all previous studies, the parametric model is based on attributional life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology. Based on a continuing ambiguity of this particular modelling methodology, called allocation, and current data availability and uncertainty, the study finds that there is no conclusive evidence that vehicles with aluminium-intensive BIWs have lower life cycle GHG emissions than vehicles with AHSS-intensive BIWs, or vice versa. In addition, the study finds that other efforts to reduce GHG emissions from the vehicle use phase, like hybrid electric powertrains and biofuels, strengthen the position of AHSS-intensive designs relative to aluminium-intensive designs, since they reduce the impact of vehicle mass on life cycle GHG emissions. Finally, the remaining ambiguities concerning the allocation of GHG emissions from material production and recycling highlight that attributional LCA is not the most appropriate methodology to assess the GHG emission impacts of using low-density materials in vehicle design. The methodology better suited to answer these types of research questions is consequential analysis.

The WorldAutoSteel GHG emission study and its resulting parametric model are important steps towards demonstrating and communicating the current and future GHG performance of AHSS-intensive vehicle designs. It can be expected that automotive material choice will increasingly be influenced by its impact on environmental performance, in particular GHG emissions. There are a number of follow-up projects that would enable WorldAutoSteel to keep the momentum that has been gathered through the current study.

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

GGSS5

04/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$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 Overview and Research Design, Channel Islands National Park

USDI National Park Service

J8C07060006/UCSB 20070209

07/31/06 – 12/31/08

\$5,000

The purpose of this project is to write sections of the Channel Islands National Park Archaeological Overview and to edit and compile sections of the Archaeological Overview and Research Design submitted to NPS by other researchers.

UCSB will prepare written and graphic materials concerning the cultural history and archeology of Channel Islands National Park area, with particular attention to the Middle Holocene and Santa Cruz Island and assist the park in a variety of editing and compilation tasks of documents

submitted by other researchers contributing to draft Archaeological Overview and Research Design of Channel Islands National Park

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD G., Principal Investigator

MARSTON, JAMES R., Co-Principal Investigator

Fundamental Issues in Wayfinding Technology

Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute

PO#007594/UCSB 20070842

11/01/06 – 10/31/07

\$49,035

A web presence has been created at http://holman.ski.org/mediawiki1.10.0/index.php/Main_Page
There are four parts to this research: · Surveys of needs, opinions, and experiences of visually impaired consumers, professionals, family members and others regarding wayfinding methods, patterns, needs and technologies. · Assessment What kinds of measures, metrics, and methods can be used to standardize O&M field research? · Hearing How does hearing loss effect a visually-impaired person's wayfinding ability? · Travel Planning What types of informational preparation do visually-impaired travelers make use of? Marston is not involved with the hearing section but is an integral part of the other three sections. He is in charge of the literature review and writ-ups for measurements, assessments, and trip planning. He is working on survey questions to ask for these three sections, and is also working on the field measurement tests. He is the lead investigator on the trip-planning phase of this project.

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.

GORDON, MATTHEW, Principal Investigator

KBD: Turkish Kabardian Phonetics and Phonology

National Science Foundation

BCS-0553771/UCSB 20060308

BCS-0553771/UCSB 20071812

09/01/06 – 08/31/08

\$150,000

With National Science Foundation support, Dr. Matthew Gordon will be investigating the sound system of Kabardian, a language spoken in the Caucasus region of Russian and in Turkey. This project will focus on the understudied and endangered variety of Kabardian spoken in Turkey. Kabardian is of great interest from a phonetic and phonological standpoint since its sound system possesses a number of typologically unusual features, including ejective fricatives, an extensive set of place contrasts, pervasive coarticulatory effects of consonants on vowels, and complex interactions between morphology and prosody. Examination of these and other phonetic and phonological properties of Kabardian will enhance the scientific community's understanding of the range of cross-linguistic variation attested in sound systems. The project will also provide multimedia documentation of Turkish Kabardian in the form of audio recordings and both web-based and written materials. The collected data will potentially be a valuable resource in ongoing language preservation efforts by the Kabardian community in Turkey. In addition, the project will provide training to a Linguistics graduate student, who is also a member of the Turkish Kabardian community.

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 – 06/30/07

\$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.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

Grandparenting 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: Grandparenting 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

REU: Grandparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20061778

08/01/04 – 07/31/09

\$4,000

This is 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 New Mexico, Hilary Bethancourt. Ms. Bethancourt 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.

The purpose of this proposed project is to investigate the use of 1) traditional medicines and healers, on the one hand, and 2) the clinic and hospital services in San Borja, on the other. In addition, she will also investigate 3) the use of purchased or traded antibiotics and other medicines provided by itinerant merchants. At least five factors will be examined as predictors: 1) distance from the town of San Borja; 2) familial involvement in the money economy and family wealth; 3) age of the individual who is ill; and 4) Spanish language abilities of the individual or his/her parents, in the case of children; 5) perceptions about the relative efficacy of different treatment options, prejudices felt or experienced, and previous exposure to the different treatment options.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

REU: Grandparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20070139

08/01/04 – 07/31/09

\$4,000

This is a supplement for Research Experience for Undergraduate Students. The supplement will be used to cover field expenses for one undergraduate student from Texas A&M University in collecting data for the larger NSF-funded research project and to help her conduct her own investigation under the principal investigators' guidance. Her individual research project will

collect the information necessary for her undergraduate thesis and provide valuable direct field experience that will help her frame a research plan for graduate study.

Ms. Allison Garrett will spend at least six months in the field among the Tsimane in lowland Bolivia. She has already been working with a colleague of the PI (Gurven), Dr. Michael Alvard of Texas A&M University, doing independent research and has received some training in several of the field methods to be employed in the research. She will receive further training in data collection and in managing all aspects (social, ethical, etc.) and relations with the study population by the principal investigator, Michael Gurven and co-PI Hillard Kaplan. Specifically, she will collect data on emic perceptions of menarche and menopause. She will also be trained to collect qualitative data in Spanish and Tsimane language (with help of bilingual translators), using both individual informants and focus groups, and will be collaborating with team physicians in the collection of fertility data, particularly women's use of traditional plants for controlling fertility outcomes. Her field time will be spent in the Tsimane villages of Monte Rosa, Chacal, Cedral and Tacuaral del Mato, and the base town of San Borja. Tacuaral is within close proximity of San Borja, and the other three villages are remotely located, but within two hours walking distance from one another. During this time, she will be continually supervised by the project's principal investigators and will also collaborate with graduate students and Bolivian physicians and anthropologists present in the area during the same time.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The human life course and the biodemography of aging

Santa Fe Institute

1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20040399

1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20060881

1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20070489

10/01/04 – 05/31/09

\$613,459

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.

GURVEN, Michael D., Principal Investigator
SCHNITER, ERIC, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Information Transfer, Kin Investment, and Risk Reduction Among Elderly Tsimane'

National Science Foundation

BCS-0612903/UCSB 20060733

07/01/06 – 06/30/07

\$12,000

Problem statement. As individuals age their continued survival contributes less to fitness while their ability to subsidize their own needs declines. Research (Hill and Hurtado, 1991; Hawkes *et al.*, 1998) has measured elderly effects on kin in an effort to demonstrate how inter-generational provisioning might have allowed for selection of longevity. It is doubtful, however, that intergenerational provisioning alone explains selection for human longevity. Questions of “why old age?” may be addressed better by examining the utility of non-material resource transfers; advice, instruction, knowledge, entertainment, emotional support, affection, mediation, and supervision. This research will examine whether elderly Bolivian Tsimane' activity budgets and exchange patterns fit risk-buffering or kin selection models. The central goal of this study is to show how and under what conditions elderly Tsimane' make a social difference, a fundamental question relevant to concerns with extended lifespan among humans.

Methods and Analysis. Research, organized into four three-month phases, will take place primarily in six focal Tsimane' communities. Phase one will census and map focal communities updating kinship and reproductive histories, and conducting focus group interviews to investigate skills, abilities, and strengths of elderly. During phase two, interviews focusing on cultural expertise, skill acquisition, information transfer, and social expertise of elderly will be conducted with individuals of various ages. In phase three, details of 100 older adults' daily activities will be collected and checked for validity. Finally, phase four will examine personal networks of 100 older adults, from whom self-satisfaction reports will be also be collected. Descriptive statistics will be used to measure patterns, rankings, sorts, time budgets, interactions, and geo-spatial characteristics. Inferential statistics will be used to test hypothesis and multi-level analysis will control for effects at various levels while testing predictions of the models.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator
BIMBER, BRUCE, Co-Principal Investigator
HU, EVELYN, Co-Principal Investigator
NEWFIELD, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator

Center for Nanotechnology in Society

National Science Foundation

SES-0531184/UCSB 20050573

SES-0531184/UCSB 20070864

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.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator
BIMBER, BRUCE, Co-Principal Investigator
HU, EVELYN, Co-Principal Investigator
NEWFIELD, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator

Center for Nanotechnology in Society
National Science Foundation
SES-0531184/UCSB 20071000

01/01/06 – 12/31/10

\$49,988

This is a supplement for a planned NSF meeting of NSF-funded researchers in the nanotechnology and society research community. The supplement will be used to cover administrative support at CNS-UCSB for the meeting to be held at the NSF March 15-16, 2007, travel expenses for invited participants, and travel expenses for CNS-UCSB participants. The proposed meeting will enable the further development of the Network for Nanotechnology in Society among NSF-funded researchers and will allow the participation in that meeting by representatives from the NSF and a number of other interested federal agencies who are participants in the National Nanotechnology Initiative.

HARTMAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator
BERGSTROM, THEODORE, Co-Principal Investigator

Experimental Congestion Topics with Various Heterogeneous Profiles on Subjects
UC Berkeley Transportation Center
SA5127/UCSB 20061543

01/01/06 – 07/31/07

\$15,000

A standard congestion experimental design allows subjects to choose between an uncongested route where they pay no toll but lose a set number of points for every time unit they spend traveling or a congested toll route that charges a fixed price per trip in addition to the time point cost. A combination of point deductions and a toll can ensure an equilibrium outcome that minimizes the total travel time of all participants. However, previous experiment results (see Selten et al 2004 and Hartman 2005, for example) find that while equilibrium is attained, it is unstable in the sense that even after many experimental rounds the outcomes bounce around the equilibrium rather than settling on it. One possible explanation for this instability is the assumption of homogeneous travel costs. It is on this margin that I propose to extend the model with tolls by assigning multiple time travel point deduction schemes instead of one – this reflects the idea that different drivers have different opportunity costs due to lost wages. In this environment, heterogeneous travel costs should help us to attain the equilibrium faster, and be more stable once achieved, because deviations are more costly for high wage earners in terms of high time costs and high for low wage earners on the toll margin.

HINTZ, 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 20050999

07/01/05 – 11/30/07

\$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. Linguists who administer 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. 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.

One thing that must be considered in the work described above, involving participation of native people and those from outside cultures, is that notions of *time*, concepts that might be assumed to be the same in all cultures, 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, past events can be ordered in time in relation to each other, through use of distinct past tense forms. Pilot research has helped me to develop hypotheses which explain the communicative motivations for the use of these tense forms, 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 research for my dissertation, the investigation will be expanded to include other varieties of Quechua 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.

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. In addition, the study 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

Stuttering Therapy and Neurophysiological Interaction

National Institutes of Health

R01DC007893/UCSB 20050887

02/01/06 – 1/31/07

\$486,219

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 – 09/30/07

\$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 – 02/29/08

\$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.

JOHNSON, GAYE THERESA, Principal Investigator

The Future Has a Past: Race, Politics, and Memory in Afro-Chicano Los Angeles

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9JGT

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,500

My project is a history of inter-ethnic affiliations and coalitions among African-Americans and Chicanos in Los Angeles. Examining Afro-Chicano politics from the 1940s to the present, I reveal the radical anti-racist and egalitarian cultural politics that helped nurture and sustain working class alliances, intellectual advances, and cultural practices that blurred the boundaries of hegemonic categories of race. The divisions, alliances, and musical expressions that emerge from Afro-Chicano urban spaces in Los Angeles have resulted in critical challenges to structures of dominance, making my project relevant to the history of diverse urban political cultures in every American city.

KAPICKA, MAREK, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

KMSS8

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

\$182,786

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.

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 – 08/31/06

\$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.

LEE, JAMES KYUNG-JIN, Principal Investigator

Warfare, Welfare, and the Ethics of Asian American Life

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

LJSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$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

05/15/05 – 09/30/06

\$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.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

Effects of Narrative and Nurturing in a Health Video Game: A Comparative Study of Video Game Features

HopeLab

SB070081/UCSB 20070727

12/07/06 – 12/06/07

\$90,800

Task 1: Preparation: Literature, questionnaires, and game revisions: Conduct a literature search to find relevant theory and research, validated instruments, and questionnaire items. Create paper-and-pencil

questionnaires to collect closed-ended responses and an online questionnaire to collect open-ended responses that participants will type in. Work with HopeLab research and technical staff to develop the content and specifications for the revised versions of the game, to be used in the study.

Task 2: Recruit study participants and set up research lab: Create flyers, visit UCSB classes and announce the study to recruit student participants, develop an appealing display with sign-up sheets on the Research bulletin board in the Communication Department at UCSB, respond to students' e-mails when they ask about the study, and schedule special times for students who cannot be available during the posted, reserved lab hours. Develop lab procedures and sign-in sheet. Set up computer workstations. Purchase and install software and video cards, as needed.

Task 3: Collect and analyze data. Run subjects in the laboratory: Keep thorough records and consent forms. Analyze data using SPSS statistical software.

Task 4: Write research article and present findings: Identify scientific journal where the article will be submitted. Write and submit the article by November 1, 2007, revise the article per journal editor's feedback, present findings at conferences.

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 – 10/01/07

\$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 2006-2007 period, we conducted several experiments to determine if the use of spatial sound required less cognitive load than when listening to spoken directional information. We developed a unique secondary test that subjects used while also navigating a route. The results in both of these experiments showed that while the times and distance covered were roughly equal when no other tasks was being performed, when we added a second task to the navigation task, times increased for the spoken language condition, and subjects also did worse on the secondary task.

LYNHAM, JOHN, Principal Investigator
CHARNESS, GARY, Co-Principal Investigator

Incentive Structures and Procrastination

Russell Sage Foundation

98-07-05/UCSB 20071131

02/01/07 – 01/31/08

\$2,500

People often postpone doing things that are ultimately beneficial but costly to complete. There is a growing body of theoretical work on this tendency to procrastinate, which builds on an earlier literature on time-inconsistent preferences (see Akerlof (1991); O'Donoghue and Rabin (1999, 2001)). An obvious example is studying for a test: students know that they should start studying weeks before a test but often end up "cramming" the night before.

Another example is losing weight: many people express a desire to weigh less than they do but few are successful at losing weight. Even when achieving the goal requires only a series of relatively low-cost steps, such as reducing daily calorie consumption, people tend to put off the task in favor of completing it later.

Economic theory suggests that one way to encourage people to achieve a goal is to provide financial incentives (conditional on achieving the goal) in the hope that the benefits of the goal will then outweigh the costs. However, in previous work on weight loss (Burger and Lynham, 2006), I present evidence that even substantial rewards fail to induce people to change their behavior. Given the already sizable incentives, increasing the magnitude of the reward even further may not be sufficient. Another alternative, motivated by the theoretical literature on procrastination, is to alter the temporal structure of the incentives. Are procrastinators more motivated by frequent small incentives than a distant large incentive? The proposed research project is a field experiment to test the effectiveness of two alternative incentive structures for overcoming student procrastination on studying.

MANSOUR, HANI, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

The Palestinian Labor Market in the Post-Oslo Era

UC Institute on Global Conflict & Cooperation

SB060136/UCSB 20061715

10/1/06 – 09/30/07

\$19,275

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has had an impact on the political and economic stability of the Middle-East. Despite the conflict, Israel and the Palestinians had vast economic relations, characterized by large participation of Palestinians in the Israeli labor force. Since 1993, Palestinians have acquired partial political independence. However, mobility restrictions within the Palestinian Territories and with Israel have led to adverse outcomes in the Palestinian economy. Using a new labor force survey, I will estimate the effects of the Israeli migration policies on the Palestinian economy. I will examine a number of labor mobility policies and their consequences on the stability and welfare of the Palestinian economy. The results will serve to evaluate international policies designed for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

METZGER, MIRIAM, Principal Investigator

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator

Credibility and Digital Media: Helping People Navigate Information in the Digital World

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

06-87852-000-GEN/UCSB 20070561

12/14/06 – 12/13/08

\$520,000

We hypothesize that digital technologies have dramatically increased the burden on individuals to effectively seek, readily locate, and accurately assess the quality of information in their daily lives, for two reasons: (1) the availability of information has increased exponentially in recent decades due to networked digital technologies such as the Internet and the Web and, (2) the proliferation of information sources has made traditional notions of who is an information authority problematic. To test this hypothesis, this project will explore people's understandings of credibility across the wide range of digital information resources available today, including new and emerging forms; examine how and under what circumstances people are likely to carefully scrutinize the information they find; and consider how socioeconomic and demographic characteristics affect usage behaviors and credibility assessments. To do so, this project will generate detailed interview, usage, and survey data, resulting in the most comprehensive knowledge set yet available about how individuals seek, find, and use credible information today.

MILLER-YOUNG, MIREILLE, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

MYMSS8

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

MILLETT, KENNETH, Principal Investigator

CHUMASH Scholars Program

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

SB070084/UCSB 20070557

02/06/07 – 02/05/08

\$25,000

The Chumash Scholars Program has begun to address the educational achievement needs of American Indian and other underrepresented students in our region. Specifically, the program provides academic services, workshops, and activities to ensure that participating students receive educational supports to pursue opportunities in higher education. Leadership

development programs and services for parents aid them in understanding their role in paving the road to college for their child.

This grant will support second year efforts of the Chumash Scholars Program. In its school-based model CSP has a cohort of 33 students within the College School and Santa Ynez Valley Union High School Districts who will receive intense academic advising and mentorship. Within its community-based model 45 additional students (from 25 families) from Santa Maria to Ventura will join the school-based cohort to receive services that demystify the educational system, identify and develop students pre-existing interests, and empower parents to be proactive in their children's educational life

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

HINTZ, 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

UC DIGSSS

UC Berkeley

SA4629/UCSB 20071118

09/15/04 – 08/31/07

\$300,000

The goal of UC-DIGSSS is to increase the number of under-represented minorities (URM's) in social science Ph.D. programs and to work to insure their successful transition into faculty positions in the academy. UC-DIGSSS is a consortium of three University of California

campuses — UC Berkeley, UC Los Angeles, and UC Santa Barbara. All of these campuses had been active participants in the University of California AGEP Alliance (which in the UC system had been restricted almost exclusively to departments in STEM disciplines) and the original impetus for the DIGSSS initiative was to apply AGEP principles and practices to departments in social science disciplines and to do so in an active partnership with the leaders of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Science Directorate.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

UC DIGSSS

UC Berkeley

SA4629/UCSB 20071419

05/01/07 – 08/31/07

\$78,669

The grant is a supplement to our UC-DIGSSS SBES/AGEP and will cover the costs of hosting the 2007 national meeting in Santa Barbara California (May 23-25). The annual meeting provides an opportunity for PIs, key faculty, administrators and staff to assemble together for three days to share knowledge, best practices and to have discussions about future goals and activities. The first annual meeting was held in April of 2006 at Chapel Hill. We are requesting funding to host the second annual national meeting.

This year's meeting will be important for a number of reasons. It will be the last opportunity for grantees to assemble before the first round of grants expire. It thus provides an important occasion for people to get together and reflect on what has been accomplished under the first cycle of funding. Key topics of conversation will include assessment of accomplishments, evaluation of grant expenditures, planning for the next round of grant allocations, and plans for expansion of programmatic activities

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.

MOOSBRUGGER, LORELEI, Principal Investigator

Political Institutions and the Information Environment: A Test of the Downsian Model of Political Competition

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9MLX

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$7,000

One of the seminal works in Political Science is Downs' *An Economic Theory of Democracy* (1957). In it Downs introduced a spatial model of political competition which suggests that the quantity and quality of information provided by political elites is in part shaped by institutional design. The model anticipates that where two major parties must appeal to voters in the middle of the political spectrum, both face incentives to issue vague policy statements in order to attract median voters without alienating their core supporters who hold more extreme positions. Parties competing for support in multi-party systems must by contrast issue very specific policy positions to distinguish themselves from competing parties often on the left and the right and close on the ideological spectrum. The rationality of these expectations is so consistent with our intuition that it has not been tested. No cross-national data exists to verify or refute these concrete expectations regarding defining characteristics of the information environment. Recent research linking the information to political sophistication and aggregate vote choice highlights the seriousness of this omission. The literature suggests that the quality of the information environment may affect both individual voters' ability to make faithful political choices *and* aggregate preferences regarding public policy. The proposed project will conduct a pilot study to collect data from critical cases to serve as a model for a larger study. Content analyses of political coverage before recent elections in five countries will be conducted to test expectations of Downs' model.

NINH, ERIN KHUÊ, Principal Investigator

Ingratitude: A cultural theory of power in Asian American women's literature

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9NEK

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,500

The manuscript I am in the process of revising investigates a seeming incongruity in narratives by daughters of first generation Asian immigrants: narratives expressing a pervading anger and bitterness, at conditions of their upbringing which they cannot name with finality or certitude. Young women like the narrator of Evelyn Lau's *Runaway: Diary of a Street Kid* (1995) would face the horrors of institutionalization or homelessness rather than return to life as a daughter; they threaten madness or suicide yet can point to no authenticating personal history of abuse or trauma in the home. Such narratives of "intergenerational conflict" are commonly ill-regarded in Asian American studies as inherently ahistorical, politically bankrupt. In this somewhat interdisciplinary study of literary texts, however, I articulate familial dynamics through precisely the kind of cultural materialism to which that theme has been considered antithetical. Taking the Foucauldian position that a system of domination need not be specularly violent in order to constitute a system of domination, I offer an analysis of the symbolic and political-economic structures of power between parents and daughters in the immigrant family. Read through the family's economic aspirations, or a parent's class and national investments, intimate relations reveal themselves to be profoundly ordered by a capitalist logic and ethos, their violence's

arranged around the production of the disciplined and profitable docile body.

The book is under contract with NYU Press, and needs but modest though material support to see its completion in the Fall of 2007.

OAKS, LAURA, Principal Investigator

Strengthening Genetic Counseling Outreach: A Comparative Study of Hereditary Cancer Risk Perception

Cancer Center of Santa Barbara

SB070072/UCSB 20070868

03/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$49,836

The project aims are to collect new data using social science interview, focus group, and survey methods; contribute to limited data available on genetic cancer risk perceptions among Latino men and women; use data to strengthen health messaging to increase Latino client participation in a range of CCSB's services; and identify research questions, partners, and funding sources for future project.

OSBORNE, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

BOYLE, ERIC W., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Medicine, Magic, Mirage: Redefining the Boundaries of Medical Therapies in Modern America

National Science Foundation

SES-0646576/UCSB 20070133

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$8,000

What constitutes a scientific approach to medical inquiry and who determines what is “scientific medicine” and what is not? How does the definition of medical science influence the development and application of medical therapies? These questions form the basis for inquiry in the dissertation *Medicine, Magic, Mirage: Redefining the Boundaries of Medical Therapies in Modern America*, but also imply that the process of defining boundaries between scientific and unscientific approaches to medicine remains highly contested. A variety of stakeholders have been involved in forming these boundaries—including regulators, advertisers, consumers, professionals, and philanthropists—by altering the parameters of and definitions for therapeutic legitimacy, acceptability, and legality. The dissertation explores how institutional structures, professional objectives, legislative reforms, and consumer demand shaped the development of a scientifically based medical orthodoxy in the early twentieth century United States. In doing so, the dissertation makes a crucial contribution to existing literature in the medical humanities—which provides an analytical framework designed to test hypotheses about how unorthodox medical movements arise, develop, and affect the delivery of health services—but fails to synthetically examine various stakeholders involved in the process of boundary formation between the dominant and peripheral medical paradigms.

OSBORNE, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator
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.

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 – 03/31/07

\$209,237

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

GIL, OSCAR, Co-Principal Investigator

Deconstructing Gender Relations in Forced Migrant Communities

UC MEXUS

SB060022/UCSB 20051237

07/01/05 – 06/30/07

\$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 20051006

07/01/05 – 12/31/06

\$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.

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

RGSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$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.

RICE, RONALD E., Principal Investigator

Media Industries and Related Research in the U.S.

University of Helsinki

SB070109/UCSB 20071252

03/01/07 – 02/28/08

\$4,480

The purpose of the research project is to get an overview of the communication and other media-related (academic) research in the U.S. The U.S. project is headed by Professor Pekka Aula of the Department of Communication, University of Helsinki. The project is a part of a larger research effort, funded by the Helsingin Sanomat Foundation in Finland (see: www.hssaatio.fi/en/index.html) and will be carried out by May 31st 2007. The Helsingin Sanomat Foundation has commissioned reports on the state-of-the-art of media industries and related communication research in 8 countries: Australia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and the U.S. The aim is to produce an overview of current issues as well as main trends and ‘weak signals’, with the relevant existing data and complementary interviews of some of the key figures of the academia, as well as, when relevant, of the industry. Particular points of interest for the Foundation are 'new media' and media use, as well as multidisciplinary research efforts.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Principal Investigator

Global Capitalism and Latin America: Crisis and Transformation

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9RWI

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,300

Latin America has entered a turbulent season of change and uncertainty, expressed in the erosion of the neo-liberal “Washington consensus,” economic stagnation, a string of revolts among

popular classes, the electoral comeback of the democratic Left, a new “radical populism,” and heightened international conflicts in the region. The larger backdrop to this heightened turbulence has been the integration of the region into the new global capitalism. This project examines the process of globalization that has swept Latin America from the late 1970s and on. It fits into a broader globalization studies that is at the cutting edge of social science research, and also intersects with public agendas and the policymaking community. The research includes documenting and analyzing, from the perspective of global capitalism theory and other theories of globalization, recent crises and change in Latin America in historical perspective, and with an eye towards providing a theoretical framework and analytical and conceptual tools for understanding the current period of turbulence and possible futures. I have been researching globalization in Latin America since the late 1990s and in 2005 I signed a contract with Johns Hopkins University Press to deliver a book manuscript. I have already conducted most of the research for this book and prepared four of the five chapters of the draft manuscript. This proposal requests funding for one final research trip to Latin America and for RA assistance so that I may finish the remaining chapter and deliver the manuscript to the Press by the October 2007 deadline

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

RLSS6 04/01/03 – 06/30/08 \$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.

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.

SANTOS-GOMEZ, HUGO, Principal Investigator

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator

California Rural Communities, Farmworker Settlement and Citizenship Practices

UC MEXUS

SB070011/UCSB 20061348

07/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$11,990

This project will examine the influence of the farmworkers' settlement process on the practices of citizenship in California industrial farming. In doing so, this project's objectives are: 1) to identify the political and civil institutions and organizations by means of which people make claims to community membership; 2) to assess the extent to which these institutions represent the full range of settled people including recent waves of settled farmworkers.

SCHNEIDER, BETH, Principal Investigator

Grassroots Political Action Committees: Creating California and National Surveys

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

SBSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$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.

SHIMIZU, CELINE, Principal Investigator

Race and the Hollywood Sex Act

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SCSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$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, ERIC, Principal Investigator

Public Reactions to Wind Power

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9SER

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

Public opinion polls show that the American public strongly supports the development of wind power as an alternative to fossil fuels. Yet when specific wind farm proposals are made, they often meet intense local opposition. Proponents of wind power typically label local opposition as Nimby (“not in my backyard”) responses and attempt to dismiss it. Yet academic research on the Nimby syndrome suggests that the conventional description of Nimby responses is wrong. Some studies even suggest that Nimby responses are local manifestations of national attitudes.

This proposal is to design and conduct an internet survey to measure attitudes of Americans toward wind power. The survey is intended to be the first, design phase of a larger project in which a national, telephone/internet survey will be conducted. The survey will move beyond previous research in two ways. First, it will ask respondents questions about wind energy which are normally asked only in studies of people living near proposed wind farms. For example, respondents will be asked whether wind farms spoil the scenery, cause too much noise, and kill too many birds—reasons why people object to wind farms near their communities. Second, the survey will randomly vary whether respondents are asked questions with text only or with relevant pictures which they might see in a real public debate about a proposed wind farm. The study should yield publishable findings about differences between internet surveys with and without imagery, and preliminary data for use in an extramural grant application.

SMITH, LEEANNA M., Principal Investigator

SMITH, ERIC R A N., Co-Principal Investigator

Graduate Internship in International Affairs in Washington, DC

UC Institute on Global Conflict & Cooperation

SB070106/UCSB 20071360

06/28/06 – 09/06/06

\$3,500

There are several reasons that I would like to intern with a Washington D.C. based international affairs organization. For the last several years I have been pursuing a master’s degree in political science at the University of California, Santa Barbara. My main area of focus is in international relations, with a secondary emphasis in American politics. My graduate experience has provided

me with invaluable theoretical training. However, I would like to further my education and career objectives by gaining some work experience within the international relations discipline. The wide scope of political science is one of the main reasons I pursued graduate study in the field. Globalization is becoming more of a reality everyday. The fast expansion of technology has served as a catalyst to the reduction of isolationism. I feel that emphasizing international relations in my graduate studies has provided me with a strong foundation for my career objectives. There will be an increase in demand for people who have studied international relations to help interpret the direction of this changing world.

My main goal in pursuing an internship is to gain experience beyond my theoretical training within my field. I wish to apply what I have learned through my studies and research through an Internship. Preferably, I would be able to gain experience within an area of my specific interests. However, my interest in international relations is broad and flexible. I have found myself at a crossroad in my academic and professional career. Within the next year I will be faced with the prospects of joining the workforce. While my academic career has given me a competitive advantage, I wish to further this by gaining experience within the field. My career objective is to work in political consulting, policy research, and/or survey research. The internships that I am applying for will provide me with a stepping stone toward this long-term career objective. While I have not narrowed a particular career objective, I wish to develop a successful and satisfying career within the realm of political science, particularly international politics. I think that this makes me a good candidate for an internship with an international organization. I need a chance to find my career path and narrow my focus, and I believe this is the best opportunity to achieve this goal.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Ancient Nubian Identity and Interaction with Early African States in the 4th Cataract Region of Sudan

The Packard Humanities Institute

07-1391/UCSB 20070749

12/15/06 – 12/14/07

\$147,160

Interaction between ancient states in Egypt and Nubia has typically been viewed as unidirectional, with Egyptian culture pervading a Nubian hinterland in what is now Sudan. Based largely on intensive work surrounding the 1st and 2nd Cataracts (Lower Nubia), this perspective ignores the relationship of people in most of Upper Nubia to these states. This project investigates interactions between inhabitants of the rugged 4th Cataract region with ancient Nubian and Egyptian states to determine the extent to which they were autonomous or integrated into them. The ways in which people identified themselves as members of these cultures or distinct from them are explored during the formation and florescence of the Kerman state (c. 4500-1500 BC) and during a period of perceived decline (c. 300-600 AD) after decentralization of the Meroitic state. Funding is requested for archaeological and bioarchaeological fieldwork at the top of the Great Bend in the Nile River, between el Kab and Ginefab (Fig. 1). Situated far upstream of the presumed boundary of the Kerman kingdom of Kush and an Egyptian colony (c. 1900-1000 BC), and well downstream of the royal center at Meroe (c. 350 BC-AD 350), the study area provides an ideal setting for an examination of several key questions regarding the extent to which people of the 4th Cataract were autonomous or integrated into Nubian or Egyptian states, and whether Egyptian influence penetrated this far upstream. Did people in this

region identify themselves as members of these dominant cultures or as distinct from them? Did identities differ by age, sex, or social status and did they change through time, particularly as the Kerma polity grew in complexity and after the disintegration of the Meroitic empire, when Rome dominated Egypt and parts of Lower Nubia?

The archaeological heritage of the 4th Cataract region in northeast Africa is endangered by the construction of the 65-foot-high Merowe dam. The reservoir will flood 170 kilometers of the Nile River valley, reaching a maximum width of 4 kilometers. Completion of the dam is expected in 2008, flooding our study area at the most upstream end of the reservoir over the course of 2008-2009. The area was previously thought of as an empty zone and neglected by archaeologists. However, recent work sparked by the dam construction has led to the identification of hundreds of archaeological sites in the region spanning all periods. The impact of the dam on the vast archaeological resources of this area has not been widely publicized due to the remoteness of the region and lack of tourism. Our project will document sites that will be submerged at the easternmost end of the reservoir and provide a permanent collection of artifacts and skeletal remains for future study.

Additional support from the Packard Humanities Institute will allow us to excavate sites in both the Shemkhiya and Ginefab areas, covering almost all of our large concession. This work would provide critical information for us to plan the following season and provide some documentation for the entire area in case the reservoir should flood ahead of schedule.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research: Investigating Ancient Nubian Identity and Interaction with Early African States in the Fourth Cataract Region of Sudan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0647053/UCSB 20070125

02/01/07 – 01/31/09

\$74,706

The extended interaction between Egypt and Nubia provides evidence of conquest, resistance, and collapse, but also aspects of acculturation, growth of complexity, cultural revival and ethnogenesis in the periphery. State-level societies in Nubia and Egypt competed through several millennia, though Egyptologists originally saw Nubian-Egyptian relations as highly asymmetrical, with Nubian cultures regarded as easily dominated and heavily influenced by their more “advanced” northern neighbor (Edwards 2004; Morkot 2003; O’Connor 1993). This perception, however, may be flawed. This project, therefore, will investigate the extent to which Upper Nubian states were an active participant in a larger network of exchange and cultural interaction, rather than a passive recipient of Egyptian ideas and material culture that stimulated Nubian complexity. The proposed project focuses on two distinct cultural periods: 1) the Kerma state, from its origins in the late Neolithic through its rise and florescence in the Bronze Age (c. 4500-1500 BC) and 2) the post-Meroitic culture, from the decentralization of the Meroitic state in the 4th century AD to the subsequent emergence of the Christian kingdom of Makuria in the 6th century.

Funding is requested for three seasons of archaeological and bioarchaeological fieldwork at the Fourth Cataract of the Nile River in Sudan. Situated far upstream of the presumed boundary of the Kerman kingdom of Kush and an Egyptian colony, and well downstream of the royal center

at Meroe, the area's ties to these states are unknown. The study area provides an ideal setting for an examination of several key questions regarding the extent to which people of the Fourth Cataract were autonomous or integrated into Nubian or Egyptian states, and whether Egyptian influence penetrated this far upstream. Did people in this region identify themselves as members of these dominant cultures or as distinct from them? Do identities differ by age, sex, or social status and do they change through time, particularly as the Kerma polity grew in complexity and after the disintegration of the Meroitic empire, when Rome dominated Egypt and parts of Lower Nubia? Previously thought of as an empty zone and neglected by archaeologists, recent work in the area was sparked by the construction of a new dam that will flood the region completely by 2009. Several projects, including an earlier NSF-funded survey (BCS-0341789) in our study area, have identified numerous archaeological sites of all periods in the region. This project explores the extent of this area's ties to the Kerman and Meroitic states at the individual and community levels, with emphasis upon both culturally and biologically inscribed identities.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Implications of Empire: Identity, Economy, and Ceramic Manufacturing in Nubia, 1550-750 BCE

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9SST

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

Funding is sought for a geochemical analysis of ancient Nubian ceramics, which have been uncovered in archaeological contexts. The proposed project focuses on samples from three sites that date from 1550-750 BCE, a period of deep cultural interaction between Egypt and Nubia, including extensive Egyptian imperialism. Geochemical data obtained via instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) can provide vital information regarding this interaction by elucidating trade patterns, production techniques, and the use of style to communicate identity and even resistance to foreign occupation. Funding has already been obtained from the National Science Foundation for a substantial reduction in the standard fees for such analysis and additional funds to complete the cost would enable the applicant to take advantage of this opportunity. Results will provide information on Nubia's disappearing cultural heritage, as well as aid in the successful application of further extramural funding for archaeological excavation in the Sudan.

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.

SONSTELIE, JON C., Principal Investigator
GARDINALI, PAOLO, Co-Principal Investigator

Santa Barbara Nonprofit Sector Study

The Santa Barbara Foundation

SB070111/UCSB 20071516

04/15/07 – 09/21/07

\$62,423

The University, through its Principal Investigator(s), shall use reasonable efforts to perform the research activities set forth in the Statement of Work. For the scope of this proposal we are assuming a target of approximately 1600 non-profit organizations in Santa Barbara County. We would be aiming for an ideal target of 500 respondent organizations over the entire county, stratified by area (North or South County) and size of organization. We expect that we would have to mail most of the existing organizations, so all numbers are calculated using the theoretical maximum. A follow-up general population survey would be conducted in late summer/fall 2007.

STEVENS, JACQUELINE, Principal Investigator

A Study of Assassination: The Politics of Innocence

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9SJX

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$3,364

This research is about the first publicly acknowledged state-sponsored assassination after World War Two. I study Mossad's assassination of Herbert Cukurs and the contemporary dispute in the Latvian and Israeli press about Cukurs' war crimes to crystallize and historicize questions about the rule of law, nationalism, identity politics, and the epistemology of legal history. This assassination has not been the focus of any previous scholarly monographs. My own primary research has unearthed conclusive evidence pointing to Cukurs' war crimes and to the forging of testimonial evidence against him. I intend to weave this information into a narrative about the overlapping histories of Latvia and Palestine-Israel, a world systems approach to studying postcolonial nationalism and the fragility of the rule of law when faced with a politics of innocence.

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 – 06/30/08

\$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 – 06/30/07

\$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.

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

ADVANCE Fellows Award

National Science Foundation

SES-0137458/UCSB 20020195

07/01/02 – 10/31/06

\$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

WPNSS8

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.

WEBER, RENE, Principal Investigator

Neurophysiology of Entertainment

SevenOne Media

SB070058/UCSB 20070341

11/01/06 – 12/31/16

\$21,730

The SevenOne Media Research Award was granted for supporting my general research activities, which will comprise several different research projects in the media research arena. Particularly, but not exclusively, I will use the award money to support my “Neurophysiology of Entertainment” research program. In this line of research I am conducting a series of studies that are designed to explain and predict why people enjoy specific entertaining media messages of various entertaining media genres.

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 – 08/31/07

\$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, JULIET, Principal Investigator

Making a Difference: The Fall and Rise of Single-Sex Public Education in the United States

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

SS9WJA

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$3,211

My book, *Making a Difference: The Fall and Rise of Single-Sex Public Education in the United States*, traces the development of the movement for single-sex public education in the United States from the early 1990s to the present, focusing on the role that shifting narratives of sex difference have played in setting the legal, social, and pedagogical trajectory of sex segregation in public schools. *Making a Difference* makes an important contribution not only to education policy experts, but also to socio-legal scholars interested in deepening their understanding of the relationship between the legal and social meanings of equality, and to feminist scholars concerned with issues related to the production and regulation of sex and gender differences. This project involves significant original fieldwork at a newly opened public charter middle

school in East Los Angeles, as well as a comparative study of contemporary approaches to single-sex education in public schools across the United States. ISBER funds are requested for two specific purposes: 1) to support research-related expenses associated with a fieldwork trip to Chicago in October 2007 to attend a teacher training seminar sponsored by the National Association for Single Sex Public Education where I will conduct interviews and engage in participant-observation, and 2) to provide for graduate research assistance as I develop the book manuscript.

WILLIAMS, RON L., Principal Investigator

AVSS Technical Assistance
California Department of Health
06-55042/UCSB 20061005

07/01/06 – 06/30/11

\$1,308,023

The Health Data Research Facility provides information technology to hospitals, local health departments, and to the California Department of Public Health. This enables state and local health agencies to establish and maintain electronic databases containing all birth certificates that have been registered in California for over a decade. The databases are the source for the reporting of California vital events to the National Center for Health Statistics. Electronically matched infant birth and death certificates from AVSS are also the source of an annual "birth cohort file" that is used by researchers throughout the state.

WINANT, HOWARD, Principal Investigator

New Racial Studies
The Ford Foundation
1045-0895/UCSB 20040993

07/01/04 – 06/30/07

\$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

The New Chinese Entrepreneur: Changes in Entrepreneurship in Hong Kong
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program
WORSS6

04/01/04 – 12/31/07

\$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

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05T080039/UCSB 20050964

07/01/05 – 06/30/07

\$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.

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.

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

BCS-0528557/UCSB 20070277

09/01/05 – 08/31/07

\$165,000

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.

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

DELMAS, MAGALI, Co-Principal Investigator

Workshop on Governance for Sustainable Development

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

06-235/UCSB 20070045

09/01/06 – 08/31/07

\$15,000

This grant will fund a two-day Workshop on Governance for Sustainable Development to be held at the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management from 12 to 14 October 2006.

The goal of the workshop is to develop a common analytic framework and to set research priorities for those whose thinking about governance. A particular priority is to compare and

ultimately to integrate work carried out by researchers who identify with the fields of corporate environmental management and the political economy of the environment.

ZHAO, XIAOJIAN, Principal Investigator

The New Chinese America: Networks and Social Hierarchy

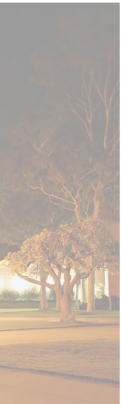
ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

ZXSS7

05/01/05 – 12/31/06

\$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

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

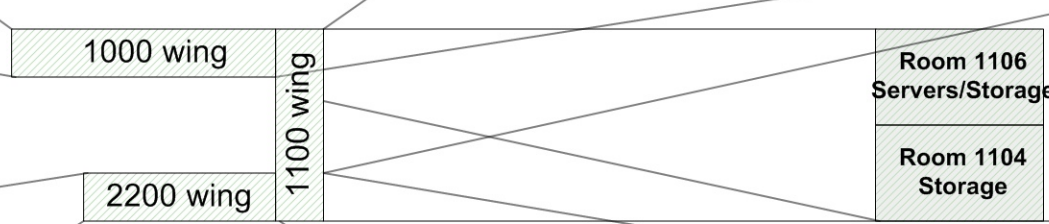
Annual Report

SPACE ALLOCATION

www.isber.ucsb.edu

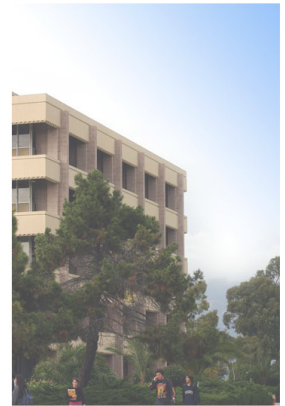
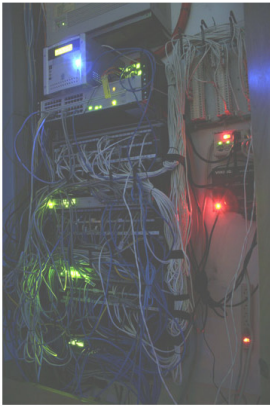
ISBER North Hall Space Allocation

Room 1044 D#39 x8191 Ford	Room 1042 D#35 x7035 Weinberger	Room 1040 D#29 x2665 CNS	Room 1038 D#27 Mail Room	Room 1036 D#23 x CNS	Room 1032 D#21 x4882 Kennedy	Room 1028 D#19 x7787 Winant	Room 1024 D#17 x CNS	Room 1022 D#15 x SSSC	Room 1020 D#13 x4273 Gerber	Room 1018 D#9 x Loomis	Room 1016 D#5 x7274 Loomis
Room 1045 D#44,45 x5427 Gerber	Room 1043 Ford	Room 1041 D#33 x8191 Ford	Room 1037 D#25 x7131 CNS				Room 1019 D#11 x Walker	Room 1017 D#7 EAC & Visiting	Room 1015 D#3 x4810 O'Connor	Room 1013 D#1 x7879 COPPAC	



C x5426	B x8850	A x7743
Room 1131 CNS		
Room 1104 Storage		
Room 1106 Servers/Storage		
D		

Stairway	Barbara Harthorn D#29,x3350	Richard Appelbaum D#31, x7230	Room 2210 Economics	Room 2208 D#16 Conference Room	Room 2206 D#15 Pellish Room	Room 2204 D#8,9 x3547 Sarah Fenstermaker	Room 2202 D#5,6,7 x8277 Monica Koegler-Blaha	Stairway
	Room 2216 D#28,x3350							
2219 SSSC LAB	Room 2215 CITS	Closet	Room 2213 CNTII / Student	Room 2209 Katie Bamburg Jan Jacobson Paula Ryan	Room 2207 D#14 x3214 Peter Chen	Room 2203 D#12 Mail Room	Room 2201 D#1 x2548 Jana Bentley	Patrice Summers D#4, x5021
#B - Grad D#34,35 x3887	#A - Paolo Gardinali x5213	2215B D#24	A - Patton D#25 x5910	Ron Williams AVSS - D#72 x3394	Randall Ehren D#22,23 x5632			D#2,3 x8874



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

PUBLICATIONS

July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

KEVIN ALMEROOTH
BRUCE BIMBER
DOROTHY CHUN
RICHARD MAYER

Mayer, R. E., Almeroth, K., Bimber, B., Chun, D., Knight, A., & Campbell, J. (2006).
“Technology comes to college: Understanding the cognitive consequences of infusing
technology in college classrooms,” *Educational Technology*, 46(2), 48-53.

Mayer, R. E., Stull, A., Campbell, J., Almeroth, K., Bimber, B., Chun, D., & Knight, A.
(in press). “Overestimation bias in self-reported SAT scorers,” *Educational
Psychology Review*, 32.

Bulger, M., E. Mayer, R. E., Almeroth, K. C., & Blau, S. (in press). “Measuring learner
engagement in computer-equipped classrooms,” *Journal of Educational Multimedia
and Hypermedia*.

Knight, A., Almeroth, K., & Bimber, B. (in press). “Design, implementation, and
development of PAIRwise,” *Journal of Interactive Learning Research*.

AARON BELKIN

MacCoun, Robert J., Kier, Elizabeth, & Belkin, Aaron (July 2006). “Does Social
Cohesion Determine Motivation in Combat? An Old Question with an Old Answer,”
Armed Forces and Society, 32(4), 646-654.

Zogby, John, Bruce, John, Wittman, Rebecca & Rodgers, Sam (December 2006).
“Opinions of Military Personnel on Sexual Minorities in the Military,” by Zogby
International, Michael Palm Center Online.

Boucai, Michael (February 2007). “Balancing ‘Your Strengths Against Your Felonies’:
Considerations for Military Recruitment of Ex-Offenders,” Michael Palm Center
Online, forthcoming edited version in the University of Miami Law Review.

Witten, Tarryn (May 2007). “Gender Identity and the Military - Transgender,
Transsexual, and Intersex-identified Individuals in the U.S. Armed Forces,” A report
commissioned by the Michael D. Palm Center, University of California, Santa
Barbara, Michael Palm Center Online.

**BRUCE BIMBER
ANDREW FLANAGIN
CYNTHIA STOHL**

Flanagin, A. J., Stohl, C., & Bimber, B. (2006). "Modeling the structure of collective action," *Communication Monographs*, 73, 29-54.

Bimber, B., Stohl, C., & Flanagin, A. J. (forthcoming). "Technological Change and the Shifting Nature of Political Organization," to appear in A. Chadwick and R. Howard, (Eds.). *Handbook of Internet and Politics*, New York Routledge.

EILEEN BORIS

Boris, Eileen & Klein, Jennifer (2007). "We're the Invisible Workforce: Unionizing Home Care," in Cobble, (Ed.) *The Sex of Class*, Cornell University Press: 177-193.

CATHERINE COLE

Sandahl, Carrie (2006). "A review of performance of Five Foot Feet," *Theatre Journal*, 58(3), 488-490.

CHRISTINA CONLEE

Conlee, Christina, Vaughn, Kevin, Neff, Hector, & Schreiber, Katharina (2006). "Ceramic Production in Ancient Nasca: Provenance Analysis of Pottery from the Early Nasca and Tiza Cultures through INAA," *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 33(5), September 21, 2006, 681-689.

Conlee, Christina (2006). "Regeneration as Transformation: Post-Collapse Society in Nasca, Peru" in Glenn M. Schwartz and John J. Nichols (Eds.), *After Collapse: The Regeneration of Complex Societies*, Tucson: University of Arizona Press, pp. 99-113.

Conlee, Christina (2006). "Nasca Headless Burial" in Masahiro Ono, Izumi Shimada, Hisao Baba, and Ken-ichi Shinoda (Eds.), *Nasca, Wonder of the World: Messages Etched on the Desert Floor*, Japan: Tokyo Broadcasting System, pp. 36-37.

Conlee, Christina (2007). "Decapitation and Rebirth: A Headless Burial from Nasca, Peru," *Current Anthropology*, 48(3), May 30, 2007, 438-445.

LEDA COSMIDES
JOHN TOOBY

Barrett, H. C., Cosmides, L., & Tooby, J. (2006). "The Hominid Entry into the Cognitive Niche," in S. Gangestad and J. Simpson (Eds.) *The Evolution of Mind*, NY: Guilford, pp. 241-248.

Ermer, E., Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (2006). "Functional Specialization and the Adaptationist Program," in S. Gangestad and J. Simpson (Eds.) *The Evolution of Mind*, NY: Guilford, pp. 153-160.

Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2006). "The Evolved Architecture of Hazard Management: Risk Detection Reasoning and the Motivational Computation of Threat Magnitudes." Comment on Boyer & Lienard, *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 29(6), 631-633.

Ermer, E., Guerin, S., Cosmides, L., Tooby, J., & Miller M. (2006). "Theory of Mind Broad and Narrow: Reasoning about Social Exchange Engages TOM Areas, Precautionary Reasoning Does Not," *Social Neuroscience*, 1(3-4), 196-219. (Co-published as chapter in *Theory of Mind*, R. Saxe and S. Baron-Cohen, Eds., Psychology Press/Taylor & Francis Group.)

Lieberman, D., Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2007). "The Architecture of Human Kin Detection," *Nature*, 445 (7129), 727-731. (15 February 2007) + Supplementary Information.

Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2007). "Evolutionary Psychology, Ecological Rationality, and the Unification of the Behavioral Sciences," *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 30(1), 42-43.

Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (2007). "Evading Truth: Review of *Scandalous Knowledge: Science, Truth and the Human*," by Barbara Herrnstein Smith. *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, 82(1), 35.

Ermer, E., Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (in press). "Cheater Detection Mechanism," in K. Vohs and R. Baumeister (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Social Psychology*, Sage Publications.

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (in press). "Can a General Deontic Logic Capture the Facts of Human Moral Reasoning? How the Mind Interprets Social Exchange Rules and Detects Cheaters," in W. Sinnott-Armstrong (Ed.), *Moral psychology*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (in press). "When Falsification Strikes: A Reply to Fodor," in W. Sinnott-Armstrong (Ed.), *Moral psychology*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Cosmides, L. & Tooby, J. (in press). Can Evolutionary Psychology Assist Logicians? A Reply to Mallon,” in W. Sinnott-Armstrong (Ed.), *Moral psychology*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Sznycer, D., Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (in press). “Evolutionary Psychology,” in P.D. Hogan (Ed.) *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the Language Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lim, J., Tooby, J. & Cosmides, L. (in press). “Adaptation,” in P.D. Hogan (Ed.) *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the Language Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tooby, J., Cosmides, L., Sell, A., Lieberman, D. & Sznycer, D. (in press). “Internal Regulatory Variables and the Design of Human Motivation: A Computational and Evolutionary Approach,” in Andrew J. Elliot (Ed.) *Handbook of Approach and Avoidance Motivation*, Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

STEPHEN DE CANIO

DeCanio, Stephen (forthcoming). “Distribution of Emissions Allowances as an Opportunity,” *Climate Policy*.

SARAH FENSTERMAKER

Castro, J., Fenstermaker, S. & Mohr, J. (2006). “Re-Affirming Action at the University of California, Santa Barbara: Faculty Commitment to Diversity and Change” in *Re-Affirming Action: Designs for Diversity in Higher Education*, New Brunswick, NJ: Institute for Women’s Leadership, Rutgers University, pp. 69-82.

Castro, J., Fenstermaker, S., Mohr, J. & Guckenheimer, D. (forthcoming). “Institutional Contexts for Faculty Leadership in Diversity: A UC Santa Barbara Case Study,” in W. Brown-Glaude (Ed.), *Doing Diversity in Higher Education: Faculty Share Challenges and Strategies*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

ALEXIS FILIPPINI

Filippini, Alexis, (2006). “Effects of a Vocabulary-added Instructional Intervention for At-risk English Learners: Is Efficient Reading Instruction more Effective?” (Dissertation), UCSB Library, June 21, 2006.

REGINALD GOLLEDGE
JACK LOOMIS
JAMES MARSTON

Klatzky, R. L., Marston, J. R., Giudice, N. A., Golledge, R. G., & Loomis, J. M. (2006). "Cognitive Load of Navigating without Vision when Guided by Virtual Sound versus Spatial Language," *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 12(4), 223-232.

Marston, J. R., Loomis, J. M., Klatzky, R. L., Golledge, R. G., & Smith, E. L. (2006). "Evaluation of Spatial Displays for Navigation Without Sight," *ACM Transactions on Applied Perception*, 3(2), 110-124.

Marston, J. R., Loomis, J. M., Klatzky, R. L., & Golledge, R. G. (2007). "Nonvisual Route Following with Guidance from a Simple Haptic or Auditory Display," *Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness*, 101(4), 203-211.

Loomis, J. M., Golledge, R. G., Klatzky, R. L., & Marston, J. R. (2007). "Assisting Wayfinding in Visually Impaired Travelers," in G. L. Allen (Ed.), *Applied Spatial Cognition: From Research to Cognitive Technology*. Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, pp. 179-203.

Klatzky, R. L., Giudice, N. A., Marston, J. R., Tietz, J., Golledge, R. G., & Loomis, J. M. (in press). "An N-back Task Using Vibrotactile Stimulation," *Behavior Research Methods*.

MATTHEW GORDON

Applebaum, Ayla & Gordon, Matthew (2007). "Intonation in Turkish Kabardian," *International Congress of Phonetic Sciences*, 16.

Jany, Carmen, Gordon, Matthew, Nash, Carlos, & Takara, Nobutaka, (2007). "How Universal is the Sonority Hierarchy: A Cross-linguistic Acoustic Study," *International Congress of Phonetic Sciences*, 16.

Gordon, Matthew, Jany, Carmen, Nash, Carlos, & Takara, Nobutaka (2007). "Vowel Sonority and Coda Weight," *Proceedings of the West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics* (in press).

Gordon, Matthew (2007). "Pitch accent timing and scaling in Chickasaw," *Journal of Phonetics*. (in press).

ANITA GUERRINI

Guerrini, A., Dugan, J. E., & Hubbard, D. M. (2006). "Ecological Responses to Coastal Armoring on Exposed Sandy Beaches," in *Shore and Beach*, 74(1), 10-16.

Guerrini, A. & J.E. Dugan (in press). "Coastal Dynamics: History and Ecology in a California Wetland," in Marcus Hall (Ed.), *Restoria*.

Guerrini, A., Page, H. M., Dugan, J. E., Culver, C. C., & Hoesterey, J. (in press). "Exotic Invertebrate Species on Offshore Oil Platforms," *Marine Ecology Progress Series*.

**BARBARA HERR HARTHORN
RICHARD APPELBAUM
BRUCE BIMBER
FIONA GOODCHILD
EVELYN HU
W. PATRICK MCCRAY
CHRISTOPHER NEWFIELD**

Harthorn, Barbara Herr, McCray, W. Patrick & Satterfield, Terre, (2006).
"Anthropological Research at the UCSB Center for Nanotechnology in Society,"
Practicing Anthropology (special issue on nanotechnology) 28(2), 38-40.

Rogers-Hayden, Tee, & Pidgeon, Nick, (2006). "Reflecting upon the UK's Citizens' Jury on Nanotechnologies: Nano Jury UK," *Nanotechnology Law and Business* 2(3), 167-178.

Lenoir, T. and Giannella. E. "The Emergence and Diffusion of DNA Microarray Technology." *Journal of Biomedical Discovery and Collaboration* 1(11). (2006).

Pidgeon, Nick, (2006). "Opportunities and Uncertainties: The British Nanotechnologies Report and the Case for Upstream Societal Dialogue," in K. Andersson (Ed.), *Proceedings of VALDOR.*, Stockholm:Congrex Sweden, AB, pp. 371-378.

Pidgeon, Nick, (2006). "Risk and Uncertainty," *Trust in Science: The Dialogue with Society*. Berlin: Ernst Schering Foundation and the British Council: 40-45.

Appelbaum, Richard P., Gereffi, Gary, Parker, Rachel, & Ong, Ryan, (2006). "From Cheap Labor to High-Tech Leadership: Will China's Investment in Nanotechnology Pay Off?" CNS working paper, June 26, 2006. Available online at:
(http://www.cns.ucsb.edu/index.php?option=com_remository&Itemid=100&func=starrtdownload&id=13)

Harthorn, Barbara Herr, (2006). "Nano-Buzz: Societal Dimensions of Emerging Technologies," *Anthropology News*, 26 (October 2006).

- McCray, Patrick W. (2007). "MBE Deserves a Place in the History Books." *Nature Nanotechnology*, 2(5), 2-4.
- Rogers-Hayden, Tee, & Pidgeon, Nick, (2007). "Moving Engagement 'Upstream' Nanotechnologies & the Royal Society and Royal Academy of Engineering's Inquiry," *Public Understanding of Science*, Special Issue, 16, 345-364.
- Pidgeon, Nick, & Rogers-Hayden, Tee (2007). "Opening up Nanotechnology Dialogue with the Publics: Moving Beyond Risk Debates to 'Upstream Engagement,'" in A. Anderson, A. Petersen, S. Allan and C Wilkinson (Eds.), *Health, Risk & Society*, Special Issue 9(2), 191-210.
- Kandlikar, Milind, Ramachandran, Gurumurthy, Maynard, Andrew, Murdock, Barbara, & Toscano, William A. (2007). "Health Risk Assessment for Nanoparticles: A Case for Using Expert Judgment," *Journal of Nanoparticle Research*, 9(1), (January 2007) 137-156.
- Appelbaum, Richard P. (2007). "Survey of Participants, NSF-Sponsored US-China Workshop on Nanotechnology, March 22-24, 2006," internal report to NSF, based on survey of 20 Chinese and 20 US conference participants, evaluating conference and soliciting suggestions for future conferences (February 15, 2007).
- Rogers-Hayden, Tee, Pidgeon, Nick, Mohr, A., Guston, D., & Wynne, B. (forthcoming). "Engaging with Nanotechnologies-Engaging Differently?" *Nanoethics*, Special Issue, submitted and expected in July 2007.
- Rogers-Hayden, Tee, & Pidgeon, Nick (forthcoming). "Developments in Public Participation in Nanotechnology: Towards Sustainability," in H Kastenholtz and A Helland (Eds.), *Nanotechnology Development in Light of Sustainability. Journal of Cleaner Production*, Special Issue, submitted and expected in 2007.
- Mody, Cyrus & Choi, Hyungsub, (n press). "Molecular Electronics in the Longue Durée: The Microelectronics Origins of Nanotechnology," *Social Studies of Science*, accepted for publication and to appear in 2008.
- Mody, Cyrus (under review). "Some Thoughts on Why History Matters in Understanding the Social Issues of Nanotechnology and Other Converging Technologies." *Nanoethics*.
- Mody, Cyrus (under review). "Building a Probe Microscopy Community," *Journal of Chemical Education*.
- McCray, Patrick W. (under review). "Over the Red Brick Wall: Spintronics, Novelty, and Over-the-Horizon Technologies." *History and Technology and Technology and Culture*.

Appelbaum, Richard P., & Parker, Rachel (under review). "Innovation or Imitation? China's Bid to Become a Global leader in Nanotechnology." *Science and Public Policy*.

Weaver, David & Bimber, Bruce (under review). "Measuring News Events: A Comparison of Searches Using Lexis-Nexis and Google News." *Political Communication*.

Ackland, Robert & O'Neill, Mathiu (under review). "Nanotechnology and Online Environmental Activism." *American Sociological Review*.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

Lieberman, Debra (2006). "What Can We Learn From Playing Interactive Games?" in P. Vorderer and J. Bryant (Eds.), *Playing video games: Motives, responses, and consequences*, Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, pp. 379-397.

Lieberman, Debra (2006). "Evidence-Based Strategies for Improving Health Behaviors via Interactive Television," White paper published by Philips Medical Systems, Andover, MA, pp. 1-15 (November 15, 2006).

Lieberman, Debra (2007). "Children's Active Learning with Interactive Video," Research report published by Funrise, Los Angeles, CA, pp. 1-8 (March 14, 2007).

Lieberman, Debra (2007). "What is a Game?" Essay published by Changemakers, Santa Monica, CA, pp. 1-3 (June 20, 2007).

MARY O'CONNOR

O'Connor, Mary (under review). "La Iglesia/Apostolica: A Transnational Church", in Olga Odgers Ortiz and Juan Carlos Ruiz Guadalajara (eds.), *San Luis Potosi, Mexico: El Colegio de San Luis, A.C.*

CELINE SHIMIZU

Shimizu, Celine (June 2007). "Mandingo and the Race/Sex Paradox," in Daniel Bernardi, (Ed.), *The Persistence of Whiteness*, Routledge.

VERTA TAYLOR

Taylor, Verta (2007). "Tactical Repertoires of Contention" in Jeff Goodwin and George Ritzer (Eds.), *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology*, Malden, MA: Blackwell, pp. 779-782.

BARBARA VOORHIES

Kennett, Douglas J., Voorhies, Barbara, & Martorana, Dean (2006). "An Ecological Model for the Origins of Maize-based Food Production on the Pacific Coast of Southern Mexico" in D. J. Kennett and B. Winterhalder (Eds.), *Human Behavioral Ecology and the Origins of Agriculture*. Berkeley CA: University of California Press, pp. 103-136.

Voorhies, Barbara (2006). "El período Arcaico de la Costa Pacifica en el sur de México: Unacomparación entre Guerrero y Chiapas" in *II Mesa Redonda: El Conocimiento Antropológico e Historico-Culturales: Su Problemas e Interacciones. Coordinación Nacional de Antropología, Grupo Multidisciplinario de Estudios sobre Guerrero*, Taxco, Mexico: Compact Disk.

Kennett, Douglas J., Voorhies, Barbara, Jones, John G., Neff, Hector, Piperno, Dolores R., Wake, Thomas A., Blake, Karry L., Culleton, Brendan, García, Josué Augusto Gómez, & Taqueña, Natalia Martínez (May 2007). *Informe Tecnico Final Del Proyecto Arcaico-Formativo: Costa De Chiapas (Temporada 2005)*. Technical Report: Entregado al Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, México.

Kennett, Douglas & Voorhies, Barbara, "Proyecto costero Arcaico-Formativo" in *Boletin del Consejo de Arqueología*.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Weinberger, Catherine J. & Joy, Lois, (2007). "The Relative Earnings of Black College Graduates, 1980-2001," in Marlene Kim (Ed.), *Race 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).

HOWARD WINANT

Winant, Howard, Boris, Eileen & Klein, J. (2006). "Organizing Home Care: Low Waged Workers in the Welfare State," *Politics and Society*, 34.

Winant, Howard & Twine, France Winddance (2006). "Visual Ethnography and Racial Theory: Family Photographs as Archives of Interracial Intimacies," *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 29(3).

Howard Winant, (2006). "Race and Racism: Toward a Global Future," *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 29(5).

Winant, Howard & Park, John S.W. (Fall 2006). "Emergent Divides: Immigration Law and Class Divisions Among Asian Americans," CR: *The New Centennial Review*.

Winant, Howard, Twine, France Winddance & Steinbugler, Amy, (Fall 2006). "The Gap between Whites and Whiteness: Interracial Intimacy," *Du Bois Review*, 3(2).

Winant, Howard & Jones, Nikki (forthcoming). *Working 'the Code': On Girls, Gender, and Inner City Violence*, book manuscript, Rutgers University Press.

Winant, Howard (2007). "Mestiza Autonomy as Relational Autonomy: Ambivalence & the Social Character of Free Will," *Journal of Political Philosophy*, 15(1), March 2007.

Winant, Howard & Amar, Paul, (forthcoming). *Police Planet: The Global/Local Origins of Authoritarian Security*, book manuscript.

Winant, Howard & Barvosa-Carter, Edwina, (forthcoming). *A Wealth of Selves: Multiple Identity and Democratic Citizenship*, book manuscript.

Winant, Howard & Jones, Nikki (under review). "Back Toward Du Bois: (Re)Considering the (De)Racialization of Crime Statistics," article manuscript,

PRESENTATIONS

July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

KEVIN ALMEROOTH
BRUCE BIMBER
DOROTHY CHUN
RICHARD MAYER

R.E. Mayer, A. Stull, K. Almeroth, B. Bimber, D. Chun, M. Bulger, J. Campbell, A. Knight, & H. Zheng presented a paper “Using technology-based methods to foster learning in large lecture classes: Preliminary evidence for the pedagogic value of clickers” at the annual convention of the American Educational Research Association, Chicago, April 2007.

M. Bulger, K. Almeroth, & R.E. Mayer presented a Poster “Effects of instructor engagement on student use of a course management system” at the American Psychological Society Convention, Washington, DC., May 2007.

H. Zhang, K. C. Almeroth, A. Knight, M.E. Bulger, & R. E. Mayer presented “Moodog: Tracking students' online learning activities” at ED-MEDIA: World Conference on Educational Multimedia, Hypermedia & Telecommunications, Vancouver, Canada, June 2007.

A. Knight, K.C. Almeroth, H. Zhang, R. Mayer, & K. DeLeeuw presented “Data Cafe: A dining car approach to educational research data management and distribution” at ED-MEDIA: World Conference on Educational Multimedia, Hypermedia, and Telecommunications, Vancouver, Canada, June 2007.

AARON BELKIN

Aaron Belkin presented “Gays in the Military” at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 13, 2006.

Aaron Belkin presented “Gays in the Military” at The University of Hawaii Law School, October 28, 2006.

Aaron Belkin presented “Gays in the Military” at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, November 16, 2006.

Aaron Belkin presented “Gays in the Military” at the International Symposium for Military Ethics, January 25, 2007.

Aaron Belkin presented “Gays in the Military” at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, March 19, 2007.

Aaron Belkin presented “Gays in the Military” at the U.S. Air Force Academy, April 11, 2007.

Lisa Lusero presented “Supporting Research on Gays in the Military” at the Creating Change Conference, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, November 10, 2007

BRUCE BIMBER
ANDREW FLANAGIN
CYNTHIA STOHL

We have presented papers based on our research to the International Communication Association, The Annenberg School of Communication, USC, The Australian and New Zealand Communication Association, and a conference sponsored by CITS at UCSB.

Cynthia Stohl presented “What does it mean to conceptualize collective action as a communication phenomenon?” at the Australian and New Zealand Communication Association, Melbourne, Australia, June 2007.

Andrew Flanagin, Cynthia Stohl and Bruce Bimber presented a paper “Modeling the structure of collective action” at the annual meeting of the International Communication Association, Dresden, Germany, 2006.

Andrew Flanagin, Cynthia Stohl and Bruce Bimber presented “Modeling the structure of collective action” at a panel coordinating People Online, The 2006 Santa Barbara Forum on Digital Transitions: Social Collaboration and Dynamic Communities, Santa Barbara, CA.

Cynthia Stohl presented a paper “Technological Change and the Evolution of Collective Action Organizing” to the Annenberg School of Communication Colloquia Series, University of Southern California, 2006.

ELIEEN BORIS

Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein presented “Neither Nurses nor Maids: Defining Home Care as Labor,” at the Law and Society Association meeting, July 7, 2006.

Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein presented “Roundtable on Care, Law, and Public Policy” at the Law and Society Association meeting, July 8, 2006.

Eileen Boris presented “Women and Labor: What’s Working?” at University of Texas, Law School, October 20, 2006.

Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein presented “A Clash of Professional Authorities: Social Welfare, Public Health, and Medical Models of Home Care,” at the Social Science History Association meeting, November 3, 2006.

Eileen Boris presented “Carework Economy: Old Labor, New Rights, and the Struggle for Social Justice,” at the Social Science History Association meeting, November 4, 2006.

Eileen Boris presented “Welfare Wars: Scholarship, Activism, and Poor People’s Movements,” at Trinity College, February 26, 2007.

Eileen Boris presented “Domestic and Immigrant Workers Organize in the U.S.: A Historic Perspective,” at Brooklyn College, March 8, 2007.

Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein presented “Organizing Home Care: Devolution, Privatization, and the Growth of Low-Wage Labor in New York,” at the Organization of American Historians meeting, March 30, 2007.

Eileen Boris presented “Organizing Home Care: Low Waged Workers in the Nation’s Health and Welfare,” at University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, May 3, 2007.

Eileen Boris and Jennifer Klein presented “Memphis Comes to Chicago: Home Care, Public Employment, and ACORN Unionism,” at the Labor and Working Class History Association meeting, May 19, 2007.

GARY CHARNESS

Gary Charness, Luca Rigotti, and Aldo Rustichini presented “Individual Behavior and Group Membership,” at the Economics Department Seminar, Loyola Marymount University, November 28, 2006.

Gary Charness, Luca Rigotti, and Aldo Rustichini presented “Individual Behavior and Group Membership,” at the Economics Department Seminar, University of Pittsburgh, April 19, 2007.

CHRISTINA CONLEE

Christina Conlee presented a paper in a symposium titled “Architecture, Cultural Interactions, and Place” at the Race, Ethnicity and Place Conference, Texas State University, San Marcos TX, September 10, 2006.

Christina Conlee presented “Ethnicity and Architecture in Prehispanic Coastal Peru,” at the Race, Ethnicity and Place Conference, Texas State University, San Marcos TX, September 10, 2006.

Aldo Noriega and Christina Conlee presented “Investigaciones arqueológicas en La Tiza un sitio del intermedio tardío en la región de Nazca-Perú,” at the Coloquio internacional: Los Andes antes de los Incas. Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 15, 2007.

Michele Buzon, Christina Conlee, Antonio Simonetti and Robert A. Creaser presented “ $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ Isotope Analysis of Human Remains from the site of La Tiza, Peru,” at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Austin, TX, April 29, 2007.

Christina Conlee presented a paper in a symposium “Between the Mountains and the Sea: Recent Developments in the Archaeology of the South Coast of Peru” and a poster in a session on general archaeometry, at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Austin, Texas, April 29, 2007.

Christina Conlee, Aldo Noriega Gutiérrez, and Michele R. Buzon presented “Migration and Ethnogenesis: Long-Term Dynamics at the site of La Tiza,” at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Austin, Texas, April 29, 2007.

LEDA COSMIDES JOHN TOOBY

“Can race be erased? Evolutionary psychology and coalitional alliances,” was presented at the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies Colloquium, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, September 5, 2006.

Leda Cosmides presented a keynote address “Cognitive adaptations for social exchange” at a Symposium on Cultural and Adaptive Bases of Human Sociality (*Hokkaido University Center for the Study of the Ecological Foundations of the Mind*), Tokyo, Japan, September 9, 2006.

“Cognitive adaptations for social exchange: A case study in examining human nature” was presented at the Transhumanism and Human Nature Colloquium, Templeton Foundation, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ., October 9, 2006.

Leda Cosmides presented “Are we already transhuman?: Evolutionary psychology and human nature at the Transhumanism and Human Nature, Templeton Foundation, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, October 10, 2006.

“Can race be erased? Evolutionary psychology and coalitional alliances” was presented at the Arizona State University, Psychology Department Colloquium, Tempe, AZ, October 12, 2006.

“The architecture of human motivation: A computational and evolutionary-functional approach” and “Can race be erased? Evolutionary psychology and coalitional alliances” were presented at the Iowa State University, Department of Psychology, Ames, Iowa, April 2, 2007.

Leda Cosmides presented “Cognitive adaptations for Social Exchange,” at the 2007 Martin F. Fritz Lecture, Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, April 3, 2007.

John Tooby presented “Who Are We?: Reconciling Universal Human Nature and Genetic Uniqueness,” at the Transhumanism and Human Nature, Templeton Foundation., Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, April 17, 2007.

John Tooby presented “The EEA: Myth, mantra, or indispensable core of Darwinism?” at the Inaugural 3 UC Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences Conference, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, May 5-6, 2007.

Presented at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA, May 30-June 3, 2007.

- (1) Do humans have an evolved “Theory of Group Mind”? (Tooby & Cosmides)
- (2) Recalibrational emotions and welfare trade-off ratios: Cooperation in anger, guilt, gratitude, pride and shame. (Sznycer, Gibson Price, Tooby, Cosmides)
- (3) Is “Accent” a dedicated dimension of agent representation? (Pietraszewski, Schwartz, Cosmides, Tooby)
- (4) Violent Yells Dissected: Physical Strength is Revealed in the Voice and Enhanced during Anger. (Sell, Tooby, Cosmides)
- (5) Regulation of Resource Division by Coalitional Status (Ermer, Cosmides, Tooby)
- (6) Welfare Tradeoff Ratios and Social Support (Poster). (Sznycer, Gibson Price, Tooby, Cosmides)

STEPHEN DE CANIO

Stephen DeCanio presented “Economics is Not the Right Language for Addressing Climate Change,” at the Climate Action Taskforce Conference, June 21, 2007.

Stephen DeCanio presented “International Cooperation for Global Environmental Protection,” at the Climate Briefing for NGOs, sponsored by E3 Network, June 22, 2007.

JENNIFER EARL

Jennifer Earl presented a paper “Arrests, Repression, and the 2004 Republican National Convention” at Brandeis University Workshop, May 3, 2007.

Jennifer Earl presented the Plous Award Lecture, “Arrests, Repression, and the 2004 Republican National Convention” at UCSB, May 9, 2007.

ALEXIS FILIPPINI

Alexis Filippini presented “Origins of Project Word!” to Hunter College faculty at Hunter College, City College of New York, January 4, 2007.

Alexis Filippini presented “Project Word! Adding vocabulary to early reading instruction for at-risk learners” at a San Francisco State University Interview, February 21, 2007.

Alexis Filippini presented “Project Word! Results and Implications” the preliminary findings and instructional methods to Harding Elementary (K-5) staff, Harding Elementary School, April 10, 2007.

GARRETT GLASGOW

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

REGINALD GOLLEDGE

JACK LOOMIS

JAMES MARSTON

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

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

J. R. Marston & R. G. Golledge presented “Using Remote Infrared Audible Cues to Increase Spatial Knowledge Acquisition for Persons Who are Blind or Visually Impaired in a Multimodal Transportation Environment” at the IEEE 2006 International Conference of the Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, Session: Information-Based Support Technologies for Persons with Visual Disabilities, New York, NY, September 1, 2006.

J. R. Marston presented “Spatial knowledge acquisition: Using technology, training, and techniques to enhance spatial learning for two special populations” at the International Conference on Spatial Cognition. Symposium: The cognition of geographic space and cognitive mapping in disabled, Rome and Perugia, Italy, September 12, 2006.

R. L. Klatzky presented a keynote address “Centering the Human in Robotic Systems: The Role of Psychophysics,” at the 2nd annual Workshop on Human-Centered Robotic Systems, Munich, Germany, October 2006.

J. R. Marston, R. L. Klatzky, N. A. Giudice, J. M. Loomis, & R. G. Golledge presented “Measuring Cognitive Load of Non-Visual Navigation Interfaces” an invited paper at the Association of American Geographers (AAG) 104th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, April 19, 2007.

R. G. Golledge, J. R. Marston, J. M. Loomis, & R. L. Klatzky presented “Wayfinding Without Sight: The Haptic Pointer Interface,” an invited paper at the Association of American Geographers (AAG) 104th Annual Meeting in San Francisco, CA, April 19, 2007.

MATTHEW GORDON

Matthew Gordon, Carmen Jany, Carlos Nash, & Nobutaka Takara presented “Vowel sonority and coda weight” at the West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics, April 2007.

ANITA GUERRINI

J. E. Dugan presented “Shorebirds and Sandy Beaches on California’s Coast” at the MMS OCS Scientific Committee, Annual plenary meeting, Santa Barbara, CA, 2006.

J. E. Dugan and D. M. Hubbard presented “Ecological responses to coastal armoring on exposed sandy beaches” at the USGS/University of California Santa Cruz, 2006.

J. E. Dugan and D. M. Hubbard presented “Ecological patterns and processes on exposed sandy beaches” at the Beach Ecology for Managers Meeting, Pepperdine University, California, 2006.

J. E. Dugan and D. M. Hubbard presented “Ecological responses to coastal armoring on exposed sandy beaches” at the Santa Barbara Surfrider Foundation, 2006.

J. E. Dugan and D. M. Hubbard presented “Ecological responses to coastal armoring on exposed sandy beaches” at the Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project, Ventura County Task Force meeting, 2006.

Anita Guerrini presented “Writing Ecological History” at the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, annual meeting, Montréal, 2006.

Anita Guerrini presented “High Society in Goleta: the Campbell Ranch in the 1920s” at the UCSB History Associates, Devereux Foundation, 2006.

Anita Guerrini and J. E. Dugan presented “Coastal Dynamics: Restoring a California Wetland” at the workshop on “Restoring or Renaturing,” Zürich, Switzerland, July 11, 2006.

J. E. Dugan, H. M. Page, M. Lastra, and D. Hubbard presented “Exchanges between kelp forests and sandy beaches: macroalgal wrack input, fate and processing” at the LTER All Scientists Meeting, Estes Park, Colorado, September 24, 2006.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

B. Herr Harthorn and T. Rogers-Hayden presented “Risk Perception and Social Response to Emerging Nanotechnologies” at the 4S meetings, Vancouver, November 2, 2006.

B. Herr Harthorn and H. Haldane presented “Risk and Responsibility: How Nanoscientists and Engineers View the Nano-enterprise at the 4S meetings, Vancouver, November 2, 2006.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

RICHARD APPELBAUM

BRUCE BIMBER

FIONA GOODCHILD

EVELYN HU

W. PATRICK MCCRAY

CHRISTOPHER NEWFIELD

CNS-UCSB researchers and collaborators have participated in an array of activities over the reporting period that have presented the Center’s work, research as well as education and public outreach, to a wider audience. These meetings, presentations, and publications have also served as a means to build the “nano and society” network that the National Science Foundation has sought to create. Specific details are given below:

Richard P. Appelbaum, presented “From Cheap Labor to High-Tech Leadership: Will China’s Investment in Nanotechnology Pay Off?” a Presidential panel at the annual meetings of the Society for the Advancement of Socioeconomics (SASE), Trier, Germany, June 30-July 2, 2006.

Nick Pidgeon participated at the International Risk Governance Council Conference on Nanotechnology Risk Governance, Zurich, Switzerland. July 6-7, 2006.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Nanotechnology and Society,” at UCSB RISE program, August 1, 2006.

Bruce Bimber presented “Nanotechnology and Social Movements,” a plenary address at the Societal Impacts of Nanotechnology Conference, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, August 3-4, 2006.

Tee Rogers-Hayden & Nick Pidgeon presented “Reflecting upon the First Citizens’ Jury on Nanotechnology, Nano Jury UK” at Reviewing Humanness: Bodies, Technologies and Spaces, European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (EASST) Conference, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, August 23-26, 2006.

Tee Rogers-Hayden & Nick Pidgeon presented “Creating the Future through Public Engagement on Nanotechnologies,” Future Matters: Futures Known, Created and Minded, Cardiff University, United Kingdom, September 4-6, 2006.

Tim Lenoir presented “Visual Mapping of Nanotechnology Networks,” at Messy Shapes of Knowledge, Annual Meeting of the 4S Society, Vancouver, British Columbia, November 2, 2006.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & Tee Rogers-Hayden (Co-Chairs/Co-Organizers) presented a session “Risk Perceptions and Social Responses to Emerging Nanotechnologies,” at the Society for Social Studies of Science (4 S), Vancouver, British Columbia, November 2-4, 2006

Barbara Herr Harthorn, Hillary Haldane & Karl Bryant presented “Risk and Responsibility: How Nanoscientists and Engineers View the Nano-Enterprise,” at the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), Vancouver, British Columbia, November 2-4, 2006.

Tee Rogers-Hayden & Nick Pidgeon presented “Deliberating Emerging Nanotechnologies in the UK and Beyond,” at the Society for Social Studies of Science (4 S), Vancouver, British Columbia, November 2-4, 2006.

Terre Satterfield & Milind Kandlikar presented “Expert Judgments of Public Perceptions: How Well Do They Know their Audience?” at the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), Vancouver, British Columbia, November 2-4, 2006.

Bruce Bimber & David A. Weaver presented “Framing Nano in the News,” at the annual meeting of Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), Vancouver, November 2-4, 2006.

Cyrus Mody presented “Conferences, Community, and Nanotechnology: From Birth to Rebirth,” at the Society for Social Studies of Science annual meeting, Vancouver, November 4, 2006.

Gary Gereffi & Ryan Ong presented “Upgrading in the Global Knowledge Economy: Insights from China and India” at the Global Value Chains Workshop, *Industrial Upgrading, Offshore Production, and Labor*, Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, November 9, 2006.

Cyrus Mody presented “Molecular Electronics in the Longue Durée,” at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of History and Sociology of Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 13, 2006.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “ICON Project: Global Survey of Industry Safety Handling Practices of Nano Materials,” national press presentation teleconference-webcast, recorded and disseminated by ICON, Rice University, Houston, Texas, November 13, 2006.

Cyrus Mody presented “The Long Arm of Moore’s Law,” at Amherst College Law and Science Seminar, Amherst, Massachusetts, November 27, 2006.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “NSEC: CNS-UCSB” at the NSF NSE NSEC PI meeting, Arlington, Virginia, December 4-6, 2006.

Cyrus Mody presented “Building a Probe Microscopy Community,” at the 18th Annual James Waters Symposium Recognizing Pioneers in the Development of Analytical Instrumentation, Pittsburgh Conference, Chicago, Illinois, 2007.

Richard P Appelbaum & Rachel Parker presented “China’s Move Into Nanotechnology: The High Road to Development,” at the East Asia Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, January 30, 2007.

Cyrus Mody presented “Some Thoughts on Why History Matters in Understanding the Social Issues of Nanotechnology and Other Converging Technologies,” at the Spanish National Research Council, *Making the CTEKS* workshop, Madrid, Spain, February 6, 2007.

Richard P. Appelbaum presented “Innovation or Imitation? China’s Bid to Become a Global leader in Nanotechnology,” at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies, Program on Nanotechnology in China: Ambitions and Realities, Washington, DC, February 6, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & J. Earl presented at the Center for Information Technology and Society and Center for Nanotechnology in Society reception for prospective students, University of California, Santa Barbara, February 8, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & Karl Bryant (Co-Organizers/Co-Facilitators) presented a Nanotechnology Public Deliberation Workshop on Health and Human Enhancement Technologies, Santa Barbara, February 10, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & Karl Bryant (Co-Organizers/Co-Facilitators) presented a Nanotechnology Public Deliberation Workshop on Energy Technologies, Santa Barbara, California, February 11, 2007.

Cyrus Mody presented “Molecular Electronics in the Longue Durée: Microelectronics, Futurism, and Nanotechnology,” at Rice University, Department of History, Houston, Texas, February 12, 2007.

Richard P. Appelbaum presented “China’s Bid to Become a leader in Nanotechnology,” at the Department of Geography Colloquium, UCSB, March 8, 2007.

Patrick McCray gave a presentation of WG1 research at the NSF Nano in Society PI meeting, Arlington Virginia, March 14-17, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “CNS-UCSB Overview,” “Working Group 3: Risk Perception and Social Response,” “Nanotechnology in Society -- Future Directions,” at the NSF Nano in Society PI meeting, Arlington Virginia, March 15-16, 2007.

Cyrus Mody presented “Molecular Electronics and the Microelectronics Origins of Nanotechnology,” at a Nano and Giga Challenges in Electronics and Photonics Symposium, Tempe, Arizona, March 16, 2007.

Richard P. Appelbaum presented “China’s Bid to Become a leader in Nanotechnology,” at the Chancellor’s Community Breakfast, Santa Barbara, California, March 19, 2007.

Tim Lenoir presented “Visual Mapping of Nanotechnology Networks,” at the annual meeting of the Center for Genome Ethics Law and Policy, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, March 23, 2007.

Gary Gereffi, Frederick Stacey & Ryan Ong presented “Nanotechnology in North Carolina,” at the *Nanotechnology and the Emerging Global Knowledge Economy: Challenges and Opportunities in an International Context* conference, Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, March 29, 2007.

Richard P. Appelbaum & Rachel Parker presented “Nanotechnology in a Global Context: The Case of China,” at the *Global Knowledge Economy: Current Issues and Trends in the United States, East Asia, and Europe* conference, Center on Globalization, Governance, and Competitiveness, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, March 29-30, 2007.

Gary Gereffi presented “Visual Mapping of Nanotechnology Networks,” at *Nanotechnology and the Emerging Global Knowledge Economy: Challenges and Opportunities*, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, March 29-30, 2007.

Richard P. Appelbaum presented “The Impact of Ending the Multifibre Arrangement on Apparel-Exporting Developing Countries – With a Brief Detour into China’s Emergence as a High-Tech Power, and Some Possible Implications for Developing Countries,” at *The Rise of the New Asian Giants: Adaptive Strategies in the Global Economy*

conference, Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, April 13, 2007.

Tim Lenoir presented “Contemplating Singularity: On Nanomachines and Postbiological Selves,” at the Interfaces and Visualizations: A State-of-the-Art Conference on the Humanities in Post-Human Times, University of Illinois, April 20-21, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & Patrick McCray presented at the Annual Meeting of the CNS National Advisory Board, Santa Barbara, California, April 23-24, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & Patrick McCray presented at the External Site Review, CNS-UCSB, Santa Barbara, California, April 24-26, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Nanotechnology, Risk, and Societal Response,” at the Nano Roundtable, Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley, California, May 4, 2007.

Nick Pidgeon presented “Risk Perception and Communication Related to Nanotechnologies” at the NNI/RVO/IMEC Nanotech Outreach Workshop, Leuven, Belgium, May 7-8, 2007.

R. Gibson, W. Lusoli, S. Ward & Robert Ackland presented “Mapping “Small Things” on the Web: The Pro- and Anti-Nanotech Debate Online,” at a meeting of the International Communication Association, San Francisco, CA, May 24-28, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Interdisciplinary Social Science-STEM Graduate Education at the CNS-UCSB,” at the UC DIGSSS/AGEP Conference, Santa Barbara, California, May 25, 2007.

Tim Lenoir presented “Contemplating Singularity: On Nanomachines and Postbiological Selves,” at the Media, Technology, and Society Program, Northwestern University School of Communication, May 26, 2007.

Patrick McCray presented “Over the Red Brick Wall: Spintronics as an Over-the-Horizon Technology,” at the Wharton-Chemical Heritage Foundation Symposium on Social Studies of Nanotechnology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 2007.

Mary Ingram-Waters presented a poster “Spaceflight, Frostbite, and Foresight: Exploring the Connections between the Pro-Space, Cryonics, and Nanotechnology Social Movements,” at the Chemical Heritage Foundation - Wharton Joint Symposium on Nanotechnology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 2007.

Tim Lenoir presented at the Joint Wharton-Chemical Heritage Foundation Symposium on Social Studies of Nanotechnology, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 7, 2007.

Nick Pidgeon presented “Risk Perception and Communication Related to Nanotechnologies” at the European Science Foundation 1st Summer School on Nanomedicine, University of Cardiff. Cardiff, UK, June 10-15, 2007.

Patrick McCray presented “Spintronics, Novelty, and Over-the-Horizon Technologies,” at the Spintech IV conference, Maui, HI, June 16-21, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn & Karl Bryant presented “Understanding Nanoscale Scientists’ Attenuation Under Uncertainty,” at *Nanotechnologies: Emerging Risks and Societal Responses* panel, Society for Risk Analysis-Europe, The Hague, Netherlands, June 17-19, 2007

Tim Lenoir presented at lecture “Strategies for Data Mining, Mapping and Visualization of Emerging Nanotechnologies” to the Visualization Group at the Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Forschung (Zif), Bielefeld, Germany, June 18, 2007.

Nick Pidgeon & Barbara Herr Harthorn (Co-Chairs/Co-Organizers) presented “Nanotechnologies: Emerging Risks and Societal Responses I and II,” at a Special symposium, Society for Risk Analysis-Europe, The Hague, Netherlands, June 17-19, 2007.

Tee Rogers-Hayden & Nick Pidgeon presented “Opening up Nanotechnology Dialogue with the Publics: Risk Communication or ‘Upstream Engagement’?: at *Nanotechnologies: Emerging Risks and Societal Responses* panel, Society for Risk Analysis-Europe, Building Bridges: Issues for future risk research, The Hague, Netherlands, June 17-19 2007.

Terre Satterfield & Miland Kandlikar presented “Expert Judgments of Public Perceptions: How Well Do They Know Their Audience?” at *Nanotechnologies: Emerging Risks and Societal Responses* panel, Society for Risk Analysis-Europe, Building Bridges: Issues for future risk research, The Hague, Netherlands, June 17-19 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “CNS-UCSB: Overview of Research, Education, and Engagement Programs,” at the CNS program for incoming summer interns, June 25, 2007.

Nick Pidgeon attended the first meeting of (and is a full member of) the UK Royal Society/Nanotechnology Industries Association working group that is developing a code of practice for responsible development of nanotechnologies, June 25, 2007.

JOHN HARTMAN

John Hartman presented “A Route Choice Experiment Involving Monetary Payouts and Actual Waiting Times” at the First International Conference on Funding Transportation Infrastructure, Banff, Alberta, August 3, 2006.

DIANE HINTZ

Diane Hintz presented “Communicative functions of past tense markers in South Conchucos Quechua” at the Dissertation colloquium, Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, October 5, 2006.

Diane Hintz presented “Funciones comunicativas de los marcadores de tiempo pasado del quechua del sur de Conchucos” at the II Jornada Lingüística, Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, Lima, Peru, October 16, 2006.

Diane Hintz presented “Discourse pattern replication: Uses of the present perfect in Andean Spanish in contact with Quechua” at the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, Anaheim, CA, January 6, 2007.

NIKKI JONES

Nikki Jones presented “A Three City Study of Young People’s Lives After Incarceration-San Francisco & the Fillmore” at the Racial Democracy, Crime, and Justice Network. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Criminal Justice Research Center, Ohio State University, July 25, 2006.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

Debra Lieberman presented “Using Interactive Media to Promote Health Behavior Change: Evidence-Based Methods,” at the Diabetes Disease Management Symposium, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 2006.

Debra Lieberman presented “Re-Mission as an Intervention for Healthy Lifestyles: Impacts of a Cancer Video Game on Healthy Young Adults” at the annual conference of Games for Health, Baltimore, Maryland, September 28, 2006.

Debra Lieberman presented “Children’s Learning with Interactive Games” an invited talk about interactive media and games for children, at the Dust or Magic annual meeting of leaders in the children's media field, Lambertville, NJ, November 6, 2006.

Debra Lieberman and John Perry presented “Interactive Media and Behavioral Health: Strategies for Improving Patients' Diabetes Self-Management,” at the Diabetes Management Leadership Forum, Denver, CO, November 17, 2006.

Debra Lieberman presented “Serious Games: Learning, Development and Change” at the Annenberg School for Communication at USC. Los Angeles, CA, May 21, 2007.

Debra Lieberman presented “Using Interactive Media to Promote Behavior Change: Evidence-Based methods” to the Summit on Behavioral Telehealth, Harvard Medical School, Boston, May 31, 2007. .

Debra Lieberman presented “Designing Interactive Games for Health Promotion: How, Why, and What the Research Says” at a symposium for CDC staff in Atlanta, Georgia, June 20, 2007.

HANI MANSOUR

Hani Mansour presented “The Effects of Labor Supply Shocks on Labor Market Outcomes: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict” at the 10th IZA European Summer School in Labor Economics, April 25, 2007.

Hani Mansour presented “The Effects of Labor Supply Shocks on Labor Market Outcomes: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict” at the Department of Economics seminar, University of Haifa, Israel, May 3, 2007.

KENNETH MILLETT

Kenneth Millett presented the Chumash Scholars Program outline American Indian Education Center Directors, to AIEC Directors as a new (and the only UC supported) model serving the American Indian community, SYBMI Tribal Hall, Santa Ynez, CA, October 6, 2006.

Kenneth Millett presented the Chumash Scholars Program outline College School District Board to the CSD Board to inform them of what would be taking place on their campuses, at College School in Santa Ynez, CA. October 10, 2006.

MARY O’CONNOR

Mary O’Connor presented “Mayos of Northwest Mexico and Mixtecos of Southeastern Mexico” at the American Anthropology Meetings, San Jose, California, November 18, 2006.

GEOFFREY RAYMOND

Geoffrey Raymond and Gene Lerner presented “Some Elementary Forms of Social Coordination in Interaction,” at the Pacific Sociological Association meeting, March 30, 2007.

Geoffrey Raymond and Gene Lerner presented “Sequence as a source of body behavior, body behavior as a resource for sequencing actions: the case of interjected action,” at the Center for Language Interaction and Culture (CLIC), UCLA, April 18, 2007.

CELINE SHIMIZU

Celine Shimizu presented “Hypersexuality,” at the Film and Media Studies presentation, UCSB, June 2007.

VERTA TAYLOR

Katrina Kimport presented “The 2004 Same Sex Marriage Protests” at a Panel Discussion on “Queer Marriage,” sponsored by the Women’s Studies Program, UCSB, February 2007.

BARBARA VOORHIES

Barbara Voorhies and Douglas J. Kennett presented “El Período Arcaico de la Costa Pacifica en el Sur de México: Una Comparación entre Guerrero y Chiapas” at the 2a Mesa Redonda El Conocimiento Antropológico e Histórico sobre Guerrero, August 25, 2006.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Catherine Weinberger presented “Do Generous Dictators Earn Less in the Real World?” at the Economic Science Association North American Regional Meetings, Tucson, September 2006.

Catherine Weinberger was a participant in "NORC/Spencer Foundation Workshop to Advance the Understanding of Education and Social Opportunity," University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, October 2006.

Catherine Weinberger presented “In Search of the Glass Ceiling: Cohort Effects among U.S. College Graduates in the 1990’s” at a workshop entitled *Using Human Resource Data from Science Resources Statistics*. National Science Foundation, Washington D.C., October 2006.

Catherine Weinberger presented “Women in the Pipeline” at a panel celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Committee for the Status of Women in the Economics Profession. Allied Social Science Associations Annual Conference, Chicago, IL, January 2007.

Catherine Weinberger presented “Quantifying the Growing Importance of Soft Skills in the Labor Market” at the UCSB Department of Economics Labor Workshop, Santa Barbara, CA, April 2007.

Catherine Weinberger presented “The Women of Mercury 13.” Findings from my College and Career Choices Study cited, USA Today, May 9, 2007.

HOWARD WINANT

Howard Winant presented “Double Consciousness, ‘Radical Pragmatism, and Racial Justice Today,’” presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Political Science Association, August 2006.

Howard Winant presented “Race Today: Colorblindness and Race Consciousness,” at the Annual Ethnic Studies Lecture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, October 2006.

Howard Winant presented “Racial Formation in the 21st Century,” at the Department of Political Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, October 2006.

Howard Winant presented “Race and Racism in the 21st Century: Continuity and Change in the Post-Civil Rights Era United States,” at the Martin Luther King Jr. Commemorative Lecture, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, January 2007.

Howard Winant presented “That Was Then; This is Now: Racial Formation in the 21st Century,” at the Department of Sociology, University of California, Davis, February 2007.

Howard Winant presented “The Post-Civil Rights Era in the US,” at a Faculty Seminar, Nuffield College, Oxford University, March 2007.

Howard Winant presented “The Political Trajectory of Race: Global, National, Local,” at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, March 2007.

Howard Winant presented “Racial Formation and the Dilemmas of the Racial State,” at UCLA School of Law, Los Angeles, CA, April 2007.

Howard Winant presented “Evolving Racial Identities, the Ideology of Color-Blindness, and the State,” at the Department of Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle, April 2007.

Howard Winant presented “That Was Then; This Is Now: Racial Formation in the 21st Century United States,” at the Mentor Series, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, May 2007.



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

www.isber.ucsb.edu

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: ISBER

2006-2007

1. Academic personnel engaged in research:	
a. Faculty	<u>39</u>
b. Professional Researchers (including Visiting)	<u>19</u>
c. Project Scientists	<u>2</u>
d. Specialists/Academic Coordinators/Lecturers	<u>14</u>
e. Postdoctoral Scholars	<u>0</u>
f. Postgraduate Researchers	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>75</u>
2. Graduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	<u>88</u>
b. Employed on other sources of funds	<u>6</u>
c. Participating through assistantships	<u>5</u>
d. Participating through traineeships	<u> </u>
e. Other (specify)	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>99</u>
3. Undergraduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	<u>51</u>
b. Employed on other funds	<u>55</u>
c. Number of volunteers, & unpaid interns	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	<u>114</u>
4. Participation from outside UCSB: (optional)	
a. Academics (without Salary Academic Visitors)	<u>10</u>
b. Other (community volunteers)	<u>4</u>
5. Staff (Univ. & Non-Univ. Funds):	
a. Technical	<u>17</u>
b. Administrative/Clerical	<u>16</u>
6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored	<u>39</u>
7. Proposals submitted	<u>124</u>
8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*	<u>97</u>
9. Number of extramural awards administered	<u>123</u>
10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**	<u>17,002,074</u>
11. Number of Principal Investigators***	<u>143</u>
12. Dollar value of other project awards ****	<u>2,027,080</u>
13. Number of other projects administered	<u>48</u>
14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2007)	<u>485,292</u>
15. Dollar value of intramural support	<u>1,336,159</u>
16. Total assigned square footage in ORU	<u>8,165</u>
17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)	<u>4,157,809</u>

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

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

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

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



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

**ACTIVE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
AND CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007**

Sarah Abraham	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Belinda Acuna	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Tamara Afifi	Communication	Assistant Professor
Walid Afifi	Communication	Associate Professor
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Assistant 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
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Professor
Eileen C. Boris	Women's Studies	Hull Professor
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Researcher
Eric Boyle	History	Graduate Student 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
Grace Chang	Women's Studies	Assistant Professor
Gary Charness	Economics	Associate Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Eve Darian-Smith	Law & Society	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
Richard Duran	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Associate Professor
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi	Sociology	Associate Professor
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology / ISBER	Professor / Director
Oshan Fernando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Alexis Filipinni	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher

Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagan	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
Paolo Gardinali	Social Science Survey Center	Associate Director
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	Associate Professor
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor
Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Matthew Gordon	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Anita Guerrini	Environmental Studies	Professor
Michael Gurven	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Lisa Hajjar	Law & Society	Professor
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Barbara Herr Harthorn	Women's Studies	Associate Professor
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
Evelyn Hu	ECE/Materials	Professor
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Gaye Theresa Johnson	Black Studies	Assistant Professor
Nikki Jones	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Marek Kapicka	Economics	Assistant Professor
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
James K. Lee	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Debra Lieberman	Communication / ISBER	Lecturer / Researcher
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
John Lynham	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Hani Mansour	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
James Marston	Geography / ISBER	PGR/Researcher
Richard Mayer	Psychology & Education	Professor
W. Patrick McCray	History	Associate Professor

Rani McLean	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Miriam Metzger	Communication	Associate Professor
Mirelle Miller-Young	Women's Studies	Assistant Professor
Kenneth Millett	Mathematics	Professor
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Lorelei Moosbrugger	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Chris Newfield	English	Professor
Erin Khuê Ninh	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Laura Oaks	Women's Studies	Associate Professor
Moira O'Neil	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michael Osborne	History	Professor
Juan Vicente Palerm	Anthropology	Professor
Choong-Hwan Park	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Geoffrey Raymond	Sociology	Associate Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Professor
Ronald Rice	Communication	Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Professor
Leila J. Rupp	Women's Studies	Professor
Hugo Santos-Gomez	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Eric Schniter	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Jati Sengupta	Economics	Professor
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Eric Smith	Political Science	Professor
Leeanna Smith	Political Science	Graduate Student Researcher
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
Jacqueline Stevens	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Cynthia Stohl	Communication	Professor
Molly Talcott	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Verta Taylor	Sociology	Professor
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor
Barbara Voorhies	Anthropology	Professor
Barbara Walker	Anthropology	Researcher
Philip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Rene Weber	Communication	Assistant Professor
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Researcher
Juliet Williams	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Howard Winant	Sociology	Professor

Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Professor
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor
Tara Yosso	Chicana/Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Oran Young	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Xiaojian Zhao	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor/Chair



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

UNIT PARTICIPANTS

www.isber.ucsb.edu

UNIT PARTICIPANTS 2006-2007

Sarah Abraham	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Robert Ackland	Australia National University	PhD in Economics
Belinda Acuna	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Ryan Adams	Religious Studies	Graduate Student
Tamara Afifi	Communication	Assistant Professor
Walid Afifi	Communication	Associate Professor
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Teresa Algoso	History	Graduate Student
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Professor
Paul Amar	Law & Society	Assistant Professor
Michelle Chernikoff Anderson	COPPAC	Director of Research
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Marylinda Arroyo	SB Police Department	Detective
Michael Aspland	Monterey Police Department	Deputy Chief
Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Elias Awe	Development Help for Progress Belize	Director
David W. Awschalom	Physics & CNSI	Professor
Patrick Babcock	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Policy Consultant
Robert Backus	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Davis Baird	University of South Carolina	Nanotechnology in Society Network PI
Geoff Banks	Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office	Chief Deputy
Ingrid Banks	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Valerie Barker	San Diego State	Professor
Gerald Barnett	UC Santa Cruz	Director, Office for Management of Intellectual Property
McKay Barrow	Anthropology	Graduate Student
B. Ellen Bartee	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Edwina Barvosa-Carter	Chicano Studies	Associate Professor
William Bausman	UCSB CNS	Undergraduate Intern
Geoffrey Bateman	The Michael D. Palm Center	Assistant Director
Bill Bean	UCSB Police Department	Chief
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Associate Professor
Elizabeth Belding	Computer Science	Associate Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Associate Professor
Theodore Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Mike Berry	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Assistant Professor
Mark Bertelsen	Wilson, Sonsini, Goodrich & Rosati	Senior Partner
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Professor
Joe Bishop	UCSB, APEO	Graduate Student Researcher
Coit Blacker	Stanford University	Sr. Fellow

James J. Blascovic	Psychology	Professor
Daniel Blumenthal	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Professor
Deborah Blumenthal	History	Assistant Professor
Eileen C. Boris	Women's Studies	Hull Professor
Ann Bostrom	Georgia Tech	Associate Professor
Marguerite Bouraad-Nash	Political Science/Global Peace & Security	Lecturer
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Researcher
Eric Boyle	History	Graduate Student Researcher
Francesca Bray	University of Edinburgh	Professor & Chair
Mary Brenner	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Bill Brown	SB County	Sheriff
John Seely Brown	Xerox Corporation	Chief Scientist
Kathleen Bruhn	Political Science	Associate Professor
Karl Bryant	Sociology	Graduate Research Fellow
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Daphne Bugental	Psychology	Professor
Monica Bulger	Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Monica Turk Burden	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Brandy Burkett	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
José Ignacio Cabezón	Religious Studies	Professor
Craig Calhoun	New York University	Professor
David Campbell	Grinnell College, Ecology	Professor
Juan E. Campo	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Magda Campo	Religious Studies	Lecturer
Cong Cao	State University of New York	Graduate Research Fellow
Yiping Cao	Bren School	Graduate Research Fellow
Anselmo Castraneda	Envic Constult, Belize	Consultant
Joseph Castro	APEO	Executive Director
Alex Catanese	Religious Studies	Graduate Student
Oliver Chadwick	Geography & Environmental Studies	Professor
Scott Chadwick	Iowa State	Professor
Peter Chaille	Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology	Postdoctoral Researcher
Swati Chattopadhyay	History of Art	Associate Professor
Gabrielle Chang	History of Art and Architecture	Graduate Student
Grace Chang	Women's Studies	Assistant Professor
Han-yun Chang	History of Art and Architecture	Graduate Student
Gary Charness	Economics	Associate Professor
Peter Chen	AVSS	Sr. Programmer
Kwang-Ting (Tim) Cheng	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Professor
Cathy Chiu	East Asian Collection, Davidson Library	Librarian

Bradley Chmelka	Chemical Engineering	Professor
Dorothy Chun	Germanic, Slavic & Semitic Studies	Professor
Patricia Clancy	Linguistics	Associate Professor, Chair
David Clarke	Materials Department	Professor
Keith Clarke	Geography	Professor
David Cleveland	Environmental Studies & Anthropology	Associate Professor
Sarah Cline	History and LAIS	Professor
Benjamin Cohen	Political Science & Global and International Studies	Louis G Lancaster Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Peter M. Collins	Ecology, Evolution & Marine Biology	Professor
Vicki Colvin	Rice University	Professor
David Cooper	Religious Studies	Graduate Student
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Helen Couclelis	Geography	Professor
Ruth Schwartz Cowan	University of Pennsylvania	Professor
René Dailey	University of Texas at Austin	Assistant Professor
Eve Darian-Smith	Law & Society	Professor
Frank Davis	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor
Krista DeLeeuw	Psychology	Graduate Student Researcher
Magali Delmas	ESMS	Associate Professor
Andrew W. Delton	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Assistant Professor
Christopher Dewell	History	Graduate Student
Laura Dodge	Political Science	Graduate Student
Sharon Doetsch	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Martin Dufwenberg	University of Arizona	Professor
Jenifer Dugan	Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Richard Duran	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Associate Professor
Adrienne Edgar	History	Associate Professor
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Susan Chan Egan	East Asia Center (EAC)	Independent Scholar
Racha El-Omari	Religious Studies	
Hillal Elver	Global Peace & Security	Visiting Professor
Jacqueline Eng	Anthropology	Graduate Student
Elsa Ermer	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
Halima Fadila	Council on American-Islamic Relations	Member

Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi	Sociology	Associate Professor
Richard Falk	Global Peace & Security	Visiting Professor
Kay Faulconer-Boger	Ventura College	Dean
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology / ISBER	Professor / Director
Oshan Fernando	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Alexis Filippini	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagin	Communication	Associate Professor
Antonio Flores	Educación y Apoyo para las Comunidades Indígenas	Executive Director
John Foran	Sociology	Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Jennifer Fortman	Communication	Student
Nathaniel Frank	The Michael D. Palm Center	Sr. Research Fellow
Laurie Freeman	Political Science	Associate Professor
Richard Freeman	Harvard University	Nanotechnology in Society Network PI
James Frew	Environmental Science & Management	Associate Professor
Roger Friedland	Religious Studies	Professor
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Diane Fujino	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Koji Furukawa	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Nancy Gallagher	History	Professor
Cindy Gallois	Psychology, Queensland	Professor
Alastair Gamble	The Michael D. Palm Center	Sr. Research Assistant
Randy Garr	Religious Studies	
Arleen Garcia	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Paolo Gardinali	Social Science Survey Center/Benton Research Lab	Co-Director
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Professor
Meryle Gaston	Davidson Library	Middle Eastern Studies Librarian
Steven Gaulin	Anthropology	Professor
Michael Gazzaniga	Psychology	Professor
Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Gary Gereffi	Duke University	Professor
T. German	Psychology	Associate Professor
Roland Geyer	Bren School	Assistant Professor
Bishnu Ghosh	English	Associate Professor
Eric Gianella	Duke University	Undergraduate Intern
Oscar Gil	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Howard Giles	Communication	Professor
Garrett Glasgow	Political Science	Associate Professor
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor
Alan Glennon	Geography	Graduate Research Fellow

Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Fiona Goodchild	Calif. NanoSystems Institute	Education Director
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Matthew Gordon	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Arthur Gossard	Materials Department	Professor
Allan G. Grapard	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Daoxiong Guan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Anita Guerrini	Environmental Studies	Professor
David Guston	CNS-ASU	PI
Michael Gurven	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Elisabeth G. Gwinn	Physics Department	Professor
Susan Hackwood	Calif. Council on Science & Technology	Executive Director
Gary Haddow	UCSB CNS	Undergraduate Intern
Christopher Hajek	University of Texas, San Antonio	Assistant Professor
Lisa Hajjar	Law & Society	Professor
Janet Halley	Harvard Law School	Professor
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Barbara Herr Harthorn	Women's Studies	Associate Professor
John Hartman	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Tsuyoshi Hasegawa	History	Professor
Megan Havrda	Development Counterpart International	
Craig Hawker	Materials Research Laboratory	Professor
Atsuko Hayashi	East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies	Japanese Lecturer
Richard Hecht	Religious Studies	Professor
David Henderson	SB Police Department	Sergeant
Daniel Hintz	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Diane Hintz	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Hsiu-zu Ho	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Patricia Holden	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Associate Professor
Barbara Holdrege	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Charles House	Media X, Stanford University	Executive Director
Dolores Hsu	Music	Professor
Evelyn Hu	ECE/Materials	Professor
Yunte Huang	English Department	Professor
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Janis Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Roger Ingham	Speech & Hearing	Professor
Mary Ingram	Sociology	Graduate Research Fellow
Haruko Iwasaki	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor Emeritus
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
M. Kent Jennings	Political Science	Professor

Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Gaye Theresa Johnson	Black Studies	Assistant Professor
Nikki Jones	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Mark Juergensmeyer	Global & International Studies	Professor
Sunny Jung	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Thomas Kalil	UC Berkeley	Lecturer
Ian Kaminsky	Alcohol and Drug Program, UCSB	Ph.D.
Milind Kandlikar	University of British Columbia	Assistant Professor
Marek Kapicka	Economics	Assistant Professor
Hillard Kaplan	University of New Mexico	Ph.D.
Mary Katzenstein	Cornell University	Professor
Kathy Kamp	Grinnell College, Archaeology	Professor
Robert Kennedy	ISBER	Researcher
Suk-young Kim	Dramatic Arts	Assistant Professor
Stanley Klein	Psychology	Professor
Allan Knight	Computer Science	Graduate Student Researcher
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Max Krasnow	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
JoAnn Kuchera-Morin	Media Arts & Technology	Professor
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
Sean Larkin	The Michael D. Palm Center	Web Programmer
Zoran Lazovic	Religious Studies	Graduate Student
Richard N. Lebow	Ohio State University	Professor/Director
James K. Lee	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Jonathan Lee	Religious Studies	Graduate Student
Sun-ae Lee	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Denisa Legaspi	The Michael D. Palm Center	Newsletter Designer
Timothy Lenoir	Stanford University	Professor
Richard Leo	Univ. of San Francisco, School of Law	Associate Professor
Gene Lerner	Sociology	Professor
Charles Li	Linguistics	Professor
Debra Lieberman	Communication / ISBER	Lecturer / Researcher
Julian Lim	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
Shirley Geok-Lin Lim	English/Women's Studies	Professor
Jon Lo Kim Lin	Community College (CNS)	Undergraduate Intern
Deborah Linden	San Luis Obispo Police Dept.	Chief
Daniel Linz	Communication	Professor
Alan Liu	Political Science	Professor
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Robert Lowry	SB Police Department	Captain
Lisa Lusero	The Michael D. Palm Center	Assistant Director

John Lynham	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Jerry Macala	Chemistry	Graduate Research Fellow
Frank Mannix	SB Police Department	Captain
Hani Mansour	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Scott Marcus	Music	Associate Professor
John A. Marinko	AVSS	Sr. Programmer
James Marston	Geography / ISBER	PGR / Researcher
James Martel	The Michael D. Palm Center	Sr. Research Fellow
Peter Martinez	Ventura County	Probation Officer
Akiyo Maruyama	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Richard Mayer	Psychology & Education	Professor
Donald Paul McCaffery	SB Police Department	Lieutenant
Robert McCann	Communication	Graduate Student
Jessica McCarroll	CA Dept. of Public Health	AVSS
Susan McCarver	Anthropology	Graduate Student
W. Patrick McCray	History	Associate Professor
Rose McDermott	Political Science	Associate Professor
Rani McLean	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Susan McLeod	Writing Program	Professor
Garay Menicucci	CMES	Assistant Director
Miriam Metzger	Communication	Associate Professor
Leisa D. Meyer	College of William & Mary	Assistant Professor
Pat Miller	Ventura Police Dept.	Chief
Mirelle Miller-Young	Women's Studies	Assistant Professor
Kenneth Millett	Mathematics	Professor
Umesh Mishra	Electrical and Computer Engineering	Professor & Chair
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
Cyrus C. M. Mody	Chemical Heritage Foundation	Gordon Cain Fellow
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Jose Antonio Montes	Consultare Guatemala	Attorney
Julia Moore	Woodrow Wilson International; Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies	Deputy Director
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Lorelei Moosbrugger	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Ralph Morales	LAPD	Sergeant
Carol Mosely	Rape Prevention Education Program, UCSB	
Martin Moskovits	API Nanotronics	(on leave, UCSB)
David Mowery	UC Berkeley	Professor
Paul Myers	Communication	Retired Officer, London Metropolitan Police
Robin Nabi,	Communication	Associate Professor
Orna Naftali	Anthropology	Graduate Student
John Nathan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Shivaun Nestor	The Michael D. Palm Center	Web Designer
Christopher Newfield	English	Professor

Ronald Nigh	CIESAS Mexico, Anthropology	Researcher
Erin Khuê Ninh	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Glen Y. Nishida	AVSS	Computer Resource Specialist
Laura Oaks	Women Studies	Associate Professor
Mary O'Connor	ISBER	Associate Researcher
Moira O'Neil	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Yukari Okamoto	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Ryan Ong	Duke University	Graduate Research Fellow
Alan Oppenheim	CA Dept. of Public Health	AVSS
Michael Osborne	History	Professor
Hung Pai	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Juan Vicente Palerm	Anthropology	Professor
Choong-Hwan Park	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Joseph Park	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Rachel Parker	Sociology	Graduate Research Fellow
Lisa Parks	Film and Media Studies	Associate Professor
Robert Patton	CITS	CITS Program Manager
Horacio Paz	UNAM, Biology	Researcher
Willie Pearson, Jr.	Georgia Institute of Technology	Professor
Yupei Peng	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Carolos Perez	UCSB CNS	Undergraduate Intern
Jeanette Peterson	Art History	Associate Professor
Nicholas Pidgeon	University of Wales-Cardiff	Professor
David Pietraszewski	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
W. James Potter	Communication	Professor
William Powell	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Alyson Prude	Religious Studies	Graduate Student
Chenzong Qin	Economics	Professor
Rita Raley	English	Assistant Professor
Geoffrey Raymond	Sociology	Associate Professor
Jim Reichman	NSF Center for Ecological Synthesis and Analysis	
Scott Reid	Communication	Associate Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Professor
Ron Rice	Bakersfield Police Dept.	Sergeant
Ronald Rice	Communication	Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Professor
Sergio Rodriguez	UNAM, Volcanology	
Tee Rogers-Hayden	University of Wales-Cardiff	
James Roney	Psychology	Assistant Professor
Aaron Rowe	Chemistry	Graduate Research Fellow

Leila J. Rupp	Women's Studies	Professor
Julie Saltoun	Anti-Defamation League	Community Director
Katherine Saltzman-Li	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Cam Sanchez	SB Police Department	Chief
Ramiro Sanchez	Oxnard College	Vice President
Hugo Santos-Gomez	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Bashkar Sarkar	Film Studies	Associate Professor
Theresa A. Satterfield	University of British Columbia	Associate Professor
Miguel Satut	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Program Officer
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Eric Schniter	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Sarah Schultz	Cuesta College (CNS)	Undergraduate Intern
Suzanne Scotchmer	UC Berkeley	Professor
David Seibold	Communication	Professor
Aaron Sell	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
Jati Sengupta	Economics	Professor
Denise Segura	Sociology	Professor
David Serlin	The Michael D. Palm Center	Sr. Research Fellow
Ram Seshadri	Materials Department	Assistant Professor
Tom Shepard	The Michael D. Palm Center	Filmmaker in Residence
Reijirou Shibasaki	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Chikako Shinagawa	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Michele Sieglitz	The Michael D. Palm Center	Filmmaker in Residence
Araceli Simeon-Luna	MALDEF	Director
John Skipper	Redondo Beach Police Dept.	Lieutenant
Eric Smith	Political Science	Professor
Leeanna Smith	Political Science	Graduate Student Researcher
Stacy Smith	University of Southern California	Associate Professor
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Jon Snyder	French and Italian	Professor
Hyongsok (Tom) Soh	Department of Mechanical & Environmental Engineering	Assistant Professor
Emily Solari	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Jon Sonstelie	Economics	Professor
Nicola Spaldin	Materials	Associate Professor
Frank Spera	Geology	Professor
Brian Spitzberg	San Diego State	Professor
Nicole Starosielski	Film & Media Studies	Graduate Student Researcher
Brigitte Steinheider	University of Oklahoma, Tulsa	Professor
Jacqueline Stevens	Law & Society	Associate Professor

Ethan Stockton	East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies	Graduate Student
Cynthia Stohl	Communication	Professor
Michael Stohl	Communication	Professor
Kim Stoltzfus	Communication	Graduate Research Fellow
Susan Stonich	Anthropology	Professor
Emily Stotler	CA Dept. of Public Health	AVSS
Peter Sturman	Art History	Associate Professor, Chair
Hiroko Sugawara	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Lecturer
Joseph Summers	Electrical & Computer Engineering	Graduate Research Fellow
Stuart Sweeney	Geography	Associate Professor
Johnny Symons	The Michael D. Palm Center	Filmmaker in Residence
Daniel Sznycer	Center for Evolutionary Psychology	
Nobutaka Takara	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Molly Talcott	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Verta Taylor	Sociology	Professor
Sandra Thompson	Linguistics	Professor
Matthew Tirrell	Chemical Engineering, Materials	Professor
Christine Thomas	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Richard Titus	National Institute of Justice	Retired
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor
David Toole	Outhink	Co-Founder, President, CEO
Kuo-Ching Tu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Seiko Tu	East Asian Collections, Davidson Library	Library Assistant
Matthew Turk	Computer Science	Professor
Tom Tyler	New York University	Professor
Win van Dam	Computer Science	Assistant Professor
Barbara Voohries	Anthropology	Professor
Janet Walker	Film Studies	Professor
Barbara Walker	Anthropology	Researcher
Philip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
Vesna Wallace	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Valeria Walston	Public Outreach, CNS	Communication Coordinator
Charles Walters	Orange County Sheriff	Lieutenant
Alice Warner-Melhorne	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Director
Miriam Wattles	History of Art & Architecture	Assistant Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
David Weaver	Political Science	Graduate Research Fellow
Rene Weber	Communication	Assistant Professor
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Researcher
Robert Westervelt	Harvard University, Nanoscale Science & Engineering Center	Director
Sara Wheeler	Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic	Lecturer
John Whitacre	Grinnell College, Archaeology	Professor

Juliet Williams	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Howard Winant	Sociology	Professor
Gary Wolfe	SB Police Department	Sergeant
Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Professor
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor
Salim Yaqub	History	Associate Professor
Tara Yosso	Chicana/Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Oran Young	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor
Hsiao-jung Yu	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Associate Professor
Guanglei Zhang	UCSB CNS	Undergraduate Intern
Hangiin Zhang	Computer Science	Graduate Student Researcher
Xiaojian Zhao	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor / Chair
Qin Zhou	East Asian Center	Visiting Fellow
Jules Zimmer	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor & Dean Emeritus
Don Zimmerman	Sociology	Professor
Kirsten Ziomek	History	Graduate Student
Lynne Zucker	UCLA	Nanotechnology in Society Network PI



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report

ISBER ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ADMINISTRATIVE
AND TECHNICAL STAFF

www.isber.ucsb.edu

Director

Sarah Fenstermaker

2006-2007 Administrative and Technical Staff

Katie Bamburg, Financial Assistant
Jana Bentley, Manager
Eric Davila, Desktop Support
Randall Ehren, Systems Administrator
Judi Haskell, Contract & Grant Account Manager
Jan Jacobson, Contract & Grant Account Manager
Monica Koegler-Blaha, Personnel & Payroll Manager
Paula Ryan, Contract & Grant Specialist
Patrice Summers, Office Manager

Director, Social Science Research Development

Barbara Herr Harthorn (through 10/31/06)

2006-2007 Advisory Committee

Leila Rupp, (Chair), Women's Studies
Jana Bentley, *ex-officio*, ISBER Manager
Mary Bucholtz, Linguistics
Sarah Fenstermaker, *ex-officio*, ISBER Director
Steven Gaines, Marine Science Institute
Paolo Gardinali, Social Science Survey Center
Howard Giles, Communications
Michael Gurven, Anthropology
Nikki Jones, Sociology
Christopher McAuley, Department of Black Studies
Melvin Oliver, *ex-officio*, Letters & Sciences, Division of Social Sciences
Cynthia Stohl, Communications

Chancellor

Henry T. Yang

Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

Gene E. Lucas

Vice Chancellor for Research

Michael S. Witherell