



ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013

www.isber.ucsb.edu

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

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ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Director's Statement 2012-2013

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Director's Statement
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

1. Background and Mission

This annual report closes out the first year for ISBER under my directorship. It was an exciting year as I gained further appreciation of the quality and diversity of social science research at UCSB, and deepened my working relationships with the large collection of administrators, center directors, faculty, and staff who support the functioning of ISBER in one way or another.

The critical core function of ISBER remains focused on serving the administrative needs of social science research and selected outreach activities. This includes all aspects of services during grant proposal preparation, proposal submission, award management, and through closing of awards. The staff at ISBER is highly professional and continues to run like clockwork. This is a credit to the staff and particularly to MSO Jana Bentley's careful attention to managing the myriad issues that characterize the work life and financial decisions of the unit. She and I meet to discuss these issues at minimum on a weekly basis.

As part of any team-working environment, it is occasionally necessary to rethink and adjust staffing assignments and to make transitions after separations. This past year we bid farewell to two long time ISBER staffers: Katie Bamburg and Alanna Matlick. In both cases the separations were related to their need to pursue opportunities outside of the UC system to achieve their long-term career goals. Katie moved to a position at University of San Diego that provided her more autonomy and direct involvement in research, as opposed to administrative and accounting oversight. Alanna moved to the Santa Barbara School District so that she can serve as an intern under a CPA; a necessary step in her own career goal of becoming a CPA.

We also decided to create a new position to serve as a dedicated administrative staff to research centers under ISBER. The collection of centers under ISBER is diverse and they have differential ability and need to maintain their own administrative staff. Two centers in particular -- Broom and New Racial Studies -- had funding or need only for partial staffing appointments making it difficult to attract and retain talented individuals for those positions. Creating a dedicated staff person that worked centrally in ISBER was a logical choice for several reasons: the position could be increased to full time, efficiencies would be gained by managing workflow in a single portfolio, and interruptions in the individual center staff positions due to separations would be reduced or eliminated. The new staff position is funded using contributions from AVSS, Broom, New Racial

Studies, and ISBER; the delegation of that person's work effort is roughly in proportion to the support received from each party.

At the present time, a few months into the new fiscal year, we have hired new staff to replace Katie Bamburg and to fill the new center administrator position. Our new grants manager is Andy Clark and the center administrator is Ashley Antoon. Both of them were selected from highly competitive pools of applicants and we are excited to have them as part of the team. Because of the separations and the transition to hiring and training the new staff, I'd like to particularly thank Lacy Olivera for shouldering a heavy workload for several months and for leading the training required for the new staff.

In addition to providing final oversight of administrative actions at ISBER, I am also charged with making strategic decisions about other activities and services that ISBER does, or could, provide to the social science research community. These kinds of decision are generally, and should be, made in consultation with the ISBER advisory committee. The committee met twice last year and I changed the tenor of those meetings to create a more informal working group environment. That process worked very well for me and both meetings resulted in me receiving important feedback and vetting of ideas I had about possible actions or adjustments I could make at ISBER. Some of the strategic actions I took last year included the following.

- Restructuring of the Social Science Research Grants program: This grants program was originally designed as a one-year seeds grant program. Grants awarded under the program, while generating some valuable return, were not being carefully monitored, no-cost extensions were granted almost automatically, and the notion of seed-funding -- a promise to attempt to develop the idea into a larger, hopefully extra-mural project -- seemed to have been lost in the review and management process. I revised the RFP, changed the review process to roughly parallel that used by NSF panels, and asked reviewers to consider applicants' outcomes from prior awards (papers published, grants, etc.). These changes were also rolled out at the same time that the Dean of Social Sciences and EVC provided an additional five years of funding to the program. I have also tightened the review of no-cost extension requests and have sent clear signals to new awardees that they should complete work in one year or return the funding.
- Closing the Collaborative Research Innovation Grants program: In consultation with the Research Development Director, Barbara Walker, and the ISBER advisory committee, we decided that the CRIG program was not delivering on its goals and should be ended. The final CRIG proposal was funded last year in September and all currently active grants should end during this fiscal year. Funding from the VCR that had gone into CRIG will continue, and will be used as a discretionary fund to support strategic

investments that serve the social science research community. This past year the decision was made to invest in a secure data and research server. The development of the server is still ongoing.

- Review of researcher merit cases: I am responsible for preparing and submitting merit review cases for all researchers directly hired under ISBER. Last year I managed the review cases for Anabel Ford, Mary O'Connor, Debra Lieberman; and one non-standard case (because she is not staff of ISBER) for Barbara Walker. In looking through past merit cases and learning of the review protocols that had been in place, I felt that action was needed to change the review process to come into line with standard protocols used throughout the UC system. In particular, I used my own experience from leading merit cases in Geography and consulted closely with Director Siegel and staff from Earth Research Institute to model ISBER review protocols on those systems.

In the final meeting of the ISBER advisory committee we decided that for the coming year we would meet once per quarter and that I would consult with the chair of the advisory committee on an ongoing and regular basis. The new chair of the advisory committee is Doug Steigerwald (Economics) and I have been consulting with him throughout the summer. We also decided that the Fall meeting of the advisory committee should be devoted to the review of one or more of the research centers under ISBER. The first review will happen this Fall quarter. Even prior to formal review of any centers the decision was made to transfer the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science back to the Department of Geography. That center currently exists primarily as a website archive and shares a common heritage with the current Center for Spatial Studies that is also housed within Geography.

I had the pleasure of directly interacting with several of the ISBER research centers last year. I am an area director and on the board of the Broom Center, and a regular attendee to their activities. I have carefully followed the activities of the Center for New Racial Studies and will be attending their grantees conference this coming year. While media studies and information technology are not in my research domain, I attended and greatly enjoyed some of the colloquia sponsored by the Center for Information Technology in Society. Finally, I have been involved in working meetings and ongoing conversations with both, the Center for Nanotechnology in Society and the Survey Center, as they look towards, and plan for, future transitions. The constellation of research centers under ISBER is a critical aspect of the culture of the institute. In the coming years I will focus on reviewing centers to make sure they are meeting the expectations of fostering a robust research community around their core issues.

We also welcomed the addition of a new star to the constellation: the Center for Digital Games Research. The planning for this center had been in the works for

many years by Debra Lieberman. The proposal received full approval after an accelerated review by campus committees. Debra Lieberman is the director, and the CDGR has multi-year funding support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The center has a strong core of affiliated faculty and the research focus importantly crosses divisional lines. I look forward to monitoring, and assisting, the center as it fosters new research on digital games.

Research development support to the social sciences is strongly associated with ISBER, although formally housed within the Office of Research. Barbara Walker who directs those efforts continues to have her primary office in ISBER and we have developed a strong collaboration during the past year. We, too, meet weekly to discuss outreach and development. I also attended and thoroughly enjoyed the proposal workshop she organized and led during the Spring quarter. Her development efforts continue to be a vital resource for the social sciences at UCSB.

The remainder of this report provides details on the research portfolio managed by ISBER, research development activities, and some accounting of the constituency we have served over the past year. For the financial picture, comparisons throughout are to prior year activities. The overall message is somewhat disappointing in that numbers are down from past years. We are only moderately comforted by the knowledge that it was a difficult year for all extramural research -- sequestration, etc., not just for the social sciences. We will continue to monitor and promote extramural funding to the social sciences on campus and look forward, hopefully, to improvement in the federal funding environment in the coming years.

2. Grants Administration at ISBER

A descriptive picture of ISBER's **2012-2013** grants administration is provided by the following statistics. For purposes of comparison, last year's figures are in parentheses:

- ISBER supported **148** (136) PIs and co-PIs on the projects it administered.
- ISBER administered **316** (364) projects, including **130** (167) extramural projects, and **186** (197) intramural projects, programs, seed funding, conferences and other projects.
- The total value of awards for the year was **\$3.4 million** (\$9.6m).
- The total value of all funds administered, including multi-year grants administered was **\$22,314,923** (\$27,776,668).
- ISBER submitted **95** (111) proposals for funding and **62** (65) were from ladder faculty.
- The value of the proposals submitted was **\$11.4 million** (\$18.1m).

- The number of PIs new to ISBER was **35** (32), **12** (10) of which were ladder faculty.
- ISBER submitted **30** (20) graduate student proposals. **Nine** (11) were submitted through the GRASSS (Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys) program, and **21** (9) were for dissertation research.

The figures indicate that the number of, and value of grants administered and awarded has decreased. The downturn in submissions and awards was anticipated and is in line with the campus average for the year.

3. Research Development at ISBER

ISBER serves the campus both through grants administration and through its research development programs. The ISBER grant programs not only enhance the research mission for the campus, but also reflect ISBER's role in promoting social science and serving social science researchers.

ISBER offers significant service to individual faculty in the pre-proposal stage, both in working directly with researchers to help them formulate projects, and to identify potential funding sources and development of proposals. Graduate students are also the beneficiaries of ISBER's research development support. Services provided include training in electronic funding searches targeted to specific research projects, funding opportunity advice and dissemination, conceptualizing and designing consultation for project development, and detailed proposal consultation.

ISBER administers three internal research award programs, all intended to support promising efforts in the social sciences. Both directly reflect ISBER's research development mission. First, in collaboration with the Office of Research and the Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor, the Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG) provides funding to groups of prospective research collaborators as they formulate their ideas and develop extramural funding proposals. Proposals are accepted throughout the year. During the **2012-2013** academic year, ISBER awarded **1** (6) C-RIG grant (out of 6 submitted) totaling **\$4,000** (\$23,634), with an average award of **\$4,000** (\$3,939). C-RIG awards were made to **2** (7) UCSB faculty members in **2** (6) departments, in addition to over **7** (25) collaborators from UCSB and other institutions.

For many years, ISBER has also administered the ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP). This grant program is intended to support promising efforts in the social sciences, either as seed grants to generate extramural funding for new efforts, or to support existing efforts from conception to completion. Awards are made on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis. The Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and the College of Letters and Science funds the SSRGP jointly. The SSRGP selection committee is made up of past recipients of the SSRGP and/or ISBER Advisory Committee members. In **2012-13**, the SSRGP

received **15** (13) proposals from social science faculty, requesting **\$98,551** (\$96,451) in support. With the **\$71,943** (\$51,266) award fund, we awarded **9** (7) grants to faculty members in **7** (4) departments. Average award size was **\$4,821** (\$7,324). **56%** (86%) of the recipients were women, and **34%** (57%) were faculty of color.

The Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS) program serves to enrich the quality of graduate survey research in the social sciences through a competitive program of awards to graduate students. In the **2012-2013** cycle, **9** (11) proposals were submitted, ISBER awarded **4** (4) grants, totaling **\$6,600** (\$5,411). Awards went to students in **3** (3) different departments.

Additional detail on Dr. Walker’s research development efforts can be found in the next section of the report.

4. 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 **286** paid employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER’s research mission. This included **37** faculty members receiving salaries or stipends, **7** academic coordinators or others receiving administrative stipends, **10** professional researchers, **11** research specialists or project scientists, **7** postdoctoral scholars, **95** graduate students, **46** undergraduate students (as well as **168** unpaid volunteers or interns), **26** technical staff and **47** administrative staff. This year, there were an additional **48** persons from outside UCSB participating in ISBER-managed UCSB projects.

During the past year **70%** of its **104** 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. ISBER researchers come from **35** different departments in all three divisions of the College, including:

Anthropology	Global & International Studies
Asian American Studies	History
Black Studies	Linguistics
Chicana/Chicano Studies	Materials Research Lab
Bren School of Environmental Science and Management	Mathematics
Center for New Racial Studies	Mechanical Engineering
Chemical Engineering	National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS)
Communication	Office of the Dean of Students
Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology (CCSP)	Office of Education Partnerships
Computer Science	Philosophy
Counseling & Psychological Services	Political Sciences
East Asian Languages & Cultural	Psychological & Brain Sciences

	Studies	
	Economics	Religious Studies
	English	Social Science Survey Center
	Feminist Studies	Sociology
	Film & Media Studies	Student Affairs
	Geography	Women's Center
	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	

Even this diverse picture is not an accurate reflection of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants. Among the **104** ladder faculty who are included among ISBER PIs and co-PIs, **10%** (7%) are at the Assistant Professor rank, **19%** (23%) at the Associate Professor rank, and **71%** (71%) at the Full Professor rank.

ISBER continues to provide grants administration support to programs funded to increase campus undergraduate and graduate diversity, and student counseling and advocacy support services. The McNair Scholars Program failed to receive renewal funding from DOE, but is continuing for another five years because of the generous support of EVC Lucas. Additionally, ISBER has entered the 5th year of grants administration for several grants that support the campus Office of Education Partnerships, which serves UCSB's mission to promote academic success and increase college-going rates among pre K-20 students in our region. The Office of Education Partnerships provides an intensive network of academic, social, and career exploration services for students who will be the first in their families to attend college. Over \$1.5 million in financial support for these programs included grants from the Santa Barbara Foundation, Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara, UC MESA, Xerox Foundation, and Ventura County Community College District. ISBER also provides grants administration support to the Division of Student Affairs, including support for the Women's Center and Counseling and Psychological Services. With over \$835,00 of support from the Department of Justice and the California Mental Health Services Authority, these projects provide the campus student body with education on rape prevention and advocacy, and counseling and mental health services.

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 managed funds from a total of **64** different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- 20 different governmental sources, including 12 federal agencies (Department of Education: McNair Program, Institute of Education Sciences, Upward Bound; Department of Justice: Office for Violence Against Women, National Institute of Justice; Environmental Protection Agency; National Endowment for the Humanities; National Institutes of Health: National Eye Institute, National Institute of Aging; USDI National Park Service, National Science Foundation; USDA Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment); as well as the California Department of Health; California Environmental

Protection Agency; California EPA Air Resources Board; California Department of Resources & Recovery; California Department of Parks and Recreation; State of California; County of Santa Barbara; and the Australian Government.

- 23 different private foundations and other private sources, including the Alzheimer's Association, American Council of Learned Societies, Association for Asian Studies, Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation, Curtiss T. & Mary G. Brennan Foundation, International Foundation for Research in Experimental Economics, Japan Foundation, Kaiser Family Foundation, Leonard and Gretchan Broom, NAZRA for Feminist Studies, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Russell Sage Foundation, Santa Barbara Foundation, Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara, Saudi Royal Family, SevenOne Media, SRI International, The Huntington Library, US Bancorp Foundation, Ventura County Community College District, Verizon Foundation, The William T. Grant Foundation, and the Xerox Foundation.
- 18 University of California sources, including 8 at UCSB (UCSB Academic Senate, Social Science Research Grants Program, Collaborative Research Initiative Grants Program, Chicano Studies Institute, the Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys Program, Linguistics Department, Office of Research and Social Science Survey Center), 6 UC Systemwide sources (UC Pacific Rim, UC Humanities Research Institute, UC MEXUS, UC Mesa, Office of the President, UC Multicampus Research Programs & Initiatives), and 4 individual campuses, (UC Davis, UC Merced, UC Riverside, UC San Francisco).
- 3 other university sources, including McNeese University, University of Michigan, University of New Mexico.

5. Conclusion

This past year ISBER has continued to provide exceptional service to the social sciences and is poised to continue with exceptional administrative service over the coming year. I will continue to work closely with the advisory committee as I consider new strategic investments or programmatic changes to better serve the social science community. I am very much looking forward to my second year of service.



Stuart Sweeney
ISBER Director



ISBER

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University of California Santa Barbara

Research Development
2012-2013

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Research Development in ISBER

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

Dr. Barbara Walker provides Research Development (RD) services for the Divisions of Social Science, Humanities and Fine Arts, and (de facto) Education, as well as social science and humanities faculty who work in MLPS departments and the Bren School. She coordinates her services with the Office of Research, ISBER and the IHC. The sum of her RD activities is reported in this summary.

ISBER welcomed 35 new researchers in 2012-2013 who either submitted proposals or administered grants for the first time through our ORU. These included 1 assistant professor, 5 associate professors, 6 full professors, 19 graduate students, and 4 other researchers. These scholars came from 10 social science departments and 23 other departments (Anthropology, Asian American Studies, Associate Students, Bren School Environmental Science and Management, Black Studies, Chicano Studies, Communication, Computer Science, Counseling & Psychological Services, Counseling Clinical School of Psychology, East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies, Economics, Engineering, English, Feminist Studies, Film & Media Studies, Geography, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, Global & International Studies, History, Linguistics, Materials Research Lab, Mathematics, NCEAS, Office of Educational Partnerships, Office of the Dean of Students, Philosophy, Psychological & Brain Sciences, Political Science, Religious Studies, Sociology, Student Affairs and Women's Center).

Research Development Services

RD Services provided include:

- Proposal review (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);
- Consultation about proposal writing, longer term research and publication planning, identifying and building collaborative teams, information about funding agencies, and provision and analysis of sample successful proposals;
- Funding searches and funding search engine training; and
- Workshops on various research development topics and funding agencies, guest lectures, and an annual faculty grant writing seminar.

Dr. Walker provided research development assistance to 64 faculty members, researchers, and other academic and non-academic staff (down from 78 in 2011-2012). Of these, there were 13 Assistant Professors, 12 Associate Professors, 32 Professors, 4 Researchers, 2 Post-Doctoral Scholars, and 1 Staff Member, from the following 35 departments and centers:

Humanities and Fine Arts

Art	German Slavic and Semitic Studies
Asian American Studies	History
East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies	Linguistics
English	Music
Film and Media Studies	Philosophy
French and Italian Studies	Religious Studies
	UCIRA

Social Science

Anthropology	Feminist Studies
Black Studies	Global and International Studies
Chicana and Chicano Studies	ISBER
Communication	Sociology
Economics	

Math, Life, and Physical Sciences, Bren, and Engineering

Bren School
Computer Science
Geography
Institute for Energy Efficiency
MAT
Materials
NCEAS
Psychology

Gevirtz Graduate School of Education

Counseling, Clinical, and School Psychology Program
Education

The following table shows the number of times Dr. Walker provided services for faculty in each RD category in FY 12-13:

Table 1. All Research Development Activities Provided by Category

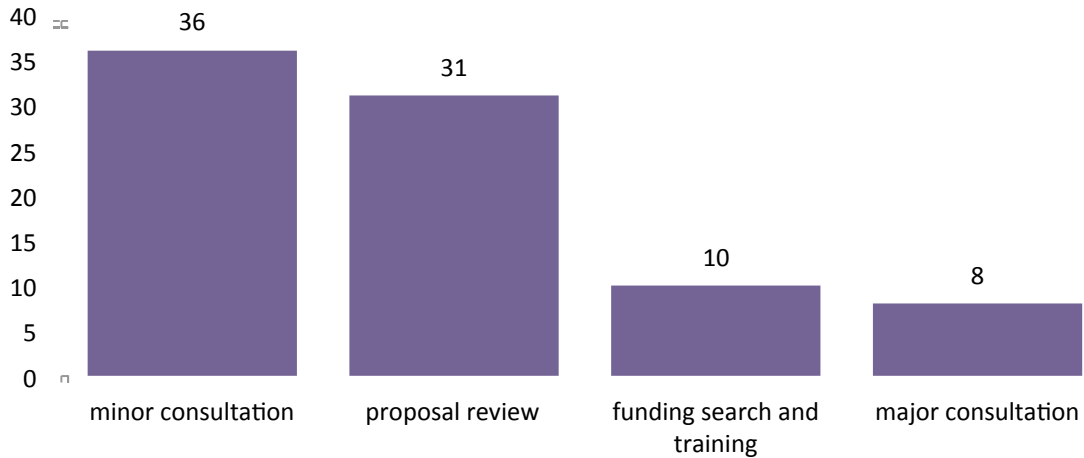
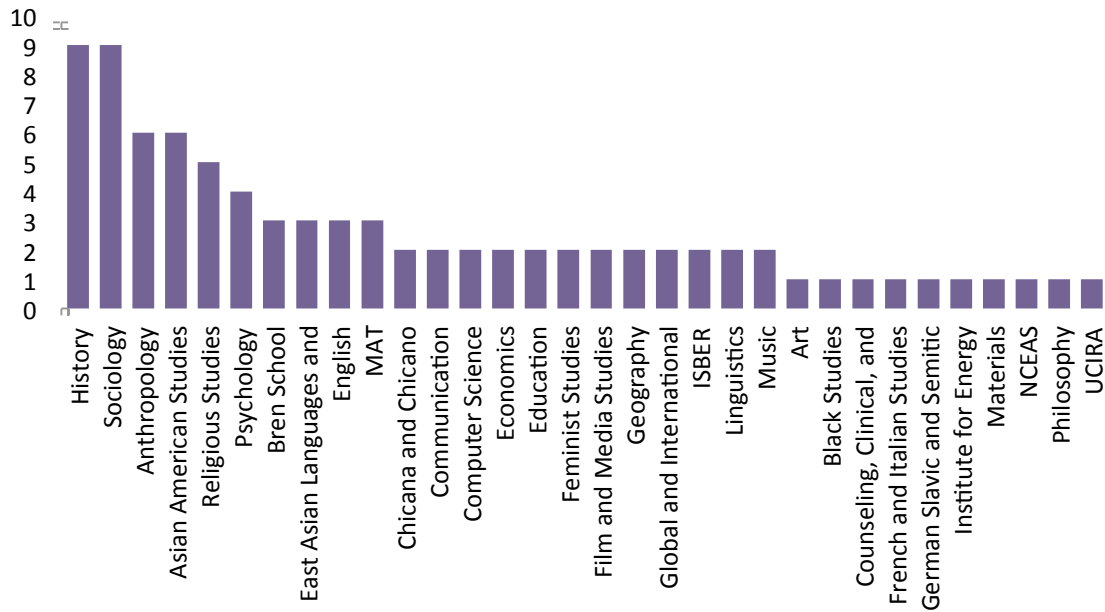


Table 2. All Research Development Activities by Department



Proposal Review

Dr. Walker reviewed 31 faculty proposals (down from 36 in 2011-12) for 18 different agencies and foundations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ACLS | NEA |
| ASA conference grant | NEH |
| Center for New Racial Studies Grant | NSF |
| Ford Foundation | Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative |
| Guggenheim | Pac Rim |
| Mellon | |

Regents Junior Faculty Fellowship
ISBER SSRGP
UCHRI
UC Regents

USAID
Wenner Gren
WT Grant Foundation

Graduate Student Support

Dr. Walker worked with 26 graduate students, including iterative review on 10 proposals. These graduate students represented the following 11 departments:

Anthropology	Geography
Bren School	GGSE
Chicana/o Studies	History
Communication	Linguistics
East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies	Political Science
Education	Religious Studies
	Theater and Dance Department

Workshops, Guest Lectures, and Grant Writing Courses

During 2011-2012, Dr. Walker organized or participated in seven research development workshops for faculty and graduate students as follows:

Date	Title	Audience
10/30/2012	PacRim Informational Meeting	Faculty & students
12/13/2012	COS Pivot Training Workshop – Humanities & Social Sciences	HFA, SS New Faculty
2/4/13	Office of Research Orientation	New faculty
5/20/2013	Research Development and Proposal Writing	Sociology grad students
5/22/13	NSF CAREER Workshop	Assistant Professors, MLPS, SS, ENG
5/31/2013	Public Scholarship: Working with Diverse Communities	Anthropology grad students
7/9/2013	Funding Your Research	UCEC FAMU exchange students

Funding Opportunities Listserv Announcements

Dr. Walker disseminated information about 124 funding opportunities via the ISBER and IHC “funding-ops” listservs.



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Research Highlights 2012-2013

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RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

July 1, 2012– June 30, 2013

PETER ALAGONA

Over the past year, our project made significant progress toward our initial goal of establishing a database and archive of materials related to the history of the UC Natural Reserve System and the sites it encompasses. We have not yet reached the point of producing additional publications, but we have conducted historical resource surveys at more than twenty sites, built a large database of related materials, and facilitated the transfer of several important collections from temporary storage at reserves and campus offices to university archives. This summer we will begin making these materials available through our project web portal, and move into the data analysis phase of the project.

GERARDO ALDANA

Work on the Maya Calendar Correlation Collaboratory has advanced most significantly on three hubs: 14C, Ethnohistory and Calendar and Astronomy. The other hubs, Ceramics and Palynology have been delayed as described below.

For the radiocarbon study, we have hired an anthropology graduate student, Diana Anzures, through C-RIG funds to build a GIS database of the Mayan region and all 14C data that has been published. Marisa Saucedo, an undergraduate in ANTH 137, and Margaux Shraiman, a local Dos Pueblos High School student, volunteered to collecting data and begin populating an Excel spreadsheet until the database was constructed.

Meanwhile, I consulted with Francisco Estrada-Belli, Takeshi Inomata and UCSB graduate students Susan Kuzminsky and Diana Anzures on the best approach to working with the 14C data. We became convinced that we should start on a small-scale, working with readily available data for only three sites to get familiar with Bayesian Statistical software, specially designed for archaeological data – we chose OxCal. At around this time, a new publication came out performing a 14C analysis of a specific artifact from the Classic Mayan site of Tikal. Because it would have direct impact on our study (and reported results challenging my prior work), we chose to work through this publication closely, replicate its results, and see how they might address the larger questions we were asking in our project.

Diana and Susan began working with the OxCal and the calibration of further available dates from Tikal. As they were having some trouble with it, I began working on the programming aspect and was able to develop a new approach to simulating the chronology of the data available from Classic Maya sites. Specifically,

the Mayan calendar generates a unique opportunity for working with Mayan chronologies, and we were able to use currently available functions within OxCal to model this interaction. I have just finished writing a draft of an article intended for the *Journal of Archaeological Sciences* describing our results. We hope to submit it by the end of the summer.

In the meantime, the results of our 14C simulation generated important implications for our understanding of the relationship between astronomical records and the Mayan calendar. These impinged both on hieroglyphic records and the ethno-historic material. I took up the concerted study of the hieroglyphic records, while Davide Bolles continued to unpack the ethnohistoric data.

My study of the hieroglyphic record has generated an exciting new result that I have only shared at this point with collaborators Michael Grofe and Bruce Love. We are currently exploring the viability of this new result and its potential impact on the field. It has further affected our understanding of the later Postcontact material, so we are just beginning to explore these new perspectives concertedly with David Bolles.

Consultation with Jim Aimers resulted in a slightly postponed timeline for an investigation of the ceramic record. He is currently working on other projects that may allow for a more efficient study of the combined dataset. Consultation with Cameron McNeil resulted in dropping palynology from the overall study.

Target Grant Opportunities: NSF, December 2014

SARAH ANDERSON

Along with collaborators Jeffrey Stewart, Department of Black Studies, and Steve Gaines, Dean and Professor, Bren School of Environmental Studies, we have used the grant funds originally awarded to Clyde Woods, the guiding light of this research and curriculum development project who tragically passed away in July 2011, to process the papers and bring to publication two of his books that lay the groundwork for his vision of Environmental Justice, Sustainable Development, and a Green Economy Curriculum at UCSB.

LYNETTE ARNOLD

MARY BUCHOLTZ

The project funded by U.C. Mexus allowed me the opportunity to conduct ethnographic fieldwork with undocumented Salvadoran migrants living in several different locations across the United States. This multi-sited research took a comparative perspective, examining how the experiences of migrants living in areas with long established Salvadoran communities (for example, Los Angeles) differed

from those of migrants in new Latino diaspora towns (for example, Norristown, PA). Through interviews and participant observation, this research examined how undocumented Salvadoran immigrants temporarily claim Mexican identities, both during their unauthorized journeys through Mexico and while residing in the U.S., as a means of obtaining access to material and social resources that would otherwise be unavailable to them.

My research found that, while Mexico and the Mexican migrant community were important influences in shaping the experiences of Salvadorans, the specific form and role of this experience varied in the different locales. Salvadorans living in Norristown were much more conscious of their differing ethnonational identity vis-à-vis the majority Mexican migrant community, while those in Los Angeles tended to take their Salvadoran identity more for granted. Thus, Mexico and Mexicanidad played a greater role in the identities of Salvadorans who lived in smaller communities, and this relationship was a conflicted one; while the social networks of Salvadorans in Norristown included more Mexican migrants than their counterparts in Los Angeles, they also reported incidents of mobilizing negative local stereotypes about Mexicans, highlighting their different ethnonational identity when looking for work, for example.

This project thus documents the experiences of Salvadorans, a demographically significant but understudied group, and one that has a history of tense relations with Mexican communities. My research demonstrates the ways in which this tension may emerge as migrants vie for the few available jobs; however, my data also show how Salvadorans and Mexicans make common cause in forming shared social networks. This project thus demonstrates the importance of looking closely at actual practices in seeking to understand the creative deployment of categories such as Mexicanidad by community outsiders.

EDWINA BARVOSA

I have research advanced on all 6 of the book chapters, and research for 3 of those chapters is now entirely complete. Research on two of the three case studies is well advanced and should be completed by the end of the summer.

I have taught several courses in democracy related to this research material: Democracy, Diversity, and Gender, Winter 2013; Democratizing Gender, Spring 2013; and Democratizing Gender, Fall 2012.

GLENN BELTZ
MARIO CASTELLANOS

MESA Program

The Mathematics, Engineering, Science Achievement (MESA) Center at UCSB directs two MESA Programs: the pre-college MESA Schools Program (MSP) and the UCSB undergraduate MESA Engineering Program (MEP). At UCSB, these two MESA programs, and their ancillary projects and affiliations, have been closely aligned historically and practically. UCSB MESA's programs are actively involved in K-12 outreach. There has been a long-standing effort at UCSB to prepare and motivate pre-college (MSP) students for STEM studies, and to continue supporting STEM students through the baccalaureate degree and on to graduate studies or careers. Strong ties continue between MEP and both Los Ingenieros and NSBE student organizations, both organizations emphasizing outreach to MSP students and the development of cohorts from MESA schools to MEP at UCSB. This K-20-alumni loop, which attracts mentors and replenishes the college-going pool, is particularly effective with first-generation and underrepresented students, especially in rigorous and historically exclusive STEM fields.

The UCSB MESA Center has continued to adjust the MESA programs in response to and collaboration with school districts, school site administrators, advisors, and partnering programs, despite the financial challenges and instabilities that our center and partner schools have faced. With the continued demands for academically prepared and college-oriented students (especially in STEM fields), UCSB MESA remains a prestigious, sought-after program and partner. Despite office and staff transitions, budget challenges, and increased accountability, UCSB MESA has endured for 37 years.

UCSB MESA celebrated its third year under the Office of Education Partnerships (OEP), as the official program partner and administrative unit under the guidance of MESA Director Phyllis Brady. Dr. Glenn Beltz, Associate Dean for Engineering Undergraduate Programs, continues to provide programmatic oversight and assistance as MESA's Principal Investigator (and representative for Chancellor Yang who serves as the UC Principal Investigator to MESA Statewide), working closely with the Co-Principal Investigator Mario Castellanos, Executive Director of UCSB's Office of Education Partnerships. The partnership has allowed MESA to increase its involvement and development of academic preparation and retention partnerships and initiatives (e.g., Pathways Program, Padres Adelante, and the American Indian Scholars Program). Working in such an environment geared towards college readiness for first-generation and underrepresented students, MESA's link with OEP increases the opportunities to share information, resources and staff support (e.g., support from both an Evaluations Coordinator and Grant Writer).

Also in its third year is the position of the MESA Coordinator for Oxnard area MSP schools (serving five high schools and three middle schools), through a UCSB partnership with Oxnard College's Hispanic Serving Institute's STEM federal grant.

Recently, a second Coordinator has been hired, reinforcing this role's noticeable positive impact in the Oxnard MESA schools, both for students and advisors, as has been favorably recognized by district administrators, Oxnard College faculty and staff. Evidence of this impact is an increased number of Oxnard students participating in MESA: from 340 students in 2008-09 to 552 in 2012-13.

MESA SCHOOLS PROGRAM (MSP) assists pre-college students at middle and senior high schools so they excel in math, engineering, and science and become competitively eligible for the most rigorous colleges and universities. The MSP partners with teachers, administrators, school district officials and industry representatives to provide this academic enrichment model. Students are selected to participate in the MSP through a process that involves teachers at participating schools and UCSB MESA personnel. Main components of the MSP include: Individual academic plans, Study skills training, MESA Day (STEM) Academies, career and college exploration, Incentive awards, Parent leadership development, MESA periods and programs, and Teacher training opportunities. In 2012-2013, the UCSB MSP served a total of 14 schools in six districts reaching 752 students in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.

MESA ENGINEERING PROGRAM (MEP) supports educationally disadvantaged students to attain baccalaureate degrees in engineering, math, science or computer science. The MEP's rigorous academics, leadership preparation, and collaborative problem-solving training produce highly skilled graduates who meet industry's technology workforce needs and who help drive the state's economy. The MEP establishes a peer community for its students, most of whom are first in their family to go to college, with resources, mutual support, and motivation. This academic peer community is a major element that sets MEP apart from other programs. Staff and faculty work together to increase students' awareness and access to graduate degree programs, and to promote community service through outreach events and mentoring. Main components of the MEP include: academic excellence workshops, orientation sessions for freshmen and transfers, study skills, research and undergraduate support programs, career advising, links with professional organizations, professional development workshops, and an Industry Advisory Board. Given the state budget cutbacks, MEP centers receive the majority of funds from their host institutions and additional support from local industry partners. MESA provides partial funding, internships, and scholarship opportunities.

MESA's mission is to create opportunities for educationally disadvantaged students, especially those from groups with low participation rates in college, to prepare for and enter professions requiring degrees in engineering and other mathematics-based scientific fields. UCSB's MESA vision is to promote inclusive and adaptive initiatives and partnerships with university, school, community, and educationally supportive programs, which share goals and approaches that are consistently complementary to MESA's mission, so that more educationally underserved students are inspired to pursue, persist, and achieve math, science and engineering qualifications and careers.

The UCSB MESA Center collaborates with school districts, site administrators, advisors, and partnering programs. With the continued demands for academically-prepared and college-oriented students (especially in STEM fields), UCSB MESA remains a prestigious, sought after program and partner.

Our MEP Center encourages a smooth transfer process for MEP students from community college to (and through) UCSB. We recognize that this requires an effort to reach programs and students beyond the immediate Central Coast, which requires an increased dialogue with the directors of the MCCC so they are aware and can direct their potentially interested students to UCSB, or their ideal campus. We have always been hospitable, open and helpful to students. Communication with other MESA centers enhances this connection. Relationships between Ventura College and Alan Hancock MCCPs have increasingly improved, in part due to MCCC-to-MEP alumni links, and as a result of concerted efforts by the directors. Santa Barbara City College and UCSB are natural allies, so efforts are made to establish mutual goals and plans. Also, sharing with and learning from other MEP Directors about effective MCCC-MEP strategies are a focus.

The “SEMPGE – UC MESA – 2011-12 UCSB MESA MEP/PGE, SEMPRA Scholarship” award has been used to support UCSB MESA’s MEP Program, including scholarships for MEP students, textbooks and test preparation materials for MESA’s Lending Library, and support for leadership conferences and retreats.

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. These grants have been awarded for the participation of the following students for the 2012-13 academic year: Erenis Lemus, Israel Tellez, Antonio Magana, and Victoria Melero.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

In 2012-13 the SKILLS program funded by UCSB Office of Education Partnerships had two partner schools, Carpinteria High School and Santa Barbara High School. No data were collected at either site due to lack of funding, but approximately 20 hours of audio data of youth interaction was collected by high school student-researchers that is currently being processed and analyzed.

In addition, one coauthored article was submitted and accepted for publication, one short essay was solicited for a volume, a panel at a national conference was organized, and two invited presentations were given by the PI.

Finally, the PI and co-PI (Jin Sook Lee), together with Dolores Inés Casillas, were the 2013 awardees of the UCSB Crossroads competition, which provides support for graduate student training, undergraduate education, and collaborative research in 2013-14.

The major activity during my NSF award period was to distribute funding to graduate students in U.S. programs in linguistics and related fields to present their research at the International Gender and Language Association conference in Brazil.

The activity involved three specific objectives: (1) to call for applications for travel award funding from a wide range of eligible graduate students in the field of language, gender, and sexuality studies; (2) to award funding before the conference based on a committee evaluation of application materials (applicant statement of purpose, accepted conference abstract, budget and justification, and faculty letter of support); and (3) to distribute funding following the conference.

All three objectives were met during the funding period. The call for applications was distributed on the International Gender and Language Association listserve, which has over 700 subscribers, as well as other key listserves in linguistics and related fields. In order to reach members of underrepresented groups, U.S. members of IGALA, including current and former IGALA officers, distributed to their students the call for abstracts and the information about travel grants, and were asked to encourage underrepresented minorities and disabled students in particular to submit abstracts and apply for travel grants. In addition, the conference was heavily promoted at the LSA Institute at the University of Colorado, Boulder, where a number of language, gender, and sexuality scholars taught courses on related topics. Advice and guidelines on submitting a conference abstract to IGALA 7 were included in a course on language, gender, and sexuality team-taught by two of the plenary speakers (including the PI).

MARIO CASTELLANOS

The Pathways Program, an initiative of UCSB's Office of Education Partnerships (OEP), serves underrepresented, first-generation and low-income students in the Santa Barbara area. Programming includes academic support, advising and mentoring, transcript evaluation for 4-year college/university, eligibility, college visits, and access to community resources to ensure post-secondary educational success. In addition, the program provides a variety of leadership development and parent education trainings to ensure that parents are also prepared to support their students' academic achievements. Current school sites served include Dos Pueblos High School (DPHS), Goleta Valley Junior High School (GVJH), Isla Vista Elementary School (IV), San Marcos High School (SMHS), Santa Barbara High School (SBHS) and Santa Barbara Junior High School (SBJH).

Program Evaluation

The Office of Education Partnerships (OEP) designs, implements and evaluates academic preparation programs with the goal of increasing college-going rates for underserved students and their families. Under the guidance of the OEP Evaluation Coordinator, Pathways Program Coordinators monitor and evaluate student participation and academic performance to ensure that participants have access to the information they need to achieve post-secondary education.

The Pathways Program utilizes the Transcript Evaluation Service (TES), administered by the University of California Office of the President (UCOP), as a means of analyzing students' academic progress towards completing University of California and California State University A-G admission requirements. Utilizing this service, Pathways Program Coordinators are able to provide students and parents with a bilingual comprehensive report on their students' progress towards meeting these academic requirements. Additionally, designated school site counselors and administrators are able to assess school wide college preparation course offerings, thus maximizing their students' potential to access post-secondary education.

In addition to monitoring students' academic preparation for post-secondary education, Pathways Program Coordinators collect a variety of data about program participants, in alignment with UCOP's Student Academic Preparation and Educational Partnerships (SAPEP) Program Goals. Data that is collected informs program goals for the subsequent academic year. These include:

General Program Goals

Increase the number of active program participants in K-12 who complete an A-G course pattern: Academic Year 2012-13 (AY2012-13) - 55% (108 of 196) of students in grades 8-12 are on track to be UC/CSU eligible, and AY2012-13 - 77% (150 of 196) of students in grades 8-9 passed Algebra I by the beginning of 10th grade.

Increase the number of active program participants who go to college and/or who transfer to a baccalaureate degree-granting institution within 3 years of their community college start date. AY2012-13 - 95% (35 of 37) of students in grade 12 enrolled in a college or university

Increase the number of students in leadership roles and develop self-efficacy (belief that one has the capability to produce an effect) AY2012-13 - 54% (50 of 92) of students in grades 9-12 (data DP and SM only) exceeded community service graduation requirements, and AY2012-13 - 27% (60 of 219) of students in grades 7-12 have held recognized leadership roles in the school/community.

Lastly, undergraduate students, employed as Pathways Tutor/Mentors, provided Program Coordinators with biweekly reports documenting their interactions with program participants. These reports highlight significant points that occurred

during meetings with students and ensured we are meeting our program goals through our meetings with students.

THE U.S. Bancorp Foundation – Oxnard School District MESA Programs award has been used to support a Student Mentor to assist with MESA Programs in the Oxnard High School District and a Mentor Coordinator (another student position) to assist UCSB MESA Staff with mentor meetings, schedules, etc.

MARIA CHARLES

The purpose of this project funded by the Russell Sage Foundation is to explore who is doing what type of care work and why. Although a large and growing share of the U.S. population spend their days providing care to others, relatively little is known about the process by which people come to do this work. We consider one part of this process, namely whether the propensity to do care work in either the market or in the home is inherited from parents. Using data from the 1977-2010 General Social Surveys (GSS), we offer the first nationally representative study of the intergenerational dynamics of care work. Results provide little evidence that the care/non-care divide structures patterns of intergenerational social reproduction. Although women and men whose parents worked as care workers are more likely to work in care themselves, this inheritance is almost entirely attributable to the more general tendency for people to work in the same detailed work category (including homemaking) as their parents. Children whose parents work in care do not differ much from the general population in their attitudes, and they are not more likely to follow in their parents' occupational footsteps. Findings are generally inconsistent with the notion that care-working parents transmit values, skills, or other resources to their children that translate into stronger propensities for their children to do care work.

During the last academic year, Paula England (co-PI, NYU) and I worked with a graduate research assistant to complete a working paper, "Is Care Inherited? Intergenerational Transmission of Care Work," which we plan to circulate, revise, and submit to a peer-reviewed journal within the next 6 months.

We have also used GSS data to do preliminary analyses on changes in the demographic profile (i.e., gender, race, immigration status) of paid care workers since the 1970s. These analyses provide some evidence for shrinking representation of white men and growing representation of nonwhites, immigrants and women in this economic sector. In carrying out these analyses, however, we have come to believe that the GSS data are not optimal for this purpose. Census data would allow a much more fine-grained analysis of the changing demographics of paid care work since the middle of the twentieth century.

My other project funded by the Russell Sage Foundation asks the question "Do household consumption practices depend upon local standards of decency or

distinction?” Effects of local income structure on household consumption have received little scholarly attention, despite near-record levels of economic inequality. We explore these effects for the 2006-2011 period by comparing spending patterns across 18 large U.S. metropolitan areas. Households located in high-inequality areas indeed spend more, net of household income. But they do not spend more in the most visible goods categories, such as jewelry, vehicles, apparel, and entertainment. If consumers seek to “keep up with the Joneses” in these contexts, it is primarily through higher expenditures on shelter and food. Results are consistent with depictions of a positional arms race, whereby high spending in basic goods categories by households at the top causes inflationary spirals, which may also ratchet up local standards of socially acceptable living. Some unfortunate consequences of these expenditure cascades, evident in our data, are decreased investment by nonelite households in health care and heightened competition for access to quality public schooling in high-inequality contexts. In this sense, growing economic inequality and positional consumption may be self-reinforcing processes.

In August 2012, my coauthor and I presented a draft paper at a session on Consumer Behavior at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association (ASA) in Denver. During the 2012/13 academic year, we revised the paper substantially, and incorporated detailed comments from the session’s discussant and panelists. It is currently under review for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

Highlights on my NSF grant included, with the help of my graduate students, a completion of a large-scale comparative analysis that explores variability in eighth-graders’ affinity for mathematics and aspirations for mathematically related jobs across 53 countries and territories. Results of multivariate analyses show that the attitudinal gender gap is larger in affluent, “postmaterialist” societies. Moreover, both girls and boys view mathematics more negatively in these contexts. We suggest that ideals of individual self-expression, which are culturally prominent under conditions of broad-based existential security, operate to reduce overall interest in mathematics. Girls are particularly susceptible to this effect because self-expression involves aligning real or presumed core personality traits with beliefs about the task content of social roles. Depictions of female nurturance and interpersonal expressiveness are culturally incommensurate with common representations of mathematical and technical work.

An article based on the cross-national comparative analysis is currently under review. The project’s final major paper will explore attitudinal trends between 1995 and 2011. I am particularly interested in whether convergence is occurring between more and less affluent societies in the gender-typing of mathematics. (Is mathematics becoming more male-typed as countries modernize?) The latest wave of attitudinal data became available in January 2013 and we are in the process of putting together descriptive statistics on trends for this paper.

EVE DARIEN-SMITH

Over the past year I have been working intensely on research related to my NSF grant “The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty” (SES# 1060384). I have conducted archival and media research, as well as a range of interviews with native and non-native peoples. I have also been involved in dissemination of my research and analysis and have attended a number of conferences and seminars discussing work related to the project. I have drawn on my research in a variety of publications, including my new book and related essays on postcolonialism as detailed below. Finally, I have made good progress in terms of writing chapters for my new book project *New Indian Wars: The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty*, which is under advance contract with Cambridge University Press.

For my SSRGP grant “New Indian wars: Indigenous Sovereignty in Local, National and International Law” I attended two important venues in which indigenous communities discussed and analyzed the impact of international law on reservations and within mainstream US society. These venues provided a wealth of data and information on how native peoples were talking about and accessing international legal norms and legal rhetoric linked the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007). The first of these was the 2013 North American Indigenous Peoples Caucus held in San Diego, February 28th through March 1st. The second was a major conference on indigenous peoples in international law held at the Sandra Day O'Connor School of Law, Arizona State University. The data collected is directly relevant to my ongoing research and has already been written up in draft chapter form for my new book under contract with Cambridge University Press titled *New Indian wars: The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty*.

COURTNEY DAVIS

On my ISBER GRASSS award “Three to Five Years of Work Experience Required: The Role of Past Work Experience in Neophyte and Veteran Newcomer Assimilation,” progress to date has been the completion of data collection in December 2012 and I have written and defended by dissertation on May 3, 2013. Publications are forthcoming.

TAMMY ELWELL

I've drafted a preliminary household survey questionnaire and learned how to enter survey data on web-based portal.

SCOTT ENGLUND

This research was conducted in March 2013. It consisted of an on-line survey experiment. I created six different scenarios in which I manipulated the way a threat was described and the way the costs associated with a policy response were described. The threat description varied by either including specific information about a domestic threat or presenting an ambiguous warning about a global threat. After reading the threat description, subjects were asked to select the best response to that threat from a menu of four increasingly aggressive policy options. Descriptions of the potential costs associated with each of these four options varied in three ways: descriptions that emphasized non-material, reputational costs, descriptions that emphasized material costs only, or had no information about potential costs at all.

DIANE FUJINO

During the 2012-13 academic year, I gathered archival data in Hawaii, particularly at several collections at the University of Hawaii, Manoa; the Southern California Library; Occidental College Special Collections; UCLA Special Collections; and UC Berkeley's Bancroft Library. I also conducted interviews with Asian American activists from Seattle and Los Angeles, and made contacts with activists in Hawaii, the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, Seattle, and elsewhere. I also submitted grant applications, made numerous presentations, participated in numerous radio interviews and one television interview, organized panels for conferences, and am reading the scholarly literature. In this period, I am working to gather and interpret the data and to acquire grants, in preparation for a more intensive period of writing in the hopefully near future. In addition, my manuscript, "The Global Cold War and Asian American Activism" has been advanced through every phase of review and is now at the final stage of review for *American Quarterly*.

I've submitted the following grants related to this SSRGP:

National Endowment for Humanities, Bridging Cultures, "Domestic Activism, Global Politics, and the Making of Japanese American Cold War Citizenship," submitted for 2013-14.

UC Center for New Racial Studies, "Japanese Americans and the Contested Nature of Cold War Citizenship and Radical Democracy," received \$11,000, 2013-14.

National Endowment for Humanities, "Contested Citizenship and Radical Democracy: Japanese American Activism and the Cold War." UCSB-selected limited submission applicant.

Academic Senate Council on Research, UCSB, "The Asian American Movement: An Interpretive Narrative History," received \$6,455, 2011-13.

PATRICIA FUMERTON

I spent a quarter of the time doing research on my book project, a quarter attending and delivering presentations at conference and colloquia, a quarter writing, and a quarter supervising and engaging in Skype conference calls over my website, EBBA (English Broadside Ballad Archive), <http://ebba.english.ucsb.edu>. EBBA is another large project of mine.

LYNN GAMBLE

This grant is funded through the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). OHP is responsible for administering federally and state mandated historic preservation programs to further the identification, evaluation, registration and protection of California's irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a gubernatorial appointee, and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC). The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) includes the statewide Historical Resources Inventory (HRI) database maintained by OHP and the records maintained and managed under contract by eleven independent regional Information Centers (IC). The Central Coast Information Center maintains and manages records for San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Responsibilities of each IC include the following:

- Provide archaeological and historical resources information on a fee-for-service basis to local governments and individuals with responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- Integrate newly recorded sites and information on known resources into the California Historical Resources Inventory.
- Collect and maintain information on historical and archaeological resources developed under projects or activities which were not reviewed under a program administered by OHP, including:
 - Information on individual resources identified and evaluated in CEQA documents;
 - Archaeological surveys performed by academic or avocational groups which are not associated with federal projects;
 - Archaeological and/or historical resource surveys conducted by agencies for planning purposes that do not involve an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA;
 - Maintain a list of consultants who are qualified to do work within their area.

Kristina Gill, the assistant coordinator in 2012 and Allison Jaqua, attended the Annual Meeting in Sacramento September 16-18, 2012. The Annual Meeting attendees include the SHPO, representatives from OHP, representatives from each

IC, and The Results Group. The meeting agenda was comprised of the consultant group working with the CHRIS to address a strategic and business plan. The agenda also included new access and use agreements and the Rules of Operation Manual updates.

The assistant coordinator in 2013, Allison Jaqua, attended the Annual Meeting in Sacramento July 8-10, 2013. The Annual Meeting attendees include the SHPO, representatives from OHP, and representatives from each IC. The meeting agenda included discussions about the CHRIS modernization and sustainability plan, IC annual agreements, digital standards review, SHRC meeting preparation, tribal access and the OTIS project.

My grant "Archaeological Survey of Terrace and Upland Areas on Santa Rosa Island" was funded by the USDI National Park Service. On four separate field trips from August to September 2012, we identified 41 new sites located on inland terraces and uplands on Santa Rosa Island. These trips were led by Dr. Amy Gusick, who directed a crew of three students on each trip. Considering the unique pattern of resource distribution on the terrace and upland regions of Santa Rosa Island, the sites identified help us understand site patterning on the islands in relation to unique resources. For instance, we identified numerous sites that were located next to calcium carbonate deposits. These deposits may indicate the presence of ground water at the time of occupation and can be indicative of environmental change over time. These deposits can also provide a marker, of sorts, to identify additional sites. Additionally, we formally recorded Phil Orr's archaeological camp as a historical resource. Orr is responsible for advancing research on Santa Rosa Island during the mid 1900's and the remains of his camp site are still present on the northern cost of the island today. The sites identified will help the National Park Service develop an effective management plan for Santa Rosa Island archaeological sites. Our survey on previously unsurveyed terrace and upland regions of the island has provide the data to aide in understanding the distribution of sites in these regions, as well as the types of surficial features that can be used to identify them. This knowledge will afford the opportunity to develop a preservation strategy to protect these important cultural resources.

Once located in a pristine setting near a small cove on the Santa Barbara coastline, the historic Chumash village of Syuxtun (CA-SBA-27) is now covered with modern buildings and a well travelled coastal road in downtown Santa Barbara. Most of what we know about Syuxtun and the adjacent Burton Mound site was collected during an early 20th century investigation by John P. Harrington and David Banks Rogers (1929). Their research at the site showed that the area was a once bustling village with evidence for inter-regional trade and ritual activities. Historic development of the sought after beach front property impacted much of the site, covering up the deposits with concrete and steel, making future research at the location difficult. For my award "Phase 2 Archaeological Testing, Santa Barbara Veterans Memorial Building" funded by the County of Santa Barbara grant I conducted excavations at CA-SBA-27 with the help of Amy Gusick and students in an

archaeological field class at UCSB in the spring of 2012. As part of this project, we excavated three .5 by 1 meter test units in 10 cm arbitrary levels in the area where the proposed elevator was improvements were planned. Unit 2 was excavated to 150 cm below datum and the other two to 130 cm below datum. Two 20x20 cm column samples were also excavated but in stratigraphic levels. All material excavated from the test units was water screened through 1/16 inch mesh screens and then lab sorted. Column samples were flotation-processed using a Flote-Tech Model A flotation machine.

Stratigraphic profiles were recorded and analysis of the soils was undertaken to help determine if the deposits were intact. Most material for radiocarbon dating was collected from the sidewalls of the units and mapped in situ on the stratigraphic profile drawings. One significant find was the discovery of a large sperm whale vertebrae in Unit 2 that weighed nearly 4000 grams (Figure 2). Sperm whales are the largest toothed whales and can be as large as 20 meters in length. In addition to the whale vertebrae, 26 additional whale bones were recovered. Despite the fact that the site was occupied until the early 1800s, there were only two bones from introduced species. One was sheep and the other cow. In addition to these, two large mammal/artiodactyla limb shaft fragments exhibited cut marks with modern tools. One of the most interesting aspects of the assemblage, however, is the density of not only shell beads, but also olivella bead detritus. Over 763 shell beads dating as early as the Middle Period and continuing into the historic period have been identified. In addition 20 glass beads and two bone beads have been identified. While some of these beads could have been the result of island to mainland trade, evidence for bead making at the site is apparent with the over 14,296 pieces of olivella bead detritus found in the 1/4 inch sample alone. In addition, 19 bead drills and bead drill fragments as well as 10 microblades have been identified. The presence of so much bead detritus is significant because scholars in the past have suggested that very little bead making occurred on mainland sites.

The major goal of my Social Science Grant Program research project was to determine the timing of the emergence of sociopolitical and economic complexity in southern California. Funds for this project helped further the goals of this project. A team of graduate and undergraduate students investigated the large archaeological site of El Monton on the west end of Santa Cruz Island and uncovered several features, including a rock oven, a red abalone layer that may be evidence of feasting, and burned deposits within a house depression. Fourteen radiocarbon dates from these features provide details about the occupational history of the site. The rock oven was approximately 3,000 years old, the house deposits about 3300 years old, and the red abalone layer 5500-5600 years old. The red abalone layer is particularly interesting because whale bone and largely intact shells were discovered. All the dates from the red abalone layer overlap with one another. The constituents and the dating of the feature indicate that it may have been the result of one feasting event. The dates from the household occupation are similar to previous dates of houses, suggesting that some were occupied during the same time period. These data, along with other information, suggest that the El Monton was a prominent place at a very

early time period and that the social and political life of the site's inhabitants was complex. I am about to submit a grant to National Geographic Committee for Research and Exploration.

JESSICA GASIOREK

After human subjects committee approval and coordination with Paolo Gardinali to get the survey online with the SSRC, data was collected June 3-7, 2013. I am currently in the process of cleaning, analyzing, and writing up the data.

STEVEN GAULIN

We have made significant progress on the comprehensive literature review that was to support the justification of our project. Additionally, last spring we purchased the supplies that were required to analyze the MHC genotypes of 50 Tsimane couples. During three months last summer, a graduate student worked in the Parham Lab at Stanford University School of Medicine, learning the highly specialized procedure for MHC genotyping. Those samples have been genetically analyzed and we are now preparing to statistically analyze those results.

KRISTINA GILL

My research over the past year included a small archaeological excavation on Santa Cruz Island, as well as laboratory analysis of materials excavated in 2011. The excavation was the final excavation for my dissertation research. Laboratory analysis included processing screened shell midden, sorting constituents into faunal, floral, and artifact categories. Other laboratory analysis included processing column samples (bulk soil samples) through a process of water flotation, where the materials that float (light fraction) are sorted under a dissecting microscope to recover carbonized plant remains. The primary archaeological site (SCRI-619/620, Diablo Valdez) I am studying for my dissertation project is large and deep (over 2 meters of deposition), spanning nearly 6,000 years of occupation on the north side of Santa Cruz Island. During excavation we encountered numerous domestic features (hearths, hearth cleaning pits, house floors and roasting pits). Two large roasting pit features were uncovered, which had been described ethnographically, yet had not previously been identified archaeologically in the Santa Barbara Channel region. Significantly, a large quantity of carbonized blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*) corms were recovered archaeologically from nearly every stratum. Blue dicks corms (similar to bulbs) are edible, and would have been an important food resource on the islands. Fragments of corms have been identified elsewhere on the islands, including a 9,500 year old site on San Miguel, yet they have never before been recovered in such high densities as at the Diablo Valdez site. With the recovery of many whole and nearly whole carbonized corms, I have been able to identify

adventitious root growth on some of them from certain strata. This is significant, in that most of the ethnographic literature from California indicates blue dicks corms were harvested primarily in spring, whereas adventitious roots only form during the fall months. This suggests that corms were harvested in more than one season, which would have made them even more valuable as a food source on the islands. I have written a journal article on this subject, and am currently preparing to submit it to *American Antiquity*.

MICHAEL GLASSOW

My project from the National Park Service entailed writing narratives and compiling descriptive information to be included in an update and expansion of the Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District, a property (the whole island) that is on the National Register of Historic Places. This work was supported through a cooperative agreement with Channel Islands National Park. The narratives include an overview of the prehistory, a history of archaeological research, a description of the characteristics of the prehistoric sites, an assessment of the condition of the sites, and justifications for the scientific significance of the sites. I have submitted a draft and am awaiting review comments.

MATTHEW GORDON

During the past year research continued on a number of topics related to the sound system of Koasati, including a basic description of the consonants and vowels, an analysis of a number of typologically rare combinations of consonants found in Koasati, the acoustic correlates of stress, and the intonation system. A paper about the consonants and vowels of Koasati that was previously submitted for publication to the *International Journal of American Linguistics* was revised for resubmission. In addition, the results of the Koasati research played a prominent role in a presentation "Stress, tone, and intonation: Typological issues in the interpretation of pitch" given at Harvard University in September 2012.

MICHAEL GURVEN

Our work uses evolutionary perspectives to examine health, development and aging, demography, and economics among the Tsimane, indigenous forager-horticulturalists living in the remote Bolivian amazon facing subsistence and disease ecologies similar to what would have been experienced throughout most of human evolution. Recently, we have been working to quantify the high levels of parasitic and pathogenic infection (1-2), and examined how elevated markers of immune activation decrease absolute levels of steroid hormones (3), modify growth and development (4), and affect the risk of some cancers (5). Despite high levels of inflammation, the Tsimane show little evidence of heart disease (6). We have reason to believe that

dietary factors (7) as well as physical activity (8) play important protective roles. We are currently examining how biomarkers of immune function and aging interact with cognitive abilities, depression, and resource productivity (9).

(1) Vasunilashorn, S., Crimmins, E.M., Kim, J.K., Winking, J., Gurven, M., Kaplan, H., Finch, C.E. (2010). Blood lipids, infection and inflammatory markers in the Tsimane of Bolivia, a highly infected population. *American Journal of Human Biology* 22:731-740.

(2) Blackwell, A.D., Snodgrass, J.J., Gurven, M., Kaplan, H., Madimenos, F., Sugiyama, L.S. 2011. Evidence for a peak shift in humoral responses to helminths: age profiles of immunoglobulin E (IgE) in the Shuar of Ecuador, the Tsimane of Bolivia, and the U.S. NHANES. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 5(6): e1218. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0001218.

(3) Trumble, B., Cummings, D., von Rueden, C., O'Connor, K., Smith, E.A., Gurven, M., Kaplan, H. 2012. Physical competition increases testosterone among Amazonian forager-horticulturalists: a test of the 'challenge hypothesis'. *Proceedings of Royal Society B* 279:2907-2912.

(4) Veile, A., Winking, J., Gurven, M., Greaves, R.D., Kramer, K.L. 2012. Infant growth and the thymus: data from two South American native societies. *American Journal of Human Biology* 24:768-775.

(5) Trumble BC, Eid Rodrigues D, Cortez Linarez E, Kaplan HS, Gurven MD. Challenging the Inevitability of Age Related Prostate Enlargement: Low Levels of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia among Bolivian Amerindians. *Population Association of America Meetings* (April 2013).

(6) Gurven, M., Blackwell, A., Eid Rodriguez, D., Kaplan, H. 2012. Does blood pressure inevitably rise with age? Longitudinal evidence among isolated Amerindians. *Hypertension*.

(7) Martin, M.A., Glassek, W., Gaulin, S., Evans, R., Kaplan, H., Morrow, A.L., Woo, J.G., Geraghty, S.R., Davidson, B.S., Gurven, M. 2012. Fatty acid composition in the mature milk of Bolivian forager-horticulturalists and comparisons with a U.S. cohort. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*.

(8) Gurven, M., Jaeggi, A.V., Kaplan, H., Cummings, D. 2013. Physical activity and modernization among Bolivian Amerindians. *PLoS ONE* 8(1): e55679. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0055679.

(9) Stieglitz, J., Trumble, B., Emery Thompson, M., Blackwell, A., Kaplan, H., Gurven, M. Depression is associated with higher inflammation in adulthood among Bolivian forager-horticulturalists. In prep for *Depression and Anxiety*.

Humans are the longest living and slowest growing of all primates. Although most primates are social, humans are highly cooperative and social in ways that likely co-evolved with the slow human life history. Over the past year, we have made advances in highlighting the role of resource transfers and non-material assistance within and across generations in shaping low human mortality rates. The use of complex cooperative strategies to minimize risk is a necessary precursor for selecting further reductions in mortality rate in late adulthood. In conjunction with changes in the age-pro file of production, the impacts of resource transfers and

other forms of cooperation on reducing mortality likely played an important role in selection on post-reproductive lifespan throughout human evolution. Using medical data and ethnographic interviews, we explore several types of common risks experienced by Tsimane forager-horticulturalists, and quantify the types and targets of aid. Our results illustrate the importance of transfers in several key domains and suggest that the absence of transfers would greatly increase human mortality rates throughout the life course.

MARY HANCOCK

We were funded as a Working Group to plan research (rather than conduct research). As such, we met twice during the year for one-day sessions. The first meeting was in Santa Barbara and the second was in Davis (as the co-PI, Smriti Srinivas, is a faculty member at UC-Davis). The working group consisted of 10 faculty members (Mary Hancock (UCSB), Smriti Srinivas (UCD), George Lipsitz (UCSB), Mark Elmore (UCD), Christina Schwenkel (UCR), Roxanne Varzi (UCI) and Vivian-Lee Nyitray (UCR), Allen Roberts (UCLA), Polly Roberts (UCLA) and Sunaina Maira (UCD)) and one graduate student assistant (Bascom Guffin, UCD).

At the first meeting, we decided to pursue two inter-connected goals informed by a general theme of urban religiosity and “re-fabulation,” a term that we use to refer to the re-imagining of urban space with idioms of religiosity, devotion and supernatural power as well as their material inscriptions in urban social spaces. The first specific goal identified was a conference-workshop and Christina Schwenkel reported on extramural and UCHRI/UCHN-sponsored opportunities. Several potential funding sources were discussed including NEH, the School for Advanced Research, Wenner Gren, SSRC, and UCHRI/UCHN conference funds. Proposal submission dates are in Fall 2013 and Winter 2014 for most agencies and we decided to submit proposals to NEH, SAR and UCHRI/UCHN. A subcommittee, headed by Schwenkel, will prepare proposal drafts for review in early Fall, 2013.

The second goal was the submission of a proposal to UCHN for the formation of a two-year (2013-15) Multicampus Research Group on Urban Place-Making and Religiosity. Hancock and Srinivas, in consultation with other group participants, prepared and submitted that proposal. Following its submission, they were encouraged by UCHN staff to rework the proposal for submission to another competition, the RIDAGA Humanities Studio (2013-15). This possibility was discussed in detail by the Working Group and it was decided to move forward with the latter submission.

We have since learned that the RIDAGA Humanities Studio Lab was not selected for funding, but that the MRG was funded, albeit at a reduced level (\$25,000 rather than \$35,000).

The conference-workshop would have a general format and goals as follows:

- The workshop would involve graduate students and other invited faculty and would be conducted as a 1-2 day event during which members' work in progress (to be pre-circulated) would be presented and discussed in a small-group setting. The goal of the workshop would be the generation of a set of thematically-linked papers to be submitted for publication review.
- Its target date would be Winter 2015, to be held in conjunction with a graduate student/faculty retreat to take place under the auspices of the MRG.

The MRG deliverables include:

- Meetings, including a planning meeting (Fall 2013 at UCSB), Sacramento site visit (Spring 2014) and faculty/student retreat (Winter 2015). The site visit would incorporate the aims of public humanities by enabling us to incorporate site visits to locales relevant to our project and to engage with local community partners.
- An edited volume or special journal issue, based on the workshop presentations described above, featuring research papers by the group members.
- A project web site that would include (besides general project information) an interactive and dynamic website that would include a regularly updated virtual exhibition and archive on the theme of "urban refabulation," based on our own visual, videographic and textual materials, and a web log or wiki-style archive on which short thought-pieces, reactions, essays and reviews could be posted and responded to. The web site is an important tool for the public humanities dimensions of our project, as we are strongly committed to making our scholarship available to wider publics, such as community organizations and activists, and to collaborating with community partners in appropriate ways.
- The development of course materials (e.g., syllabi, learning modules, video or image archives) and pedagogical strategies for incorporating our research on the MRG themes into both graduate and undergraduate course offerings. The web site would provide the platform for archiving and disseminating these materials.
- Graduate research mentorship and professional development, provided through the retreat and proposed conference-workshop.

HEAHTER HODGES
MARY COLLINS

Over the last year we analyzed the survey data and produced a paper presented at two conferences. This summer the paper will be completed and submitted to a competitive journal.

JODY JAHN
LINDA PUTNAM

This research project has entailed the development of an internal white paper (for the US Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station); this is a detailed literature review of high reliability organizing (HRO) research and theory (currently being finalized). I have also conducted extensive statistical analyses leading to the development of one manuscript – co-authored with federal cooperator Anne Black – to be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal. I also presented the findings from the statistical analyses at a workshop intended to train on HRO practices numerous national- and regional-level agency administrators from the US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management's Fire and Aviation branch.

MICHAEL JOCHIM

2012-13 was the third year of a project supported by NSF and a UCSB Faculty Research Grant to investigate the adaptive responses of prehistoric hunter-gatherers in southern Germany to the dramatic environmental changes at the end of the last ice age. Using fieldwork techniques of surface survey (walking plowed fields) and subsurface testing with trenches, the aims of the project were to: 1) enlarge the samples of artifacts from previously discovered sites, and 2) to discover and sample new sites dating from 12,000 to 8000 years ago. This was a period of transformation of the landscape from open tundra to closed, mixed forest. Within the framework of optimal foraging theory, hypotheses were developed about changes in human subsistence, land use and technology.

During the past year the PI and 3 undergraduates from UCSB sampled nine surface sites, adding substantially to the size of their artifact assemblages and facilitating comparison of their function and activities. In addition, three new areas of former lakeshore were investigated, resulting in the discovery of one new buried site.

Results are still being analyzed, but the overall project has enlarged the database of 50 surface sites and the discovery of five new buried sites dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. This will allow testing of the hypotheses. It is clear that this time period witnessed a major shift in land use from exclusive use of large lakeshores to a great variety of new locations throughout the region. Shifts in stone tool technology indicate an increasing emphasis on anticipatory tool manufacture and an increasing diversity of composite, flexible implements. Dietary changes include a shift from migratory herd animals to more solitary forest mammals, as well as a substantial diversification to include more fish and birds as well.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

In 2012-2013, I continued to direct the Health Games Research National Program, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The work involved publicizing our 21 grantees' research publications stemming from their grants and giving 12 research presentations at meetings and conferences such as the annual Games for Health Conference; Health 2.0: Digital Technology in Clinical Care, sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences; and the Entertainment Software and Cognitive Neurotherapeutics Society (ESCoNS) annual conference. Also as Director of Health Games Research, I developed surveys, worked with our survey research administration firm to field the surveys, and analyzed data for the Video Game Usage Survey, a national representative sample survey of 3,500 people in the U.S., ages 1-93. I will complete an extensive report in Fall 2013 and I will also submit theory-testing research articles to peer-reviewed scientific journals in related fields.

I was a guest co-editor (D.A. Lieberman & D. Thompson) of a special Research Symposium published in the July 2012 issue of the Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology. The symposium was called Serious Games for Diabetes, Obesity, and Healthy Lifestyle. In addition I authored and co-authored three journal articles and two book chapters related to the theory, design, and effects of digital games for health. I worked with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy by participating in and presenting at an August 2012 White House meeting that focused on cognitive health and games, and by participating in and presenting at a June 2013 meeting of the White House Academic Consortium on Digital Technologies and Games for Impact.

This is the first year of my three-year grant funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, "Scientific Leadership to Advance the Research and Design of Health Games." The grant supports the continuation of our work to advance the health games research field after the Health Games Research national program ends in 2013. The grant also supports the establishment and administration of a new UCSB center, called the Center for Digital Games Research, which I will direct, with Academic Coordinator Erica Biely as Associate Director. Our proposal was reviewed by numerous university committees and was approved in Spring 2013. We are now meeting with UCSB colleagues to gather information, planning a kick-off meeting with faculty affiliates, and developing the CDGR web site.

We analyzed results of the pilot study we conducted with 150 participants to identify software features that were appealing and behavioral health strategies that were effective for my grant funded by the Alzheimer's Association. We used those findings to begin to develop the system we will test in our outcome study in 2013-2014. We are working with local Santa Barbara software company Digifit to develop an online system that motivates and supports people ages 50-65 to engage in healthy lifestyle behaviors that are known to delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease: (1) physical activity, (2) healthy eating, (3) stress management, (4) challenging mental activities, and (5) social connections.

PEI-TE LIEN

The award from the Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation is to provide partial release time (through a one-course buyout in Fall 2012) so that I can focus on conducting a comparative analysis of the changing contours and sources of political socialization through the lens of citizenship education in the three Chinese-speaking societies of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China. I have made good and continuous, but slower than expected, progress in this period because of the reduced research leave time and my added administrative responsibilities as a graduate program director. In Fall 2012, my focus was on preparing a research paper on the evolution of Taiwan's civic education based on my summer research in Taiwan. Based on that research, I presented a talk at the UCSB East Asian Center and Center for Taiwan Studies. Other main activities include collecting new research materials and conducting preliminary statistical data analysis of numerous international survey datasets. I also applied for the UCSB Faculty Research Grant and received funding in June 2013 for conducting field research in China when schools resumed this fall.

In this last year of the project awarded by the Social Science Research Grant Program, I took a three-month summer research residence in Taiwan so that I can emerge myself in understanding the sources and contours of the evolution of Taiwan's civic education since WWII. I drafted a 40-page research paper as a result. I was able to buy out a course in Fall Quarter 2012 using money from an external grant (CCKF). To help collect primary data to fill the empirical data gap associated with students in China, I applied for and received a faculty research grant in June 2013. Grant proposals I have submitted in relation to this SSRGP were to the Chiang-Ching Kuo Foundation (CCKF) for International Scholarly Exchange (American Region), October 2012; the Taiwan Fellowship, Center for Chinese Studies, National Central Library, Taiwan, August 2012; and the UCSB Faculty Research Grant, March 2013.

ALAN LIU

During my ACLS fellowship for individual scholar research, I conducted research and did writing on my two monograph books in progress, currently titled "Toward a Critical Digital Humanities and Books, Networks", and the "Sense of History." Two of the essays I published during the year are parts of these books. I also have in press or in submission another two article-length works. During the term of the fellowship, I gave 23 papers/lectures and also was in residence for a short-term fellowship at the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle, NC. I also continued to co-lead the 4Humanities.org advocacy initiative.

JUSTIN LIPP

To date, I have completed my pilot study involving UCSB undergraduates and am currently underway with surveying from my population of interest in the online alcohol support group and offline AA communities. I anticipate moving into interviews with participants during the month of July and completing this work by the end of summer.

JACK LOOMIS

Because our grant ended July 31, 2012, the active grant continued only one month into the reporting period. The publications and presentations cover the entire period of the reporting period. Our most important contributions to the literature were two book chapters. The first of these, titled “Representing 3D space in working memory: Spatial images from vision, hearing, touch, and language”, summarized basic theoretical and experimental research on “the spatial image”, a form of mental representation held in working memory that plays an important role in spatial behavior. The second of these, titled “Sensory substitution of vision: Importance of perceptual and cognitive processing” is a theoretical treatment of sensory substitution (e.g. presenting visual information to a blind person using the sense of touch) and a critique of one approach to sensory substitution that has gotten a lot of play in recent years.

DAVID LÓPEZ-CARR

This Collaborative Research Initiative Grant Program (C-RIG) facilitated the development of several human-environment related proposals among UCSB researchers. Human-environment dynamics represents a core theme of pioneering research at UCSB in distinct disciplines. But how humans impact the Earth’s environment and, in turn, respond to environmental change, increasingly calls for world-class research collaboration across the social and physical sciences and the humanities. I believe this C-RIG proposal helped build on formidable strengths already present in our campus’ human-environment research by fostering student-faculty interaction across campus and the cross-fertilization of cutting-edge ideas with peers nationally and internationally.

Tom Baerwald (NSF Program Officer, Geography and Spatial Sciences and Coupled Natural and Human Systems Programs) visited campus to meet with our CNH group. He provided a public talk for campus. I again met with Tom Baerwald and Kelly Crews, Geography and Spatial Science (GSS) program office, in Los Angeles at the annual geography meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) 2013. I also met with ASU professor, Billie Lee Turner, with who I discussed human-environment research possibilities at UCSB and internationally.

The C-RIG proposal enriched the quality of collaborative research in the social sciences at UCSB by supporting our research groups in the early stages of extramural grant development. Funds facilitated group discussion and grant development. Researchers were convened in the social and physical scientists towards the development and submission of several extramural funding sources. These included an NSF IGERT, an NSF PIREs, a NOAA Climate Scene Investigators (CSI)-Transitions Program Grant, and an NSF human dimensions of climate change proposal.

Grants Received:

1. University of California Pacific Rim Research Grant, 2012-13, "Developing sustainable fisheries management in the Pacific Rim under changing climate: sustainability, vulnerability, and adaptation." D. López-Carr, PI; H. Lenihan, S. Gaines, F. Ther Rios, N. Davies, S. Henderson, S. Gelcich, & S. Lester, Co-PIs (\$43,447).
2. UCSB Critical Issues in America Grant, 2012-13, "Figuring Sea Level Rise." Janet Walker, PI; D. López-Carr et al, Co-PIs (\$25,000).
3. 2012-2013 University of California Global Health Institute (UCGHI) Award. "A Study of the Change in Diet of Latino Immigrants Integrating Survey and Biomarker Data." D. López-Carr, PI (\$8,853).
4. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Land Use/Cover Change Grant (LULCC), 2012-2015, "The Urban Transition in Ghana and Its Relation to Land Cover and Land Use Change through Analysis of Multi-scale and Multi-temporal Satellite Image Data." Doug Stow, PI; David López-Carr, John Weeks, & Li An, co-PIs (\$993,000).
5. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Climate Scene Investigators (CSI)-Transitions Program Grant, 2011-2014, "A Global Standardized Precipitation Index Supporting the US Drought Portal and the Famine Early Warning System Network." Chris Funk, PI; Greg Husak, David López-Carr, Joel Michaelson, & Michael Brewer, co-PIs (\$297,960).
6. Health Initiative of the Americas Research Program on Migration and Health (PIMSA -Programa de Investigación en Migración y Salud) Grant, 2012-2013. "Twin Gods: A Mixed-Method Investigation of Diet Change in Latino Immigrants." David López-Carr & Germán Vega Briones, PIs (\$40,000).
7. Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar Series Grant, 2012-2013, "Sea Change: Integrating the Historical Study of Human Cultures and Marine Environments in Three Pacific Regions." Peter Alagona, PI; David López-Carr & Teresa Shewry, Co-PIs (\$211,918). (\$37,000 from the UCSB Graduate Division).
8. National Science Foundation 2012-2018, "Long Term Ecological Research Santa Barbara Coastal LTER." D.R. Reed, S. Holbrook, J. Melack, & D. Siegel; PIs; López-Carr et al, Co-Investigator's (\$4,200,000).

**LISA MCALLISTER
MICHAEL GURVEN**

Data collection was completed in 2011. Since then the focus has been on data entry, dissemination and write up. From July 2012 to June 2013 I have been entering data, doing some analyses and incorporating a related project (existing Tsimane data from Michael Gurven on women's reproductive histories).

**LORRAINE MCDONNELL
STEPHEN WEATHERFORD**

Over the past year, we completed data collection at the national level and in four states. We are now analyzing the interview, documentary, and observational data, and have begun to prepare monographs on project results.

KENNETH MILLETT

The American Indian Scholars Program (AISP) is a P-20 college-going initiative supported through the Office of Education Partnerships (OEP). Working collaboratively with UCSB faculty and staff, community leaders, and families, AISP works to assist underrepresented, first-generation college-bound students in furthering their education and do so while providing an American Indian cultural context. AISP programming centers on academic and cultural enrichment activities and events that feature elders, community members, and college departments, faculty, and students.

Program Evaluation

UCSB's Office of Education Partnerships' (OEP) mission is to design, implement and evaluate academic preparation programs that increase college-going rates for students in our region. In consultation with OEP's Evaluation Coordinator we monitor student and parent participation to ensure they have access to the information they need to ensure their child(ren) are college bound. In November 2012, the Santa Ynez Valley Union High School (SYVUHS) administration agreed to provide AISP staff with office space on campus twice per week to meet with students during the school day. Mr. Richmond spent 250 hours on campus from November-March and the month of May. AISP increased the number of SYVUHS students served from 15 last year to 72 and was able to reach 17 out of the 41 American Indian students on campus, which is 41% of the American Indian student population. In all, 95 students from 13 schools participated in AISP events this school year.

MARIANNE MITHUN

We have been assembling a corpus of spontaneous spoken Ahtna and Navajo, two Athabaskan languages, one in Alaska and the other in the Southwest. The Ahtna part of the project has been brought to completion. The Navajo part was delayed for a few months because the primary Navajo speakers responsible for recording, transcribing, and translating were unavailable, but the project is again in full swing, with a total of 12 Navajo scholars hard at work building up the corpus. One UCSB graduate student has been entering the material they produce into a database, which aligns sound files with transcriptions and translations. The corpus will provide the empirical basis for the academic research of the participants who are currently graduate students, all of whom are writing dissertations on the Navajo language, and as a foundation for curriculum for those participants who are Navajo language teachers on the reservation.

LAURY OAKS

This grant allowed me to assemble a research team led by a graduate student, who received training from me in data collection and analysis as well as manuscript preparation. I analyzed data collected, drafted a book prospectus and chapters, and secured a book contract “Relinquishing Motherhood” from NYU Press.

GREGORY RAYMOND NIKKI JONES

Data collection: Collected video recordings of naturally occurring encounters between police officers and members of the public.

- This includes videos of 560+ discrete encounters (10-50 minutes long) from Seattle PD’s dash mounted cameras, and 200 hours of video collected by UCSB researchers in ride-alongs with the SFPD. The latter data set contains 200+ discrete encounters from all 10 stations in SF. We continue to collect data in both SF and Seattle. In addition, researchers have also engaged in extensive ethnographic observation, collecting

Data Organization: In collaboration with SRI we have created a text-searchable database for current and future research.

- The database includes searchable transcripts of each encounter, as well as various types of information about the quality of the audio and video, number of participants and various types of demographic information about the them (gender, age, race, etc.), the training and military background of the officers (and their rank), patrol area, location of the encounter, time of day/night, and other information. A subset of encounters has been transcribed in more detail, coded and analyzed.

Data Analysis: Based on qualitative analysis of a subset of our data we developed research questions (and hypotheses) in 5 broad areas relating to the ways that police officers and civilians interact. We focused primarily on techniques or practices that promote cooperation between community members and police officers (without increasing their risk of injury or death). We have identified practices or techniques relating to the following areas:

1. Promoting civilian involvement/participation.
2. Using explanations to frame encounters and promote the mutual intelligibility of actions.
3. Establishing Rapport: Methods for promoting benign interpretations of actions and intentions.
4. Respecting personal space/social territory.
5. Recognizing and dealing with trouble.

Our efforts over the past year have focused on coding data, and testing hypotheses in the first 2 areas. We have results in the first area. We are currently wrapping up coding in the second area. Our results for the first set of hypotheses are very strong.

Hypothesis Area 1: Promoting civilian involvement/participation.

Background: In their encounters with members of the public police officers initiate most of the sequences of action that comprise the encounter. Nevertheless, civilians do occasionally initiate action sequences: they ask questions (or for explanations), indicate trouble/complain, express concerns/fear, pre-empt IR actions, etc. We observed that whether (and how) police officers responded to the actions civilians initiate shaped various outcomes:

- Near term-cooperation: Responding to vs. ignoring/suppressing Civilian's initiating actions shaped whether or not those civilians voluntarily cooperate with an officer's questions and directives.
- Project completion and the use of force: Responding to vs. ignoring/suppressing civilian's initiating actions shaped whether police officers and civilians conclude the encounter cooperatively (cooperative project completion), or whether the POs use physical force to compel an outcome.

Summary version of our hypotheses:

A. When police officers actively suppress or ignore Civilian Initiating Actions (IAs): Civilians are less likely to cooperate/comply with directives or requests: (i) near term, and (ii) overall POs will achieve a lower rate of cooperative project completion (i.e., officers will use physical force to complete the project).

B. When police officers acknowledge, register or respond to Civ IAs Civilians are more likely to cooperate/comply with directives or requests: (i) near term, and (ii) overall POs will achieve a higher rate of cooperative project completion.

Results: Both hypotheses were confirmed.

Response to civilian initiating actions relates to ongoing compliance

- If POs ignore or suppress a civilian's initiating actions that dominates and the rate of noncooperation is high; Acknowledging civilian initiating actions slightly decreases the rate of noncooperation Response to civilian initiating actions relates to rate of cooperative project completion.
- Suppressions are highly significant: Odds of a cooperatively achieved outcome increase by twenty times if there's no suppression.

HEATHER ROYER

University of Michigan contract: Community health centers are an integral part of recent health care reform, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). These centers are seen as a method. The goal of this project is to understand the impact of community health centers on health and health care access. This was the first year of this 5-year project funded by the NIH. Thus, we have collected information on the locations of the community health centers since their inception in the 1960's.

NIH: Companies are increasingly using incentive programs to change employee health behaviors such as diet and exercise. Although it is known that financial incentives can lead to health behavioral change, little is known about the optimal level and structure of incentives. We compare the effectiveness of incentives that are constant in size over time with those that are not. We have recently begun to enroll individuals in the project.

NIH R21: Regular exercise is key to a healthy lifestyle, with a wide range of benefits including reductions in heart disease, obesity, diabetes, and cancer Insights from behavioral economics (Laibson, 1997; O'Donoghue and Rabin, 1999, 2001) suggest that "commitment contracts" may be a useful aid for behavioral change by helping individuals overcome self-control issues. Under such a commitment, a person aware of her own self-control problem sets a goal and puts money at stake that is forfeited if she does not meet the goal. Using a randomized-controlled design, we are studying the usefulness of commitment contracts among 3,100 members of a fitness gym in Cleveland, OH. Right now we are finishing development of the web portal for this experiment. We will begin recruiting subjects for the study in the fall of this year.

The data collection on my SSRGP grant was completed in the first half of 2012. Subsequently we have had RAs compile and clean the data, which took many months since the data were hand collected on several thousand people. We have finished a set of analyses and are in the process of writing up our results.

LEILA RUPP

I now have 81 interviews with queer women students' audio recorded and transcribed, with another 20 or so recorded but not yet transcribed. I am in the process of coding the interviews in NVivo. I have begun to publish on a smaller subset of the interviews, focusing on specific research questions.

BETH SCHNEIDER

MELVIN OLIVER

The McNair team prepared a proposal for a five-year renewal of the grant from the Department of Education for 2012-2017. The grant was not renewed. However, the offices of the Executive Vice Chancellor, the Letters of Sciences Executive Dean, and the L&S divisional deans have committed to continuation of the program through the end of September 2018.

Highlights this year include:

Recruitment: Under the direction of Director Beth Schneider and Assistant Director, Monique Limón, the McNair Scholars Program completes its sixth year on September 30, 2013. Transfer students are recruited in the Fall of each academic year; rising juniors are recruited each spring quarter. In 2012-2013 (through Summer 2013), students in the program majored in the following areas: Anthropology, Biology (Cell), Biopsychology, Black Studies, Chemical Engineering, Chicana and Chicano Studies, Classics, Computer Science, Earth Science, English, Economics, Environmental Studies, Feminist Studies, Global Studies, History, Latin American and Iberian Studies, Linguistics, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, and Spanish.

UCSB McNair Scholars Research Journal: The 3rd volume of the McNair Scholars Journal was published in Spring 2013. Produced in two issues, it contains the work of students who graduated in 2012 and 2013 and represents the wide range of fields in which the students major. The journal is on line at:

<http://mcnair.ucsb.edu/journal.html>

Participation in Summer Research Programs and Student Presentations: McNair Scholars undertake their first summer of research with UCSB faculty. In their second year, students have the opportunity to take part in a second summer research experience with faculty in programs seeking low-income, first generation or underrepresented students around the United States. In summer of 2009, seven of the UCSB students undertook research at Harvard, Brown, Columbia, UCLA, UC-Irvine, UC-Riverside, and the California Academy of the Sciences. At each location, students offered oral presentations. In summer 2010, three students participated in summer programs on other campuses: Berkeley, University of North Carolina and Howard University. In summer 2011 UCSB McNair students were engaged in undergraduate research at Arizona, Columbia, North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Princeton, Purdue, UC-Davis, and UC-Irvine. In summer 2012, five UCSB McNair students engaged in undergraduate research at UC-Irvine, UC-Berkeley, the University of

Michigan, and at the laboratories at San Juan Island, WA. Currently, five UCSB McNair students are doing undergraduate research at Harvard University, Brown University, MIT, University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins University.

In Spring Quarter 2013, all McNair participants offered poster presentations at the UCSB Undergraduate Research Colloquium. In addition, all McNair Scholars in attendance in the 2013 UCSB Summer Program will present their posters at the 2013 campus-wide Summer Colloquium Series for participants in all student summer research programs on the UCSB campus as well as offer oral presentations at the McNair Scholars Symposium in August.

Applications to and Attendance in Graduate Programs: The UCSB McNair Scholars Program has been remarkably successful in preparing undergraduates for graduate school and for their enrollment in graduate programs after graduation. The history of the last three years illustrates well the continued achievement of the program and its students. In Fall Quarter 2010, eighteen undergraduates applied to graduate programs: Of these 9 students are attending Master's Programs at Boston College, Cornell, CSU-Fullerton, CSU-Fresno, Chicago School of Professional Psychology, Eastern Michigan, Harvard and the University of Miami, and 4 students are entering Ph.D. programs at Berkeley, University of Chicago, University of Southern California, Wright Institute. All of the students in Master's programs have now completed those degrees.

In 2012-2013, twelve students applied to graduate programs; all were accepted. Two received funding from the National Science Foundation Pre-Doctoral Fellowship. These students will be enrolled at Ph.D. programs at UC-Irvine, UC-Davis, UCSB, UC-Berkeley, UC-San Diego, and Purdue University; others will be enrolled in M.A. programs at the University of Missouri, University of Southern California, San Diego State University, San Francisco State University, and American University.

CELINE P. SHIMIZU

I visited the archive at Bancroft Library to begin work on the James Earl Woods files. I have identified the central texts I need to read before the grant period is over. So far, I have completed 25% of the work at Bancroft Library and with the help of my new RA I plan to finish the work at my archives by December, including the completion of professional quality reproduction of photos for the film. I am also working on more developed drafts of my grant proposals for major funding. Finally, I am most excited about meeting the family members of my main film subject and conducting an interview with them in the future. I submitted a grant to the California Documentary Fund last summer and was invited to resubmit for the next cycle this year.

ROBERTO STRONGMAN

Research travel and interviews have been completed on my Social Science Grant Program, "A Queer Diasporic Ethnography of Candomblé in Brazil and Portugal." I have attended the Society for Caribbean Studies Conference, Warwick, UK and the Slavery conference at Wurzburg University both in the summer 2013.

HEATHER THAKAR MICHAEL GLASSOW

The primary goal of this research project is to evaluate variation in risk-reducing subsistence strategies in diachronic relation to population growth on the Northern Channel Islands of California. NSF funding was originally obtained for two portions of the laboratory analysis necessary to address this goal: 1) 30 AMS dates from four archaeological sites (CA-SCRI-236, CA-SCRI-823 previously reported by its temporary designation CWS-11, CA-SCRI-568, CA-SCRI-767/768) on Santa Cruz Island, and 2) analysis of 975 oxygen isotope samples to determine season of site occupation. The AMS radiocarbon dating and oxygen isotope analysis of samples from each site is now complete and all funds have been expended. Analysis of the implications of the dates and seasonality in relation to final results of paleo-ethnobotanical and zooarchaeological studies is ongoing, although initial interpretations are briefly summarized below.

NSF funding was used to establish rigorous chronological control at CA-SCRI-236, CA-SCRI-823, and CA-SCRI-568. These sites, along with one other CA-SCRI-767/768 were initially selected for further investigation on the basis of the following criteria: 1) AMS radiocarbon dates from the uppermost and lowermost deposits that verified occupation before and after the period of significant population growth, 2) the presence of well-preserved faunal and macrobotanical remains suitable for quantitative and stable isotope analyses, and 3) proximity to a diversity of ecological habitats located at varying distances from the coast. All four sites demonstrated excellent stratigraphic integrity of midden deposits due to the absence of burrowing animals and land development. Our specific goal was to establish rigorous chronological control crucial to the evaluation of diachronic variation in seasonal subsistence and mobility practices during the period of time immediately before and after significant population growth on Santa Cruz Island, California.

AMS radiocarbon dating of the proposed sites proceeded in four separate stages. Each set of results informed the sampling strategy used in the next stage. The first round of AMS dates was obtained from Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory. These dates pertained to three samples collected from CA-SCRI-768. At the time of the initial proposal, this cluster of well-developed midden deposits located at the head of the Cañada Christy Watershed had not been tested. We included these sites based on radiocarbon samples collected by Dr. Ray Corbett in 2004, which indicated the presence of surface deposits pertaining to 1450 cal BP and 3350 cal

BP. In April 2011 we collected an auger sample from CA-SCRI-768 to confirm the presence of substantial midden deposits contemporaneous with the deposits from CA-SCRI-236, CA-SCRI-823, and CA-SCRI-568. The results indicated that existing deposits were substantially shallower and older than we had expected. Marine shell from the uppermost auger sample had a 2-sigma calibration range of 4540 cal BP - 4290 cal BP. Marine shell from the lowermost auger sample had a 2-sigma calibration range of 6450 cal BP - 6270 cal BP. On the basis of these results, CA-SCRI-767/768 was excluded from further testing as a part of this project. Stratigraphic excavation of midden samples from CA-SCRI-236, CA-SCRI-823, and CA-SCRI-568 followed the field methods outlined in the original proposal. Marine shell (California mussel) samples were sent to the National Ocean Sciences Accelerator Mass Spectrometry Facility (NOSAMS) at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for AMS dating. The first round of submission to NOSAMS included ten samples selected from strata at CA-SCRI-236 and CA-SCRI-568 that appeared to predate Late Period deposits. We made this determination based on the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts. At CA-SCRI-236 this included eight samples evenly dispersed from excavation Level 7 to excavation Level 21. At CA-SCRI-568 this included two samples, one from excavation Level 1, the other from excavation Level 3.

Based on the positive results of this sampling strategy as implemented for CA-SCRI-236, the second round of submission to NOSAMS included twelve additional samples selected from strata at CA-SCRI-823 and CA-SCRI-568 following the sample selection protocol implemented at CA-SCRI-236. At CA-SCRI-823 this included six samples evenly dispersed from excavation Level 1 to excavation Level 8. At CA-SCRI-568 this included six samples evenly dispersed from excavation Level 5 to excavation Level 16. Subsequently, a single date from the lowermost excavation level, Level 22, at CA-SCRI-236 was also obtained in order to verify how this unique stratum compared chronologically to subsequent deposits. The results of these first three phases of submission provided a basic chronological framework for statistical analysis of the entire stratigraphic sequence at each of the three prehistoric sites. Based on this initial program of AMS dating, H.B. Thakar used OxCal 4.2's Bayesian statistical platform to model the calibrated dates as a series of discrete events following one after another within each stratigraphic sequence. The modeled chronological sequence also produced estimates for the beginning and end of each period of site occupation. The resulting model clearly indicates a minimum of three distinct, roughly contemporaneous periods of occupation and interval of abandonment at each site. Furthermore, the A value or Agreement Index calculated for the models are well above the critical level. This demonstrates that confidence can be held in the dates and provides weight toward the assumed stratigraphic integrity of deposits. This analysis provided the foundation for comparisons between archaeological site assemblages and temporal periods. However, it also highlighted anomalous gaps in the chronological sequence at each site. Note significant gaps that separate the three periods of occupation.

The fourth and final submission of samples for AMS radiocarbon dating sought to evaluate whether these distinctive gaps were artifacts of the original sampling program, which only dated alternating excavation levels, or an actual periods of site abandonment. Six additional dates were obtained on marine shell from previously undated excavation levels that occurred between excavation levels dating to distinct temporal periods. This included 2 samples from CA-SCRI-236 (Level 16 and Level 20), one sample from CA-SCRI-823 (Level 5), and three samples from CA-SCRI-568 (Level 10, Level 12, and Level 13). The results of this final round of dating were incorporated into the Bayesian sequence. All 28 dates from CA-SCRI-236, CA-SCRI-823, and CA-SCRI-568 and their 2 sigma ranges are summarized in Appendix 1. Each of the new dates compared favorably to an already established preceding or subsequent period of occupation. An important finding of this rigorous statistical assessment pertains to what is not present rather than what is. This analysis confirms a significant period of site abandonment at each of the three sites immediately prior to the period of significant population growth.

Initial comparisons with paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses suggest that this interval of abandonment may represent a period of cultural disruption or reorganization. Plant and animal food resources exploited during terminal Early Period occupation at each of the three sites considerably differs from plant and animal resources exploited during terminal Middle Period re-occupation at the same site. Complete integration of these datasets and testing of the hypotheses explicated in the original proposal is ongoing. The results of this final evaluation will be presented in H.B. Thakar's doctoral dissertation.

NSF funding was used to establish nuanced understanding of seasonal variation in resource exploitation at CA-SCRI-236, CA-SCRI-823, and CA-SCRI-568. Our specific goal was to establish season of site occupation for each deposition event (i.e. individual stratum) based on the oxygen isotope analysis of 975 carbonate samples from archaeological marine shells. A central concern was the collection of enough samples from a single shell to accurately contextualize the first sample from the terminal edge, which provided the sea-surface temperature at the time the mussel was harvested. Our original proposal suggested, on the basis of previous research, that six samples per shell would be sufficient to provide at least the greater proportion of an annual cycle of sea-surface temperature variation. We budgeted for 162 shells (selected in roughly equal numbers from chronologically relevant strata at all three sites) to be analyzed by the Co-PI (H.B. Thakar) in the Marine Sciences Institute Analytical Lab at the University of California, Santa Barbara at a reduced rate. However, this original project design was shortly overtaken by unforeseen events that significantly altered the original sampling strategy and prolonged completion of this portion of the project. First, the mass spectrometer housed at the MSI Analytical Lab that we had intended to run samples on at a reduced rate was inoperable. A last minute shift to the Weldeab Stable Isotope Laboratory in the Earth Science Department at the University of California, Santa Barbara ensured that we were able to proceed with analysis on schedule, but at an increased cost. This increased cost, in addition to the higher than budgeted cost of radiocarbon dates,

effectively reduced the number of samples that could be analyzed, given the funds available, from 975 to 733. As with the AMS radiocarbon dating, oxygen isotope analysis was completed in stages in order to maximize the number of seasonal estimates made, given the number of samples we could afford. Initially H.B. Thakar analyzed five samples per shell and five shells per excavation level (18 levels total). This sampling strategy was sufficient to capture a full annual cycle of sea-surface temperature variation for just a handful of fast-growing individual shells. In a second stage of analysis, the number of samples per shell was augmented based on the previous results. Many required up to eight samples to capture the greater proportion of an annual cycle of sea-surface temperature variation. Even this number of samples was insufficient for some particularly slow-growing individuals. Following this staged sampling protocol H.B. Thakar completed analysis of 620 oxygen isotope samples in the Weldeab Stable Isotope Laboratory. Unfortunately, this machine also encountered technical difficulties and was inoperable during the final stages of analysis.

We arranged to have the remaining samples run at the Stable Isotope Laboratory in the Department of Geology at the University of California, Davis. However, this again entailed a significant increase in the cost per sample. Additional funding from the Peter Paige Memorial fund at UCSB generously covered the cost of this increase and even allowed us to augment the number of samples to a total of 1180, even more than included in the original proposal. Ultimately, the combined data from these two labs provided the basis for five to eight seasonality estimates per excavation level. Analysis of these data is ongoing. The specific objective of this analysis is to compare season of site occupation with the results of paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses, which have only recently completed. The key outcome of this activity will include accurate assessment of seasonal variation in prehistoric foodways and provide an indirect measure of storage.

This research project provides a comprehensive reconstruction of diachronic human interactions with their local environments, a detailed local record of sea-surface temperature variation, long-term perspective of human adaptation in the face of environmental fluctuations, as well as social and demographic shifts. These data, combined with anthropological understanding of the economic, social, and political drivers of land use, provide a scientific foundation on which to model human-environment interactions as a complex system. Researchers from a wide variety of scientific disciplines are increasingly concerned with elucidation of these dynamic interrelationships as the issues of modern human environmental impacts become a central concern in both academic and public forums.

AMBER VANDERWARKER

My SSRGP grant “Reconstructing Prehistoric Plant Use: Integrating Old Data and New Techniques” ended at the end of the summer 2012. The goals of this project were to set up a microbotany lab that can process plant phytoliths and starch grains

in order to better document ancient plant diet in prehistoric California, and to eventually contribute to documenting ancient plant diet in other regions of North and South America. Funds were requested for purchase of materials and low-cost equipment, in addition to paying a part-time graduate assistant to assist in lab set-up and sample processing.

We have made great strides in setting up the lab and processing both archaeological and comparative samples. We are currently processing modern plants for comparative starch grains and phytoliths from plants native to the region. Once that is complete, we will have a baseline for identifying the ancient phytoliths and starch grains from the artifacts we have already processed and the additional ones we intend to process.

These funds through the SSRGP have been instrumental in leading to external funding opportunities. Already, two graduate students (Kristin Hoppa and Kristina Gill) have submitted (and are in the process of submitting) grant applications that request money to use this new lab set-up to process microbotanical samples. Once our comparative collection is completely established, we anticipate that colleagues external to the university will also seek out our expertise, as this lab is one of a handful in the country. In addition, any external grants that I apply for in the future will include requests for funds to process microbotanical samples. I have also received funding for the 2012-2013 academic year from the Academic Senate to pay Ms. Hoppa to continue processing comparative samples.

For my other SSRGP grant “Feeding Families in Crisis: The Effects of Warfare on the Daily Food Quest” we have completed the analysis of flotation samples from three boxes from the Orendorf site, Settlement C (n=120), which is an enormous number of samples. The collection, however, consists of almost 40 boxes of materials. SSRGP funds have allowed us to move forward with a project that will likely take a decade to complete. In addition to getting 3 boxes of plant materials fully sorted and identified (paid by the SSRGP), unpaid undergraduate interns have spent the year continuing to process this collection. At least half of the boxes are now rough-sorted to separate the plant and bone materials from the contamination (no-organic materials). Also, we have managed to process another 6 boxes using water flotation (which allows us to recover the organic materials from the soil). Thus, the project is moving forward in a consistent and methodical manner -- it is simply a very large collection.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

For my NSF funded project “(DAT) Impacts of Historically Black Institutions' Policies on Science and Engineering Education, Employment, Earnings and Innovation: A 'Natural' Experiment” a chapter titled “Engineering Educational Opportunity: Impacts of 1970s and 1980s Policies to Increase the Share of Black College Graduates with Major in Engineering or Computer Science” is forthcoming in U.S.

Engineering in the Global Economy, edited by Richard Freeman and Hal Salzman, National Bureau of Economic Research/University of Chicago Press.

The primary objective of the pilot project “Career Dynamics in the Science and Engineering Workforce” funded by NSF is to prepare a panel data set combining information from Surveys of Doctorate Recipients spanning 1973-2008. In addition, I am studying career dynamics among women in nationally representative samples of U.S. workers: Opting In and Out: Conditional and Unconditional Trends in Women’s Transitions, and the Emergence of High-Paid Labor Force Reentry.

Media reports of an “opt-out revolution” – in which large numbers of high-paid women were reportedly leaving the labor force to care for their children – precipitated a number of research papers that all confirmed what we already know: women in the U.S. are participating in the labor force at higher rates, and with higher relative wages, than ever before in history. This article takes a different approach, with particular attention to transitions both into and out of employment, conditional on observed worker characteristics. I find that, while a decreasing share of women recently left employment, a growing share of women recently left high-paid employment, simply because so many more women earn high pay. I also find that simultaneous rapid growth in the share of high-paid women re-entering the labor force completely offsets this trend. This approach clarifies why increasingly strong labor force attachment is consistent with a growing population of non-employed, formerly high-paid women, and highlights the previously unrecognized corresponding emergence of labor markets for high-paid female re-entrants.

HOWARD WINANT

Our research theme during the 2012-2013 academic year was the issue of “colorblindness” - this is a term that has emerged as a putative fare-thee-well to the issues of racial injustice and inequality that were raised by the civil rights movement and the reform initiatives of the earlier postwar period. Research we have supported in respect to this theme – our 2012-2013 research cluster was titled “Race-Making, Race-Neutrality, Race-Consciousness” – has exposed the limitations of the “colorblind” construct. We do not want to dismiss race and bury our heads in the sand about it, but we also do not want to rigidify it. We need to understand race as a flexible matter: sometimes oppressive and sometimes emancipatory, sometimes central to social relationships and structures, and sometimes more marginal.

As always, these insights emerge across the disciplines in the investigations we support. During the 2012-2013 academic year, we made eleven UC-faculty research grant awards, and fourteen UC-graduate/professional student research awards, using standard external-review procedures, in the area of “Race-Making, Race-Neutrality, Race-Consciousness.” History, psychology, legal studies, political science, social welfare, education, anthropology, neuroscience, and literary studies were among the disciplines represented in our roster of awardees. We regularly expect

the research being undertaken by UC scholars to exceed all expectations; it is really exciting.

Using web-based means as well as holding meetings on the UC campuses, we are networking and organizing among faculty and graduate students. We are assisting in the formation of research working groups on various race-oriented topics, supporting symposia and conferences, and sustaining campus-based activities affiliated with UCCNRS. Current UC ladder-rank faculty affiliations stand at c. 150, and our list of graduate/professional students exceeds 1000.

In April 2013 we made our third round of research grants, focusing on our 2013-2014 thematic focus: "The Racial State: Despotic and Democratic Dimensions." Eight UC faculty and twenty UC graduate/professional students received awards; our external academic reviewers (all UC ladder-ranked faculty) processed 130 grant applications. We also awarded two new minigrants for campus activities and research working groups (the latter involve collaborations across two or more UC campuses). For grants awarded, see our website (<http://www.uccnrs.ucsb.edu>).

XIAOJIAN ZHAO

During the academic year 2012-13 the co-PI, Emily Honig, and I made two research trips to China: the first, in September 2012, was to Shanghai and Yunnan (where we travelled with two Chinese collaborators to use local archives); the second trip was in May 2013, during which we collected materials at local archives in Heilongjiang Province. In between the trips, we analyzed the materials, and have outlined a book that will be based on the research. Because we had remaining funds, we requested (and were granted) a no-cost extension to continue the grant during the academic year 2013-14. We will therefore submit a more detailed report in June 2014.



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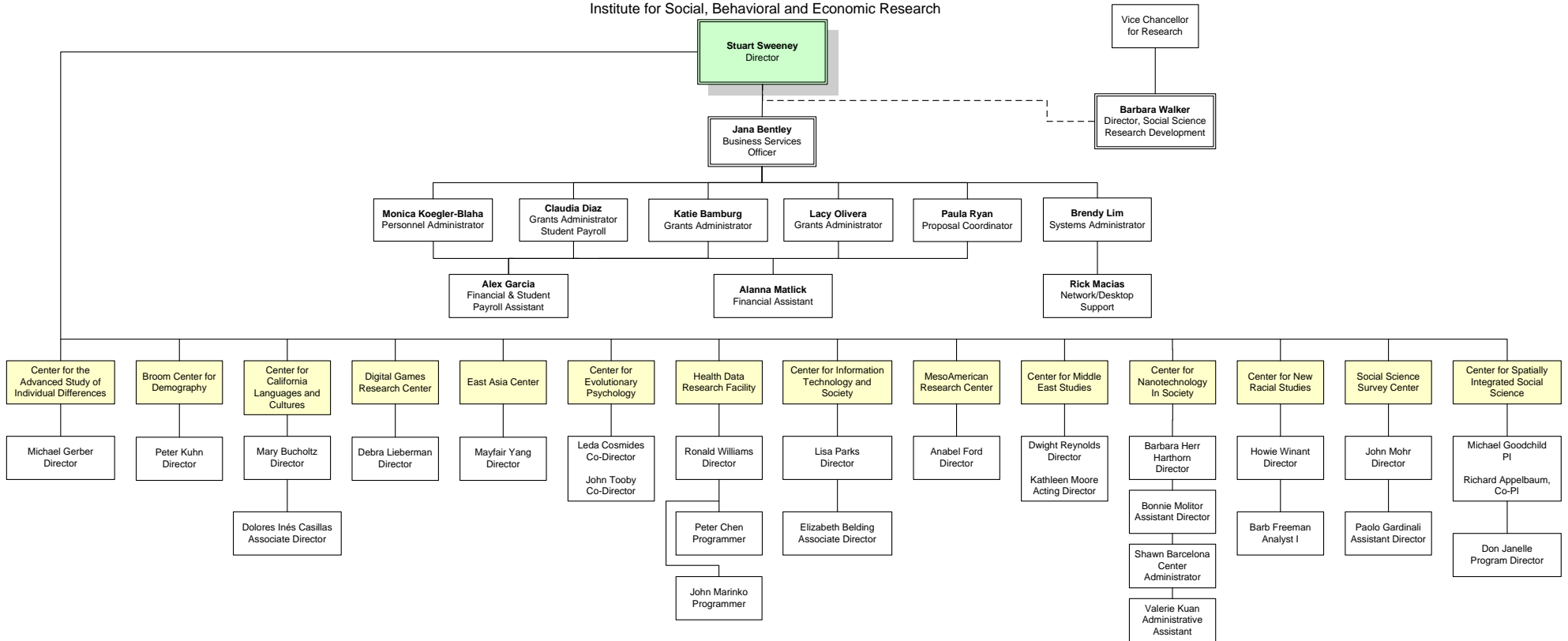
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University of California Santa Barbara

Organizational Chart 2012-2013

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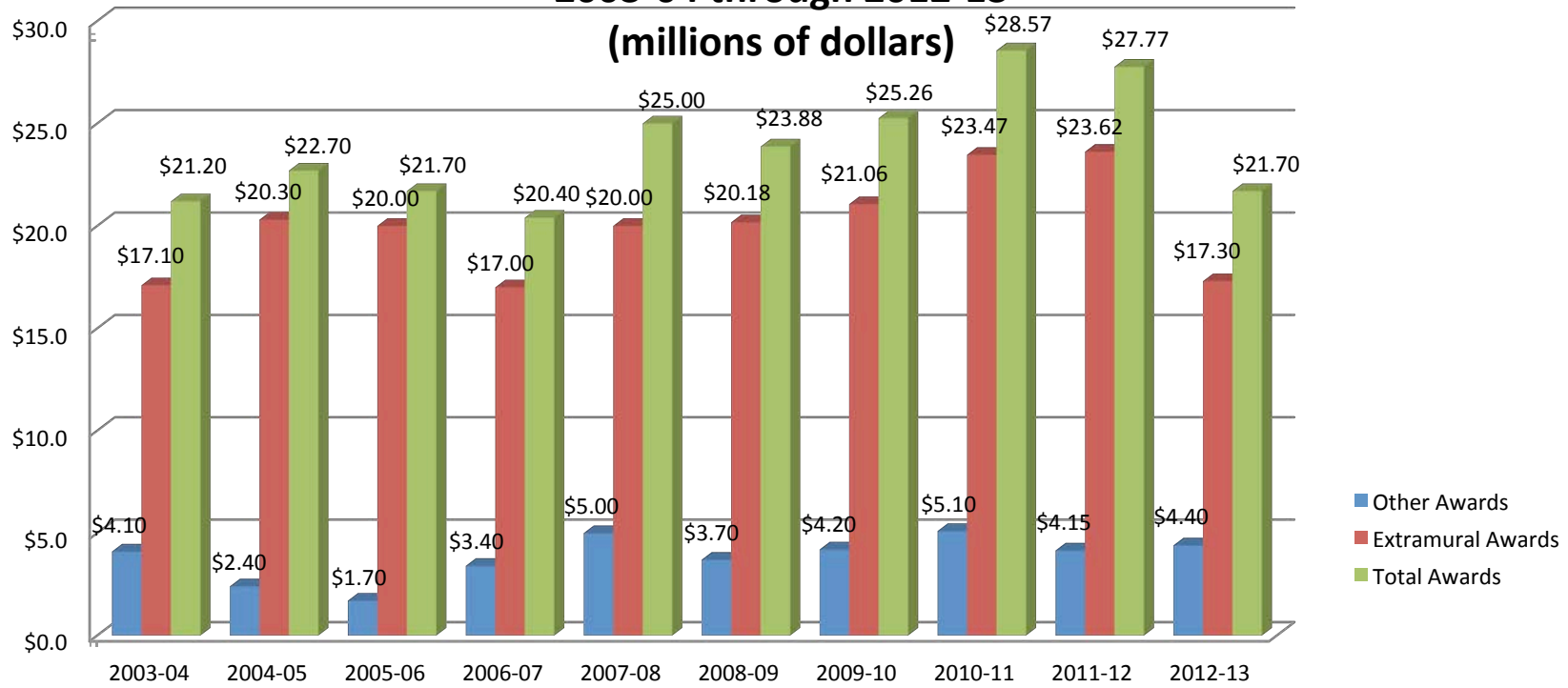
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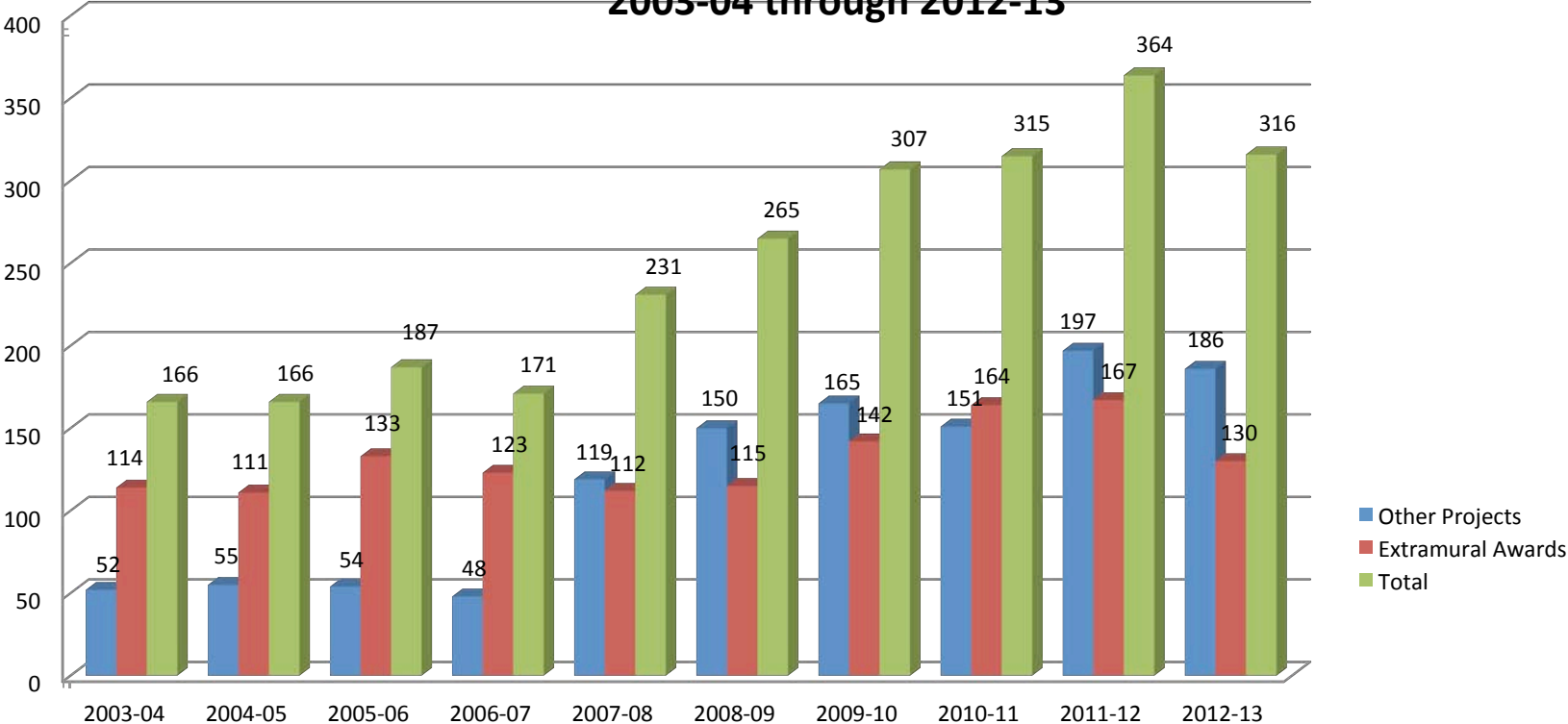
Graphs & Charts 2012-2013

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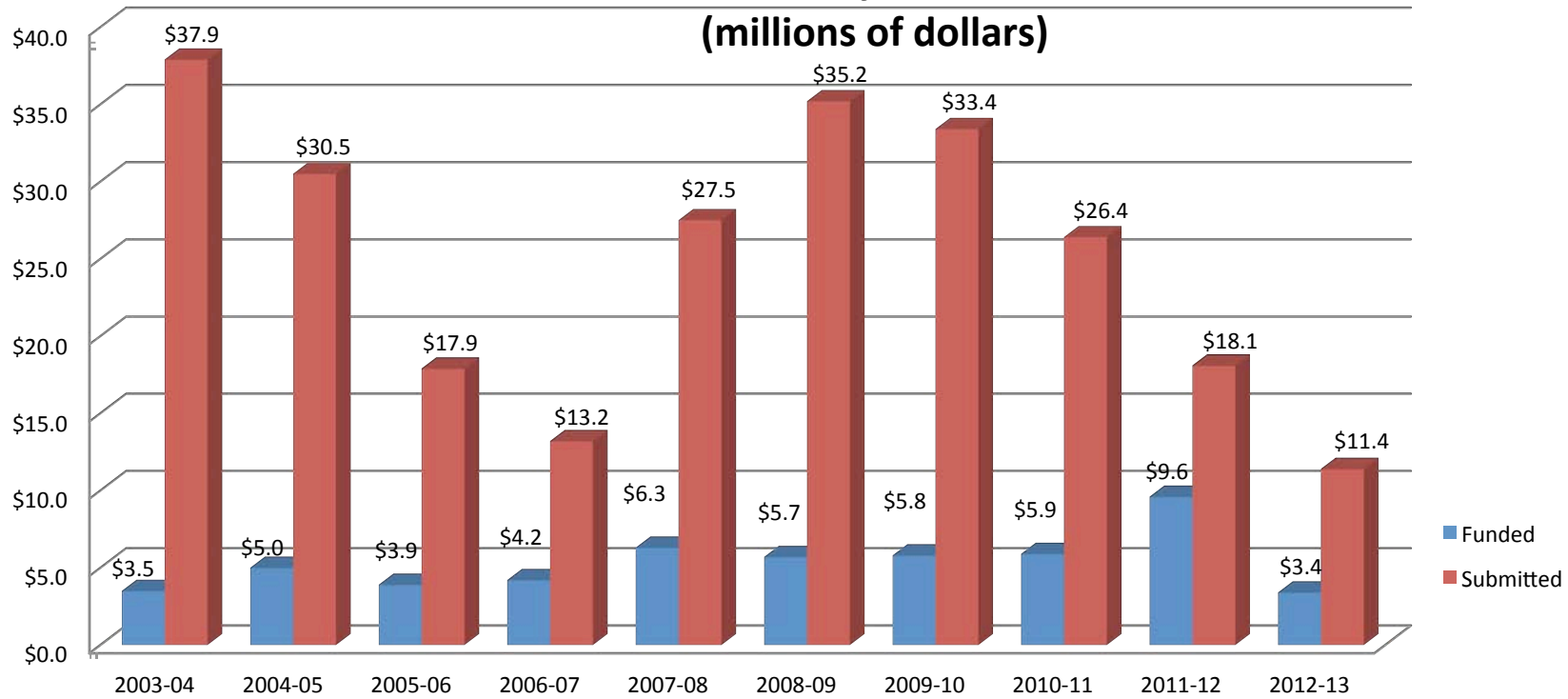
ISBER
Value of Projects Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
2003-04 through 2012-13
(millions of dollars)



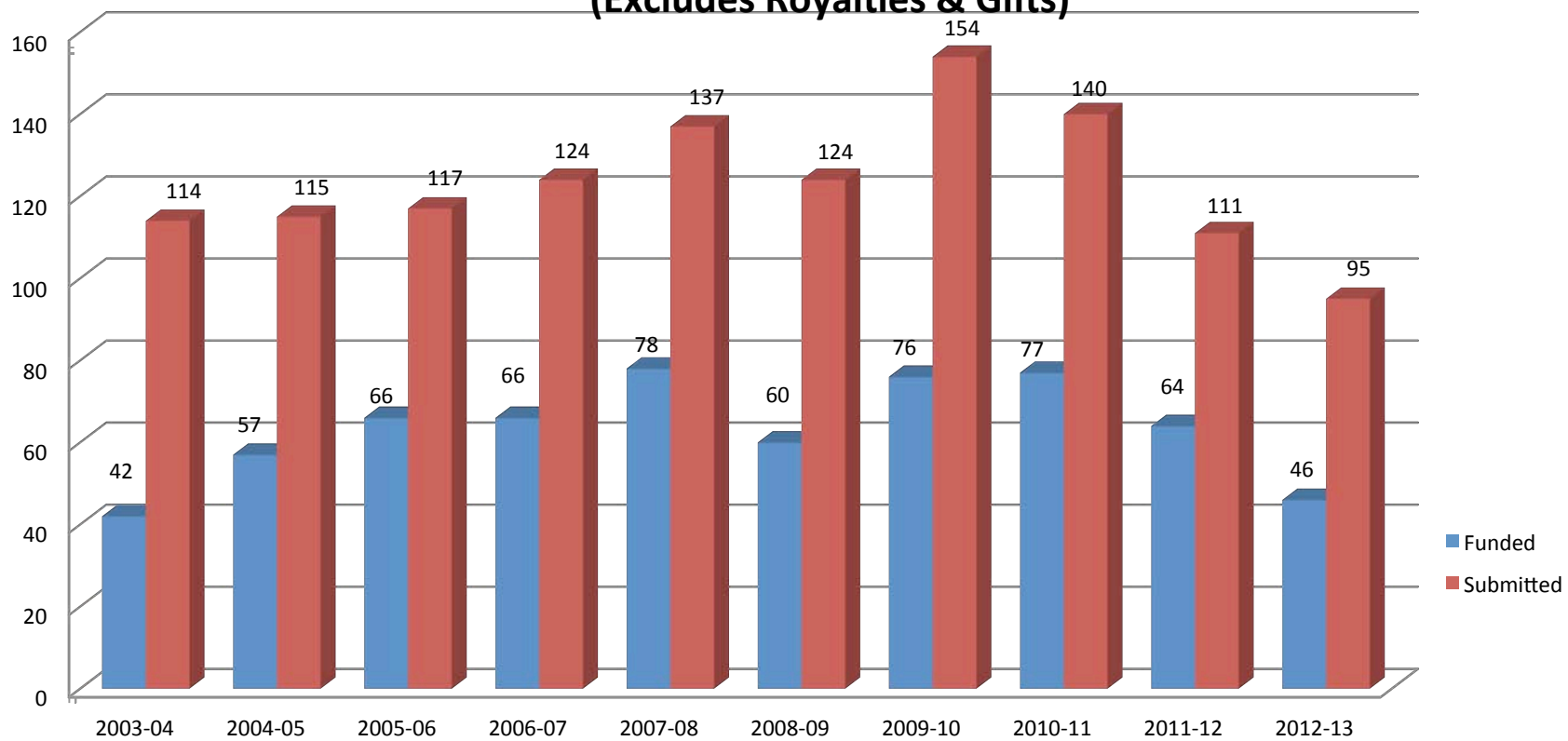
ISBER
Number of Projects Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
2003-04 through 2012-13



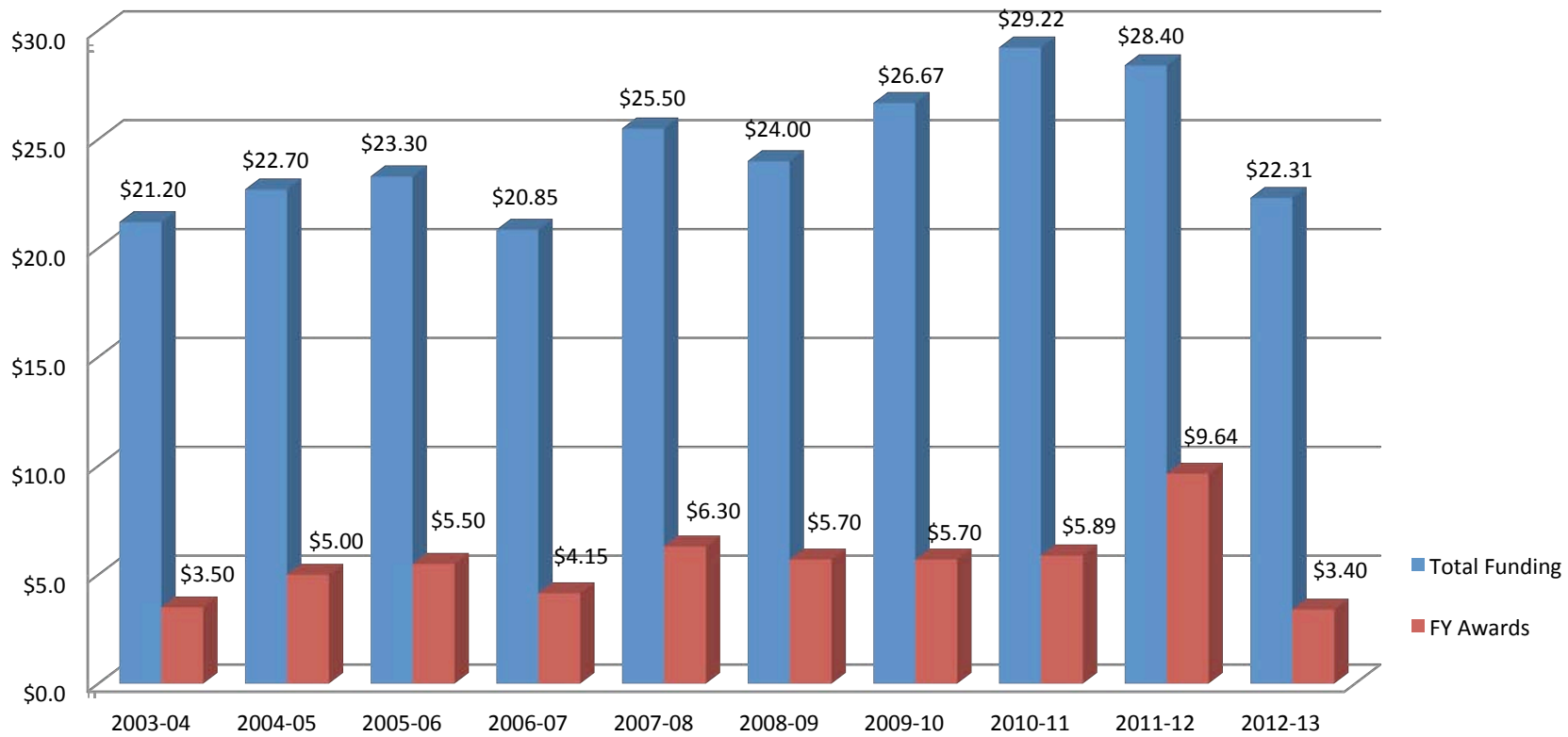
ISBER
Value of Proposals Submitted and Funded
2003-04 through 2012-13
(Excludes Royalties & Gifts)
(millions of dollars)

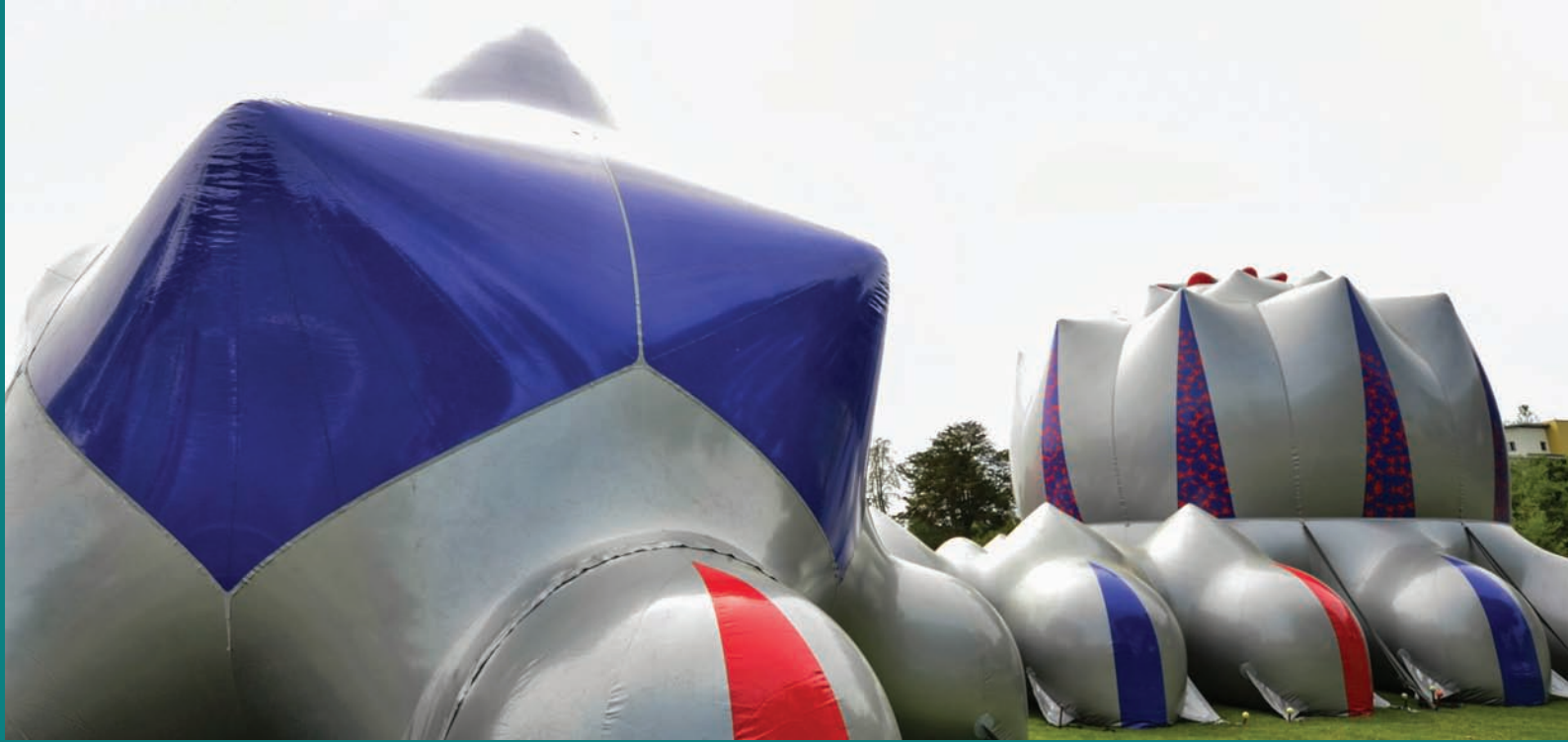


ISBER
Number of Proposals Submitted and Funded
2003-04 through 2012-13
(Excludes Royalties & Gifts)



**ISBER
Funds Administered
2003-04 through 2012-13
(millions of dollars)**





ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Other Projects & Activities 2012-2013

www.isber.ucsb.edu

WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

MICHAEL EMMERICH

Michael Emmerich and Katherine Saltzman-Li hosted the conference “Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future” a three-day conference involving twenty-five presentations by scholars, postdocs, and graduate students from across the US and from England, Japan, and Norway, at the McCune Conference Room, UCSB, March 31-June 2, 2013.

DIANE FUJINO

I organized a panel on the Seattle Asian American Movement at the Association of Asian American Studies Conference, Seattle, WA, April 2013.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

RICHARD APPELBAUM

CRAIG HAWKER

W. PATRICK MCCRAY

CNS Research Seminar: As in past years, the CNS-UCSB Research Seminar on Emerging Technologies & Society (offered quarterly as Sociology 591) was the focal point of the Educational Program’s internal activities during the reporting year. The quarterly seminar meetings (4-5 per quarter) help develop an interdisciplinary community of scholars with special expertise and help participants learn to communicate effectively across disciplinary boundaries. Seminars address a wide range of issues related to emerging nanotechnologies and society, including social science and NSE research methods and ethics, science and technology studies, professional development topics, and substantive research from the IRGs and strategic projects.

Seminar speakers this reporting year who were also part of the CNS Speaker Series included the following:

- Jan Youtie & Philip Shapira, “Is there a nanotechnology paradox? Interpreting trajectories of nanotechnology and innovation.” Dr. Youtie is Director of Policy Research Services and principal research associate at the Enterprise Innovation Institute at Georgia Institute of Technology. Dr. Shapira is Professor of Policy, Innovation and Management at the Manchester Institute of Innovation Research, Manchester Business School and Professor of Public Policy at Georgia Institute of Technology (Dec 2012)

- Zachary Horton, CNS-UCSB Graduate Fellow, “Filming Nano-Futures: Collaborative Narrative Making in an Academic Context” (July 2012)
- IRG3 panel presentation, “Nanotechnology, Risk, and Consumer Products” by Mary Collins and Shannon Hanna that provided an overview of IRG3 research (Nov 2012)
- Amy Slaton, Professor of History, Drexel University, “New Promise, Old Premise: Workforce Education and Opportunity in American Nanomanufacturing” (Feb 2013)
- Harro van Lente, Associate Professor of Emerging Technologies at Utrecht University and Socrates Professor of Philosophy of Sustainable Development at Maastricht University, “Novelty, Needs and Rights: Anticipating Needs in Society.” Professor van Lente is Program Director of Technology Assessment of the NanoNextNL, the leading Dutch research consortium in nanotechnology (Mar 2013)

Nanotechnology in Society Network (NSN): Along with CNS-ASU’s director Guston, Harthorn has played a prominent role in representing societal dimension issues in numerous meetings, conferences and sessions with the NSE community regarding values and mechanisms for fulfilling the aims of “responsible development” of nanotechnologies. They have worked together in the development of the new Anticipatory Governance of Nanotechnologies workshop with K. Eggleston, Notre Dame.

S.NET: Harthorn was a founding executive committee member of S.NET (The Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies), an international professional society for researchers studying nano societal implications. Harthorn also served on the planning committees for all four annual conferences to date in Seattle, 2009; Darmstadt, Germany, 2010; Tempe, AZ, 2011 (which was co-hosted by CNS-UCSB with CNS-ASU and co-chaired by Guston and Harthorn); and in Enschede, The Netherlands, 2012. For the Darmstadt and Enschede meetings, CNS-UCSB worked with the NSF to obtain, award, and administer travel support funds to enhance participation at the S.NET conferences by students, postdocs and scholars from the developing world. She is involved on a consulting basis with conference hosts for the 2013 conference in Boston, MA.

Canadian Nano Conference: Harthorn was the sole US representative on the scientific organizing committee for a major international conference held in November, 2012 in Montreal, Canada (the Ne³LS Network International Conference 2012 on *The Responsible Development of Nanotechnology: Challenges and Perspectives*).

European Conferences on Emerging Technologies: CNS-UCSB Director Harthorn was a delegate to the EU-US Taskforce on Converging Technologies and Responsible Development in Leuven, Belgium (September 2012). Research by IRG 3 (Harthorn, Hanna, Engeman) and IRG 2 (Applebaum, Parker, Zayago Lau) as well as CNS

collaborators Beaudrie, Pidgeon, Satterfield, Kandlikar, Johansson, Barvosa, postdoc Collins and grad Engeman was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S) in Copenhagen, Demark (October 2012), and by several other CNS participants at the Society for Risk Analysis in Zurich, Switzerland (June 2012). In addition, Appelbaum is the co-organizer of a major international meeting planned for June 2013 at Bellagio, Lake Como, Italy, on corporate responsibility issues that leverage sustainable development interests of the CNS.

Conference Travel Support for US and International Attendees: In addition to its role in organizing international conferences, CNS-UCSB has supported expanded participation from the Global South and students and early career scholars in Science and Society conferences via travel support and conference coordination. This year, we provided such travel support for CNS-UCSB researchers and collaborators to travel to conferences in France, Germany, South Korea, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Argentina. We also supported our IRG leaders, postdocs, and graduate fellows to go to S.NET in 2012 held at the University of Twente, The Netherlands.

PETER KUHN

The Broom Center sponsored a workshop “Gender and Family in the New Millennium” on March 2, 2012. This day-long research workshop brought together a group of leading scholars in sociology and economics who study the nature and origins of gender inequality in modern society and the economic, social and cultural influences that help shape contemporary work and family life. Workshop organizers were Maria Charles (Sociology) and Shelly Lundberg (Economics).

The Broom Center sponsored a conference “Immigration and the Family: New Developments and Perspectives” on February 23, 2013. The goal of the conference was to bring together leading and new researchers on family immigration working in a number of disciplinary perspectives, with a view to forging links that will yield new collaborative research. Presentations were made by Frank Bean, Aimee Chin, Carola Suarez-Orozco and Stephen Trejo.

HOWARD WINANT

On June 9-10, 2013 the Center for New Racial Studies (CNRS) hosted a planning meeting with the title “Researching Race In the 21st Century: New Directions.” This was a small national meeting that included prominent scholars from the University of Chicago, Princeton University, New York University, and the University of Illinois (among other non-UC institutions), as well as people from UCLA, UCB, UCI, UCSF, UC Hastings, UCR, and UCSB. The meeting launched a national process to develop an initially national (and ultimately international) “research coordination network” in new racial studies. The latter phrase originates in the National Science Foundation,

with which we are discussing a proposal targeting funds set aside for such networks. We are also discussing this endeavor with a series of interested foundations. This effort is still in its early planning stages.

MAYFAIR YANG

On November 1-3, 2012 the East Asia Center, co-sponsored with Shinto Endowed Chair grant, hosted the Symposium and Kagura Performance, a celebration of the 15th Anniversary of Shinto Studies Endowed Chair. Among the events were a ceremony and reception, an international symposium, and a rare performance by the Kagura Ensemble of Chichibu Shrine, UC Santa Barbara.

On March 19-20, 2013 the East Asia Center, co-sponsored with Shinto Endowed Chair grant, hosted an International Workshop: "Dialogues with the Divine: Agencies of the Sacred in the Broader East Asian Region." This two-day workshop gathered international experts to discuss various understandings of "gods" (Chinese shen; Jpn. shin or kami; Tibetan lha) in the broader East Asian region (which includes China, Japan, Tibet, and Mongolia) at UC Santa Barbara.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCES FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS – DISSERTATION PROJECTS

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

The majority of projects administered by ISBER involve graduate students. During 2012/13, 95 graduate students were employed by ISBER projects. The following are projects that were proposed and funded solely for graduate students and dissertation support.

ARGYLE, LISA, Principal Investigator

Who Persuades Whom? The Role of Interpersonal Dynamics in Motivation Political Persuasion in the Mass Public

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA6AL

02/18/13 – 12/31/13

\$1,150

Persuasion is a fundamental element of democratic politics. In order to gain support for a policy or votes in an election, politicians must work hard to persuade others to take their side. The motivation behind persuasive behavior is relatively clear for such elite political actors. However, talking about politics is also the most common form of political behavior engaged in by American citizens, and many of the citizens who talk about politics also report trying to influence the vote of someone else during the campaign season. This kind of direct interpersonal persuasion is undoubtedly an important element of public opinion and electoral politics, but the determinants of persuasive behavior have not been well studied because of the difficulty associated with observing these everyday political conversations.

Therefore, the survey research project proposed here is designed to carefully examine the particular behavior of persuasion within the context of political discussion in the mass public. Specifically, UCSB students will be surveyed about the kinds of political conversations they have, their attempts to persuade in those conversations, and the individuals they discuss politics with. They will be asked to provide email contact for their fellow discussants, and the discussion partners will then be contacted and asked the same questions about their discussions and persuasive behavior. This will allow me to examine the specific psychological traits and relationship dynamics that motivate some individuals to attempt to persuade others in political conversations.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

International Gender and Language Association Group Travel to Brazil

National Science Foundation

BCS-1152035/UCSB 20120110

03/01/12 – 02/18/13

\$30,000

The project will provide travel grants for 15 graduate students (and potentially post-doctoral scholars) to present their research and gain professional experience at the seventh biennial conference of the International Gender and Language Association (IGALA), to be held June 20-22, 2012 in São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The

availability of travel grants will be widely advertised, and members of underrepresented groups will be especially encouraged to submit applications. Grant recipients will be selected on the basis of an application process reviewed by members of the IGALA Executive Committee, Advisory Board, and Conference Committee.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

ARNOLD, LYNNETTE, Co-Principal Investigator

"Como que era Mexicano": Mexico as a Resource for Constructing Strategic Transnational Identities

UC Mexus

SB120096/UCSB 20120615

01/01/12 – 09/30/12

\$1,500

In an increasingly globalized world, mobile populations can draw upon geographically defined identities, especially those linked to nation-states, to resist social inequality. Especially for undocumented migrants who cross national borders in search of economic survival, national identities can assume critical importance in the individual and collective identity work by which they manage their marginalized positioning. This research examines the crucial role that Mexico plays in the strategic identities constructed by undocumented migrants coming from other Latin American countries to the United States. Specifically, this project focuses on the experiences of Salvadorans, a demographically significant but understudied group, and one that has a history of tense relations with Mexican communities. Through interviews and participant observation, this research will examine how undocumented Salvadoran immigrants temporarily claim Mexican identities, both during their unauthorized journeys through Mexico and while residing in the U.S., as a means of obtaining access to material and social resources that would otherwise be unavailable to them. This research thus demonstrates the transnational significance of Mexico as a resource for constructing strategic identities that resist the social marginalization of a globalizing world.

DAVIS, COURTNEY, Principal Investigator

Three to Five Years of Work Experience Required: The Role of Past Work Experience in Neophyte and Veteran Newcomer Assimilation

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA5D

02/13/12 – 12/31/12

\$1,700

Organizational socialization, defined as “the process by which an individual acquires the social knowledge and skills necessary to assume an organizational role” (Van Maanen & Schein, 1979, p. 211), has not considered full-time work experience as a factor in newcomers' assimilation process. Now that job-hopping is considered a more acceptable method of career advancement, the research needs to more accurately reflect today's workplace, considering the influence of past work experience and identifications with previous organizations on organizational newcomers.

This study will extend theory by examining the relationship between past organizational memberships and organizational assimilation into new organizations. Utilizing longitudinal quantitative survey data, this study examines the influence of past work experience,

identification with previous organizations, the newcomer's information-seeking and proactive socialization tactics, and his or her circumstances of leaving on neophyte and veteran newcomer assimilation experiences. Theoretical and practical implications are presented.

ELWELL, TAMMY, Principal Investigator

Incorporating Human Dimensions of Artisanal Fisheries into Marine Spatial Planning
UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)
GRA6ET 02/18/13 – 12/31/13 \$350

This study examines what benefits actors derive from marine ecosystems and how these perceived benefits vary among marine-dependent households in Chiloé, an archipelago known for its biodiversity and small-scale, artisanal fishers' cultural heritage. Findings from my previous research in Chiloé show that fishers diversify sources of income through shellfish diving, algae cultivation, and ecotourism. These mixed livelihoods suggest that actors demonstrate diverse values in relation to ecosystems. It is not clear, however, how knowledge of actors' values can inform decision making in the context of managing artisanal fisheries. A critical question that remains is how weighted values vary among households. While previous research highlights techniques to capture the value of ecosystem services, we have limited knowledge of how actors prioritize benefits when faced with tradeoffs, and what the clustering of values means for decision-making processes.

To examine the weighting and clustering of actors' values in relation to ecosystems, I will conduct a face-to-face survey with an estimated 435 households randomly selected from a population of approximately 568 marine-dependent households. Through the survey, I aim to examine where actors think tradeoffs exist among past, present, and emerging uses of marine space; determine the weighting of ecosystem-derived benefits; and, analyze how responses cluster according to actors' characteristics. Results may indicate services valued by actors but unrecognized in policy. Insights into the clustering of values can help planners anticipate polarization around emerging uses of space and account for actors' perceptions of tradeoffs, timely concerns as ocean uses continue to diversify and intensify.

ENGLUND, SCOTT, Principal Investigator

At What Cost? United States Counter-terror policy, Reputation and Public Opinion
UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)
GRA6ES 02/18/13 – 12/31/13 \$2,700

This project will investigate the value Americans place on United States' reputation abroad as it carries out its counter-terrorism strategy.

This is important because scholars and policy makers alike agree that the United States ability to influence other states' cooperation is critical in carrying out an effective counter-terrorism campaign. American attitudes about reputation and "soft power" can impact which strategies the United States employs to secure its national interests abroad.

Secondly, this project is important because it will also compare the attitudes held by the general public with those held by policy makers themselves. This specific relationship has not been studied as it applies to counter-terror policy.

A creative experimental design will be used to investigate these issues. Experiments are rarely used to study counter-terror strategy topics. This design will make for a highly organized and effective project.

This project will build knowledge by verifying previous research using innovative methods and creating new knowledge by testing previously untested variables. It will diversify the current state of the art by adding a dimension to an important set of research projects, namely what costs, in terms of reputation and influence abroad, are Americans willing to bear to feel secure from terrorism?

This research will directly benefit the national security sub-field of political science by broadening its research repertoire. It will also benefit policy makers by providing new information about the relationship between public opinion and counter-terror strategic options.

GASIOREK, JESSICA, Principal Investigator

Testing the Effects of Perspective-Taking on Responses to Nonaccommodation

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA6GJ

02/18/13 – 12/31/13

\$2,350

To communicate successfully, we make adjustments in both the content and the style of our speech; however, we do not always make these adjustments appropriately. Such nonaccommodation—communication accommodation theory's (CAT; e.g., Dragojevic, Gasiorek, & Giles, in press) term for communication that has not been adjusted appropriately for its recipients—can have a number of serious consequences, including negative relational outcomes, perpetuation of social divides, and adverse effects on health.

Previous research suggests that we show greater empathy and prosocial behavior towards others after engaging in perspective-taking; past empirical work on non-accommodation also suggests that the form of nonaccommodation (i.e., whether someone over- or underadjusts, relative to a recipient's needs) may also influence how individuals respond to this kind of communication. This study, which is part of my dissertation and a larger program of research on nonaccommodation and its effects, seeks to better understand the role of perspective-taking in how people understand and respond to different forms of nonaccommodation, testing a process model (see Giles & Gasiorek, in press) outlining how individuals evaluate and respond to nonaccommodative communication.

The results of this work will not only contribute to our theoretical knowledge of social cognition and message processing in this domain (as no previous studies have examined perspective-taking in this context) but also have the potential to inform the design of potential interventions to attenuate the well-documented negative psychological consequences of nonaccommodation.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator
GILL, KRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Prehistoric Plant Use Among Complex Maritime Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers, Santa Cruz Island, California

National Science Foundation

BCS-1232523/UCSB 20120917

08/01/12 – 07/31/13

\$23,965

The goal of this project is to investigate subsistence and the relative importance of plants among maritime hunter-gatherer-fishers living on the Northern Channel Islands from the middle Holocene through the Late Period (ca. 5500 BC-AD 1782). While it is clear that island populations had a decidedly maritime focus, the role of plants, procured locally and/or through trade, and the use of milling equipment has yet to be examined thoroughly. Indeed, only very limited archaeobotanical analysis has been completed for the islands. Santa Cruz Island in particular was chosen because it has well preserved carbonized plant remains with clear stratigraphic associations and because it is the largest and most terrestrially diverse, with the most reliable sources of fresh water, of all the Channel Islands.

The PIs will accomplish this research by examining three interior sites on Santa Cruz Island, each of which contain bedrock mortars. Of particular interest, excavations at the Diablo Valdez site (SCRI-619/620) revealed a high frequency and volume of carbonized corms, a highly ranked food source available locally on the islands. Faunal and floral assemblages from these three sites will be analyzed in order to examine the relative importance of plant resources and how this changed through time. Artifact analysis will focus on bead exchange/manufacture, groundstone, and non-local lithic material to examine the extent of participation in the regional exchange network at these interior sites, and how this may have affected decisions about the procurement of local plant resources.

The research proposed here entails investigation of the role of plant resources among island-dwelling maritime hunter-gatherer-fishers and how this changed through time in response to environmental stress and increased trade with mainland populations. This research project will represent the most comprehensive paleoethnobotanical investigation on the Northern Channel Islands to date. In addition, the Diablo Valdez site, with its long period of occupation combined with the identification of carbonized corms in numerous strata, will make a significant contribution in refining our current understanding of island resource exploitation, settlement, and exchange.

The consideration of both floral and faunal assemblages is crucial in subsistence research, yet floral analyses are not included in many studies. This research project integrates multiple lines of evidence to examine both floral and faunal subsistence in terms of foraging theory and diet breadth models, in a location where marine resources are particularly abundant. Cross-cultural comparison of foraging decisions, and the relative importance of plants, among various maritime hunter-gatherer-fisher societies will provide new insights into foraging decisions.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator
THAKAR, HEATHER, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Risk- Reducing Subsistence Strategies and Prehistoric Population Growth: A Case-Study from Santa Cruz Island, California

National Science Foundation

BCS-1113057/UCSB 20110641

05/15/11 – 04/30/13

\$19,900

This proposal is for an archaeological research project designed to evaluate variation in risk-reducing subsistence strategies in relation to a period of significant prehistoric population growth on the Northern Channel Islands of California. The early archaeological sequence in the study region is defined by successive periods of population increase and decrease, resulting in slow cumulative population growth. This pattern holds until approximately 1600 BP, when population levels begin to rise dramatically throughout the Santa Barbara Channel Region of coastal California. Extensive research regarding the emergent complexity evidenced among hunter-gatherer populations in the Santa Barbara Channel Region highlights significant population increase as a central factor in the rapid cultural development evidenced during the Late Holocene. However, comparatively little research has sought to address the nature and timing of population growth itself. Hunter-gatherer demography is intimately linked with resource availability and stability. A population's ability to effectively mitigate seasonal resource/nutritional deficiencies has wide-reaching implication for population growth. Ecologists have long recognized that any strategy that increases seasonal resource stability can lead to substantial population increases. Human foragers can reduce spatial and temporal variation through diversification or specialization of subsistence strategies. This project will investigate diachronic variation in seasonal subsistence and mobility practices during the period of time (3000 BP – 1600 BP) immediately prior to significant population growth on Santa Cruz Island California. Samples from a series of contemporaneous archaeological sites from distinct resource zones in the large Cañada Christy watershed in the western sector of the island will be collected. Analysis of these archaeological materials will examine the complete subsistence assemblage, integrating both lines of subsistence data (faunal and macrobotanical data) in order to document increases or decreases in diet breadth that reduce seasonal resource or nutritional sufficiency. This research will elucidate whether or not risk-reducing strategies of diversification and/or specialization appear prior to the period of population increase ca. 1600 BP.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator
MCALLISTER, LISA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Determinants and Consequences of Women's Fertility Preferences and Fertility in a Rapidly Acculturating Amerindian Population

National Science Foundation

BCS-1060319/UCSB 20101662

02/15/11 – 07/31/12

\$18,476

Problem Statement: Socioeconomic development commonly induces demographic transition, such that fertility declines overtime. However, assuming that all populations undergoing socioeconomic development follow the same demographic trajectory is erroneous. Many acculturating Amerindian groups are experiencing increased birth rates

and rapid population growth, despite expected changes in fertility preferences (FPs), including declines in preferred family size. This population growth is unsustainable, due to the associated environmental degradation and Amerindians' limited socioeconomic upward mobility and land rights, and high dependency on the land for their livelihood. Moreover, the growing discrepancies between women's preferred family sizes and fertility negatively affect their and their children's health, survival, socioeconomic status and reproductive autonomy (McSweeney & Arps, 2005). Theories explaining fertility decline in acculturating populations as a result of increases in women's reproductive autonomy (Cleland & Van Ginneken, 1988; Jejeebhoy, 1995; Scrimshaw, 1978) or access to contraceptives (Bryant, 2007) do not fully explain the fertility of many Amerindian women who have increased reproductive autonomy and access to modern contraceptives (Bledsoe et al., 1998; Bull, 1998; Terborgh et al., 1995). Two related questions thus emerge: (1) What are the sources and consequences of individual differences in women's FPs and fertility, and how are they affected by socioeconomic change? (2) Why, for many Amerindian women is there a growing contradiction between their preferred family sizes and fertility, despite exposure to socioeconomic development?

Study Methods: Research on the determinants and consequences of women's FPs, and how these are effected by socioeconomic development, is proposed among the Tsimane', Amerindian forager-horticulturists of central Bolivia. Women's FPs are posited to be influenced by: (1) economic factors (e.g. the resources women perceive available to them for reproduction); (2) cultural factors (e.g. measures of success); and (3) the perceived FPs of conspecifics for them. To investigate how these three key areas are affected by socioeconomic development and how they influence women's FPs three structured interviews will be conducted with approximately 240 Tsimane' women. FP interviews consisting of questions involving open ended, forced choice and Likert Scale responses will investigate women's ideal fertility outcomes and their perceptions of the social, economic and biological (e.g. own ability to provide food to children) resources available to them for reproduction. Resource Value interviews will investigate women's perceptions of the resources Tsimane' require to be successful within their society (i.e. the cost of a child) through questions requiring women to rank resources and indicate their relative importance through a chip-allocation game. Demographic and Health interviews will update women's familial births, deaths and morbidity, and assess their level of socioeconomic development based on their education, literacy, linguistic skills, family income from wage labor and amount of contact with Bolivian nationals.

HODGES, HEAHTER, Principal Investigator

COLLINS, MARY, Co-Principal Investigator

A Pipeline from Canada: Fulfilling the American Dream or Just Plain Risky?

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA5HH

02/13/12 - 12/31/12

\$2,406

We know almost nothing about oil pipeline public opinion. Pipelines offer a timely and unique case study, not only because of recent US development initiatives and related policy implications, but also because pipelines are associated with an interesting risk and benefit community profile. For example, a pipeline is unlikely to provide long term economic or job

opportunities to community members but is likely to cause members significant hardship in the event of a breakage. This asymmetry between benefit and risk provides a unique avenue to contribute to current discussions about pipelines specifically and the larger body of public opinion and risk scholarship more generally.

Further, this project is especially well timed given the proposed installation of the US's largest (and highly contentious) pipeline—TransCanada Corp's Keystone XL. The most substantial part of our project examines how risk judgments relate to underlying social/political values. Since our project includes measures of political ideology/societal worldview (see Kahan et. al 2009 and Van Liere and Dunlap 1980) in conjunction with a knowledge experiment we are poised to contribute to the debate on how knowledge and underlying social/political factors are related (or not related) to a person's risk judgment.

JAHN, JODY, Principal Investigator

PUTNAM, LINDA, Co-Principal Investigator

Wildland Firefighting and Theories of High Performance

USDA Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

13-JV-11221611-027/UCSB 20130431 12/20/12 – 08/15/13

\$39,999

This Research Joint Venture Agreement supports collaboration between the US Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) and University of California Santa Barbara to further develop a broad theoretical and practical outline of the high reliability organization (HRO) landscape in relation to the wildland firefighting organization.

Both parties are interested in understanding how human behaviors and environmental factors lead to superior performance by individuals, workgroups and organizations operating in situations of high hazard and high consequence. The cooperator (Jody Jahn of University of California Santa Barbara) is interested in exploring the communication based behaviors and workgroup interactions. RMRS is interested in developing cross-scale and cross-organizational theory, performance measures and training materials to support or further high performance in high risk environments.

LIPP, JUSTIN, Principal Investigator

Social Support On and Offline: Communal Coping in Support Networks

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA5LJ

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$480

The present research attempts to explore the new online context of social support groups in comparison to traditional face-to-face support. Toward this end, theory and research suggest that the communal coping and social network perspectives, particularly the Strength of Weak Ties (SWT), offer a cogent framework when combined for investigating support groups on and offline. The context of alcohol-related support groups, particularly AA and its online equivalents, presents a model example of communal coping in action. Several psychosocial, environmental, and support network structural characteristics can be utilized to predict individual behavior in support groups (e.g., commitment and participation), health-related outcomes (e.g., reductions in stress and drinking), and changes in

support network composition due to support group participation. For several variables, the literature does not clearly suggest the direction of some relationships, and as such, this study will involve both a cross-sectional survey and semi-structured interviews in order to obtain a rich dataset to investigate this evolving context of supportive communication.

LLAMAS, JASMIN, Principal Investigator

The San Bruno Gas Pipeline Explosion: Responding to Disaster
 UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)
 GRA5LL 07/01/11 – 12/31/12 \$825

This past September a natural gas pipeline exploded in San Bruno, California, killing eight people. The fire that erupted led to an evacuation of 376 homes and injured 52 people. Over 50 homes were destroyed and over 120 were damaged or rendered uninhabitable. Contemporary disaster studies have emphasized the importance of defining the nature of disasters, in particular, distinguishing between natural (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes) and technological (e.g., nuclear accidents, toxic spills) disasters. In the wake of a disaster, it is often assumed survivors will experience mental health challenges in response to the trauma, however there are many possible pathways in course of transitioning from crisis, which presents the probability that some will remain unscathed or utilize methods to overcome this traumatic event. While acute stress symptoms are commonly experienced immediately after extreme trauma, there remain many individuals who demonstrate resilience in coping and adaptation, rebounding from the experience and no longer suffering from the disturbance (Litz, 2004; McFarlane, 1996). The study, unlike many other disaster intervention programs, was developed with and will be executed with community members playing an integral role throughout the process. The primary purpose of this study is to examine resilience and coping factors in the wake of a technological disaster. This study will examine loss, coping, and resilience, using a mixed-methods QUAN+QUAL approach in the hopes of being able to better meet the needs of the community and gaining a better understanding of areas to intervention to promote resilience.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Principal Investigator

MONTES, VERONICA, Co-Principal Investigator

Household Economic Strategies in Transnational Mexican Families and their Gender Dimensions
 UC Mexus
 SB120098/UCSB 20120309 01/01/12 – 12/31/13 \$8,840

By utilizing a multi-sited, sociological ethnographic approach, which is comprised of two sending rural communities in Guerrero, Mexico, and the receiving communities of Santa Barbara, California and Wilmington, Delaware, this study examines the intersection between the new global agrarian division of labor, transnational migration, and household social and economic strategies developed by transnational Mexican families in their sending and receiving communities. The methodology for this project is a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The former is a 162-question instrument that randomly surveyed 94 households in the sending communities, and the latter compromises

60 semi-structured, open-ended interviews in both the sending and receiving communities. While much has been written about the new global agrarian division of labor, there is a dearth of studies on its local impact and evolution in particular countries and mezo and micro-level research sites, and even less on the link between the evolution of this division of labor and the study of transnational migration patterns at the micro-level (family and community). I hypothesize that the context of reception plays a determinant role not only on the kind of household economic strategies executed by migrants, but most importantly, new strategies might emerge as different challenges unfold in new migrant-receiving communities. Particularly, the gender dynamics in the development, maintenance, and diversification of these household economic strategies present theoretical challenges.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

ALI, MOHAMED FAROUG, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: The Collapse and Regeneration of the Meroitic State between the Fifth Cataract and Khartoum

National Science Foundation

BCS-1318281/UCSB 20130630

06/01/13 – 05/31/14

\$25,187

This project proposes the investigation of the collapse and regeneration of the Meroitic state in Sudan. The Meroitic state (c. 300 BC- AD 350) controlled the area between the second Cataract and Khartoum and scholars have suggested regeneration into multiple polities during the post-Meroitic period (4th century to 7th century AD). The perception of the collapse of the Meroitic state in the fourth century AD is largely based on historical texts, the destruction of the royal city of Meroe, the abandonment of settlements and the decline in the royal tombs at Meroe. This collapse of central authority is considered by different scholars to have resulted either from internal or external factors. This study tests whether tribal movements, Axumite invasion or internal factionalism triggered the collapse and regeneration of the Meroitic state in the Meroe region, resulting in different outcomes during regeneration in the post-Meroitic period. These models lack support from archaeological data in the Meroitic rural areas where very limited or no archaeological investigations have been conducted. This research project will reevaluate these models through concentration of fieldwork in these little known rural areas on the west bank and the east hinterland targeting Meroitic and post-Meroitic period settlements, fortresses and cemeteries. These results will be integrated with existing archaeological data in the core Meroe region to readdress the decline and the regeneration of the Meroitic state.

WINANT, HOWARD A., Principal Investigator

PRIETO, SAMUAL GREGORY, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Effects of Local Political Context on Immigrant Incorporation Strategies

National Science Foundation

SES-1203714/UCSB 20120441

04/01/12 – 03/31/14

\$6,267

This research project investigates the personal motivations and structural conditions that both enable and constrain political behavior among Latin@s living in a historical moment characterized by a growing “deportation regime” (De Genova and Peutz 2010). Utilizing a

comparative ethnographic approach, the study delineates four different types of immigrant agency that have emerged in response to the heightened localized immigration law enforcement practices operating today.

The devolution of federal immigration enforcement prerogatives to local police marks a significant transformation in the geography of immigration enforcement, which has resulted in “risk intensification” (Coleman 2009: 910) in the daily lives of Latina/o migrants, denizens, and citizens alike. The enlistment of local jurisdictions in federal immigration enforcement programs like Secure Communities has led, in contradictory fashion, to both the force multiplication of the mechanisms of deportation and the proliferation of sites of contestation as these policies and programs become subject to highly variegated local political scenes. Using a comparative ethnographic approach, this research project compares two cities in one central coast county: one more liberal and the other more restrictive in their approaches to immigrant communities. This methodological approach 1) allows the researchers to capture some of the variation that exists among local immigration enforcement policies and practices (Varsanyi, et al. 2010) and 2) allows for the identification of patterns of immigrant agency that are conditioned by the political climates in these two highly variegated locales.

While the bulk of the extant literature on immigration and immigration enforcement largely focuses on the social, legal, political, and cultural forces that marginalize and exclude Latin@ migrants, the study offers a corrective by focusing on the various forms of agency that Latin@ immigrants, denizens, and citizens exhibit in response to these conditions of social control. Further, while a host of new scholarship has emerged to address this missing piece of the immigrant experience, this scholarship has tended to focus on only one type of immigrant agency. As a result, these studies produce different empirical portraits of the reach and efficacy of immigrant agency. The research design presented below allows the researchers 1) to purposefully identify and explain a wide range of immigrant agency and 2) to ask new questions about the individual motivations and structural conditions that influence the various responses of immigrant communities to a growing immigration enforcement architecture.

The investigators argue that a wide variety of factors shape the situation faced by Latina/o migrants, denizens, and citizens today. These include political opportunity structures, police practices, and personal fear of deportation, as well as the organizational dynamics of immigrants rights oriented social movement organizations (SMOs). These factors influence whether immigrants will engage in one or more of four types of immigrant agency: avoidance or isolation, individual resistance, advocacy, and collective mobilization. The investigators hypothesize that a progressive political climate combined with a personal experience with immigration enforcement and significant ties to the community will increase the likelihood of immigrant participation in advocacy and collective mobilization. A more repressive political climate combined with a strong symbolic and/or actual immigration enforcement presence will tend to suppress advocacy and collective mobilization, forcing immigrant communities to turn to forms of avoidance, insulation, and individual forms of contestation.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

July 1, 2012– June 30, 2013

EDWINA BARVOSA

I am currently volunteering with a community organization working to foster deepening democratic practice in Ventura County. The non-profit group is called the Social Justice Fund for Ventura County.

GLENN BELTZ

MARIO CASTELLANOS

UCSB MESA, in collaboration with the Oxnard College STEM Center, hosted a Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Expo on October 20, 2012, at Oxnard College. 250 students (grades 6th-12th) from Oxnard area schools and the Santa Paula corridor, along with teachers and family members, convened on the Oxnard Campus to participate in a number of hands-on STEM workshops and academic preparation sessions.

UCSB MESA Center hosted its 14th Annual Science and Technology MESA Day (February 23, 2013) in collaboration with the College of Engineering; Office of Education Partnerships; California NanoSystems Institute; the Division of Mathematics, Life, and Physical Sciences; Office of Admissions; Early Academic Outreach Program; and STEM departments at UCSB. Over 400 MESA UCSB students participated and explored 22 STEM workshops, plus MESA Day competitions, impressive outdoor demonstrations (e.g. Chemistry demonstrations, Rocket Launch, Egg Drop from UCSB's Fire Department's hook-and-ladder truck). S&T MESA Day is a major campus academic preparation and STEM education event, both for the target pre-college student population, and for over 100 UCSB students (MEP, Los Ingenieros, NSBE, SACNAS, and other student groups) who help plan, raise funds, and implement the event. Faculty, administrators, alumni, community, industry, and collaborative community college partners (Ventura and Santa Barbara MCCPs, plus Oxnard College STEM Center) are involved, and help advance MESA-MSP as a vital college-promoting STEM program for students and families. This year, UCSB MEP and Los Ingenieros (SHPE/MAES) and NSBE students, solicited over \$19,000 to cover transportation, food, shirts, and supplies for S&T MESA Day.

MESA is a partner in the Hueneme High School Career Academy and Engineering Academy, and is represented on the Engineering Academy Advisory Board (along with ARCHES). This represents the first inception of a MESA class (a period focused on STEM education) in a UCSB MESA high school, and can become a model for what should become widespread in the schools. The Pre-Engineering Academy students (rising 11th graders) and the Engineering Academy students (rising 12th graders)

visited UCSB on all-day tours and met with a panel of MESA Engineering Program students.

MESA collaborated with the Office of Education Partnerships to coordinate and administer an annual Summer Algebra Academy at three MESA schools that are considered educationally disadvantaged or have low college-going rates. The students were engaged in college readiness training, academic skills, rigorous algebra instruction, and STEM activities directly related to mathematics. UCSB MEP students helped mentor, and MESA staff conducted activities and hosted campus visits. While at UCSB, the pre-college students received a campus tour, presentations in STEM labs, and met with a panel of MESA Engineering Program students. The involved schools were:

- * La Cumbre Junior High School, serving 80 rising 7th and 8th graders
- * Santa Paula High School, serving 48 rising 9th graders
- * Oxnard High School, serving 80 rising 9th graders

MARY BUCHOLTZ

Directed the SKILLS outreach program, a 20-week academic preparation program for area high school students, particularly those of Latino heritage.

Organized SKILLS Day at UCSB in May 2013, where 52 high school student-researchers at the two partner schools presented the results of their research to the UCSB scholarly community.

MARIO CASTELLANOS

For the AY2012-13, Pathways Program staff assisted 305 K-12 aged students with their post-secondary education preparation via services such as tutoring, college and financial aid preparation workshops and college visits. Thirty-seven graduating high school seniors received college application and financial aid assistance and were successful admitted into post-secondary institutions.

Homework Centers/Tutoring

Homework centers are available to all Pathways students in an after school setting at all participating high schools, junior high schools and Isa Vista Elementary school. Students are tutored by UCSB Undergraduate Tutor/Mentors in various academic subjects, as well as provided with test preparation. Additional tutor support was provided to the SBUSD-wide AVID program.

Home Visits

For students unable to attend regularly scheduled homework centers, or for those that need additional academic support on a one-on-one basis, home visits are available to some students with the greatest need.

Academic Advising

Academic advising sessions, conducted by the Pathways Program Coordinators, provided all Pathways Program participants with one on one academic planning to ensure students are completing college admission requirements in a timely manner. Coordinators also complete a transcript evaluation utilizing TES services and provide one on one bilingual college advising appointments with parents of program participants.

College Preparation Workshops

A variety of bilingual college preparation workshops were provided to students and parents at Dos Pueblos High School, Santa Barbara High School and San Marcos High School. Topics included:

- Increasing competitiveness for admissions
- College application process
- Writing the personal statement
- College/career exploration
- Applying for scholarships and other financial aid
- Summer programming
- Writing a resume
- Requesting letters of recommendation
- Various guest speaker presentations for AVID at DP and GV
- Financial aid and scholarships
- Study abroad

Workshops are also provided at an introductory level to junior high school and elementary school participants, as well as parents.

College Visits and Enrichment Activities

This year Pathways Program participants at Dos Pueblos High School, Goleta Valley Junior High School, and Santa Barbara High School visited the following campuses and participated in the following enrichment activities:

- College visits-Cal Poly SLO, CSUF, USC
- Cal Science Center, Warner Bros. Studio Tour, Griffith Park Observatory, SBCC College Fair
- Social Night-Study abroad presentation, student panel and games

Students received campus tours, college admissions presentations, as well as exposure to social and cultural activities available on-campus and in the surround areas.

Financial Aid

Several school district and community wide events were planned in collaboration with Pathways, Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara, Cal-SOAP, UCSB and SBCC, including Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and Cal Grant Cash for College Workshops, which served over 2,000 Santa Barbara area students and parents. Additionally, California Dream Act application workshops for AB 540

students were conducted at Dos Pueblos, Santa Barbara and San Marcos High Schools. Pathways Program Coordinators provided guidance in financial aid and presented bilingual information to parents and students.

High School College Nights

Pathways hosted an information booth and presented at various high school College Nights to disseminate information about services offered at the school site, as well as college preparation materials.

Achieve UC Event

This event served approximately 675 students from Dos Pueblos, Santa Barbara and San Marcos High Schools, as well as Alta Vista/La Cuesta Alternative Schools. Student population served was first generation and low income. Achieve UC was a unique opportunity for high school students to learn about the University of California (UC) system and the resources available to help them prepare for a UC education. Various college prep workshops including:

- UC Admissions
- Financial Aid
- OEP/CBO programs
- Dual Enrollment/CTE
- Student Panel

AB540 College Night

AB540 College Night was a community event hosted at San Marcos High School in collaboration with the AB540 Coalition of Santa Barbara which brought awareness of immigrant student college access/equity issues to over 100 community participants. Participants included students, parents, school administrators, professionals, etc. Pathways hosted an information booth to disseminate information about services and college preparation materials.

Summer Programs

One student from Dos Pueblos High School participated in UCSB's Research Mentorship Program and three students participated in AAUW's (American Association of University Women) Tech Trek camp. Numerous students from Dos Pueblos, Santa Barbara and San Marcos High Schools participated in Santa Barbara City College's (SBCC's) Dual Enrollment program, as well as the Santa Barbara Education Foundation's summer school program.

TAMMY ELWELL

I helped organize and realize environmental education programs in elementary schools where I'm conducting my dissertation research. I also volunteer to monitor migratory bird populations with the non-governmental organization Center for Studies and Conservation of Natural Heritage in Chiloé.

DIANE FUJINO

I was an invited speaker, "Samurai among Panthers," at Santa Barbara High School, March 2013.

I gave a series of eight talks on civil rights and social justice struggles at Open Alternative School in the Santa Barbara School District, September 2012-May 2013.

PATRICIA FUMERTON

I participated in a dinner "Salon" (wherein I discussed pre-circulated works I had chosen) with major funding contributors to the Huntington Library.

LYNN GAMBLE

I was interviewed by a local television news station, which was broadcast and was featured in an article published by the Santa Barbara Independent on the excavations at the site.

I gave two public presentations related to my research at El Monton:

(1) "Houses, Features, and Ritual Activity Thousands of Years Ago at El Montón, Santa Cruz Island (SCRI-333)," at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA, October 1, 2012.

(2) "Human Adaptation during the Middle Holocene on Santa Cruz Island," (invited) at the UCSB Natural Reserve System Day, UCSB, February 8, 2013.

KRISTINA GILL

I gave a public lecture on my dissertation research at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural and Cultural History, January 2013.

MICHAEL GURVEN

I helped facilitate diagnosis and treatment for ~7,000 Tsimane annually, plus coordinated treatment or surgery by specialists for ~300 Tsimane with more serious problems, 2010-13.

I helped to organize new convenios (formal agreements) between Tsimane Health and Life History Project and municipal government, Tsimane government for serving medical needs of Tsimane in San Borja, Beni, Bolivia, 2012-13.

I gave a talk at Darghan's Pub, Santa Barbara, as part of SB Museum of Natural History-sponsored Science Pub Series, "Aging in the Amazon," 2013.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN
RICHARD APPELBAUM
CRAIG HAWKER
W. PATRICK MCCRAY

CNS-UCSB and its members engaged members of our local campus and Santa Barbara-area communities through multiple venues during the reporting year. These are described below.

Lectures and Public Events: CNS-UCSB sponsors its own, and co-hosted lectures and special events that were promoted across campus to the humanities, social science, and science and engineering disciplines, and to the larger Santa Barbara community.

CNS-UCSB Speaker Series: During the reporting year, we hosted five public lectures through our speaker series, in addition to the CNS seminars, which are also typically advertised to interested members of the entire UCSB campus. The public lectures were:

Michael Gordin, Professor of History, Princeton University, "The Pseudoscience Wars: Immanuel Velikovsky and the Birth of the Scientific Fringe" (October 2012) (Badash Memorial Lecture in History)

Jan Youtie, Director of Policy Research Services and principal research associate at the Enterprise Innovation Institute at Georgia Institute of Technology and Philip Shapira, Professor of Policy, Innovation and Management at the Manchester Institute of Innovation Research, Manchester Business School and Professor of Public Policy at Georgia Institute of Technology, "Is there a nanotechnology paradox? Interpreting trajectories of nanotechnology and innovation" (December 2012)

Denis Simon, Vice-Provost of International Strategic Initiatives, Arizona State University, "The Next Stage in China's S&T Reforms Post 18th Party Congress" (February 2013)

Amy Slaton, Professor of History, Drexel University, "New Promise, Old Premise: Workforce Education and Opportunity in American Nanomanufacturing" (February 2013)

Harro van Lente, Associate Professor of Emerging Technologies at Utrecht University and Socrates Professor of Philosophy of Sustainable Development at

Maastricht University, “Novelty, Needs and Rights: Anticipating Needs in Society” (March 2013)

Collaborative Events: CNS-UCSB also co-sponsored a campus-wide, year-long program on risk in postmodern society entitled *Speculative Futures*. This included 12 separate and generally well-attended events, encompassing public lectures, films, workshops, and creative events focused on risk perspectives, nuclear risk, security and catastrophe, conservatives’ risk denial, privacy risk, biomedical surveillance, contagion control, and other topics. *Speculative Futures* was the winner of the competitively-awarded UCSB Critical Issues series for 2011-2012 year (see <http://www.criticalissues.ucsb.edu/home.html>). McCray and Harthorn were both involved in writing the proposal for this program and in planning meetings, hosting events, providing expert commentary and, along with other CNS participants, introducing societal implications issues from CNS-UCSB research into the wider discourse on campus through these events and activities. Harthorn gave the opening faculty lecture in the program for the year in Fall 2011. Harthorn is also an active participating faculty member in the current year’s UCSB Critical Issues in America award, *Figuring Sea Level Rise*, which focuses on climate change and risk. She has served on planning committees throughout the year for a series of events as part of this award, and has helped raise additional funds for it (Harthorn/Walker ISBER C-RIG small grant 2012-3, \$4000). In conjunction with the program, CNS is currently co-sponsoring the *Figuring Sea Level Rise* conference to be held in April 2013 in collaboration with the Carsey-Wolf Center at UCSB, and has brought leading risk perception scholar Dan Kahan (Law, Yale University) in as a keynote speaker for the event.

NanoDays: For the past five years, CNS-UCSB has participated in “NanoDays” events, the annual national program coordinated by the Nanoscale Informal Science Education (NISE) Network. Hands-on activities are utilized to engage and promote understanding of nanoscale science and nanotechnology among children and members of the general public. These events are led by CNS-UCSB Graduate Fellows, Postdoctoral Scholars, and additional student volunteers. After hosting events for several years at both campus and community venues, CNS-UCSB began a continuing partnership with CNSI to co-host NanoDays starting in 2009. Additional partners joined the activity in 2010 and 2011, when we co-sponsored a NanoDay event at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in collaboration with the Museum and UCSB’s National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network (NNIN) and UC CEIN, in addition to CNSI. Those events drew audiences of nearly 500 visitors, including families and children.

NanoDays 2012 and 2013 were expanded to a two-day event at the Museum and were held on April 14-15, 2012 and on March 16-17, 2013. CNS Education Director Metzger and five CNS-UCSB Graduate Fellows (Eardley-Pryor, Engeman, Stocking, Han, and Gebbie) as well as former fellow Tyronne Martin, now a researcher in the UCSB CEIN, were on hand to demonstrate a nano sunblock experiment and to explain societal and ethical, implications of nano to interested museum goers using

posters supplied by NISE Net covering topics including nano and energy, nano toxicity, nano and safe drinking water, nanosilver in toys, nano surveillance technologies and privacy, in addition to nano sunblock. In 2013, two new activities were added. The first is a game titled "Exploring Nano & Society - You Decide!" is a hands-on activity in which visitors sort and prioritize cards with new nanotechnologies according to their own values and the values of others. Visitors explore how technologies and society influence each other and how people's values shape how nanotechnologies are developed and adopted. The second activity, "Exploring Nano & Society - Space Elevator" is a open-ended conversational experience in which visitors imagine and draw what a space elevator might look like, what support systems would surround it, and what other technologies it might enable. Conversation around the space elevator leads even the youngest visitors to explore how technologies and society influence each other and how people's values shape the ways nanotechnologies are developed and adopted.

In 2012, then CNS graduate fellow Shannon Hanna and then Graduate Student Researcher Mary Collins volunteered with volunteers from UCLA UC CEIN at NanoDays at the California Science Center at the Los Angeles Science Museum, thereby extending to a much larger audience than is possible in Santa Barbara. That said, the 2013 NanoDays 2-day event at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History was extremely successful, attracting about 1,300 visitors of all ages and from a diversity of racial backgrounds. This number is nearly three times the number of participants who have taken part in NanoDays Santa Barbara in previous years.

Connecting with community groups. This year, given our personnel constraints, we decided to place less emphasis on creating special outreach events, such as science café type activities, designed to bring the public to us. Instead, we have sought out and responded to invitations from community-based organizations to participate in their events. For instance, CNS-UCSB Director Harthorn and postdoc Collins served as 2 of the 4 panelists presenting on "Inspiring Science: Women in Nanotechnology" at the Santa Monica Library's Women's History Month program in March 2013 in collaboration with UC-CEIN. Also in March 2012, graduate fellow Roger Eardley Pryor (IRG 1) discussed "Considering Nanotechnology: Large Societal Impacts of the Very Small" with the Santa Barbara Institute of World Cultures (IWC). IWC board member Robert Moore wrote to us after the talk describing it as a "perfect example of public education on a difficult scientific and societal issue" that "provided the Santa Barbara community with a valuable opportunity to gain some real understanding of the societal issues and impacts associated with nanotechnology."

In addition to these activities, CNS researchers and collaborators connected with community groups in other ways as well. For example, postdoc Collaborator Adam Corner gave a public talk on geo-engineering at the Hay Festival in Wales on June 1, 2012. This year, CNS IRG 1 researchers Cyrus Mody and Patrick McCray discussed their work publicly at several museum events, including at the San Jose Technology

Museum, Houston Museum of Natural Sciences, and the Houston Maritime Museum. McCray gave further public presentations on his work at the DC Science Café, Politics and Prose, Noblis, the Seattle Town Hall Series, and at Microsoft in Seattle in February 2013.

CNS-UCSB Website: During the past year, we have been making ongoing changes to our website (www.cns.ucsb.edu) both in design and content. The site has been upgraded to the Drupal platform, enabling CNS-UCSB staff to enter content changes to most areas without the need to involve a web designer. During the past year, we employed undergraduate student web assistants to help with making changes and updates to the site's content, including posting links to videos of CNS-UCSB Speakers' Series events, and updating news and events information. We also brought in an undergraduate student intern from UCSB's undergraduate professional writing minor program in Spring, 2012; she received training in public relations writing and promoting public events on the web from outreach staff member Boggs. The upgrade is a large undertaking that has not yet been completed, and progress will continue to be made in the coming year.

In addition to news, event information, and podcasts of selected lectures by CNS-UCS faculty and invited speakers, the website provides visitors with a broad overview of our activities: front-page current news and upcoming event teasers; descriptions of the IRGs and their research projects; profiles of CNS-UCSB's leadership, staff, faculty, postdocs, and graduate fellows; descriptions of our Education programs, as well as course materials and other resources for educators, mostly at the community college level or above; an events archives; a searchable list of CNS-UCSB publications dating back to 2006; a list of presentations from the current and former reporting years, among other materials; and a news and media section containing a news item archive, links to our videos, and links to current and past CNS-UCSB Clips (see below).

In the coming year, we plan to explore methods for increasing our web presence among our target audiences through social media such as Facebook and Twitter, and determine what resources will be needed to make effective use of these communication channels. One idea we are exploring is the possibility of setting up a social network for NGOs interested in nano and society issues, as part of our planning process for the upcoming conference on this topic.

Webinar: A highlight of CNS-UCSB's outreach and public engagement efforts this reporting year was the webinar conducted by CNS Director Barbara Harthorn conducted on December 14, 2012 which was also described in the Education section (11) of this report. The title of the webinar was "Societal and Ethical Issues in Nanotechnology." The webinar was hosted by the National ATE Center for Nanotechnology Applications and Career Knowledge (NACK) Network, which aims to create a nanotechnology-knowledgeable citizenry by providing resource sharing, course materials, and stressing broad student preparation to help create and sustain

economically viable nanotechnology education at 2- and 4-year colleges and universities across the US.

Dr. Harthorn's webinar provided an overview of ELSI (Ethical, Legal, & Social Issues) approaches to the responsible development of nanotechnology. The webinar attracted 83 registrants from 23 states plus District of Columbia and Puerto Rica, and from 13 countries outside the US, including in Europe, North and South America, Australia, and Asia, with additional webinar views during the first quarter of 2013. Webinar participants came from both 2- and 4-year higher education colleges and universities, and also included participants from K12 and STEM educators, industry, national laboratories, state and federal government, scientific societies, NGOs, and entrepreneurs. The webinar featured a chat feature that enabled two-way participation and interaction with and among participants. To access the webinar content and interactive discussion, please see: <http://nano4me.org/webinars.php>

CNS-UCSB Clips: Another popular continuing outreach effort reaching a virtual international audience is the CNS-UCSB Clips. Leading breaking news stories on nanotechnology and societal issues are tracked and circulated electronically twice monthly. Bi-monthly Clips compilations were sent out during the reporting period to a national and international list of nearly 500 interested colleagues, students, government and policy people, industry contacts, NGO leaders and members of the general public. The clips are generated by former CNS-UCSB Graduate Fellow David Weaver, one of several former students who continue to be engaged with the Center following completion of their studies.

Traditional Media: Although our focus for the future is on expanding the quality of our web presence, we consider it important to continue using traditional media to reach CNS-UCSB's nano stakeholder audiences. For this purpose, we continue to put out press releases in conjunction with UCSB's public affairs office, as well as online and through our listservs, and we make our researchers available for interviews with reporters from the local, national, and international press.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

I have given several presentations to non-academic meetings and organizations that could be considered public service. I gave these presentations to the MIT Enterprise Forum, the Alzheimer's Association, Santa Barbara Usability Professionals, and the New Jersey Foundation.

I have provided feedback and guidance to a variety of organizations that have contacted me for assistance, including AchieveMint; Becker Multimedia; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); Cigna; EEDAR; Games for Health Conference; Kaiser-Permanente; Kognito Interactive; Sansum Diabetes Research Center; Say Design; Sitio Saludable; University of California, Riverside; University of

California, San Francisco; University of Massachusetts; University of Rochester; and many others. I have been interviewed by the press about 15 times this year and was quoted in several articles about health games including the Wall Street Journal and other top publications.

ALAN LIU

During the ACLS fellowship year, I was active as a co-leader of the international 4Humanities.org initiative to advocate for the humanities. Some of my talks were for the initiative; I contributed content for the initiative's web site; I led several initiative digital projects; and I co-led the UCSB local chapter of 4Humanities.

LISA MCALLISTER MICHAEL GURVEN

I trained three female high school students, through the UCSB summer research program, in the scientific method, anthropology and opportunities for women in academia.

KENNETH MILLETT

Tutorials and Afterschool Programming

Seventy-two SYVUHS students received AISP tutorial services from AISP undergraduate UCSB tutor/mentors during Wednesday night tutorial sessions held on the SYVUHS campus.

Mentorship

AISP tutor/mentors and participants continued to meet this year outside of a school setting to discuss issues that may prevent many first-generation students from aspiring to go to college. This year 45 participants took part in our three group mentorship events called 'Hangouts' which included visits to a UCSB men's soccer game and dinner, a Halloween event sponsored by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Education Department, and a hike to Santa Barbara's Inspiration Point.

ANCHOR

ANCHOR was created in the fall of 2011 to familiarize students and families with different majors, programs, and opportunities at UCSB while connecting with other Native students and families from around the area. In October 2012, eight students and one parent attended the Mathematics Engineering Science Achievement (MESA) Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) Expo at Oxnard College, where they participated in a college admissions presentation and various STEM workshops. AISP staff also connected with over 20 participants and their families at the Chumash Powwow held at the Live Oak Campground. In November, 14 members

of AISP families attended EOP's Harvest Dinner event that celebrates local Natives at UCSB and in the community. Lastly, in January 2013, faculty and graduate students from the Department of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology (MCDB) hosted 13 students, six parents, and eight community members at UCSB for a presentation on cell development research.

MARIANNE MITHUN

The Navajo material being compiled in the corpus is serving as the foundation of the Navajo language curricula planned and used by the remaining participants in their K-12 language classes, participants who are all teachers. The project is also contributing to the training of these teachers at the Navajo Language Academy workshop and equipping them with the necessary reference works (Navajo dictionaries and grammars).

GREGORY RAYMOND NIKKI JONES

We have been working with colleagues from Washington State University, and other DARPA performers, to develop a curriculum designed to improve the communicative practices that police officers use in their encounters with the public, and, in this way, reduce the officers' reliance on coercive violence to compel cooperation. We will test and refine the curriculum at the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Center.

CELINE P. SHIMIZU

I was interviewed on a Filipino American Television Show, Los Angeles, CA, August 2012



ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Center Reports 2012-2013

www.isber.ucsb.edu

CENTER REPORTS

July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013

AUTOMATED VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM (AVSS)

Director: Ronald Williams

Mission Statement/Goals:

The goal of the University's Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS) is to collect and disseminate electronic vital records data that can be used throughout California as a source of information to improve public health. It is used to produce official birth certificates in health facilities throughout California. In so doing, it creates databases containing over 500,000 computer records annually and another 6 million records in an electronic archive. These databases are available online to authorized users and are used by scores local, state, and federal statistical agencies to monitor important public health trends as well as by more than 300 hospitals statewide to serve the medical needs of mothers and infants.

Highlights/Achievements:

Improvements have been made in the performance and reliability of AVSS hardware and software so as to enable operations in a round-the-clock fail-safe mode. This allows us to continue to improve the quality, timeliness, and accessibility vital records data throughout California. We continue to report on the rates of completeness of birth certificate variables and make them available online to hospitals and local health departments. The information is used by our collaborators at the California Department of Public Health when hosting workshops for hospital staff to communicate the importance of complete and accurate reporting. Empirical evidence strongly indicates that these activities have had a positive impact on the quality and completeness of the new risk indicators.

UCSB Participants:

Ronald Williams serves as director and has worked for over three decades with the senior programming staff composed of Peter Chen and John Marinko. Brendy Lim manages the AVSS computer/network environment. Alanna Matlick serves as accounts specialist.

Non-UCSB Participants/Collaborators:

Patricia Stewart at the California Department of Public Health is assigned full-time to AVSS birth registration. More than fifty persons at local health departments serve as managers of AVSS resources related to data entry, communications, and security.

BROOM CENTER FOR DEMOGRAPHY

Director: Peter Kuhn

Co-Director: Shelly Lundberg

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Leonard and Gretchan Broom Center for Demography facilitates and engages in research and training in the areas of social demography, population studies, and social and economic inequality. Key issues explored by the Center include social cleavages such as gender, sexuality, race/ethnicity, and immigration status; population-environment interactions; the determinants of population health; social movements, migration, and the allocation of resources within and among families, workplaces, schools, and other social institutions.

Highlights/Achievements:

Beijing's China Radio International Interviews López-Carr on his co-authorship of the United Nations Environment Programme's fifth Global Environmental Outlook report, July 18, 2012.

"In Bolivian Amazon, a Yardstick for Modern Health" reports on Michael Gurven's Tsimane Health and Life History Project New York Times, September 24, 2012.

Aashish Mehta consults with Asian Development Bank on "Social Safety Nets" David López-Carr consults with USAID and with the Guatemala Planning Ministry on Population, Health and Environment.

David López-Carr is lead author on the 2012 United Nations Environment Programme's Global Environmental Outlook.

Richard Appelbaum serves as Board member, Child Rights and Protection Consultancy-International (CRPCI).

Kathryn Grace conducts USAID-funded research impacts on malnutrition in Africa.

The Broom Center sponsored a conference "Immigration and the Family: New Developments and Perspectives on February 23, 2013.

Center Events

October 8, 2012

"Refusing to Fail? Over-persistence, Under-persistence and the Gender Gap in Science" Andrew Penner (UCI, Sociology); Host: Maria Charles

October 22, 2012

"A Nation of Immigrants: Assimilation and Economic Outcomes in the Age of Mass Migration"

Leah Platt Boustan (UCLA, Economics); Host: Peter Kuhn

October 29, 2012

“Migration: Maps and Models”

Waldo Tobler (UCSB, Geography [Emeritus]); Host: Stuart Sweeney

November 5, 2012

“The Reciprocal Relationship Between Population and Environment in the Brazilian Amazon”

Emilio Moran (Indiana, Anthropology); Host: David López-Carr

Co-sponsored with *LAIS* (Latin-American and Iberian Studies), UCSB

November 19, 2012

“Rethinking the Health and Mortality Transition in Africa: Evidence from Ghana”

John Weeks (SDSU, Geography); Host: David López-Carr

January 14, 2013

“Trends in Family Income Instability Among US Children”

Bruce Western (Harvard, Sociology); Host: Maria Charles

January 28, 2013

“Invisible Men: Mass Incarceration and the Myth of Black Progress”

Becky Pettit (University of Washington, Sociology); Host: Shelly Lundberg

February 11, 2013

“Lifting the Burden: State Care of the Elderly and the Labor Supply of Adult Children in Norway”

Shelly Lundberg (UCSB, Economics) (with Julie Riise Kolstad and Katrine V. Løken)

February 25, 2013

“The Linnaeus data base - Swedish population register, census and survey data for life-course studies and research on ageing populations”

Olle Westerlund (Umea University, Economics); Host: Heather Royer

March 11, 2013

“The White/Black Educational Gap, Stalled Progress, and the Long Term Consequences of the Emergence of Crack Cocaine Markets”

William Evans (Notre Dame, Economics); Host: Peter Kuhn

April 22, 2013

“Moving beyond genetic race: Epigenetic, developmental and intergenerational embodiment of US health disparities”

Chris Kuzawa (Northwestern University, Anthropology); Host: Michael Gurven

May 6, 2013

“Early environments and the eco-logics of inflammation: Developmental origins of health in the Philippines and the U.S.”

Thom McDade (Northwestern University, Anthropology); Host: Michael Gurven

May 20, 2013

“The impact of a natural disaster on child health”

Duncan Thomas (Duke, Economics); Host: Shelly Lundberg

June 3, 2013

“Exploring a BioPsychoSocial Model of Health and Aging - the value of a multi-systems approach to biological risk”

Teresa Seeman (UCLA); Host: Michael Gurven

Advisory Committee

Kelly Bedard (Economics)

Maria Charles (Sociology)

Michael Gurven (Anthropology)

David López-Carr (Geography)

Shelly Lundberg (Economics)

Stuart Sweeney (Geography/Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research)

UCSB Faculty Participants

Richard Appelbaum (Sociology)

Shankar Aswani (Anthropology)

Kelly Bedard (Economics)

Aaron Blackwell (ISBER)

Maria Charles (Sociology)

Gary Charness (Economics)

Frank Davenport (Geography)

Olivier Deschenes (Economics)

Noah Friedkin (Sociology)

Steven Gaulin (Anthropology)

Michael Gurven (Anthropology)

Peter Kuhn (Economics)

David López-Carr (Geography)

Shelly Lundberg (Economics)

Brendy Major (Psychology)

Aashish Mehta (Global & International Studies)

Paulina Oliva (Economics)

Victor Rios (Sociology)

Maya Rossin-Slater (Economics)

Heather Royer (Economics)

Christopher von Rueden (Anthropology)

John Sutton (Sociology)

Stuart Sweeney (Geography/ISBER)

Verta Taylor (Sociology)

Waldo Tobler (Geography)

Catherin Weinberger (Economics)

Howard Winant (Sociology)

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Kathryn Grace, University of Utah
John Weeks, SDSU

CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES (CASID)

Director: Michael Gerber

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Center for Advanced Studies of Individual Differences (CASID) has been associated with ISBER for over 15 years. For most of the previous decade, we sought extra-mural funding chiefly for research related to English Learners in the public schools and their variable risks for poor academic outcomes. This work produced multiple publications and accounted for six doctoral dissertations. All of those previous doctoral students continue to collaborate with CASID and have submitted a number of large research proposals themselves in their own institutions for which CASID is a partner.

CENTER FOR CALIFORNIA LANGUAGES AND CULTURES (CCALC)

Director: Mary Bucholtz

Co-Director: Dolores Inés Casillas

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Center for California Languages and Cultures (CCALC) seeks to provide a central hub for scholars, students, educators, policymakers, and members of the general public seeking to gain a greater understanding of the state's rich linguistic resources both past and present. CCALC is committed to advancing knowledge of the many forms of language within the state and their social, cultural, and political meanings and uses. It additionally aims to raise awareness of the crucial importance of language as an invaluable yet often underappreciated resource for California and Californians' and often for non-Californians as well.

Highlights/Achievements:

The Director and Associate Director, together with SKILLS Associate Director Jin Sook Lee, were awarded UCSB Crossroads funding for 2013-14 for interdisciplinary research collaboration, graduate student training, and undergraduate education. This support will serve as bridge funds for CCALC to continue the SKILLS program in the coming academic year while applying for external funding.

Center Events:

SKILLS Day, May 2013: Hosted 52 high school-student researchers who presented the results of their research in the SKILLS program to the UCSB scholarly community.

UCSB Affiliated Faculty:

Because the primary initiative of CCALC is currently the SKILLS program, no other faculty participation is being sought at this time.

Active Faculty: Jin Sook Lee (SKILLS program)

Potential Faculty: Jeffrey Hoelle (Anthropology), Dan Montello (Geography)

CENTER FOR EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY (CEP)

Co-Director: Leda Cosmides

Co-Director: John Tooby

Mission Statement/Goals:

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.

Highlights/Achievements:

The John Templeton continued to support research on aspects of human nature that specifically evolved for valuing others, or for responding to how others value us.

The Natural Science Foundation continued to support a project on “The Hidden Correlates of Social Exclusion”.

CEP scholars published a number of papers on these topics this year. Two highlights, published in high impact journals to press attention, were the following:

(1) “The ancestral logic of politics: Upper body strength regulates men’s assertion of self-interest over economic redistribution.” (Petersen, Sznycer, Sell, Cosmides & Tooby, 2013)

This paper was published in *Psychological Science*, the flagship journal of the Association for Psychological Science, and was covered by many outlets, including *The Economist and Slate*. It explores how motivational systems that evolved for a now-vanished ancestral world may be shaping political opinions even today.

Over human evolutionary history, upper body strength has been a major component of fighting ability. Evolutionary models of animal conflict predict that actors with greater fighting ability will more actively attempt to acquire or defend resources than less formidable contestants. We applied these models to political decision-making about redistribution of income and wealth among modern humans. In studies conducted in Argentina, Denmark and the U.S., men with greater upper body strength more strongly endorsed the self-beneficial position: Among men of lower socioeconomic status (SES), strength predicted increased support for redistribution; among men of higher SES, strength predicted increased opposition to redistribution. As personal upper body strength is irrelevant to payoffs from economic policies in modern mass democracies, the continuing role of strength suggests that modern political decision-making is shaped by an evolved psychology designed for small-scale groups.

(2) “What are punishment and reputation for?” (Krasnow, Cosmides, Pedersen & Tooby, 2012)

People trust more, cooperate more, and punish cheaters more than standard economic theories of self-interest say they should, and they do so even when the experimenter tells them that the interaction is one-shot and anonymous. A string of papers in *Science* and *Nature* have argued that this is evidence that the psychology of cooperation was shaped by group selection, rather than selection at the level of individuals. On this view—sometimes called “strong reciprocity” or “group norm maintenance”—groups that included individuals who cooperate with in-group members and punish defectors (cheaters) could outcompete groups without such individuals, thereby providing a fitness advantage to psychological designs that cooperate and punish even in one shot interactions. These models emphasize the use of punishment to maintain group norms of cooperation, and they claim the shadow of reputation is long: norm violators should be excluded from the benefits of reciprocal cooperation, and this should be true whether the violator has defected on third parties or oneself. In contrast, individual selection models suggest that decisions to cooperate will be most influenced by how the other individual treats you; information about third party norm violations (cheating) will be important only when it’s all you’ve got—that is, when you do not yet know how the other person will treat you.

In PLoS One, CEP researchers reported behavioral experiments that test between these two models. The results show that the shadow of reputation is short—a reputation for treating others badly regulated decisions to cooperate only when subjects did not yet know how their partner would treat them. Once they learned that their partner had cooperated or defected on them, this was the sole factor regulating their own decisions to cooperate or not—it did not matter whether the partner had defected on others. Having defected on third parties had no effect on decisions to punish either. Consistent with the view of that anger evolved as bargaining system, people punished cheaters when they planned to cooperate with them in the future. Those who punished their partner’s defection were vastly more likely to cooperate with them on the next round than those who left the defection unpunished—a pattern that makes sense if punishment is deployed as a way of bargaining for better treatment when you plan to continue the relationship (it would be a waste of effort if you planned to abandon the relationship anyway). By contrast, strong reciprocity/group norm maintenance theories predict that punishment will be directed toward norm violators (whether they defected on you or someone else), who will then be excluded from subsequent cooperative interactions. The results suggest that motivations for punishing defectors evolved to maintain dyadic reciprocation, not to exclude norm violators from a cooperative group.

Center Events:

In November, John Tooby and Leda Cosmides gave their Faculty Research Lecture to a crowd of ~500 faculty, students, and members of the public at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). This was an honorary lecture, in recognition of their being jointly named UCSB’s Faculty Research Lecturers for 2012—the highest honor that the UCSB faculty bestows on one of its own members. The Faculty Research Lectureship is awarded annually for distinguished scholarly research; this was the first time in 57 years that it was awarded jointly to two faculty members. Tooby and

Cosmides discussed some of their initial results from research conducted in conjunction with a grant from the John Templeton Foundation, in a talk entitled, “Climbing Down Inside the Human Operating System: Exploring the Evolved Programs that Run our Species”.

Members of the CEP participated in the annual 3+ UC Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences Conference, held at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, in May 2013. This is an extension of the Evolution, Mind, and Behavior program to include UC Davis in addition to UCLA and UCSB.

There is a weekly CEP research seminar that provides professional training in the various fields that contribute to evolutionary psychology. It is organized and conducted by the directors. Its attendees include members from the following groups:

- CEP faculty participants (listed below)
- CEP post-doctoral researchers: Daniel Sznycer, Max Krasnow, Andy Delton, Danielle Truxaw, Theresa Robertson, Julian Lim, and Joel Thurston
- CEP graduate students (most directly affiliated): Sang-in Kim and Jason Wilkes
- CEP visitors: Lasse Laustsen, a graduate student from Aarhus University in Denmark, and Florencia Lopez Seal, a graduate student from Argentina.
- Other graduate and postdoctoral students (most of whom work with faculty affiliated with the CEP) from psychology and anthropology: Randy Corpuz, Chris Von Rueden, Aldo Cimino, Kate Hansen, Carolyn Hodges, Ann Pisor, Melanie Martin, Michael Barlev, Erin Horowitz, Adar Eisenbruch, Eva Padilla, Rachel Grillot, and Adrian Jaegge.
- Research assistants (the graduate students and postdocs are assisted by about 6 per quarter) and other interested undergraduate students.

UCSB Faculty Participants:

Leda Cosmides, (PI) Psychological & Brain Sciences
John Tooby, (co-PI) Anthropology
Daphne Bugental, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Steve Gaulin, Anthropology
Mike Gazzaniga, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Tamsin German, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Michael Gurven, Anthropology
Stan Klein, Psychological & Brain Sciences
Jim Roney, Psychological & Brain Sciences

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Clark Barrett (UCLA), Elsa Ermer (Adelphia University), Max Krasnow (Harvard University), Robert Kurzban (University of Pennsylvania), Debra Lieberman (University of Miami), Aaron Lukaszewski (Loyola Marymount University), Rose McDermott (Brown University), Joshua New (Barnard College), Michael Bang Petersen (Aarhus University), Aaron Sell (Griffith University), Danielle Truxaw (Harvard University) and

Toshio Yamagishi (Hokkaido University). We have a sister center in Japan, the Center for the Sociality of Mind in Hokkaido, directed by Tatsuya Kameda.

CENTER FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (CITS)

Director: Lisa Parks

Associate Director: Elizabeth Belding

Mission Statement/Goals:

CITS is dedicated to research and education about the cultural transitions and social innovations associated with technology, particularly in the highly dynamic environments that are so pervasive in society today. CITS also works to improve engineering through infusing social insights into the innovation process.

Faculty associated with the Center bring their diverse disciplinary perspectives—which range from Art and English to Sociology and Communication to Computer Science and Electrical Engineering—into conversation, forwarding cutting-edge research across the engineering sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities.

CITS' research initiatives are equally diverse, ranging from groundbreaking research on social computing, to the role and effectiveness of technology in the classroom, to how technologies help to organize communities of users. We study these and other relationships from the U.S. to Mongolia, and places in between.

In addition to research, CITS also supports the Technology and Society Ph.D. emphasis, which is available to students in participating doctoral programs at UCSB from the College of Engineering, the Social Sciences, and the Humanities. The optional Ph.D. emphasis in Technology and Society (T&S) provides multi-disciplinary training for graduate students interested in studying the societal implications of information technology. T&S students receive a systematic introduction to the research paradigms and literatures relevant to technology and society from outside their home department. The emphasis was initiated with the belief that the tools necessary for understanding problems of technology and society are spread across disciplines, and that having the ability to draw from scholars' work in different disciplines to arrive at an examination of the same phenomenon from different directions is vital to cutting edge scholarship in this area. A structured introduction to thinking and research from other perspectives can help students frame their research questions in novel, creative ways and can give them broader tools for answering them. The emphasis also provides an official certification of multi-disciplinary training, which is an advantage on the academic job market. Currently, 13 departments participate in the T&S Emphasis: Anthropology, Art, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, Communication, Computer Science, English, Film and Media Studies, Geography, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, History, Media Arts & Technology, Political Science, and Sociology.

CITS also hosts a number of public events, designed to bring our on-campus and off-campus audiences into conversation, including a monthly Faculty Lecture Series on

campus, the CITS Distinguished Speaker Series, and other events designed to facilitate collaboration among faculty, students, and community members interested in the central role that information technologies play in society today.

Highlights/Achievements

The redesign of the CITS website, undertaken by Andrew Flanagin, Galen Stocking, and Yoon Chung Han, was completed in September 2013.

We had a very active year of center programming and events and made progress in the following areas: updating research initiatives & attracting extramural grants; enhancing graduate student participation in CITS; reconnecting with external advisory board; and fundraising and development.

Updating Research Initiatives & Attracting Extramural Grants

In dialogue with CITS faculty research affiliates we have updated our list of research initiatives which now appears on our website and includes: Online Learning and Education; Social Interaction/Networking/Media; Technology, Trust & Security; Internet Freedom; Big Data; Information Infrastructure; and ICT for Development. Activities related to some of the initiatives are indicated below.

In spring 2013 CITS facilitated two meetings of the new Big Data group, which includes faculty from the Bren School, Geography, Communication, History, Computer Science, Film and Media Studies, Anthropology, & CNS. There is much potential for extramural grant funding in this area and the Big Data group plans to meet regularly in fall 2013 to explore the possibility of a collaborative grant application. CITS will facilitate and host these meetings.

In 2013 the Internet Freedom initiative received a major grant in the amount of \$2.8 million from the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor of the U.S. State Department (2013-2016) for a project called "FlowNet: Internet freedom and free flow information through socially informed, censor-resistant online social networks." Co-PIs include Elizabeth Belding, Lisa Parks, Miriam Metzger, and Ben Zao. The grant is being administered through the Computer Science department, but the research collaboration formed through CITS.

The ICTD initiative has a grant in the amount of \$1.2 million from the National Science Foundation (2011-2015) for a project called "VillageNet: Intelligent Wireless Networks for Rural Areas." Co-PIs include Elizabeth Belding and Lisa Parks. The grant is being administered through the Computer Science department, but the research collaboration formed through CITS.

Enhancing Graduate Student participation in CITS

CITS organized several events this year to enhance graduate student involvement in CITS. Graduate students who have completed the Technology & Society Ph.D. emphasis and been involved with CITS did very well on the job market, landing tenure-track and

post-doc positions at major research universities such as New York University, University of Washington, University of Birmingham, and Oxford University.

On 2/5/13 we hosted a lunch mixer and pizza party that was attended by 8 faculty and 30 graduate students. On 5/28/13 CITS held Conversations with Colleagues, a luncheon event that featured lightning talks by Ph.D. students from 5 departments and was attended by 7 faculty and 20 graduate students. CITS also offered the Technology & Society Ph.D. emphasis gateway seminar, supported two graduate student work-study staff members, and provided Graduate Student Travel Awards to three students (MAT, English, and Geography) so they could present their research at academic conferences this year. The Technology & Society Committee, chaired by Miriam Metzger, also met three times and discussed outreach and recruitment efforts related to the Ph.D. emphasis.

Reconnecting with External Advisory Board

In May 2013 Parks traveled to Palo Alto with UCSB development officer, Ann Hagan, to meet with CITS external advisory board members (Mark Bertelsen, Chuck House, and Dave Toole). Parks presented a comprehensive CITS update detailing the center's recent events and activities and outlined future plans and goals. The meeting went very well and resulted in a generous \$35,000 gift to CITS from board member Mark Bertelsen. In June 2013 the UCSB administration made a commitment to match the gift.

Development and Fundraising

Throughout the year Parks met multiple times with development officer Ann Hagan to discuss CITS fundraising and development issues. Parks & Belding also met with Deans Rod Alferness, David Marshall, and Melvin Oliver, and EVC Gene Lucas to update them about CITS. In order to sustain a rigorous program of research activities and initiatives CITS needs a stronger operational infrastructure (staffing, equipment, etc.). Toward that end, we drafted a set of campaign goals, which we shared and discussed with our external advisory board in May 2013. We plan to try to work with the UCSB development office in the coming year to refine CITS' marketing and fundraising strategies. In 2014 the center will celebrate its 15th anniversary and we plan to organize a celebratory event in honor of this occasion and invite our external board members as well as other prestigious guests.

Center Events

In the past year CITS continued its Faculty Lecture Series (FLS), programmed several special events, and administered the gateway seminar for the Ph.D. Emphasis in Technology and Society.

Faculty Lecture Series

The FLS provides an opportunity for faculty and graduate students to learn of ongoing and future research taking place at UCSB as well as by colleagues around the world. FLS presentations are well attended and, for those unable to attend in person, are video recorded and posted to the CITS website (<http://cits.ucsb.edu/media>). To date, videos

of FLS talks have been viewed over 20,000 times, from users all over the globe. There were 12 FLS presentations this year, up from 6 in 2011/12, and they included:

October 11, 2012

"Exploiting Heterogeneity,"

Krzysztof Janowicz, Assistant Professor of Geography, UCSB

October 17, 2012

"Observations from Rural Africa: Engineering, ICTs, and Critical Ethnography in Macha, Zambia"

Gertjan van Stam, Independent Researcher and Co-Chair of IEEE, Zambia Section

November 1, 2012

"Citizen Leaders and Party Laggards: Social Media in the 2009 German Federal Election Campaign"

Andrea Roemelle, Professor of Communication in Politics & Civil Society, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin Fulbright Distinguished Chair at UCSB 2012/13

November 7, 2012

"TV Snapshots: An Archive of Everyday Life,"

Lynn Spigel, Frances E. Willard Professor of Screen Cultures, Northwestern University

December 5, 2012

"The role of social media in the aftermath of Egypt's revolution"

Rasha Abdulla, CITS Visiting Fellow from American University of Cairo

January 17, 2013

"Meta-Authorship in Pioneering Tele-writing Events"

Artur Matuck, Dept. of Communication and Art, Univ. of Sao Paulo, Brazil

January 31, 2013

"Digital Divides of Internet Awareness, Adoption, and Use due to Low Economic Wellbeing and Foreign Language Skill in the Caucasus"

Ron Rice, Dept. of Communication, UCSB

February 12, 2013

"An Open Game: DOOM, Game Engines, and the New Game Industry of the 1990s"

Henry Lowood, Curator, History of Science & Technology Collections; Film & Media Collections, Stanford University,

February 22, 2013

"Ontologies of Aerial Observation: Panoramic Reconnaissance and the Pre-History of Air War"

Caren Kaplan, Dept. of American Studies, UC Davis

April 4, 2013

“Communication, Consumption, and Civil Society: Media and Politics at the Checkout Line”

Dhavan Shah, Louis A. & Mary E. Maier-Bascom Professor, Director, Mass Communication Research Center, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison

May 2, 2013

“Mind, Brain, and Virtual Reality”

Jim Blascovich, Professor, Psychology, UCSB

May 17, 2013

“This Machine will NOT Predict the Future: the Rise and Fall of Europe’s FuturICT Project”

Helen Couclelis, Professor, Geography, UCSB

CITS also organized 3 special forums this year:

October 25, 2012

A forum on the 2012 US Presidential Election

(Black Studies, Political Science, Chicano/a Studies, Communication; Film and Media Studies)

February 28, 2013

“Life in the Age of Drones” symposium

(IHC, Global Studies, Sociology, Feminist Studies, MAT, Art, Film and Media Studies)

May 28, 2013

“Conversations with Colleagues” featuring lightning talks by 5 Ph.D. students

(Communication, Political Science, Geography, Computer Science, Film and Media Studies).

In addition CITS co-sponsored 4 other events:

October 31, 2012

A live videoconference with Hertie School of Governance-Berlin entitled “The US Presidential Elections: A Domestic Race with Global Implications.”

February 1, 2013

Interactive Visioning-Figuring Sea Level Rise Workshop at the Bren School

March 14-March 15, 2013

Mediations of the Non-Human Conference, UCSB English Dept.

April 19, 2013

Feminist Infrastructures and Technocultures Assembly at UC San Diego attended by UCSB faculty and graduate students

CITS Ph.D. Gateway Seminar for the Ph.D. Emphasis in Technology and Society

This year's gateway seminar was taught (as a course overload) by Lisa Parks (Film and Media Studies). The organizing topic of the seminar was information infrastructures, and their relation to issues such as: mapping; history; economics; globalization; citizenship; digital divides; policy and regulation; network design; environmental concerns; security; labor; art; visualization; and cultures of everyday life. Ten doctoral students, representing 5 different departments (Anthropology, Computer Science, History, Geography, & Film and Media Studies), participated in the seminar, presenting their ongoing research and relevant interests related to the course topic. We also had a guest lecture by Patrick McCray (History). Student presentations covered an impressive diversity of topics, ranging from “The Historical Emergence of Transoceanic Cables” to “Wireless Network Innovation using White Space spectrum” to research on “Internet and Mobile Phone Systems in Macha, Zambia.”

UCSB Faculty Participants

This year the center had a transition in leadership as Lisa Parks (Film and Media Studies) was appointed as CITS Director (effective 9/1/12) and Elizabeth Belding (Computer Science) was appointed as Associate Director. Andrew Flanagin's service as director (2009-12) was recognized at an event on 5/28/13, and he was presented with a framed CITS certificate of leadership, an amazon gift card, a CITS t-shirt, and a 4G thumb drive. We are also grateful to Kevin Almeroth for his many years of service as Associate Director.

CITS has a group of 42 faculty members—designated as Faculty Research Affiliates (FRA)— who are affiliated with 13 different departments, spanning the Social Sciences, the Humanities, and the College of Engineering. These faculty support CITS in various ways, from participation in formal research initiatives, to grant writing teams, to giving and attending faculty talks. In addition, a diverse array of other faculty members and graduate students around campus regularly participate in CITS events

CITS also provides administrative support to the Technology and Society Ph.D. Emphasis. Courses that qualify for the emphasis are offered by 34 Ph.D. faculty members from 13 departments. As part of the Ph.D. Emphasis, one or more of the emphasis faculty also offer a “gateway” graduate seminar at least one quarter per year, taught as an overload to their normal teaching load.

The complete list of FRA members includes:

Divyakant Agrawal (Computer Science), Kevin Almeroth (Computer Science), Rich Appelbaum (Sociology and Global & International Studies), Chuck Bazerman (Education), Elizabeth Belding (Computer Science), Bruce Bimber (Political Science), Jim Blascovich (Psychology), Dorothy Chun (Education), Jon Cruz (Sociology), Amr El Abbadi (Computer Science), Anna Everett (Film & Media Studies), Andrew Flanagin

(Communication), James Frew (Bren School of Environmental Science and Management), Noah Friedkin (Sociology), Judith Green (Education), Barbara Herr Harthorn (Feminist Studies), Jennifer Holt (Film & Media Studies), Krzysztof Janowicz (Geography), Lisa Jevbratt (Art), George Legrady (Media Arts & Technology), Debra Lieberman (Communication), Alan Liu (English), Karen Lunsford (Writing), Rich Mayer (Psychology), Patrick McCray (History), Miriam Metzger (Communication), John Mohr (Sociology), Christopher Newfield (English), Lisa Parks (Film & Media Studies), Constance Penley (Film & Media Studies), Rita Raley (English), Ron Rice (Communication), Dave Seibold (Communication), Greg Siegel (Film & Media Studies), Eric Smith (Political Science), Cynthia Stohl (Communication), Michael Stohl (Communication), Matthew Turk (Computer Science), Cristina Venegas (Film & Media Studies), William Warner (English), Rene Weber (Communication) John Woolley (Political Science), Ben Zhao (Computer Science).

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators

Many non-UCSB faculty were responsible for this year's events and Faculty Lecture Series presentations: Gertjan van Stam (IEEE Zambia Section), Rasha Abdullah (American University of Cairo), Andrea Roemelle (Hertie School of Governance-Berlin), Lynn Spigel (Northwestern University), Artur Matuck (University of Sao Paulo), Henry Lowood (Stanford University), Caren Kaplan (UC Davis), Arthur Kroker (University of Victoria-British Columbia), Nancy Mancias (CODE PINK), Casey Cooper Johnson (American Film Institute), and Dhavan Shah (University of Wisconsin-Madison). In addition, one fellow (Doc Searls, currently at Harvard's Berkman Center) and four external advisory board members who regularly support and advise the Center (Mark Bertelsen, John Seeley Brown, Charles House, and Dave Toole) are integral to CITS' functioning and mission.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES (CMES)

Director: Dwight Reynolds

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Center for Middle East Studies (CMES) strives to enrich the academic study of the Middle East. The Center supports graduate and faculty research and teaching broadly related to the Middle East. Students and scholars focus on a range of themes—including religion, gender, language, literature, music, and performance—in a variety of historical moments, from antiquity to the modern period. CMES coordinates visiting scholars, lecture series, funding for research and conference travel, and the Foreign Language Teaching Assistant program, among other services.

Activities/Highlights

Over 30 sponsored or co-sponsored events were held this year and 16 grants and scholarships were awarded to graduate students.

Center Events

October 12, 2012

Sammilan: A Confluence of Indian Folk and Classical Music Maestro Shashank and Friends

Co-sponsored with Raagmala

October 17, 2012

Rav Hisda's Daughter

Maggie Anton, Author, Rashi's Daughters

Sponsored by The Herman P. and Sophia Taubman Foundation Endowed Symposia in Jewish Studies, UCSB Arts and Lectures, the Dept. of Religious Studies, Congregation B'nai B'rith, Jewish Federation of Greater Santa Barbara, and Santa Barbara Hillel.

October 18, 2012

Who is a True Mongol?: Debates on Religious and National Identity in Contemporary Mongolia

Vesna Wallace, Religious Studies, UCSB

Sponsored by the IHC's Identity RFG

October 24, 2012

Poetry Reading: Two prize-winning Palestinian poets read their work.

Ghassan Zaqtan and Fady Joudah, Palestinian Poets

Co-sponsored with Westmont College's Departments of English and History and the Office of the Provost and The Poetry Foundation

November 4, 2012

The Middle East in Turmoil: What does it mean for Israel?

Ambassador Martin S. Indyk

Co-sponsored with the UCSB Arts and Lectures, Department of Religious Studies, Orfalea Center for Global & International Studies, Congregation B'nai B'rith, Jewish Federation of Greater Santa Barbara, and Santa Barbara Hillel

November 7, 2012

The Mosque in Morgantown

A documentary with discussion following the screening

November 8, 2012

Locating Muslim Masculinities: Gender and Religious Identity in Medieval Andalusia and Maghrebi Texts

Dr. Linda G. Jones, PhD, UCSB

November 9-10, 2012

Excavating the Past

The Mediterranean Seminar/University of California Multi-Campus Research Project and the Medieval Studies Program Workshop

November 10, 2012

“Digging up a Mediterranean Past? Archaeology and Comparative Material Culture” conference

Sponsored by the UCSB Program in Medieval Studies

November 15, 2012

Third Genders and the Construction of Masculinities in Classical Arabic Literature: Eunuchs in the Works of al-Jahiz (d.869)

Dr. Hans Peter Pökel, Junior Lecturer, Freie Universität Berlin

November 28, 2012

“Manliness and Religious Identity in Medieval Muslim and Christian Iberia: From Gender Difference to Cross-Cultural Gender Constructions”

Dr. Linda G. Jones, Adjunct Professor, Faculty of Humanities, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain and Visiting Lecturer, Department of Religious Studies, UCSB

December 1, 2012

UCSB Middle East Ensemble with Special Guest Artist Karimnagi

January 16, 2013

Tale from the Front Lines: Reporting from Iraq and Afghanistan

Sponsored by the IHC series Fallout: In the Aftermath of War and the IHC Harry Girvetz Memorial Endowment.

January 23, 2013

Rereading Terminology for Male Homoerotic Relations in Hebrew Scripture

Saul M. Olyan, Judaic Studies and Religious Studies, Brown University

January 29, 2013

Terror’s Aftermath: New Developments in America and the Middle East

A panel discussion featuring Juan Campo, Richard Hecht, Kathleen Moore, and Salim Yaqub moderated by Wade Clark Roof

Co-sponsored by the Walter H. Capps Center for the Study of Ethics, Religion, and Public Life and Interdisciplinary Humanities Center.

February 6, 2013

Simon Shaheen Quintet

Featuring Masterworks of the Middle East Arab Traditional and Contemporary Music

February 11, 2013

The Palestinian Minority in Israel: Between Coexistence and Conflict

Dov Waxman, Political Science, CUNY

Sponsored by Herman P. and Sophia Taubman Foundation Endowed Symposia in Jewish Studies at UCSB, UCSB Arts and Lectures, the Dept. of Religious Studies, Congregation B’nai B’rith, Jewish Federation of Greater Santa Barbara, and Santa Barbara Hillel

February 20, 2013

The Role of Religion in Afghan Women's Organizations
Dr. Ashraf Zahedi, Visiting Scholar, Center for Middle East Studies, UCSB

February 20, 2013

Meet the Filmmaker
The Light in Her Eyes
Co-sponsored with the Muslim Student Association

February 27, 2013

Israel and Palestine: Achieving a Two-State Solution
David Makovsky, Washington Institute for Near East Policy & Ghaith al-Omari, The American Task Force on Palestine
The event was made possible through grants from the Herman P. and Sophi Taubman Foundation and The Towbes Foundation as well as generous support from Julianna Friedman, Juliane Heyman, Mike and Dale Nissenson, and Lou and Bernice Weide

March 5, 2013

Arab America: Gender, Cultural Politics, and Activism
Nadine Naber, American Culture, Arab American Studies, Women's Studies, University of Michigan)

March 7, 2013

An Evening of Hip Hop with Omar Offendum
Co-sponsored with the Muslim Students Association

March 8-10, 2013

"Reconstituting Female Authority: Women's Participation in the Transmission and Production of Islamic Knowledge"
The 3rd Annual University of California, Santa Barbara Islamic Studies Graduate Student Conference

April 3, 2013

Male Friendship in Muslim Java
Dr. Eric Anton Heuser, Social and Cultural Anthropology, Free University, Berlin
Co-sponsored with the Department of Religious Studies

April 10, 2013

An American Mission in the Near East 1889-1947: Reconfiguring Palestine Through Song
Rachel Beckles Willson, Music, Royal Holloway, University of London
Sponsored by the Department of Music, Distinguished Lecture Series

April 17, 2013

Eboo Patel, Founder and President, Interfaith Youth Core
Martin E. Marty Lecture on Religion in American Life

April 18, 2013

The (re)Turn of the Avant-garde to the Streets of Tehran
Talinn Grigor, Fine Arts, Brandeis University
Sponsored by the Department of History of Art & Architecture

April 25, 2013

Paradise Lost? Zahra's Paradise and the Future of Politics in Modern Iran
Amir, New York Times bestselling author (Zahra's Paradise), documentary filmmaker
and human rights activist
*Sponsored by the Iranian Studies Initiative, the Mellichamp Fund for Global Religion, the
Department of Religious Studies, and the Persian Student Association (PSA).*

April 29, 2013

Site Unseen: A conversation with the Back Room on remote curatorial practice and
contemporary experiments in new media and performance in Iran
The Back Room — Ava Ansari and Molly Kleiman

May 3, 2013

Beirut Photographer
George Azar
*Co-Sponsored with the Department of Film and Media Studies and Students for Justice in
Palestine.*

May 14, 2013

Sedentarism as Colonial Discourse in Soviet Nomadic Studies
Nazikbek Kydyrmyshev, Bishkek Humanities University, Kyrgyz Republic
Sponsored by RFG Identity and Dept. of History, UCSB

May 15, 2013

The Muslims are Coming!
Film

May 16, 2013

Debating Sharia: the 1917 Muslim Women's Congress in Russia
Marianne Kamp, Department of History, University of Wyoming

May 16, 2013

You Say You Want a Revolution? Transition, Stability, and Chaos in Post-Dictatorship
Arab States
Dr. Hussein Ibish, Senior Fellow, American Task Force on Palestine

May 20, 2013

ROUNDTABLE: Recent Research on Kazakhstan
(1) "Identity Reproduction of People of Mixed Origin in Kazakhstan"
Saule Ualiyev, Professor of Sociology, East Kazakhstan State Technical University,
Oskemen, Kazakhstan

(2) "Life strategies of urban and rural Household in Kazakhstan"
Nazym Shedenova, Professor of Sociology, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,
Almaty, Kazakhstan
Sponsored by the IHC's Identity Studies RFG

May 21, 2013

Black Star, Crescent Moon: Islam and Muslims in the Black Radical Imagination
Angelika Neuwirth, Arabic Studies, Free University, Berlin

May 29, 2013

The Struggle for Democracy in the Middle East: Civil Insurrections and U.S. Policy
Stephen Zunes, Politics, University of San Francisco
*Co-Sponsored with the Political Science Department, the UC Institute on Global Conflict
and Cooperation, the UCSB Orfalea Center for Global and International Studies, the
History Department, and the Center for Cold War Studies and International History*

June 4, 2013

End of Year Celebration & Recognition Party
With a performance by the Middle East Ensemble

UCSB Faculty

Janet Afary (Religious Studies)
Walid Afifi (Communications)
Ahmad Atif Ahmad (Religious Studies)
Paul Amar (Global Studies)
Kevin Anderson (Sociology)
Peter J. Bloom (Film Studies)
Deborah Blumenthal (History)
Marguerite Bouraad-Nash (Political Science/Global and International Studies)
Juan Campo (Religious Studies)
Magda Campo (Arabic Lecturer, Religious Studies)
Adrienne Edgar (History)
Racha El-Omari (Religious Studies)
Hillal Elver (Global and International Studies)
Richard Falk (Global and International Studies)
John Foran (Sociology)
Roger Friedland (Sociology/Religious Studies)
Nancy Gallagher (History/Chair, Middle East Studies Major)
Randy Garr (Religious Studies)
Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society)
Mary Hancock (Anthropology)
Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)
Barbara Holdrege (Religious Studies)
Stephen Humphreys (History)
Mark Juergensmeyer (Sociology)
Cynthia Kaplan (Political Science)

Nuha N. N. Khoury (History of Art & Architecture)
Scott Marcus (Music)
Garay Menicucci (Global Studies)
Kathleen Moore (Religious Studies)
Jan Nederveen Pieterse (Global & International Studies)
Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies/Director, Center for Middle East Studies)
Heather Stoll (Political Science)
Stuart T. Smith (Anthropology)
Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)
Sara Wheeler (Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic)
Salim Yaqub (History)

CENTER FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY (CNS)

Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn

Co-Principal Investigators: Richard Appelbaum, Craig Hawker, W. Patrick McCray

Assistant Director: Bonnie Molitor

Mission Statement/Goals:

The global vision for nanotechnology to mature into a transformative technology that furthers social as well as economic aims depends on an array of complex and interconnected factors situated within a rapidly changing international economic, political, and cultural environment. The NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB pursues an integrated portfolio of interdisciplinary societal research on the challenges to the successful, responsible development of nanotechnology in the US, Europe, Asia, and Latin America at a time of sustained technological innovation. The Center incorporates education for a new generation of social science and nanoscience professionals as it fosters research on the innovation and development systems for nanoscale technoscience across space and time, in conjunction with analysis of the societal meanings attributed to such emergent technologies by diverse stakeholders. CNS-UCSB contributes to responsible development by engaging with those key stakeholders: scientists, toxicologists, policymakers and regulators, EH&S personnel, the nanomaterials industry, public and public interest groups, and journalists in the global North and South.

Highlights/Achievements

The Center addresses questions of nanotech-related societal change through research and education that encompasses three main areas: **IRG-1: Origins, Institutions, and Communities** produces and integrates a diverse range of historical sources and research tools in order to understand specific facets of the nano-enterprise's history; **IRG-2: Globalization and Nanotechnology** addresses global industrial policy and development of nanotechnology, with a particular focus on China, Japan & India as well as Latin America and pathways to the use of nanotechnologies to spur equitable development; and **IRG-3: Nanotech Risk Perception and Social Response** conducts social research on formative nanotech risk and benefit perceptions in the US and abroad aimed at studying perceptions of emerging nanotechnologies by multiple

stakeholders in the nano-enterprise. Strategic topic projects (solar energy, California industry, media coverage of nano) extend and integrate the three IRGs' work. In combination, these efforts address a linked set of issues regarding the domestic US and global creation, development, commercialization, production, consumption, and control of specific kinds of nanoscale technologies. Important features of CNS' approach are commitment to issues of *socially and environmentally sustainable innovation*, participatory research with nanoscientists; a focus on specific nanotechnologies and comprehensive consideration of their applications in industries like electronics, energy, food, environmental, and health; and employment of a global framework for analysis with attention to equitable development. **IRG 3** studies cross-national modes of enhancing public participation. The Center's three IRGs combine expertise in many fields: technology, innovation, culture, health, energy, global industrial development, gender and race, environment, space/location, and science and engineering. Core collaborators are drawn in the US from UC Davis and UCLA, Arizona State Univ., Chemical Heritage Foundation, Decision Research, Duke Univ., Lehigh Univ., Long Island Univ., Rice Univ., and SUNY New Paltz, and internationally from Beijing Institute of Technology (China), Cardiff Univ. (UK), Seoul National University (S. Korea), Univ. of British Columbia (Canada), and University of Nottingham (UK). CNS has served as a leader in the NSF Network for Nanotechnology in Society and is co-founder of the international scholarly organization S.NET, which is successfully forging an international community of nano and emerging technology scholars from nations around the globe. CNS-UCSB is a research partner in the NSF/EPA-funded UC Center for Environmental Implications of Nanotechnology at UCLA/UCSB.

Education and Outreach programs at CNS-UCSB aim to nurture an interdisciplinary community of nano scientists, social scientists, humanists, and educators who collaborate in CNS IRGs and achieve *broader impacts* through informed engagement of diverse audiences in dialogue about nano and society. CNS-UCSB provides 3-5 postdoctoral research scholar positions each year. Graduate Fellowships and researcher positions for social science and NSE grads enable them to participate jointly in CNS IRG research and education. A hallmark of CNS-UCSB education is the introduction of scientists- and engineers-in-training into the methods and practices of societal research and through them to key issues of responsible development. A CNS 8-week intensive summer undergraduate internship program run for the 7th time in 2012 integrates diverse California community college students into CNS research. Through a year-round bi-weekly seminar program, a speakers series, conferences, visiting scholars, informal science education events for the public, electronic dissemination of a popular nano and society-related News Clips service to about 500, over a couple dozen public events with community members, and accelerating outreach to key sectors of government and industry, the CNS maintains a solid following of campus, local, and national and international media, as well as interest by government, industry, NGOs, and the general public.

In 2012-13 CNS-UCSB continued substantial progress in research on pathways and impediments to socially and environmentally sustainable futures for nanotechnologies, producing 52 new publications in the past year, bringing total publications since our

renewal 2.5 years ago to 212, with another 49 in the publication stream, and making 80 presentations this year at academic venues. Appelbaum, Block, Harthorn, and Pidgeon each provided critical input to national policymaking bodies in the US and UK, and CNS researchers made over 72 presentations to key audiences in government, industry, NSE, and the public.

Honors and Awards to CNS-UCSB Participants, 2011-12:

- Appelbaum, Richard holds the MacArthur Chair through 2015.
- Beaudrie, Christian, Student Merit award from the Society for Risk Analysis, Engineered Nanomaterials Specialty Group, 2012.
- Beaudrie, Christian, Travel award to 7th International Conference on the Environmental Effects of Nanoparticles and Nanomaterials, Banff, Alberta, September 10-12, 2012.
- Beaudrie, Christian, 2nd Place, Best Student Oral Presentation: 7th International Conference on the Environmental Effects of Nanoparticles and Nanomaterials, Banff, Alberta, September 10-12, 2012.
- Collins, Mary & Hanna, Shannon, Best Poster award, Society for Risk Analysis Southern California meeting, Spring 2012.
- Collins, Mary, Barbara Herr Harthorn & Terre Satterfield, Best Poster award, Society for Risk Analysis Europe conference, Zurich, June 2012.
- Collins, Mary, received a 2-year postdoctoral fellowship at SESYNC, NSF national ecology center at University of Maryland, June 2013-June 2015
- Copeland, Lauren, Award for Excellence in Teaching, Graduate Student Association, UCSB, 2012.
- Copeland, Lauren, Doctoral Fee Fellowship, Department of Political Science, UCSB, 2012.
- Copeland, Lauren, Doctoral Student Travel Grant, Academic Senate, UCSB, 2013 (\$685.00).
- Copeland, Lauren, Conference Travel Grant, Department of Political Science, UCSB, 2013 (\$500.00).
- Copeland, Lauren, Prestage-Cook Travel Award, Southern Political Science Association, 2013 (\$150.00).
- Copeland, Lauren, Doctoral Fee Fellowship, Department of Political Science, UCSB, 2013.
- Engeman, Cassandra, Doctoral Student Travel Grant from UCSB Academic Senate (\$1200).
- Engeman, Cassandra, Humanities and Social Sciences Research Grant (\$2000) from UCSB Graduate Division for dissertation research.
- Engeman, Cassandra, invited keynote opening plenary presentation: "Regulation, Risk, and the Global Nanotechnology Industrial Workplace." NanoSafe2012, organized by the CEA/LITEN, French government-funded technological and renewable energy research organizations, Grenoble, France, November 13-15, 2012.

- Engeman, Cassandra, honors received by Project Lead on dissertation research: invited presentation. "Unions, Policy, and Family Values: How Unions Influence State-level Leave Policy in the United States." UCSB Department of Sociology Colloquium, Santa Barbara, CA, February 13, 2013.
- Engeman, Cassandra, awarded Graduate Associate affiliation with the Broom Center for Demography, UCSB (for dissertation research).
- Harthorn, Barbara Herr, Invited testimony, NAS Review panel of the NNI for OSTP, Beckman Center, Irvine, CA, May 15-16, 2012.
- Harthorn, Barbara Herr, promotion from Associate Professor to Professor, effective July 2012.
- Harthorn, Barbara Herr, US delegate to US-EC Workshop on Responsible Development of Converging Technologies; plenary presenter, Leveun, Belgium, September 2012.
- Hawker, Craig, received Centenary Award from the Royal Society of Chemistry, 2012.
- Hawker, Craig received American Chemistry Society's award in Polymer Chemistry, 2012.
- Hawker, Craig, Merck-Karl Pfisher Lecturer, MIT, 2012.
- Hawker, Craig, Marker Lecturer, Pennsylvania State University, 2012.
- Hawker, Craig, Eastman Lecturer, University of Akron, 2012.
- Hawker, Craig received American Chemistry Society's national award for professional advancement, 2013.
- Hawker, Craig, Scientific Director of the California Nanosystems Institute, 2013.
- Kandlikar, Milind, Reid Visiting Fellowship, Princeton University, 2012 – 2013.
- Kaplan, Sarah & Vakili, Keyvan, Best Paper award, DRUID conference (for "Breakthrough Innovations") 2012.
- Landers, Kelly, accepted to give a poster presentation: "Identifying the Role of California in the Nanotechnology Economy," Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science (SACNAS) National Conference, October 11-14, 2012, Seattle, WA.
- McCray, W. Patrick, Visiting Professorship, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 2011-2012
- McLaren, Christine, student researcher named a Presidential Scholar and awarded fee fellowship Lehigh University.
- November, Joseph, 2013 Arthur L. Norberg Travel Grant Award, Charles Babbage Institute.
- November, Joseph, June 2012 promoted to Associate Professor, Department of History, University of South Carolina.
- Pidgeon, Nicholas, awarded Honorary Fellowship of the British Science Association (UK equivalent of AAAS), September 2012.
- Rogers-Brown, Jennifer, elected as a representative for Sociologists for Women in Society to the United Nations Dept. of Public Information, 3-year term 2013-16.

- Shearer, Christine, Invited Facilitator, Hazardous Chemicals: Agents of Risk and Change, Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society Travel Award, Munich, Germany, April 27-29, 2012.
- Shearer, Christine, Rachel Carson Environment Book Award (Honorable Mention), October 2012.
- Shearer, Christine, Lannan Foundation Writing Residency Fellowship (\$5,000), November 2012.
- Shearer, Christine, awarded a Postdoctoral Scholar position in the Department of Earth System Science at Univ. of California at Irvine on “Innovative Solutions to the Energy-Carbon-Climate Problem” in collaboration with Carnegie/Stanford and Harvard Universities, beginning Feb 2013.
- Triste, Eddie, accepted to give a poster presentation: "Nano Regulatory Policy and NGOs: A Global View," Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science (SACNAS) National Conference, October 11-14, 2012, Seattle, WA.
- Ye, Xinyue, received Bowling Green State University research funds (\$10,000) for pursuing Big Data-based Spatiotemporally Integrated Social Sciences over Cyberinfrastructure, Building Strength project, 2013.
- Zayago Lau, Edgar, received a Postdoctoral Fellowship from Mexico’s National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT), August 2012 – June 2013 (USD 24,000).

Center Events:

July 11, 2012

Filming Nano-Futures: Collaborative Narrative Making in an Academic Context
 Zach Horton (CNS Graduate Fellow)
 Speaker Series

August 9, 2012

INSET Summer Interns Poster Presentations

October 3, 2012

Cathy Boggs
 CNS Seminar (in-house)

October 10, 2012

(1) “Can China Become a Nano Innovator: An Investigation into the Chinese Nanotechnology Communities in Shanghai and Suzhou Industrial Park”
 IRG2 Grad Fellows, Matt Gebbie, Shirley Han, Galen Stocking
 (2) “Developmental Implications of Nanotechnology”
 IRG2 Researcher, Edgar Zayago Lau
 (3) “Public Responses to Nanotechnology: Risks to the Social Fabric?”
 IRG3 Researcher, Mary Collins
 CNS Seminar (in-house)

October 29, 2012

2012 Badash Memorial Lecturer Michael Gordin Discusses Velikovsky's "Pseudoscience Wars"

CNS Speaker Series

November 7, 2012

(1) "Unions, Policy, and Family Values: How Unions Influence State-Level Policy in the U.S."

IRG3 Graduate Fellow, Cassandra Engeman

(2) "The Global Environmental Moment"

IRG1 Grad Fellow, Roger Eardley-Pryor

CNS Seminar (in-house)

November 19, 2012

Master Class with Vivek Wadhwa

CNS Workshop

November 28, 2012

"Nanotechnology, risk and consumer products."

IRG3 researchers, Mary Collins, Shannon Hanna and Lauren Copeland

CNS Seminar (in-house)

December 7, 2012

"Is there a 'Nanotechnology Paradox?' Interpreting Trajectories of Nanotechnology and Innovation"

Philip Shapira and Jan Youtie (Researchers from Georgia Institute of Technology)

CNS Seminar (in-house)

December 14, 2012

"Societal Dimensions of Responsible Innovation for Nanotechnology"

Barbara Herr Harthorn (CNS-UCSB Director)

NACK Webinar

January 10, 2013

"Disproportionality, Inequality, and Vulnerability in Socio-Ecological Systems"

Mary Collins (IRG3 Postdoctoral Scholar)

CNS Seminar (in-house)

February 14, 2013

"The Next Stage in China's S&T Reforms Post-18th Party Congress"

Denis Simon (Vice Provost for International Strategic Initiatives at Arizona State University)

CNS Workshop

February 21, 2013

“New Promise, Old Promise: Workforce Education and Opportunity in American Nanomanufacturing”

Amy Slaton (Professor of History at Drexel University)

CNS Seminar (in-house)

March 7, 2013

“Novelty, needs and rights: anticipating needs in society”

Harro van Lente (Associate Professor of Emerging Technologies at Utrecht University,

Socrates Professor of Philosophy of Sustainable Development at ICIS, Maastricht

University and Program Director of Technology Assessment of the NanoNextNL)

CNS Seminar (in-house)

March 16-17, 2013

NanoDays

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

April 4, 2013

“Conceptualizing Political Consumerism: Boycotting, Buycotting, and the Expansion of Political Participation in the U.S.”

Lauren Copeland (IRG3 Researcher)

CNS Seminar (in-house)

April 9, 2013

“Technology, Gender, and History: The Case of Late Imperial China”

Francesca Bray (Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh and

President-elect of The Society for the History of Technology)

CNS Speaker Series

April 25, 2013

CNS Seed Grant Awardees:

Sarah Anderson, Assistant Professor – Bren School of Environmental Science and Management – discussing “Characterization of Uncertainties in the Life Cycle Assessments and Risk Assessment of Nanotechnology.

George Legrady, Professor – Media Arts and Technology, Colleges of L&S and

Engineering – discussing “Bringing Science to Life: CNS Engagement Seed Grant.”

David Novak, Assistant Professor – Music, Division of Humanities & Fine Arts, L&S – discussing “Public Sentiment and the Performance of Protest in Japan’s Anti-nuclear Movement.”

CNS Seminar (in-house)

May 3, 2013

CNS-UCSB NSF Site Visit

CNS Conference Room

May 16, 2013

“Twelve years of Nanotechnology Development in Mexico”

Edgar Zayago Lau (IRG2 Visiting Scholar)

CNS Seminar (in-house)

May 28, 2013

CNS-UCSB Policy Briefs Workshop

Presenters: Rachel Parker (Research Staff member at the Science & Technology Policy Institute in Washington DC) and Christine Shearer (former Education and Outreach Postdoctoral Scholar)

CNS Workshop

June 24-25, 2013

CNS-Emerging Technologies “Past & Present” Workshop

CNS Workshop

UCSB Faculty and Collaborators

Peter Alagona, Assistant Professor, History & Environmental Studies

Kevin Almeroth, Professor, Computer Science

Edwina Barvosa, Associate Professor, Chicana/o Studies, Feminist Studies

Andrew Flanagan, Professor, Communication

Michael Goodchild, Professor, Geography

Arturo Keller, Professor, Biogeochemistry, Mechanical & Enviro. Eng.

Lubi Lenaburg, Evaluation Coordinator, CNSI Center for Science and Eng. Partnerships

Aashish Mehta, Assistant Professor, Global & International Studies

Miriam Metzger, Associate Professor, Communication

John Mohr, Professor, Sociology

Christopher Newfield, Professor, English

Lisa Parks, Professor, Film & Media Studies

Casey Walsh, Associate Professor Anthropology

UCSB Postdoctoral Scholars and Researchers

Mary Collins, Environmental Science and Management

Shannon Hanna, Environmental Science and Management

Luciano Kay, Sociology

Christine Shearer, Sociology

James Walsh, Sociology

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants and Collaborators

Nick Arnold, Professor, Physics & Engineering, SBCC

Christian Beaudrie, Associate, Materials, Risk Analysis, Compass Resource Management

Daryl Boudreaux, President, Communications, Boudreaux & Associates

David Brock, Senior Research Fellow, History, Chemical Heritage Foundation

Karl Bryant, Assistant Professor, Sociology/Women’s Studies, SUNY New Paltz

Cong Cao, Associate Professor, Sociology, University of Nottingham, UK

Jennifer Earl, Professor, Sociology, University of Arizona

Brenda Egolf, Research-Scientist, Journalism, Lehigh University
Matthew Eisler, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, History, Chemical Heritage Foundation
Guillermo Foladori, Professor, Sociology, Universidad Autonoma de Zacatecas, MX
Patrick Herron, Researcher, Data Mapping & Visualization, Duke University
Noela Invernizzi, PhD, Science & Technology Policy, Federal Univ. of Parana, BR
Mikael Johansson, Lecturer, Global Studies, Univ. of Gothenburg, SE
Ann Johnson, Associate Professor, History of Science and Technology, Mod. Europe,
Univ. of South Carolina
Milind Kandlikar, Associate Professor, Science Policy & Regulation, University of British
Columbia
Graham Long, Partner, Environmental Technology, Compass Resource Management, CA
Yasuyuki Motoyama, Senior Scholar, City & Regional Planning, Kauffman Foundation
Joseph November, Associate Professor, History, University of South Carolina
Rachel Parker, Sr. Research Associate, Sociology, Science & Technology Policy Institute
Dorothy Roberts, Professor, Law & Sociology, University of Pennsylvania Law School
Jennifer Rogers-Brown, Assistant Professor, Sociology, Long Island University
Philip Shapira, Professor, Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology
Denis Simon, Vice Provost, Political Science, Arizona State University
Xinyue Ye, Assistant Professor, Geography, Bowling Green State University
Jan Youtie, Manager, Policy Services, Political Science, Georgia Institute of Technology
Edgar Zayago Lou, Sr. Researcher, Development Studies, Universidad Autonoma de
Zacatecas, MX

Non-UCSB Postdoctoral Researchers

Adam Corner, Social Psychology, Cardiff University
Christina Demski, Psychology, Cardiff University
Stacey Frederick, Textile Management, Duke University
Marian Negoita, Sociology, Univ. of California, Davis
Anton Pitts, Risk Science, Univ. of British Columbia

Student Participants

CNS Graduate Fellows 2012-13

Peter Burks, Chemistry, Biochemistry
Amanda Denes, Communication
Roger Eardley-Pryor, History
Cassandra Engeman, Sociology
Matthew Gebbie, Materials
Shirley Han, Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology
Shannon Hanna, Environmental Science and Management
Zachary Horton, English
Tyronne Martin, Chemistry
Galen Stocking, Political Science

CNS Graduate Student Researchers & Research Assistants 2012-13

Lynn Baumgartner*, Environmental Science and Management
Benjamin Carr*, Environmental Science and Management
Mary Collins*, Environmental Science and Management

Lauren Copeland, Political Science
Rachel Cranfill, Linguistics
Chloe Diamond-Lenow, Feminist Studies
Allison Fish*, Environmental Science and Management
Zachary Horton, English
John Meyerhofer*, Environmental Science and Management
Kristen Nation, UCSC
Anna Walsh, Global Studies & International Studies

**co-funded*

CNS Non-UCSB Graduate Student Researchers 2012-13

Christian Beaudrie, University of British Columbia
Lanceton Mark Dsouza, Duke University

CNS-UCSB Undergraduate Interns & Researchers 2012-12

Angela Burger

Gianna Haro

Kelly Landers

Emily Nightingale

Bryan Phillips

Andreea Larisa Sandu

Eddie Triste

Maria Yepez

CNS Non-UCSB Undergraduate Researchers 2012-13

Christine McLaren, Lehigh University
Alexander Zook, Lehigh University

CENTER FOR NEW RACIAL STUDIES (CNRS)

Director: Howard Winant

Associate Director: John Park

Mission Statement/Goals:

This Center was the prototype for the UCCNRS, which is a MRPI active on all ten campuses. Since the UCCNRS was launched in 2010, the UCSB Center has been folded into it, serving as the campus branch. As local representative of the UCCNRS, we sponsor events and host activities and visitors, but not as a separate entity.

Highlights/Achievements:

We continue to operate as a two-way connection between the UCSB and UCCNRS levels of our activities, facilitating research and research support for numerous UCSB faculty and students through the UCCNRS, and representing the UCCNRS on our home campus, where it is headquartered.

2012/13 Faculty Grants Awarded:

Lalaie Ameeriar, Asian American Studies, UC Santa Barbara, "The 'Post-Racial' State: Re-Colonizing Pakistani Immigrant Bodies in the Age of Multiculturalism."

Amalia Cabezas, Ethnic Studies, UC Riverside, "Latinas and Human Trafficking: A Comparative Study of Mexican and Dominican Cantineras."

Robin DeLugan, Anthropology/School of Social Sciences, Humanities & Arts, UC Merced, "Despotic States and Democratizing Nations: Remembering 1930s Racial Violence in the Dominican Republic and in El Salvador."

Diane Fujino, Asian American Studies, UC Santa Barbara, "Japanese Americans and the Contested Nature of Cold War Citizenship and Radical Democracy."

Sora Han, Criminology, Law and Society, UC Irvine, "The Racial Politics of American Federalism: Race, Gender, Sexuality and Disability at the Intersection of Democratic Governance."

Mark Massoud, Politics, UC Santa Cruz, "Rights, Race, and the Rule of Law in Conflict Settings."

Esra Ozyurek, Anthropology, UC San Diego, "The Non-Racial State: Disciplining Muslim Minorities in Post-Holocaust Germany."

Stuart Sweeney, Geography/ISBER, UC Santa Barbara, "Central American Fertility in Los Angeles Translation: Informing Statistical Models with Qualitative Context."

2012/13 Graduate Student Grants Awarded:

Lluliana Alonso, Education, UC Los Angeles, "Historical Recovery: A Critical Race History in Education Analysis of Chicana/os in South Central Los Angeles 1930-1949."

Elyse Banks, History, UC Santa Cruz, "Catholic Interracialism in New Orleans, 1945-1980: A Historical Survey with Implications for the post-Katrina Moment."

Gustavo Barahonia-López, Chicana/o Studies, UC Santa Barbara, "Building a Mexican Richmond: the Racial State, Criminalization, and the Politics of Citizenship."

Rachel Carrico, Department of Dance, Critical Dance Studies Program, UC Riverside, "Dancing Through the Streets of Post-Katrina New Orleans: Second Lining, Race, and Citizenship."

Ali Chaudhary, Sociology, UC Davis, "Racialized Transnationalism: The Criminalization of Pakistani Immigrant Transnational Engagement in London, Toronto and New York City."

Cutler Edwards, History, UC San Diego, "Styles of Struggle: Community Organizing, Youth Culture, and Radical Politics in New York City, 1968-1981."

Linda Hall, Anthropology, UC Santa Barbara, "Reinstating Racism: Afro-Ecuadorians, the Political Resistance and the 2013 Democratic Election."

Lena Jackson, Social Documentation, UC Santa Cruz, "The Battle over Crenshaw: Documenting the Community Resistance to Save Crenshaw High School from Reconstitution."

Yvonne Kwan, Sociology, UC Santa Cruz, "Encountering Memory and Affect: Trans-generational Transmission of Trauma in Second Generation Cambodian American Refugees."

Janey Lew, Ethnic Studies, UC Berkeley, "In Place, of Solidarity: Asian American Narratives of Acknowledgment."

Alex Melhuish, Social Documentation, UC Santa Cruz, "Youngun" (documentary film).

Steven Osuna, Sociology, UC Santa Barbara, "Policing the Wretched: Transnational Apparatuses of Social Control in the Early Twenty-First Century."

Raquel Pacheco, Anthropology, UC San Diego, "Intergenerational Dissonance: Youth Migration and Indigenous Politics."

Catlin Patler, Sociology, UC Los Angeles, "Young and Undocumented: The Impacts of Legal Status on the Incorporation of Immigrant Young Adults in California."

James Shrader, History, UC San Diego, "The Garden of Misery: Revolution and Genocide in Tucumán, Argentina, 1955-1978."

Jeb Sprague, Sociology, UC Santa Barbara, "The Caribbean and Global Capitalism."

Adam Thomas, History, UC Irvine, "Racial Ambiguity and Citizenship in the Post-emancipation U.S. and Jamaica."

Winmar Way, Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, UC Los Angeles, "Dilemmas of Citizenship and Education in Refugee Resettlement."

Eva Michelle Wheeler, Spanish and Portuguese, UC Santa Barbara, "Coloring Outside the Lines: The Discourse of Racial and Ethnic Identity in the Dominican Republic."

Jimiliz Valiente-Neighbours, Sociology, UC Santa Cruz, "'Little Americans': Filipino World War II Veterans and the Role of Race, Empire, and Bodies in Citizenship Formation."

Center Events:

Speakers we sponsored on the UCSB campus during 2012-2013:

Stephanie Batiste (UCSB)

Larry Bobo (Harvard University) -- co-sponsorship of the annual Shirley

Sohail Daulatzai (UC Irvine)

Vanesa Estrada (UC Riverside)
Lili Rebstock (University of Halle, Germany)

Kennedy Memorial Lecture
Terence Keel (UCSB)

UCSB Faculty Participants:

Lisa Hajjar, Associate Professor, Sociology Department
John S.W. Park, Chair and Professor, Asian–American Studies Department
Howard Winant, Professor, Sociology Department

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Joana Inês Pontes, University of Porto, Portugal - Visiting Researcher
AnneMarie (Lili) Rebstock, University of Halle, Germany - Visiting Researcher

Steering Committee

Luis Alvarez, Associate Professor of History, UCSD
Paola Bacchetta, Associate Professor, Gender & Women’s Studies, UCB
Devon Carbado, Professor, School of Law, UCLA
Fatima El-Tayeb, Associate Professor, Literature/Ethnic Studies, UCSD
Tanya Maria Golash-Boza, Associate Professor, Sociology, UCM
Ines Hernandez-Avila, Professor, Native American Studies, UCD
Sunaina Maira, Associate Professor, Asian American Studies, UCD
Yolanda Moses, Professor, Anthropology, UC Riverside
Osagie K. Obasogie, Associate Professor of Law, UCSF
Michael Omi, Associate Professor, Ethnic Studies, UCB
John Park, Associate Professor, Asian American Studies, UCSB
Howard Pinderhughes, Associate Professor, Social & Behavioral Sciences, UCSF
Eric Porter, Professor, American Studies, UCSC
Geoff Ward, Assistant Professor, School of Social Ecology, UCI
Howard Winant, Professor, Sociology, UCSB

CENTER FOR SPATIALLY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SCIENCE (CSISS)

Director: Michael Goodchild (Emeritus)

Program Director: Donald Janelle

Mission Statement:

Since its inception in 1999 as an NSF social and behavioral sciences infrastructure project, the Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science (CSISS) has carried out a mission to cultivate an integrated approach to social science research that recognizes the importance of location, space, spatiality, and place. CSISS has provided infrastructure at the national level to help expand applications of geographic information technologies and geographically referenced data in the social sciences, (2) introduced new generations of scholars to this approach to research, (3) fostered collaborative interdisciplinary networks to advance spatial social science, and (4) developed a

successful clearinghouse for the tools, case studies, educational opportunities, and other resources needed to facilitate this approach.

Michael Goodchild (principal investigator for CSISS) retired in July 2012. Recognized for his leadership in geographic information science, Goodchild was appointed as an Affiliate Professor of Geography, University of Washington and designated as Emeritus Professor of UCSB. He held the Jack and Laura Dangermond Chair of Geography at UCSB from 2010 through June 2012. With Goodchild's retirement from UCSB, Donald Janelle assumed the duties of completing the remaining contractual obligations of the CSISS program.

Since July 2007, CSISS activities have been sustained by a series of smaller grants from NSF and NIH and by the establishment in July 2007 of the Center for Spatial Studies (spatial@ucsb)—a university-wide initiative in support of spatial thinking in research and teaching at UCSB. The funding for spatial@ucsb extends through June 2017. The Center incorporates many of the previous functions that CSISS directed at the national level, but is focused, instead, on developing the infrastructure for spatial perspectives, including spatial social science, at UCSB. The center, currently directed by Professor Mary Hegarty (Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences), reports directly to the Executive Vice-Chancellor.

Highlights/Achievements:

In May 2013, Donald Janelle, the Center's Program Director, concluded work on a 5-year NICHD R25 training grant (\$514,000) on subcontract from Pennsylvania State University—HD057002-05. Administered through UCSB Geography Research, this program sponsored weeklong workshops on Advanced Spatial Analysis for advanced doctoral candidates and post-doctoral scholars in the social sciences. Details about this program, including access to resources of value to social science researchers, are available at <http://gispopsci.org>. From June 2012 through May 2013, the primary focus of the program has been to complete a migration and revision of resources from workshop-oriented programs into a new format that features self-learning resources for social scientists and population science researchers interested in applications of spatial methodologies in social and demographic research and teaching. In 2012, Michael Goodchild, Donald Janelle, and Stuart Sweeney (all affiliated with CSISS) were appointed to the editorial advisory board of the new online journal—Spatial Demography (see www.spatialdemography.org).

Center Events

The Center for Spatial Studies sponsors a number of activities that relate directly to the objectives of CSISS. These activities benefit social, behavioral and economic researchers at UCSB and spatial analysts throughout the local region. They include: (1) a university-wide brown-bag "Think Spatial" series that has now featured more than 75 presentations by researchers from across the campus, (2) a free help desk for campus-wide users of spatial technologies, (3) community-oriented events on "Connecting our Region through GIS and Geo-spatial Technologies," which have attracted from 150 to 300 visitors per year to campus over the past 6 years, (4) curriculum development

projects with local teachers to introduce students to spatial concepts, (5) the development of an academic undergraduate Minor in Spatial Studies (introduced in 2011) to serve students from disciplines across the university, (6) initiatives to develop funding proposals for inter-disciplinary research and teaching, and (7) the sponsorship of specialist research meetings. The most recent Specialist meeting (December 2012) featured “**Spatial Thinking across the College Curriculum.**” This two-day meeting attracted forty leading educators from a dozen disciplines to explore incorporation of aspects of spatial cognition and spatial analysis in undergraduate programs. The final report on this event is available at <http://www.spatial.ucsb.edu/events/STATCC/>.

Aside from its main website, www.spatial.ucsb.edu, the center has developed unique resources at www.teachspatial.org and www.gispopsci.org, both designed as collaborative websites devoted to promoting applications of spatial concepts and spatial tools in teaching and learning. In addition, the Center has retained as archival resources the original CSISS website (www.csiss.org) and its related NSF and NIH funded programs at www.csiss.org/GISPopSci and www.csiss.org/SPACE. Notably, the TeachSpatial site (with more than 400 registered participants) is now recognized as an official pathway to learning and teaching resources in the National Science Digital Library (aka National STEM Digital Library).

UCSB Faculty Participants:

UCSB faculty participants in CSISS programs have included project directors Michael F. Goodchild and Donald G. Janelle; Senior Researchers during the period of core funding from NSF included Richard P. Appelbaum (Co-PI), Helen Couclelis, Barbara Herr-Harthorn, Peter J. Kuhn, and Stuart Sweeney. Dozens of faculty and graduate students from social science departments at UCSB have participated in CSISS-sponsored workshops and specialist meetings over the past dozen years.

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Nearly 1,000 faculty, post-doctorate scholars, and advanced graduate students from across the country have participated in CSISS-sponsored weeklong workshops and multi-day specialist research meetings at UCSB, and in CSISS-organized conferences since the inception of the program.

EAST ASIA CENTER (EAC)

Director: Mayfair Yang

Mission Statement/Goals:

The EAC at UCSB reaches out to all scholars, graduate and undergraduate 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.

We organize and sponsor lectures by visiting scholars, film screenings, and other activities on campus. We also administer a small travel grant program for graduate students once per year. We sponsor the affiliation of postdoctoral scholars who wish to spend a year at UCSB with their own funding.

Highlights/Achievements:

Lectures & Events

During the 2012-2013 year, the East Asia Center organized 12 academic lectures, and co-sponsored one conference, one workshop, and one film screening. Three of the lectures were by UCSB faculty in the Departments of Drama, Political Science, and East Asian Studies, discussing their recent research. The other lecturers were either from other countries, who were visiting scholars residing this year in the U.S., or scholars based at domestic universities. There were lecturers from Canada, China, and Denmark, as well as the U.S. All three societies of East Asia were covered in the lectures: China, Japan, and Korea, as well as Taiwan and Tibet. The disciplinary backgrounds of the lecturers included historians, anthropologists, literary scholars, political scientist, and scholars of music and drama, speaking on a wide range of topics.

The East Asia Center also co-sponsored an International Conference on Japanese Shinto, organized by Prof. Fabio Rambelli of the East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies Department. The conference was accompanied by a special performance of the sacred music of Chichibu Shinto Shrine in Japan, performed by the Kagura Ensemble, held in the Multicultural Theater.

Another event that the East Asia Center co-sponsored was an international workshop called "Dialogues with the Divine: Agencies of the Sacred in the Broader East Asian Region." Again, Professor Fabio Rambelli was the organizer. Scholars from Canada, France, Japan, and the U.S. were in attendance.

The third co-sponsored event was the screening of a film made in Taiwan, about the history of Taiwan's aboriginal people's encounter with Han Chinese and Dutch settlers. The organizer of the event was UCSB's Taiwan Studies Center.

Student Travel Grants

The East Asia Center held a competition for travel grants to help graduate students enrolled in East Asian Studies travel to a conference to present a paper, or travel to archival or fieldwork sites. As in previous years, we accepted applications from graduate students enrolled in any humanities or social science discipline at UCSB. We received five applications and awarded grants to three students at \$350 each.

Visiting Scholars

The East Asia Center sponsored two visiting scholars from China, who both spent one year residing and carrying out research at UCSB. Both had their own funding sources from China, so we did not have to provide any funding for them. The first to come was Professor Junhong Yang, in the Foreign Language Department at Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, China. She worked with Professors Sabine Fruhstuck and

Mayfair Yang in East Asian Studies Department on her research into international education and the experience of Chinese students studying at American universities. She also took classes in the School of Education at UCSB and assisted the Office of International Students and Scholars in presenting orientation sessions for incoming students from China. She also worked with Professor Chuck Bazerman of School of Education and Gary Menicucci, Office of International Students and Scholars. She was here at UCSB from February 2012 to February 2013.

The second sponsored scholar is a Ph.D. student named Chen Qiu, studying at China Nationalities University. Her discipline is folklore and her research is on rural women in Wenzhou in southeast China, and their social role in the rapid urbanization of the region. She worked closely with Mayfair Yang, who is a cultural anthropologist. She attended many classes and lectures, and was able to improve both her reading and spoken English.

Funding Efforts

Mayfair Yang continues to work with Dean of Humanities Division, David Marshall, to establish a Confucius Institute at UCSB with funding from the Office of Hanban in Beijing, China. There are now about 440 Confucius Institutes worldwide, with over 100 in the U.S., mainly attached to universities. The funding comes from the Ministry of Education in China. If our Confucius Institute is established, it would mainly pursue academic and university activities, rather than outreach activities. A Chinese language instructor would be sent free of charge from Shandong University, our partner university in China. This instructor would provide Chinese-language classes for our UCSB students. Funding would also cover TA-ships, fellowships, and travel grants for graduate students, and visiting lecturers to UCSB to speak on China-related research.

Center Events

October 9, 2012

Professor Joshua Pilzer, University of Toronto

“Hearts of Pine: Song in the Lives of Three Korean Survivors of the Japanese ‘Comfort Women’”

October 24, 2012

Professor John Nathan, EALCS Department, UCSB

“Contending with Meian, Natsume Soseki's Last Novel”

November 1-3, 2012

Co-sponsored with Shinto Endowed Chair grant

Shinto Studies Conference and Kabuki performance

November 5, 2012

Film screening, co-sponsored with Taiwan Studies Center

Taiwan film 2011, directed by Te-sheng Wei

“Warriors of the Rainbow: Seediq Bale”

November 28, 2012

Professor Pei-te Lien, Political Science Department, UCSB
“Citizenship Education in Taiwan”

January 10, 2013

Professor Timothy Brook, History Dept, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
“Sailing from Ming China”

February 6, 2013

Professor Hwaji Shin, Sociology, University of San Francisco
“Durable Ethno-Racial Inequality in Japan”

February 25, 2013

Professor Junhong Yang, Visiting Scholar, Shanghai Law & Politics University
“Hidden Voices: Women’s Education in Rural China 1950-1980”

March 5, 2013

Professor Suk-young Kim, Drama and Dance Dept, UCSB
“DMZ Crossing: Performing Emotional Citizenship Along the Korean Border”

March 14, 2013

Professor Se-Mi Oh, East Asian Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison
“Kanji and Voice: Reading Surface Matters in Colonial Seoul”

March 18, 2013

Professor Ping Song, Professor of Anthropology, Xiamen University
“Exploring Local Knowledge and Practice: New Migration and the Question of Modernity”

March 19-20, 2013

Co-sponsored with Shinto Endowed Chair grant
International Workshop: “Dialogues with the Divine: Agencies of the Sacred in the Broader East Asian Region,” at UC Santa Barbara

April 10, 2013

Professor Chen Bo, Tibetan Studies, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China
“Buddhists, Catholics, and Communists in a Tibetan Village”

April 23, 2013

Professor Steven Miles, History Dept, Washington University, St. Louis, MI
“Widows and Witches: Imagining Women in the Cantonese Diaspora, 1570-1900”

May 22, 2013

Professor Ole Bruun, Anthropology, Roskilde University, Denmark

Visiting Scholar, Religious Studies, UCSB

“Popular Religion & Approaches to Nature in China: Resources or Obstacles for a Turning Point in Environmental Degradation?”

UCSB Faculty Participants:

Xiaojian Zhao, Asian American Studies

Suk-young Kim, Dramatic Arts

Michael Berry; Michael Emmerich; Sabine Frühstück; ann-elise Lewallen; Xiaorong Li;

John W. Nathan; Hyung Il Pai; Fabio Rambelli; Katherine Saltzman-Li; Dominic Steavu-Balint; Kuo-ch'ing Tu; Hsiao-Jung (Sharon) Yu; Xiaowei Zheng; East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies

Luke S. Roberts, History

Pei-te Lien, Political Science

Jose Ignacio Cabezón, Religious Studies

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Professor Chen Bo, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

Professor Timothy Brook, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

Professor Ole Bruun, Roskilde University, Denmark

Professor Steven Miles, Washington University, St. Louis, MI

Professor Se-Mi Oh, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Professor Joshua Pilzer, University of Toronto

Professor Hwaji Shin, University of San Francisco

Professor Ping Song, Xiamen University

Professor Junhong Yang, Shanghai Law & Politics University

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER (MARC)

Director: Anabel Ford

Mission Statement

Originally formed as an interdisciplinary collective of researchers on the UCSB campus, the MesoAmerican Research Center has integrated social science research in the Mesoamerican region. Projects have range from the impact of volcanoes in ancient times to the importance of nature in the Pre-Columbian art. Much of the work brings together unique partners from geology, engineering, agriculture, and biology to address problems that are centered in the social sciences. Scholars from the US, Europe, and Mesoamerica have visited UCSB for research and as speakers at UCSB. Our most visible project revolves around El Pilar, recorded by Dr. Anabel Ford twenty-five years ago. This project has embraced not only the archeological components of this ancient Maya center, but has incorporated ecological, geological, ethnological, and political components with the development of the binational peace park initiative in Belize and Guatemala.

Highlights/Achievements

Through the years, the MesoAmerican Research Center has developed around 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. Clearly, contemporary adaptations are putting the forest and the ancient Maya monuments at risk.

Internship programs have facilitated students from UCSB, the Santa Barbara community, as well as schools in France and Germany to participate in the field and lab work. Innovative approaches to the understanding of the ancient Maya civilization and the contemporary Maya forest have built an internationally known field program at the binational protected area of the El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna. The field program has provided the research ground for undergraduate and graduate students and faculty as well as volunteers from the US, Canada, and Europe with a promise of new views into the social complexities of the human environment.

Affiliated Researchers

David Campbell, Ecology Grinnell College (Professor)
Keith Clarke, Geography UCSB
Cynthia Ellis, Galen University
Megan Havrda, Development Counterpart International
Jan Meerman, BERDS Belize
Jose Antonio Montes, Consultare Guatemala (Attorney)
Ronald Nigh, Anthropology CIESAS Mexico (Researcher)
Christina Seibe, Soil Science UNAM
Frank Spera, Geology UCSB

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 with work in lowland Mesoamerica.

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

Director: John Mohr

Associate Director: Paolo Gardinali

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Social Science Survey Center (SSSC) was developed to enhance interdisciplinary collaboration on both theoretical and methodological planes. 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.

The Social Science Survey Center and Benton Survey Research Laboratory (SSSC) at the University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB) was established through gifts and pledges totaling more than \$300,000. The SSSC is directed by Professor John Mohr from the Department of Sociology, and managed by Dr. Paolo A. Gardinali, and includes among its Advisory Board prominent scholars from several social science disciplines, including Dr. M. Kent Jennings (past president of the American Political Science Association), as well as others who have devoted much of their careers to survey research in the U.S. and abroad. Our Central Coast Survey is an example of our work to benefit the Santa Barbara community at large. Reports can be found at: <http://www.survey.ucsb.edu/ccs.php>.

Highlights/Achievements:

In the hope of recovering from falling revenues from off-campus customers, in 2012 the SSSC embarked in a marketing campaign to advertise our capacities to new customers and to expand into new markets both internal and external to the UC System.

The Center continued to provide funding for UCSB graduate students (enabling them to use survey methodologies in their research) through the ISBER GRASSS Program. We continued our work with other administrative units on campus, providing surveys of campus communities on select topics including, Sustainability, Transportation, Housing, and to provide vital functions like running the Student Elections, and data collection infrastructure for the UC Educational Evaluation Center.

Finally, the SSSC has continued to pioneer web research in the Middle East, with a multilingual survey on Love, Religion and Marriage in Tunisia, Iran, Turkey, Palestine and Algeria, soon to expand to more Islamic countries.

2012-2013 SSSC Highlights

Faculty Projects

A central goal of the SSSC is to assist faculty (both at UCSB and elsewhere) in the development and execution of their funded survey research projects. As such, it can increase faculty chances of securing funding for survey research projects, as well as provide a local resource for the development of survey instruments and interviewing.

The SSSC is currently running 10 computer-aided telephone interviewing stations, and ultimately it will be equipped with a full complement of 20 stations.

Education and Training

SSSC is also a place for hands on learning for both undergraduate and graduate students. In our facility, the Benton Social Research Laboratory, students enrolled in research design classes can gain practical experience in research techniques through the use of modern tools such as computer-aided telephone interviewing systems. Graduate student support in the form of research assistantships is also available throughout the center. Graduate research assistants at SSSC learn the day to day operations of a modern survey research organization in addition to being actively engaged in the creation of new knowledge – both context specific in terms of various studies contracted through the SSSC, and also in the development of new methodological innovations.

Methodological Innovation

In addition to collecting data for individual projects, the SSSC's long term goals include the development of knowledge and innovations to increase the quality of survey research. For example, part of the work of the SSSC is to better understand issues such as: the presence of response effects in surveys, the reasons for and solutions to survey non-response and improving the validity of survey measurement.

Marketing the SSSC

To seek out possible customers and new partnerships, we started an emailing campaign to increase our visibility and to highlight our capabilities. In particular, targeted non UC entities as well as different campuses in the UC System. With the help of Barbara Walker at ISBER we produced a flyer to be distributed electronically to potential customers at UCSB, in the UC system, and in the local community.

UCEC

A major focus for 2012-2013 continued to be our ongoing work with UCEC, a team of UC faculty from 7 campuses, led by John T. Yun, Associate Professor of Education in the Gevirtz School at UC Santa Barbara, that is funded through a \$2.2 million grant from the University of California Multi-Campus Research Programs and Initiatives (MRPI) competition. The UCSB Social Science Survey Center has been working in partnership with UCEC to provide survey expertise and infrastructural support, consulting on and implementation of survey designs. In particular in 2012-2013, we have been working on the evaluation of the new UCOP online course offerings.

GRASSS

2012/2013 was the sixth year of the Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS), administered by ISBER for graduate students in the College of Letters & Science and the Graduate School of Education. Funding was provided by contributions from the departments in the College of Letters and Science, the Graduate School of Education and the Bren School of Environmental Management, for a total of

\$6550. Eighteen proposals were received, and four projects were funded for students from the departments Geography, Communication and Political Science. In Appendix II we include an unprompted letter of support from one of the GRASSS applicants.

Gaicho Survey

In 2012-2013 we started piloting our public access survey service, Gaicho Survey, offering a subset of our web survey capabilities to unfunded graduate students, undergraduate, and faculty initiatives. Web survey technology continues to evolve, and in recent years, many web-based companies have made available to the public free or relatively inexpensive tools to allow any user to field their web-based questionnaires, collect data and download results. An example is Survey Monkey; a more elaborate service is Qualtrics. These tools have several drawbacks. First, these services are distant from (if not completely disconnected from) campus IRB review protocols. Data collected for UCSB projects (sometimes of a sensitive nature, including research on minors) is collected and stored off-campus. As unmonitored, outsourced services, these services would not be easily integrated into an educational, supported environment as a UCSB service could. Finally, Support is often limited or non-existent, or available at additional cost.

The UCSB Social Science Survey Center has been in the business of providing quality survey research services for over a decade, and this includes offering custom-designed, complex web-based survey instruments to campus and off campus clients. We have recently added a new set of online survey tools that can be used on a “self-service” basis by those users who are willing to do the survey construction and analysis work themselves. The tools are web-based, and can be made available to academic and non-academic departments, without the need of installing any additional software. Data collected would be stored securely on campus-based servers.

There are several advantages to a campus based online survey service: first, the SSSC has a close working relationship with campus IRB and is better able to oversee (and advise users) regarding human subjects protocols. All data are stored in secure on campus servers. SSSC can offer support to campus users (at what ever level of service that the campus is willing to invest in this collective resource). While just as simple to use, the SSSC survey tool is superior to many other options because our software allows for much greater control of question formats (including “drilldowns”) and a more sophisticated survey logic (allowing for conditional branching, etc.).

Further, for graduate students, we would be able to integrate the possibility of this free tool with our Graduate Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS) program, easily extending the research possibilities to “pay for” options (like conducting surveys of nationwide respondents via panels, etc.). Last but not least, we have received strong support and encouragement from Graduate Division and several Social Science departments’ representatives to integrate this kind of system into a pedagogical context that could offer both support to instruction and learning and professionalization opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students.

Even before openly advertising the planned service, we have received support, endorsement, inquiries from: Graduate division, represented by Christian Villaseñor and Bruce Kendall, has expressed strong interest in a tool like ours which would enable graduate students to conduct original research and contributing to their professionalization. They have offered to share financial support to the project; Ronald Rice, from the Department of Communication, has expressed his support; Karen Nylund-Gibson from the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education has expressed interest for her recurring graduate seminar on survey research; Olivia Wailing, Writing Program, teaching Writing for the Social Sciences has also contacted us and current students are required to conduct surveys for their class, but have no tool at their disposal to do so; Alicia Cast from the Department of Sociology teaches a Survey Research undergraduate class, and is very interested in integrating our survey tool in the course. We are volunteering our unfunded help for next quarter; Finally, John Mohr, Sociology, has helped us by pilot testing our survey tool several times, incorporating survey data collection and data analysis as a module in different courses, with excellent results.

Love, Marriage and Religion in the Middle East

The SSSC has continued to pioneer web research in the Middle East, with an online social network based, multilingual survey on Love, Religion and Marriage in the Middle East, in collaboration with professors Roger Friedland and Janet Afary from the UCSB Department of Religious Studies. 4 surveys have been conducted so far (Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey and Iran) with funding to continue the study in 2013-2014 in Algeria, Palestine, Pakistan and a second round in Iran. We set up a website to share results and initiatives, including several publications in the popular and academic press: www.religion.ucsb/lmr/. Sponsored by UCSB Student Affairs, we also conducted in Fall 2012 a UCSB-based survey on a random sample of students to use as a comparison.

Advisory Board:

An Advisory Board of UCSB faculty with experience conducting or using survey research. The Advisory Board provides regular input regarding the policies and operation of the Social Science Survey Center:

Sarah Anderson, Professor, Bren School of Environmental Management

Kelly Bedard, Professor, Economics

Kent Jennings, Professor, Political Science

Melvin Oliver, Dean of Social Sciences

Eric R.A.N. Smith, Professor, Political Science

Cynthia Stohl, Professor, Communication

Stuart Sweeney, Director, ISBER

Steven Velasco, Director, UCSB Institutional Research

John Yun, Associate Professor, Gevirtz School of Education



ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Research in Progress
2012-2013

www.isber.ucsb.edu

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

AFIFI, TAMARA, Principal Investigator

Health Disparities during Economic Uncertainty: The Role of Communal Coping

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13AT

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$4,000

This project examines health disparities between and within Latino and Caucasian families in response to economic uncertainty. Latino families are expected to experience more blunted hypothalamic pituitary adrenal (HPA) responses and more depressive symptoms than Caucasian families. However, this study goes a step further by hypothesizing that Latino and Caucasians' uncertainty over the state of their family's economic future and its impact on their physiological (i.e., through cortisol) and psychological (i.e., depression) health is moderated by communication processes within the family. The current study tests whether parents who cope communally with each other, or who confront and take responsibility proactively for their economic stress and uncertainty together, can buffer the effect of economic uncertainty on adolescents' (and parents') physiological and psychological health (i.e., depression, anxiety). Other communication processes like inter-parental conflict, a lack of social support from extended social networks, and verbal rumination (or talking too much) about one's financial uncertainty, place family members at risk for depression and alterations to the regulation of the HPA system. Even though these communication processes apply to both ethnic groups, they are likely to operate differently within each ethnic group, with some communication processes posing greater risk or resilience than others. Thus, a secondary aim of this project is to better differentiate the communication patterns within these families that foster risk and resilience when faced with economic uncertainty. The ultimate goal is to use the findings from this study to apply for external funding to the National Institutes of Health.

AFIFI, WALID, Principal Investigator

AFIFI, TAMARA, Co-Principal Investigator

WEBER, RENE, Co-Principal Investigator

Understanding the Neural and Physical Correlates of Uncertainty and its Links with Propensity toward Violence against Children

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR3AW

07/01/09 – 04/01/13

\$5,160

This project seeks to explore the ways in which increases in fear-appraised uncertainty (e.g., about security/safety) influence individuals' stress and information processing depth, and how this in turn impacts their propensity toward violence. We are also interested in whether individuals' exposure to chronic uncertainty leads to neurological deficits in the typical processing of situational fear-appraised uncertainty, with resultant implications for their propensity toward violence.

The present goal is to put together a team of expert scholars that can examine the interaction of bodily sub-systems (parts of the neurological sub-system and parts of the biological sub-system) as they respond to uncertainty and ultimately affect violence. The primary population of interests is parents, with implications for violence towards children.

AFIFI, WALID, Principal Investigator

BLASCOVICH, JAMES, Co-Principal Investigator

The Role of Parents' Reappraisal on Adolescents' Responses to Threat-Related Uncertainty during Active Wildfires

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13AW

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$5,000

Wildfires present a unique challenge to residents because of their nature as events that often have an extended period of uncertainty associated with their path, strength, and potential damage. That uncertainty adds to the traumatic nature of disasters, generally, and wildfires, specifically. A population that is especially vulnerable to the negative health effects of disasters is adolescents. The American Psychiatric Association's Committee on Psychiatric Dimensions of Disasters (2004) argued that "a parent's ability to help with a disaster is the most predictable measure of a kid's ability to cope with disaster" (p. 54). As a result, recent natural disasters have been followed immediately by public service announcements (PSAs) urging parents to "reassure" and comfort their children. Yet the impact of these recommendations has never been tested. This investigation challenges the usefulness of these messages and suggests that encouraging parents to engage in these types of conversations with their children may do more harm than good in some, if not most, families. Existing models of emotion processing suggest that many parents will be unable to engage in the sort of reappraisal necessary to have a reassuring conversation with their children. This investigation uses advanced "virtual reality" technologies, together with physiological assessments, to examine parents' and children's response to in a virtual world that replicates the experience of an advancing wildfire.

ALAGONA, PETER, Principal Investigator

CAREER - A Sanctuary for Science: The University of California's Natural Reserve System and the Role of Biological Field Stations in American Environmental History, 1950-2010
National Science Foundation

SES-1055743/UCSB 20110076

SES-1055743/UCSB 20131204

07/15/11 – 06/30/16

\$400,484

How have biological field stations shaped American environmental science and politics since World War II? The project seeks to answer this question through a historical study of the University of California's Natural Reserve System (UC NRS)—the largest and most diverse network of field stations administered by any academic institution in the world.

Science studies scholars have long focused on laboratories as spaces for the production of knowledge. Research on field sites has remained more limited in scope, and most work has focused on the period from 1890 to 1940. This project proposes that, despite this lack of scholarly attention, biological field stations have played crucial roles in environmental

science and politics since World War II. Field stations constitute the “missing masses”—present but unaccounted for—in the literature on American environmental history. The following proposal describes a five-year plan to investigate this story through archival and oral history research at the UC Natural Reserve System. The project will produce a series of articles that explore the history of the NRS, and the role of field stations more generally, in American environmental history and the history, philosophy, and social studies of science. I will also complete a book manuscript, based on these experiences that will explore theoretical and methodological problems related more generally to the study of environmental change.

This project integrates research and teaching through a series of collaborative learning activities. Undergraduate and graduate students will enroll in a new field seminar, entitled Field Studies in Environment and History, and build their research skills through internships, trainings, workshops, and tailored mentoring programs. They will also have the opportunity to contribute to the larger project by joining the research team. Each year, the research team will assist in the completion of a new case study focused on a different UC field station. The teams will conduct original research, survey primary sources, and collect materials that will contribute to a new UC Natural Reserve System Archive. The archive will preserve important historical documents, and facilitate further research and teaching programs central to the UC and NRS missions. The project’s four components—research, teaching, outreach, and archival conservation—are thus inseparable.

ALDANA, GERARDO, Principal Investigator

The Maya Calendar Collaboratory for the Solution of the Calendar Correlation Problem
UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)
CR5AG 04/01/12 – 06/30/13 \$6,634

The Maya Calendar Correlation Problem is unique within the study of ancient Mesoamerica. Because ancient Maya rulers recorded historical events using a count of days that identifies them uniquely in time, the opportunity exists to translate Maya dates into Christian (Gregorian) dates, and therefore place Maya civilization on a daily timeline with the rest of the world. I have recently shown, however, that the calendar correlation currently accepted (almost unanimously) by Mayanists is incorrect and may be off by 50 to 100 years. The goal of this proposal is to take an interdisciplinary approach to filling the void created by my recent publication. This proposal will enable the preparation of an NSF grant proposal to construct an Internet Collaboratory charged with bringing together several academic teams working toward the solution of the Maya Calendar Correlation Problem. By April of 2012, we will have the preliminary infrastructure of the Collaboratory constructed, and its members identified. This will allow sufficient lead-time to submit an NSF proposal to the Archaeology Program by July 1, 2012.

ALDANA, GERARDO, Principal Investigator

Astronomical Investigation at Las Cuevas, Belize

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS14AG

06/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$6,697

The Classic Maya archaeological site of Las Cuevas is under its initial phase of excavation. The project will join the efforts of the site director, Dr. Holley Moyes (UC Merced), to advance an astronomical investigation. By bringing methods developed within the field of archaeoastronomy under a history of science motivation, the proposal aims to shed new light on the complexity of Late Classic Maya intellectual culture and politics.

AMAR, PAUL, Principal Investigator

From Police State to Human Security in Post-Mubarak Egypt

UCSB: Academic Senate

APEAC2

07/01/10 – 08/31/12

\$8,600

The overall aim of this project is to produce immediately valuable findings and networks that will be useful in helping Egyptian pro-democracy movements to recenter security-sector reform in this transition process. Intellectually, this research project will produce a set of findings and publications that, like my recent work, will disseminate these findings to various publics – from policy-makers, to NGOs and activist organizations, to other specialists in socio-legal, political-sociology, and transnational ethnography.

During this summer research period, I plan to write and submit two peer-reviewed articles and generate a draft book proposal. One article on mobilization of security-sector issues in the transitional period would be aimed for the International Journal of Middle East Studies (interest already confined by editors). And a second article would focus on working-class women's particular engagements with security-state practices for the Journal of Middle East Women's Studies. I will also publish two or three more widely distributed short journalistic articles on this topic for Jadaliyya and Al-Jazeera and perhaps the Nation, during the summer while I am there. And I hope to generate a new book proposal for a monograph on gender, policing and class politics in post-revolutionary Egypt, with the working title The Tahrir Revolution: Egypt's Uprising and the Future of Police States.

ANDERSON, SARAH, Principal Investigator

Environmental Justice, Sustainable Development, and Green Economy Curriculum Collaborative

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR4WC

09/06/10 – 12/31/13

\$4,000

Due to increased environmental degradation and instability, students, faculty, and society as a whole are demanding more systematic approaches to environmental inquiry along with more comprehensive solutions. The burden of the multiplying environmental crises often exponentially exacerbates the inequalities faced by people of color, women, and impoverished individuals, communities, and regions. These are the same constituencies most in need of innovative solutions. Emerging from several years of discussions at the

University of California, Santa Barbara, the Environmental Justice, Sustainable Development, and Green Economy Curriculum Collaborative represents a systematic attempt to address these concerns and opportunities. The project is organized around three specific research questions. What curricular changes are necessary to enable students and faculty to make significant contributions to research on environmental justice, sustainable development, and green economy? What curricular changes are necessary to enable students and faculty to pursue careers related to environmental justice, sustainable development, and green economy? What changes in existing models of disciplinary, departmental, school, university, and community relations are required to support curriculum transformation at the University of California, Santa Barbara, the University of California System, and among colleges and universities in the United States? Funding is sought from C-RIG to support the development of several interrelated grant proposals. These proposals will be submitted to the following institutions: the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Education Grants Program; the Ford Foundation's Economic Fairness and Educational Opportunity and Scholarship grant programs; and the National Endowment for the Humanities' Collaborative Research Grant program.

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Principal Investigator

LICHTENSTEIN, NELSON, Co-Principal Investigator

Developing Proposals to Study the Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Business Practices in Low-Wage Industries

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR5AR

01/13/12 – 01/12/13

\$5,000

We propose to convene a group of UCSB faculty with an interest in labor-related issues to seek funding for several projects that would investigate the effectiveness of Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) in labor-intensive industries such as apparel and consumer electronics.

The goal of this C-RIG proposal would be to develop proposals that would determine, by empirical research, what has actually been accomplished. Although businesses that have embraced environmentally sustainable practices have been accused of "green-washing" – engaging in public relations efforts that entail few actual changes in practices – there is some evidence that at least in this area, business' economic and social objectives can coincide: there is a growing consumer market for ecologically-sustainable products, as well as demonstrated cost-cutting that can be obtained more efficient supply-chain management. In the most widely-discussed example (because of its enormous potential impact), Wal-Mart in 2009 notified its approximately 100,000 global suppliers that they would hence-forth be required to estimate and report their ecological costs. This would in be put into an index that would then be reported on the product's price tag, enabling consumers to take into account its ecological impact. Since Wal-Mart is the world's largest retailer (indeed, in 2011 the world's largest corporation), this could have considerable impact on Wal-Mart's ecological footprint.

ARGYLE, LISA, Principal Investigator

Who Persuades Whom? The Role of Interpersonal Dynamics in Motivation Political Persuasion in the Mass Public

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA6AL

02/18/13 – 12/31/13

\$1,150

Persuasion is a fundamental element of democratic politics. In order to gain support for a policy or votes in an election, politicians must work hard to persuade others to take their side. The motivation behind persuasive behavior is relatively clear for such elite political actors. However, talking about politics is also the most common form of political behavior engaged in by American citizens, and many of the citizens who talk about politics also report trying to influence the vote of someone else during the campaign season. This kind of direct interpersonal persuasion is undoubtedly an important element of public opinion and electoral politics, but the determinants of persuasive behavior have not been well studied because of the difficulty associated with observing these everyday political conversations.

Therefore, the survey research project proposed here is designed to carefully examine the particular behavior of persuasion within the context of political discussion in the mass public. Specifically, UCSB students will be surveyed about the kinds of political conversations they have, their attempts to persuade in those conversations, and the individuals they discuss politics with. They will be asked to provide email contact for their fellow discussants, and the discussion partners will then be contacted and asked the same questions about their discussions and persuasive behavior. This will allow me to examine the specific psychological traits and relationship dynamics that motivate some individuals to attempt to persuade others in political conversations.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Building Social and Ecological Resilience to Climate Change in Roviana, Solomon Islands Government of Australia, PASAP

SB110074/UCSB 20101501

07/01/10 – 07/31/12

\$ 401,574

This project will trial an approach bringing together the twin elements of traditional and scientific understandings to assess the vulnerability of remote traditional communities living around the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons on the island of New Georgia, in the Western Province of the Solomon Islands, to the impact of climate change on the marine and terrestrial natural resources they rely on for food and other key requirements. The project will involve social and physical scientists from the University of California Santa Barbara and from the University of Queensland with a long history of collaborative research and Marine Protected Area development in the region working with local NGOs and the local communities themselves to document their existing understanding of climate change and possible adaptive measures, build greater understanding of climate change, assess vulnerability to the changes and consider optional responses. It will also develop capacity of the groups involved to undertake further assessments of this kind and better manage their key resources into the future.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator
HALPERN, BENJAMIN, Co-Principal Investigator

AOC: Collaborative Research: Understanding Socio-Ecological Impacts and Responses to Large Scale Environmental Disturbance in the Western Solomon Islands

National Science Foundation

BCS-0826947/UCSB 20081052

09/01/08 – 09/30/12

\$479,235

The long-term well-being of coastal populations is dependent upon coastal ecosystems and the critical economic and ecological services that they provide, including storm buffering and fisheries production. Destructive natural events can compromise this well-being, raising the critical question of which social and ecological parameters lead some communities to be resilient or not when faced with such rapid change. A recent natural disaster in the Western Solomon Islands presents just such a case and there is an urgent need to assess its impacts on the marine ecology and socioeconomic systems. An earthquake measuring 8.1 struck 345 km northwest of the Solomon Islands' capital Honiara at 0740 local time on April 2, 2007 (2040 GMT 1 April). The earthquake created a tsunami that caused significant damage in the Western Solomon Islands, which affected both human and ecological communities. A multidisciplinary team composed of a marine anthropologist, two marine scientists, a remote sensing geospatial expert, and a health scientist will (1) measure the social and ecological effects of rapid and large-scale environmental disruption across an impact gradient by employing an array of ecological, socioeconomic, health/nutrition and geospatial research methods, (2) assess the concomitant responses of coupled human and natural systems by comparing the research results with existing sets of retrospective (baseline) data, and (3) evaluate potential drivers of greater system resilience. The body of data collected during this research affords a unique opportunity to fully test the idea of social and ecological systems' resilience given the extensive "before" data (previously collected by the research team) in hand.

Recent large-scale disturbances caused by hurricanes and tsunamis have provided researchers opportunities to evaluate, after the fact, if or how those systems responded to these disturbances. However, it has been very difficult to demonstrate or test ecosystem resilience at scales relevant to resource management because large-scale disturbances are difficult to predict (when naturally caused) and not generally permissible (when human caused), such that 'before-disturbance' data are rare. Such information is critical for assessing resilience. Resilience has long been recognized as an important component of effective resource management, but it has become increasingly important with the new emphasis on ecosystem-based management of marine systems. This research program presents a perfect "before-and-after" experimental situation in which to measure the social and ecological vulnerability and resilience of coastal communities when faced by large environmental disturbances. The project also offers participating students a field situation in which various methods and theoretical approaches that result from the coalescence of the natural and social sciences interplay. Students will be trained in quantitative and qualitative natural and social science methods and encouraged to develop their own research projects within the framework of the overarching research design. In sum, grasping the human and natural responses to rapid ecological change is crucial to

managing and conserving marine ecosystems and associated services, particularly in the context of a changing climate and increasing human population.

BARVOSA, EDWINA

Decentering Democracy: Rethinking Collective Will Formation in the Pursuit of Justice in Diverse Democracies

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS14BE

06/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$7,627

Today the prospects for democracy are both more troubled and more promising than ever before. Hailed again in the Arab Spring as the best refuge against tyrannical rule, democracy is today the most common form of governance worldwide. Yet democracy's spread has also underscored its deepest flaw: that democracy does not necessarily generate social justice. Longstanding and growing inequalities-particularly disparities of wealth-in the U.S. and elsewhere underscore this failing. Scholars searching for ways to reconcile democracy with non-domination are today focusing primarily on institutional transformations: new rules and formal opportunities for dissent. Yet the prospects for such progressive institutional change are small. In this project, I therefore shift focus to extra-institutional forms of political engagement in contemporary America-new and traditional forms of protest, coalition building, public questioning and dialogue that are increasingly originating and gaining influence outside of the U.S. electoral system. I thus content that democracy itself should not be seen as electoral institutions alone-but as the totality of complex means by which collective will formation takes place, both formally and informally. Marginalized Americans have long pursued social justice through many non-electoral means. This project analyzes how once again alternative means to raising issues of injustice are being increasingly used to ignite informal public dialogues and coalitions that are changing public opinion and having influence in some arenas. Such actions can, in turn, foster new patterns of collective identification, initiate more just policies, and help generate movement toward a more just democracy in America.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB 2011-12 MESA MSP Schools Program

UCSB 2012-13 MESA MSP Schools Program

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

11-MSP-17/UCSB 20111228

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$245,000

11-MSP-17/UCSB 20121435

07/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$150,000

MESA's Mission is to create opportunities for educationally disadvantaged students, especially those from groups with low participation rates in college, to prepare for and enter professions requiring degrees in engineering and other mathematics-based scientific fields. UCSB's MESA vision is to promote inclusive and adaptive initiatives and partnerships with university, school, community, and educationally supportive programs, which share goals and approaches that are consistently complementary to MESA's mission, so that more educationally underserved students are inspired to pursue, persist, and achieve math, science and engineering qualifications and careers.

The UCSB MESA Center has continued to fine-tune the MESA programs in response to collaboration with school districts, site administrators, advisors, and partnering programs, regardless of the economic challenges that our center and schools face. With the continued demands for academically prepared and college-oriented students (especially in STEM fields), UCSB MESA remains a prestigious, sought-after program and partner. Facing challenges, UCSB MESA has endured for more than 30 years. In this academic year 2010-11, the forecast developments have already begun to strengthen the current MESA Program and the existing partnerships.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Co-Principal Investigator

2011-12 UCSB MESA MEP

2012-13 UCSB MESA MEP

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

11-MEP-9/UCSB 20121074	07/01/11 – 03/31/13	\$10,000
11-MEP-9/UCSB 20130255	07/01/11 – 06/30/14	\$10,000

Our MEP Center will continue its vigorous effort to encourage a smooth transfer process for MEP students from community college to (and through) UCSB. We recognize that this requires an effort to reach programs and students beyond the immediate Central Coast, which requires an increased dialogue with the directors of the MCCP so they are aware and can direct their potentially interested students to UCSB, or their ideal campus. We have always been hospitable, open and helpful to students. More exposure and communication with other Centers will help continue and enhance this connection. Relationships between Ventura College and Alan Hancock MCCPs have increasingly improved, in part due to MCCP-to-MEP alumni links, and as a result of concerted efforts by the directors. Santa Barbara City College and UCSB are natural allies, so efforts will be made to establish mutual goals and plans. Also, sharing with, and learning from, other MEP Directors about effective MCCP-MEP strategies will be a focus this year.

UCSB's MEP has established strong alliances with alumni for over 30 years. This year, special efforts will be made to increase and improve MEP Alumni Association (MEPAA) structural support, communications, involvement, and activities that are productive for alumni and current students, and – ultimately – effective and sustainable for the program. Developing an internally-durable and consistent JAB, with a solid infrastructure will be an important goal this year, while maintaining the important less formal networking, advising and support mechanisms that have remained in place.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Co-Principal Investigator

2010-11 UCSB MESA MEP/ PG & E, SEMPRA Scholarship

UC Office of the President: UC MESA (supplement)

11-MEP-09/UCSB 20121299	07/01/11 – 12/31/12	\$4,000
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This award will be used for the MESA schools academic, college readiness and education annual program plan for the 2010/2011 & 2011/2012 school years, including scholarships.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
MARTINEZ, CLAUDIA, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB MESA NSF S-STEM Scholarship 2 (Tellez)

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

10-MESA-324218-18-49

UCSB 20120766

09/01/11 – 08/31/12

\$3,250

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. This grant is for the participation of student Israel Tellez at UCSB.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
MARTINEZ, CLAUDIA, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB MESA NSF S-STEM Scholarship 2 (Lemus)

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

10-MESA-324218-18-475

UCSB 20120767

09/01/11 – 08/31/12

\$3,125

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. This grant is for the participation of student Erenis Lemus at UCSB.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
MARTINEZ, CLAUDIA, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB MESA NSF S-STEM Scholarship 2 (Magana)

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

10-MESA-324218-18-499

UCSB 20120768

09/01/11 – 08/31/12

\$3,125

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. This grant is for the participation of student Antonio Magana at UCSB.

BELTZ, GLENN, Principal Investigator
MARTINEZ, CLAUDIA, Co-Principal Investigator

UCSB MESA NSF S-STEM Scholarship 2 (Melero)

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

10-MESA-324218-18-495

UCSB 20120769

09/01/11 – 08/31/12

\$3,125

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. This grant is for the participation of student Victoria Melero at UCSB.

BERGSTROM, THEODORE, Principal Investigator
GARRATT, RODNEY, Co-Principal Investigator

Bone Marrow Registries and Donor Motives

National Science Foundation

SES-0851357/UCSB 20090215

08/15/09 – 07/31/13

\$400,000

In a recent paper, “One chance in a million: Altruism and the Bone Marrow Registry” [7], we studied the economics of voluntary donations of stem cells through the U.S. National Marrow Donor Program. The current proposal pursues two strands of research motivated by the earlier study. One strand studies the “game” induced by international sharing of stem cells between government financed national registries. We will attempt to explain dramatic differences in the sizes of national registries and we will investigate cooperative arrangements that could lead to a more efficient global registry. The second strand explores the nature of human altruism by investigating the motives of bone marrow registrants.

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Principal Investigator

Nothing Like Chocolate: Chocolate Production and Alternative Development

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13BK

07/01/11 – 08/30/12

\$2,000

Chocolate is a commodity that is associated with pleasure. However, the labor of enslaved children in northern Ivory Coast is used to harvest cacao. Ivory Coast provides 43% of the world’s cacao. This project traces the relationship between these hardships, the ethical/sustainable production of chocolate in Grenada, and the manufacture/consumption of chocolate in the USA.

The film also demonstrates that things need not be as they are. The Grenada footage focuses on Mott Green, an anarchist chocolate-maker, who is well known for his innovative approach to chocolate production. His factory relies on solar power, is fully sustainable and uses rebuilt machinery. The film simultaneously centers Nelice Stewart, a Grenadian woman small-scale farmer, who works as a construction worker, is building her own home, while performing the domestic labor needed for a household of two adults and two

children. Thus, the film moves back and forth between the efforts of Mott Green and Nelice Stewart and contrasts their lives with those of children in the Ivory Coast.

The project draws on the Women, Culture, Development paradigm, stressing human agency, the integration of production and reproduction in people's lives, as well as the centrality of examining lived experiences.

A documentary film is an ideal and innovative way to disseminate the above information, and permits the dissemination of scholarly knowledge more widely than in book form.

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Principal Investigator

Women and Climate Change in Kivalina, Alaska

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS14BK

06/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$8,000

Some communities in the Arctic/Alaska are facing the loss of their homeland. This includes Kivalina, an Alaska Native village perched on a thin strip of land between the Chukchi Sea and the Kivalina Lagoon. In February 2008, this village (population 374), sued ExxonMobil, and 23 other oil, power, and coal companies. The lawyers for Kivalina claimed that the greenhouse gas emissions produced by these companies threaten the existence of Kivalina. While the lawsuit received some attention in the media, the larger story has largely gone unknown: that the villagers of Kivalina need to be relocated within the next decade, at an estimated cost of between \$100 and \$400 million. The need to relocate is not news to Kivalina occupants, who had voted to relocate in 1992, an effort spearheaded by many women. The U.S. government has no relocation policy for its population, nor does it have funding in place to assist with relocation. My research, to be disseminated as a documentary film, will examine the attempted relocation for the people of Kivalina. The study offers an innovative perspective on climate change, as it provides a human focus on how climate change and Arctic oil drilling affects the lives and culture of the people living in that region. My research and its dissemination offer an ethnographic and cultural dimension to the events in Kivalina, and will provide information on the comparatively under-researched phenomenon of women and climate change, particularly on the role of women in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

International Gender and Language Association Group Travel to Brazil

National Science Foundation

BCS-1152035/UCSB 20120110

03/01/12 – 02/18/13

\$30,000

The project will provide travel grants for 15 graduate students (and potentially post-doctoral scholars) to present their research and gain professional experience at the seventh biennial conference of the International Gender and Language Association (IGALA), to be held June 20-22, 2012 in São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The availability of travel grants will be widely advertised, and members of underrepresented groups will be especially encouraged to submit applications. Grant recipients will be

selected on the basis of an application process reviewed by members of the IGALA Executive Committee, Advisory Board, and Conference Committee.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

Supplemental Funding for School Kids Investigating Language in Live and Society (SKILLS)
Office of Education Partnership/Faculty Outreach Grant
BMFOG5/BMFOG6 07/01/12 – 06/30/13 \$3,105

The proposed project is the implementation phase of an academic outreach program, School Kids Investigating Language in Life and Society (SKILLS), to prepare under-represented youth to earn a UC undergraduate degree. SKILLS teaches Santa Barbara County high school students, particularly those from linguistic, cultural, and economic minority backgrounds, how to conduct original linguistic research on language use in their families, peer groups, and local communities. The project provides students with experience in hands-on learning and making original research contributions, trains them in skills needed to do academic work at the college level, motivates them to pursue a college degree, and fosters their appreciation for their own and others' linguistic abilities. The proposed phase of the project, which builds on two years of previous pilot testing, will establish a collaborative teaching team to teach a dedicated linguistics class as a social studies elective at Carpinteria High School; the team will include a social studies Master Teacher, four Graduate Student Teaching Fellows in Linguistics and Education, and six Undergraduate Linguistics Mentors. In addition, this phase of the project will incorporate other forms of academic intervention, including a Linguistics Club and weekly or one-time visits to relevant classes such as AVID, in order to develop multiple pathways and models for service delivery. Faculty Outreach Grant support is requested in order to provide bridge funds for the SKILLS project as the PI continues to seek external funding sources.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

ARNOLD, LYNNETTE, Co-Principal Investigator

"Como que era Mexicano": Mexico as a Resource for Constructing Strategic Transnational Identities
UC Mexus
SB120096/UCSB 20120615 01/01/12 – 09/30/12 \$1,500

In an increasingly globalized world, mobile populations can draw upon geographically defined identities, especially those linked to nation-states, to resist social inequality. Especially for undocumented migrants who cross national borders in search of economic survival, national identities can assume critical importance in the individual and collective identity work by which they manage their marginalized positioning. This research examines the crucial role that Mexico plays in the strategic identities constructed by undocumented migrants coming from other Latin American countries to the United States. Specifically, this project focuses on the experiences of Salvadorans, a demographically significant but understudied group, and one that has a history of tense relations with Mexican communities. Through interviews and participant observation, this research will examine how undocumented Salvadoran immigrants temporarily claim Mexican identities, both during their unauthorized journeys through Mexico and while residing in the U.S., as a

means of obtaining access to material and social resources that would otherwise be unavailable to them. This research thus demonstrates the transnational significance of Mexico as a resource for constructing strategic identities that resist the social marginalization of a globalizing world.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator

Academic/College Preparation for Pathways & Cal-Soap Students

Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara

SB110196/UCSB 20110446

03/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$30,000

UCSB Office of Academic Preparation will subcontract work outlined by the Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara in a 2010 submission to the College Access Foundation of California (CAFC). Staff of the UCSB Pathways Program currently has worked collaboratively with staff of the Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara (a local 501 c 3 tax-exempt nonprofit organization), both at Santa Barbara High School and at Dos Pueblos High School. UCSB will expand services to San Marcos High School by hiring four additional Student Assistants to achieve the project goals:

- (1) To increase college access and educational opportunities for low-income and first-generation students.
- (2) To provide sufficient financial support to enable low-income and first-generation students to pay for college without incurring high levels of debt.
- (3) To connect more SFSB scholarship recipients to UCSB resources and resources at other college campuses to help them succeed in college.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator

Academic/College Preparation for Pathways & Cal-Soap Students

Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara (renewal)

SB120161/UCSB 20120461

05/01/12 – 04/30/13

\$30,000

UCSB Office of Education Partnerships will serve as a subcontractor for the Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara, a second year as a partner for College Access Foundation of California (CAFC) funded programs. Our current SOW is based on ideas presented in the Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara's proposal narrative for this 2011 proposal submission to the College Access Foundation of California (CAFC). Staff of the UCSB Pathways Program currently works collaboratively with staff of the Scholarship Foundation of Santa Barbara (a local 501(c) 3 tax-exempt nonprofit organization), both at Santa Barbara High School and at Dos Pueblos High School. UCSB will use the award to expand services to San Marcos High School by hiring a full-time Pathways Program Coordinator to achieve goals outlined in this CAFC grant.

Our measurable objectives will (1) Ensure that every eligible Santa Barbara County high school senior student in the UC Santa Barbara Pathways program completes a 2012-13 FAFSA form and a Scholarship Foundation application; (2) Reach more than 25,000 individuals with our SFSB Outreach and Advising Program activities in the 2011-12 academic year; (3) Reduce the number of eligible and qualified students who are denied a scholarship award from the Scholarship Foundation in 2012 vs. 2011; and (4) Extend OEP

academic outreach; workshops, student tutoring and mentoring by UCSB undergraduate students for San Marcos High School students.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator

BELTZ, GLENN, Co-Principal Investigator

Oxnard school District MESA Programs

US Bancorp Foundation

SB110042/UCSB 20101516

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$5,000

Funding is for UCSB's 2011-2012 academic year Mathematics Engineering and Science Achievement (MESA) Programs in Oxnard, California. MESA programs are active at five Oxnard area public schools; Channel Islands, Hueneme, Oxnard, Pacifica and Rio Mesa High Schools, and UCSB MESA staff expects to reach 300 students.

Participation in MESA is an effective strategy to help under-served students succeed in school and prepare for higher education. Through relationships formed with MESA advisors and mentors (Oxnard College students) and MESA's focus on strong math performance, students' overall grades often improve. MESA Programs offer a unique "Club" feeling and retain their purpose of motivating plans for higher education and interest in careers within Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) fields.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator

BELTZ, GLENN, Co-Principal Investigator

MESA NSF STEM Scholarship - Erenis Lemus

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

12-MESA-631188-18-475

UCSB 20131109

09/01/12 – 08/31/13

\$7,375

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. This grant is for the participation of student Erenis Lemus at UCSB.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator

BELTZ, GLENN, Co-Principal Investigator

MESA NSF STEM Scholarship - Antonio Magana

UC Office of the President: UC MESA

12-MESA-631188-18-499

UCSB 20131110

09/01/12 – 08/31/13

\$7,375

The MESA NSF S-STEM (Scholarship for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) program was established to provide assistance to academically talented students from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds in their pursuit of baccalaureate and graduate level degrees. This grant is for the participation of student Antonio Magana at UCSB.

CASTELLANOS, MARIO, Principal Investigator

LUCAS, GLENN, Co-Principal Investigator

Ascension: Articulating STEM Cooperatives to Enhance Needs, Success, Integration, Outcomes and Networking

Ventura County Community College District

P031C110025/UCSB 20111196 10/01/11 – 09/30/16 \$1,100,245

UCSB Office of Academic Preparation (OAP), specified herein, will work collaboratively with Oxnard College, and other partner institutions, to support the goals of the HSI-STEM grant to facilitate increased student success in high school and increased participation among Hispanic/Latino students in higher education.

CHARLES, MARIA, Principal Investigator

The Local Joneses: Household Consumption and Income Inequality in Large Metropolitan Areas

Russell Sage Foundation

83-10-05/UCSB 20100517 08/01/10 – 12/31/12 \$22,843

Do consumption practices depend upon local standards of normality or status-worthiness? This project explores effects of socioeconomic context by comparing household spending across U.S. metropolitan areas with diverse income levels and structures. Although it is well known that the American economic structure has become much more top heavy over the past three decades, the relationship between social inequality and consumption practices has received strikingly little attention. The study will help fill this gap through comparative analysis of household spending patterns in 21 large metropolitan areas. The analysis is grounded theoretically in the classical and contemporary literature on social emulation and conspicuous consumption. Understanding the contextual factors that contribute to household spending and “overspending” should be of interest to academics and policymakers alike, especially given the catalytic role of American consumer debt in the current economic crisis.

CHARLES, MARIA, Principal Investigator

Who Cares? Mothers, Daughters and the Intergenerational Reproduction of Female Care Work

Russell Sage Foundation

85-12-05/UCSB 20120181 04/01/12 – 09/30/13 \$60,000

The purpose of this project is to explore who is doing what type of care work and why. What are the demographic characteristics of low- and high-status care workers, how has this changed, and what leads people to provide care as a full-time activity? Is the propensity to do carework – whether as an elite professional, or a low-status aide – “inherited” from parents, especially the same-sex parent? Are gender ideologies and altruistic preferences associated with working in care, and, if so, is this more true for high- than low-status carework? Ours will be the first nationally representative study of the social determinants of care work and how these have changed over time. Among other

things, we aim to “gender” research on intergenerational inheritance and mobility by categorizing occupations in a way that highlights one stereotypically female dimension of work – whether or not it involves care. Using data from the General Social Surveys of 1972 to 2010, we will compare the demographic characteristics (gender, racial/ethnic identity, nativity), parental background (especially whether either parent worked in care), and attitudes of different types of care and non-care workers, and explore how these have changed.

CHARLES, MARIA, Principal Investigator

GSE/RES: Who Likes Math? International Trends among Eighth Grade Girls and Boys

National Science Foundation

HRD-1036679/UCSB 20101184

10/01/10 – 09/30/13

\$132,335

This project investigates the attitudinal and cultural factors that support sex segregation of scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematical (STEM) fields. Survey data from 59 countries at four time points will be used to address the following questions: How have eighth-grade boys’ and girls’ attitudes toward mathematics changed between 1995 and 2007? How do these attitudes vary across countries? And how is the gender composition of engineering degree programs affected by adolescents’ attitudes toward mathematics?

Gender equality is sometimes found in unexpected places. This is nowhere more evident than in the gender composition of STEM, specifically women’s strong representation in these fields in many reputedly gender-traditional developing and transitional societies. The higher levels of sex segregation in advanced industrial labor markets and educational systems is partly attributable to structural features, including their large service sectors and highly diversified curricula. But evidence is growing that modern forms of sex segregation also reflect conscious choices by girls and women to avoid mathematically-intensive physical science and engineering fields in favor of pursuits that are regarded as more human centered. Using descriptive trend analyses and multivariate, multilevel modeling, this research will investigate (1) international trends in adolescents’ attitudes toward mathematics, (2) the conditions under which girls and boys develop more positive attitudes toward mathematics, and (3) the process by which gender-differentiated attitudes are translated into sex-segregation of engineering degree programs. Three attitudinal dimensions will be considered: affinity toward mathematics, valuation of mathematical skills, and self-confidence in mathematics. Attitudinal data are taken from four waves of the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Survey (TIMSS). Central research hypotheses are that girls’ attitudes toward mathematics will be less positive and more gender-differentiated in advanced industrial countries, and that attitudes toward mathematics will better predict women’s share of engineering degrees in advanced industrial than in transitional or developing countries. These hypotheses derive from theoretical arguments about the declining salience of existential security and the rise of cultural mandates for self-expression in affluent societies.

CHARNESS, GARY, Principal Investigator

Creativity and Incentives

International Foundation for Research in Experimental Economics (IFREE)

SB130086/UCSB20130557

02/1/13 – 01/31/14

\$6,975

Creativity is a vital input into the well-being of a society, contributing on at least aesthetic, social, and economic dimensions. A culture without creativity is likely to stagnate, so that it seems quite valuable to consider how to stimulate creativity to the extent possible. While the fields of cognitive and social psychology (and others) have long considered aspects of creativity, there has been little or nothing on this topic in the economics literature. According to Henry Poincaré, creativity represents the “ability to unite pre-existing elements in new combinations that are useful”. It seems that creativity implies (a) a combination of existing things that should be (b) recognized in its utility by peers.

Is the creative act the pure result of a “taste” for creativity? Or can the lack of pure creativity be compensated for by effort or investment? If so, what factors are more likely to nurture it? Economists are typically concerned with incentives, which are typically (but not always) financial in nature. On the one hand, historical achievements such as the Manhattan Project suggest that providing incentives can deeply facilitate creative solutions. In the same vein, the patent system was developed with the aim of providing a strong incentive to produce novel ideas and products without the gains from doing so being appropriated by other entities. However, on the other hand, artists and perhaps even academic researchers do not appear to need financial incentives to produce creative art or research, respectively. Thus, it is far from obvious what the effects might be regarding financial incentives and creativity.

Another important dimension in organizational settings is known in economics as “corporate culture”. Among others, possible definitions of corporate culture rely on “shared meanings, central values, assumptions and beliefs”. Culture strength is measured as the consistency of survey responses within a company: questions are related to aspects like clarity of shared goals, communication, fairness of rewards, innovation and risk taking – which is the closest to the notion of creativity (see Gordon and DiTomaso, 1992). A relevant question is which type of corporate culture is most effective in inducing creativity. In some organizational cultures, individuals’ creativity may determine the emergence of positive externalities (individuals’ creativity levels are complementary, with the emergence of synergies); in other organizational cultures, negative externalities (substitutes) might arise. In general, the manner in which group creativity develops is ambiguous: on one side, the group may exhibit inertial behavior; on the other, the group may be more proactive as risk sharing is possible. Furthermore, in the group there might be the chance of investing in larger ideas.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

New Indian Wars: Indigenous Sovereignty in Local, National and International Law

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS12DE

06/01/10 – 06/30/13

\$7,075

The central purpose of the research is to explore the shifting social and legal relations between mainstream US society and its indigenous populations, which have become extremely controversial and problematic in recent years. Racial politics has taken on a new valence with respect to native communities, largely as a result of successful Indian gaming on some reservations over the past two decades. Profits from gaming have provided the economic clout for some tribes to assert their indigenous sovereignty and engage in mainstream political activities for the first time in this country's history. Unfortunately, accompanying the rising political and economic presence of Native Americans in US society has been a backlash against tribes with successful casinos. The central issue examined in the research is an apparent contradiction: as more and more Native Americans join mainstream society, and the obvious socio-economic differences between "us" and "them" begin to dissolve, there has emerged more, not less, open resentment and racially charged opposition to Native Americans. Through an exploration of the concept of indigenous sovereignty as articulated in local, national and international legal institutions and conflicts, this project examines elements of the new complexities surrounding the status of native communities in US society.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

New Indian Wars: The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty

National Science Foundation

1060384/UCSB 20110154

07/01/11 – 09/30/13

\$127,774

The research explores the concept of indigenous sovereignty as a window onto the shifting social, political and legal relations between mainstream US society and its indigenous populations. The concept of indigenous sovereignty has become revitalized and reframed in the early decades of the 21st century, largely as a result of some tribal governments exercising enormous economic power deriving from successful casinos on their reservations. Indian owned casinos have provided the means by which tribes can engage in mainstream political activities for the first time in US history. Native peoples are now buying commercial property, employing lawyers to represent their best interests, hiring lobbyists and contributing to political campaigns. This new status is exemplified by President Obama appointing a number of Native Americans at the highest levels of the federal government.

Unfortunately, accompanying the rising economic and political presence of Native Americans in US society has been a backlash against tribes with successful casinos. There is a new racial politics of resentment mobilizing around the narrative of "rich Indians" having "special rights" (Dudas 2005, 2008; Goldberg-Hiller and Milner 2003). Resentment is articulated in media attacks, political speeches, policy decision-making, anti-gaming community activism, and perhaps most devastatingly, in the mounting assault on tribal sovereignty by the United States Supreme Court (Cornell and Kalt n.d. 2, 27).

This research explores an apparent contradiction: as more and more Native Americans join mainstream society, and the obvious socio-economic differences between “us” and “them” begin to dissolve, there has emerged more, not less, open resentment and opposition to Native Americans and their demand that indigenous sovereignty be recognized. This proposal asks: What has happened between the late 1990s, when there was general support for Native Americans establishing casino operations on the basis of their legal sovereignty, and now, in which there is widespread public antagonism toward native communities who hold rights unique to their federally-recognized tribal status. In short, why are many ordinary Americans so threatened, confused, and disturbed by the increasing presence of a relatively few wealthy Indians and their revitalization of the concept of indigenous sovereignty?

The PI’s working hypothesis is that the new status of Native Americans in US society, which has directly occurred because of the success of Indian gaming, has triggered two interrelated responses:

- 1) The racialization of “rich Indians” as undeserving beneficiaries of new rules allowing for gaming operations, and thus a reaction against them at the local level as well as increased calls for state regulation of Indian gaming.
- 2) Indian gaming, and more broadly Native American sovereignty, have become renewed objects of political contention at county, state and national levels.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

New Indian Wars: The Challenge of Indigenous Sovereignty

National Science Foundation (REU Supplement)

1060384/UCSB 20121449

07/01/11 – 09/30/13

\$9,987

The project that this REU would supplement is a NSF award that examines the shifting social, political and legal status of some Native Americans who have recently benefited financially from gaming and other commercial activities on reservations. In brief, this research utilizes a mixed methodological approach to answer research questions pertaining to the changing status of some Native Americans who for the first time in US history are exercising enormous economic power and have been able to engage in mainstream political activities. One aspect of this increasing power among some tribal governments is a reframing of the concept of indigenous sovereignty as a legal strategy to renegotiate the historically paternalistic relationship between native and non-native peoples.

Unfortunately, accompanying the rising economic and political presence of Native Americans in US society has been a backlash against tribes with successful casinos. There is a new racial politics of resentment mobilizing around the narrative of “rich Indians” having “special rights. Resentment is articulated in media attacks, political speeches, policy decision-making, anti-gaming community activism, and perhaps most devastatingly, in the mounting assault on tribal sovereignty by the United States Supreme Court.

faced with tradeoffs, and what the clustering of values means for decision-making processes.

To examine the weighting and clustering of actors' values in relation to ecosystems, I will conduct a face-to-face survey with an estimated 435 households randomly selected from a population of approximately 568 marine-dependent households. Through the survey, I aim to examine where actors think tradeoffs exist among past, present, and emerging uses of marine space; determine the weighting of ecosystem-derived benefits; and, analyze how responses cluster according to actors' characteristics. Results may indicate services valued by actors but unrecognized in policy. Insights into the clustering of values can help planners anticipate polarization around emerging uses of space and account for actors' perceptions of tradeoffs, timely concerns as ocean uses continue to diversify and intensify.

EMMERICH, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future

Association for Asian Studies, Inc.

SB130136/20130834

04/28/13 - 04/27/14

\$5,000

The grant funds will help pay for a summer institute that will bring UCSB faculty and graduate students together with scholars and graduate students in Japanese studies from other institutions in the United States and Japan for an intensive three-day period of presentations, discussions, and workshops. We will consider fundamental issues relating to the past, present, and future of the Japanese book, including the way publishing technologies and material form have influenced and will continue to influence the structure of knowledge in and about Japan; how we might interpret the history of printing in Japan, specifically the seventeenth century rejection of moveable type and the effects of the transition from early modern woodblock printing to modern moveable type; the history of the global circulation of Japanese books and the creation of the library collections upon which U.S.-based scholars in Japanese studies rely; and the future of Japanese studies in the digital age.

The first two days of the summer institute will be devoted to presentations and discussions of historical and theoretical issues relating to Japanese book history and the materiality of writing in both domestic Japanese and global contexts; the third day will focus on metadisciplinary issues. All in all, the summer institute will give participants a new perspective on the ways in which knowledge about Japan is embodied, and how the material form in which data and knowledge are preserved (woodblock-printed book, typeset book, microfilm, full-text-searchable digital archive) affects the questions scholars can ask.

ENGLUND, SCOTT, Principal Invesgiator

At What Cost? United States Counter-terror policy, Reputation and Public Opinion

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA6ES

02/18/13 – 12/31/13

\$2,700

This project will investigate the value Americans place on United States’ reputation abroad as it carries out its counter-terrorism strategy.

This is important because scholars and policy makers alike agree that the United States ability to influence other states’ cooperation is critical in carrying out an effective counter-terrorism campaign. American attitudes about reputation and “soft power” can impact which strategies the United States employs to secure its national interests abroad.

Secondly, this project is important because it will also compare the attitudes held by the general public with those held by policy makers themselves. This specific relationship has not been studied as it applies to counter-terror policy.

A creative experimental design will be used to investigate these issues. Experiments are rarely used to study count-terror strategy topics. This design will make for a highly organized and effective project.

This project will build knowledge by verifying previous research using innovative methods and creating new knowledge by testing previously untested variables. It will diversify the current state of the art by adding a dimension to an important set of research projects, namely what costs, in terms of reputation and influence abroad, are Americans willing to bear to feel secure from terrorism?

This research will directly benefit the national security sub-field of political science by broadening its research repertoire. It will also benefit policy makers by providing new information about the relationship between public opinion and counter-terror strategic options.

FUJINO, DIANE, Principal Investigator

The Asian American Movement: An Interpretive Narrative History

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13FD

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$3,000

This study seeks to produce the most rigorously researched interpretive narrative history of the 1960s-70s Asian American Movement (AAM) to date. In recent years, social movement scholars have called for the study of a “Long Civil Rights Movement” to expand the classical phase across time, geography, political ideologies, and methods of contestation. My project responds to this call in two significant ways. First, the main study of Asian American activism, by Wei (1993), uses a classical Civil Rights Movement framing to interpret the AAM. But the small upsurge in AAM studies since 2000 reveals greater heterogeneity and an expanded political framing. As indicated by the growing secondary literature, the internationalism of Third World anticolonial movements and cross-racial

solidarities with Black Power greatly influenced the AAM. Based on extensive interviews and archival materials, my study will likely reveal both predicted and unexpected new understandings of how Asian American activism worked on the ground. Second, given the recent AAM scholarship, it is now possible to use individual activist's stories to write a narrative history of a collective social movement. By contrast to most AAM studies that use a single campaign, organization, or individual as the unit of analysis, my project will examine the national AAM and more than any previous work, use activists' narratives to examine a larger, collective history that pays attention to historical context, such as the concentration camps and the Cold War, social structure and ideology, and individual psychology, including tensions between the political and personal.

FUMERTON, PATRICIA, Principal Investigator

Moving Media: 1569-1789 Broadside Ballads, Cultural History, and "The Lady and the Blackamoor" (book project)

The Huntington Library

SB120169/UCSB 20121198

07/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$50,000

Moving Media is an attempt to capture the whole scope and intellectual dynamic of popular and emergent media in the early modern period, focusing in particular on what I call mobile media, meaning media that are portable and transportable in a vernacular milieu that thematizes or presents the utility of the lower and middling classes as mobile subjects. This is a broad cultural topic that my book embraces; however, I proceed somewhat in the manner of a microhistory by zooming in on a specific remarkable ballad—at once remarkable and representative—that is a laboratory for my larger exploration of the topic.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator

Historic Preservation Fund Grant

State of California, Department of the Interior

C8953539/UCSB 20120745

01/30/12 – 09/30/12

\$6,000

The State Historic Preservation Officer is required under federal and state law, and as a condition of receiving federal grant funds from the National Park Service, to maintain a statewide inventory of historical resources, and to provide historical resource management education and assistance to federal, state, and local entities. UCSB hosts the Central Coast Information Center ("the CCIC"), one of eleven Information Centers that are part of the California Historical Resources Information System. The CHRIS, under the authority of the SHPO, supports the fulfillment of SHPO obligations by 1) gathering, managing, and providing access to the statewide inventory of historical resources; 2) providing guidance in the use and interpretation of historical resources information; and 3) providing broad public education in support of cultural heritage preservation.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator

Historic Preservation Fund Grant

State of California, Department of the Interior (Renewal)

C8954517/UCSB 20130240 10/01/12 – 09/30/13 \$9,000

The State Historic Preservation Officer is required under federal and state law, and as a condition of receiving federal grant funds from the National Park Service, to maintain a statewide inventory of historical resources, and to provide historical resource management education and assistance to federal, state, and local entities. UCSB hosts the Central Coast Information Center (“the CCIC”), one of eleven Information Centers that are part of the California Historical Resources Information System. The CHRIS, under the authority of the SHPO, supports the fulfillment of SHPO obligations by 1) gathering, managing, and providing access to the statewide inventory of historical resources; 2) providing guidance in the use and interpretation of historical resources information; and 3) providing broad public education in support of cultural heritage preservation.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator

Phase 2 Archaeological Testing, Santa Barbara Veterans Memorial Building

County of Santa Barbara

CN13419/UCSB 20121076 03/28/12 – 06/30/13 \$31,347

This project with the County of Santa Barbara General Services is to conduct a Phase 2 archaeological testing of the area of potential effect for the construction of an elevator on their property at the Santa Barbara Veterans Building located at 110 W. Cabrillo St. Santa Barbara CA. I have agreed to donate my time and expertise to this project. In addition, this will serve as a teaching opportunity for my Archaeological Field Methods and Techniques of Field Archaeology (ANTH 181) course in the spring quarter of 2012. After the fieldwork is completed, funds for processing, cataloguing, analyzing, and report completion will be provided by the County of Santa Barbara General Services. The majority of the work will take place off campus. Amy Gusick, a PhD candidate in the Department of Anthropology will serve as Project Director. A detailed timeline is on the budget. We expect the project to begin in March 2012 and be completed by January 31, 2013.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator

Phase 2 Archaeological Testing, Santa Barbara Veterans Memorial Building

County of Santa Barbara (Supplement)

CN13419/UCSB 20130785 03/28/12 – 09/30/13 \$8,000

Additional funds and extension of end date for the Cultural Resources Study for the Santa Barbara Veteran’s Memorial Building Elevator Project, Santa Barbara County, California. The proposed elevator installation at the Veteran’s Building will impact CA-SBA-27. The importance of this site within California prehistory has been established as the site has previously been found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The current undertaking at the site will be to determine if the impacts to the site area affected by the proposed elevator installation will alter the integrity of those aspects of CA-SBA-27 that qualified it for the National Register. CA-SBA-27 is known to be a dense site, and the

amount of material we recovered from our three 50 x 100 cm test units is considerable. In order to effectively complete our evaluation, we are requesting both the extension and additional funds due to the cultural richness of the site. The extension and the additional funds will provide us with adequate time to process the material and will ensure that we are conducting analyses appropriate for the significance testing at the site.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator

An Early Mound in Southern California: Evidence for Emergent Sociopolitical Complexity
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)
SS14GL 06/01/12 – 06/30/13 \$5,000

The major objective of this project is to determine the level of sociopolitical and economic complexity among the early inhabitants of the Santa Barbara Channel region. Several lines of evidence can be used to address this problem, including mortuary data, household size, monumental architecture, high-status objects, and high-ranked foods. The question of when ranked societies first appeared in the Chumash region has been a subject of considerable debate. Archaeological evidence from the site of Malibu in the southern Santa Barbara Channel region provides strong support for the presence of ascribed status by at least 1000 years ago, but it has not been documented if a ranked society emerged before that era. Preliminary data from an Early Period site (SCRI-333) on Santa Cruz Island suggests that social differentiation existed perhaps as early as 3000 years ago. This evidence is primarily based on mortuary and household data. Recent archaeological investigations at the site have provided preliminary evidence that the village was situated on large mound that was intentionally constructed and can be considered a form of monumental construction. I am requesting funds from ISBER to determine if the mound was a human-made construction or a natural formation. If the inhabitants of the site intentionally built the mound, this will be further evidence for the emergence of socio-political complexity by about 3000 years ago. The data recovered from this project will provide important information that will serve as the basis for future grant applications to National Science Foundation (NSF), National Geographic, and other similar funding sources.

GAMBLE, LYNN, Principal Investigator

Archaeological Survey of Terrace and Upland Areas on Santa Rosa Island
National Park Service
P12AC10577/UCSB 20121218 07/01/12 – 03/01/14 \$12,285

The project is to perform archaeological survey of unsurveyed terraces and upland areas on northern Santa Rosa Island, Channel Islands National Park (CHIS) during the summers of 2012 and 2013. Santa Rosa is the second largest island in the Northern Channel Island chain and has the longest occupational history of any of the California Islands. This occupational span is one of the longest in the New World, with confirmed habitation on the island starting ca. 13,000 cal BP (Johnson et al. 2002). While archaeological sites dating to periods throughout the last 13,000 years have been identified, most of the survey efforts to identify these sites have focused on the now coastal areas of the island. While many of these surveys have been productive in identifying coastal sites, upland and terrace areas

have been only opportunistically surveyed, resulting in a dearth of identified sites in these regions and an uneven representation of island settlement and resource use patterns.

For this project, we propose to take four survey trips to Santa Rosa Island during August and September of 2012. These trips will be lead by Amy Gusick (NPS), who will supervise a crew of three additional individuals from the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), who are knowledgeable on identification of cultural material. These trips will conform to the typical island tour and last for eight days, taking the National Park Service (NPS) boat to and from the island. The crew members will stay in NPS housing and use one NPS vehicle. The survey will focus on terraces and upland regions between Cherry Canyon to the west and Teclote Canyon to the east. The survey and site recording will conform to standards established by the State of California's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and CHIS survey protocol currently in development by Kelly Minas and Dr. Jennifer Perry. At the completion of the project, we will write a technical report on our findings and submit to CHIS. Any site identified will be recorded on the appropriate DPR-523 form and submitted to both the Central Coast information Center and CHIS. All survey and project design will be done in consultation with Kelly Minas, CHIS Archaeologist.

This project is anticipated to include fieldwork in fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Currently funding exists for FY2012. When funding for the FY 2013 portion of this effort is received by Channel Islands National Park additional funds will be added to this task agreement though a modification.

This project will benefit the public by providing a more complete understanding of the settlement patterns and lifeways of the prehistoric inhabitants of California's Channel Islands. The information will help inform land managers and regulators about the presence of cultural resources and aid in the protection and enhancement of these non-renewable resources. Sensitive data gathered from this study including sensitive archaeological site location data will be available to qualified researchers and land managers at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) and at CHIS. Less sensitive data gathered from this effort will be presented in public forums including the California Islands Symposium, the Society for California Archaeology annual meetings, and the Channel Islands National Park's Shore to Sea lecture series

In addition, NPS involvement in this project supports the research and educational mission of the university and the academic department mission to provide leadership in cultural resources studies.

GASIOREK, JESSICA, Principal Investigator

Testing the Effects of Perspective-Taking on Responses to Nonaccommodation

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA6GJ

02/18/13 – 12/31/13

\$2,350

To communicate successfully, we make adjustments in both the content and the style of our speech; however, we do not always make these adjustments appropriately. Such nonaccommodation—communication accommodation theory's (CAT; e.g., Dragojevic,

Gasiorek, & Giles, in press) term for communication that has not been adjusted appropriately for its recipients—can have a number of serious consequences, including negative relational outcomes, perpetuation of social divides, and adverse effects on health.

Previous research suggests that we show greater empathy and prosocial behavior towards others after engaging in perspective-taking; past empirical work on non-accommodation also suggests that the form of nonaccommodation (i.e., whether someone over- or underadjusts, relative to a recipient's needs) may also influence how individuals respond to this kind of communication. This study, which is part of my dissertation and a larger program of research on nonaccommodation and its effects, seeks to better understand the role of perspective-taking in how people understand and respond to different forms of nonaccommodation, testing a process model (see Giles & Gasiorek, in press) outlining how individuals evaluate and respond to nonaccommodative communication.

The results of this work will not only contribute to our theoretical knowledge of social cognition and message processing in this domain (as no previous studies have examined perspective-taking in this context) but also have the potential to inform the design of potential interventions to attenuate the well-documented negative psychological consequences of nonaccommodation.

GAULIN, STEVEN, Principal Investigator

The Biosocial Bases of Pair Formation and Child Wellbeing in the Bolivian Amazon

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR5GS

12/01/11 – 07/30/12

\$5,027

Sexual reproduction is a significant evolutionary puzzle (e.g., Hamilton, Axelrod, & Tanese, 1990; Morran et al., 2011; Mostowy, Salathe, Kouyos, & Bonhoeffer, 2010; Otto & Lenormand, 2002). Far from being a rarified armchair issue, the evolutionary explanations for sexual reproduction have potentially large implications for important pragmatic issues such as who marries whom, which marriages last, how many children they produce, and how those children fare. In keeping with the traditional strong separation between the biological and social sciences, marital choices and outcomes have been assumed to be governed by a range of social and psychological factors, whereas questions about fertility and child health have fallen more squarely in the medical arena. In contrast to these piecemeal approaches, the evolutionary perspective suggests that these two phenomena are functionally linked to the same underlying processes. We are proposing to establish an interdisciplinary team capable of studying pair-bond stability and offspring wellbeing from this integrative evolutionary perspective. Under this proposal we have 4 specific goals. We want to: 1) develop a comprehensive literature review encompassing all the interdisciplinary pillars that support our research program, 2) develop coordination between the field and laboratory components of the project, 3) test methods and process enough pilot data to give credence to external-funding proposals, and 4) write and submit proposals to the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator

Life Cycle Assessment of Used Oil

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

DRR10063/UCSB 20111322

06/24/11 – 06/15/13

\$615,934

This Project will be performed in coordination and conjunction with the used oil economic study in an iterative process in order to create a Final Report that is meaningful, coordinated and integrated.

The Contractor shall develop and conduct the LCA study and prepare the LCA Study Report (Report). The Report shall be in conformance with ISO standards (14040 and 14044) in consultation with the ISO Critical Review Contractor and in conformance with the study design of the Economic analysis to be prepared by the Economic Study Contractor.

The following tasks will be provided: Task 1: Provide technical assistance to CalRecycle, including project coordination; participate in stakeholder/public meetings and calls; and identify data needs, sources and gaps; Task 2: Life-Cycle assessment study, including performance of data-gathering and coordination; and conducting the life-cycle assessment study; and Task 3: Reporting and presentations, which include quarterly progress reports; and LCA study report and presentation.

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator

Life Cycle Assessment of Used Oil

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) - Supplement

DRR10063/UCSB 20130800

06/24/11 – 09/15/13

\$ 148,734

This supplemental contract amendment includes additional funds for the following purposes:

1. Hiring Prof. Mikhail Chester, of Arizona State University, as a subcontractor to support the late-stage development and refinement of the model. Dr. Chester's tasks will be to conduct an internal critical review of an important project deliverable, the interactive life cycle model to be provided to stakeholders. The model has been constructed and is under revision by project staff at UCSB, and an interactive version will be made available to stakeholders and select members of the public. Dr. Chester will review the general model structure and parameterization, and validate the public version of the model using software provided by CalRecycle; to review model processes, transportation, energy consumption, and displacement relationships and confirm that the model is consistent with applicable standards and practices in the field; to provide guidance on how to assess the major significance and uncertainty drivers in the model; to assist in the development of future scenarios for used oil processes, energy use, and transportation that have been identified as major drivers of energy use and environmental impacts.
2. Continuing the 25% employment of Trevor Zink, a doctoral student at Bren, under the project. Trevor has been an important contributor the project. The original budget included his employment through the Fall quarter of 2012; however, the project would benefit from his continued involvement through the Winter and Spring quarters of 2013.

3. Travel funds in the amount of \$3,200 to support a meeting between the projects's PI and the critical review panel in Petaluma, CA, during the week of January 21, 2013 (\$800) and a stakeholder meeting for the PI and two core project staff (\$2,400). These meetings were not foreseen when travel funds for the project were apportioned.
4. Fringe benefit increases for core staff members. This will ensure that all core staff will be fully employed through the end of the project.
5. Additional software from PE International (GaBi Publisher)
6. Continuing the employment of Brandon Kuczenski through the end of August 2013. The original budget includes funding for Brandon through June 2013.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Preparation of National Register of Historic Places Forms for a Boundary Increase to Channel Islands National Park
 USDI National Park Service
 P12AC15066/UCSB 20121454 09/03/12 – 02/13/14 \$20,008

In 1980, the Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. At that time, Santa Cruz Island was under two ownerships. The eastern one-tenth of the island was owned by the Gherini family, and the remainder of the island was owned by the Santa Cruz Island Company. The latter owner agreed to the nomination of the prehistoric archaeological resources on its property to the National Register of Historic Places as an Archaeological District. However, it was not possible to include the archaeological resources on the Gherini property.

Since 1980, the ownership of the island has changed hands. Channel Islands National Park now owns the eastern 24 percent of the island, and The Nature Conservancy now owns the remainder. The Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District now encompasses lands owned by both parties, and Channel Islands National Park owns the eastern one tenth that was not included in the Archaeological District in 1980. The cultural resource staff of Channel Islands National Park now wishes to expand the boundary of the Archaeological District to include this eastern one tenth.

To expand the boundaries of the Archaeological District, nomination forms must be prepared for a "boundary increase," that is, an expansion of the District boundary to include the eastern one tenth excluded in 1980 so that the archaeological resources of the whole island are included in the District. However, because a substantial amount of archaeological investigation has occurred on the island since the original nomination forms were prepared in 1978, which has resulted in considerably more knowledge about the prehistory of the island as well as the nature of the island's archaeological resources and their significance with respect to National Register of Historic Places criteria, the proposal for the boundary increase must include an update of the information provided in the original nomination. An important component of the updating will be the inclusion of historic (nonaboriginal) archaeological resources, which were not included in the original description of the district.

The project entails preparation of the National Register of Historic Places form for a boundary increase of the Santa Cruz Island Archaeological District in accordance with the Register's Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places, Part A. Completion of the form will involve providing information regarding the location, nature, and significance of the island's archaeological resources. Much of this information will be in narrative form. Accompanying the form will be maps showing locations of archaeological resources and photographs to enhance understanding of their characteristics.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

GILL, KRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Prehistoric Plant Use among Complex Maritime Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers, Santa Cruz Island, California

National Science Foundation

BCS-1232523/UCSB 20120917

08/01/12 – 07/31/13

\$23,965

The goal of this project is to investigate subsistence and the relative importance of plants among maritime hunter-gatherer-fishers living on the Northern Channel Islands from the middle Holocene through the Late Period (ca. 5500 BC-AD 1782). While it is clear that island populations had a decidedly maritime focus, the role of plants, procured locally and/or through trade, and the use of milling equipment has yet to be examined thoroughly. Indeed, only very limited archaeobotanical analysis has been completed for the islands. Santa Cruz Island in particular was chosen because it has well preserved carbonized plant remains with clear stratigraphic associations and because it is the largest and most terrestrially diverse, with the most reliable sources of fresh water, of all the Channel Islands.

The PIs will accomplish this research by examining three interior sites on Santa Cruz Island, each of which contain bedrock mortars. Of particular interest, excavations at the Diablo Valdez site (SCRI-619/620) revealed a high frequency and volume of carbonized corms, a highly ranked food source available locally on the islands. Faunal and floral assemblages from these three sites will be analyzed in order to examine the relative importance of plant resources and how this changed through time. Artifact analysis will focus on bead exchange/manufacture, groundstone, and non-local lithic material to examine the extent of participation in the regional exchange network at these interior sites, and how this may have affected decisions about the procurement of local plant resources.

The research proposed here entails investigation of the role of plant resources among island-dwelling maritime hunter-gatherer-fishers and how this changed through time in response to environmental stress and increased trade with mainland populations. This research project will represent the most comprehensive paleoethnobotanical investigation on the Northern Channel Islands to date. In addition, the Diablo Valdez site, with its long period of occupation combined with the identification of carbonized corms in numerous strata, will make a significant contribution in refining our current understanding of island resource exploitation, settlement, and exchange.

The consideration of both floral and faunal assemblages is crucial in subsistence research, yet floral analyses are not included in many studies. This research project integrates multiple lines of evidence to examine both floral and faunal subsistence in terms of foraging theory and diet breadth models, in a location where marine resources are particularly abundant. Cross-cultural comparison of foraging decisions, and the relative importance of plants, among various maritime hunter-gatherer-fisher societies will provide new insights into foraging decisions.

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

THAKAR, HEATHER, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Risk- Reducing Subsistence Strategies and Prehistoric Population Growth: A Case-Study from Santa Cruz Island, California

National Science Foundation

BCS-1113057/UCSB 20110641

05/15/11 – 04/30/13

\$19,900

This proposal is for an archaeological research project designed to evaluate variation in risk-reducing subsistence strategies in relation to a period of significant prehistoric population growth on the Northern Channel Islands of California. The early archaeological sequence in the study region is defined by successive periods of population increase and decrease, resulting in slow cumulative population growth. This pattern holds until approximately 1600 BP, when population levels begin to rise dramatically throughout the Santa Barbara Channel Region of coastal California. Extensive research regarding the emergent complexity evidenced among hunter-gatherer populations in the Santa Barbara Channel Region highlights significant population increase as a central factor in the rapid cultural development evidenced during the Late Holocene. However, comparatively little research has sought to address the nature and timing of population growth itself. Hunter-gatherer demography is intimately linked with resource availability and stability. A population's ability to effectively mitigate seasonal resource/nutritional deficiencies has wide-reaching implication for population growth. Ecologists have long recognized that any strategy that increases seasonal resource stability can lead to substantial population increases. Human foragers can reduce spatial and temporal variation through diversification or specialization of subsistence strategies. This project will investigate diachronic variation in seasonal subsistence and mobility practices during the period of time (3000 BP – 1600 BP) immediately prior to significant population growth on Santa Cruz Island California. Samples from a series of contemporaneous archaeological sites from distinct resource zones in the large Cañada Christy watershed in the western sector of the island will be collected. Analysis of these archaeological materials will examine the complete subsistence assemblage, integrating both lines of subsistence data (faunal and macro-botanical data) in order to document increases or decreases in diet breadth that reduce seasonal resource or nutritional sufficiency. This research will elucidate whether or not risk-reducing strategies of diversification and/or specialization appear prior to the period of population increase ca. 1600 BP.

GORDON, MATTHEW, Principal Investigator

Akostiniich Kowassaati / Understanding Koasati (CKU)

McNeese University

1065334-SUB-002/UCSB 20110237 12/15/11 – 12/14/13

\$41,398

The project is a collaborative endeavor among The Coshatta Tribe of Louisiana, an anthropologist at McNeese University, and linguists at The College of William and Mary and UC Santa Barbara to provide the first phonetic study of Koasati. Koasati is an endangered language with 200 speakers. The data will be gathered over two years and will consist of analyses of scripted surveys of fluent speakers and conversational data. In order to maintain existing community support, the project will also seek to expand an existing audio dictionary of 1,200 words and to assist and train tribal members in lexicography, ethnobotany, and language documentation.

The intellectual merit of the proposal lies in providing basic, quantified data regarding Koasati consonants and vowels, the pitch accent system in nouns, the grammatical system of tone in verbs, as well as phrasal and sentence-level prosody. These aspects of Koasati are not well described, and our pilot studies suggest important differences between Koasati and both Creek and Chickasaw. These findings will contribute to our knowledge of sound patterns in Koasati, Muskogean languages, North American languages, and language in general. The multimedia dictionary will provide a lasting record of the pronunciation of words.

The project will have a broader impact in training tribal members in language documentation, in training graduate and undergraduate students in instrumental phonetics, and in providing a model within linguistics of collaborative, interdisciplinary, community-based research.

GROSSMAN, ZACHARY, Principal Investigator

Social-Signaling with Anonymity: Rule-Rationality or Beliefs-Based Altruism

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13GZ

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$4,000

Why is the behavior of givers in the laboratory subject to audience effects, even when the giver is anonymous? Are participants rule-rational—importing externally-useful, evolutionarily developed social-image concern into the lab—or are they beliefs-based altruists, concerned for the recipient's feelings, independent of his payoff? I will measure beliefs-based altruism in three experiments by eliciting the willingness-to-pay of a financially-disinterested participant to influence a recipient's interim beliefs about his payoff or his beliefs about the intentions of the dictator(s) that determined his payoff. If few participants express any willingness-to-pay to influence the recipient's information or if, when participants can costlessly provide or withhold information, their behavior does not depend strongly on the content of the information, I would conclude that there is little support for beliefs-based altruism and that audience-sensitive anonymous givers heuristically apply social-image concern in the laboratory setting, despite its inapplicability due to anonymity. If I find the contrary, I would conclude that researchers examining the

motivation behind unselfish behavior must take into account that altruism may manifest itself through concern for the beliefs and emotions of others, independent of their material well-being.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The Biodemographic Determinants of Life Span

UC Davis

08-002634-04/UCSB 20110293

09/30/09 – 08/31/12

\$183,445

Overall program project aim is to study the life history of human aging by investigating age-specific contributions to fitness among older individuals in traditional societies. With the premise that natural selection on human aging and lifespan depends not only on direct reproduction, but also on contributions to the fitness of descendants, the research will focus on the determinants and implications of inter-generational material and social transfers among the Tsimane of Bolivia. The Tsimane are Native South Americans, who practice a mix of foraging and small-scale horticulture in villages without running water and electricity. The Tsimane lifestyle shares many features with the lifeways that have been prevalent during human evolutionary history, particularly high rates of infections, natural fertility and a Subsistence-based economy with low rates of caloric intake relative to energetic expenditure. The goals of the research are jointly empirical, theoretical and methodological.

As PI of the project at UCSB, Gurven will coordinate and supervise all mobile physician-based and anthropological research teams. He will offer logistical support for all teams, while physically present in Bolivia, and from abroad in the US. He will facilitate the installation of students in villages. He will train Tsimane researchers and translators, and all students working on the project. He will design research methods appropriate for the specific aims. He will manage databases and supervise coding of both the medical and anthropological data. He will also be analyzing medical, time allocation, and resource production data, and co-authoring scientific papers with other project researchers. Finally, he'll be collaborating with Lee and Kaplan in the theoretical research aims.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging

NIH National Institute on Aging (renewal)

AG024119/UCSB 20100582

09/15/10 – 08/31/15

\$1,220,809

There are three overarching goals for the renewal: a) further document in detail the biology, epidemiology and behavior of aging among the Tsimane, a forager-horticultural society living in a pre-modern context, and how it changes with acculturation, utilizing further modern methodologies and individual longitudinal data; b) test the hypothesis that aging among the Tsimane is accelerated relative to people in developed nations due to the heavy burden of infectious disease and low energy balance; and c) evaluate a specific theory of human life history and aging developed by the PIs during the course of their research program.

To accomplish these goals, there are three specific aims of this competitive renewal. Aim 1 is to obtain longitudinal sampling of physical and cognitive function, energy production, morbidity, comorbidity, mortality, and social roles after age 40. Aim 2 is to determine rates of immunosenescence for both the acquired and innate arms of the immune system. Aim 3 is to determine rates of vascular, heart and kidney disease, and their associated etiological processes.

The continuation of this project will allow us to build a longitudinal profile of a large sample of persons who span the adult age range and to model interactions between infection, nutrition, organ functioning and damage, and physical and cognitive functioning in a population that reached maturity in a pre-modern, highly infectious environment. For each of the four specific aims, we will both compare our results to those obtained in the U.S. and other countries, and model individual variation within the Tsimane population. We will also assess the effects of the within-population variance in acculturation at both the community and individual levels on those outcome variables. In so doing, we will model the effects of changing economic activities, housing conditions, use of medical facilities, Spanish competency, and literacy, and link them to data on health, physical and cognitive status, and mortality. The developing gradients of infection and life expectancy or mortality will provide further data to explore evolutionary hypotheses and to explore the details of the relationships between infection, inflammation and the pathophysiology of aging.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging
NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)

AG024119-07/UCSB 20111490 09/15/10 – 08/31/12 \$60,500

This is an administrative supplement to an active R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging” (AG024119-06). We are requesting \$60,500 in total direct costs (see budget and budget justification below) in order to (a) conduct three dimensional, high resolution ultrasound of the heart, kidney, and other organs among Tsimane’ forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon, and (b) to increase the volume of serological analyses conducted in our Bolivian laboratory.

The 3D ultrasound machine will enable us to take advantage of recent technological advances to study diastolic dysfunction, which is now considered to be the standard for measuring aging of the heart. Through the use of this new machine, we will be better able to study prevalence and incidence of organ disease, and quantify change in organ structure with age and sex. Since the machine will also enable us to calculate the thickness of the Intima Media of the Carotid artery automatically as the images are being acquired. This will save approximately \$300 per individual for measurement by an external laboratory (the price we have paid previously).

Supplemental funds are also requested for an additional piece of laboratory equipment, which will enable us to take advantage of the opportunity to conduct the majority of serological analyses necessary for our research in Bolivia at a much reduced cost, rather than having to transport thousands of samples to the US. The new opportunity derives

from the purchasing, installation and pilot testing of a new flow cytometer in Bolivia. This cytometer was purchased to conduct analyses of lymphocyte subtypes prior to and after antigen stimulation. This can only be done with fresh blood in situ. However, this machine is also capable of measuring cytokines, immunoglobulins, and inflammatory biomarkers (e.g., CRP), which we have previously done at much higher cost in the US. In order to handle the increased volume of samples, however, a 96-well vial-feeder (C6 sampler) is necessary.

Infrastructure required to successfully conduct protocols is already in place (through a previous R56 and the current R01). Over 90% of Tsimane adults age 40+ and a subsample of individuals under age 40 are transported to our clinic in the town of San Borja as part of an annual health exam. The clinic contains three private receiving rooms for medical exams and a laboratory. Here we accomplish what our team had been doing for the past five years in the study villages (e.g., medical check-ups and treatment, biospecimen sampling, collection of anthropometric data and measures of functional status, interviews on disease histories), in addition to flow cytometry and ultrasound imaging. Addition of an auto-sampler to the flow cytometer will facilitate rapid, high throughput serological analysis. “On-the-spot” serology and ultrasonography will allow us to take full advantage of our clinical infrastructure while ensuring a representative sample. This research will thus provide a unique opportunity to investigate cardio-vascular and immune aging at the population level in a pre-modern context using state-of-the-art technology at relatively low cost.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging

NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)

AG024119-07S1A1/UCSB 20111556 09/01/11 – 08/31/15

\$1,608,577

The goal of this project is to test the general hypothesis that due to the heavy burden of infectious disease and low energy balance, Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon experience more heart and kidney damage due to infection but less vascular disease and diabetes due to metabolic pathways than do people in developed nations. The Tsimane are Bolivian forager-horticulturalists that live with no electricity, running water, or waste disposal, and have extremely limited access to modern medicine. To accomplish our goal, there are three specific aims of this competitive revision to the existing R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging”. Aim 1 is to measure the prevalence and incidence of vascular, heart, kidney and diabetic disease among the Tsimane, a forager-horticultural society living in a pre-modern context. Aim 2 is to assess and test hypotheses regarding the relative importance of inflammation, infection and metabolic factors on the etiology of vascular, heart, diabetic, and kidney disease. Aim 3 is to analyze within and among community variation to assess the physical, behavioral and psychosocial impacts of lifestyle change and of social support on disease risk.

The addition of this project will allow us to build a cross-sectional and longitudinal profile of a large sample of adults to model interactions between infection, diet, physical activity, psychosocial factors and organ functioning and damage in a population that reached maturity in a pre-modern, highly infectious environment. We will employ a combination of

methods (serum and urine analysis, electrocardiogram, ultrasound of heart, kidney and carotid artery, and medical exams) to assess atherosclerosis, heart and kidney disease and diabetes. As the Tsimane are undergoing rapid change, we will also be able to assess within-population variance by examining the effects of acculturation on cardiovascular and renal disease at the community and individual level, as well as individual-level estimates of diet, physical activity and psychosocial factors. We will also compare our results to those obtained in the U.S. and other countries, to assess differences in how source of inflammation, whether infection, smoking or obesity, can impact the development of chronic disease, along with other factors, and how the nature of chronic disease itself can vary under different ecological regimes and lifestyles.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging

NIH National Institute on Aging (supplement)

AG024119/UCSB 20130097

09/01/12 – 08/31/15

\$44,350

This is an administrative supplement to an active R01 “The Human Life Course and the Biodemography of Aging” (AG024119-06). The funds will help us to monitor energy expenditure, and examine the relative importance of heart function, vascular function and sarcopenia to cardiovascular health among Tsimane forager-horticulturalists of the Bolivian Amazon. Energy expenditure will be assessed using three advanced methods commonly used in human clinical trials (Actigraph technology, oximetry, and the doubly labeled water method). The different methods will permit measurement of energy expenditure at rest and during exercise/work, in both field and clinical settings. We will also be able to test for comparability across methods; this has not yet been done. Infrastructure and collaborations required to successfully conduct protocols is already in place (through a previous R56 and the current R01). We can thus take advantage of a novel research opportunity at relatively low cost.

We will “test the general hypothesis that, due to the heavy burden of infectious disease and low energy balance, the Tsimane experience more heart and kidney damage due to infection, but less vascular disease and diabetes due to metabolic dysfunctions than do people in developed nations.” From preliminary analysis of 300 echocardiograms, and new data on arterial tonometry, we find that there is very little change in systolic function with age; systolic function remains well above normal limits for virtually all adults who reach age 70. However, we do find more significant decreases in diastolic function with age, even though it remains higher than U.S. norms throughout adult life. This is presumably due to decreased ability of the heart to relax, and may be linked to inflammation. We have also begun collaborating with researchers from the MESA project to investigate arterial stiffness, and link it to inflammation. The new research opportunity derives from the ability to combine data on arterial stiffness, diastolic function, and muscular strength to determine their relative importance in the decrease in cardiovascular function with age and in turn, their impacts on the ability to work with age. These empirical relationships have never been explored in a subsistence-level population with high pathogen load, no access to modern healthcare, protective diet, and high energetic expenditure.

By using a graded step test and an oximeter, we will be able to determine VO₂ max, and then regress this measure of cardiovascular fitness on diastolic function, arterial stiffness and muscular strength to shed light on this question. By taking advantage of Actigraph technology, we will also be able to determine the relationships of all of those measures to actual exercise and work performed. The doubly labeled water method will provide longer-term estimates of energy expenditure using state-of-the-art isotopic enrichment assays. All other equipment and supplies necessary to conduct this study have already been purchased with existing funds. To defray costs associated with the doubly labeled water protocol, Dr. Herman Pontzer (City University of New York-Hunter College) will provide all labor, equipment and supplies at no additional cost. Measures of energy expenditure obtained from this protocol will be directly comparable to measures previously obtained by Pontzer among Hadza foragers of Tanzania, paving the way for cross-cultural studies of aging under traditional socio-ecological conditions.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

Immune Function over the Life Course among Forager-Horticulturalists

NIH National Institute on Aging

AG024119-07/UCSB20110522

09/01/11 – 08/31/15

\$2,565,426

The goal of this project is to test the general hypotheses that: (1) early and frequent exposure to pathogens accelerates immune system development and ‘primes’ the immune system to higher levels of baseline immune activity and 2) this chronic immune system activation throughout life results in more rapid immunosenescence and a decline in the ability to defend against novel pathogens.. The Tsimane are Bolivian forager-horticulturalists that live with no electricity, running water, or waste disposal, and have extremely limited access to modern medicine.

To accomplish our goal, there are five specific aims of this R01. Aim 1 is to measure the levels of cytokines, inflammatory biomarkers, and immunoglobulins in Tsimane sera. Aim 2 is to test cytokine responses during in vitro stimulation of fresh whole-blood with bacterial, viral, and helminthic antigens. Aim 3 is to quantify in vivo lymphocyte and T-cell populations with flow cytometry to characterize cellular components of immunity by age and sex. Aim 4 is to test a series of predictions derived from the above two hypotheses. Aim 5 is investigate the relationships between disease states, functional status, mortality and immune system function.

The addition of this project will allow us to build a cross-sectional and longitudinal profile of a large sample of adults to model interactions between infection, immune system development and immunosenescence in a population that reached maturity in a pre-modern, highly infectious environment. We combine four methods to investigate immune responsiveness to infection: 1) physician exams combined with laboratory analysis to diagnosis infections by type; 2) measurement of serum cytokines, inflammatory markers and immunoglobulins; 3) *In vitro* whole blood challenges with common and novel helminthic, viral and bacterial antigens; 4) flow cytometry to identify number and proportions of memory- and senescent- T and B cell phenotypes.). As the Tsimane are undergoing rapid change, we will also be able to assess within-population variance by

examining the effects of acculturation on immunity at the community and individual level. We will also compare our results to those obtained in the U.S. and other countries, to assess the impacts of the infectious burden of disease on immunity over the life course.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

MCALLISTER, LISA, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Determinants and Consequences of Women's Fertility Preferences and Fertility in a Rapidly Acculturating Amerindian Population

National Science Foundation

BCS-1060319/UCSB 20101662

02/15/11 – 07/31/12

\$18,476

Problem Statement: Socioeconomic development commonly induces demographic transition, such that fertility declines overtime. However, assuming that all populations undergoing socioeconomic development follow the same demographic trajectory is erroneous. Many acculturating Amerindian groups are experiencing increased birth rates and rapid population growth, despite expected changes in fertility preferences (FPs), including declines in preferred family size. This population growth is unsustainable, due to the associated environmental degradation and Amerindians' limited socioeconomic upward mobility and land rights, and high dependency on the land for their livelihood. Moreover, the growing discrepancies between women's preferred family sizes and fertility negatively affect their and their children's health, survival, socioeconomic status and reproductive autonomy (McSweeney & Arps, 2005). Theories explaining fertility decline in acculturating populations as a result of increases in women's reproductive autonomy (Cleland & Van Ginneken, 1988; Jejeebhoy, 1995; Scrimshaw, 1978) or access to contraceptives (Bryant, 2007) do not fully explain the fertility of many Amerindian women who have increased reproductive autonomy and access to modern contraceptives (Bledsoe et al., 1998; Bull, 1998; Terborgh et al., 1995). Two related questions thus emerge: (1) What are the sources and consequences of individual differences in women's FPs and fertility, and how are they affected by socioeconomic change? (2) Why, for many Amerindian women is there a growing contradiction between their preferred family sizes and fertility, despite exposure to socioeconomic development?

Study Methods: Research on the determinants and consequences of women's FPs, and how these are effected by socioeconomic development, is proposed among the Tsimane', Amerindian forager-horticulturists of central Bolivia. Women's FPs are posited to be influenced by: (1) economic factors (e.g. the resources women perceive available to them for reproduction); (2) cultural factors (e.g. measures of success); and (3) the perceived FPs of conspecifics for them. To investigate how these three key areas are affected by socioeconomic development and how they influence women's FPs three structured interviews will be conducted with approximately 240 Tsimane' women. FP interviews consisting of questions involving open ended, forced choice and Likert Scale responses will investigate women's ideal fertility outcomes and their perceptions of the social, economic and biological (e.g. own ability to provide food to children) resources available to them for reproduction. Resource Value interviews will investigate women's perceptions of the resources Tsimane' require to be successful within their society (i.e. the cost of a child) through questions requiring women to rank resources and indicate their relative

importance through a chip-allocation game. Demographic and Health interviews will update women's familial births, deaths and morbidity, and assess their level of socio-economic development based on their education, literacy, linguistic skills, family income from wage labor and amount of contact with Bolivian nationals.

HANCOCK, MARY, Principal Investigator

Spaces for the Future: Religion in Urban Place-Making

UC Humanities Research Institute

SB130015/UCSB 20121358

07/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$9,500

The Working Group will focus on the ways that religious ideas, practices, and sites (i.e. various forms of religiosity) associated with different traditions are implicated in what has often been treated as either the preeminent space of the secular or the site of religion's violent return. We ask, instead: how are forms of religiosity yoked to urban spaces and civic futures? By bringing together scholars whose theoretical and ethnographic concerns lie at the intersection of the study of urban formations and religion (broadly defined), we aim to develop inter-campus research and curricular initiatives that are comparative and cross-disciplinary and address the relationship between religion and urban place-making.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator

HAWKER, CRAIG, Co-Principal Investigator

MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator

NSEC: Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California, Santa Barbara

National Science Foundation (Renewal)

SES-0938099/UCSB 20091366

09/15/10 – 08/31/15

\$6,076,000

CNS-UCSB Vision and Goals: Nanotechnology Origins, Innovations, and Perceptions in a Global Society. The global vision to have nanotechnology mature into a transformative technology depends on an array of interconnected and complex factors situated within a rapidly changing international economic, political, and cultural environment. These include the resolution of scientific and technological questions, the safe creation, development, and commercialization of nanoproducts, and the acceptance of nanotechnology by diverse publics. The NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB provides a clear and comprehensive approach to understanding the challenges to the successful development of nanotechnology in the US, Europe, Asia and other regions. Through a mixed and complementary portfolio of interdisciplinary research, education, and engagement activities, the CNS-UCSB produces basic knowledge about a linked set of social and environmental issues at a time of sustained technological innovation through close examination of the development; commercialization, production, consumption, and control of nanoscale technologies. The Center addresses education for a new generation of social science and nanoscience professionals as it fosters research on the origins of the nano-enterprise, the innovation and globalization of nanotechnology, and the social response, media framing, and the publics' risk perception of nanotechnology. With an outlook that is global in scope, detailed in its focus, and rigorous in its methodologies, the CNS-UCSB will continue to use its evolving international research infrastructure to create a genuine learning community

of diverse participants who can pool their knowledge for the simultaneous benefit of society and technology.

CNS brings together a diverse and talented interdisciplinary, international group of researchers to conduct collaborative research on pathways and impediments to socially and environmentally sustainable futures for nanotechnologies. In years 6-10, CNS will introduce further collaborations from the most junior (2 Assistant Professors-to-be) to the most senior and highly regarded (e.g., Paul Slovic, Fred Block). CNS has a strong commitment to produce work at the cutting edge of disciplinary work as well as contributing high quality publications and products to the growing body of literature on nanotechnologies in societal context. In a little over 3 years CNS research teams have produced 44 new publications, have another 9 currently under review, and have made almost 240 presentations at academic, industry, and community venues. CNS researchers publish their work in leading science and technology studies, social, economic and behavioral science, nanoscale science and engineering, and science and environmental policy journals. For example, CNS's paper on the first ever cross-national comparison of public deliberation processes was published in Feb 2009 as one of three social science research articles ever published in the journal Nature Nanotechnology. CNS will synthesize the results of the first 5 years research and meetings to integrate those results into a number of meta-analysis papers and reports on innovation policy, patents and technology transfer, nation-state industrial policy, the role of collaboration in NSE in the US and abroad, media frames for nanotechnology, and the factors driving formative nanotechnology risk perception among diverse publics. In addition, CNS plans to synthesize the key collective results of the CNS research and education programs in the first 5 years into a single, high quality edited volume. These plans for integration and synthesis will be continued throughout the 10 years of Center funding.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
HAWKER, CRAIG, Co-Principal Investigator
MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator

NSEC: Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California, Santa Barbara
National Science Foundation (Supplement)

SES-0938099/UCSB 20121413 09/15/10 – 08/31/15 \$25,125

The funding is to supplement the NSEC award for an international conference of the Society for Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.NET). The supplement will enhance the ability of US-based graduate students and postdocs, and developing world researchers, to travel to and participate in the meeting. The society is an outgrowth of the NSF-funded meetings in 2006, 2007 and 2008 of researchers in the nanotechnology and society research community, and the S.NET in 2009-2011. The supplement will be used solely to cover partial participant support in the form of travel expenses and conference registration for invited participants. The proposed meeting will enable the further development of the S.NET and will allow the participation in that conference by the rising generation of scholars from the US and developing countries who may otherwise be unable to attend.

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator
APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
HAWKER, CRAIG, Co-Principal Investigator
MC CRAY, W. PATRICK, Co-Principal Investigator

NSEC: Center for Nanotechnology in Society at University of California, Santa Barbara
National Science Foundation (Supplement)

SES-0938099/UCSB 20121413 09/15/10 – 08/31/15 \$187,300

CNS-UCSB is moving into Year 8 (Sept 2012-Aug 2013) with the aim of furthering a well-established and successful interdisciplinary, international, collaborative program of research, education and outreach on the societal implications of nanotechnologies. At the same time, with the prospect of likely conclusion of NSF support at the end of Year 10 in 2015, CNS has initiated an intensive process of reflection about future directions, modes of institutionalization, fund raising and leadership to ensure that the contributions of this novel social science center will not be confined to a single decade lifespan. We have determined that implementation of a seed grant program to draw in new faculty participants at UCSB is vital to the future success of this enterprise, and we request a supplement from the NSF to fund implementation of the proposed 1st year of this program.

One key mode for this reflexive process in CNS is leadership retreats that create the opportunity for dedicated, sustained discussion of important intellectual and practical issues confronting the Center. One such day-long retreat was convened by director Harthorn at UC Santa Barbara on Jan 27, 2012, with full participation by the 9-person CNS Executive Committee. Also included were key faculty leaders of other related UCSB entities with whom we sought to discuss potential future partnerships, such as Communication scholar Andrew Flanagin, the current Director of the UCSB Center for Information Technology and Society (founded by CNS Executive Committee member Bruce Bimber). A meeting at day's end included discussion with an impressive array of campus leaders: the Executive Vice Chancellor (Gene Lucas), Vice Chancellor for Research (Michael Witherell), Executive Dean of the College of L&S (also the Humanities & Fine Arts Dean, David Marshall), Social Science Dean (Melvin Oliver), and Science Dean (Pierre Wiltzius). A separate meeting was held with Engineering Dean Rod Alferness who was unable to attend the January meeting.

Our discussions have identified the recruitment of new faculty research participants as the key step to moving forward after NSF 'sunset.' The current leadership of the CNS is 'maturing,' we have lost a key on campus faculty collaborator to an untimely death (William Freudenburger), and we have determined that critical energy, intellectual breadth, and potential future leadership can only be met by additional faculty participants. UCSB recruitment processes and rigorous Academic Senate controls on faculty appointments mean that we cannot expect to institutionalize roles on campus for current or past postdoctoral researchers or visiting scholars, and UC has been on an extremely limited faculty recruitment plan for the past 3 years that is unlikely to reverse dramatically in the time frames we are discussing. Everyone involved agrees that the best strategy for increasing our profile and diversity of UCSB faculty participants is to offer seed funding opportunities to draw in a new set of social science and humanities researchers, preferably

at the junior as well as senior levels. A supplement to the main award is requested to add a seed grant program that will extend our work, within the framework of the award.

After extensive Executive Committee discussion, we determined that the new CNS Seed Grant Program will require a full active recruitment process, and that the earliest this can effectively be implemented is Fall, 2012. We propose to put out a call early in Fall Quarter (Oct 2012), with a tentative due date of November 15 2012. Significant effort will be made to reach out and invite applications from all possible future participants. All seed grant proposals will be reviewed according to a strict protocol by a subset of the Executive Committee with best expertise to assess each proposal. Decisions will be made by Dec 1, 2012, and recipients will be invited to commence work as soon after that date as they like. Consistent with the protocols in place for all CNS-UCSB research projects, all IRB requirements will be carefully overseen by CNS Director Harthorn and Assistant Director Molitor; no research involving human subjects will begin ahead of evidence of IRB clearance provided by the investigator(s).

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

WALKER, JANET, Co-Principal Investigator

Figuring Sea Level Rise: Comparative Cultures of Knowledge, Environmental Media, and Active Response

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR6HB

07/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$4,000

This C-RIG Grant is for research support and to involve colleagues from other UC campuses in the collaborative development of a multi-campus integrated research project on “Figuring Sea Level Rise.” The project aims to develop a study of the differences among and relative strengths of the multiple ways that sea level rise is experienced by affected communities, mapped and modeled, communicated about, and responded to in coastal areas around the globe. The approach is that of “environmental media,” by which we signal the various ways that research on sea level rise and coastal environments is conducted through technologically-rich techniques of measuring and modeling, then represented or “figured” through various types of media imaging such as GIS, geoweb-based programs and applications for digital earth mapping, computer animations, and live action films.

The project draws on campus strengths in the relevant disciplines, from the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, Environmental Studies, and Marine Sciences to Film and Media Studies, Anthropology, and Feminist Studies. The strength of the entire UC-system is even greater, and we seek to involve faculty from UCSC’s Institute of Marine Sciences, UCLA’s Institute of the Environment and Sustainability and Department of Urban Planning, and UCSD’s Scripps Institution of Oceanography, whom we will invite to attend our programming during the year and meet with us regarding potential future research. We also request research assistance for proposal development and web support for a pilot platform and online database for the engagement part of the proposed research.

HODGES, HEATHER, Principal Investigator

COLLINS, MARY, Co-Principal Investigator

A Pipeline from Canada: Fulfilling the American Dream or Just Plain Risky?

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA5HH

02/13/12 – 12/31/12

\$2,406

We know almost nothing about oil pipeline public opinion. Pipelines offer a timely and unique case study, not only because of recent US development initiatives and related policy implications, but also because pipelines are associated with an interesting risk and benefit community profile. For example, a pipeline is unlikely to provide long term economic or job opportunities to community members but is likely to cause members significant hardship in the event of a breakage. This asymmetry between benefit and risk provides a unique avenue to contribute to current discussions about pipelines specifically and the larger body of public opinion and risk scholarship more generally.

Further, this project is especially well timed given the proposed installation of the US's largest (and highly contentious) pipeline—TransCanada Corp's Keystone XL. The most substantial part of our project examines how risk judgments relate to underlying social/political values. Since our project includes measures of political ideology/societal worldview (see Kahan et. al 2009 and Van Liere and Dunlap 1980) in conjunction with a knowledge experiment we are poised to contribute to the debate on how knowledge and underlying social/political factors are related (or not related) to a person's risk judgment.

JAHN, JODY, Principal Investigator

PUTNAM, LINDA, Co-Principal Investigator

Wildland Firefighting and Theories of High Performance

USDA Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

13-JV-11221611-027/UCSB 20130431 12/20/12 – 08/15/13

\$39,999

This Research Joint Venture Agreement supports collaboration between the US Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station (RMRS) and University of California Santa Barbara to further develop a broad theoretical and practical outline of the high reliability organization (HRO) landscape in relation to the wildland firefighting organization.

Both parties are interested in understanding how human behaviors and environmental factors lead to superior performance by individuals, workgroups and organizations operating in situations of high hazard and high consequence. The cooperator (Jody Jahn of University of California Santa Barbara) is interested in exploring the communication based behaviors and workgroup interactions. RMRS is interested in developing cross-scale and cross-organizational theory, performance measures and training materials to support or further high performance in high risk environments.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Adaptive Responses to the End of the Ice Age in Southern Germany

National Science Foundation

BCS-1011902/UCSB 20100676

08/15/10 – 07/31/13

\$107,117

The end of the Pleistocene witnessed some of the most dramatic environmental changes in the human past. In most parts of the world these changes prompted significant adjustments by human populations, and Central Europe is no exception. Within an archaeologically relatively brief period, open steppe-tundra's were transformed into closed, mixed forests, completely altering the context of life, influencing subsistence, technology, land use, and social relations. Although the general pattern of the changing adaptations is known, the specific sequence of behavioral changes may vary and are less well understood. This project investigates the sequence of behavioral responses in southwestern Germany as a case study of how prehistoric hunter-gatherers coped with the environmental changes. The focus is on aspects of land use and settlement organization.

Southwestern Germany has a long history of research and a large database of archaeological sites from this period, corresponding to the Late Palaeolithic and Early Mesolithic (ca. 12,000 – 8000 bp). Nevertheless, despite the history of intensive research, the existing data have serious deficiencies that will be addressed. In particular, sizeable faunal collections are scarce for these periods, seriously hampering investigations of subsistence change. In addition, numerous sites have produced only very small artifact assemblages, limiting their value in intersite comparisons. The fieldwork will address these problems by: 1) carrying out subsurface tests and excavations in peat deposits of former lakes to obtain additional faunal materials from shoreline sites, and 2) conducting surface surveys and plowzone excavations in sites previously discovered in order to enlarge the samples of stone artifacts. These data will be added to the information previously obtained through surveys and excavations by the PI and other scholars and used to address three hypotheses about the processes of changing human adaptation.

JONES, NIKKI, Principal Investigator

Gang Injunctions in the Western Addition

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS12JN

06/01/10 – 06/30/13

\$5,200

Since the 1980s, the use of civil gang injunctions has become widespread in California. Proponents of gang injunctions frequently state that gang injunctions are an important tool in fighting gang-related crime and violence, however, there is little empirical evidence to support this claim. In addition to a lack of statistical evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of gang injunctions, there is also a dearth of qualitative data that examines the impact of gang injunctions from the perspective of individuals named on the list. Since the injunction is intended to change patterns of association among groups of individuals, it is important to understand how being on the injunction impacts individuals' lives, if at all. This is especially true given the serious civil liberties concerns that have been debated since the introduction of gang injunctions in the 1980s.

A number of anecdotal accounts suggest that the introduction of gang injunctions alters police practices in neighborhoods. However, little data exists to evaluate this claim. If awarded, ISBER funds will be used to 1) prepare a series of papers evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of gang injunctions in San Francisco for submission to scholarly journals and 2) to prepare a database of video recordings that will be used to analyze the policing of gang injunctions in the Western Addition.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

ARB Economics Fellowship Program

California EPA Air Resources Board

10-322/UCSB 20110750

03/15/11 – 09/14/13

\$299,909

Over the past 40 years, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) has made significant progress towards meeting the State and Federal ambient air quality standards but additional emissions reductions are needed. Also, Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act, requires ARB to develop and implement regulations reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.

The ARB currently conducts rigorous economic analyses for all regulations adopted by the Board using a range of economic models, methods, and data. However, the types of regulatory strategies needed in the future to achieve cost-effective criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas reductions may require the use of innovative new economic tools and analytical approaches. Expanding and improving available methodologies will strengthen ARB's ability to meet both criteria pollutant and greenhouse program goals.

The University of California is uniquely positioned to help identify the challenges, provide forums to discuss and articulate new methods, and provide expertise to help meet these challenges. The present proposal addresses ARB's needs by providing an external academic expert who will evaluate the agency's current approaches for economic analyses and provide ARB with recommendations for potential improvements.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator

DEACON, ROBERT, Co-Principal Investigator

DESCHENES, OLIVER, Co-Principal Investigator

LIBECAP, GARY, Co-Principal Investigator

OLIVA, PAULINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Dissertation Workshops in Environmental Economics

Environmental Protection Agency

83497801/UCSB 20101359

07/01/11 – 06/30/16

\$148,390

This proposal addresses Area 1 of the EPA RFP: Environmental Economics Workshops. In particular, we propose a series of dissertation workshops, continuing the highly successful series "Occasional California Workshop on Environmental and Resource Economics." These workshops are designed for junior scholars: graduate students and junior faculty. In fact, the primary objective is to help such scholars develop better research ideas and

programs, as well as assist in communication among colleagues. Thus efforts are made to facilitate attendance and participation by PhD students from around California and the rest of far Western North America (Washington, Oregon, BC, Nevada, Arizona, northwest Mexico, Hawaii). Because of the reputation of these workshops, we frequently have attendees from other parts of the US and overseas. We do not typically support travel from outside the West.

Approximately every other year one of these dissertation workshops will be held at UC Santa Barbara. We expect approximately 100 participants for the 1-2 day event. We pay for a van to travel from each of the major universities in the state (most will have PhD students attending) and we house graduate students, two to a room, at the conference. To underscore the informal nature of the event, we only solicit papers and abstracts 4-5 months in advance. Graduate students at UCSB are used to screen the submittals. We also expect a number of faculty to participate. Presentations are of two types – short 5-10 minute presentations for which no papers are involved and longer (30 minute) presentations with discussants. Graduate students are used as discussants. We have found from experience that this design provides great opportunities for intellectual discussion and exchange.

In terms of results, we expect the field of environmental and resource economics to be strengthened by this effort. In fact, the earlier efforts (our first dissertation workshop at UCSB was in 1993, supported by the UC system) were so successful that similar regional workshops began in other parts of the US. We have also found that economists and graduate students may be attracted to the field of environmental economics through participation in the workshop. Deliverables consist of a proceeding in the form of a hyperlinked program for the workshop.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator
COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER, Co-Principal Investigator
DEACON, ROBERT, Co-Principal Investigator
DESCHENES, OLIVER, Co-Principal Investigator
LIBECAP, GARY, Co-Principal Investigator
OLIVA, PAULINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Current Issues Workshops in Environmental Economics

Environmental Protection Agency

83497601/UCSB 20101352

07/01/11 – 06/30/14

\$140,397

This proposal addresses Area 1 of the EPA RFP: Environmental Economics Workshops. In particular, we propose an annual research workshop of 15-20 people, focused on a narrowly defined research topic of primary interest and benefit to the environmental economics community and also of policy relevance to the EPA and other government agencies. The goal of the workshops would be to explore the state-of-the-art of a specific topic, bringing together the world's most prominent researchers on the topic, for intense exploration of the frontier of research. An objective would be to push the state-of-the-art.

Our approach would be to select a topic based on consensus of the PIs and co-PIs. Possible topics include: comparative experiences with cap & trade; advances in measuring economic costs of air pollution; climate change and development; advances in the economics of integrated assessment; innovation and environmental regulation; and water research collaboration among economists, political scientists, hydrologists, and geologists. Each workshop will be lead by one of the PIs/co-PIs. Invitations will be extended to prominent speakers well in advance to assure broad participation. Graduate students will be given access to the workshop, either as discussants or non-presenting participants. The workshop will be kept small, however. For the most part, workshops will be held at UC Santa Barbara. However, some workshop topics (such as the climate change and development topic or the integrated assessment topic) would be appropriately held elsewhere. Thus we will experiment with holding 1-2 of the workshops off site, though without incurring much additional expense.

The deliverables from these focused workshops would be proceedings, in the form of a hyperlinked program, which would be archived for the duration of the project. We will also explore publishing a symposium from the workshop in a journal such as the *Review of Environmental Economics and Policy* (which is edited by the PI). We will also experiment with new media outlets such as webcasting. Other outcomes of the focused workshops would be advancing the state-of-the-art in important areas of environmental economics and environmental policy.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

Lifestyle Improvement Game to Delay Alzheimer's Onset and Support Treatment

Alzheimer's Association

ETAC-09-133314/UCSB 20090882 02/01/10 – 08/31/14

\$160,000

Current scientific research shows that making certain lifestyle changes can delay the onset or reduce the risk of Alzheimer's disease. This regimen includes improving blood pressure and cholesterol, controlling blood sugar if one has diabetes, and not smoking. Also important are a Mediterranean diet, a glass of red wine, physical exercise, engaging in stimulating mental activity, and having a circle of friends.

We propose to develop the Brain Builder Network, a Facebook-based social network designed to help people ages 50-65 make lifestyle changes that are known to reduce Alzheimer's disease risk factors. The network will facilitate social interaction and will provide resources (information, activities, games) that support a cognitive health lifestyle in the four key areas of healthy eating, physical activity, mentally challenging activity, and social interaction with friends. Users will have access to Facebook via the web and cell phone and will have a personal avatar, or virtual representation of themselves, that will provide feedback on their adherence to behavior change. They will receive individualized feedback about their own online activities and adherence, and the activities of their friends, displayed in the aggregate. A recommender system will provide links to resources that closely match users' own interests and goals and their friends' interests and goals. The design of the network, and its resources and incentives, will use strategies derived from well-established theories and models of health communication and health behavior change.

The aim of this project is to motivate cognitive health behavior change and improve adherence, through use of a popular social network and the feedback and social interactions it can support, and through links to a variety of online activities and resources that the system will monitor. Future work will add home-to-clinic monitoring by a case manager or coach, methods for detecting cognitive decline of users, and activities and support for early-stage Alzheimer's patients and their family caregivers.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

National Program Office: Research on Games for Health

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

69261/UCSB 20111542

09/01/11 – 09/30/13

\$779,605

The University of California, Santa Barbara, proposes to continue to direct the national program office called Health Games Research, funded by the RWJF's Pioneer Portfolio for the 10-month period from 9-1-2011 to 8-31-2012. Health games are interactive games designed to improve health behaviors and the practice of healthcare. There is a growing body of research focusing on the psychology, health promotion methods, and communication processes and effects of health games, and the results demonstrate that well designed games can motivate health behavior change and improve health out-comes. Health Games Research will continue to oversee a granting program that has awarded nearly \$4 million to US-based research projects and gives technical assistance to grantees. It is also providing scientific leadership, in several ways: help build the field's theory, methods, and research questions; encourage scholars from various disciplines to conduct research in the field; disseminate information about research resources, findings, and projects; make the case, with evidence-based examples, that health games can be effective environments for learning, skill development, and health behavior change; reach out to key agencies and constituencies - in fields such as healthcare, government, industry, and education - to encourage their participation, product development, grant making, and financial investment. Health Games Research plans to achieve its core mission through the granting program and also through scientific leadership involving meetings, presentations, conferences, research, publications, web content, and press interviews. Beyond these activities, it is working on four projects, including (1) a U.S. video game survey, (2) an online searchable database, (3) web-based resources such as Research Briefs, Featured Colleagues, and tweets on Twitter, and (4) Body Game Builder, a resource that will help researchers and subject matter experts develop health games.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

Scientific Leadership to Advance the Research and Design of Health Games

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

69651/UCSB 20120413

09/01/12 – 08/31/15

\$730,000

The University of California, Santa Barbara, under the direction of principal investigator Debra Lieberman, will provide scientific leadership to the health games research field during the three year period from September 1, 2012 to August 31, 2015. For the five years prior to that, 2007 through 2012, Debra Lieberman has directed the Health Games Research national program funded

by RWJF's Pioneer Portfolio. The grant will continue and extend much of the work that was started by the national program and it will be headquartered in the university's Digital Games Research Center, which Lieberman will direct.

The grant will focus on the following goals and activities:

- 1) Scientific leadership: Speak, publish, advise, and advocate in order to encourage research participation in the field, advance current and newly discovered principles of health game design, and show how theory and research can be applied to the design of effective health games
- 2) Research dissemination: Identify and promote the best research findings and scientific evidence in the field
- 3) Advocating for research funding: Encourage funding agencies to support the research and evidence-based design of digital games that improve health behaviors and the delivery of care
- 4) Game-building community: Support the Body Game Builder community developed by Health Games Research and continue to provide new information, game components (artwork, animations, sounds), and game-making tools
- 5) Information access: Compile information about resources useful to researchers, game developers, and health care providers interested in health games; make the information available on the online searchable database that Health Games Research created; and provide links to the database on the Digital Games Research Center web site
- 6) Health game dissemination: Provide online links to not-for-profit games, simulations, and apps developed by universities and other organizations, in one central location
- 7) Future of the field: Identify future directions for health games research
- 8) Leadership development: Train and mentor leaders in health games research

We will address all the goals listed above throughout the three-year period, with a special emphasis each year:

Year 1: Promoting and disseminating new research findings and game design principles

Year 2: Supporting the community of researchers and health game developers

Year 3: Building leadership and planning for the future of the field

LIEN, PEI-TE, Principal Investigator

Comparing Political Socialization Through Citizenship Education in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Mainland China.

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13LP

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$6,000

This research seeks to understand the roots of political attitude and behavior among U.S. immigrants from East Asia by comparing their experiences of pre-emigration political socialization through the lens of civic or citizenship education received in the respective homeland of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and mainland China. Although past research has found country of origin to matter in immigrant political incorporation, these comparative studies assume a stable and monolithic outlook regarding migrants from the same country or ethnic origin. The research addresses extant research deficiencies by comparing political socialization of an US ethnic group with politically divided origins whose homelands in Asia have endured significant social and/or political changes in recent decades. Through extensive literature review of the historical formation and changes over time of the citizenship

education policy and practice in these Asian societies, as well as the conduct of secondary analysis of survey data and field interviews with educational elites in the “three Chinas,” I hope to broaden knowledge and advance research of immigrant political behavior in the American context by promoting a nuanced understanding of the variable content of political socialization in the respective homeland in Asia. The findings are expected to help demystify the political behavior of “model minority” Asian Americans and improve understanding of the relationship between pre-migration political socialization and political participation both before and after international migration.

LIEN, PEI-TE, Principal Investigator

Understanding Political Socialization through Citizenship Education in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China

Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation

SB120188/UCSB 20121499

01/01/12 – 08/31/13

\$20,000

The purpose of this application is to help buy out teaching in Fall 2012 so that I can focus on preparing a book-length manuscript comparing the history, content, and impact of political socialization on political participation for US immigrants of Chinese descent originated from a divided homeland with varying styles and stages of democratization. This is the final stage of a multi-year project that seeks to understand the roots of political attitudes and behavior among U.S. immigrants from East Asia. Focusing on the role of pre-migration political socialization, this project is a significant extension of my prior research. It attempts to unpack elements in immigrants’ political learning in the three Chinas through the lens of citizenship (or civic, civil, moral) education received in the respective homeland of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and mainland China. Specifically, I would like to address three research questions in the proposed book: 1) How do educators and students in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and mainland China differ from each other in the conception, knowledge, and attitudes toward the teaching of citizenship education and learning of citizenship values? 2) To what extent does the education in each society promote support for liberal democratic citizenship and why? And 3) How does the content of homeland political socialization in Asia influence immigrant political participation and orientation in the United States?

The main research activities involved in this project are: 1) the conduct of extensive literature review on the legal-political-policy framework in each of the “three Chinas”, 2) the identification, collection, and analyzing of large-scale survey data regarding comparative citizenship education and transnational political participation, and 3) the identification and interviewing of practitioners and leading scholars of citizenship education in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and mainland China. Both quantitative and qualitative data are analyzed to test the hypothesis that there will be distinct goals, processes, and outcomes of citizenship education in each of the societies regarding understandings of national and ethnic identity, political sovereignty, attitudes toward multiculturalism, concept and importance of social justice, civil liberties and individual rights, and values of political expression through voting and/or other forms of political participation. However, with the changing political context and paradigm shifts in citizenship education in each society, I anticipate the emergence of a set of regional-based core educational values as

well as the forging of a common perception over the need to cultivate a set of civic knowledge and skills conducive to the development and practice of a global, democratically-oriented, citizenship across the three societies. Yet, I also expect to find the adoption of a “softer” set of criteria for democracy in mainland China and Hong Kong than the ones adopted in Taiwan, which is heavily – but not solely – influenced by the liberal democratic tradition of the United States. The degree of deviation from the American notion of democratic citizenship may help explain the distinct patterns of political attitudes and behavior found among Chinese and Asian American immigrants.

By bringing attention to research in Asia about the divergence and transformation in the epistemology and pedagogy of citizenship education in the three Chinas, the proposed research helps broaden knowledge and advance research of immigrant political behavior in the American context by promoting a nuanced understanding of the variable content of political socialization in the respective homeland in Asia. The findings are expected to help demystify the political behavior of “model minority” Asian Americans and improve understanding of the relationship between pre-migration political socialization and political participation both before and after international migration. They may shed light on the debate over whether these societies share a set of core values and understanding of citizenship education that may serve as the foundation for a distinct, Asian style or styles of democracy.

LIPP, JUSTIN, Principal Investigator

Social Support On and Offline: Communal Coping in Support Networks

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA5LJ

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$480

The present research attempts to explore the new online context of social support groups in comparison to traditional face-to-face support. Toward this end, theory and research suggest that the communal coping and social network perspectives, particularly the Strength of Weak Ties (SWT), offer a cogent framework when combined for investigating support groups on and offline. The context of alcohol-related support groups, particularly AA and its online equivalents, presents a model example of communal coping in action. Several psychosocial, environmental, and support network structural characteristics can be utilized to predict individual behavior in support groups (e.g., commitment and participation), health-related outcomes (e.g., reductions in stress and drinking), and changes in support network composition due to support group participation. For several variables, the literature does not clearly suggest the direction of some relationships, and as such, this study will involve both a cross-sectional survey and semi-structured interviews in order to obtain a rich dataset to investigate this evolving context of supportive communication.

LIU, ALAN, Principal Investigator

Media, History and Digital Humanities

American Council of Learned Societies

SB120167/UCSB 20121117

07/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$65,000

This fellowship will help to bring to completion two closely related books entitled “Media, History” and “Digital, Humanities” where the comma in the titles indicates that in each case there is a disjunction in thought about digital new media in the humanities that needs to be explored. The first book is a philosophically toned reflection on how media history affects our understanding of history, and vice versa. My goal is to show that the sense of history alters, but does not vanish, in today’s age of instant information. The second book is a wide-angled view of the development of the digital humanities field. I focus on the need to reflect on the way the field contributes to changes in the humanities generally and in the relation of the humanities to a new “public knowledge.”

LLAMAS, JASMIN, Principal Investigator

The San Bruno Gas Pipeline Explosion: Responding to Disaster

UCSB: ISBER Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)

GRA5LL

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$825

This past September a natural gas pipeline exploded in San Bruno, California, killing eight people. The fire that erupted led to an evacuation of 376 homes and injured 52 people. Over 50 homes were destroyed and over 120 were damaged or rendered uninhabitable. Contemporary disaster studies have emphasized the importance of defining the nature of disasters, in particular, distinguishing between natural (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes) and technological (e.g., nuclear accidents, toxic spills) disasters. In the wake of a disaster, it is often assumed survivors will experience mental health challenges in response to the trauma, however there are many possible pathways in course of transitioning from crisis, which presents the probability that some will remain unscathed or utilize methods to overcome this traumatic event. While acute stress symptoms are commonly experienced immediately after extreme trauma, there remain many individuals who demonstrate resilience in coping and adaptation, rebounding from the experience and no longer suffering from the disturbance (Litz, 2004; McFarlane, 1996). The study, unlike many other disaster intervention programs, was developed with and will be executed with community members playing an integral role throughout the process. The primary purpose of this study is to examine resilience and coping factors in the wake of a technological disaster. This study will examine loss, coping, and resilience, using a mixed-methods QUAN+QUAL approach in the hopes of being able to better meet the needs of the community and gaining a better understanding of areas to intervention to promote resilience.

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

Multimodally Encoded Spatial Images in Sighted and Blind

NIH/National Eye Institute

1R01 EY016817-01A1/UCSB 20091392 08/01/09 – 07/31/12

\$602,322

The research investigates a representation of spatial layout that serves to guide action in the absence of direct perceptual support. We call this representation a “spatial image.” Humans can perceive surrounding space through vision, hearing, and touch. Environmental objects and locations are internally represented by modality-specific “percepts” that exist as long as they are supported by concurrent sensory stimulation from vision, hearing, and touch. When such stimulation ceases, as when the eyes close or a sound source is turned off, the percepts also cease. A spatial image, however, continues to exist in the absence of the percept. For example, when one views an object and then closes the eyes, one experiences the continued presence of the object at its perceptually designated location. Although the phenomenological properties of the spatial image are known only to the observer, functional characteristics of spatial images can be revealed through systematic investigation of the behavior of the observer on a spatial task like spatial updating. For example, the observer might try to walk blindly to the location of a previously viewed object along any of a variety of paths. A sizeable body of research indicates that people have an impressive ability to do so

The primary significance of this research will be the expansion of knowledge of multimodal spatial images, which so far have received very little scientific attention in comparison with visual images, about which hundreds of scientific papers have been published. This knowledge will further our understanding of the extent to which spatial cognition is similar in sighted and blind people. This knowledge will also be useful for researchers and technologists who are developing assistive technology, including navigation systems, for blind and visually impaired people. More generally, this knowledge will lead to improved tests of spatial cognition that will be useful in better understanding the deficits in knowledge and behavior resulting from diseases, such as Alzheimer’s, and brain damage.

LÓPEZ-CARR, DAVID, Principal Investigator

Developing Human-Environment Dynamics Grant Proposals at UCSB

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR4CD

11/01/10 – 06/30/13

\$4,471

This grant will facilitate the development of several human-environment related proposals among UCSB researchers. The purpose of this proposal is to enrich the quality of collaborative research in the social sciences at UCSB by supporting our research groups in the early stages of extramural grant development. Funds are requested to facilitate group discussion and grant development. Great interest has been shown by collaborators, and the promise of the resulting extramural proposals is high. Funding is requested specifically to convene researchers in the social and physical scientists towards the development and submission of several extramural funding sources by the end of the funding period. These include an NSF IGERT, and NSF PIRE, and an NSF human dimensions of climate change proposal.

MCDONNELL, LORRAINE, Principal Investigator

WEATHERFORD, STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

Policy Ideas, Entrepreneurs, and Education Research

William T. Grant Foundation

11113/UCSB 20100437

07/01/10 – 06/30/13

\$453,620

The study focuses on how research informs the current movement to establish common K-12 academic standards, and represents a unique opportunity to explore “real time” use of research evidence. It addresses two questions: 1) how is education research used in developing and promoting policy ideas? And 2) what role do policy entrepreneurs play in how research is interpreted, framed, and applied in policy venues? Data will be collected from documentary sources; interviews with researchers, intermediaries acting as policy entrepreneurs, and policymakers; and participant observation. Through process-tracing, case comparisons, and social network analysis, the conditions of research use will be documented.

MILLER-YOUNG, MIREILLE, Principal Investigator

Digital Desires: Black Erotic Labor Online

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS13YM

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$3,000

Engaging feminist humanistic and social science methodologies in visual textual analysis, interview research and ethnography, this project investigates how black Americans use new media and digital technologies to perform sexual labor and produce sexual culture online.

MILLER-YOUNG, MIREILLE, Principal Investigator

AMAR, PAUL, Co-Principal Investigator

New sexualities: advancing sexuality studies at UCSB

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR3MYA

07/01/09 – 12/31/12

\$2,705

New Sexualities, an IHC sponsored Research Focus Group, seeks to use ISBER’s C-RIG Grant in order to design and produce 1-3 extramural grant proposals in the field of sexuality studies. Among other possibilities, the group is considering applying to the NEH Collaborative Research Grant for the production of an international conference, and the NEH Summer Seminars and Institutes Grant for the production of a research seminar for scholars in the field of sexuality studies. The C-RIG grant will allow New Sexualities the necessary resources to research, plan, design, and produce high quality extramural grant proposals during the 2009-2010 academic year.

MILLETT, KENNETH, Principal Investigator

Chumash Scholars Program

Santa Barbara Foundation

SB080126/UCSB 20110131

05/01/08 – 05/31/13

\$125,000

The Chumash Scholars Program was established in 2006 with the intent of addressing 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.

The Chumash Scholars Program is striving to improve the college-going rates of American Indian (AI) students in Santa Barbara County. As the program develops it is important to secure key staff, such as a full time Program Coordinator to implement and monitor academic and cultural enrichment activities. The Program Coordinator will be instrumental in collaborating with K-12 school staff, K-12 AI students and families, Tribal Administration, and university staff. This individual will be working with the K-12 participant population to enhance a college going culture in local schools where there are traditionally low AI college going rates. The value of a college degree has been proven to have invaluable social and economic benefits, particularly in historically underserved communities. This is a new request to the Santa Barbara Foundation to support the efforts of the Chumash Scholars Program.

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Principal Investigator

Athabascan Spoken Language Corpora: Ahtna (aht) and Navajo (nav)

National Science Foundation

BCS-0853598/UCSB 20090313

08/15/09 – 07/31/13

\$278,144

The goal of this project is to create a substantial record of spontaneous connected speech, particularly conversation, in two languages indigenous to North America. The languages to be recorded represent the two major branches of the large Athabascan group. Ahtna, a Northern Athabascan language, is spoken in Alaska, and Navajo, a Southern Athabascan language, is spoken over a wide area in the Southwest. Both languages are endangered: There are only 30-50 Ahtna speakers of varying fluency, the youngest now in their seventies. There are more Navajo speakers, but very few children are now learning the language. The product will be two searchable language corpora, consisting of audio and video recordings and time-aligned transcriptions with translations.

Especially critically endangered is the kind of speech we plan to document. When one language is being replaced by another, among the first aspects of the heritage language to fade can be traditional patterns of expression. Younger generations of speakers, native bilinguals, may have essentially the same basic grammar as earlier generations. But the sentence and discourse structures they tend to choose become increasingly those that parallel structures in the encroaching language. New structures come into use that replicates those of the encroaching language. The result is that traditional ways of

organizing thought in speech, and of interacting linguistically, can slip away nearly unnoticed. Grammatical categories and constructions without parallels in the encroaching language can disappear unobserved. This is occurring rapidly in both of the languages to be documented here.

The project will integrate research and education in two ways. The corpora are intended to serve as the basis for both scholarly research and language teaching and revitalization. A key element of the project is the training of graduate students, one of them Navajo, in language documentation, archiving, and linguistic analysis. The corpora are expected to serve as the foundation for their doctoral dissertations. The participation of under-represented groups is at the core of the project: the goal is the documentation of two languages indigenous to North America, for use by the communities now and in the future.

MOORE, KATHLEEN, Principal Investigator

Walking Together: Inspirational Stories in Santa Barbara County

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS11MK

07/01/08 – 12/31/12

\$4,217

In a 30-minute documentary this project collects oral/visual history of interfaith cooperation in Santa Barbara, Goleta, and Montecito, focusing on three unique examples of productive approaches to dialogue. The stories model how to expand “the circle of we” and demystify the religious Order in ways that offer opportunities for genuine relationship and avenues for social change. This is a timely exploration of local practices of interfaith engagement that have made people (both young and older) feel more connected to each other and the place where they live through simple acts of hospitality and bridge-building. Screening will be free to the public. The goal is to engage the public in discussions of the public role of religion. I have requested extramural funding from the California Council for the Humanities California Story Fund. This is a request for matching funds to pay expense of a videographer, a humanities expert, and various supplies

OAKS, LAURA, Principal Investigator

Safe Haven Laws and the Representation of Responsible Motherhood in the U.S.

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS130L

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$3,000

“Safe haven” laws allow a parent to surrender a newborn baby legally and anonymously at a specified location – such as a hospital or fire station – and have been established with varying stipulations in every state (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2010). Social institutions, laws, and cultural assumptions about what a good mother is (or should be) support arguments about the need for safe haven policies and publicity about the laws. Using qualitative content analysis, my research will investigate representations of “good” and “bad” mothers in safe haven news stories, advocacy organizations’ campaigns, and educational outreach programs from 1999 to the present. Safe haven laws suggest that “good” mothers surrender, rather than abandon, newborn babies they cannot or do not wish to care for. In so doing, the “good” mother is redefined – by the *surrender* of her status as a mother. I direct particular attention to representations of motherhood based on

women’s age, race/ethnicity, class, and levels of mental health and social support. Support from ISBER’s SSRGP will allow me to collect and analyze data necessary for a book manuscript that explores how motherhood is constructed in the discourses surrounding the development and implementation of “safe haven” laws, focusing on how the media, state policies, and politics shape ideals of contemporary motherhood and womanhood. This funding proposal requests support for graduate student research assistance and data organization technology to conduct data collection and analysis to result in: 1) a book manuscript, and 2) research training and mentorship for a graduate student.

OLIVA, PAULINA, Principal Investigator

Optimal Contracts for Avoided Deforestation. A Pilot Study in Costa Rica

UCSB: ISBER Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR50P

08/30/11 – 06/30/13

\$5,000

Payments for environmental services (PES) contracts, such as payments for afforestation or avoided deforestation, have the potential to provide large quantities of carbon sequestration at a relatively low cost. However, the need for additionality presents an important potential challenge for the approach. Impacts are only “additional.” if they represent true changes in behavior that would not have occurred in the absence of the payment. The source of this problem is an information asymmetry: sellers of PES contracts typically possess greater knowledge about their costs than a potential buyer. Approaching the market with standard tools from contract theory for addressing information asymmetries may improve additionality by reducing infra-marginal payments, leading to greater environmental gain under a fixed budget.

Contract theory suggests that n optimal menu of contracts instead of a uniform per acre price would maximize the acres of forest actually saved from deforestation per dollar. However, to our knowledge, no attempt has been made to implement such a mechanism in the context of avoided deforestation contracts. The Government of Costa Rica has expressed interest in developing a pilot program to test the approach under their existing forest conservation policy. Through the collaboration, we will work with the government to design and implement this pilot using rigorous evaluation techniques in combination with a structural econometric model to generate policy lessons as well as generalizable economic insight.

PUTNAM, LINDA, Principal Investigator

The Communicative Construction of Hazards in Wildland Firefighting

USDA Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

10-CR-11221636-176/UCSB 20100674 06/08/10 – 08/15/12

\$62,015

Wildland firefighting crews are considered High Reliability Organizations (HROs) because their members operate in hazardous environments with low rates of error. However, the level of error currently experienced is higher than desired. To improve the safety and performance record, we need robust and concretely grounded theories that help us *act* as well as *think* and *reflect*.

We seek to expand the theoretic foundation wildland fire fighters and managers use to assess and manage risk as they seek safe and highly reliable operations. At the moment, the fire community draws heavily on theories of leadership, high reliability, risk management, and to some degree psychology in order to understand and advance safety performance. Surprisingly, one of the basic theoretical threads that link all of these has been given little attention – communication. The field of communication describes how language creates reality. It recognizes that what we see, what we expect, how we make sense of a situation, is based in how we speak. This project will extend and challenge current theorizing on high reliability, safety, and risk management by examining the social interactions that shape members’ interpretations of hazards. We seek to investigate how the fire community uses language to identify and communicate about hazards, how language used creates or confuses *meaning*, *priority* and *relevance*, and to identify *blind spots* in safety that are attributable to language.

Working collaboratively – a communication academic, a fire-fighter working towards a doctorate in communication, and a federal fire management researcher – we will develop a conceptual model describing how various instances of communication within the wildland fire community create individual and organizational perceptions, expectations and interpretations of hazards, and identify appropriate actions to mitigate hazards, including when and how one is ‘allowed’ to disregard standard practice.

RAYMOND, GEOFFREY, Principal Investigator

JONES, NIKKI, Co-Principal Investigator

Identifying Good Strangers: A Micro-Interactional Approach

SRI International

19-000200/UCSB 20111294

10/01/11 – 03/31/15

\$432,115

DARPA (Defense Analysis Research Projects Agency) and the Army Research Office awarded Professor Raymond (PI) and Professor Nikki Jones (co-PI) a \$592,000 grant (over three years) to study police officers’ encounters with the public. The basic aim of this research is to find and describe communicative practices that (a) promote cooperation between community members and police officers, (b) reduce officers’ use of (physical) force in their encounters with the public, and (c) contribute to positive relations between police departments and the communities they serve. As part of this project Professors Raymond and Jones will develop a curriculum (in collaboration with other teams) for training new police officers that will be made available to training centers across the US. In addition, they will contribute to a curriculum tailored to the unique needs of military personnel serving overseas.

The project combines ethnographic/observational research methods with methods for analyzing video recordings of naturally occurring interaction. Researchers will use these methods to examine two different types of data: ethnographic interviews and video recordings of interaction. These data are drawn three sources: (1) observations and interviews gathered in ride-alongs with law enforcement officers in San Francisco, Seattle and the King County, (2) video and audio records collected by UCSB researchers in ride-alongs with the SFPD and (3) video and audio recordings from cameras mounted on the

dashboards of Seattle Police Department cruisers. To date the UCSB team has collected approximately 245 hours of video recordings in ride-alongs with the SFPD, as well as a further 180 encounters (ranging from 10-50 minutes in length) from the SPD's dash mounted cameras.

Based on their current research the UCSB team has begun delivering documents and other materials (to teams developing simulators for training new personnel) specifying forms of conduct that police and military personnel can use to establish and maintain positive, effective relations in their encounters with civilians (as well as methods for dealing with trouble or conflict where it emerges). The next stage of their research will establish more robust definitions/ descriptions of these forms of conduct, specify the ("good stranger") outcomes they are associated with, the mechanisms by which they contribute to those outcomes, and a measure of their efficacy in doing so.

RAYMOND, GEOFFREY, Principal Investigator

JONES, NIKKI, Co-Principal Investigator

Identifying Good Strangers: A Micro-Interactional Approach

SRI International (Supplement)

19-000200/UCSB 20130007

10/01/11 – 03/31/15

\$10,908

Researchers will use Studio Code to code and analyze video records of encounters between police officers/warfighters and civilians. Using Studiodcode will enable the development and use of rigorous coding scheme. Using Studio Code Geoffrey Raymond and Nikki Jones will develop a series of coding categories to be used in the analysis of video-clips. Research assistants will then be asked to code large collections of video data. The use of these codes by research assistants will be frequently checked for inter-rater reliability to assess the quality of the work. The outcome of this work will be used as the basis for assessing the impact of various strategies on promoting "good stranger" outcomes. In addition, the use of this software will enable the creation of annotated collections of video clips for use by software and hardware developers.

RESCORLA, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

The Machinery of Meaning: A Philosophical Foundation for AI and Cognitive Science

National Endowment for the Humanities

FA-560831-11/UCSB 20111408

11/01/11 – 10/31/12

\$50,400

Can we build a machine that thinks? Is the mind itself a thinking machine? These ancient questions gained renewed attention through the advent of the digital computer, which provided our first plausible example of "intelligent machinery." Digital computation's immense power achieved special salience when IBM's chess-playing computer Deep Blue defeated the reigning world champion, Gary Kasparov. Inspired by these startling advances in machine intelligence, many cognitive scientists and philosophers embrace the computational theory of mind (CTM) according to which the mind itself is a digital computer. Of course, our bodies consist of flesh and blood, not silicon chips. But the abstract mathematical theory of computation, founded in 1936 by Alan Turing and developed over the intervening decades by computer science, is indifferent between biological and silicon

modes of physically realizing a computer program. One can build a computer from silicon chips, but, in principle, one can also build a computer from neurons. Researchers have defended CTM through several avenues: a priori philosophical argumentation; scientific research into the cognition of humans and other animals; and Artificial Intelligence, the construction of computer programs that display intelligent thought. These converging streams suggest that CTM is our most promising model of how the mind works.

Unfortunately, CTM faces a serious difficulty. Intuitively speaking, the mind represents the world. For instance, I have various beliefs about Tom Cruise: that he is a movie star, that he has dark hair, and so on. These beliefs represent Tom Cruise as being a certain way. Thus, the mind somehow reaches beyond itself to external reality, depicting the world as having certain features. Philosophers almost universally agree that representation is one of the mind's most important properties. Yet CTM seems to denigrate mental representation. On the standard picture, a digital computer is a "syntactic engine": it manipulates meaningless pieces of data or syntax (e.g. the 1s and 0s that comprise a computer's machine code), paying no heed to what, if anything, those entities mean. A computer does not notice whether or how its internal states represent the external world. If the mind is a digital computer, then mental representation becomes at best an irrelevant byproduct of an underlying "syntax-driven" process. Thus, CTM does not honor mental representation as a central aspect of cognition.

Over the past few decades, this tension has provoked considerable research within philosophy, Artificial Intelligence, and scientific psychology. Famously, John Searle argues that the tension is irresolvable. In contrast, researchers such as Jerry Fodor and Hilary Putnam attempt to reconcile CTM with the mind's inherently representational nature. Yet no such attempt commands widespread assent.

My goal is to address this conundrum by developing a new philosophical foundation for CTM. My thesis is that we can successfully integrate representation into a mechanical model of mind, but only if we rethink the nature of digital computation. I question the standard picture of a digital computer as a "syntactic engine" that manipulates inherently meaningless data items without consulting what those items mean. We need a new approach, whereby computation can be sensitive to "meaning" or "representation." According to my approach, mental computation is "semantically permeated," in that representation informs the fundamental nature of the computation. The causal structure of mental computation is intimately tied to its representational import.

My topic is a modern successor to the venerable mind-body problem, famously explored by Rene Descartes. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz offered a particular vivid formulation, inviting us to consider a thinking machine so enlarged that "one could enter into it, just like into a windmill." Leibniz observed that, standing inside such a machine; one would "find only parts pushing one another." Precisely those features that make the mind special seem to evaporate inside Leibniz's windmill; thought, perception, consciousness, emotion, intellect. When we examine a digital computer, representation likewise seems to evaporate, replaced by a purely mechanical process that manipulates inherently meaningless 1s and 0s. The problem that Descartes and Leibniz explored, and that still faces us, is whether we

can treat the mind as a machine while honoring its representational nature. My project addresses that problem.

ROBERTS, LUKE, Principal Investigator

Bringing Politics Back into Japanese Cultural Studies

The Japan Foundation

23K-5015/UCSB 20111547

09/20/10 – 08/31/13

\$336,407

This initiative is designed to accomplish three goals: Make a theoretical statement about the necessity to bridge and put into fruitful tension with one another the study of the cultural, the political and the social throughout history. Make a methodological statement about the necessity to insert cultural studies at the center of the interplay of the political and the social throughout history at a time when nationwide political and economic forces corrode the possibilities for broad training and research that intellectually engages the cultural and humanistic. And, build on our core strengths, the willingness and capability of our Japan faculty to study Japanese culture in an interdisciplinary manner and engage outside faculty and graduate students in activities designed to further this interdisciplinary theme.

With the support of the Japan Foundation and matching funds from the University and the US Department of Education FLAS Grant Program and the Association for Asian Studies we propose (1) to hire one additional Japanese Studies faculty; (2) organize over the three-year grant period three packages of Summer Institutes and (3) a related set of Japanese visiting professors, (4) boost the library budget by \$15,000 for targeted acquisitions divided over this three-year period, (5) increase the level of graduate student support , and (6) one two-year Faculty Fellowship.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Principal Investigator

MONTES, VERONICA, Co-Principal Investigator

Household Economic Strategies in Transnational Mexican Families and their Gender Dimensions

UC Mexus

SB120098/UCSB 20120309

01/01/12 – 12/31/13

\$8,840

By utilizing a multi-sited, sociological ethnographic approach, which is comprised of two sending rural communities in Guerrero, Mexico, and the receiving communities of Santa Barbara, California and Wilmington, Delaware, this study examines the intersection between the new global agrarian division of labor, transnational migration, and household social and economic strategies developed by transnational Mexican families in their sending and receiving communities. The methodology for this project is a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The former is a 162-question instrument that randomly surveyed 94 households in the sending communities, and the latter comprises 60 semi-structured, open-ended interviews in both the sending and receiving communities. While much has been written about the new global agrarian division of labor, there is a dearth of studies on its local impact and evolution in particular countries and mezo and micro-level research sites, and even less on the link between the evolution of this division

of labor and the study of transnational migration patterns at the micro-level (family and community). I hypothesize that the context of reception plays a determinant role not only on the kind of household economic strategies executed by migrants, but most importantly, new strategies might emerge as different challenges unfold in new migrant-receiving communities. Particularly, the gender dynamics in the development, maintenance, and diversification of these household economic strategies present theoretical challenges.

ROYER, HEATHER, Principal Investigator

Using Cash Incentives to Promote Healthy Eating among Children

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)

SS13RH

07/01/11 – 06/30/13

\$3,000

U.S. childhood obesity rates have tripled over last 30 years. Existing research shows that many critical factors caused the increase in childhood obesity (e.g., Cutler et al. 2003; Anderson and Butcher 2006), including the quality of food eaten (Frieden et al., 2010). I plan to carry out a field experiment to understand whether financial incentives are effective in changing children’s dietary habits, focusing on students in the Tucson Unified School District (TUSD). For each day of the experiment, I will designate one of the meal choices as the healthy meal of the day. Thirty fifth-grade classrooms in TUSD will be randomized into different treatments such that I can test a) the direct effect of financial incentives on school lunch purchases, b) the indirect effect of financial incentives on non-incentivized peers’ purchases, and c) the effect of subtle nudging (i.e., a highlighted menu indicating the healthy meal of the day) on school lunch purchasing. Students eligible for incentives will receive \$0.20 per purchasing the healthy meal. I will be able to follow the school lunch purchases of all students before, after, and during the intervention. I will be able to address whether there are simple low-cost ways to increase consumption of healthier meals through financial incentives. Moreover, by testing whether there are effects of incentives on non-incentivized individuals, I will shed light on whether incentive programs can be more cost-effective by providing incentives to only a subset of individuals but still have behavioral effects on a broader population.

ROYER, HEATHER, Principal Investigator

Commitment Contracts for Health-Behavior Change

National Institutes of Health/NIA

AG042051/UCSB 20111484

06/01/12 – 05/31/14

\$448,419

Many serious health problems, particularly those associated with aging, can be improved by regular exercise, yet many Americans struggle to establish a consistent exercise habit. One-third of Americans today do not participate in any leisure-time physical activity. As a result, health officials and policy makers have a keen interest in interventions that can promote exercise. This proposal takes a close look at commitment contracts - an innovative, but not-yet-widely-studied incentive program. Commitment contracts offer individuals the opportunity to set a goal and put their money at stake to reach that goal. If the person meets their goal, they get their money back, but if they do not succeed, they lose the money. Behavioral economic theory suggests that these contracts are useful for

overcoming issues of self-control. Additionally, this theory predicts that the desire for commitment is stronger the further in the future the commitment begins.

We test these assertions by addressing the following specific aims: 1) to conduct a survey to better understand the demand for commitment contracts and their effectiveness, 2) measure the fraction of people interested in creating commitment contracts and test whether demand for them varies with contract starting date, and 3) estimate the effect of commitment contracts on exercise behaviors and the relative effectiveness of different commitment contracts. Under a unique partnership with a fitness gym consisting of 3,100 members, we propose to conduct a randomized real-world field experiment to study the effectiveness of these contracts. The population of gym members is particularly relevant for studying commitment because the purchase of a membership demonstrates a clear interest in exercising more, yet our preliminary data show that many fail to follow through with this intention.

We plan to study two types of contracts: a standard commitment contract with an immediate start date and a new type of commitment contract, a delayed commitment contract with a start date one month in the future. Our intervention combines gym-use data with unique survey measures, including information on self-efficacy, self-control, and time budgeting. We use these measures to better understand how individual characteristics predict commitment contract takeup. Our findings then can be used to target these contracts to individuals who may most benefit from them. Although our focus is on improving exercise behaviors, since problems of self-control are so pervasive in other dimensions of health behavior, commitment contracts may find wider application. Relative to other types of incentive programs, commitment contracts are appealing because they are low-cost, as they do not rely on external funds, and promote individual responsibility for setting and achieving health goals rather than relying on externally imposed health targets. Thus, they may be implemented in settings where few resources are available for changing health behavior.

ROYER, HEATHER, Principal Investigator

The Impact of Community Health Centers on Access to Care and Health Outcomes

University Of Michigan

3002531057/UCSB 20120037

07/24/12 – 05/31/13

\$253,850

Heather Royer will take lead in the contemporary analysis of community health centers. She will also collaborate on the more historical analysis of community health centers. Given her background, her primary efforts will be aimed at using the regression kink design for the contemporary analysis of the impact of community health centers. Her work will involve understanding and then implementing studies based on historical survey data from the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as implementing research studies based on a regression kink design using current CHC funding rules. In the near term, the deliverables include (1) the preparation of an application to access the Census Research Data Centers (RDCs) at the University of Michigan and USC in order to access the Detailed Natality and Multiple Cause of Death Vital Statistics data and the restricted National Health Interview Survey data, (2) to characterize the data and measures contained in the 11-city OEO

surveys and (3) to conduct preliminary analyses with these data. In year 2 I will use the OEO data to complete analysis by race, age-group, income, and insurance status of: sources of care, medication utilization (including separate measures of over-the-counter and prescription drug use), a range of test and treatments (including x-rays, spinal taps, operations on the heart, immunizations for those under age 14, dental care, etc.). In years 2 and 3, I will conduct analysis of more recent effects of CHCs on health care access using the NHIS data at USC's RDC. Years 4 and 5 will be dedicated to the write-up of our final results.

RUPP, LEILA, Principal Investigator

Queer Girls on Campus: New Sexualities and Sexual Identities

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)

SS12RL

06/01/10 – 06/30/13

\$6,541

On college campuses across the United States, a host of new terms have emerged to describe women's non-heterosexual identities and behaviors. Although "lesbian," "gay," and "bisexual" are still identities embraced by students, women also call themselves "queer," "bicurious," "pansexual," or "heteroflexible," and others, although they are unlikely to embrace the labels themselves, are dubbed "lesbians until graduation" or "spaghetti girls" (straight until wet, i.e. drunk). This study explores the emergence of new sexualities and sexual identities among women at the University of California, Santa Barbara, through open-ended semi-structured interviews with female undergraduate students who identify in some way other than heterosexual. The interviews explore the coming out process for women college students, including when they first acknowledged same-sex desire, when and how they acted on it, and whether and when they talked about their experiences with family member and friends; their identity transitions over time; the impact of the university environment on their desires, behavior, and identity; and their expectations for the future. This research promises to add to our understanding of the gendering of sexuality and the social contexts that facilitate the emergence of new sexualities and sexual identities, as well as to theories of sexual subjectivity and collective identity more generally.

SCHNEIDER, BETH, Principal Investigator

OLIVER, MELVIN, Co-Principal Investigator

The UCSB McNair Scholars Program

Department of Education: Office of Postsecondary Education; Ronald E. McNair

Postbaccalaureate Achievement (McNair) Program

P217A070307/UCSB 20120467

10/01/07 – 12/31/12

\$1,065,510

The McNair Scholars Program prepares qualified undergraduates for future doctoral studies. The goals of the program are to increase the number of underrepresented students in PhD programs, and ultimately, to diversify the faculty in colleges and universities across the country as well as among professional researchers in major public and private institutions. Students must be either first-generation in college and/or low-income or U.S. minorities underrepresented minorities.

This federal grant program was established in memory of physicist and Challenger astronaut Dr. Ronald E. McNair. The program is one of several TRIO programs funded by the Department of Education supporting the academic achievement of students from groups traditionally underrepresented in higher education. The UCSB McNair Scholars Program is also supported by the Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and the deans of the College of Letters and Sciences and the School of Engineering.

The UCSB McNair Scholars Program provides undergraduates with opportunities to participate in academic year and summer research activities. McNair Scholars attend seminars and workshops on topics related to graduate school preparation, participate in two research projects under the guidance of a faculty mentor, have the opportunity to present their research at local, regional and national conferences and to publish their work in the McNair Scholars Journal.

Specifically, the UCSB program is built around a series of standardized objectives and several supplementary goals. The standardized objectives include: 100% of participants must complete research and scholarly activities during each of the academic years in which they are enrolled in McNair 80% of participants must attain a B.A. degree within three years of involvement with the McNair program 50% of those with B.A. degrees will enroll in a post-baccalaureate program by the fall of the academic year immediately following completion of that degree 65% of successful McNair Program participants will attain a doctoral degree within ten years of the attainment of the B.A. Among the supplementary objectives are the requirements that 100% of the students participate in one faculty mentored summer research experience, and 75% participate in two; 100% will present their research at a minimum of two research symposia; 100% will apply to graduate schools prior to receiving their bachelor's degree.

SHIMIZU, CELINE PARRENAS, Principal Investigator

Maria Clara, California

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program (SSRGP)

SS14BK

06/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$8,000

In 1931, The New York Times reported the arrest of 7 Filipina/o members of a "secret cult" who allegedly confessed to kidnapping, gagging, and burying alive a young Filipina woman. From this story, my documentary film explores the gendered lives of Filipino Americans in early California history, specifically in the turbulent years between their status as nationals and citizens. Largely situated across the Central Coast of California, Filipino American history tells a dynamic story of men's lives as the focal point for understanding these migrant communities. Missing are the pressures women face and the gendered dynamics of racial discrimination, poverty and perverse sexualization that characterize their immigration. What do we lose when we tell stories that center men at the expense of the lives of women as well as the ways in which men lived with others with whom they exerted power? Gender is an important category of an analysis and lens of experience that we need to use so as to better understand the histories of both men and women, including their racialization. I will show the ongoing problems of prioritizing one gender in framing the

lives and struggles of racialized groups today-as people forge their various identities. Secondly, as an event which occurs during a crucial moment in Filipino American history, it is an important opportunity for understanding a group of people whose movements and migration were intensely policed and monitored in California's early history in ways that continue to shape struggles for recognition in American history.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Identity Development during Napatan State Formation

National Science Foundation

BCS-0917824/UCSB 20090826

10/01/09 – 12/31/13

\$132,748

This project examines the identities of those involved during the critical origin period of the Napatan state during the Third Intermediate Period (1050-750 BC) and Late Period (750-332 BC) in Nubia after the fall of the New Kingdom Egyptian colonial empire through excavation at one of the few sites, Tombos, which spans this significant transition. The study of state formation processes in the Nile Valley has generally centered on the impact that Egypt had on the developments of indigenous cultures. For instance, the Nubian polities of Kerma (ca. 2400-1500 BC) and Napata (ca. 850-650 BC) are considered to have resulted from Egyptian weakness rather than a local development of power. However, recent studies suggest that, in fact, the reverse may have taken place – Egypt lost power as a result of the influential indigenous states in Nubia during these periods (Morkot 1995, 2000, 2001). Research at this key site of Tombos will shed light on this ‘dark age’ of Nubian history and provide crucial information necessary to clarify the nature of the social processes. Using a bioarchaeological approach, this project will explore the identities of the people buried at Tombos in order to determine if there is evidence for indigenous activities and local social forces leading up to the formation of the Napatan state or if outside migration played a significant role.

Currently, scholarly understanding of Napatan state development is minute, with no historical records and little archaeological information. Consequently, many significant topics regarding the origins of this Nubian Napatan state remain unexplored, such as the activities of Nubians after Egypt’s withdrawal during the important Third Intermediate Period, and the contribution of Egyptians and people from further south in Sudan to the formation of the Napatan state. Using a multi-disciplinary bioarchaeological approach, this project will identify the players involved in Napatan state formation through new excavation, and the assessment of ethnic identity, biological affinities, and geographic origins. This research project will address these questions through two seasons of archaeological fieldwork of Third Intermediate Period and Napatan Period burials at the site of Tombos, located at the 3rd Cataract of the Nile in Upper Nubia, with additional museum collection sampling and laboratory and statistical analyses at Purdue University and the University of California, Santa Barbara.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Colonial Entanglements: New Kingdom Cultural Interaction at Tombos in a Regional Context

Curtiss T. Brennan & Mary G. Brennan Foundation, Inc.

SB130037/UCSB 20130247

08/06/12 – 08/06/13

\$5,000

The notion that the use of Egyptian material culture and emulation of Egyptian practices by Nubians represents a natural acculturation toward a more sophisticated and therefore inherently appealing Egyptian culture is heavily embedded within Egyptology (Grimal 1992). Moreover, the possibility that the conquered Nubians might have maintained native practices or even influenced Egyptian society is either ignored or denied (Adams 1977; David 1988; Emery 1965). Barry Kemp articulated a common view of Egyptianization, when he argued “Egyptian culture must have had a considerable glamour in the eyes of Nubians... It is not hard to understand how, in an age innocent of the esoteric delights of ‘folk culture’, many of the local products, such as the decorated hand-made pottery and mother-of-pearl trinkets, did not survive the flood of cheap mass-produced Egyptian wares... ” (Kemp 1978:34-35). He concludes that “some recognition, at least, should be given to the positive side of this early attempt to extend what, to the Egyptians themselves, was a civilized way of life” (Kemp 1978:56; also Kemp 1997; contra Smith 1997). This statement begs a number of questions: What were the impacts of Egyptian colonization to the health and prosperity of the local population? Did Egyptian material culture and practices completely replace Nubian? Or did Nubian culture survive in some form to exert some influence on colonial society? Combining archaeology and bioarchaeology, this proposal requests support for archaeological excavation at the Third Cataract of the Nile in Sudanese Nubia in order to investigate the impacts of Egypt’s New Kingdom Empire (c. 1500-1050 BC) on the Nubian Kerma Culture and their interactions and entanglements with the colonists who settled at Tombos. The combination of Egyptian and Nubian sites at the cataract provides an opportunity to assess the cultural dynamic of Egypt’s colonial occupation. The current proposal builds on previous excavation in the cemetery at Tombos, moving forward by situating the site and its ancient inhabitants within a larger cultural and biological landscape. Funding is requested for test excavation at Tombos and surrounding sites that will provide data to support an application for a multi-year grant from the National Science Foundation.

This project builds on earlier research at Tombos that provided important insights into the ethnic and political dynamics of the New Kingdom colony (Buzon 2006; Smith 2003), but several questions remain unresolved. How does the population from the cemetery at Tombos compare to the local population in burial practice, health, and diet? How do patterns of architecture and material culture in the Egyptian colonial settlement at Tombos and native Nubian settlement at Hannek compare to each other and evidence from cemeteries? To what extent does this patterning represent the interpenetration characteristic of cultural entanglements? Archaeology will be combined with a multi-disciplinary bioarchaeological approach, allowing for a comparison of ethnic and other axes of identity with biological affinities, geographic origins, and indications of health and disease. PI Smith will undertake an evaluation of cultural interaction and identity through the examination of both domestic and funerary material culture and evidence of practices (Smith 2003).

Research collaborator and co-PI Prof. Michele Buzon from Purdue University will assess biological identity through cranial measurements, which reflect genetic relationships; geographic origins will be assessed using strontium isotopes ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) in human tooth enamel, a marker of geological locale during one's childhood. A paleopathology study of the cemetery populations will identify markers of stress and interpersonal violence, while Nitrogen and Carbon isotope analyses will provide evidence for diet. Acquisition of these data will not only allow for complementary evidence of interaction and entanglement from both burial and domestic contexts, but will also test the viability of larger scale work at each site – essential for the preparation of a proposal to the National Science Foundation. Smith has a proven record of extramural support, including three recent grants from the National Science Foundation.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

ALI, MOHAMED FAROUG, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: The Collapse and Regeneration of the Meroitic State between the Fifth Cataract and Khartoum

National Science Foundation

BCS-1318281/UCSB 20130630

06/01/13 – 05/31/14

\$25,187

This project proposes the investigation of the collapse and regeneration of the Meroitic state in Sudan. The Meroitic state (c. 300 BC- AD 350) controlled the area between the second Cataract and Khartoum and scholars have suggested regeneration into multiple polities during the post-Meroitic period (4th century to 7th century AD). The perception of the collapse of the Meroitic state in the fourth century AD is largely based on historical texts, the destruction of the royal city of Meroe, the abandonment of settlements and the decline in the royal tombs at Meroe. This collapse of central authority is considered by different scholars to have resulted either from internal or external factors. This study tests whether tribal movements, Axumite invasion or internal factionalism triggered the collapse and regeneration of the Meroitic state in the Meroe region, resulting in different outcomes during regeneration in the post-Meroitic period. These models lack support from archaeological data in the Meroitic rural areas where very limited or no archaeological investigations have been conducted. This research project will reevaluate these models through concentration of fieldwork in these little known rural areas on the west bank and the east hinterland targeting Meroitic and post-Meroitic period settlements, fortresses and cemeteries. These results will be integrated with existing archaeological data in the core Meroe region to readdress the decline and the regeneration of the Meroitic state.

STRONGMAN, ROBERTO, Principal Investigator

A Queer Diasporic Ethnography of Candomble in Brazil and Portugal

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)

SS13SR

07/01/11 – 12/31/12

\$7,350

These grant funds from ISBER are to conduct a series of Queer Diasporic Ethnographies on Candomble in Lisbon, Portugal and Salvador da Bahia, Brazil. Candomble, like Cuban Lucumi and Haitian Vodou, is an African diasporic practice that preserves and disseminates a conceptualization of the body as an open vessel that contest Western Cartesian

representations of the hermetic, individual self. I refer to this uniquely African diasporic understanding of the body as "transcorporeality" and I investigate the ways in which this enables cross-gender identifications among nonheteronormative religious practitioners. While there is some work on the Brazilian creolizations of Candomble, there is still a need to advance this scholarship along the lines of gender and sexuality in this particular geographical region. Much less work has been published on the way in which Candomble has migrated along with its belief communities to North America. There is an even more negligible amount of work published on this religion's migration to Europe. I seek to advance work on Candomble through the lenses of gender and diasporic geographies. To this end, I request funds to travel to conduct ethnographic interviews in these two important sites of the Lusophone world.

VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Principal Investigator

Reconstructing Prehistoric Plant Use: Integrating Old Data and New Techniques

UCSB: ISBER: Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)

SS13VA 07/01/11 – 08/31/12 \$6,000

The study explores the use of terrestrial resources within the Santa Barbara Channel Region, through the analysis of plant residue (both starch and phytolith) extracted from the surface of groundstone artifacts. Current understanding of this subject is largely based on assumptions from ethnographic records and limited fieldwork; therefore, the study would generate evidence to challenge or confirm these assumptions through the use of starch and phytolith analysis. Thus, I am applying for the Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP) so that I may be awarded funds for the purpose of establishing a starch and phytolith recovery laboratory, to be used collaboratively by students and faculty in the anthropology program. In order to address more holistic questions of ancient diet along the Santa Barbara Channel Islands region, it is imperative to expand my current laboratory to encompass additional methods in the study of archaeological subsistence. The starch and phytolith recovery laboratory will be an expansion to the existing macrobotanical laboratory, in which I currently supervise eleven graduate and undergraduate students working on paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological projects from around the world. Requested funding would be used for research assistance (in the form of graduate student salary), research travel, and laboratory supplies. In addition to contributing to our understanding of local prehistory, this project would produce a comparative collection for future research, and provide training for both students and faculty in an innovative methodology that is currently limited to fewer than a dozen laboratories in the United States.

VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Principal Investigator

Feeding Families in Crisis: The Effects of Warfare on the Daily Food Quest

UCSB: ISBER: Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP)

SS14VA 06/01/12 – 06/30/13 \$7,998

The project entails the identification of archaeological plant remains from an ancient village that was burned to the ground in an act of warfare. The method of site abandonment is exceptionally rare in archaeology, in that the burned floors of the village houses

represent intact activity areas with artifacts left in their original use contexts. With the exception of Pompeii, there are few archaeological sites that can boast either this level of preservation or this type of primary context. The research is significant in that (1) addresses questions related to the effects of warfare on the everyday lives of ancient peoples, and (2) allows us to observe the organization of household activities in their primary use context. Moreover, this research is well positioned to contribute broadly to anthropological understandings of violence related socioeconomic change around the world. Indeed, exploring the everyday impacts of chronic violence is as theoretically relevant to contemporary political concerns as it is to investigating the distant past. By documenting this poorly understood dimension of violence this research also has the potential to expand the analytical focus of the archaeology of warfare. I request funds to support a part-time trained graduate student to assist in the identification of the plant remains.

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, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

(DAT) Impacts of Historically Black Institutions' Policies on Science and Engineering

Education, Employment, Earnings and Innovation: A ‘Natural’ Experiment

National Science Foundation

SBE-0830362/UCSB 20081192

01/01/09 – 06/30/13

\$392,518

Writing in 1994, William Trent and John Hill described a concerted effort by a group of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to expand educational opportunities in engineering, computer science and other technical fields, “to prepare their students for expanded career choices.” Ever since reading this, I have been curious to learn whether this policy-driven change in the distribution of college majors might have had a measurable impact on later outcomes among black college graduates. In the ideal experiment I envisioned, these policies shifted college students from other fields of study toward more remunerative degrees in engineering, math, computer science, or physical sciences (EMS) without affecting the total number of college graduates, the distribution of majors at other institutions, or the distribution of students across institutions. In this clean version of the world, where everything else is held constant, it would be possible to identify the causal effects of changing college majors, without the usual concerns about how individuals with different talents, inclinations, or previous educational experiences sort themselves to different majors. In the ideal “natural” experiment, it is clear that an individual who

attended a given institution immediately after the policy change is X percent more likely to choose an EMS major than a similar student who attended the same institution just before the policy change. In this ideal world, a Y percent change in an outcome measure has no other possible explanation (since everything else is held constant) than the X percent change in EMS major probability. The exploratory investigation I have done to prepare this proposal suggests that the world is a bit more complicated than I had hoped, but that a more nuanced version of this analysis is likely to shed light on both the reasons underlying unprecedented recent growth in the number of black college graduates employed in EMS occupations, and the causal effects of institution-level expansion of EMS education on later outcomes including employment, earnings, and patent activity.

The project will 1) pull together data from currently existing sources 2) use the data creatively to describe relationships between institution-level educational policies and changes in the demographic composition of the college-educated science and engineering workforce at the state, regional and federal levels, 3) make the assembled data easily available to other researchers, and 4) build a community of young researchers interested in working with the data.

WEINBERGER, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

Career Dynamics in the Science and Engineering Workforce

National Science Foundation

SMA-1158795/UCSB 20120277

05/15/12 – 04/30/14

\$100,467

Motivated by intention to understand better ways to foster creative scientific productivity, the NSF has surveyed nationally representative samples of U.S. scientists and engineers for decades. A particular charge, mandated by congress in 1981, is to periodically evaluate the status of women and underrepresented minorities in the science and engineering workforce. The research will leverage more than three decades of longitudinal NSF Survey of Doctorate Recipients data (in which individuals can be followed over time) to expand the frontier of knowledge about career dynamics among Ph.D. scientists and engineers.

The current textbook explanation for gender differences in labor market outcomes among older workers, including (if not especially) scientists, is that women tend to fall behind men as they choose a less career-oriented work-family balance or as the effects of discrimination in promotion cumulate over the course of a career. Recent work by the PI and coauthors turns these explanations on their head. In fact, when individual workers (or scientists) are followed over time, the patterns that emerge reveal the opposite. Women tend to earn less than men from a very young age, but tend to be on a similar, or even faster, growth path than men. The low average earnings of older women are predicted by their low earnings at labor market entry.

The research completed to date has found this pattern within samples of college graduates and scientists at the bachelor's or master's degree levels, as well as samples of workers with all levels of education. The research will explore whether this phenomenon also occurs in labor markets for Ph.D. scientists and engineers.

The PI's earlier research on scientists at the bachelor's or master's degree levels also found that one group of women—the small subset with exceptionally high earnings to begin with—tends to fall behind men with comparably strong early attainments over time. (This effect is not simply an artifact of measurement error). The research proposed here will clarify whether Ph.D. scientists and engineers (either as a whole, or within subsets defined by field of study) tend to follow patterns similar to the highest-paid scientists at the bachelor's or master's degree level, as opposed to the overall patterns observed within samples of somewhat less educated workers, or whether new patterns of career dynamics are yet to be discovered.

A related line of inquiry will investigate variation in the number of hours worked per week by Ph.D. Scientists and Engineers, including how typical work hours vary across subfields, institution types, over time, and by gender or race. Once these patterns have been described, correlations between hours worked per week, or variation in weekly hours over the career, with earnings growth will also be investigated.

This study will lead to new knowledge about the dynamics of career progress, both on average and at different centiles of the distribution of early attainments.

WILLIAMS, RON, Principal Investigator

AVSS Technical Assistance

California Department of Health

11-10077/UCSB 20110419

07/01/11 – 06/30/14

\$796,013

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.

WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator

VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Co-Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research - Living with War: The Impacts of Chronic Violence on Everyday Life in the Central Illinois River Valley

National Science Foundation

BCS-1062290/UCSB 20110206

04/01/11 – 03/31/14

\$270,000

This archaeological research project seeks to determine the impacts of chronic warfare on the everyday lives of people living in the 13th-century Central Illinois River Valley. Archaeological data linking escalating violence with both settlement nucleation and declining health in the Central Illinois River Valley from A.D. 1200 to 1425 reveal that the causal dimensions of warfare were not restricted to political centralization and collapse but reshaped other, more mundane aspects of life. Determining the impacts of this violence on the Mississippian groups subject to these hostilities will help explain the historical

trajectory of conflict culminating in the abandonment of the region around A.D. 1425. A geophysical survey, combined with three seasons of excavation targeting residential groups at the Eveland site will identify subsistence practices and household/community organizational patterns that predate the period of escalating violence in this region. Laboratory analysis of collections from a previously excavated site (Orendorf) that post-dates the increase in violent attacks will also be conducted, enabling the documentation of domestic changes occurring as a result of the intensification of warfare.

Project goals include determining (1) if and how people altered their subsistence pursuits in response to the increased risk of attack while foraging, fishing, and farming, and (2) if and how people altered the size and arrangement of their households and communities as a result of nucleation into fortified villages. The study will accomplish these goals through: (1) an analysis of the archaeobotanical assemblages from the Eveland and Orendorf sites; (2) an analysis of the faunal, ceramic, and lithic assemblages from the Eveland site, with comparison to the unpublished analyses of datasets from the Orendorf site; and (3) a GIS-based analysis of the Eveland site map and existing site maps from the Orendorf site, linking artifacts with architecture to determine changing spatial arrangements and activity areas.

WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator

VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Co-Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research - Living with War: The Impacts of Chronic Violence on Everyday Life in the Central Illinois River Valley
National Science Foundation (REU Supplement)
BCS-1062290 / UCSB 20111568 04/01/11 – 03/31/14 \$1,927

In 2011, Drs. Greg Wilson and Amber VanDerwarker were awarded NSF funding for three seasons of fieldwork at the Eveland site in the Central Illinois River Valley of west-central Illinois. This research explores the catastrophic and wide-ranging impacts of chronic violence on the lives of Mississippian peoples in the region. Specifically, we investigate several research hypotheses concerning how Mississippian groups may have modified their subsistence strategies and community spatial patterns to cope with the intensifying risk of attack. Our REU supported student will conduct a research project related to a specific subsistence-related hypothesis of the larger project. The project co-PIs hypothesize that concerns over safety would have led to new constraints on mobility, which in turn would have negatively impacted villagers' abilities to produce and collect subsistence resources as violence escalated in the region. The REU candidate would address this issue as it relates to changes in fishing strategies throughout the regional sequence, by comparing the fish assemblage recovered during the Eveland excavations (in which Ms. Haas will be participating) to one of the existing fish assemblages from the Orendorf site, which post-dates the Eveland occupation.

This proposal seeks funding for a Research Experience Grant for Undergraduates (REU) supplement to an existing NSF award (BCS-1062290). The REU would fund an undergraduate Anthropology student at UCSB for six weeks of field research at the Eveland site in the Central Illinois River Valley. This research would significantly benefit this student as

it would provide hands on experience in data recovery and analysis. The selected student plans to attend graduate school in Anthropology, specializing in Archaeology. The REU supplement will also fund the undergraduate student during the academic year 2011/12.

WILSON, GREG, Principal Investigator

VANDERWARKER, AMBER, Co-Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research - Living with War: The Impacts of Chronic Violence on Everyday Life in the Central Illinois River Valley

National Science Foundation (REU Supplement)

BCS-1062290 / UCSB 20121471 04/01/11 – 03/31/14

\$8,370

This grant is for a Research Experience Grant for Undergraduates (REU) supplement to an existing NSF award (BCS-1062290). The REU would fund two undergraduate anthropology students (Ms. Allison Gracer and Ms. Leslie Castro) at UCSB for six weeks of field research at the C. W. Cooper site in the Central Illinois River Valley. This research would significantly benefit these students as it would provide hands-on experience in data recovery and analysis. The selected students plan to attend graduate school in anthropology, specializing in archaeology. Following participation in the field project, Ms. Gracer and Ms. Castro would pursue a related research project during the 2012-2013 academic year, culminating in a senior thesis project for Ms. Gracer (Ms. Castro is a rising junior) and conference presentations at the Society for American Archaeology.

WINANT, HOWARD A., Principal Investigator

MRPI: New Racial Studies in the Age of Obama

UC Office of the President

09-146867/UCSB 20100184 07/01/10 – 06/30/13

\$341,169

What is the significance of race in the post-civil rights era, the post-colonial era, the era of Obama? Enormous transformations are occurring in racial dynamics: not only in the momentous 2008 election, but also in the transition to a US national demographic of a “majority-minority” society: one in which no single racially-defined group represents a majority of the population. That pattern was established in California in the year 2000, and now exists in numerous other states, and many of the nation’s major cities as well. As usual, California leads the nation, but according to current projections the entire US will become “majority-minority” around the year 2042; the US population under 30 will be “majority-minority” in 2028, a mere two decades from now (US Dept. of the Census 2008). [US Department of the Census, National Population Projections, <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/>, release date Aug.14, 2008.] What are the implications of this trend for social policy, political processes, and cultural life? How will this transition affect local, state, and national patterns of social/spatial organization and social control, legal regulation, employment and residence, communications and the arts, and overall socio-economic status? What effects will this “identity shift” in the US have upon the country’s foreign relations and its international role? A “great transformation” is underway in the meaning and social structure of race, and UC is uniquely situated to play a positive role in it.

This MRU will be an active network that links race-oriented UC scholars from across the disciplines. We will create faculty-led Research Working Groups (RWGs), provide Innovative Graduate Training, and build a New Racial Studies Network, first across the UC system and later nationally and internationally. We intend to offer support and training for faculty-led, innovative research on race-oriented topics; to support postdoctoral and pre-doctoral research linked to specified research priorities; to host meetings and symposia at participating UC campuses; and to establish significant publication and internet programs. Most centrally, we seek to revivify, and most importantly to influence, the study of race. This MRU has the real potential, we believe, to re-establish the UC system -- once the institutional home of Ralph Bunche, Troy Duster, Gene Cota-Robles, Ralph Guzman, Yuji Ichioka, and Sucheng Chan (to name but a few of many pioneering UC race scholars -- at the forefront of national influence on race and justice issues in the 21st century.

WINANT, HOWARD A., Principal Investigator

PRIETO, SAMUAL GREGORY, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: The Effects of Local Political Context on Immigrant Incorporation Strategies

National Science Foundation

SES-1203714/UCSB 20120441

04/01/12 – 03/31/14

\$6,267

This research project investigates the personal motivations and structural conditions that both enable and constrain political behavior among Latin@s living in a historical moment characterized by a growing “deportation regime” (De Genova and Peutz 2010). Utilizing a comparative ethnographic approach, the study delineates four different types of immigrant agency that have emerged in response to the heightened localized immigration law enforcement practices operating today.

The devolution of federal immigration enforcement prerogatives to local police marks a significant transformation in the geography of immigration enforcement, which has resulted in “risk intensification” (Coleman 2009: 910) in the daily lives of Latina/o migrants, denizens, and citizens alike. The enlistment of local jurisdictions in federal immigration enforcement programs like Secure Communities has led, in contradictory fashion, to both the force multiplication of the mechanisms of deportation and the proliferation of sites of contestation as these policies and programs become subject to highly variegated local political scenes. Using a comparative ethnographic approach, this research project compares two cities in one central coast county: one more liberal and the other more restrictive in their approaches to immigrant communities. This methodological approach 1) allows the researchers to capture some of the variation that exists among local immigration enforcement policies and practices (Varsanyi, et al. 2010) and 2) allows for the identification of patterns of immigrant agency that are conditioned by the political climates in these two highly variegated locales.

While the bulk of the extant literature on immigration and immigration enforcement largely focuses on the social, legal, political, and cultural forces that marginalize and exclude Latin@ migrants, the study offers a corrective by focusing on the various forms of agency that Latin@ immigrants, denizens, and citizens exhibit in response to these condi-

tions of social control. Further, while a host of new scholarship has emerged to address this missing piece of the immigrant experience, this scholarship has tended to focus on only one type of immigrant agency. As a result, these studies produce different empirical portraits of the reach and efficacy of immigrant agency. The research design presented below allows the researchers 1) to purposefully identify and explain a wide range of immigrant agency and 2) to ask new questions about the individual motivations and structural conditions that influence the various responses of immigrant communities to a growing immigration enforcement architecture.

The investigators argue that a wide variety of factors shape the situation faced by Latina/o migrants, denizens, and citizens today. These include political opportunity structures, police practices, and personal fear of deportation, as well as the organizational dynamics of immigrants rights oriented social movement organizations (SMOs). These factors influence whether immigrants will engage in one or more of four types of immigrant agency: avoidance or isolation, individual resistance, advocacy, and collective mobilization. The investigators hypothesize that a progressive political climate combined with a personal experience with immigration enforcement and significant ties to the community will increase the likelihood of immigrant participation in advocacy and collective mobilization. A more repressive political climate combined with a strong symbolic and/or actual immigration enforcement presence will tend to suppress advocacy and collective mobilization, forcing immigrant communities to turn to forms of avoidance, insulation, and individual forms of contestation.

YOUNG, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

MARQUEZ, MARISELA, Co-Principal Investigator

Upward Bound Program

U.S. Department of Education

P047A070713-11/UCSB 20120334 09/01/07 - 11/30/12

\$401,240

The goal of Upward Bound is to assist eligible students in their efforts to successfully complete high school and obtain a college education. Upward Bound students participate in a variety of activities designed to help them reach their full academic and personal potential through:

- Tutoring Assistance
- College and Career Planning
- Educational Field Trips
- Summer Residential Program

YOUNG, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator
EQUINOA, KIMBERLY, Co-Principal Investigator
DUNLAP, JILL, Co-Principal Investigator

kNOw MORE: Preventing Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence and Dating Violence (SSDV) at UCSB

U.S. Department of Justice

2011-WA-AX-0008/UCSB 20111109 10/01/11 – 09/30/14

\$287,779

The project would serve up to 22,218 students and impact 22,751 Santa Barbara County residents in the adjacent community. Part of the state funded University of California system, UCSB is located on California's Central Coast. Though primarily a residential university, many students live off campus in the adjacent community of "Isla Vista" where SSDV threats are considerable.

Previous Office of Violence Against Women funding through the UC Flagship consortium project supported UCSB in developing an effective Coordinated Community Response (CCR) team. UCSB and the CCR team have implemented OVW's four minimum requirements and further evaluated Stalking, Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence and Dating Violence (SSDV) issues at UCSB. Based on their analysis UCSB is advancing a proposal to achieve these goals: 1. Increase SSDV prevention education by implementing the kNOw MORE SSDV at UCSB campaign using social marketing strategies, and targeted messages for underserved, hard to reach, and high influence students. 2. Training Liaisons within campus and Isla Vista communities in active bystander intervention - SSDV response strategies. 3. Ensure timely, effective victim response 4. Conduct targeted SSDV outreach to underserved and hard to reach student populations. 5. Promote victim-centered responses by law enforcement and judicial affairs members, and awareness of options such as university, criminal and options, including reporting incidents, protective orders and other assistance offered to student victims of SSDV. 6. Offer students a wide range of SSDV services/options so victims are able make informed decisions and are assisted in healing. 7. Confirm policies and procedures to respond to SSDV, in a UCSB kNOw MORE SSDV Campus Guide to be institutionalized at UCSB.

Through these efforts the RPEP will promote a kNOw MORE SSDV at UCSB Campaign, produce a written Campus Guide, and institutionalize CCR team roles to stem SSDV threats.

YOUNG, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator
STANFORD, JEANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

Statewide Student Mental Health Services

UC Office of the President

11-CALMHA-09/UCSB 20111235 08/01/11 – 06/30/14

\$537,580

In the Spring of 2009 UCSB administered the American College Health Association National College Health Assessment to UCSB students. Results of the survey indicated that 4.5% of UCSB undergraduates (N=931) reported they "seriously considered suicide" in the last 12 months. In recent years, Counseling Services has also reported a rise in students seeking mental health services on campus. In the 2007-2008 academic year, 99 suicide attempts

ZHAO, XIAOJIAN, Principal Investigator

The Urban Goes Rural: Negotiating Class, Gender and Regional Boundaries in Mao's China
UC Pacific Rim Research Grant Program

SB120162/UCSB 20121011

07/01/12 – 06/30/13

\$25,000

This collaborative project aims to examine a unique moment in the history of urban/rural relations in modern China: the sent-down youth movement that accompanied the Cultural Revolution (1966-76). This movement is one of the only contexts in which the more typical migration pattern—in China and almost all Pacific Rim countries—of peasants migrating to cities was reversed, with approximately 17 million of young urban residents sent to live in rural areas for up to ten years. In collaboration with Chinese scholars, our project will draw on previously unused archival materials, in conjunction with interviews, to examine questions concerning the urban-rural divide in Maoist China, the social and economic aspects of that divide, and the implications of crossing that divide—in terms of class, gender, and regional identities—for both urban youth and their rural hosts. Although the sent-down youth movement is only one aspect of the broader Cultural Revolution, it is central to understanding contemporary China. Based on preliminary research, we believe that the social and economic links forged between urban and rural residents in the context of the sent-down youth movement have provided a critical and previously unrecognized infrastructure for rural development during the post-Mao economic reforms.



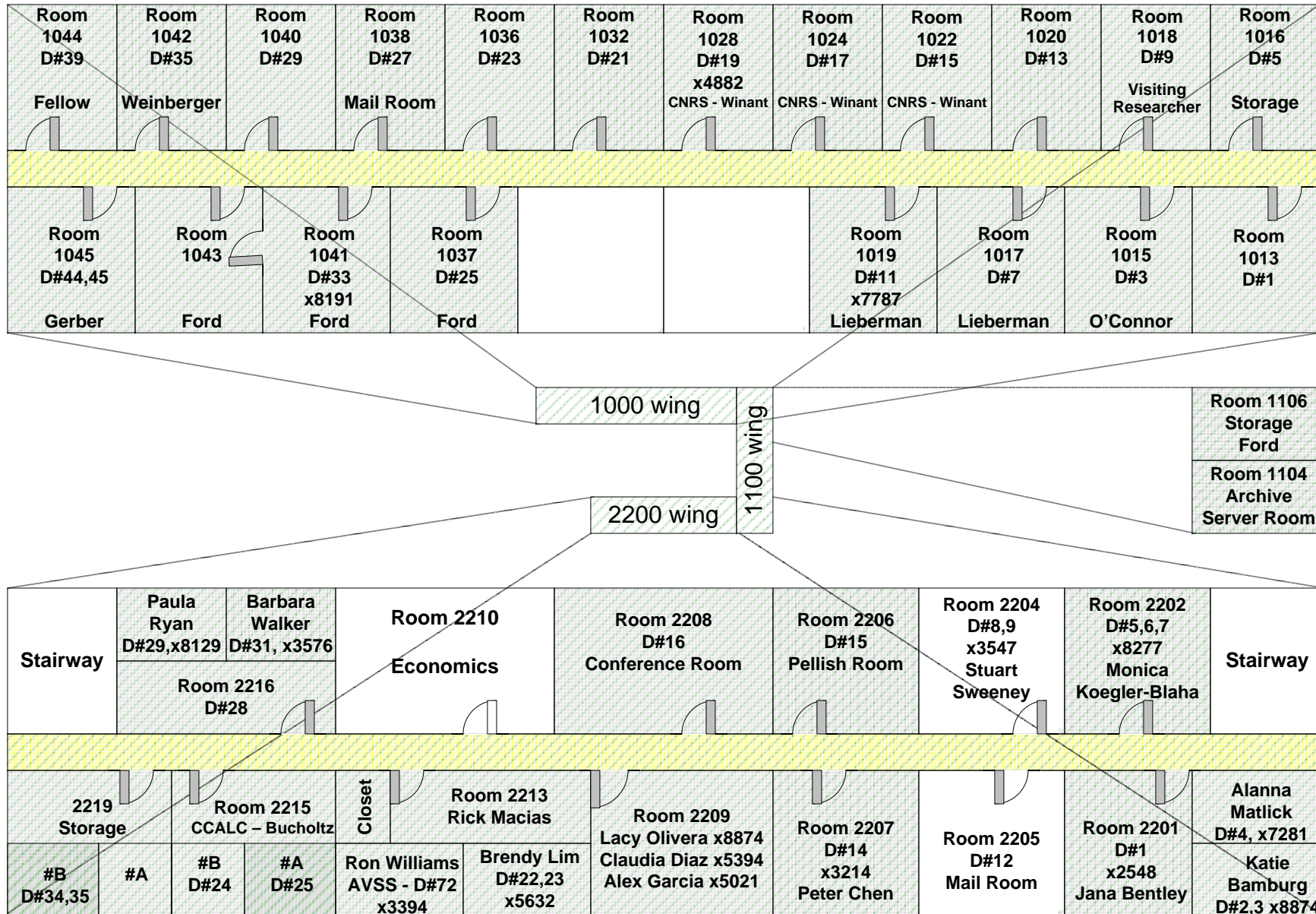
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Publications & Presentations 2012-2013

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July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

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ALAN LIU

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JACK LOOMIS

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Loomis, J. M., Klatzky, R. L., & Giudice, N. A. (2013). "Representing 3D Space in Working Memory: Spatial Images from Vision, Hearing, Touch, and Language," in S. Lacey & R. Lawson (Eds.), *Multisensory imagery: Theory and applications*, pp. 131-155. New York: Springer.

LORRAINE MCDONNELL STEPHEN WEATHERFORD

McDonnell, L.M. & Weatherford, M.S. (forthcoming) Evidence Use and the Common Core State Standards Movement, *American Journal of Education*.

JOHN MOHR PAOLO GARDINALI

Friedland, R. and Gardinali, P. (2013). "Hey God, is that You in My Underpants? Sex, God and the Making of Passion," in Frank, Clough & Seidman (Eds.), *Intimacies*.

LEILA RUPP

Rupp, Leila J. and Taylor, Verta (2013). "Queer Girls on Campus: New Intimacies and Sexual Identities," in Alan Frank, Patricia Clough, & Steven Seidman (Eds.), *Intimacies: A New World of Relational Life*. New York: Routledge.

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ROBERTO STRONGMAN

Strongman, Roberto (2013). "The Body of Vodou: Corporeality and the Location of Gender in Afro-Diasporic Religion," in Carol Marsh-Lockett & Elizabeth West (Eds.), *Literary Expressions of African Spirituality*. Lexington Books, Lanham, Maryland.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Garratt, Rodney J., Weinberger, Catherine and Johnson, Nick (2013). The State Street Mile: Age and Gender Differences in Competition-Aversion in the Field, *Economic Inquiry*, 51(1):806-815.

PRESENTATIONS
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

SARAH ANDERSON

Jeffrey Stewart presented at the Clyde Woods's LA Book Project meeting, Southern California Library for Social Science Research, Louisiana, October 19-20, 2012.

LYNETTE ARNOLD
MARY BUCHOLTZ

Lynnette Arnold presented “‘Como que era Mexicano’: Territorial Borders and Ideologies of Ethnonational Distinctiveness in Cross-Dialectal Passing” at the American Anthropological Association Conference, San Francisco, CA, November 17, 2012.

Lynnette Arnold presented “Moments of Contact and Socialization: Migrant Children as Agents of Social Transformation” at the UC-Wide Immigration Conference entitled *We Asked for Workers and Families Came: Children, Youth, and Families in Migration*, Los Angeles, CA, February 22, 2013.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

Mary Bucholtz presented “Youth as Language Researchers in an Engaged Linguistic Anthropology,” (invited), at the Center for Language, Interaction, and Culture, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, October 2012.

Mary Bucholtz and Jin Sook Lee presented “School Kids Investigating Language in Life and Society (SKILLS),” at the Annual Conference of UC/ACCORD (All-Campus Consortium on Research for Diversity), Lake Arrowhead, CA, October 2012.

Mary Bucholtz presented “Naming Rights: On Being Called Out of One’s Name,” at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Mary Bucholtz, Juan Sebastian Ferrada, Elena Skapoulli and Raquel Wigginton presented “Personal, Familial, and Cultural Spaces: Youth Investigating Linguistic Expertise through a Social Justice Lens,” at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Mary Bucholtz presented “Engaging Language: Youth as Linguistic Experts,” (invited), at the Linguistic Anthropology Lab, University of California, San Diego, CA, April 2013.

MEGAN CARNEY
SUSAN STONICH

Megan Carney co-organized a panel with Rani McLean and presented “Managing the Non Citizen Body: Nutrition Education, Obesity Prevention, and Limits to the Reproductive Capacities of Migrant Women in the US,” for the Boundaries of Consumption panel at the American Anthropological Society of Cultural Anthropology, San Francisco, CA, November 16, 2012.

Megan Carney presented “Does a Framework of Food Justice Include Transborder Communities?” for the Food Justice panel at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 16, 2012.

MARIA CHARLES

Maria Charles and Jeff Lundy presented a draft paper, “The Local Joneses,” at a session on Consumer Behavior at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association (ASA), Denver, CO, August 2012.

Maria Charles presented results from her comparative analysis on variability in eighth-graders’ affinity for mathematics and aspirations for mathematically related jobs across 53 countries and territories, at Stockholm University, Sweden, December 2012.

LEDA COSMIDES
JOHN TOOBY

Leda Cosmides and John Tooby presented “Climbing down inside the human operating system: Exploring the evolved programs that run our species,” (invited) at the Faculty Research Lecture, Santa Barbara, CA, November 28, 2012.

Andrew Delton presented “Valuing others: Emotions, motivational variables, and social decision making,” at the Society of Personality and Social Psychology Preconference, New Orleans, LA, January 17, 2013.

Theresa Robertson and Andrew Delton presented “Incompetent, disabled, and unlucky: Specialization for distinguishing and tracking functionally distinct causes of non-contributions,” at the Society of Personality and Social Psychology Preconference, New Orleans, LA, January 17, 2013.

Daniel Sznycer, Michael Bang Petersen, Aaron Sell, John Tooby and Leda Cosmides presented “Darwinizing Marx: Individual differences in attitudes about income distribution from an ecological perspective,” at the Society of Personality and Social Psychology Preconference, New Orleans, LA, January 17, 2013.

Leda Cosmides, Emilia Yamamoto, Leonardo Cosentino and Maria Lucia Seidl de Moura presented “Erasing race in Brazil: Racial categorizations varies systematically with patterns of social alliance across seven Brazilian states,” at the Society of Personality and Social Psychology Conference, New Orleans, LA, January 17–19, 2013.

Andrew Delton presented “Are there specialized social categories for collective action? Testing for an evolved free rider concept,” at the Society of Personality and Social Psychology Conference,, New Orleans, LA, January 17–19, 2013.

Daniel Sznycer, Michael Bang Petersen, Aaron Sell, John Tooby and Leda Cosmides presented “Darwinizing Marx: Individual differences in attitudes about income distribution from an ecological perspective,” at the Society of Personality and Social Psychology, New Orleans, LA, January 17–19, 2013.

Andrew Delton presented “Emotions, motivational variables, and social decision making,” at the Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, NY, January 23, 2013.

Leda Cosmides presented “The architecture of motivation,” at the Department of Psychology, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, February 21, 2013.

Leda Cosmides presented “The architecture of motivation,” at the Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, February 22, 2013.

Leda Cosmides presented “Cognitive adaptations for social exchange,” at the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Irvine, CA, April 26, 2013.

Daniel Sznycer presented “Darwinizing Marx: Individual differences in attitudes about income distribution from an ecological perspective,” at the Max Plank Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany, June 19, 2013.

Leda Cosmides presented “Evolved intuitions shape cultural transmission about public policy,” at the Instituto Ecuatoriano de Economía Política (Ecuadorian Institute for Political Economy), *International seminar on Culture and Institutions: The Evolution of Ideas*, (in memoriam of James Buchanan), Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 22, 2013.

Leda Cosmides and John Tooby presented “Reciprocity and the Welfare of Others,” (plenary address) at the Mont Pelerin Society and Universidad San Francisco de Quito on Evolution, the Human Sciences, and Liberty, San Cristobal, Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, June 25, 2013.

John Tooby and Leda Cosmides presented “The Moral Animal,” (plenary address) at the Mont Pelerin Society and Universidad San Francisco de Quito on Evolution, the Human Sciences, and Liberty, San Cristobal, Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, June 25, 2013.

Leda Cosmides and John Tooby presented “Evolutionary Psychology: Back to the Future,” (keynote) at the Human Behavior & Evolution Society Meeting, Miami, FL, July 17–20, 2013.

Daniel Sznycer, Eric Schniter, John Tooby and Leda Cosmides presented “Cognitive adaptations for the delivery of information: The case of spontaneous confession to a victim,” at the Human Behavior & Evolution Society Meeting, Miami, FL, July 17–20, 2013.

Sangin Kim, John Tooby and Leda Cosmides presented “Conditional punishment depends not only on how it affects free riders but also how fellow cooperators act,” at the Human Behavior & Evolution Society Meeting, Miami, FL, July 17–20, 2013.

Andrew Delton, Max Krasnow, Leda Cosmides and John Tooby presented “Punishment and the evolution of group cooperation in the absence of higher-order levels of selection,” at the Human Behavior & Evolution Society Meeting, Miami, FL, July 17–20, 2013.

Max Krasnow, Andrew Delton, Leda Cosmides and John Tooby presented “You’d better not treat ME that way! Third party punishment may not be what you thought,” at the Human Behavior & Evolution Society Meeting, Miami, FL, July 17–20, 2013.

Theresa Robertson and Andrew Delton presented “Incompetent, disabled, and unlucky: Specialization for distinguishing and tracking functionally distinct causes of non-contributions,” at the Human Behavior & Evolution Society Meeting, Miami, FL, July 17–20, 2013.

EVE DARIEN-SMITH

Eve Darian-Smith presented “Neoliberalism and Indigenous Politics” at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, September 11, 2012.

Eve Darian-Smith presented “Travels of Law: Networks, Trajectories, Transformations” at the University of Chicago, IL, March 14, 2013.

Eve Darian-Smith presented "Costing Lawlessness: Crime in Indian Country" at the Law & Society Association's Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, May 30, 2013.

COURTNEY DAVIS

Courtney Davis presented "Organizational Assimilation in Non-Profit Organizations: What About the Paid Employees?" at the National Communication Association Annual Convention, Washington, DC, November 2013.

MICHAEL EMMERICH

Luke Roberts presented "A Samurai's Reading in the Late Eighteenth Century," at the Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future Conference, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, May 31, 2013.

Michael Emmerich presented "Bibliographic Translations of *Inaka Genji*," at the Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future Conference, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, May 31, 2013.

Travis Seifman presented "Pictures of an Island Kingdom: Ryūkyū in Edo Period Popular Publications," at the Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future Conference, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, May 31, 2013.

Dr. Katherine Saltzman-Li presented "In Hand: Printed Materials in the Experience of Early Modern Kabuki Performance," at the Histories of the Japanese Book: Past, Present, Future Conference, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, June 1, 2013.

SCOTT ENGLUND

Scott Englund was a member of a counter-terror and insurgency panel at the Mid-West Political Science Association Conference, Chicago, IL, April 12-14, 2013.

DIANE FUJINO

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers: Richard Aoki on Race, Resistance, and a Paradoxical Life," (invited) at the Japanese American National Museum, Los Angeles, CA, August 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers: Richard Aoki on Race, Resistance, and a Paradoxical Life," (invited) at the Centenary United Methodist Church, Los Angeles, CA, September 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers: Richard Aoki on Race, Resistance, and a Paradoxical Life," (invited) at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, CA, September 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers: Studying Japanese American and Black Activism in Oakland," (invited) at the Oakland Public Library, Oakland, CA, September 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Richard Aoki: Black Panther & Asian American Activist," at the Eastside Culture Center, Oakland, CA, September 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Japanese Americans and the Black Panther Party: Researching Asian American Activism, Writing Biography," (invited) at the Museum of African Diaspora, San Francisco, CA, September 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers: Richard Aoki on Race, Resistance, and a Paradoxical Life," (invited) at University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Chicana/o Studies, October 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers: Richard Aoki on Race, Resistance, and a Paradoxical Life," (invited) at University of California, Santa Barbara, MultiCultural Center, October 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "The Global Cold War, Asian American Radicalism, and Trans-generational Struggles," at the American Studies Association Conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico, November 2012.

Diane Fujino presented "Samurai among Panthers," (invited) at California State University, Cal Poly (via skype), March 2013.

Diane Fujino presented "Japanese American Activism and Cold War Civil Rights," at the Association of Asian American Studies Conference, Seattle, WA, April 2013.

Diane Fujino presented "Richard Aoki and His Legacy," at the Association of Asian American Studies Conference, Seattle, WA, April 2013.

Diane Fujino presented "Teaching the Asian American Movement," at the Organization of American Historians Conference, San Francisco, CA, April 2013.

PATRICIA FUMERTON

Patricia Fumerton presented "Samuel Pepys and the Making of Ballad Publics," at a conference on Identities, Intertextuality, and Performance in Song Culture (c. 1500 - c. 1800), Amsterdam, The Netherlands, October 17-19, 2012.

Patricia Fumerton presented “Samuel Pepys and the Making of Ballad Publics: Song, Performance, Identity,” at The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA, November 13, 2012.

Patricia Fumerton presented “The Digital Recovery of Moving Media: EBBA and the Early English Broadside Ballad,” Skype lecture (invited) for the Digital Humanities course at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, April 6, 2013.

Patricia Fumerton presented “Moving Media and Tactical Publics: English Broadside Ballads in the Early Modern Period,” a Fellows Presentation at The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA, April 14, 2013.

Patricia Fumerton presented “Grappling with the Protean Broadside Ballad,” at The Huntington Library Dinner Fund-Raiser, CA, April 19, 2013.

Patricia Fumerton presented “The Digital Recovery of Moving Media: EBBA and the Early English Broadside Ballad,” for a colloquium, *The Fate of the Page in the Digital Environment*, Loyola University Chicago, IL, April 20, 2013.

LYNN GAMBLE

Lynn Gamble presented “El Montón: A Middle Holocene Center on Santa Cruz Island,” at the 8th California Islands Symposium, Ventura, CA, 2012.

Lynn Gamble presented “New Perspectives on Social Structure of the Middle Holocene in the Santa Barbara Channel Region: A View from El Montón on Western Santa Cruz Island,” (invited) at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, CA, 2012.

Amy Gusick and Lynn Gamble presented “Inland Archaeological Survey of Northern Santa Rosa Island” at the 4th annual Channel Island Symposium, Ventura, CA, 2012.

KRISTINA GILL

Kristina Gill gave a public presentation “Diablo Valdez: Use of Plant Foods Through Time on Santa Cruz Island,” at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, CA, January 7, 2013.

Kristina Gill presented “Geophytes as an Important Food Source on the Channel Islands,” (poster) at the UC Natural Reserve System Symposium, UCSB Bren School, CA, February 8, 2013.

Kristina Gill presented "Geophytes as an Important Food Source on the Channel Islands" (invited) at the Society of California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA, March 7-10, 2013.

**MICHAEL GOODCHILD
DON JANELLE**

Don Janelle presented "William Warntz and Theoretical Geography at Harvard in the 1960s," at the GIS Colloquium, Center for Geographic Analysis, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, September 2012.

Michael Goodchild presented "Geographic Intelligence," (keynote), at the SpaceTimeLab Launch Event, University College, London, October 2012.

Michael Goodchild presented "A Personal Perspective on Cave Navigation," at Caves and Cognition: Exploring the Cave Experience from Multidisciplinary Perspectives, University of California, Merced, October 2012.

Michael Goodchild presented "Exploring Digital Earth," (keynote), at GIS-Pro 2012, Portland, OR, October 2012.

Michael Goodchild presented "Integrating Space-Time Analysis," at the Space-Time GIScience and Analysis Forum, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, November 2012.

Michael Goodchild presented "Integrating Space-Time Analysis," at the Space-Time GIScience and Analysis Forum, Wuhan University, Hubei, China, November 2012.

Don Janelle presented "UCSB is Spatial," at the Spatial Thinking across the College Curriculum Specialist Meeting, Santa Barbara, CA, December 2012.

Michael Goodchild presented "Visualizing Geospatial Uncertainty," a Distinguished Lecture, at the SCI Institute, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, January 2013.

Michael Goodchild presented "Exploring Digital Earth," (keynote), at the 47th Annual Alaska Surveying and Mapping Conference, Anchorage, AK, February 2013.

Michael Goodchild presented "Emerging Trends: Communities," (keynote), at the EUROGI imaGIne Conference, Dublin, Ireland, March 2013.

Michael Goodchild presented "Old Debates, New Opportunities," at the Progress in Human Geography Plenary, Annual Meeting, Association of American Geographers, Los Angeles, CA, April 2013.

Michael Goodchild presented "Critical GIScience Circa 2013," at the Alt.GIS Workshop, Santa Barbara, CA, April 2013.

Michael Goodchild presented "Reinventing the Geospatial World: 2020 or 1984?" at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, April 2013.

Don Janelle presented "Rivers, Bridges, Stagecoaches, and the Early Nineteenth-Century Space-time Structure of Maine's Settlement System," at the ThinkSpatial Brownbag Forum, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, April 2013.

Michael Goodchild presented "Increasing the Power of Place," (keynote) at the Washington State GIS Conference, Lynwood, WA, May 2013.

MICHAEL GURVEN

Michael Gurven and Hillard Kaplan presented "Longevity, life history and intergenerational transfers: an evolutionary perspective," at the Gerontological Society of America (Butler Session, organized by Bruce Carnes, Leonard Hayflick, Jay Olshansky), San Diego, CA, November 2012.

Lisa McAllister, Michael Gurven and Aaron Blackwell presented "Human Growth and Development, Motherhood and Reproduction," at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Anne Pisor, Michael Gurven and Christopher von Rueden presented "Individual-Level Market Integration and Group Loyalty: Exposure to Market Society Predicts Profit Motive," at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Carolyn Hodges-Simeon, Michael Gurven and Steven Gaulin presented "Somatic Condition Affects the Development of Fundamental and Formant Frequencies During Puberty: Implications for the Evolution of Human Vocal Sexual Dimorphism," at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Jonathan Stieglitz, Michael Gurven, Aaron Blackwell, R. Quispe Gutierrez and Hillard Kaplan presented "Modernization, Sexual Risk-Taking, and Gynecological Morbidity Among Bolivian Forager-Horticulturalists," at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Christopher von Rueden, Paul Hooper, Daniel Cummings, Michael Gurven and Hillard Kaplan presented "Why Does Status Inequality Increase with Exposure to Markets: Evidence From the Bolivian Amazon," at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Aaron Blackwell, Hillard Kaplan, Ivan Maldonado Suarez, Jonathan Stieglitz and Michael Gurven presented "Trade-Offs Between Current and Future Immune Defense: Naïve and Memory T-Cell Populations Are Associated with Differential Growth Outcomes In An Indigenous Amazonian Population," at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Francisco, CA, November 2012.

Michael Gurven presented "Parasites, infections and the human life course," (colloquium), University of Pennsylvania Population Studies Center and Population Aging Research Center, Philadelphia, PA, March 2013.

Jonathan Stieglitz, Michael Gurven, Eric Schniter, Christopher von Rueden and Hillard Kaplan, presented "Reduced Functional Status and Social Conflict Increase Risk of Depression in Adulthood among Modernizing Amazonian Forager-Farmers," at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA, April 2013.

Benjamin Trumble, Daniel Eid Rodriguez, Edhit Cortez Linares and Michael Gurven presented "Challenging the Inevitability of Age Related Prostate Enlargement: Low Levels of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia among Bolivian Amerindians," (poster) at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA, April 2013.

Aaron Blackwell, Adrian Jaeggi, Jonathan Stieglitz, Paul Hooper, Hillard Kaplan and Michael Gurven presented "Wealth inequality, social capital, health and life history strategy in Tsimane forager-horticulturalists," at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society Conference, Miami, FL, July 2013.

Adrian Jaeggi and Michael Gurven presented "Food sharing and reciprocal altruism in humans and other primates: a phylogenetic meta-analysis," at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society Conference, Miami, FL, July 2013.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

RICHARD APPELBAUM

CRAIG HAWKER

W. PATRICK MCCRAY

Sarah Kaplan presented "Interdisciplinarity in Practice: a case study of a Nanotechnology Research Center" at the American Sociological Association, Denver, CO, August 2012.

Richard Appelbaum presented, "Author Meets Critics: Unveiling Inequality: A World-Historical Perspective by Timothy Patrick Moran and Robert Patricio Korzeniewicz," (panel discussant) at the American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, August 2012.

Nick Pidgeon presented “Public Perceptions of Geoengineering,” at Oxford Geoengineering Summer School, Oxford, UK, August 2012.

Jennifer Rogers-Brown presented “Participatory democracy and emerging technologies: A Feminist methodological analysis of public deliberations on nanotechnology,” at the International Sociological Association, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 2, 2012.

Patrick McCray presented “Visioneers and their Pursuit of Space Colonies, Nanotechnologies, and a Limitless Future,” (invited) at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea, September 2012.

Fred Block presented “Internal Tensions in the U.S. Model for Financing Innovation,” at the Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex, Sussex, UK, September 2012.

Christian Beaudrie, Terre Satterfield, Graham Long, Robin Gregory and Tim Wilson presented “Expert Judgment-Based Risk Screening for Emerging Nanotechnologies: A Collaborative Approach,” at the 7th International Conference on the Environmental Effects of Nanoparticles and Nanomaterials, Banff, Alberta, September 10-12, 2012.

Adam Corner presented “Messing with Nature: Exploring public perceptions of geoengineering,” (poster) at the Tyndall Assembly, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK, September 12, 2012.

Cyrus Mody presented “Replication and Evolution of Research Organizations: The Case of US Academic Microfabrication Facilities,” at the International Conference on Intellectual and Institutional Innovation in Science, Berlin, Germany, September 14, 2012.

Luciano Kay presented “Acquiring Nanotechnology Capabilities: Role of Mergers and Acquisitions in the Nanotechnology Ecosystem” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 2012.

Luciano Kay presented “Emerging technologies and corporate strategies: The case of the nanotechnology for energy storage solutions in China,” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October, 2012.

Aashish Mehta presented “The Scientific Influence of Nations: Quantity, Impact and the Role of International Collaboration in Nanotechnology,” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 2012.

Rachel Parker and Richard Appelbaum presented “China's Developmental State: Can China Become a Global Nanotech Innovator in the 21st Century?” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Social Study of Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 2012.

Galen Stocking, Shirley Han and Gebbie Matt presented “Can China Become a Nano Innovator? An investigation into the Chinese nanotechnology communities in Shanghai and Suzhou Industrial Park,” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 2012.

Edgar Zayago Lau presented “Developmental Implications of Nanotechnology,” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 2012.

Edgar Zayago Lau presented “Nanotechnology and Development in Latin America: Rationales and Challenges,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Social Study of Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 2012.

Cyrus Mody presented “The Interdisciplinary Imaginary: Computer Music at Vietnam-Era Stanford,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Technology, Copenhagen, Denmark, October 6, 2012.

Joseph November presented “Engineering a Better Medicine,” at The Society for the History of Technology (SHOT), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 6, 2012.

Christian Beaudrie, Terre Satterfield, Milind Kandlikar and Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Nanotechnology Expert Perceptions: Benefits, Risks, Bias, and Regulation,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Mary Collins and Cassandra Engeman were organizers and chairs of the Panel, “Social Location and Nanotechnology Risk Perception,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies and Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Mary Collins, Shannon Hanna, Barbara Herr Harthorn and Terre Satterfield presented “People, Products and Nanotechnology: A Risk Judgment Analysis” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Rodrigo Cortes-Lobo and Cassandra Engeman were organizers and chairs for the panel “Public Interest Groups: The Role of Organizational Participation in Nanotechnology,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies and Science (4s), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Cassandra Engeman, Lynn Baumgartner, Benjamin Carr, Allison Fish, John Meyerhofer, Terre Satterfield, Patricia Holden and Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Voluntary Regulations in the International Nanomaterials Industry: Perceptions, Practices and Problems for Workers,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies and Science (4s), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Barbara Herr Harthorn and Karl Bryant prepared and disseminated a talk “Designing Deliberation: Social Location and the Politics of Difference in US Public Deliberations about New Technologies,” for the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012 (not presented due to illness).

Nick Pidgeon organized the symposium “Climate Engineering as a Societal Design Problem,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies and Science (4s)/EASST Conference, Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Terre Satterfield presented “Intuitive Cognition in the Perception of Air, Water and Soil as They Interact With Engineered Nanomaterials: A Study of US Public Views,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies and Science (4s), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 17-20, 2012.

Edwina Barvosa presented “Ambivalence as Asset: Mapping Meaning & Epistemic Diversity in Upstream Public Engagement with Nanotechnology,” at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), Copenhagen, Denmark, October 19, 2012.

Christian Beaudrie, Milind Kandlikar, Graham Long, Robin Gregory, Tim Wilson and Terre Satterfield presented “Governing the Uncertain: Expert Judgment Based Risk Screening for Emerging Nanotechnologies” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 22-25, 2012.

Cassandra Engeman presented “Non-Governmental Organizations and Nanotechnologies Futures,” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 22-25, 2012.

Cassandra Engeman was the panel co-chair and co-organizer for “Public Interest Groups: The Role of Organized Participation and Activism in Nanotechnology Development,” at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Nanoscience and Emerging Technologies (S.Net), Enschede, Netherlands, October 22-25, 2012.

Lauren Copeland presented “Conceptualizing Political Consumerism: How Citizenship Norms and Values Shape Boycotting and Buycotting,” at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Association of Public Opinion Research, Chicago, IL, November 16-17, 2012.

Barbara Herr Harthorn was the co-organizer of the SMA-CASTAC (invited panel) at the American Anthropological Association, Chicago, IL, November 20-24, 2012.

Timothy Lenoir presented “Federal Funding and the Takeoff of Nanomedicine,” at University of California, Davis, November 27, 2012.

Luciano Kay presented “How do companies embrace emerging technologies? The case of nanotechnology and energy storage applications in China,” (poster) at the Conference on Patent Statistics for Decision Makers (PSDM), Paris, France, November 28-29, 2012.

Patrick McCray presented “California Dreaming: The Golden State’s Influence on Imaginings, Policies, and Narratives of Nanotechnology,” (invited) at the Reilly Center, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, IN, December 2012.

Terre Satterfield and Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Environmental attitudes towards ENMs,” (invited) at the NSF Nano Grantees Meeting, Arlington, VA, December 2-4, 2012.

Cyrus Mody presented “What Do Scientists and Engineers Do All Day? On the Structure of Normal Science,” at the MIT-Harvard Symposium on Thomas Kuhn's Structure of Scientific Revolutions, 50 Years Later: Reflections on the History, Philosophy, and Sociology of Science, Cambridge, MA, December 7, 2012.

Christian Beaudrie, Milind Kandlikar, Graham Long, Robin Gregory, Tim Wilson and Terre Satterfield presented “Judgment-Based Risk Screening for Emerging Nanotechnologies: A Collaborative Approach,” at the Society for Risk Analysis Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA, December 9-12, 2012.

Nick Pidgeon presented “Deliberating Geoengineering Risks: The Case of Stratospheric Aerosols and the SPICE Project,” (poster) at the Society for Risk Analysis Annual Conference, San Francisco, CA, December 9-12, 2012.

Patrick McCray presented “Visioneering: From Space Colonies to Nanotechnologies in Pursuit of a Limitless Future,” at the Skeptics Society Distinguished Lecture Series, Cal Tech, Pasadena, CA, January 2013.

Lauren Copeland presented “Value Change and Political Action: Postmaterialism, Environmentalism, and Political Consumerism,” at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Orlando, FL, January 3-5, 2013.

Sarah Kaplan presented “Interdisciplinarity in Practice: a case study of a Nanotechnology Research Center,” at the University of Virginia, Darden/McIntire Research Seminar, Charlottesville, VA, February 2013.

Sarah Kaplan presented “Interdisciplinarity in Practice: a case study of a Nanotechnology Research Center,” at the AAAS Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, February 2013.

Aashish Mehta presented “Globalization and deglobalization of nanotechnology research - the role of China,” at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Global Studies Conference, Santa Barbara, CA, February 2013.

Richard Appelbaum was a conference panel discussant at the UCSB Orfalea Center Global Studies Conference, Santa Barbara, CA, February 23, 2013.

Sarah Kaplan presented “Interdisciplinarity in Practice: a case study of a Nanotechnology Research Center” at the UC Davis Conference on Qualitative Research, Davis, CA, March 2013.

Cyrus Mody presented “The Market and the Garden: Civilianization and the Commercialization of Research in the Long 1970s,” at the Seoul National University, History of Science and Technology Colloquium, Seoul, South Korea, March 1, 2013.

HEATHER HODGES
MARY COLLINS

Heather Hodges presented “Weak Cues and Strong Rhetoric: How Unstructured Opinions Reflect Elite Messages,” at the MPSA Conference, Chicago, IL, April 2013.

Heather Hodges presented “How Unstructured Opinions Reflect Elite Messages in Energy Policy,” at the 1st Annual UCSB Environmental Politics Conference, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, May 31, 2013.

JODY JAHN
LINDA PUTNAM

Jody L.S. Jahn presented “Reframing high reliability practices for adoption at the workgroup level” for a High Reliability Workshop held by the US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management, Boise, ID, March 14-16, 2013.

MICHAEL JOCHIM

Michael Jochim presented “Human Ecology and Lithic Technology in the Palaeolithic,” (keynote) at the Joint Meeting of the Asian Palaeolithic Association and the Suyanggae and her Neighbors International Symposium, Krasnoyarsk, Russia, July 2012.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

Debra Lieberman presented “Designing Video Games for Cognitive Health: Evidence-Based Design Strategies,” (invited) at the White House Meeting on Cognitive Health and Games, Washington, DC, August 2012.

Debra Lieberman presented “Using Video Games and Entertainment-Education to Improve Health Behaviors and Outcomes,” (invited) at the Nova Southeastern University Medical Center, Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2012.

Debra Lieberman presented “Game Changer: Using Digital Games to Motivate Patient Behavior Change and Support Clinical Care,” at the Symposium *Health 2.0: Digital Technology in Clinical Care*, sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences, New York, NY, March 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Digital Media, Games, and TV for Health,” at the New Jersey Foundation, via Skype, March 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Using Emotion, Social Interaction, Self-Awareness, and Cognitive Challenge in the Design of Games to Boost the Brain,” at the Entertainment Software and Cognitive Neurotherapeutics Society (ESCoNS) Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, CA, March 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Video Game Play and Cognitive Skills: From Research to Clinical Practice,” (invited) at the Brain Waves Research Symposium, sponsored by the Alzheimer’s Association, Santa Barbara, CA, April 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Video Games to Motivate and Support Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors That Are Known to Delay the Onset of Alzheimer’s,” (invited) at *Dementia: Current Trends and Future Directions*, a conference sponsored by the Alzheimer’s Association, Montecito, CA, April 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Five Ways Video Games Can Change Our Health,” (invited) at the Monthly Meeting of Santa Barbara Usability Professionals, Goleta, CA, April 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Rapidly Growing Opportunities in Corporate Wellness and Healthcare,” (invited) at a meeting sponsored by the MIT Enterprise Forum, Santa Barbara, CA, May 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Research on Games for Health: Trends, Innovations, and Standout Studies,” at the Annual Games for Health Conference, Boston, MA, June 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Your Game Avatar Can Make the Future Real,” at the Annual Games for Health Conference, Boston, MA, June 2013.

Debra Lieberman presented “Update on the Health Games Research National Program and Advances in the Health Games Field,” (invited) at a meeting of the Academic Consortium that advises the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, Madison, WI, June 2013.

PEI-TE LIEN

Pei-te Lien presented “Comparing Homeland Political Socialization of US Immigrants from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Mainland China: Preliminary Findings through Civic Education,” at the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, July 27, 2012.

Pei-te Lien presented “Changing Meanings of Citizenship and Civic/Citizenship Education in Taiwan,” at the East Asian Center and Center for Taiwan Studies, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, November 28, 2012.

Pei-te Lien presented “Unpacking Immigrant Political Socialization Through Homeland Citizenship Education,” at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Hollywood, CA, March 27, 2013.

JACK LOOMIS

Nicholas Giudice presented “Moving beyond the vision-only bottleneck: Using multi-modal information in virtual reality research. When is virtual reality real enough?” at *In Conjunction with Spatial Cognition 2012*, a Workshop on Using VR in spatial cognition research, Kloster Seeon, Germany, August 2012.

Roberta Klatzky presented “The basis for action is perception: Natural, augmented, or virtual” (invited), at the ACM-Symposium on Applied Perception, Los Angeles, CA, August 2012.

Christopher Bennett & Nicholas Giudice presented “The effects of life span development on spatial updating of haptic arrays,” at Spatial Cognition, Kloster Seeon, Germany, September 2012.

Nicholas Giudice presented “Using multimodal information displays in spatial cognition research,” (Keynote) at the CINACS Summer School Workshop on Multimodal Information Processing, University of Hamburg, Germany, September 2012.

Jack Loomis presented “Multimodal spatial cognition: Spatial images from vision, hearing, touch, and language,” at the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of Louisville, KY, September, 2012.

Christopher Bennett, Jack Loomis, Roberta Klatzky & Nicholas Giudice presented “Minimal effects of memory load on the updating of multiple target arrays,” at the 53rd Annual Psychonomics Society Meeting, Minneapolis, MN, November 2012.

Nicholas Giudice, Christopher Bennett, Roberta Klatzky & Jack Loomis presented “Haptic spatial updating across the lifespan,” at the 53rd Annual Psychonomics Society Meeting, Minneapolis, MN, November 2012.

ALAN LIU

Alan Liu presented “Creating a Humanities Advocacy Media Plan,” (invited) at the Show the Arts and Humanities Matter Conference, University College, London, September 18, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “The Meaning of the Digital Humanities – A Paper in Progress,” (invited) at King's College, London, September 19, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “Digital Humanities, Pedagogy, and Tomorrow’s Humanities,” (invited) at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, October 3, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “When Was Linearity? – Linear Thought, Graphics, and Freedom in the Age of Knowledge Work,” (invited) at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, October 3, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “3 key Digital Humanities Trends: How Digital Humanities Registers Changes in the Humanities Today,” (invited) at the National Humanities Center, NC, October 5, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “Creating a Humanities Advocacy Media Plan in the Digital Age,” (invited) at the Meeting of the Faculty Steering Committee for the Carolina Digital Humanities Initiative, University of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC, October 9, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “The Meaning of the Digital Humanities,” (invited) at Duke University, Durham, NC, October 11, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “This is Not a Book: Transliterations and Long Forms of Digital Attention,” (invited) at the Translittératies Conference, École normale supérieure de Cachan, Paris, France, November 7, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “3 Key Digital Humanities Trends: How Digital Humanities Register Changes in the Humanities Today,” (invited) at the Digital Humanities Forum Workshop, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, November 12, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “Close, Distant, and Unexpected Reading: Modern Literary Analysis and Digital Humanities,” (invited) at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, November 13, 2012.

Alan Liu presented “The Meaning of Digital Humanities,” (invited) at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, January 23-24, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “Advocating the Humanities: Values and Strategies for the Digital Age,” (invited) at the Webinar Series on *The Global Crisis and Promise of Higher Ed*, co-sponsored by Kean U. and 4Humanities, February 11, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “Digital Pedagogy: Literature,” (invited) at Oklahoma University, Norman, OK, February 25, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “This is Not a Book,” (invited) at Oklahoma University, Norman, OK, February 25, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “Academic Expertise and Networked Public Knowledge,” (invited) at Oklahoma University, Norman, OK, February 25, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “The Meaning of Digital Humanities” (invited) at Oklahoma University, Norman, OK, February 25, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “Micky Mouse Creativity: New Media Arts after the Ideology of Creativity,” (invited) at the Conference on Creative Labor and the Humanities, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, March 22, 2013.

Alan Liu and Rama Hoetzlein presented “The RoSE Prototype,” (invited) at the SNAC Advisory Board Meeting, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, April 16, 2013.

Alan Liu and Rama Hoetzlein presented “History of Thought as a Networked Community: The RoSE Prototype,” (invited) at University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, April 16, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “4Humanities: Values, Strategies, Technologies for Humanities Advocacy in the Digital Age,” (invited) at University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA April 17, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “The Meaning of the Digital Humanities,” (invited) at the Goldstone Lecture, New York University, New York, NY, May 1, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “4Humanities – Planning Next Generation Digital Humanities Tools for Public Engagement,” (invited) at the Digital Humanities Initiative, New York University, New York, NY, May 2, 2013.

Alan Liu presented “The Meaning of Digital Humanities,” (invited) at Stony Brook University, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY, May 6, 2013.

**LISA MCALLISTER
MICHAEL GURVEN**

Lisa McAllister, Geni Garcia, Aaron Blackwell and Michael Gurven presented “Does Teenage Reproduction Compromise Growth,” at the 24th Annual Meeting of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society, Albuquerque, NM, June 17, 2012.

Lisa McAllister presented “Human Growth and Development, Motherhood and Reproduction,” at the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, CA, November 14–18, 2012.

MIREILLE MILLER-YOUNG

Mireille Miller-Young presented "Black Women, Self-Authorship, and Erotic Activism in Digital Pornographies," at Console-ing Passions 2012, Suffolk University, Boston, MA, July 19, 2012.

LAURY OAKS

Laury Oaks, Jessica Moore, Adrianna Alexandrian, Chloe Diamond-Lenow, Andrina Moses, and Grace Morrison presented “Analysis of Media and Advocacy Representations of Baby Safe Haven Policies,” (poster) to the UCSB Feminist Studies Department Graduation Honors, Research, and Awards Celebration, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, 2012.

Laury Oaks presented “With safe haven, no one ever has to abandon a child again: Anonymous Baby Surrender as Maternal Love” at the National Women's Studies Association Annual Conference, Oakland, CA, November 10, 2012.

GREGORY RAYMOND
NIKKI JONES

Gregory Raymond and Nikki Jones presented “Formulating the reason for the stop (or not): Knowledge, authority and accountability in Police Initiated Encounters,” (invited) at the VU University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2012.

Gregory Raymond and Nikki Jones presented “Police encounters with the public and some initial observations about conflict, and on the use of force, in them” (invited) at the Department of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, 2012.

Gregory Raymond and Nikki Jones presented “Going with the program: Some initial observations on the use of force in Police initiated encounters,” (invited) at the LISO, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, 2012.

Gregory Raymond and Nikki Jones presented “Cooperation, Compliance and Coercion in Police Encounters with the Public: Reducing the use of force,” (invited) at the CUSO Graduate School, University of Basel, University of Neuchatel, Switzerland, 2013.

HEATHER ROYER

Heather Royer presented “Incentives, Commitments and Habit Formation in Exercise: Evidence from a Field Experiment with Workers at a Fortune-500 Company,” at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, CA, October 2012.

Heather Royer presented “Incentives, Commitments and Habit Formation in Exercise: Evidence from a Field Experiment with Workers at a Fortune-500 Company,” at USC, Los Angeles, CA, October 2012.

Heather Royer presented “Incentives, Commitments and Habit Formation in Exercise: Evidence from a Field Experiment with Workers at a Fortune-500 Company,” at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, March 2013.

Heather Royer presented “Incentives, Commitments and Habit Formation in Exercise: Evidence from a Field Experiment with Workers at a Fortune-500 Company,” at UC Merced, Merced, CA, March 2013.

CELINE P. SHIMIZU

Celine Shimizu presented “Filipina Feminism and Sexuality,” at the Echo Park Library, Los Angeles, CA, August 2012.

AMBER VANDERWARKER

Kristin Hoppa presented "Island Interiors and Terrestrial Resources: Floral Data from Four Middle Holocene Sites on Santa Cruz Island" at the 8th California Islands Symposium, Ventura, CA, October 23-26, 2012.

Kristin Hoppa presented "Middle Holocene Plant Use on Santa Cruz Island" at the 78th Annual Society for American Archaeology Conference, Honolulu, HI, April 2013.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Catherine Weinberger presented "Impacts of Institution-Level Policies on Science and Engineering Education, Employment, Earnings and Innovation: A 'Natural' Experiment" (poster) at a meeting of Principal Investigators funded through the Science of Science and Innovation Policy Program, held at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington DC, September 2012.

Catherine Weinberger served as discussant on a panel entitled "New Directions in Measuring Gender Equality" at the Allied Social Science Association Meeting, San Diego, CA, January 2013.

Catherine Weinberger presented "Opting In and Out: Conditional and Unconditional Trends in Women's Transitions, and the Emergence of High-Paid Labor Force Reentry," on a panel entitled *Gender and Careers* chaired by Janet Curry, at the Annual Meeting of the Society of Labor Economists, Boston, MA, May 2013.

XIAOJIAN ZHAO

Xiaojian Zhao and Emily Honig presented their research at a meeting of the Shanghai Sent-down Youth Research Association, September 2012.

Xiaojian Zhao and Emily Honig gave a talk at the Yunnan Institute of Finance and Management, Kunming, Yunnan province, China, September 2012.



ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Statistical Summary 2012-2013

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: Institute for Social, Behavioral and Economic Research

2012-2013

1. Academic personnel engaged in research:	
a. Faculty	37
b. Professional Researchers (including Visiting)	10
c. Project Scientists	4
d. Specialists	14
e. Postdoctoral Scholars	7
f. Postgraduate Researchers	0
TOTAL	72
2. Graduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	61
b. Employed on other sources of funds	34
c. Participating through assistantships	13
d. Participating through traineeships	4
e. Other (specify)	0
TOTAL	112
3. Undergraduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	43
b. Employed on other funds	3
c. Number of volunteers, & unpaid interns	138
TOTAL	184
4. Participation from outside UCSB: <u>(optional)</u>	
a. Academics (without Salary Academic Visitors)	11
b. Other (HS teachers, Alumni & Industry volunteers)	48
TOTAL	59
5. Staff (Univ. & Non-Univ. Funds):	
a. Technical	26
b. Administrative/Clerical	47
TOTAL	73
6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored	30
7. Proposals submitted	95
8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*	64
9. Number of extramural awards administered	130
10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**	\$17,263,470
11. Number of Principal Investigators***	148
12. Dollar value of other project awards ****	\$2,476,796
13. Number of other projects administered	186
14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2013)	\$629,636
15. Dollar value of intramural support	\$1,945,021
16. Total assigned square footage in ORU	8165
17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)	\$3,445,308

* 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.



North Hall

ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Principal Investigators 2012-2013

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**ACTIVE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
AND CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013**

Tamara Afifi	Communication	Professor
Walid Afifi	Communication	Professor
Peter Alagona	History & Environmental Studies	Assistant Professor
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Professor
Mohamed Faroug Ali	Anthropology	Graduate Student
Paul Amar	Global & International Studies	Associate Professor
Sarah Anderson	Environmental Science and Management	Assistant Professor
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology & G&IS	Professor & MacArthur Chair
Lisa Argyle	Political Science	Graduate Student
Lynnette Arnold	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Edwina Barvosa	Chicano Studies	Associate Professor
Glenn Beltz	College of Engineering	Professor
Theodore Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
James Blascovich	Psychological & Brain Sciences	Professor
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Researcher
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Professor
Mario Castellanos	Office of Education Partnerships	MESA Program Director
Maria Charles	Sociology	Professor
Gary Charness	Economics	Professor
Mary Collins	Environmental Science and Management	Graduate Student
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Christopher Costello	Environmental Science and Management	Professor
Eve Darian-Smith	Global & International Studies Program	Professor
Courtney Davis	Communication	Graduate Student
Robert Deacon	Economics	Professor
Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Associate Professor
Jill Dunlap	Women's Center, Rape Prevention Education Program	Director
Tammy Elwell	Geography	Graduate Student
Michael Emmerich	East Asian Language & Cultural Studies	Assistant Professor
Scott Englund	Political Science	Graduate Student
Kimberly Equinoa	Office of the Dean of Students, Student Life	Assistant Dean of Students
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Diane Fujino	Asian American Studies	Professor & Chair
Patricia Fumerton	English	Professor
Lynn Gamble	Anthropology	Professor

Paolo Gardinali	Social Science Survey Center	Associate Director
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Professor & Vice Chair
Jessica Gasiosek	Communication	Graduate Student
Steven Gaulin	Anthropology	Professor
Roland Geyer	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Associate Professor
Kristina Gill	Anthropology	Graduate Student
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor Emeritus
Matthew Gordon	Linguistics	Professor
Zachary Grossman	Economics	Assistant Professor
Michael Gurven	Anthropology	Professor
Benjamin Halpern	NCEAS	Assistant Researcher
Mary Hancock	Anthropology	Professor
Barbara Herr Harthorn	Anthropology	Professor
Craig Hawker	Materials Research Lab	Professor
Heather Hodges	Political Science	Graduate Student
Jody Jahn	Communication	Graduate Student
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Nikki Jones	Sociology	Associate Professor
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor Emeritus
Gary Libecap	Economics	Professor
Nelson Lichtenstein	History	Professor
Debra Lieberman	Communication / ISBER	Lecturer / Researcher
Pei-te Lien	Political Science	Professor
Justin Lipp	Communication	Graduate Student
Alan Liu	English	Professor
Jasmin Llamas	Counseling Clinical School Psychology	Graduate Student
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Research Professor
David López-Carr	Geography	Professor
Gene Lucas	Chemical Engineering	Professor / EVC
Lisa McAllister	Anthropology	Graduate Student
W. Patrick McCray	History	Professor
Lorraine McDonnell	Political Science	Professor
Mireille Miller-Young	Feminist Studies	Associate Professor
Kenneth Millett	Mathematics	Professor
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
Veronica Montes	Sociology	Graduate Student
Kathleen Moore	Religious Studies	Professor
Laura Oaks	Feminist Studies	Associate Professor
Paulina Oliva	Economics	Assistant Professor
Melvin Oliver	Sociology / Letters and Science	Professor / Dean
Greg Prieto	Sociology	Graduate Student
Linda Putnam	Communication	Professor & Chair
Geoffrey Raymond	Sociology	Professor
Michael Rescorla	Philosophy	Associate Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Professor

Heather Royer	Economics	Assistant Professor
Leila J. Rupp	Feminist Studies	Professor
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Professor
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Professor & Chair
Jeanne Stanford	Counseling and Psychological Services	Director
Roberto Strongman	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Heather Thakar	Anthropology	Graduate Student
Amber VanDerwarker	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Janet Walker	Film & Media Studies	Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Rene Weber	Communication	Associate Professor
Catherine Weinberger	ISBER	Project Scientist
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Gregory Wilson	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Howard Winant	Sociology	Professor
Michael Young	Student Affairs	Vice Chancellor
XiaoJian Zhao	Asian American Studies	Professor



ISBER

Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research
University of California Santa Barbara

Unit Participants
2012-2013

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UNIT PARTICIPANTS

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013

Rasha A. Abdullah	CITS	Visiting Research Scholar
Elizabeth Abel	UC Berkeley	Professor
Laura Abrams	UC Los Angeles	Associate Professor
Janet Afary	Religious Studies	Professor
Tamara Afifi	Communication	Professor
Walid Afifi	Communication	Professor
Divyakant Agrawal	Computer Science	Professor
Alberto Aguirre, Jr.	UC Riverside	Professor
Ahmad Atif Ahmad	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Peter Alagona	History & Environmental Studies	Assistant Professor
Nathan Alamillo	McNair's Scholar Program	Scholar
Michael Albert	Political Science	Graduate Student
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Professor
Adrianna Alexandrian	McNair's Scholar Program	Scholar
Mohamed Ali	Anthropology	Graduate Student
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Professor
Luis Alvarez	UC San Diego	Associate Professor
Paul Amar	Global & International Studies	Associate Professor
Lalaie Ameeriar	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Otto Santa Ana	UC Los Angeles	Associate Professor
Kevin Anderson	Religious Studies	Professor
Michelle Wilde Anderson	UC Berkeley School of Law	Assistant Professor
Sarah Anderson	Environmental Science and Management	Professor
Silke Anger	The German Institute for Economic Research	Visiting Senior Researcher
Luc Anselin	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	Senior Research Professor
Diana Dyste Anzures	Anthropology	Graduate Student
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology & G&IS	Professor & Chair
Eric Arce	Sociology	Graduate Student
Adrienne Arguijo-Morgan	Office of Education Partnerships	Pathways Program Coordinator
Lisa Argyle	Political Science	Graduate Student
Lynnette Arnold	Linguistics	Graduate Student
Nick Arnold	SBCC	Professor
Anjali Arondekar	UC Santa Cruz	Associate Professor
Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Neda Atanasoski	UC Santa Cruz	Assistant Professor
Iliana Avila	McNair's Scholars Program	Scholar
Paola Bacchetta	UC Berkeley	Associate Professor
Carlos Baez	Geography	Graduate Student
Martha Bailey	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	Assistant Professor
Jorge Ballesteros	McNair's Scholar Program	Scholar
Bassam Bamieh	Mechanical Engineering	Professor

Jacqueline Banks	Statistics and Applied Probability	Graduate Student
Michael Barlev	Psychological & Brain Sciences	Graduate Student
Josue Barnes	McNair's Scholar Program	Scholar
Gerald Barnett	University of Washington	Director/Affiliate Instructor
Clark Barrett	UC Los Angeles	CEP Collaborator
Edwina Barvosa	Chicano/a Studies	Associate Professor
Cynthia Bates	Health Games Research	Student Research Associate
Stephanie Batiste	Black Studies/English	Associate Professor
Allison Bauer	Economics	Graduate Student
Lynn Baumgartner	Environmental Science & Management	Graduate Student Researcher
Chuck Bazerman	Education	Professor
Christian Beaudrie	Materials, Risk Analysis, Compass Resource Management	Associate / Graduate Student Researcher
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Professor
Lisa Garcia Bedolla	UC Berkeley	Associate Professor
Ali Behdad	UC Los Angeles	Professor
Elizabeth Belding	Computer Science	Professor
Glenn Beltz	College of Engineering	Professor
Martin Berger	UC Santa Cruz	Professor
Theodore Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Richard A. Berk	Center for Spatially Integrated Science (CSISS)	Advisory Board
Brian Berry	Center for Spatially Integrated Science (CSISS)	Advisory Board Chair
Michael Berry	East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies	Professor
Mark Bertelsen	Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati / CITS	Lawyer & Sr. Partner / External Advisory Board
Bennett I. Bertenthal	Center for Spatially Integrated Science (CSISS)	Advisory Board
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
Erica Biely	Health Games Research	Deputy Director
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Professor
Aaron Blackwell	Economics/ISBER	Postdoctoral Scholar
Maylei Blackwell	UC Los Angeles	Associate Professor
James J. Blascovich	Psychological & Brain Sciences	Professor
Fred Block	UC Davis	Research Professor, Emeritus
Sharon Block	UC Irvine	Associate Professor
Irene Bloemraad	UC Berkeley	Associate Professor
Peter Bloom	Film & Media Studies	Associate Professor
Debra Blumenthal	History	Associate Professor
Chen Bo	Sichuan University, China	Professor
Petko Bogdanov	Computer Science	Postdoctoral Scholar
Cathy Boggs	Center for Nanotechnology in Society	Director of Education Programs/Communication
Beverly Bondad-Brown	Health Games Research	Student Research Associate
Sandibel Borges	Feminist Studies	Graduate Student

Ann Bostrom	Univ. Washington	Professor
Daryl Boudreaux	Boudreaux & Associates	President
Bonnie Bounds	Geography	Graduate Student
Marguerite Bouraad-Nash	Global & International Studies	Senior Lecturer
Leah Boustan	UC Los Angeles	Assistant Professor
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Researcher
Phyllis Brady	MESA Program	Assistant Director
Francesca Bray	University of Edinburgh	Professor & Chair
David Brock	Chemical Heritage Foundation	Senior Research Fellow
Ellen Broidy	McNair's Scholar Program	Writing Consultant
Timothy Brook	University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Professor
John Seely Brown	University of Southern California / CNS	Visiting Scholar / External Advisory Board
Kenly Brown	Sociology	Graduate Student
Michael K. Brown	UC Santa Cruz	Professor
Ole Bruun	Roskilde University, Denmark	Professor
Karl Bryant	SUNY New Paltz	Assistant Professor
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Professor
Daphne Bugental	Psychological & Brain Sciences	Research Professor
Douglas Burbank	Earth Science	Professor
Peter Burks	Chemistry	CNS Graduate Fellow
Jose Ignacio Cabezon	Religious Studies	Professor
Craig Calhoun	New York University	Professor
David Campbell	Ecology Grinnell College	Professor
Juan E. Campo	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Magda Campo	Religious Studies	Continuing Lecturer
Cong Cao	University of Nottingham, UK	Associate Professor
Devon Carbado	UC Los Angeles	Professor
Julie Carlson	English	Professor
Benjamin Carr	Environmental Science & Management	Graduate Student Researcher
Dolores Inés Casillas	Chicano Studies	Assistant Professor
Alicia Cast	Sociology	Associate Professor
Rocio Castaneda	Oxnard College	Student Affairs Officer
Mario Castellanos	Office of Education Partnership / MESA Program	Program Director
Marion Castro	McNair's Scholar Program	Scholar
Brandi Wilkins Catanese	UC Berkeley	Associate Professor
Jennifer M. Chacon	UC Irvine	Professor
Oliver Chadwick	Geography	Professor
Grace Chang	Feminist Studies	Associate Professor
Maria Charles	Sociology	Professor
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