

ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

Annual Report
2007-2008

www.isber.ucsb.edu

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

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DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

2007-2008

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DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

1. Background and Mission

This year, UCSB's Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ISBER) begins its second decade, serving as the sole campus ORU for sponsored research in the social sciences and, to a lesser extent, the humanities and other disciplines, colleges, and research units of the university. ISBER's original charge was to "serve as a major resource for basic research in the social sciences," encouraging "faculty participation in interdisciplinary research." This charge has been directed to two primary objectives: (1) to provide efficient, reliable and supportive grants administration to the campus, and (2) to support and facilitate the development of campus research in the social sciences, and across related disciplines. In the last year an additional focus has been added to supplement those two goals: to provide support to the campus in the administration of funds granted to promote and enhance institutional outreach and diversity.

While most other ORUs have a relatively well-defined identity forged around a common research specialization, since its inception ISBER has been intentionally organized to serve a broad range of interests, promoting interdisciplinary work that often traverses the boundaries between the social sciences and the humanities, as well as the behavioral, physical and life sciences. ISBER's unique character has led it to serve a large and varied research constituency but it also presents challenges to growth which demands even greater attention from staff, more flexibility in space, and the ability to respond to unanticipated successes in extramural funding.

When I assumed the Directorship of ISBER in July of 2006, my goal was to bring ISBER into the 21st Century, while keeping a firm hold on its commitment to real people requiring daily problem-solving. What followed was a large number of staff shifts, modified grants administration practices, and the installation of new financial accountability systems. I believe that it is this year that we are seeing the productive fruits of all that labor and more rationalized management. Such changes have certainly had an impact on ISBER's ability to respond to campus needs and changing research opportunities.

2. Grants Administration at ISBER

A descriptive picture of ISBER's 2007-2008 grants administration is provided by the following statistics. Last year's figures appear in parentheses:

ISBER supported **147** PIs and co-PIs on the projects it administered. (143)

In 2007-2008 ISBER administered **231** grants, including **112** extramural grants, and **119** intramural grants, seed funding, conferences or other awards. (171)

The total value of the grants awarded was **\$6.3** million (\$4.1)

The total value of the multi-year grants administered was **\$24,977,366**. (\$20m+)

In 2007-2008 **137** proposals were submitted for funding. (124)

The value of the proposals submitted was **\$27.5** million (\$13.1m)

The number of PIs new to ISBER was **34**.

As the UCSB faculty have enlarged their research programs ISBER has responded, particularly as grants have become more complicated, more layered, and more consequential

in their impact. I am very pleased at the way in which the changes over the last two years have manifested themselves in greater grant activity and competitiveness.

3. Research Development at ISBER

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

ISBER 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 College of Letters and Science, 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 were accepted throughout the year, in consultation with me and the Director of Research for the Social Sciences. During the 0708 academic year, ISBER awarded 4 C-RIG grants totaling \$13,189, with an average award of \$3300. C-RIG awards were made to 9 UCSB faculty members and researchers in 5 departments, in addition to 8 collaborators from outside 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 SSRGP is funded jointly by the Office of the Executive Vice Chancellor and the College of Letters and Science. The SSRGP selection committee is made up of Social Science faculty members and provides them the interesting opportunity to see what new research their colleagues are undertaking. For its March 2008 deadline, the SSRGP received 13 grant applications from social science faculty, requesting nearly \$87,092 in support. With the \$50,000 award fund, we were able to award 10 grants to faculty members in 6 of the 11 departments in the division, plus one collaboration with Counseling, Clinical and School Psychology Program. Average award size was \$5,000. Three quarters of the recipients were women, one third of them were faculty of color, and one third Assistant Professors.

Finally, ISBER instituted a new awards program for graduate students in the fall of 2007, the Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS). Those sponsoring the program are participating social science departments, the Dean of the Social Sciences, the Dean of the Graduate Division, and the Social Science Survey Center. The purpose of this program is to enrich the quality of graduate survey research in the social sciences through a competitive program of awards to graduate students. Of 9 proposals submitted, ISBER awarded 5 grants, totaling \$8,000, with an average award of \$1,600. Awards went to students in 3 different departments. (Award recipients and project titles for each year of all 3 of the ISBER grants programs are posted on the ISBER website and also listed in the next section of this 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 291 paid employees engaged in research or supporting ISBER's research mission. This included 42 faculty members and lecturers receiving salaries or stipends, 8 academic coordinators or others receiving administrative stipends, 18 professional researchers, 4 research specialists or project scientists, 1 postgraduate researcher, 87 graduate students, 80 undergraduate students (as well as 2 unpaid volunteers or interns), 20 technical staff and 22 administrative staff. This year, there were an additional 9 persons from outside UCSB participating in ISBER-managed UCSB projects.

During the past year only two-thirds (66%) of its 110 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 24 different departments in all three divisions of the College, including:

Anthropology	Geography
Asian American Studies	Geological Sciences
Black Studies	German, Slavic, and Semitic Studies
Chicana/Chicano Studies	Global and International Studies
Communication	History
Computer Science	Law & Society
Dramatic Art	Linguistics
East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Math
Economics	Political Science
English	Psychology
Environmental Studies	Religious Studies
Feminist Studies	Sociology

Researchers also come from the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, the College of Engineering, the College of Letters and Science, CNSI and several ISBER Centers. Even this diverse picture is not an accurate reflection of ISBER's scope, since numerous projects include many additional participants. Among the 110 ladder faculty who are included among ISBER PIs and co-PIs, 12% are at the Assistant Professor rank, 33% at the Associate Professor rank, and 55% at the Full Professor rank. In addition, wider connections will be encouraged by the new C-RIG program, intended to support UCSB researchers and their colleagues across the country in the development of new proposals for extramural funding.

ISBER has started to provide grants administration support to programs funded to increase campus undergraduate and graduate diversity. ISBER now administers the \$1.8 million, 4-year McNair Scholars Program funded by the DOE with matching funds from the campus. The goal is to prepare qualified underrepresented undergraduates for future doctoral studies. ISBER also took on the administration of the Summer Training Program in the Department of Economics, sponsored by the AEA and the NSF. This 4-year, \$274,000 program prepares talented underrepresented undergraduates for doctoral programs in economics and related disciplines through training in economic theory, quantitative skills, and research. Lastly, ISBER began grants administration for several grants that support the campus Office of Academic Preparation and Equal Opportunity, which serves UCSB's mission to promote academic success and increased college-going rates among preK-20 students in our region. All of these programs provide an intensive network of academic, social and career

exploration services for students who will be the first in their families to attend college. Over \$280,000 in financial support for these programs included grants from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, the Santa Barbara Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, The Wharton Foundation, and UC Santa Cruz.

Last year I also established a practice which connects ISBER's services to the wider UCSB social science community. During the academic recruitment season, I met with candidates from those social science departments that were running academic searches. This year, especially, ISBER served as an important recruitment tool in the Mellichamp Initiative, with searches in three campus departments, including Global Studies and Sociology. In the coming year, Barbara Walker will further extend ISBER's reach by meeting with chairs of social science departments about their particular grants development needs.

The range and diversity of ISBER's clientele are matched only by the wide-ranging number and variety of its funding sources. During the past year ISBER worked with a total of **85** different funding sources as well as various royalty and gift accounts. These included:

- **12** different governmental sources, including 8 federal agencies (Argonne National Laboratory, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Institutes of Health – Administration for Children & Families (ACF); National Institute on Aging; National Institute on Diabetes & Digestive Kidney Disorders, National Institute of Justice, National Science Foundation, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Interior – National Park Service), as well as the California Department of Health and California Environmental Protection Agency, and the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX).

44 different private foundations and other private sources, including the American Economic Association, American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Arcus Foundation, The David Bohnett Foundation, B.W. Bastian Foundation, California Council for the Humanities, Cancer Center of

Santa Barbara, Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange, Conservation International Foundation, Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund, Gay and Lesbian Community Service Center, Gill Foundation, Hopelab, Horizons Foundation, International Iron and Steel Institute, Koronis Biomedical Technologies Corp., John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Michael D. Palm Foundation, National Geographic Society, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Packard Humanities Institute, PEW Center on Global Climate Change (PEW Charitable Trusts), Rancho Santiago Community College District, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Russell Sage Foundation, Santa Barbara Foundation, Santa Fe Institute, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, Sendero Group Llc., SevenOne Media GMBH, Small Change Foundation, Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, State Farm Insurance Co. Youth Advisory Board, Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, Taiwan Foundation, John Templeton Foundation, Wabash Center, Wells-Fargo Foundation, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Wharton Foundation, and the William T. Grant Foundation

18 University of California sources, including 3 at UCSB (ISBER's Social Science Research Grants Program, Collaborative Research Initiative Grants Program, & the Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys Program), 9 UC Systemwide sources (ACCORD-All Campus Collaborative on Research for Diversity, Energy Institute, Institute for Labor and Employment, Institute for Global Conflict and Cooperation, Institute for Labor and Employment, Linguistic Minority Research Institute, MEXUS, Office of the President, Pacific Rim Research Program), and 6 individual campuses, including the UC Berkeley, UC Transportation Center (Berkeley), UC Davis, UC San Diego, UC San Francisco, and UC Santa Cruz.

11 other university sources, including Baylor University, California Polytechnic State University, California State University, Fresno, Griffith University, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, University of Arizona, University of Helsinki (Finland), University of Minnesota, and the Utah State University.

5. Review and Anticipated Challenges

The significant uptick in all our numbers this year suggests that at least some of the changes we have instituted in the last two years are bearing fruit. Numbers of proposals submitted are up, grants awarded are up, the value of those grants is up, and the median award is up. One should never over-interpret numbers that are subject to so many exogenous forces. However, I believe at least some of this shift is the result of what are significant changes in how we do business at ISBER. Thanks to the staff, in many cases working at less than a full complement, ISBER's grants administration is exercising demonstrably better financial controls and dissemination of financial information, more responsive and more rationalized service, and greater accountability. Next year if we are enjoying adequate staffing, we will be able to spend more time with our PIs before money is spent, so that ISBER clients and staff are in greater touch, and with administrative processes seeming less mysterious. Our three grants programs remain competitive and address more of the specific funding needs of faculty and graduate students. I am particularly pleased to report that we have resolved the issues surrounding the re-visioning of the Social Science Survey Center. Professor John Mohr has worked most of this year to creatively redesign the mission and budget of the Survey Center, as well as enter into a new collaboration with the College of Letters and Science to support it. John assumed the Directorship of the Center in July (as well as the Associate Directorship of ISBER), and looks forward to a great year. ISBER continues its active participation as a member of the (still new) National Consortium of Social Science Research Centers and Institutes. We anticipate that ISBER will host one of their meetings in the near future.

Last year I noted the large number and diversity of awards across many substantive areas that the staff manages so ably. I continue to worry, however, about how the changing nature, variety and complexity of the grants ISBER manages will square with the budgetary realities on the near horizon. This year ISBER has come a long way in realizing the goals I set in 2006: to stabilize, grow and improve ISBER's range of services to the campus. The coming year will bring into even sharper focus the challenges that we face: limited discretion to develop needed infrastructure, insufficient staffing, changing IT demands and climate, and continued limits on growth imposed by little flexibility in the use of space. I also spoke last year of a need for a possible reconfiguration of the work of some of our grants administration. I am beginning to explore just such a reconfiguration with the College of Letters and Science and the Executive Vice Chancellor surrounding our administration of

grants given to the campus for institutional diversity. But the demands we face from them may be only the leading edge of similar future challenges. For now, I want to thank my staff for their own considerable growth and creativity in responding to the demands of this last year. ISBER's success is primarily a result of their exemplary efforts.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and a trailing flourish.

Sarah Fenstermaker
ISBER Director



ISBER

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University of California Santa Barbara

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

2007-2008

www.isber.ucsb.edu

Research Development in ISBER

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

Research Development in ISBER provides on-going support to faculty with extramural or intramural research grants in ISBER, as well as outreach to all interested faculty in a large array of social science and some humanities departments and programs. Many graduate students are also the beneficiaries of ISBER's research development support. This effort is conducted in coordination with the UCSB Office of Research, under the direct oversight of the Vice Chancellor for Research, the Dean of Social Sciences, and the Director of ISBER, and in consultation with the Social Sciences department chairs. The personnel for this program are the Director of Research Development for the Social Sciences, Dr. Barbara Walker, and ISBER Contracts and Grants Liaison Paula Ryan. Services provided include electronic funding source searches targeted to specific research projects, funding opportunity advice and dissemination, conceptual and design consultation for project development, and detailed proposal consultation.

In 2007-2008, Paula Ryan provided detailed funding searches for 16 faculty members and researchers in 7 different departments and in ISBER, as well as 6 graduate students in 4 different departments.

Dr. Walker provided research development assistance to 11 faculty members (6 assistant professors, 3 associate professors, 2 full professors), 17 graduate students, and 2 post-doctoral fellows from 14 different departments. This assistance included advice on the relative merits of pursuing different funding opportunities, intensive critique of proposal content and aspects of research design and methods, detailed and often repetitive editing and commentary on proposals in all stages of development, and advice on project management.

ISBER welcomed 34 new researchers in 2007-2008 who either submitted proposals or administered grants for the first time through our ORU. These included 3 assistant professor, 3 associate professors, 4 full professors, 21 graduate students, and 3 researchers. These scholars came from 7 social science departments and 3 other departments.

During 2007-2008, Dr. Walker held 3 proposal writing workshops (2 in cooperation with Carla Whitacre of the Office of Research): a New Faculty Proposal Writing Workshop in Fall 2007; a Graduate Student and Post-Doc Proposal Writing Workshop in Spring 2008; and a Workshop on Foundation Funding in Spring 2008. Dr. Walker also gave 3 guest lectures on proposal writing and research design in graduate courses.

Finally, in 2007-2008, Dr. Walker administered ISBER's three intramural funding programs; the Social Science Research Grant Program (SSRGP) for faculty members, the Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG) for faculty members, and the Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS) for graduate students. These programs are discussed in more detail in the Director's Statement.



ISBER

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University of California Santa Barbara

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

2007-2008

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Research Highlights

July 1, 2007– June 30, 2008

TAMARA AFIFI

The purpose of this study is to see how parents' discussions about the other parent (from divorced families) affect adolescents' stress levels. Since the beginning of last fall quarter (fall 07), I have collected data from 118 parent-adolescent dyads and finished the study. The study was modified slightly to make half of the families divorced families and the other from first marriage families because the focus is really on the degree of interparental conflict and not divorce per se. The families came into the lab, completed a pre-questionnaire about the parents' relationship and the communication in their family, the parent and adolescent then had a discussion with each other about something stressful about the parents' relationship, they completed a post-survey that asked them about the interaction that just occurred, and they then engaged in a video recall procedure where they watched their interaction in separate rooms and rated the appropriateness of the parents' disclosures about the other parent and whether the child felt caught between them, etc. Before the interaction and three times after the interaction but before the video recall, the parents and adolescents also gave saliva samples to test their cortisol levels.

The average amount of time each family spent in the lab was about 3 hours. I worked with about 30 undergraduate research assistants and 3 graduate students to complete the project this past year. The saliva samples were sent off to Penn State for analysis in July and will be done with the analysis at the end of this week (end of Aug. 2008). Once this is complete, I can begin analyzing my results.

I plan on creating manuscripts in September and submitting one or possibly two manuscripts to our International Communication Association Convention in November. I will also submit them for publication at that time. I am also currently applying for a grant where I am applying the results from this pilot project.

WALID AFIFI

Funds were provided to help support a project focused on the well-being of adolescents in refugee camps in Lebanon. A preliminary trip to Lebanon was taken in December, 2007 to secure access to the target population and recruit and organize a local research team for the project. After several delays due to a mix of IRB issues, political unrest in Lebanon, and other issues, all survey and interview instruments were finalized and translated and official training of the research team began on July 12, 2008. A follow-up trip to the region will occur in August, 2008, during which time we expect to start data collection.

The year has been a tremendous learning experience in collecting data from individuals in communities affected by trauma. Our efforts to collect data from San Diego fire evacuees (for which we received some funding from C-RIG) revealed to us the

challenges of facing an ever-changing situation and overcoming strong organizational and cultural barriers preventing access to the target population. Our efforts with the refugee camp population in Lebanon has also been eye-opening and helped us appreciate the difficulties of organizing a project from thousands of miles away with a population (refugee camp inhabitants) whose level of awareness about the research process is so very different from the typical college sample and whose ethical lenses presented previously unforeseen challenges to data collection.

AARON BELKIN

We were very proud that as part of its recent 40th-anniversary issue, the *Advocate* selected the Palm Center as one of seven leading LGBT organizations. We also generated significant media coverage of our research. Our research was covered over the past year by the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Newsweek*, *USA Today*, *Associated Press*, *Slate*, *ABC (national) NPR*, *MSNBC*, *CNN*, and local newspapers and television and radio affiliates throughout the U.S. Both of these accomplishments work toward furthering our goal of improving the quality of information available to public deliberations about the military policy.

The Palm Center also made many awards to graduate students, faculty, independent scholars, and filmmakers to pursue research projects on issues related to gays and lesbians in the military. Charlie Law of Rice University is polling current service members about gays in the military and DADT and Oren Pizmony Levy of Indiana University is analyzing data based on a survey conducted with the Israeli Gay Youth Organization of Israeli service members about their subjective experiences in the military. Dr. Chris Madsen of the Canadian Forces College in Toronto, is writing a book titled The Canadian Soldier and the Law; Monica Ayhens of East Carolina University is writing a Master's Thesis on sodomy in the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic War; John O'Donnell Rosales is studying Loretta Janeta Velasquez, a Cuban born woman who fought in the Confederate Army.

Ann Marie Nicolosi of the College of New Jersey is creating a syllabus which includes materials on gays in the military; Dr. Joan K. F. Heggie of the School of Social Science and Law at the University of Teesside is studying lesbians in the British Armed Forces since January 2000; Emerald M. Archer of the UCSB Political Science Department is doing research on women who become suicide bombers. Jennifer Caldwell, Ph.D. candidate in Theatre at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is doing research at the National Archives and Records Administration to study GI minstrel and variety show performer Peaches del Monte; Kevin Wegener, graduate student at Harvard School of Business, is doing research on the lives of LGBT service members serving in the military since 9/11.

Our full time Research Director came on in July 2007, and has helped us expand our ability to offer these awards, and is also in the process of developing not only new studies, but new study threads in new research areas. Along these lines, the Palm Center

is also expanding capacity technologically. In addition to receiving a \$25,000 grant from AT&T for technology support, we have had a technology summit with a non-profit technology expert who has helped us create systems to support our work and make the inclusion of new technologies possible and efficient.

BEVERLY BONDAD-BROWN

Research progress to date is an approved Human Subjects Protocol and I will begin working with Paolo Gardinali in the Social Science Survey Center this fall to collect survey data as soon as the survey is ready.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

Research-related activities

(1) Continued recruitment of study participants. The participants represent three majors in two colleges (L&S and CCS) at UCSB and range from freshmen to recent graduates. In addition to the 408 anonymous survey participants, the study includes 354 undergraduate participants in the ethnographic component of the project. These numbers are more than sufficient to achieve the study's goals. A total of 241 of these participants are in the three targeted majors, chemistry, math, and physics; the remaining 113 students represent 29 additional majors.

(2) Continued collection of video recordings of science students' interactions. The original goal was to collect approximately 300 hours of video data in a wide array of STEM contexts, including classes, discussion sections, labs, study sessions, undergraduate clubs, and informal social activities; to date, 472 hours of interactional data have been collected, primarily video (a small portion of these data, involving informal social interaction, is audio only). A total of 222 hours of interactional data were collected last year and 250 hours this year. The bulk of the data is from classroom interaction (249 hours), with smaller data sets from other contexts. This amount is more than sufficient to achieve the study's goals. A particular goal this year was to increase the amount of informal interactional data in order to examine how students interact outside of formal STEM education contexts; a total of 41 hours of such data was collected, 30 hours of it this year.

(3) Continued conducting of interviews with study participants. Although 185 survey respondents (nearly half) consented to be interviewed, the length of time required to schedule, conduct, and transcribe interviews and the lack of additional ethnographic context for their interpretation has led to a scaling back of the initial goal of interviewing both students who participate in the video component of the project and those who do not. The team is now focusing on interviewing only those students for whom video data of interaction is also available. A total of 61 interviewees have been interviewed, for a total of 115 hours; interviewing will continue in the third year of the study in order to complete this portion of the data set.

(4) Identification of a subset of study participants for detailed analysis (“focal students”). This subset includes the female students in the three target majors from whom the project has collected the greatest amount of video data of linguistic interaction, along with a roughly equivalent number of key male participants, matched to the extent possible by college, major, and class year for comparative purposes. This subset of the data allows for in-depth, ethnographically informed longitudinal analysis of the experiences and practices of STEM students. A total of 62 focal students (29 female, 33 male) have been identified so far.

(5) Compiling of survey data. The data matching of survey participants is being carried out by the Social Science Survey Center, with funding support from ISBER. A total of 408 science majors responded to the survey out of 839 survey requests sent, a 49% response rate. The survey data will provide a broad base of general trends regarding students’ background, experiences, and attitudes regarding science and their own scientific abilities, interests, and goals. These will then be compared to the more in-depth information from interviews and video recordings with the study participants who participated in these portions of the data collection process. Significant accomplishments

In addition to research-related activities, the primary significant accomplishment of the research team (the faculty member, postdoc, and graduate students involved in the project, excluding the REU students) was the dissemination of preliminary results both to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) audiences and to linguistic researchers via a total of 3 organized panels and 7 presentations, as well as 1 methodological presentation. These include the organization of 2 conference panels focused on STEM (1 presented, 1 accepted), 1 conference panel related to STEM (accepted), the presentation of 3 conference papers, the presentation of 2 outreach presentations, the leading of one methodological session, and the presentation of 2 on-campus research group presentations. The 3 conference papers will be developed for publication in the coming year. All research papers were jointly authored by all members of the research team. Whenever possible, presentations included the active participation of one or more graduate students and/or the postdoc as well as the PI.

GARY CHARNESS

We have completed all of the experiments for this project and a paper entitled "Territoriality and Gender in the Laboratory" is nearly complete. We intend to submit this paper (at least initially) to Science.

Regarding my subcontract "Psychological Games and Communication" (awarded by NSF and administered by the University of Arizona), here are the research highlights: (1) Our first study, “Promises & Partnership,” has been published in *Econometrica*. (2) Projects 1 and 2 are complete, with “Dynamic Psychological Games” forthcoming at Journal of Economic Theory. In addition, a shorter and less technical version of this paper has been published in the American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings, under the title “Guilt in Games”. (3) We gathered the data on the 3rd project, and a full version entitled

“Contracts & Communication” is nearing completion. We plan to submit the completed paper to the American Economic Review, after circulating it for comments. (4) We gathered the data on our 4th project, and we now have a revise-and-resubmit at Games and Economic Behavior on the paper entitled “Broken Promises: An Experiment”.

CHRISTINA CONLEE

Laboratory analysis of materials obtained from excavations at the site of La Tiza in Nasca, Peru (funded by NSF) continued in 2007 and 2008. One month was spent in Peru in June/July of 2007 and in June/July of 2008 to work on the collections that are stored at the Ica regional museum. During this period samples of ceramics, bone, and obsidian were obtained to conduct chemical analysis on back in the United States. The results of new radiocarbon dates were obtained and it was discovered that the settlement of La Tiza dates back to 3500 BC making it one of the oldest sites in this area of Peru. In August 2007 I was awarded a Dean’s Excellence Award for Scholarship/Creative Activities at Texas State University.

EVE DARIAN-SMITH

I am making good progress on my book manuscript "Religion, Race, Rights: Landmarks in the History of Modern Anglo-American Law".

RICHARD DURÁN

The California ENLACE project made major progress in each of four mission domains involving developing strategies and practices surrounding 1) Academic Preparation of Students for College; 2) Creating and Strengthening Parent and Community Schooling Engagement; 3) Promoting Effective Policies Strengthening Latino Student Educational Success; and 4) Promoting Student/Institutional Philanthropy to Support Latino College Access and College Completion. In summary, our work is designed to create lasting impact and build statewide capacity for improving Latino students’ preparation and access to college directly through enhanced student and family support services, the creation of new networks providing academic services, educational policy advocacy, mini-grants, and the leveraging of additional funding.

These goals are facilitated by best practices dissemination, program implementation modeling, and customized technical assistance supported by the vision and dedication of the leadership team and initiative affiliates. Each core mission domain serves improvement of Latino students’ access to college at three geosocial and institutional levels: local/regional, statewide, and national. The rich interplay and mutual interdependence among and between domains is itself a resource that we are creating as the initiative evolves. We will be mindful of the discoveries that we make through each new stage of our work in relation to this meta structure for action as well as the more

detailed implementation particulars. Each of the four foundational domains is led by a member of the California ENLACE leadership team, and in most cases, co-chaired by a partner from the sister ENLACE Phase II region based at Santa Ana College. Major external partners working in close association with California ENLACE include the Chicano-Latino Intersegmental Convocation (CLIC), and the statewide academic achievement initiative known as ARCHES/ENLACE.

The partnership created by ARCHES/ENLACE has helped found more than 20 P-20 regional consortia bringing together K-12 schools, colleges, community and business agencies, and parent groups to collaborate on outreach projects promoting underserved groups in preparing students for college. This consortium has been instrumental with respect to creating systemic change for parent programs throughout the state. Over the past two years, the grants competition for ARCHES/ENLACE created a RFP that had potential grantees incorporate a parent/community engagement component into their proposals. This type of partnership has strengthened our work done during ENLACE Phase II (Planning and Implementation).

Our work continues to grow, as best practices regarding parent engagement are shared nationally with other Latino communities experiencing the same educational issues that CA ENLACE has aggressively addressed over the past seven years. A final critical dimension has been maintaining and forming links with other national ENLACE partners and state legislators. This includes continuing our close relationship with the National Council for Education and Community Partnerships (NCCEP) and creating new relationships with the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO), Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL), and the CA Post Secondary Education Committee (CPEC). Our collaborative activities with these organizations have included making a number of national briefing presentations, hosting legislative delegations in cooperative developmental efforts designed to highlight work underway that is associated with state grants, and the sharing of models and materials to stimulate similar efforts in other Latino communities nationally. Although policy progress that aids access and success for Latino students in CA has been challenged by a severe state budget deficit crisis, CA ENLACE has been active in bringing about increased awareness about the need for all students to have access to the A-G curriculum (the courses required for UC-CSU eligibility), the need for academic supports and preparation for success in schools, and by addressing other issues related to affordability and admissions requirements for higher education. NALEO and HACU were our most important policy partners in these endeavors during the past year.

JENNIFER EARL

CITS has collected a second year of panel data on websites covering 20 issue areas and collected second cross-section of similar data. In addition, in keeping with its strong track-record of providing events that connect the UCSB community to the community at large, CITS hosted and/or co-hosted several very successful events this year including:

Stanford Law Professor Lawrence Lessig, legal professor, author, and digital culture visionary presented the 2008 Center for Information Technology and Society's (CITS) Distinguished Lecture. The free event took place April 11, 2008 at UCSB's MultiCultural Center theater. Professor Lessig spoke on "Changing Congress: Lessons Learned by a Copyright Activist." In this creative presentation Professor Lessig compiles a decade of activism around free and digital culture and maps a plan for what those lessons teach about reforming Congress.

The UCSB Social Computing Group, co-sponsored by CITS and the Transliterations Project, hosted a workshop Friday May 30, 2008 on the present and future of social computing with guests Joan DiMicco (IBM Collaborative User Experience Group), Tad Hirsch (MIT Media Lab), Peter Kollock (Sociology Dept., UCLA), Larry Sanger (a founder of Wikipedia, Editor-in-Chief of the Citizendium), and Nancy Van House (School of Information, UC Berkeley). The workshop was a small-scale, by-invitation-only event designed to facilitate brainstorming and discussion.

RODNEY GARRATT

Over the past year I formulated a formal plan for running experiments and began work on writing a computer program to run the experiments. I will begin conducting experiments in the Fall.

MATTHEW GORDON

During the past year, audio data of Turkish Kabardian was collected during two trips to Turkey and work progressed on a number of features of Turkish Kabardian including stress and intonation.

DONALD JANELLE

Primary emphasis was on carrying out an instructional development initiative in support of SPACE (Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement), an NSF program to assist in the national dissemination of spatial technologies in undergraduate education. In addition, attention was directed to establishing a new NIH training program in advance spatial analysis and implementing the first of four workshops to benefit health and demographic researchers from institutions across the country.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

During the 2007-2008 academic year, my work focused on the design, uses, and effects of interactive games aimed at improving players' health behaviors and health outcomes.

In September, 2007, I was awarded a 4.5-year grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to direct an \$8.5 million national program called Health Games Research, which involves leading a nationwide research granting program, providing technical assistance to grantees, disseminating information and resources to a variety of stakeholders and constituencies, and conducting research in the health games field. I also worked on several research projects and traveled extensively to attend meetings and give presentations. I wrote a book chapter, submitted research papers to academic and professional conferences, and gave presentations about health games, some of which were based on data previously collected in two studies funded by nonprofit foundation, HopeLab: (1) Effects of a Cancer Education VideoGame on the Cancer-Related Knowledge, Attitudes, and Prevention Behaviors of Healthy Young Adults; and (2) Effects of Narrative and Nurturing in a Health Video Game: A Comparative Study of Video Game Features.

JACK LOOMIS

The project consists of research that continues to refine the test-bed navigation system for the blind developed during the last ten years. The system guides a blind person through an outdoor environment and provides information about prominent landmarks and environmental features. A GPS receiver worn by the traveler is used to determine the person's longitude and latitude, the values of which are communicated to the computer with a spatial database containing information about environmental landmarks. Various types of displays communicate to the traveler his/her position and orientation with respect to the surrounding environment. Our research is relevant to long term development of an effective navigation system, but focuses on underlying non-visual spatial processes.

Recently, we have been conducting research comparing two means of displaying information to the traveler: spatial language and 3-dimensional sound. In the 2007-2008 period, we conducted several experiments to determine if the use of spatial sound required less cognitive load than when listening to spoken directional information. We developed a unique secondary test that subjects used while also navigating a route. The results in both of these experiments showed that while the times and distance covered were roughly equal when no other tasks was being performed, when we added a second task to the navigation task, times increased for the spoken language condition, and subjects also did worse on the secondary task.

JAMES MARSTON

Work at UCSB started June 1st there is no progress to report but we offer a brief summary. A web presence has been created at http://holman.ski.org/mediawiki-1.10.0/index.php/Main_Page There are four parts to this research:

- 1) Surveys of needs, opinions, and experiences of visually impaired consumers, professionals, family members and others regarding wayfinding methods, patterns, needs

and technologies; 2) Assessment What kinds of measures, metrics, and methods can be used to standardize O&M field research? 3) Hearing How does hearing loss effect a visually-impaired person's wayfinding ability? 4) Travel Planning What types of informational preparation do visually-impaired travelers make use of?

Marston is not involved with the hearing section but is an integral part of the other three sections. He is in charge of the literature review and write-ups for measurements, assessments, and trip planning. He is working on survey questions to ask for these three sections, and is also working on the field measurement tests. He is the lead investigator on the trip-planning phase of this project.

KENNETH MILLETT

Major achievements of the Chumash Scholars Program in its second year, include the hiring of key program staff, doubling participants in our high school program, starting up our K-8 program, and completion of a full programmatic layout. Within both our HS & K-8 programs we have developed efficient systems/processes to accomplish necessary programmatic tasks. We had direct impacts on the academic decisions of our students and helped influence some of them to attend college.

A rewarding accomplishment was sending one of our students to UCSB's Research and Mentorship Program in the summer of 2007. This student excelled over the course of the program and it carried over into her school year as she maintained her highest grade-point-average of her high school career. Her participation in RMP also defined that after completing transfer from SBCC, she wants to study Marine Biology here at UCSB! We had nine (9) students in our program who graduated from high school this past year. Of the graduating students, 1 is attending University of the Pacific, 1 is attending Michigan State University, 4 are attending Santa Barbara City College, 2 are attending Allan Hancock Community College, and 1 is attending an industrial trade school in Arizona.

Another great accomplishment of the year has been the development of strong relationships between our staff and the students. Seeing the tears of students at the conclusion of our last event of the year was evidence that we have touched many of the students with which we work. Especially critical to the future success of CSP, we have developed collaborations and partnerships with a variety of University departments, community-based and civic organizations, K-20 educational institutions, and the Business Committee, Education Committee, and Elders Council of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians who have pledged support for CSP goals. For example Education Committee Vice Chair, Kathleen Marshall, and member, Jacy Ontiveros, joined us to support our partnership during the Santa Barbara Foundation interview for our successful grant proposal.

LORELEI MOOSBRUGGER

This project was designed to test Downs' proposition that multi-party competition would generate more political information than two-party competition. Research has progressed in four phases. In June/July 2007 I developed a coding scheme to capture information on 1) the raw number of articles on political issues and percentage of political news in the paper to assess relative dominance of political news; 2) the type of political issues covered, 3) the nature of political frames, and 4) the level of detail regarding issue positions. In July/August/September I worked with the graduate students to code newspapers from the United States and Britain, revising the scheme multiple times until we were able to achieve reliability (consistency) across coders. In the third phase each coder coded newspaper articles spanning two weeks prior to each of the last two elections in their countries. The final phase of data analysis is ongoing and a request to continue the project into the 2008/2009 academic year was granted to conclude the study. Findings to be presented at the University of Michigan in Fall 2008.

LAURY OAKS

In July 2008 Professor Oaks completed a study funded by the Cancer Center of Santa Barbara, "Genetic Cancer Risk Perceptions & Access to Cancer Information and Services in Santa Barbara." With her research team, Eddy Alvarez (graduate student in Chicano and Chicana Studies) and Cynthia Stavrianos (graduate student in Political Science), she collected data among South Santa Barbara county residents via 1) a telephone survey, and 2) interviews and focus groups. The telephone survey of 534 adults living in South Santa Barbara County was conducted by the UCSB Social Science Survey Center. The interview and focus group data, based on 42 adult participants, captured the diverse voices and perspectives of local Latino community members. The study found evidence that cancer care, including genetic cancer counseling, will be sought by White and Latino men and women. A high proportion of respondents (93% White and 83% Latino) agreed that family history is likely to increase cancer risk, and nearly three-quarters of all telephone survey participants said that they would wish to talk with a cancer specialist. The full report will be posted on the Survey Center website.

MICHAEL OSBORNE JAMES PROCTOR

In academic year 2007-2008 the Templeton Foundation-UCSB New Visions of Nature, Science, and Religion initiative obtained permission to extend our work until August 31, 2009. Two volumes of articles are currently under review for publication. The most recent of these is entitled *New Visions of Nature: Complexity and Authenticity* and derives from a conference hosted at Wageningen University for the Life Sciences in conjunction with scholars from Radboud University, Nijmegen. We have also launched a research project on the last of our initial five research themes, "nature as sacred." Results from the surveys and other research undertaken for this final phase of our project will be

presented at a conference on "Ecotopia Revisited" hosted by the Environmental Studies Program at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon in 2009 (<http://www.lclark.edu/dept/envs/>).

Ernest Callenbach's 1975 novel, *Ecotopia*, provides inspiration for our current activities. "Ecotopia Revisited" probes the intersection of spirituality and concepts of nature. Launched in January 2008 it will end in August 2009 to conclude this multi-year project. In 2007-2008 we interviewed members of alternative communities in the Pacific Northwest where we questioned them about their ideas of nature, spirituality, regionalism and "place." The project's expert committee meets in Fall 2008 to analyze our findings and discuss prospects for publication as a special issue of a journal.

For the project's history, other themes, and additional information consult our website at: <http://www.newvisions.ucsb.edu/>. Finally, DVDs created by the project are finding sustained use in courses sponsored by the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine.

BETH SCHNEIDER MELVIN OLIVER

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.

This is the first year of the McNair Scholars Program at UCSB. During this time, the infrastructure was put in place, staff was hired, and students selected for the first summer program. Staff includes the Director, Professor and Associate Dean of Social Sciences Beth Schneider; Assistant Director Monique Limón, former Director of the Graduate Division Diversity, Recruitment and Retention Programs; Program Coordinator Lynn Becerra, formerly Program Assistant for the Chumash Scholars Program. Additionally, two graduate students, Emily Molina (Sociology) and Franky Fuentes (Chicana and Chicano Studies). Sixteen undergraduate students, seven seniors and nine juniors, are currently enrolled as McNair Scholars, representing the fields of Asian American Studies, Biology, Black Studies, Chicana and Chicano Studies, Communication, Education, Psychology, and Sociology. All are under-represented minorities, 94 percent are first-generation, 60 percent are low-income, according to the Department of Education.

Recruitment for additional students in the Sciences and Humanities begins in October 2008. Faculty members from many departments are serving as mentors during Summer 2008. These include: Tamara Afifi, Communication Ines Casillas, Chicana and Chicano Studies Reginald Daniel, Sociology Gaye Johnson, Black Studies Armand Kuris, Biology Laura Romo, Education David Sherman, Psychology Victor Rios, Sociology Denise Segura, Sociology Karen Szulmunki, Psychology Tara Yosso, Chicana and Chicano Studies Clyde Woods, Black Studies

KATHARINA SCHREIBER

During the 2007 field season in Peru the archaeological site of Pataraya was excavated, as were several associated tombs. A large tract of abandoned terracing was investigated. Pataraya, as expected, was a small outpost of the Wari Empire (AD 750-1000). The architecture is typical of planned imperial settlements, comprising four patios with peripheral galleries and corridors. Given the small size of the structure (40x40m) we were able to excavate more than 50% of its patios, galleries and corridors. Excavations revealed that two of the patios, and their galleries, were devoted to domestic activities, including food preparation. One patio, without peripheral galleries, served a ceremonial function; a sacrificed juvenile camelid was located under the floor. The fourth patio appears to have been the residence of an important personage, and contained a collection of fancy polychrome ceramics. Access patterns, several of them rather complicated and convoluted, within the structure were also clarified. An open compound added to one side of the structure was used for trash deposition, and yielded a large number of spindle whorls. A second walled-off area outside the main structure appears to have served as an outdoor work area. One tomb near the structure, and three tombs 2.2 kilometers away were excavated. Most human remains appear to have been removed from the tombs, leaving small bones behind, mostly hands and feet. No diagnostic articles were found associated with the tombs, so their temporal association with the structure at Pataraya is yet unclear. We are awaiting the result of radiocarbon assays to clarify this point.

CELINE PARREÑAS SHIMIZU

For my second book project *Sexual Problems: Men of Color in the Movies*, I presented the first chapter at the major conference in my field and published a chapter in a book anthology on Race and Hollywood cinema. In terms of archival research, I screened a large number of films at the Center for Asian American Media in San Francisco in March 2008. I supervised two research teams in Spring 2007 (Sara Matthiesen, Diana Chang) and Winter 2008 (Tanya and Gal) and have completed reading the existing literature on men of color and sexual representations thus far. At the conclusion of all this work, I have currently drafted the skeleton of the manuscript and plan to submit an article version of the first chapter on Asian American masculine sexualities to a major journal in October and the proposal to New York University, Chicago and Duke University Presses, the top presses in my field. I have established relationships with the editors of these presses and they are awaiting the manuscript.

ERIC SMITH

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

wrong. This study seeks to explain Nimby reactions to wind power. Specifically, the project is to design and conduct an internet survey to measure attitudes of the American public toward wind power.

The central theoretical expectation is that a lengthy series of questions about a narrow policy area will cause people to consider wind policy in more detail than they would if asked only a single question about it, which is typical of most surveys. Instead of giving top-of-the-head answers, respondents will draw on more considerations as the questions continue and will, therefore, answer questions in a more balanced, deliberative manner than they would if only a single question were asked. The survey was conducted June 18-23, 2008. The results confirm our theory. They show that support for wind power is relatively weak. Respondents were asked about their support for wind power, then asked a series of questions about the advantages and disadvantages of wind power, then asked about their support again. Support for wind power fell substantially when respondents considered the matter in more depth. We expect to publish three papers and produce one new grant proposal using these data. The first paper will be presented at the end of August 2008 at the American Political Science Association.

PHILLIP WALKER

Support from the National Park Service (NPS) allowed us to continue our analysis of a Paleoamerican skeleton that my colleagues and I excavated. This is one of the earliest relatively complete human skeletons so far discovered in the Western Hemisphere. As such, it has the potential to answer long-standing questions regarding the origins of the earliest colonists of the New World and their genetic relationships to modern Native Americans. NSF and NIH grants for Global History of Health Project allowed me to continue the analysis of data collected on ancient human skeletal remains from Europe. We currently have health-related information derived from the skeletons of about 12,000 ancient Europeans who lived during the past two millennia. The analysis of these data promises to provide a broad temporal-spatial perspective on the environmental and socioeconomic conditions associated with variation in the health status of the European population that is not only of great historical interest, but also is of considerable practical importance to modern people. Finally, I continued the work I have initiated with NPS support on the creation and analysis of three-dimensional models of human skeletal remains using laser and computed technologies. To support this research, I submitted a concept paper in response to a Department of Justice call for forensic anthropology projects focused on personal identification problems. The concept paper elicited a request for a full proposal (which is still under review). One aspect of this research involves the development of more reliable techniques for making age, sex, and ethnic affiliation assessments using digital models of human skeletal remains found in forensic contexts. Another is the development of statistical algorithms that will allow driver's license photos to be matched to 3D models of the skulls of unidentified decedents. These techniques have the potential to make significant contribution to the resolution of longstanding forensic problems and also will be valuable to bioarchaeologists and other

researchers interested in historical problems that can be addressed through the analysis of human skeletal remains.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

This year I pursued research showing that the earnings premium associated with "soft skills" is growing over time, with a particularly strong growth in demand for workers with a combination of people skills and cognitive skills. I developed a National Science Foundation proposal to begin research on the impacts of institutional policies on students' college major choices and on later labor market outcomes. This research will particularly focus on the role of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other southern institutions in the expansion of participation by black college graduates in engineering and computer related careers. I continued work on the longitudinal College and Career Choices Study, and the Longitudinal Survey of U.S. Scientists. I also continued work modeling changes in the gender gap in wages over the past four decades, with particular interest in the differential patterns observed for different cohorts of women.

JULIET WILLIAMS

I received ISBER support for a new project, and with these funds I was able to travel to a critical research site for the purposes of participant-observation as well as developing contacts for future interviews.

I am currently completing an article to submit to the journal Politics & Gender entitled "Intersectionality and the Single-Sex Public Education Debates"

HOWARD WINANT

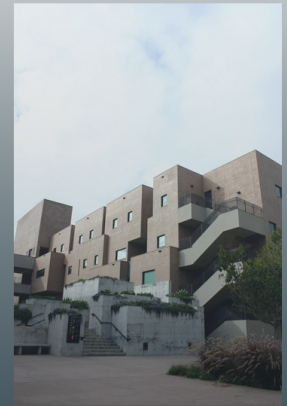
Highlights include sponsoring graduate student research and public events on/off campus. Developing institution-building proposals and schemes (some of these crash and burn (Gates Foundation), while others are still in the works (MRU proposal with UCLA and Berkeley, grad student-run New Racial Studies blog), development of a national network of race-studies centers, NSF grant under development.

HOWIE WINANT **ERIK LOVE**

With support from the National Science Foundation, I continued work on my dissertation project: Confronting Islamophobia in the United States. Howard Winant is the Principal Investigator for the NSF Dissertation Improvement Grant, and I am the Co-PI. A growing body of sociological research literature discusses American Islamophobia – hate crimes and repression directed toward Arabs, Muslims, Middle Eastern, and South Asian

communities in the United States. Most research considers the specifics of hate crimes and discrimination, but not enough research has been done to explicate advocacy work done in communities affected by Islamophobia. Specifically, almost no research shows how advocacy work around the issue of Islamophobia fits within sociological understandings of racialized civil rights advocacy organizations. My research examines organizational and institutional responses to Islamophobia in the United States. Specifically, this project makes use of several types of data: 1) a longitudinal database of information about local Muslim, Middle Eastern, and South Asian American organizations; 2) archival documents produced by four nationally relevant advocacy organizations; 3) data from interviews with people working with these organizations. To gather these data, I conducted research in Washington, DC this year, working at the headquarters of several national advocacy organizations, at the UC Washington Center, and at the Library of Congress.

A paper based on this research was accepted for the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, in the section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities / Raced Crimes: Sustaining Racial Boundaries, Attacking Raced Bodies.



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

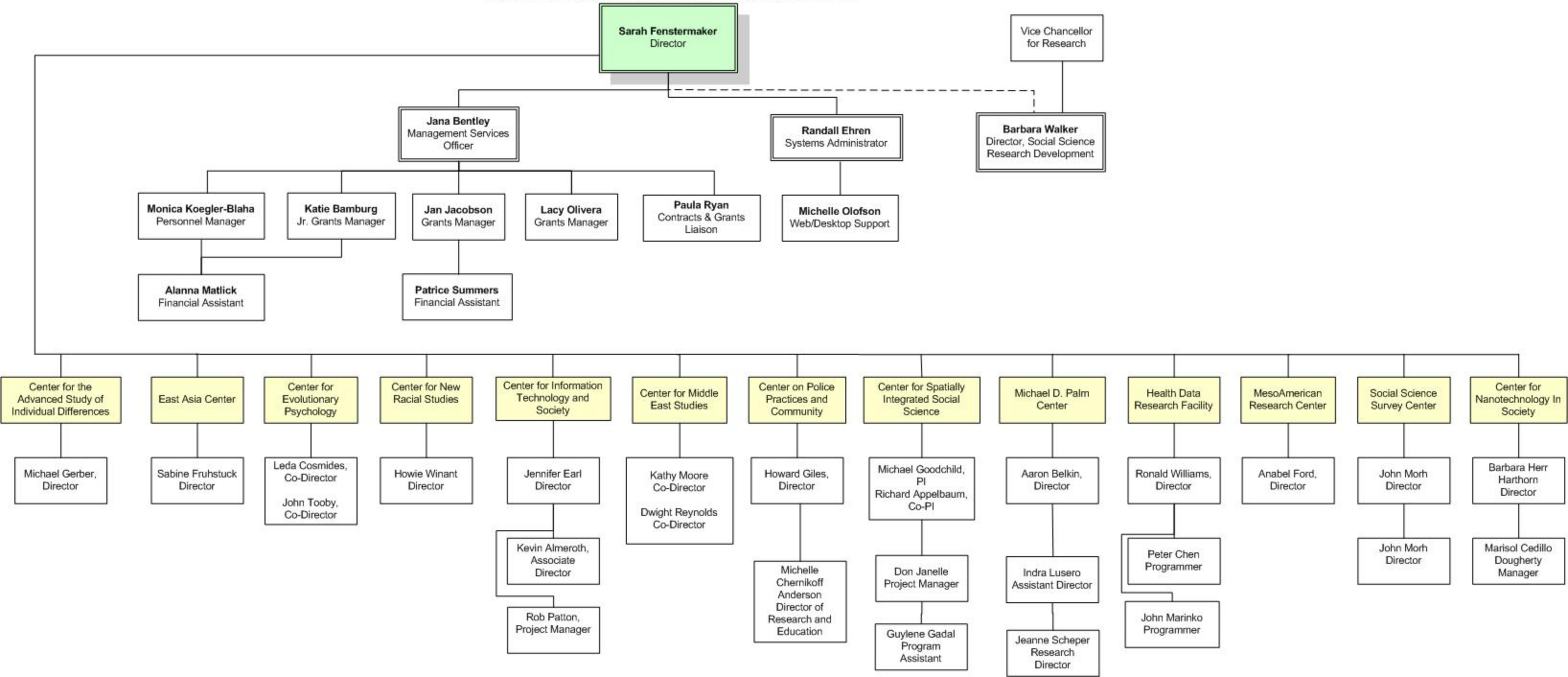
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

2007-2008

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ISBER

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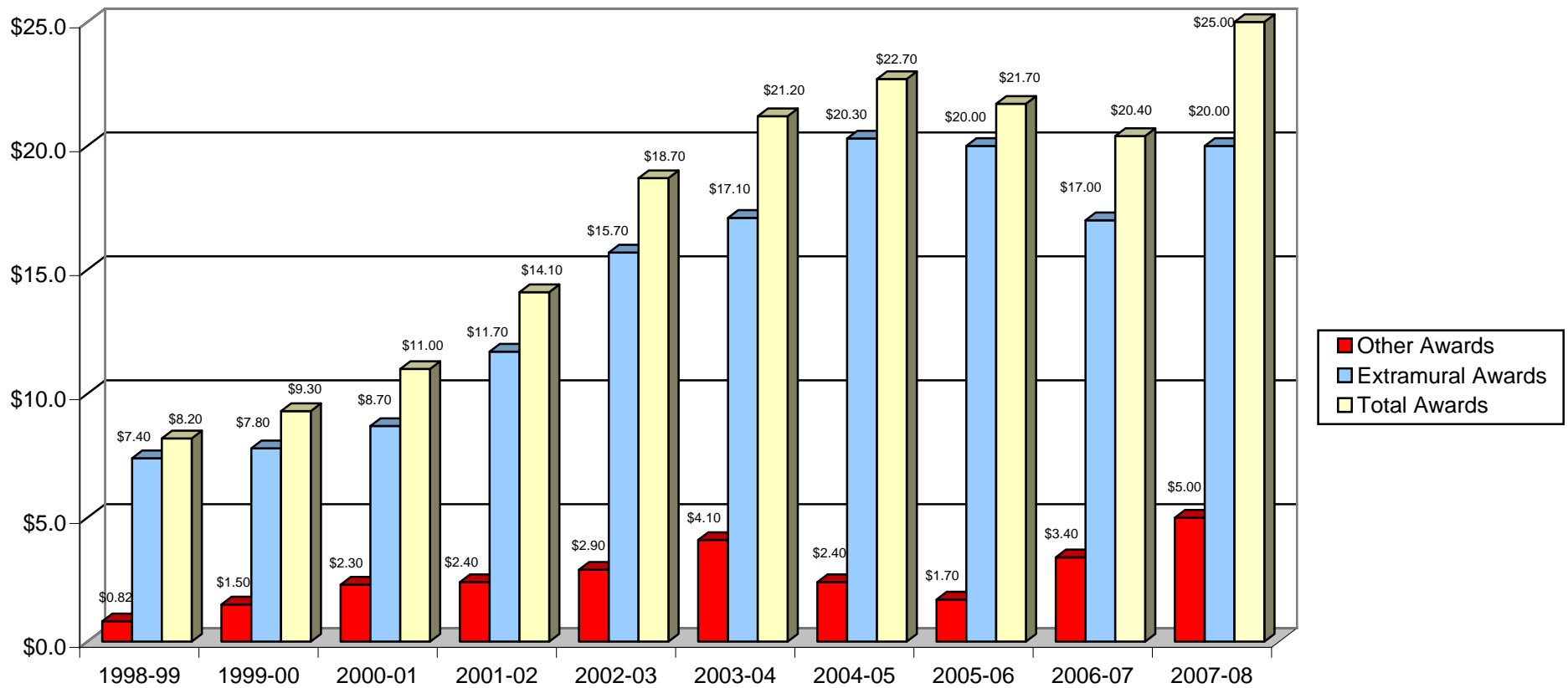
University of California Santa Barbara

GRAPHS AND CHARTS

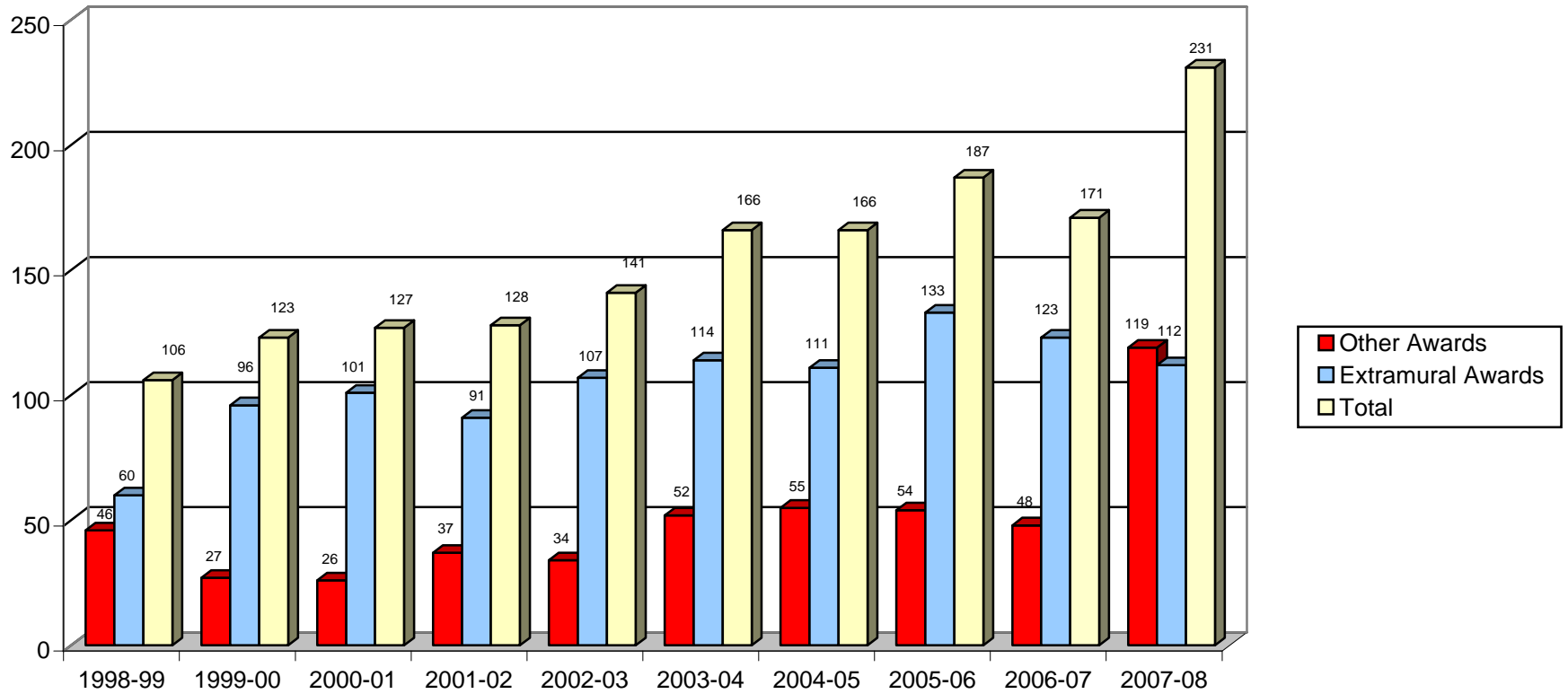
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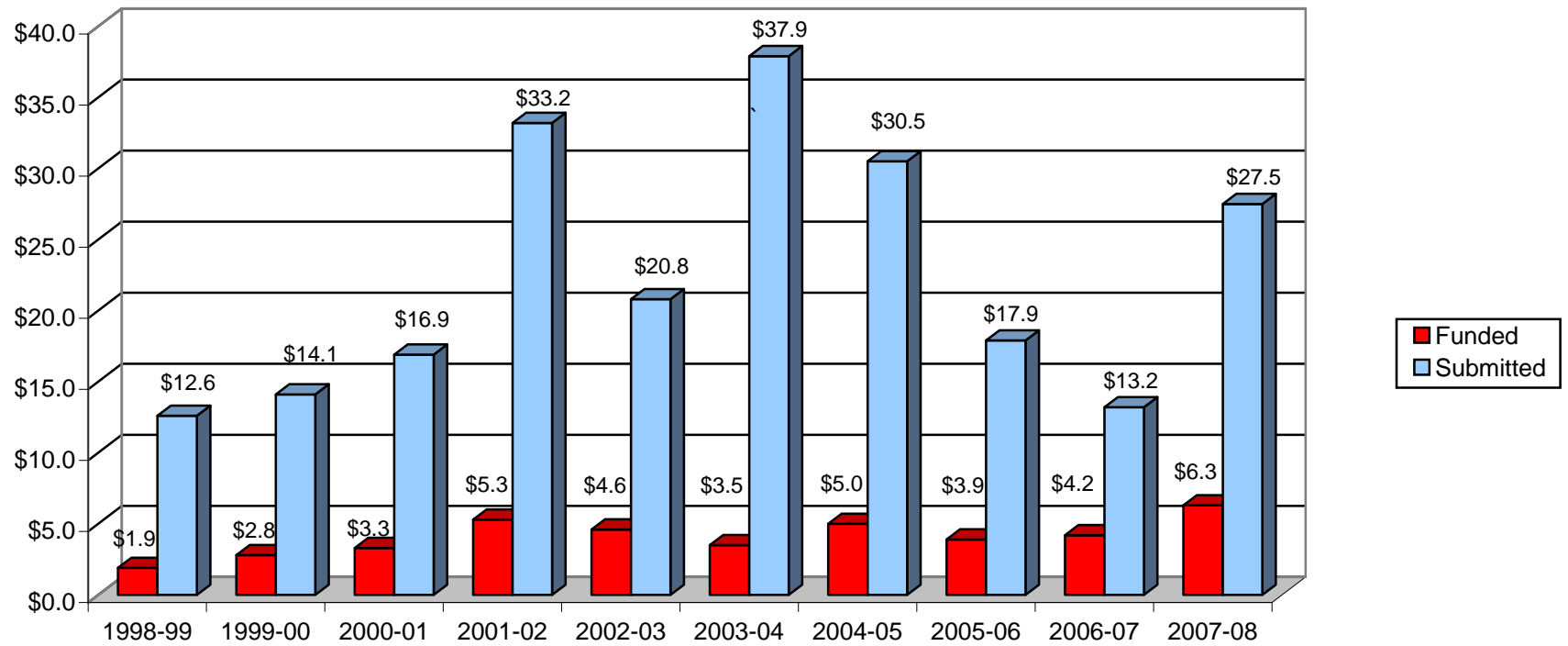
ISBER
Value of Contracts & Grants Administered
Extramural, Others, and Total
1997-98 through 2007-08
(millions of dollars)



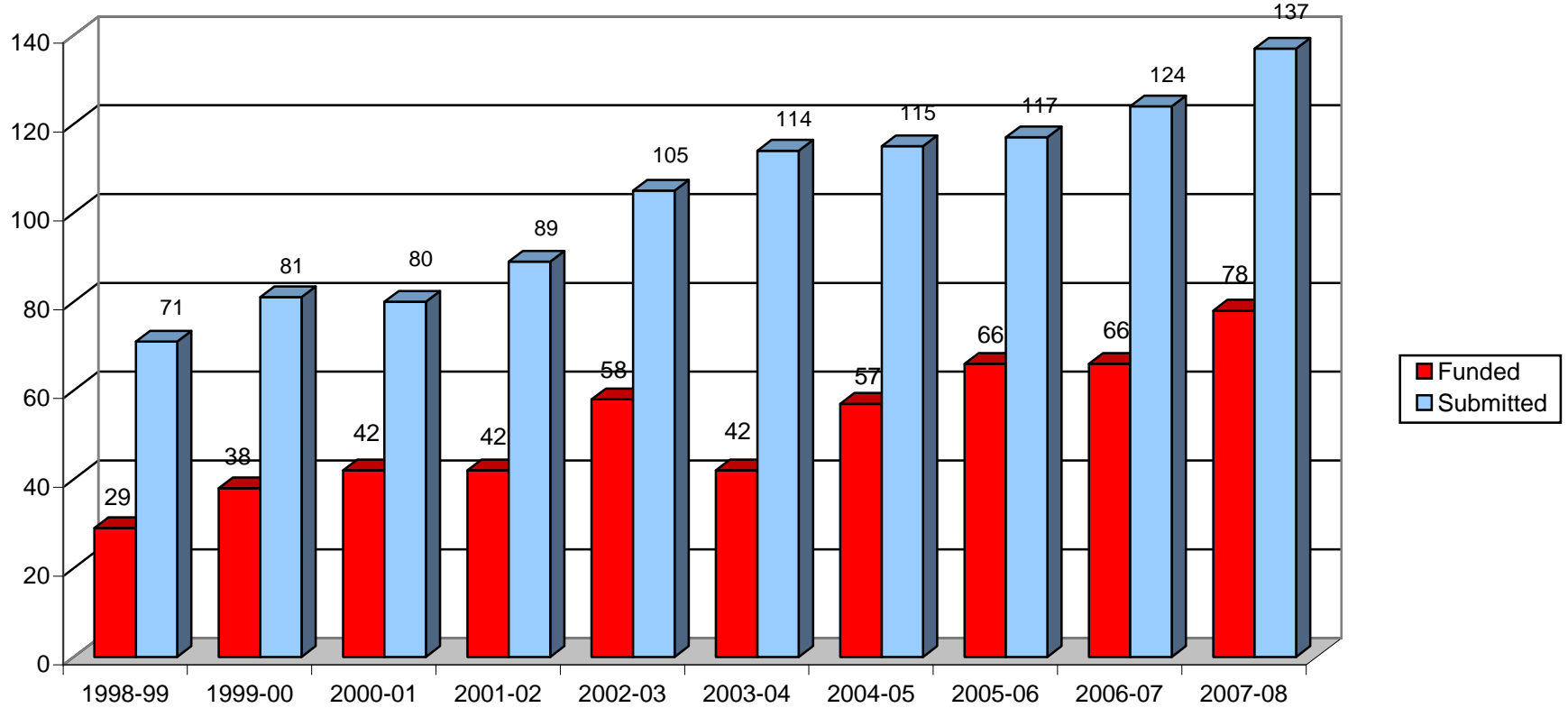
ISBER
Number of Awards Administered
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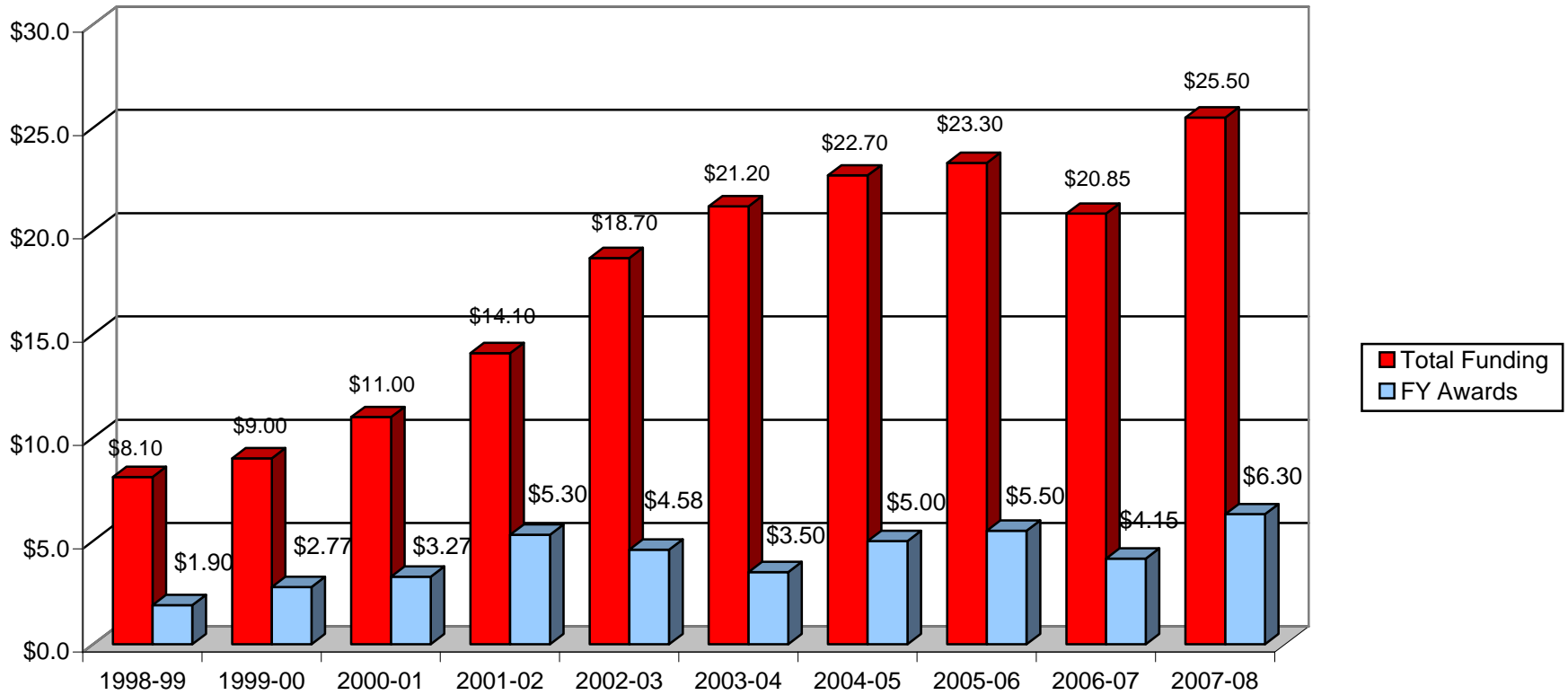
ISBER
Value of Proposals Submitted and Funded
1997-98 through 2007-08
(Excludes Royalties & Gifts)
(millions of dollars)

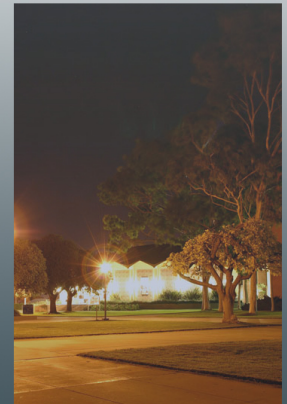


ISBER
Number of Proposals Submitted and Funded
1997-98 through 2007-08
(Excludes Royalties & Gifts)



**ISBER
Funds Administered
1997-98 through 2007-08
(millions of dollars)**





ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

OTHER PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

2007-2008

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Workshops and Conferences

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

AARON BELKIN

November 1-3, 2007

The Palm Center has provided support to the conference on Diversity in the Security Sector in conjunction with Royal Military College of Canada, Queen's University, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, and Canada's Department of National Defense, and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada's Multilateral Collaborative Research Initiative on Ethnicity and Democratic Governance.

January 24-25, 2008

The Palm Center has provided support to the International Symposium for Military Ethics at the University of San Diego, School of Leadership and Education Sciences.

May 1, 2008

Dr. Jeanne Scheper, the Palm Center's Research Director worked with CUNY's Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies in New York City to co-sponsor a forum on May 1, 2008 to honor Allan Bérubé's immense contributions to working-class studies, lesbian and gay history, and the history of sexual minorities in the military.

Through June 2008

The Palm Center provided support for the exhibition co-sponsored by the GLBT Historical Society in San Francisco called, *Out Ranks: GLBT Military Service from World War II to the Iraq War*, and the film "Ask Not" directed by Emmy nominated filmmaker Johnny Symons.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

November 2007

Mary Bucholtz and Elena Skapoulli co-organized a panel on "Learning the Language of Scientific Practice," at the 2007 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Washington, DC.

November 2007

Mary Bucholtz, Madeleine Adkins, Brendan Barnwell and Jung-Eun Janie Lee attended the American Anthropological Association in Washington, DC.

July 2008

Mary Bucholtz and Madeleine Adkins attended the International Gender and Language Association Conference, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

GARY CHARNESS

August, 2007

Symposium on Communication in Games and Experiments, Lund, Sweden.

September, 2007

Economic Science Association, Tucson, Arizona.

December, 2007

European Workshop on Experimental and Behavioral Economics, Lyon, France.

February, 2008

2008 Santa Barbara Conference on Experimental and Behavioral Economics, Santa Barbara, California.

March, 2008

ENABLE Conference on Economics and Psychology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

April, 2008

BDRM Conference, San Diego, California.

LEDA COSMIDES

JOHN TOOBY

November 2007

UCSB-UCLA Evolution, Mind, and Behavior conference.

February 23-24, 2008

Evolution and the Sociality of Mind, a joint conference between the UCSB Center for Evolutionary Psychology and the Center for the Sociality of Mind at Hokkaido University, Japan.

June 2008

Workshop at the Center for the Sociality of Mind, Hokkaido Japan (joint with CEP).

JENNIFER EARL

October 17, 2007

Dr. Debra Lieberman gave a lecture on “Designing Interactive Games to Promote Health Behavior Change” on theory and research on the features of interactive health games that -- when well designed -- may influence players' health-related attitudes, learning, and behavior, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

November 8, 2007

John Woolley, The Online American Presidency Project Presidential scholar and Chair of the UCSB Political Science department, gave a lecture on his current research on change over time in the American presidency and presidential use of unilateral action, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

November 16, 2007

Caroline J. Tolbert, Political Science Professor at the University of Iowa spoke on her recent book *Digital Citizenship: The Internet, Society, and Participation Digital Citizenship*. This research lecture was co-hosted by the Department of Political Science, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

December 6, 2007

Professor Lisa Parks, Film and Media Studies department, lectured on work on wireless telephony in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar titled "Walking Phone Booths: Wireless Telephony in Mongolia", CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

January 31, 2008

Professor Richard Mayer, Professor of Psychology, gave a lecture titled "Research-Based Principles for the Design of e-Learning." He reviewed 10 research-based tactics for how to design Web-based and paper-based multimedia instructional materials, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

February 21, 2008

Alan Liu, English Professor, lectured on "A Social Computing Approach to Information Authority in the Age of Web 2.0" which examined how Web 2.0 presents new challenges for research in an area that is variously called information credibility, authority, trust, and quality, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

March 13, 2008

Professor James Frew, Associate Professor at the Donald Bren School of Environmental Science & Management, gave a talk titled "Tracking the Origins and History of Digital Information" which explored the idea that scientists are increasingly being called upon to publish data as well as conclusions, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

April 11, 2008

Lawrence Lessig, Stanford Law Professor, lectured on "Changing Congress: Lessons Learned by a Copyright Activist," at the 2008 Center for Information Technology and Society's (CITS) Distinguished Lecture. In this creative presentation Professor Lessig compiles a decade of activism around free and digital culture and maps a plan for what those lessons teach about reforming Congress.

May 8, 2008

Cristina Venegas, Assistant Professor of Film and Media Studies, spoke on "Imagining Cuba's Digital Landscape." Her research focuses on international media with an emphasis

on “Latin” America, Spanish-language film and television in the U.S., and digital technologies, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

May 30, 2008

Workshop on the present and future of social computing with guests Joan DiMicco (IBM Collaborative User Experience Group), Tad Hirsch (MIT Media Lab), Peter Kollock (Sociology Dept., UCLA), Larry Sanger (a founder of Wikipedia, Editor-in-Chief of the Citizendium), and Nancy Van House (School of Information, UC Berkeley). The workshop was a small-scale, by-invitation-only event designed to facilitate brainstorming and discussion. The workshop was put on by The UCSB Social Computing Group, co-sponsored by CITS and the Transliterations Project.

June 5, 2008

Rob Patton, Program Manager of CITS, lectured on “Facebook and Network Interactivity” on recent research that examines the communication behaviors of student users of the popular online social networking site (SNS) Facebook, CITS Research Lecture Series, UCSB.

ANABEL FORD

October 13, 2007

“Fiesta El Pilar”

UCSB’s MesoAmerican Research Center partnered with the local non-profit *Exploring Solutions Past* to bring to Santa Barbara two Maya Forest Gardeners Alfonso Tzul and Beatrice Waight, traditional Maya from Belize, who were featured in the annual Fiesta El Pilar co-sponsored with the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Alfonso and Beatrice discussed their perspectives on sustaining the Maya forest and their experience and relationship to the Maya forest as a garden. The event took place at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

SABINE FRUHSTUCK

November 15, 2007

Paul D. Barclay (Lafayette College): Tracking the Tracker: Kondô “The Barbarian” Katsusaburô, Imperial Japan, and the Indigenous Peoples of Taiwan, 1873-1930 McCune Conference Room, UCSB.

December 6, 2007

Mark McLelland, Toyota Visiting Professor at the Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan. “Homosexuality is Not Just For Men. Even Among Women it is a Splendid Rage!” Representations Of Women’s “Perverse Desires” In Early Postwar Japan McCune Conference Room, UCSB.

January 31 – February 2, 2008

Sabine Frühstück (UCSB) and Anne Walthall (UCI) organized an international and interdisciplinary workshop on *Masculinities in Japan*. This workshop proposes to critically examine the struggle over, initiation into, and formation of masculinity in Japan from the seventeenth century to today, Upham Hotel, Santa Barbara.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN
RICHARD APPELBAUM
BRUCE BIMBER
W. PATRICK MC CRAY
CHRISTOPHER NEWFIELD

July 2007

“Nano-Meeter: Medical Nanotechnologies”

Presentations by Barbara Herr Harthorn, Director of the Center for Nanotechnology in Society; and Patrick Daugherty, UCSB Department of Chemical Engineering, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

Autumn 2007

“Nano-Meeter: China's Role in Nanotechnology”

Presentations by Rich Appelbaum, UCSB Program in Global & International Studies and Department of Sociology; and Alec Wodtke, UCSB Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

November 2007

Public Talk: “Digital Matters: Video Games and the Cultural Transcoding of Nanotechnology” by Dr. Colin Milburn, Assistant Professor of English and Science & Technology, UC Davis, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

November 2007

“Nano-Meeter: China's Role in Nanotechnology R&D”

Presentations by Rich Appelbaum, UCSB Program in Global & International Studies and Department of Sociology; and Alec Wodtke, UCSB Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

November 15 - 17, 2007

“Nanotechnology and Occupational Health and Safety Conference”

CNS-UCSB hosted a major international conference on health and safety in laboratories and industrial workplaces employing nanotechnology, kicking off the CNS Conference Program to bring major annual nanotechnology and society-related events to the UC Santa Barbara campus. This three-day conference was the first anywhere to bring together over 100 industrial hygienists, social scientists, public policy officials, and scientists to examine issues relating to potential occupational health and safety risks posed by nanotechnology. Corwin Pavilion, UCSB.

January 23, 2008

Public Talk: "What's New About Nano? A Seminar to Discuss Science, Technology and Policy."

Dr. Sheila Jasanoff, Pforzheimer Professor of Science and Technology Studies, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, California NanoSystems Institute, UCSB.

February 2008

Public Talk: "Values, Frames and News Coverage: How the Public Forms Opinions About Emerging Technologies."

Dr. Dietram Scheufele, Professor of Life Sciences Communication, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Introduction by Prof. Bruce Bimber, Co-PI of CNS, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

February 2008

Public Talk: "The Myth and Reality of China's Science and Technology Development: The Case of Nanotechnology."

Dr. Xue Lan, Executive Associate Dean, School of Public Policy and Management, Tsinghua University, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

April 5, 2008

"NanoDays," a series of education activities and exhibits designed to interest and educate the local Santa Barbara community. A series of interactive activities and exhibits designed to interest and educate the Santa Barbara community of all ages in the growing fields of nanoscience and nanotechnologies, California NanoSystems Institute, UCSB.

May 2008

Public Talk: "Where Do Innovations Come From? Lessons for Nanotechnology."

Dr. Fred Block, Professor of Sociology, UC Davis, Center for Nanotechnology in Society (CNS), UCSB.

DONALD JANELLE

July 2007

GIS and Spatial Modeling for the Undergraduate Social Science Curriculum (Mei-Po Kwan, workshop coordinator), Ohio State University, Columbus OH.

July 2007

Spatial Analysis in the Social Science Curriculum: Enhancing Undergraduate Learning (Stuart Sweeney, workshop coordinator), UCSB, Santa Barbara CA.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

May 5-6, 2008

Health Games Research Annual Program Meeting, Baltimore, MD.

I planned and led a two-day conference for new grantees of Health Games Research, to orient them to the national program, to encourage discussion and collaboration, and to share research methods and study designs.

May 7-8, 2008

Games for Health Conference, Baltimore, MD.

The annual conference of Games for Health brings together researchers, game industry professionals, and medical professionals with interests in developing effective games that improve health and healthcare.

June 2-3, 2008

Summit on Behavioral Telehealth, Boston, MA.

This conference is for doctors, behavioral health researchers, software and hardware developers, and health care industry representatives interested in developing effective telehealth applications.

KENNETH MILLET

August 6, 2007

Leslie Koda attended the California Department of Education: American Indian Education Centers Grant Bidders Conference, Los Angeles, California.

October 11-14, 2007

Ken Millett (PI), Claudia Martinez, and Leslie Koda attended the Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in the Sciences conference, Kansas City, Missouri.

October 24-28, 2007

Leslie Koda attended the National Indian Education Association: 38th Annual Convention, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.

December 9-10, 2007

Leslie Koda attended the UC American Indian Counselors and Recruiters Association Systemwide EAOP Staff Development Workshop, UC Berkeley, CA.

March 11-13, 2008

Leslie Koda attended the UC American Indian Counselors and Recruiters Association Quarterly Meeting, UCOP/Oakland, California.

**KATHLEEN MOORE
DWIGHT REYNOLDS**

June 20 - July 22, 2007

“Teacher Training Seminar in Jordan”

The seminar is designed for K-12 teachers, administrators, and instructors at 2-year colleges with the goal of promoting curriculum development in Middle East area studies and the Arabic language in California.

April 19, 2008

“Constructing Sectarianism in the Middle East and South Asia”

10th Annual Middle East Studies Conference

Mosher Alumni House, UCSB

The conference examines the concept and evolution of sectarianism. What is the role played by foreign powers, such as the United States, in making sectarian identity so central to contemporary political, social, and economic systems?

Supported by the UCSB Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the UC Humanities Research Institute, and the UCSB Interdisciplinary Humanities Center

GEOFFREY RAYMOND

July 13, 2007

At this year’s International Pragmatics Association (IPrA) Meetings in Goteberg, Sweden we organized and hosted 3 sessions titled, “Finding the Universal in the Particular.” The following people participated: Anna Lindstrom (Uppsala University, Sweden), Galina Boldin (Rutgers University), Seung-Hee Lee (UCLA), Maria Egbert (University of Oldenburg, Germany), Gene Lerner (UCSB), Geoffrey Raymond (UCSB), John Heritage (UCLA), and Regina Wu (SDSU).

CELINE PARREÑAS SHIMIZU

April 30, 2008

New Sexualities Workshop with Abdul Jan Mohamed, Crowel Reading Room HSSB, UCSB. IHC Convenors: Professor Celine Parreñas Shimizu, Professor Mireille Miller-Young, and Doctoral Candidate Stacie Furia.

In recognition of my work on sexualities and race, I was invited to convene the New Sexualities Workshop and for this, I plan to present the work on Sexual Problems this next academic year.

PHILLIP WALKER

January, 2008

I used NSF grant funds to sponsor a Global History of Health Project meeting in Munich, Germany.

RONALD WILLIAMS

Ronald Williams chaired the AVSS Technical Advisory Group conference in Sacramento on November 28, 2007. About 50 vital records specialists with an interest in AVSS attended. Topics included the new version of AVSS, AVSS modification requests, the 2007 birth certificate, communicable disease reporting, electronic death registration, AVSS/NET, and AVSS technical assistance.

HOWARD WINANT

Sponsored visiting speakers Eddie S. Glaude Jr. (Princeton), Nikhil Pal Singh (NYU), Frances Fox Piven (CUNY Grad Center), S. Craig Watkins (UT Austin), Bonnie Thornton Dill (UMD).

Co-Sponsored conferences on “Muslims, Race and the Public Sphere,” and “Facing Race: Defining Justice, Making Change.” Worked with PUEBLO and CHIRLA, Southern California immigrant’s rights groups. Continued working with FX channel on mainstream TV programming and its implications for US race/racism.

**RESEARCH EXPERIENCES FOR GRADUATES
GRANTS & DISSERTATION PROJECTS
July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008**

The majority of projects administered by ISBER involve graduate students. During 2007-08, 87 graduate students were employed by ISBER projects. The following are projects that were proposed and funded solely for graduate students and dissertation support.

**ACUNA, BELINDA, Principal Investigator
SENGUPTA, JATI, Co-Principal Investigator**

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

UC Labor and Employment Research Fund

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

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

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

BONDAD-BROWN, BEVERLY, Principal Investigator

Motivations and Viewing Patterns for Internet Protocol Television

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

GRA1BB 02/01/08-12/31/08 \$491

This study will explore people's motivations for viewing Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) content. IPTV content is broadly defined as video content delivered over the internet. This study looks specifically at four types of IPTV content: full episode programs available on broadcast network websites, web exclusive content available on broadcast network websites,

web exclusive content available on user generated content provider websites, and amateur videos available on user generated content provider websites. An online survey will be administered to individuals recruited from various online sources (e.g., web sites, discussion boards). Utilizing the uses and gratifications perspective, motivations for using each type of IPTV content will be compared. In addition, the extent to which traditional television use motivations, need for innovativeness, Internet self-efficacy, and demographic factors influence the use of IPTV will be explored.

CASTAÑEDA-LILES, JOSEF, Principal Investigator

Pilot Study of Mexican-Origin Multiracial Student Survey

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

GRA1CJ

02/01/08-12/31/08

\$1,367

Social scientists have taken an increased interest in ethnic identity among multiracial (“mixed race”) individuals. Interestingly, there are relatively few studies on Latino/White individuals, specifically those with one Mexican-origin parent and one White parent, despite the large proportion of such individuals as part of the multiracial population. Existing research on Mexican/White offspring indicates that these individuals prefer Mexican-origin or fluid situational identities, which challenges the trajectory of whiteness suggested by more extensive demographic research on Mexican intermarriage rates. However, the results from these studies elude comparison, due to small sample sizes and varying measurement of ethnic identity. The proposed study is a pilot of a 122 item questionnaire that will later be administered online to Mexican/White students at three Southern California colleges. The survey incorporates an identity typology for multiracial individuals used in previous quantitative work that encompasses a wider range of potential options, such as monoracial, multiracial, non/antiracial, and situational identities. The survey will also test predictors of ethnic identity options for Mexican/White students, including socioeconomic status, gender, phenotype, pre-adult networks, racial socialization, discrimination, family ethnic socialization and acculturation. Finally, racial consciousness, defined as an awareness of structural racism, will be measured and its relationship with ethnic identity will be assessed. The objective of the pilot is to determine the distribution of established scales and original items among a Mexican/White sample by comparing responses with a control group of monoethnic Mexican-origin students. Initial funding will strengthen efforts to secure extramural grants and expedite data collection for the dissertation.

DANIS, MARY, Principal Investigator

Media framing of terrorist incidents in the United States and United Kingdom and implications on public opinion: Implications for counterterrorism policies and civil liberties

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

GRA1DM

02/01/08-12/31/08

\$3,000

This study proposes to measure the impact of framing on the public’s support for counterterrorism policies and restrictions on civil liberties. Prior work examined British and American media framing of British incidents of terrorism involving Muslim extremists. Building upon the frames previously discovered this study will examine (through a Solomon four group experimental design) the impact of these frames on the public’s attitude toward levels of

support for various counterterrorism policies and the implications for civil liberties for Muslim and majority citizens. This will be accomplished by exposing subjects to both video and print reports presenting these frames and measuring changes in attitudes expressed in extensive post test survey responses.

This project has received no prior funding. Support for the study of the British students has been secured by Professor Andrew Silke of the University of East London who will conduct the British portion of the study. GRASSS funding support will enable a pilot study which will be the basis of a proposal to support extending the study to a national adult population as part of my dissertation study.

FALASCA-ZAMPONI, SIMONETTA, Principal Investigator
O'NEIL, MOIRA E., Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

SES-0703299/UCSB 20070484

03/01/07 – 02/28/08

\$7,062

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

psychological effects of war at St. Elizabeth's Hospital; and finally, examine the ways in which soldiers made sense of, challenged and consented to dominant medical and political notions of their war experience. This in-depth case will lay the groundwork for cross-case theorizing with research on Britain, Germany and France during this period.

FILIPPINI, ALEXIS, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

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

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

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

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

11/01/06 – 10/31/07

\$15,000

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

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

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

identify, manipulate, and understand word parts and the role they play in creating word meaning. All three conditions include built-in progress monitoring based on previously validated practices.

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

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

GLASGOW, GARRETT, Principal Investigator

KASDIN, STUART, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research in Political Science: Finding their Way: Rational Voters in an Uncertain World

National Science Foundation

SES-0718716/UCSB 20070890

08/01/07 – 07/31/08

\$6,333

In predicting how the public will vote in elections, contemporary empirical models incorporate behavioral variables into spatial voting models, often without a clear rationale. This paper will establish a theoretical basis for including the background of the voter and create a framework for analyzing the relative impact of candidate qualities and issue space content.

The formal model, developed in this paper, argues that voters do not usually vote directly on specific policies; instead, they select a representative. Moreover, voters try to predict the likely performance of each of the candidates if elected to office. However, they have only filtered and often limited information about the candidates; they do not know about the candidate's administrative skills, group loyalties, or policy positions on most issues, not to mention which issues are likely to emerge in the future. Voters can choose a candidate based on: the person most qualified for the job, the candidate with the preferred political platform, or the candidate who is most like the voter, with an expectation that she would then vote the same way that the voter would. However, each of these metrics implies different potential consequences – both policy choices and performance – from a candidate in office.

Thus to better predict the future policy choices of a candidate once elected, and to compensate for uncertainty, voters combine the multiple evaluation metrics. To the extent that the variance of each estimator is at least partially independent, the voter gains a more efficient picture of the likely candidate output when she combines all of the different measures in a weighted average of estimators. Thus voters are assumed to be rational, sharing the same assessment process, but differing only in their preferences and backgrounds.

The study will test this formal model experimentally using a random selection of UCSB students participating in an internet survey. Each student will participate in a series of mock elections to see how they alter their vote as the combinations of candidates are changed (candidates' ethnicity and reported competence). Students will also be randomly assigned to treatment groups in which an additional element is altered, such as varying the issue environment and the issue content of the

candidates' platforms. Since voters are concerned with outcomes, they might change their vote depending upon the context, even for the same set of candidates. Thus, one analysis would be to see under what circumstances an ineffective incumbent candidate will lose office, and how changing the characteristics of the opposition candidate and the context of the election will vary the outcome.

GLAZIER, REBECCA, Principal Investigator

Exploring the Effects of Providential Beliefs among Religious Peacemakers

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

GRA1GR

02/01/08 – 12/31/08

\$505

How does religion motivate political action? Although some work has been done on religious violence, little attention has been paid to religiously-motivated peacemaking. The proposed survey is a first step towards correcting this oversight, and it examines the beliefs and behaviors of an elite group of religious peacemakers identified by the Tanenbaum Center for Interreligious Understanding. The survey is also valuable as part of a larger research agenda on how religion motivates political action. It will provide one test of a new conceptual tool known as providential belief systems.

People who hold providential beliefs believe in a divinely authored plan and a role for themselves in bringing it about. People who hold beliefs of this nature are more likely to take political action. The things that they act on depend on the specific content of their belief system, and the timing and means of their actions are determined by the connections they see between the content of their beliefs and real events.

This survey includes measures to establish the nature and content of the respondents' belief systems. The respondents are essentially selected on the dependent variable—political action motivated by religion—but the survey also includes some questions designed to elicit more information about their political behavior. Additionally, in depth information on each Peacemakers has been provided by the Tanenbaum Center and will be utilized in the analysis stage.

Understanding how religious beliefs motivate political action can inform a number of topics important to scholars and policymakers alike.

GUTIERREZ-MORALES, SALOME, Principal Investigator

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

Grammatical Change in Sierra Popoluca: The Effects of Spanish and Náhuatl

UC MEXUS

SB080033/UCSB 20071289

07/01/07 – 06/30/09

\$12,000

This study seeks to enrich our knowledge of Mexican native language diversity. The main goal is to look at language contact phenomena as stimuli for grammatical change in Sierra Popoluca as a result of its intense contact with Spanish and Náhuatl. The data that we will use in the development of this research will consist of naturally occurring speech that we will collect from native speakers of Sierra Popoluca. This procedure will give us the advantage of discovering grammatical change in its more natural environment since we believe that it is mainly here where language change normally takes place. In summary, this proposal will contribute to the field of

Meso-American linguistics as well as to the field of language contact by providing more insight into the impact of grammatical borrowing.

HARTMAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator

BERGSTROM, THEODORE, Co-Principal Investigator

Experimental Congestion Topics with Various Heterogeneous Profiles on Subjects

UC Berkeley Transportation Center

SA5127/UCSB 20061543

01/01/06 – 07/31/07

\$15,000

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

HINTZ, DIANE, Principal Investigator

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05-1528/UCSB 20050999

07/01/05 – 11/30/07

\$21,600

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

One thing that must be considered in the work described above, involving participation of native people and those from outside cultures, is that notions of *time*, concepts that might be assumed to be the same in all cultures, are not codified in the same way in all languages. We might think that all human beings organize the reporting of events cognitively in the same ways, that is, in

European ways. However, in many varieties of Quechua, past events can be ordered in time in relation to each other, through use of distinct past tense forms.

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

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

JOCHIM, Michael, Principal Investigator

GARCIA, ARLEEN, Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0554890/UCSB 20060319

03/01/06 – 02/29/08

\$10,911

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

In two previous years of investigations in the Bahía San Julián study area, 12 *Late Holocene* shell-bearing, open-air sites were sampled and several were radiocarbon dated; mollusk shells were analyzed to obtain information about variation in ocean temperature; and obsidian samples are being analyzed to determine shifts in procurement over time. Consequently, it is necessary to obtain similar data from the *Mid Holocene*. This proposal seeks funding for this purpose.

Fieldwork will involve excavations at five Mid Holocene sites within the Bahía San Julián study area. Laboratory work will include the analysis of stone tools, ceramics, faunal materials, and carbon samples. The proposed work will create the analytical data needed to evaluate whether the model provides robust explanations for the technological novelties observed in coastal Southern Argentina's prehistoric stone tool assemblage over time. This project will help anthropologists to better understand the role of prehistoric social processes in technological innovations.

JOSEPH, ANDREA, Principal Investigator

Military wives' stressful disclosures to their deployed husbands
 UCSB/ISBER/Graduate Research Award for Social Science Surveys (GRASSS)
 GRA1JA 02/01/08 – 12/31/08 \$2,637

The purpose of this study is to determine how military wives talk to their deployed husbands about the stressors they experience at home while he is away. While there has been a plethora of research on the stressors of military life, scholarship on how families cope, especially how they cope communicatively, is sparse. When one considers that individuals who do not disclose stressful information often have higher rates of physical illness (Cole, Kemeny, Taylor, & Visscher, 1996) and report greater levels of distress (Coyne & Smith, 1994), communication becomes an important variable to study within this context. Moreover, given that stress is often communicated and transferred to other family members through individuals' disclosure of their stress (see Afifi, Hutchinson, & Krouse, 2006), how and why military wives choose to reveal and conceal their stress with their husbands who are deployed is important for individual family members' health and the health of the marriage. The sample for this study will consist of 120 women married to United States military personnel who are currently in a combat situation. The women must have at least one child of any age who is currently living with them. This project will use a quantitative design, whereby participants will be asked to complete a web-based survey that will assess the associations between military stressors, the wives expected responses from their husbands, and the social support within the military community in conjunction with the women's decisions to disclose or protectively buffer their husbands.

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

Incentive Structures and Procrastination
 Russell Sage Foundation
 98-07-05/UCSB 20071131 02/01/07 – 01/31/08 \$2,500

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

Another example is losing weight: many people express a desire to weigh less than they do but few are successful at losing weight. Even when achieving the goal requires only a series of

relatively low-cost steps, such as reducing daily calorie consumption, people tend to put off the task in favor of completing it later.

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

MANSOUR, HANI, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

The Palestinian Labor Market in the Post-Oslo Era

UC Institute on Global Conflict & Cooperation

SB060136/UCSB 20061715

10/1/06 – 09/30/07

\$19,275

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

MATERA, CAROLA, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL M., Co-Principal Investigator

Effects of Writing Instruction on Head Start English Learners at Risk for Reading Difficulties

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

08-08CY-02DG-SB/UCSB 20080883

04/01/08 – 03/31/09

\$15,000

I propose to analyze data from a longitudinal study that applied a randomized design to evaluate the effectiveness of a literacy curriculum which incorporated explicit opportunities for Spanish-speaking Head Start preschool children (N=76) to develop writing abilities in English. Additionally, children (N=43) were followed to kindergarten and post-tested after two months of instruction on measures of early writing and concepts of print. The proposed research is based on preliminary findings which demonstrated that the treatment group had statistically significant gains compared to the control group in English and Spanish writing at the end of a ten week intervention.

The literacy curriculum addressed print concepts, storytelling and writing through motivating and creative activities as a means to develop early reading and writing skills. The study also addressed English language acquisition by providing instruction in the child's first language (Spanish) for learning new concepts while incorporating new vocabulary in English.

The proposed study seeks to examine maintenance of learning gains on English and Spanish writing. Also, the study will evaluate children's English and Spanish concepts of print at the end of the ten week intervention and after two months of kindergarten instruction. Finally, the study will evaluate the unique contribution of parent literacy practices, child characteristics and classroom environment to elucidate important evidence that highlights individual differences in literacy learning for English Learners.

Based on the need for controlled, randomized research on pre-writing interventions for preschool English Learners (EL), a follow-up study is imperative. Findings would provide significant contributions to the literature that could illustrate lasting effects of a randomized literacy intervention. With these considerations in mind, this dissertation will seek to answer the following overall question: does the WRITE! literacy curriculum provide effective preschool literacy education to promote school readiness in Head Start Spanish-speaking ELs?

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

HINTZ, DANIEL, Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Tense-Aspect-Modality in Quechua

National Science Foundation

BCS-0545334/UCSB 20060032

03/15/06 – 02/29/08

\$12,000

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

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

OSBORNE, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

BOYLE, ERIC W., Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

SES-0646576/UCSB 20070133

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$8,000

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

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Principal Investigator

MCLEAN, RANI, Co-Principal Investigator

Wine Country: Mexican livelihoods in a Highly Stratified Society

UC MEXUS

SB060023/UCSB 20051238

07/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$12,000

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

RUPP, LEILA, Principal Investigator

DOETSCH, SHARON, Co-Principal Investigator

Transnational Homophile Organizing: The International Committee for Sexual Equality

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

RLSS6

04/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

This project will study the International Committee for Sexual Equality, a transnational homophile organization founded in Amsterdam in 1951. Although by no means a global organization, the International Committee by 1957 brought together groups from Western Europe and the United States. Given the economic, political, and social consequences of the Second World War and the postwar period, the emergence of national homophile movements is surprising, and the development of an international organization is nothing short of astounding. I propose to explore the foundation and growth of this organization in order to shed new light on the origins and processes of homophile organizing as well as the processes of social movement formation and collective identity construction in transnational organizations.

SANTOS-GOMEZ, HUGO, Principal Investigator

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator

California Rural Communities, Farmworker Settlement and Citizenship Practices

UC MEXUS

SB070011/UCSB 20061348

07/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$11,990

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

SCHRIEBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

ABRAHAM, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0531058/UCSB 20051164

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$12,000

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

community and at the household level. This paradigm shift provides a more critical and holistic understanding of imperialism.

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

SOLARI, EMILY, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

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

Linguistic Minority Research Institute

06-05CY-03DG-SB/UCSB 20060397

02/01/06 – 09/01/08

\$15,000

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

WINANT, HOWARD A. Principal Investigator

LOVE, ERIK R., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Confronting Islamophobia: Middle Eastern, Muslim, and South Asian American Civil Rights Advocacy Organizations

National Science Foundation

SES-0802767/UCSB 20080322

05/15/08 – 04/30/09

\$7,500

A growing body of sociological research literature discusses American Islamophobia – hate crimes and repression directed toward Arabs, Muslims, Middle Eastern, and South Asian

communities in the United States. Most research considers the specifics of post-9/11 hate crimes and discrimination, but not enough research has been done to explicate advocacy work done in communities affected by Islamophobia before and after 2001. Specifically, almost no research shows how advocacy work around the issue of Islamophobia fits within sociological understandings of racialized civil rights advocacy. The research proposed here examines organizational responses to Islamophobia in the United States.

This project directly responds to the problem of “invisibility” (Naber 2000) in social science scholarship of the connections between the irreducibly diverse yet often collectively racialized Muslim, Middle Eastern, and South Asian communities in the United States. In addition, the process of data collection for this dissertation will produce digital archives that can be made available to other scholars interested in the field of Muslim, Middle Eastern, and South Asian American advocacy. The project will illuminate the ethnographic present in a way that has the potential to impact contemporary policy debates. The results of the research will provide useful, practical information for the advocacy organizations studied. Finally, the research will lead to a doctoral dissertation and several scholarly articles, with the potential for further research in additional sites in the coming years.

**PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008**

TAMARA AFIFI

I have met with a few of the families after the research study was over, a few of them called me afterward to meet and discuss what the research says about divorce and children, offering my help where I could. I also met with the creator of the “Children in the Middle” program in Santa Barbara to help revise their program. I revised their brochure and created a technical report about the importance of such programs for children. It was presented to the California legislature in February 2008.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

Outreach

The research team gave two presentations about their preliminary results to two UCSB organizations concerned with women in STEM. Bucholtz, Adkins, Barnwell, Lee, and Skapoulli, “Succeeding in Science: Interaction and Identity among High-Achieving Female Science Majors,” presented by Bucholtz with contributions from Lee to the Women in Science and Engineering Speaker Series, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2008. Impact: Reported preliminary findings about gender in STEM to undergraduate and graduate women in STEM; strongly positive response and a great deal of interest in the project and its implications. Bucholtz, Adkins, Barnwell, Lee, and Skapoulli, “‘What Do You Call an Eigensheep?’: Formulaic Jokes as Knowledge Displays among Undergraduate Math and Science Students,” presented by Bucholtz and Skapoulli to the Hypatian Seminar for Women in Mathematics, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2008. Impact: Reported preliminary findings about undergraduates’ humorous interactions about STEM to female and male faculty and graduate students in math and other areas of STEM. Strongly positive response, with extensive face-to-face and online dialogue with several audience members for the next week, offering additional insights into the data and the project.

Both presentations were well attended and generated a great deal of interest from audience members. Both the formal discussion after the talks and informal conversation with audience members afterward provided opportunities for women and men to reflect on their own and others’ experiences as undergraduate STEM students and as women in STEM. These presentations reached complementary audiences. The presentation to WISE (Women in Science and Engineering) included a large number of undergraduates, many of whom were attracted by the presentation topic. This gave the team an opportunity to receive feedback from the study’s target population, something that will be pursued in greater depth in the next year. The presentation to the Hypatian Seminar in the math department attracted 4 faculty members (3 men and 1 woman) as well as an even number of female and male math and other STEM graduate students. This audience was

extremely interested in the research, since many of the faculty members and teaching assistants had allowed the research team to document student interaction in their classrooms.

These outreach presentations were also valuable in bridging the often significant gap between social science and the physical and mathematical sciences. A number of faculty members and students approached about the project initially expressed skepticism about the scientific soundness of qualitative social science research, which was unfamiliar to most of them. The research team's efforts to educate UCSB's STEM community about the value of such methods have begun to pay off through ongoing dialogues with study participants and instructors alike. Science students and faculty have begun to understand the empirical power of such methods in understanding the complexity of social situations. The STEM community's fascination with the study's methods, data, and findings has also raised awareness of gender issues in a nonconfrontational and constructive way, thus overcoming some of the resistance a number of faculty members in particular initially had about the project.

RICHARD DURÁN

All of our CA ENLACE activities are public service activities serving education pathways through K-12 and beyond into college-university activities at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

Interviewed for the half-hour community service cable television program "Schools of Thought" hosted by Bill Cirone, Superintendent of the Santa Barbara County Office of Education. Topic: Interactive Games for Learning and Health. March 11, 2008. The program aired 16 times during the months of April and May.

Interviewed for the half-hour public affairs television program "In Focus," on ABC affiliate KEYT in Santa Barbara. June 20, 2008.

Interviewed for print and broadcast news stories about Health Games Research by CNN, Wall Street Journal, Reuters, Associated Press, and about 20 other general interest magazines and trade publications in the fields of technology, learning, and health care.

Provided guidance and advice to more than 30 individuals and groups involved in the design, development, research, or implementation of health games.

Served on the advisory board for Hollywood, Health, and Society; The Everett M. Rogers Award; Meaningful Play; and the Summit for Behavioral Telehealth.

Reviewed articles submitted to Games and Culture, Journal of Health Communication, International Journal of Obesity, Meaningful Play.

Served as a judge for the Ruckus Nation worldwide contest to develop product ideas that will encourage young people ages 9-14 to be physically active.

PEI-TE LIEN

Press interviews with KCLU, PBS News Hour, Chinese Daily News (World Journal), San Jose Mercury News, Santa Barbara News Press, (Santa Barbara) Independent.

KENNETH MILLETT

The Office of Academic Preparation develops, implements, and manages a number of academic preparation programs through new partnerships with public, private and community-based non-profit organizations. With the assistance of an initial start-up grant from the Chumash Foundation, the Office of Academic Preparation launched the Chumash Scholars Program which has as its goal strengthening efforts to increase the number of American Indian students who are academically prepared to enroll at UCSB and other institutions of higher education.

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

Within our five components (Academic Preparation, Mentorship, Parent Engagement, Site Access/Cultural Resources/Elder Dialog, and Summer Programs) our 2007-2008 Academic Year K-12 Programmatic Layout was as follows:

Summer Programs: Provided scholarships for two Chumash Scholars to participate in the Great Books Program at Stanford University and one scholarship for a Chumash Scholar to participate in UCSB's Research Mentorship Program. Weekly Contact: 31 Wednesday Night Tutorials @ SYHS Library from 6-8pm 17 Tuesday Afternoon ASES After School Programs @ SYE from 3-6pm 4 Workshops: Higher Education, Time Management, Money Management, & Public Speaking 4 UCSB Visits: Convocation, MESA Day, and SYE ASES ASP UCSB Visit 2 College/University Visits: UCLA (Tour & Pow Wow) & SBCC (Transfer Day) 2 S.A.C.R.E.D Field Trips: Moompetam & Sierra Madre Hike 1 Additional Field Trip: The Museum of Tolerance CSP Staff Participation in many local AI community events: Chumash Pow Wow, AI Day, Cultural Gathering, Culture Nights, SYBCI Family Forum, and the Samala Dictionary Launch Celebration.

KATHARINA SCHREIBER

Project members gave public addresses to local schools, and supported local primary school activities.

PHILLIP WALKER

Identification of skeletal material for the Ventura County Medical Examiner, 2008.

Identification of cranium for Santa Barbara County Coroner's office, February 14, 2008.

Skeletal identification US Air Force Forensic investigation, March 12, 2008.

Identification of skeletal remains for the Santa Barbara Coroners office, May 6, 2008.

Identification of skeletal remains for the Santa Barbara Coroners office, June 5, 2008.

Consultation with the staff of Assembly person Mike Eng on pending legislation, July 16, 2008.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Rehearsed and performed with the Santa Barbara City College symphony orchestra, including the KDB annual Messiah Sing-Along fundraiser.



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CENTER REPORTS

2007-2008

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CENTER REPORTS
July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008

CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES (CASID)

Director: Michael Gerber

Activities

CASID began in 1991 with the move of the Special Education Research Laboratory from the Graduate School of Education to ISBER (then CORI). The initial funded project was a Doctoral Leadership Training grant in Special Education and the Social Sciences, (funded by U. S. Department of Education). The Special Education Research Laboratory (SERL) formulated and conducted policy analysis research and research training on school implementation of national special education policy. The Center was founded as a means to focus broadly on educationally significant individual differences in transaction with their organization and policy contexts. The Center's scope was broadened to include research on technology as a mediator of individual differences in organizational contexts. The long-term vision for the Center is to house two research laboratories, a Special Education Research Laboratory and a Learning & Intelligent Systems Research Laboratory.

CENTER FOR EVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOLOGY (CEP)

Co-Director: Leda Cosmides

Co-Director: John Tooby

Mission and 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.

Center Highlights

Last year the Center for Evolutionary Psychology acquired a "sister center" in Japan -- The Center for the Sociality of Mind in Hokkaido. This year we had our first two meetings, one in February at the CEP in Santa Barbara, the other in June in Hokkaido.

The NIH Director's Pioneer Award has been supporting CEP research on the computational architecture of anger, kin detection and sibling directed behaviors, coalitional psychology, friendship motivations, moral reasoning, and many other topics. We were particularly pleased about the publication of our paper, "Category-specific attention to animals reflects ancestral priorities, not expertise, by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) this year (Joshua New, Leda Cosmides & John Tooby). In it, we show that animals not only capture attention, but they are monitored in an ongoing manner by a high-level, category-specialized system that was shaped by ancestral selection pressures, not general learning processes. The paper received international press attention; more information on this project can be found at <http://www.psych.ucsb.edu/research/cep/topics/attention.html>

Center Events:

UCSB-UCLA Evolution, Mind, and Behavior conference, November 2007.

Conference: Evolution and the Sociality of Mind, a joint conference between the UCSB Center for Evolutionary Psychology and the Center for the Sociality of Mind at Hokkaido University, Japan February 2008.

Workshop at the Center for the Sociality of Mind, Hokkaido Japan (joint with CEP), June 2008.

Faculty

Daphne Bugental, Professor and Chair, Psychology

Steven Gaulin, Professor, Department of Anthropology

Michael S. Gazzaniga, Department of Psychology; Sage Center for the Study of the Mind)

Tasmin German, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology

Michael Gurven, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology

Stanley Klein, Professor, Department of Psychology

Rose McDermott, Political Science Department

James Roney, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Tatsuya Kameda

Keiko Ishi

Nobu Takahishi

Toshio Yamagishi

Masaki Yuki

CENTER FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (CITS)

Director: Jennifer Earl

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Center for Information Technology and Society will become the preeminent national resource for knowledge and insight about cultural transitions and social innovations associated with technology. CITS specializes in researching, educating, and connecting with diverse audiences about the relationship between technology and society in dynamic environments—where technology and social processes are in transition. The Center will become an international hub for researchers, policymakers, industry leaders, and journalists who want to access expertise and forums for exchanging ideas about the changing human and technological environment.

Center Events:

This past academic year CITS hosted a total of nine research lectures as part of the CITS Research Lecture Series, continuing the seventh year of this premier CITS event. Since 2001 CITS has hosted close to fifty research lectures all of which can be watched via the CITS online video archive. The 2007-08 schedule included the following:

- 1) Oct 17, 2007: Designing Interactive Games to Promote Health Behavior Change Dr. Debra Lieberman presented theory and research on the features of interactive health games that -- when well designed -- may influence players' health-related attitudes, learning, and behavior.
- 2) Nov 8, 2007: The Online American Presidency Project Presidential scholar and Chair of the UCSB Political Science department John Woolley presented on his current research on change over time in the American presidency and presidential use of unilateral action.
- 3) Nov 16, 2007: Digital Citizenship: The Internet, Society, and Participation Professor and author Caroline J. Tolbert spoke on her recent book Digital Citizenship. This research lecture was co-hosted by the Department of Political Science. Professor Tolbert teaches at the University of Iowa in political science.
- 4) Dec 6, 2007: Walking Phone Booths: Wireless Telephony in Mongolia Professor Lisa Parks of the Film and Media Studies department presented work on wireless telephony in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar.
- 5) Jan 31, 2008: Research-Based Principles for the Design of e-Learning Professor Richard Mayer reviewed 10 research-based tactics for how to design Web-based and paper-based multimedia instructional materials.
- 6) Feb 21, 2008: A Social Computing Approach to Information Authority in the Age of Web 2.0 English Department Professor Alan Liu's talk examined how Web 2.0 presents new challenges for research in an area that is variously called information credibility, authority, trust, and quality.
- 7) Mar 13, 2008: Tracking the Origins and History of Digital Information Professor James Frew's talk explored the idea that scientists are increasingly being called upon to publish data as well as conclusions.
- 8) May 8, 2008: Imagining Cuba's Digital Landscape Cristina Venegas is Assistant Professor of Film and Media Studies at UCSB. Her research focuses on international media with an emphasis on "Latin" America, Spanish-language film and television in the U.S., and digital technologies. Her forthcoming book about Cuba's digital media since the 1990s is titled Digital Dilemma.
- 9) Jun 5, 2008: Facebook and Network Interactivity Rob Patton, Program Manager of CITS, presented recent research that examines the communication behaviors of student users of the popular online social networking site (SNS) Facebook.

Highlights/Achievements:

In addition, in keeping with its strong track-record of providing events that connect the UCSB community to the community at large, CITS hosted and/or co-hosted several very successful events in AY 07-08 including:

April 11, 2008: Distinguished Lecture: Changing Congress: Lessons Learned by a Copyright Activist. Stanford Law Professor Lawrence Lessig, author, and digital culture visionary presented the 2008 CITS Distinguished Lecture.

May 30, 2008: UCSB Social Computing Workshop. The UCSB Social Computing Group, co-sponsored by CITS and the Transliterations Project, hosted a workshop on the present and future of social computing with guests Joan DiMicco (IBM Collaborative User Experience Group), Tad Hirsch (MIT Media Lab), Peter Kollock (Sociology Dept., UCLA), Larry Sanger (a founder of Wikipedia, Editor-in-Chief of the Citizendium), and Nancy Van House (School of Information, UC Berkeley). The workshop was a small-scale, by-invitation-only event designed to facilitate brainstorming and discussion.

UCSB Faculty Participants

Kevin Almeroth (Computer Science)
Rich Appelbaum (Global & International Studies/Sociology)
Chuck Bazerman (Education)
Elizabeth Belding (Computer Science)
Bruce Bimber (Political Science/Communication)
Jim Blascovich (Psychology)
Dorothy Chun (Germanic, Slavic & Semitic Studies)
Jon Cruz (Sociology)
Jennifer Earl (Sociology)
Bradford Lee Eden (Library)
Andrew Flanagan (Communication)
James Frew (Donald Bren School of Environmental Science & Management)
Barbara Herr Harthorn (Feminist Studies)
Lisa Jevbratt (Art)
George Legrady (Media Arts & Technology)
Alan Liu (English)
Karen Lunsford (Writing)
Richard Mayer (Psychology/Education)
Patrick McCray (History)
John Mohr (Sociology)
Michael Osborne (History)
Lisa Parks (Film and Media Studies)
Constance Penley (Film and Media Studies)
Stephen Travis Pope (Music)
Rita Raley (English)
Ron Rice (Communication)
David Seibold (Communication)
Eric Smith (Political Science)
Jacqueline Stevens (Law & Society)
Cynthia Stohl (Communication)
Michael Stohl (Communication)
Matthew Turk (Computer Science)

Cristina Venegas (Film and Media Studies)
William Warner (English)
John Woolley (Political Science)
Ben Zhao (Computer Science)

Collaborators

Mark Bertelsen (Senior Partner)
John Seely Brown (Visiting Scholar at USC, former Chief Scientist & Director Xerox)
Charles House (Executive Director, Media X, Stanford University)
Lawrence Lessig (Legal Professor, Stanford Law School)
Debra Lieberman (Dept. of Communication & Researcher/ISBER)
Doc Searls (CITS Research Fellow)
Dave Toole (Co-Founder, President & CEO, Outhink)

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES (CMES)

Director: Kathleen Moore

Associate Director: Dwight Reynolds

Activities

In 2007-08 the UCSB Center for Middle East Studies sponsored, hosted, and supported an array of activities at UCSB, including hosting the Tenth Annual CMES Spring Conference, on April 19, 2008; awarding conference travel awards and graduate student fellowships; paying fees for UCSB graduate students to pursue language study in the Middle East; supporting the instruction of Arabic and Persian languages; and providing partial support for the FLTA Arabic language teaching assistant from Jordan. CMES sponsored or co-sponsored over 50 public events including lectures, forums, and performances. The Tenth Annual CMES Spring Conference featured two keynote speakers, Mr Dahr Jamail, independent news correspondent covering the Iraq War, and Prof. Julie Peteet, Anthropologist at University of Louisville. The topic of the conference was “Constructing Sectarianism in South Asia and the Middle East,” and drew scholars from several universities around the United States. The conference was funded by a grant from the UCHRI and the UCSB Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, as well as the CMES.

CMES distributes its resources (almost all of which derive from external grants and gifts) to the benefit of other units on the UCSB campus. Graduate students from four different departments received conference travel awards from the Center during AY 2007-2008 (History, Music, Global and International Studies and Religious Studies). The Department of Religious Studies received direct curriculum support from the Center, supporting Arabic and Persian language instruction. At least six different academic departments and programs have received support from the Center for events via sponsorship or co-sponsorship (Global and International Studies, History, History of Art & Architecture, Law and Society, Music, Religious Studies). CMES contributed to events organized by campus entities such as Arts & Lectures, the Capps Center for Ethics, Religion, and Public Life, the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, and the UCSB Model Arab League delegation to the West Coast Model Arab League (winning honorable mention for outstanding delegation). For instance, CMES

was a co-sponsor of the lecture by former Congressman (and vice-chair of the 9-11 Commission) Lee Hamilton, "Time for a Course Correction: American Foreign Policy after Iraq" at UCSB Campbell Hall on December 2, 2007.

Center-Sponsored Public Events: A complete list of the approximately 30 films, speakers, musical events, public forums, academic conferences, graduate and undergraduate student events, and co-sponsored events with student organizations is available from CMES. Academic conferences included the Tenth Annual CMES Spring Conference on "Constructing Sectarianism."

Curriculum Enrichment: Courses fully or partially funded by the Center included 4 courses in Persian language (first and second year levels); three extra course sections of first year Arabic, and TA support.

For the third year CMES was awarded Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistant fellows in Persian and Arabic by the Institute for International Education in cooperation with the US State Department. Unfortunately CMES was forced to cancel participation by the Iranian fellow (scheduled to teach Persian) due to delays in visa processing. The Arabic FLTA fellow from Jordan assisted in Arabic as a teaching assistant. This was a no-cost instructor contribution to the UCSB Middle Eastern language program administered through Religious Studies.

Graduate Student fellowships and support: From the Islamic Studies endowment, the Middle East studies faculty awarded conference travel awards up to \$500 each for a total of \$5,000 for graduate students in AY 2007-2008.

Community Outreach: Campus events hosted or sponsored by CMES attract strong attendance and participation from members of Middle Eastern heritage communities and the larger Santa Barbara community.

Collaborative Relations: Through its graduate fellowships, funding of academic courses, co-sponsorship of events, and support for student-organized events, CMES has assisted a broad range of campus departments, programs, and units at UCSB, including Anthropology, Comparative Literature, Dramatic Arts & Dance, English, Global and International Studies, History, History of Art & Architecture, Law and Society, Music, Political Science, Religious Studies, Sociology, Women's Studies, Arts & Lectures, Interdisciplinary Humanities Center, MultiCultural Center, Armenian Student Association, Muslim Student Association, Persian Students Club, Hillel, and the Model Arab League. In addition, conferences organized and/or hosted by CMES brought faculty and graduate students from over 30 other colleges and universities to UCSB.

Annual Gift Funds: Since August 2000, CMES growth of Middle East Studies at UCSB over the past decade and specifically in recognition of the establishment of the Center for Middle East Studies. In 2007, CMES received an anonymous donation of \$5,000 for student employment to support campus events. In 2008, CMES received a donation of \$1,000 to support campus events.

Faculty

Paul Amar (Law and Society)
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)
Randy Garr (Religious Studies)
Meryl Gaston (Davidson Library)
Lisa Hajjar (Law and Society)
Richard Hecht (Religious Studies)
Barbara Holdrege (Religious Studies)
Stephen Humphreys (History)
Mark Juergensmeyer (Sociology/Global Studies)
Scott Marcus (Music)
Garay Menicucci (Global Peace & Security)
Kathleen Moore (Law and Society)
Dwight Reynolds (Religious Studies)
Stuart T. Smith (Anthropology)
Heather Stoll (Political Science)
Christine Thomas (Religious Studies)
Sara Wheeler (Hebrew, Germanic & Slavic)
Salim Yaqub (History)

CENTER FOR NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY (CNS)

Director: Barbara Herr Harthorn

Mission Statement/Goals:

The NSF Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB serves as a national research and education center, a network hub among researchers and educators concerned with societal issues concerning nanotechnologies, and a resource base for studying these issues in the US and abroad. The Center addresses education for a new generation of social science and nanoscience professionals, and it conducts research on the historical context of the nano-enterprise, on innovation processes and global diffusion of nanotech, and on risk perception and the public sphere. CNS-UCSB researchers address a linked set of social and environmental issues regarding the domestic US and global creation, development, commercialization, production, consumption, and control of specific kinds of nanoscale technologies

The intellectual aims of CNS-UCSB are twofold: to apply knowledge of human behavior, social systems, and history to identify societal implications of nanotechnologies; and to deepen basic knowledge about the global human condition in a time of sustained technological innovation through close examination of the emergence of nanotechnologies. These aims motivate research from many theoretical and methodological perspectives, provide the basis for industry-labor-government-academic-NGO dialogue, and organize the mentoring of graduate, undergraduate, and postdoctoral students. The Center draws on UCSB's renowned interdisciplinary climate to integrate the work of nanoscale engineers and physical and life scientists with social scientists studying nanotechnology in society. Close ties with the internationally prominent nanoscale researchers connected with the California NanoSystems Institute and with social science research centers at UCSB focused on relations among technology, culture, and society are enhanced by social science collaborators at UC Santa Cruz, UC Berkeley, the Chemical Heritage Foundation, Duke University, Rice University, SUNY Levin Institute, and SUNY New Paltz in the US, and Cardiff University, UK, University of British Columbia, Canada, University of Edinburgh, UK, University of East Anglia, UK, and a number of institutes and centers in China and East Asia.

The CNS-UCSB began its operations in January 2006. In 2007-2008, the Center has moved from start up mode to full scale implementation and production of a mixed portfolio of interdisciplinary research, education, and engagement activities that address issues of equity, global distribution of technological benefits and risks, and possibilities for social and environmental sustainability of new technologies. The CNS-UCSB is situated at the nexus of all four of the University of California at Santa Barbara's main strengths identified in its long range plan: international and global studies; new technology; environment; and a renowned capacity for interdisciplinarity. The CNS-UCSB also conducts comparative research on successful methods for public participation in dialogue about nanotechnologies' futures in the US and abroad, and engages directly with the multi-local communities who are and will be involved in nanotechnology through work, consumption, and environment. The CNS aims to use these institutional resources to create a genuine learning community of diverse participants who can pool their knowledge for the simultaneous benefit of society and technology.

The Center aims to disseminate both technological and social scientific findings related to nanotechnology in society to the wider public and to facilitate public participation in the nanotechnological enterprise. It does this through public engagement in dialogue between academic researchers from diverse disciplines with regulators, educators, industrial scientists, and policy makers, as well as community-based organizations and ngos. The Center's education and outreach programs, which are central to its mission, include a diverse range of students and participants, and engage industry, government, and NGO partners.

Highlights/Achievements:

In 2007-08 CNS-UCSB has made substantial progress in research on pathways and impediments to socially and environmentally sustainable futures for nanotechnologies. CNS research teams have thus far produced 39 new publications, have another 16 currently under review, and have made over 92 presentations at academic, industry, and community venues. CNS has completed the first ever cross-national comparison of public deliberation processes,

and has published results from a pioneering project on China's role in nano development and an international survey of nanofirms' safe handling practices and unmet needs for regulatory guidance. For more detailed information, please see cns.ucsb.edu.

Center Events:

2007-2008 Education and Public Engagement programs at CNS-UCSB aim to nurture an interdisciplinary community of nano scientists, social scientists, and educators who collaborate in CNS IRGs and to achieve broader impacts through engagement of diverse audiences in dialogue about nanotechnology and society. The CNS-UCSB provides fellowships for graduate students in social science and nanoscale science and engineering to participate jointly in CNS weekly seminars and IRG research; a similar approach for undergraduate internships integrates university and California community college students into CNS activities. Through a year-round weekly seminar program, a speakers series, conferences, visiting scholars, informal science education events for the public (Nano-Meeters), and electronic dissemination of a popular nano and society-related Weekly News Clips service to about 500, the CNS is gaining a solid following of campus, local, and national and international media, as well as interest by government, industry, NGOs, and the general public. For example, in November, 2007, CNS-UCSB convened a major international research conference on Nanotechnology Occupational Health and Safety, co-sponsored by network partners Harvard and UCLA, the first to include representatives from multiple labor organizations.

UCSB Faculty Participants:

Lead Personnel:

Richard Appelbaum, Professor, Sociology, Global & International Studies
Bruce Bimber, Professor, Political Science, Communication
Fiona Goodchild, Education Associate Director, CNSI, CNS
Barbara Herr Harthorn, Associate Professor, Feminist Studies, Anthropology, & Sociology
Evelyn Hu, Professor, Materials, ECE, & Physics
W. Patrick McCray, Professor, History of Science
John Mohr, Associate Professor, Sociology
Christopher Newfield, Professor, English

Funded Participants:

David Awschalom, Professor, Physics, CNSI
Tim Cheng, Professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering
Brad Chmelka, Professor, Chemical Engineering
Michael Goodchild, Professor, Geography
Susan Stonich, Professor, Environmental Studies, Anthropology

Unfunded participants:

Kevin Almeroth, Associate Professor, Computer Science
James Blascovich, Professor, Virtual Environments, Psychology
Daniel Blumenthal, Professor, Electrical & Computer Engineering
David Clarke, Professor, Materials, Mechanical Engineering
Magali Delmas, Associate Professor, Corporate Environmental Management, Bren School

Arthur Gossard, Professor, Materials, ECE
Anita Guerrini, Professor, History & Environmental Studies
Elisabeth Gwinn, Professor, Physics
Stephanie Hampton, Deputy Director, National Center for Ecological Analysis & Synthesis
Craig Hawker, Professor, Director, Materials Research Lab & MRSEC
Trish Holden, Professor, Environmental Microbiology, Bren School
Umesh Mishra, Professor, Electrical & Computer Engineering
Laury Oaks, Associate Professor, Anthropology, Feminist Studies
Jim Reichman, Professor, Director, NCEAS; Ecology
Ram Seshadri, Associate Professor, Materials Engineering
Hyongsok Soh, Assistant Professor, Mechanical Engineering
Nicola Spaldin, Professor, Materials
Matthew Tirrell, Professor, Chair, Chemical Engineering & Materials
Win Van Dam, Assistant Professor, Computer Science

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Funded collaborators:

Gerald Barnett, Director, UC Santa Cruz, Technology Transfer Office
Karl Bryant, Assistant Professor, SUNY New Paltz, Sociology & Women's Studies
Cong Cao, Research Associate, SUNY Levin Institute, Sociology, China
Gary Gereffi, Professor, Duke University, Sociology, Global Value Chains
Patrick Herron, Researcher, Duke University, Data Mapping and Visualization
Milind Kandlikar, Assistant Professor, University of British Columbia, Science Policy
Timothy Lenoir, Professor, Duke University, History, Visual Art, Data Visualization
Cyrus Mody, Assistant Professor, Rice University, History, Technology Studies
David Mowery, Professor, UC Berkeley, Economics
Nicholas Pidgeon, Professor, Cardiff University, Wales, UK, Social Psychology, Env. Risk
Tee Rogers-Hayden, UK, Fellow, University of East Anglia, Environment, Public participation
Terre Satterfield, Associate Professor, University of British Columbia, Sustainable Resources & Environment,
Suzanne Scotchmer, Professor, UC Berkeley, Economics

Unfunded collaborators:

Robert Ackland, Australian National University, Economics
Francesca Bray, Professor, Edinburgh University, UK, Gender & Technology, China
Vladi Finotto, IT Researcher, Venice International University, Economics
Stefani Micella, Director, Venice International University, Economist, Technologies in Distributed Systems
Mathiu O'Neil, Australian National University, Computer science, sociology

National Advisory Board

Ann Bostrom, Associate Professor and Dean in School of Public Policy at University of Washington, Seattle (formerly, Georgia Tech)
John Seely Brown, Visiting Professor at University of Southern California and former Chief Scientist of Xerox Corporation and the director of its Palo Alto Research Center (PARC)

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

Vicki Colvin, Professor of Chemistry and Executive Director of the Center for Biological and Environmental Nanotechnology at Rice University

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

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

Thomas Kalil, UC Berkeley and former Deputy Assistant to the White House for Technology and Economic Policy, Board Chair 2007-2009

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

Martin Moskovits, AIP Nanotronics (former Dean of Science and on leave Professor of Physical Chemistry, UCSB)

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

Robert Westervelt, Director of the Nanoscale Science and Engineering Center-NSEC at Harvard University

CENTER FOR NEW RACIAL STUDIES (CNRS)

Director: Howard Winant

Co-Director: John S. W. Park

Mission Statement/Goals:

The Center for New Racial Studies (CNRS) at UCSB is a developing "think tank" that focuses on the dynamics of race and racism in the 21st century. We are committed to revitalizing racial studies on our campus and beyond. We are an affiliated group of faculty from the social sciences and humanities who work on racial issues from a wide range of disciplines: we have among us historians, literary critics, musicologists, sociologists, political scientists, and specialists in education. We study race from very different vantage points: global, national, local, and experiential. CNRS grew out of a series of informal meetings and sporadic campus events held over 2002-2004 to discuss our ongoing work on such subjects as: the massive rates of imprisonment affecting communities of color, the meaning of white identity, the rise of a new American empire, the phenomenon of "Islamophobia," and the links between racism, sexism, and homophobia, to name just a few (!) issues. We are located in the UCSB Institute for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research (ISBER), and maintain ties as well with the Interdisciplinary Humanities Center (IHC).

Highlights/Achievements:

Sponsoring graduate student research and public events on/off campus. Developing institution-building proposals and schemes (some of these crash and burn (Gates Foundation), while others are still in the works (MRU proposal with UCLA and Berkeley, grad student-run New Racial Studies blog), development of a national network of race-studies centers, NSF grant under development.

Center Events:

Sponsored visiting speakers Eddie S. Glaude Jr. (Princeton), Nikhil Pal Singh (NYU), Frances Fox Piven (CUNY Grad Center), S. Craig Watkins (UT Austin), Bonnie Thornton Dill (UMD).

Co-Sponsored conferences on "Muslims, Race and the Public Sphere, and "Facing Race: Defining Justice, Making Change." Worked with PUEBLO and CHIRLA, Southern California immigrant's rights groups.

Continued working with FX channel on mainstream TV programming and its implications for US race/racism.

UCSB Faculty Participants

Paul Amar, Law & Society
Edwina Barvosa, Chicano/a Studies
Eileen Boris, Women's Studies
Lisa Hajjar, Law & Society
Gaye Theresa Johnson, Black Studies
Nikki Jones, Sociology
Pei-te Lien, Political Science
John S.W. Park, Asian American Studies
Victor Rios, Sociology
Clyde Woods, Black Studies

Collaborators

Devon Carbado, School of Law, UCLA
Michael Omi, Department of Ethnic Studies, UCB
Various informal and quasi consortia collaborations are also underway nationally and internationally, largely with other university-based centers and institutes carrying out racial studies, but also with NGOs.

CENTER ON POLICE PRACTICES AND COMMUNITY (COPPAC)

Director: Howard Giles

Co-Director: Michelle Chernikoff Anderson

Mission Statement

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

Goals and Strategies

Through methodologically sound research and teaching, COPPAC empowers the community, policy makers and law enforcement to develop laws, policies and practices based solidly in research.

COPPAC brings members of law enforcement and the community to scholars so that academic research can be more relevant to the needs of law enforcement and the communities it serves.

COPPAC shares its expertise and research findings with law enforcement and the community to empower each to develop research based improvements in addressing issues of concern.

COPPAC joins together a multidisciplinary group of academics from UCSB and around the globe who share a common interest in issues relating to law enforcement and community.

COPPAC introduces police and community representatives into the UCSB classroom to bring course concepts and theories to life and into police training classrooms to make research applicable to real life situations.

COPPAC develops courses for the local and campus communities and training for law enforcement on police - community issues.

COPPAC facilitates research by collaborating with law enforcement and the community, always maintaining its academic integrity through the independence of its work.

Faculty

Paul Amar (Law & Society)
Daphne Bugental (Psychology)
Jennifer Earl (Sociology)
Andrew Flanagan (Communication)
Nikki Jones (Sociology)
Gene Lerner (Sociology)
Dan Linz (Communication)
Robin Nabi (Communication)
Scott Reid (Communication)
Michael Stohl (Communication)
Don Zimmerman (Sociology)

Collaborators

Detective Marylinda Arroyo (SBPD)
Chief Deputy Geoff Banks (SB County Sheriffs)
Dr. Val Barker (San Diego State University)
Chief Bill Bean (UCSB PD)
Sheriff Bill Brown (SB County Sheriffs)
Professor Scott Chadwick (Iowa State University)
Halima Fadila (Council on American-Islamic Relations [CAIR] Central Coast, California)
Antonio Flores (Educación y Apoyo para las Comunidades Indígenas, Oxnard, California)
Professor Cindy Gallois (University of Queensland PD)
Professor Chris Hajek (University of Texas-San Antonio)
Sergeant Dave Henderson (SBPD)
Ian Kaminsky, PhD (Alcohol and Other Drug Program, UCSB)

Professor Richard Leo (University of San Francisco School of Law)
Chief Deborah Linden (San Luis Obispo PD)
Captain Lowry (SBPD)
Captain Frank Mannix (SBPD)
Chief Pat Miller (Ventura PD)
Sergeant Ralph Morales, (LAPD)
Carol Mosely (Rape Prevention Education Program, UCSB)
Sergeant Ron Rice (Bakersfield PD)
Julie Saltoun (Anti-Defamation League, Santa Barbara/Tri-Counties, California)
Chief Cam Sanchez (SBPD)
Lt John Skipper (Redondo Beach PD)
Professor Brian Spitzberg (San Diego State University)
Sergeant Todd Stoney (SBPD)
Tom Tyler (NYU)
Sergeant Wolfe (SBPD)

CENTER FOR SPATIALLY INTEGRATED SOCIAL SCIENCE (CSISS)

Director: Michael Goodchild

Program Director: Donald Janelle

Mission Statement:

CSISS seeks to implement the principle that analyzing social phenomena in space and time enhances our understanding of social processes. CSISS cultivates an integrated approach to social science research that recognizes the importance of location, space, spatiality, and place. The GOAL of CSISS is to integrate spatial concepts into the theories and practices of the social sciences by providing infrastructure to facilitate: (1) the integration of existing spatial knowledge, making it more explicit, and (2) the generation of new spatial knowledge and understanding.

OBJECTIVES: (1) To encourage and expand applications of geographic information technologies and geographically referenced data in social science. (2) To introduce new generations of scholars to this integrated approach to social science research. (3) To foster collaborative interdisciplinary networks that address core issues in the social sciences using this approach. (4) To develop a successful clearinghouse for the tools, case studies, educational opportunities, and other resources needed by this approach.

Activities:

The Center for Spatially Integrated Social Science, was founded in 1999 with funding from the National Science Foundation under its program of support for infrastructure in the social and behavioral sciences. Major NSF funding ended in 2004; since then CSISS has been sustained by a series of smaller grants from NSF and NIH (described below) and by the establishment of spatial@ucsb— a university-wide initiative in support of spatial thinking in research and teaching at UCSB.

In July 2007 major funding was received from UCSB for a new center, known as spatial@ucsb. This new center now incorporates many of the previous functions that CSISS directed at the national level, but focused on developing the infrastructure for spatial perspectives, including spatial social science, at UCSB. The new center reports directly to the Executive Vice-Chancellor.

In its first year, spatial@ucsb sponsored a number of activities that have benefited the social, behavioral and economic researchers at UCSB, and the local region. These events have included: (1) a university-wide brown-bag lunch series on “Thinking Spatial,” (2) a free help desk for users of spatial technologies, (3) short courses on applications of GIS and Google Earth, (4) a major community event on “Connecting our Region through GIS and Geo-spatial Technologies” that attracted more than 300 visitors to campus, and a curriculum development project with local 6th-grade teachers to introduce students to spatial concepts through outdoor field research. The center also assisted in a specialist research meeting in December 2007 (sponsored by the National Center for Geographic Information Analysis/NCGIA) on “Volunteered Geographic Information” that attracted leading researchers from around the world on linking Web 2.0 technologies within a scientific research paradigm. An important subsidiary benefit of spatial@ucsb is the ability of the center to maintain the now world-renown CSISS website at www.csiss.org.

Faculty:

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

SPACE (Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement)

This CSISS-sponsored SPACE program began in late 2003 with funding from NSF’s Division of Undergraduate Education under its program for Course, Curriculum, and Laboratory Improvement—National Dissemination (CCLI-ND). SPACE is organized to achieve systemic change within undergraduate education in the social sciences by providing workshop training for university faculty in spatial thinking and related technologies for dissemination to undergraduate students. SPACE is managed through a consortium consisting of the University of California, Santa Barbara; Ohio State University; and the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS). The funding (\$1,398,600) was for three years, 1 October 2003 to 30 September 2006. The program has continued on a no-cost extension that expires on 30 September 2008. Two summer 2007 workshops took place at UCSB and Ohio State University, serving 44 instructors from institutions across the country. For the balance of the no-cost extension, the focus is on providing support services and web resources for nearly 220 participants in prior workshops.

Advanced Spatial Analysis Training Program

In January 2008, CSISS received a 5-year NICHD R25 training grant (\$471,000) on subcontract from Pennsylvania State University (administered through UCSB Geography

Research) to host four week-long workshops on Advanced Spatial Analysis in summers 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, followed by a year of resource development for on-line dissemination. The first workshop, on Spatial Pattern Analysis, took place in July 2008.

EAST ASIA CENTER (EAC)

Director: Sabine Fruhstuck

Mission Statement/Goals:

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

Highlights/Achievements:

Co-sponsorship of international, interdisciplinary conference: January 31 – February 2, 2008 at the Upham Hotel, Santa Barbara. Sabine Frühstück (UCSB) and Anne Walthall (UCI), organized an international and interdisciplinary workshop on *Masculinities in Japan*. An edited volume with most of the papers is currently in preparation for submission to the University of California Press. Description: The study of gender has greatly contributed to our knowledge of history, including the history of Japan, and has challenged many preconceived notions of sociocultural phenomena and processes. The study of men and masculinity, however, has only recently begun in earnest, spearheaded in the United States, for instance, by such works as R. W. Connell's, *Masculinities* (1995) or in Germany by Thomas Kühne's *Männergeschichte – Geschlechtergeschichte* (1996). In the Japan field such noteworthy volumes as *On Men* (Danseiron, ed. Yûko Nishikawa and Ogino Miho, 1999), *Where Did Japanese Men Come From? Where Are They Going* (Nihon no otoko wa doko kara kite, doko e iku no ka, ed. Itô Satoru, Murase Yukihiro and Asai Haruo, 2001), *Men and Masculinities in Contemporary Japan: Dislocating the Salaryman Doxa* (ed. James Roberson and Nobue Suzuki, 2002), and some of the essays in *Gendering Modern Japanese History* (ed. Barbara Molony and Kathleen Uno, 2006) have paved the way for this still new direction in intellectual engagement. This workshop proposes to critically examine the struggle over, initiation into, and formation of masculinity in Japan from the seventeenth century to today.

The workshop is series of discussions based on paper drafts that have been circulated among the participants prior to our meeting. We believe that this is a particular salient moment for such a workshop. "Japanese masculinity is in crisis," claimed the sociologist Ito Kimio recently. He also suggested that the present were the beginning of an era marked by a series of distinct "men's problems:" the inability to get married despite a desire to do so, the rising divorce rate among middle-aged and older men, and a number of role strain phenomena due to the perception that conventional roles no longer reap the customary rewards with respect to individual fulfillment, material gain or social respect while no new roles have yet materialized. This sense of crisis also seeps out of former prime minister Hashimoto Ryutarô's critique of Japanese men as incapable of caring for their families because they did not undergo military training. It is constantly reinforced by the self-doubt expressed by some of Japan's most prominent men, ranging from pop art icon Murakami Takashi who proposes

that Japanese men have never overcome the childlike condition attributed to them by allied occupation commander General MacArthur to rightwing demagogue and Tokyo mayor Ishihara Shintaro who is eager to turn Japan's Self-Defense Forces into a full-blown military and thus restore a "normal state" with "real men" in charge.

The workshop is interdisciplinary in nature, including anthropological, sociological and historical perspectives. We consciously avoid the conventional tropes of seemingly hegemonic masculinity that have been dealt with in earlier scholarship such as the samurai, the male Kabuki actor who enacts female personae, and the salary man or white collar worker. Instead, this workshop seeks to move beyond the above collections and identify, analyze, and theorize some of the key modes of masculinity within their respective historical settings. Workshop participants are encouraged to address the theme of masculinity relating to larger epistemological issues. The workshop discussions will be aimed at identifying those modes of masculinity which are underwritten and under-theorized in Japanese studies, ranging from townsmen and artisans of the seventeenth century to the gender of robots in the twenty-first century. Moreover, the workshop will explore sites where formations of masculinity are formulated, contested, and renegotiated in a dialectic response to historical transformations, including the impact of new technologies, knowledge and normativizing institutions.

Participants and Papers:

Anne Walthall (UCI): Technologies of War and Masculine Identities: The Introduction and Diffusion of Guns
Michele Mason (University of Maryland): Bushidô and the Gendered Body/Bodies of the Japanese Nation
Sabine Frühstück (UCSB): After Heroism: Do Real Soldiers Have to Die?
Luke Roberts (UCSB): The Manly Merchant in Seventeenth Century Kawagoe
Sakurai Yuki (Independent Scholar): Isolation from Reproduction: The Life Course of Shop Workers
Roger Brown: "A New Thesis of Bushidô Philosophy": Yasuoka Masahiro and Men of Character in Imperial Japan
Nagano Hiroko (Chuo University): Gender and the Construction of Masculinity in Early Modern Farm Villages: On Collectivization, Systematization and the Effects of Power
David Obermiller: Rabble Rousing: Senaga Kamejirô's Struggle Against U.S. Occupation: Authoritarian Paternalism and the Restoration of Okinawan Pride
Christopher Gerteis (Creighton University): Representing the "Union Man": Class and Gender in the Postwar Labor Movement
Tom Gill (Meiji Gakuin University/UCSB): The Meaning of Self-Reliance for Homeless Japanese Men
Teresa Algosó (UCSB): In No Way Inferior to a Man: Bodies and Masculinity in Taishô Discourse of Hermaphroditism
Jennifer Robertson (University of Michigan): The Gender of Androgyny: Designing Japanese Humanoid Robots
Jason Karlin (University of Tokyo): National Heroes and the Struggle for Masculinization in Meiji Japan
Susan Napier (Tufts University): Where Have All the Salarymen Gone? Masculinity, Masochism and Technomobility in Densha Otoko
Ian Condry (MIT): Boys Who Leap Through Time: Technology, Youth and Visions of the Future
Wolfram Manzenreiter (University of Vienna): The Making of Hegemonic Masculinity in Japanese Sport Subcultures

UCSB Faculty Participants:

Howard Giles, Communication
Suk-young Kim, Dramatic Arts

Robert L. Backus; Ronald Egan; Sabine Frühstück; Koji Furukawa; Allan G. Grapard;
Daoxiong Guan; Atsuko Hayashi; Chuan-chen Hsu; Haruko G. Iwasaki; Sunny Jung; Sun-Ae
Lee; John W. Nathan; Hyung Il Pai; Yupei Peng; Katherine Saltzman-Li; Chikako
Shinagawa; Hiroko Sugarawa; Kuo-ch'ing Tu; Mayfair Mei-hui Yang; Hsiao-jung Yu, East
Asian Languages and Cultural Studies
Peter Michael Collins; Peter Chaillé, Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology
Chenzong Qin, Economics
Shirley Geok-lin Lim; Yunte Huang, English
Mary E. Brenner; Hsiu-zu Ho; Yukari Okamoto; Jules M. Zimmer, Gevirtz Graduate School
of Education
Richard Appelbaum, Global Studies
Tsuyoshi Hasegawa; Luke S. Roberts, History
Peter Charles Sturman; Miriam Wattles, History of Art and Architecture
Cathy Chiu; Seiko Y. Tu, Library, East Asian Collections
Patricia M. Clancy; Charles N. Li; Sandra A. Thompson, Linguistics
Dolores Hsu, Music
M. Kent Jennings; Pei-te Lien; Alan P. L. Liu, Political Science
Jose Ignacio Cabezón; William F. Powell; Vesna Wallace; Mayfair Mei-hui Yang, Religious
Studies
Mark Juergensmeyer; Raymond Wong, Sociology

Independent Scholars and Other Affiliates:

Angela Boyd; Gary A. Colmenar; Susan Chan Egan; Orna Naftali.

Non-UCSB Faculty Participants/Collaborators:

Visiting Fellow 2007/08 Tom Gill is an anthropologist and professor in the Department of International Studies, Meiji Gakuin University, Yokohama, Japan. While at the EAC he is pursuing a project on homelessness in a number of cities in Japan, the United States, and Britain. Gill is the author of *Men of Uncertainty: The Social Organization of Day Laborers in Contemporary Japan*. The State University of New York Press, 2001, and editor (with J. S. Eades and Harumi Befu) of *Globalization and Social Change in Contemporary Japan*. Melbourne: Trans Pacific Books, 2000.

Visiting Fellow 2007/08 Emily Zeamer, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Social Anthropology and a Weatherhead Center Graduate Student Associate at Harvard University. She is particularly interested in narrative and visual cultures, modernity, religion, gender and class, media publics and consumption practices. While at the EAC she plans to complete her dissertation, *Considering the Sacred in Small Things: Formations of Buddhism in Modern Thailand*.

EAC Visiting Fellow 2005—2007 Minoru Kiyama is a professor of history in the Department of Commerce at Kansai Gakuin University. He has carried out extensive research in business history and economic policy in early Meiji era Japan. He has published numerous articles on general trading corporations and in particular on Mitsui Bussan.

HEALTH DATA RESEARCH FACILITY (HDRF)

Director: Ronald Williams

Mission Statement

The Health Data Research Facility's primary objective is the continued development and operation of the University's Automated Vital Statistics System (AVSS). The goal is to collect and disseminate electronic vital records data that can be used throughout California as a source of information to improve public health.

Program Highlights

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 access electronic databases containing all birth certificates that have been registered in California for over a decade. The databases constitute the principal source of information for the reporting of California birth data 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 has been used historically by researchers throughout the state for important epidemiological studies. An additional goal is to apply information technology to other types of health surveillance activities including communicable disease reporting.

Achievements

Now operational in over 300 sites throughout the state, AVSS collects, disseminates, and reports public health data. AVSS is used to produce paper birth certificates and, in so doing, creates number of databases. These databases are then used by local, state, and federal statistical agencies to monitor important public health trends.

An important achievement was the statewide deployment of the Internet version of AVSS (AVSS/NET) in 2006. Since then, we have made continual improvements in the performance and reliability of the associated hardware and software so as to enable operations in a 24/7 failsafe mode. As a result, there has been an improvement in the quality, timeliness, and accessibility vital records data throughout the state.

California's Certificate of Live Birth underwent a major change on January 1, 2007 with the addition of six new data fields on the official paper form. Sixteen additional new data fields were electronically collected by AVSS, but were not contained on the paper certificate. Many of the all-electronic data items have previously been considered too controversial (such as mother's use of tobacco) to place on the paper certificate, even in the confidential portion. Capturing this information electronically by AVSS has made it possible to acquire and study these important maternal and infant risk indicators for the first time in California. We have been able to monitor the completeness of reporting of these new items and our collaborators at the Department of Public Health have held a number of workshops for hospital staff to communicate the importance of complete and accurate reporting. We have written new programs to make the completeness rates of the new variables available online to hospitals and to local health departments.

Collaboration

Ronald Williams serves as director and has worked for nearly three decades with the senior programming staff composed of Peter Chen and John Marinko. Randall Ehren manages the AVSS computer/network environment. Katie Bamburg serves as accounts specialist. Additionally, three employees (Alan Oppenheim, Jessica McCarroll, and Julie Turner) at the California Department of Public Health devote their full-time efforts to AVSS birth registration activities. Several other state employees also devote time to AVSS activities related to communicable disease reporting. More than fifty persons at local health departments serve as managers of AVSS resources related to data entry, communications, and security.

MESOAMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER (MARC)

Director: Anabel Ford

Mission and Achievements

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 Precolumbian 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 as the development of the binational peace park initiative in Belize and Guatemala takes shape. www.marc.ucsb.edu/elpilar

Emphasizing interdisciplinary themes, our first major project was the acclaimed Language of Maya Hieroglyphs weekend where all the luminaries of the field from art history, linguistics, anthropology, and archaeology came together to bring the new collaboration to a new dimension. The results were published as a collection of papers and stand today as one of the prominent presentations on Maya decipherment: Macri, Martha J., and Anabel Ford, (editors) 1997 *The Language of Maya Hieroglyphs*. Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute. San Francisco. Available for purchase through the Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute http://www.ojosecure.com/store/merchant.mv?Screen=CTGY&Store_Code=pari&Category_Code=PUBS

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

Research Center has built a relationship with the private non-profit organization Exploring Solutions Past: The Maya Forest Alliance. www.espmaya.org

To further the problem orientation of the MesoAmerican Research Center, the research has drawn in scholars from a wide field, incorporating anthropology and archaeology, with geography, geology, economic botany, conservation biology, engineering, education, and the humanities including history and art. Internship programs have facilitated students from France and Germany to participate in the field and lab work. Innovative approaches to the understanding of the ancient Maya civilization and the contemporary Maya forest have built an internationally known field program at the binational protected area of the El Pilar Archaeological Reserve for Maya Flora and Fauna. The field program has provided the research ground for undergraduate and graduate students and faculty as well as volunteers from the US, Canada, and Europe with a promise of new views into the social complexities of the human environment. Importantly in 2005 UCSB Chancellor Yang hosted signing of collaboration with Belize for El Pilar:

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

This year the LX project of the British Embassy in Guatemala hosted an exchange on the topic of El Pilar for Belize and Guatemala. This resulted in a signed accord promoting El Pilar and “Archaeology without Borders.” Following this landmark meeting, MARC, along with ESP Maya, hosted an encounter between the authorities over anthropology and history of Belize and Guatemala that forwarded their common aims for one El Pilar managed in two countries.

Affiliated Researchers

Elias Awe, Development Help for Progress Belize (Director)
Fred Bove, Archaeology ISBER UCSB
David Campbell, Ecology Grinnell College (Professor)
Anselmo Castraneda, Envic Constult Belize
Keith Clarke, Geography UCSB
Megan Havrda, Development Counterpart International
Kathy Kamp, Archaeology Grinnell College (Professor)
Jose Antonio Montes, Consultare Guatemala (Attorney)
Ronald Nigh, Anthropology CIESAS Mexico (Researcher)
Mary O’Connor, Anthropology ISBER
Horacio Paz, Biology UNAM (Researcher)
Jeanette Peterson, Art History UCSB
Sergio Rodriguez Volcanology UNAM
Frank Spera, Geology UCSB
John Whitacre, Archaeology Grinnell College (Professor)

Collaborations and Linkages

Formal collaborative ties have been initiated with Sacred Heart Junior College and Galen University in Belize and with Grinnell College in Iowa. An internship program has been ongoing with the Ecole Supérieure des Géomètres Topographes in Le Mans France, and recently initiated with the Center for Ancient American Studies at the University of Bonn,

Germany. In addition, the MesoAmerican Research Center maintains close links with the new non-profit Exploring Solutions Past: The Maya Forest Alliance and has continued interactions with the international non-profit based in Washington DC, Counterpart International.

THE MICHAEL D. PALM CENTER

Director: Aaron Belkin

Assistant Director: L. Indra Lusero

Mission and Goals

The Palm Center uses rigorous social science to inform public discussions of controversial social issues, enabling policy outcomes to be informed more by evidence than by emotion. Our data-driven approach is premised on the notion that the public makes wise choices on social issues when high quality information is available. The Center promotes the interdisciplinary analysis of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other marginalized sexual identities in the armed forces by forging a community of scholars, creating a forum for information exchange and debate, offering itself as a launching point for researchers who need access to data and scholarly networks, and supporting graduate student training. The Center's "don't ask, don't tell" (DADT) Project is the Center's focus. The goal of the DADT Project is to improve the quality of information available to public deliberations about the military policy.

This year, the Palm Center released three publications listed below. In addition, two are awaiting publication: the first is a refutation of anti-gay arguments about gays in the military that has been accepted by the Duke Journal of Gender and the Law and the second is a major book on "don't ask, don't tell" by Senior Research Fellow, Nathaniel Frank, accepted by St. Martins Press and expected in early 2009. And we have several more in the pipeline. All of our publications address various aspects of the military's policies on sexual minorities.

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

Highlights:

We were very proud that as part of its recent 40th-anniversary issue, the Advocate selected the Palm Center as one of seven leading LGBT organizations. We also generated significant media coverage of our research. Our research was covered over the past year by the New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Newsweek, USA Today, Associated Press, Slate, ABC (national) NPR, MSNBC, CNN, and local newspapers and television and radio affiliates throughout the U.S. Both of these accomplishments work toward furthering our goal of improving the quality of information available to public deliberations about the military policy.

The Palm Center also made many awards to graduate students, faculty, independent scholars, and filmmakers to pursue research projects on issues related to gays and lesbians in the military. Charlie Law of Rice University is polling current service members about gays in the

military and DADT and Oren Pizmony Levy of Indiana University is analyzing data based on a survey conducted with the Israeli Gay Youth Organization of Israeli service members about their subjective experiences in the military. Dr. Chris Madsen of the Canadian Forces College in Toronto, is writing a book titled *The Canadian Soldier and the Law*; Monica Ayhens of East Carolina University is writing a Master's Thesis on sodomy in the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic War; John O'Donnell Rosales is studying Loretta Janeta Velasquez, a Cuban born woman who fought in the Confederate Army.

Ann Marie Nicolosi of the College of New Jersey is creating a syllabus which includes materials on gays in the military; Dr. Joan K. F. Heggie of the School of Social Science and Law at the University of Teesside is studying lesbians in the British Armed Forces since January 2000; Emerald M. Archer of the UCSB Political Science Department is doing research on women who become suicide bombers. Jennifer Caldwell, Ph.D. candidate in Theatre at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is doing research at the National Archives and Records Administration to study GI minstrel and variety show performer Peaches del Monte; Kevin Wegener, graduate student at Harvard School of Business, is doing research on the lives of LGBT servicemembers serving in the military since 9/11.

Our full time Research Director came on in July 2007, and has helped us expand our ability to offer these awards, and is also in the process of developing not only new studies, but new study threads in new research areas. Along these lines, the Palm Center is also expanding capacity technologically. In addition to receiving a \$25,000 grant from AT&T for technology support, we have had a technology summit with a non-profit technology expert who has helped us create systems to support our work and make the inclusion of new technologies possible and efficient.

Participants:

Palm Center staff includes:

Aaron Belkin (Director)
L. Indra Lusero (Assistant Director)
Nathaniel Frank (Senior Research Fellow)
Jeanne Scheper (Research Director)
David Serlin (Affiliated Scholar)
James Martel (Affiliated Scholar)
Denisa Legaspi (Newsletter Designer)
Shivaun Nestor (Web Designer)
Sean Larkin (Web Programmer)
Michele Sieglitz (Filmmakers-in-Residence)
Tom Shepard (Filmmakers-in-Residence)

Non-UCSB scholars who participate in the Center's work include:

Honorable Coit Blacker, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University and former Senior Director for Russian, Ukrainian, and Eurasian Affairs, National Security Council (Board Member)
Janet Halley, Professor, Harvard Law School, Harvard University (Board Member)
Richard N. Lebow, Director Mershon Center, Ohio State University (Board Member)

Mary Katzenstein, Professor, Department of Government, Cornell University (Board Member)

Leisa D. Meyer, Assistant Professor, Department of History, College of William and Mary (Board Member)

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

Director: John Mohr

Co-Director: Paolo Gardinali

Mission Statement/Goals:

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.

Highlights/Achievements:

Achievements: This was a transition year for the Social Science Survey Center, and brought a variety of challenging projects. During the period, the Center completed a number of studies for four main constituencies: 1) UCSB Faculty 2) UCSB Administration 3) External Agencies 4) UCSB Students 2006/2007 was the third year of the Central Coast Survey. The Central Coast Survey is an annual telephone survey of residents of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. The second year saw an increased participation and support by our advisory committee. Also, this was the second year with direct student involvement: a two-quarter survey methodology sequence was taught in conjunction with the survey, during Fall 2007 and Winter 2008.

We asked Santa Barbara and Ventura County residents about important local issues such as the quality of life, health care and media, and the conditions of the local housing market. The study is sponsored by the UCSB College of Letters and Science, and by the Social Science Survey Center. Funded projects generated about \$200,000 in revenues.

GRASSS 2007-2008 was the inaugural year for the GRASSS program. The Graduate Award for Social Science Surveys enabled graduate students to be funded for Master's and Dissertation survey research projects. Nine proposals were received; five students were funded for a total of \$8,000 disbursed.

Projects

The following provides a list of completed survey projects divided by constituency. Where indicated, the Social Science Survey Center has covered part of all of the cost of research.
Faculty Research Central Coast Survey 2008

- An annual telephone survey of households in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties on social and economic issues
- Jonathan Cowden, Sarah Fenstermaker, Paolo Gardinali, and John Mohr, UCSB Social Science Survey Center The Role of Faculty in Institutional Governance and Change Survey

- A web-based survey of faculty at 10 campuses across the nation.
- With funding and support from the Ford Foundation and the Institute for Women's Leadership at Rutgers University, this survey assessed the role of faculty in campus governance, policy, and change.
- Sarah Fenstermaker, John Mohr, and Joseph Castro, Co-Principal Investigators Innovation and Collaboration in Labs Survey
- Sarah Fenstermaker, John Mohr, and Joseph Castro, Co-Principal Investigators. Web survey of over 2000 UCSB researchers
- Chris Newfield Internet Privacy Study
- Support with web recruiting, focus group and interview organization for Internet Privacy Study.
- Andrew Flanagin, Miriam Metzger, Department of Communications CAHSEE Study: "What happens to California Seniors" Survey
- Bilingual (English and Spanish) web-based study of high school seniors
- Dr. Shane Jimerson, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education Science and Mathematics Major Survey
- Matching of student corporate database and analysis results
- Dr. Mary Bucholtz, Department of Linguistics Sex, Love and God Survey
- International web-based survey of College student age youth about sexual habits, romantic relationship involvement and religious belief. Funded by Academic Senate Grant
- Dr. Roger Friedland, Department of Religious Studies and Dr. Paolo Gardinali, Department of Sociology International School Psychology Survey 2007/2008
- International web survey exploring the diversity of the profession of school psychology and promoting the exchange of information and resources around the world
- Shane Jimerson, Gevirtz Graduate School of Education Developing Effective Genetic Counseling Outreach Messaging: A Comparative Study of Anglo and Latino Hereditary Cancer Risk Perception
- RDD Survey of Santa Barbara residents. Over 600 respondents
- Laury Oaks, Department of Women Studies LGBT Community Survey
- Web-based student of Santa Barbara LGBT adolescents
- Tania Israel, Gevirtz School of Education Student Research Motivations for Viewing Video on TV and Internet Media
- International Web-based Survey of content access via internet
- International focus, comparing UCSB Students to Australian respondents
- Beverly Bondad-Brown, PhD Candidate, Department of Communications Art Survey
- Web-based Survey of painting inspiration and techniques
- Rachel Galen, Department of Anthropology Consumer Innovativeness Survey 2007
- Web-based survey about how personal and national traits affect innovativeness
- Katy E. Pearce, PhD Candidate, Department of Communications Secondary School Principal Leadership Style Survey
- Web-based survey of leadership styles of local high school principals
- Geoffrey Sandfort, PhD Candidate, Gevirtz School of Education Military Wives and Stressful Communication Survey
- Web-based survey of military spouses
- Andrea Joseph, MA Candidate, Department of Communications Peace Survey
- Web-based survey of peace movement leaders

- Rebecca Glazier, MA Candidate, Department of Communications Survey Research for UC Administrative Units Alumni Survey
- Survey of UCSB Alumni
- UCSB Office of Budget and Planning Applicant Form (Affirmative Action Requirement)
- Web-based form, mandatory requirement for UCSB Academic hiring
- APEO UCSB Parking Survey
- Survey of Faculty, Staff and Students about commuting and parking behavior
- UCSB Office of Budget and Planning Student Surveys for UCSB Program Review Panel (PRP)
- Web survey of graduate and undergraduate students for PRP review of UCSB departments and programs
- UCSB Institutional Research and Planning Student Surveys for Political Science Program Review
- Web survey of graduate students and alumni for the review of the Political Science Department.
- UCSB Division of Social Sciences Summer Sessions Transfer Student Survey
- Web survey of Summer Sessions participants
- UCSB Summer Sessions Summer Sessions 2007 Survey
- Web survey of over 4000 UCSB Summer Sessions participants
- UCSB Summer Sessions Letters and Sciences Executive Committee Nomination and Election Process
- Assisted the College of Letters and Sciences with streamlining and deploying a web-based election of Executive Committee representatives
- UCSB College of Letters and Sciences North Campus Faculty Housing Survey
- Web survey of UCSB Faculty about possible UCSB housing development plans
- UCSB Office of Budget and Planning Nutrition and Exercise Survey
- Web based survey of UCSB student eating and exercise habits
- UCSB Student Health Housing Information Technology Survey
- Web based surveys of UCSB housing residents and staff
- UCSB Office of Residential Living UCSB Students use of Information Technology Resources
- Web based surveys of UCSB students about their use of campus IT resources
- UCSB Instructional Computing, UCSB Office of Information Technology Campus Elections
- AS mandated Campus Elections, graduate and undergraduate student ballots
- UCSB Associated Students Faculty and Staff Housing Survey
- Web survey of UCSB Faculty and Staff about UCSB housing development long range plan
- UCSB Office of Budget and Planning Research for Organizations or Researchers Outside UC Cottage 2007 Customer Satisfaction Survey
- RDD Survey of Santa Barbara County residents
- Follow-up to 2005 study
- Cottage Health Systems Santa Barbara Non Profit Survey
- Multi-mode survey of Santa Barbara Non Profit Associations about structural characteristics, employment and availability of services offered.
- Sample building, screening, questionnaire development

- RDD survey of Santa Barbara County residents about need and demand for non-profit services
- Helmut Anheier, UCLA School of Urban Planning
- Funded by the Santa Barbara Foundation Santa Ynez Cottage Hospital Critical Access Survey
- RDD Survey of Santa Ynez Valley residents about access to medical resources
- Cottage Health Systems



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

2007-2008

www.isber.ucsb.edu

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

ACUNA, BELINDA, Principal Investigator

SENGUPTA, JATI, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UC Labor and Employment Research Fund

06 T LERF 08 0075/UCSB 20070823

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$30,000

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

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

AFIFI, TAMARA, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9ATD

06/01/07-06/30/08

\$6,125

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

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

AFIFI, WALID, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9AWA

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$7,000

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

AFIFI, WALID, Principal Investigator

Communal Coping following Community-Wide Trauma – The San Diego County Fires

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

CR1AWA

10/26/07 – 10/25/08

\$1,000

Ambient uncertainty is a construct I'm working on that captures individuals' experience of uncertainty about their future (e.g., well-being, safety, economic security). I am interested in the experience of uncertainty following community-wide disasters. It seems to be a central aspect of such events (whether it is wars, natural disasters, terrorism) but, curiously, has never been systematically examined. I argue that it is an important cause of trauma-related outcomes that are typically seen in communities that have experienced disasters.

Our goal in this proposal is to collect data from evacuees from fires in the San Diego County area. The time urgency of this matter (evacuations started a week ago and many orders have already lifted) is part of what makes this a "rapid response" type of request for funding. These data will be used as "pilot data" for an NIH proposal that ultimately seeks to (1) examine the association between uncertainty and psychological trauma following disasters, and (2) better understand the parents' role in mediating these effects in their children.

ALDANA, GERARDO, Principal Investigator

Indigenous Epistemologies and Cultural Continuity: Maya Mythology Then and Now

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

AGSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$6,000

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

AMAR, PAUL, Principal Investigator

Police Masculinity and Extra-Legal Security in Urban Cairo

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

APSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

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

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

To test these hypotheses I will investigate the points of emergence and patterns of distribution of new kinds of hyper-masculine, militarized identities and racketeering practices among police

forces in Cairo, and how they articulate with resurgent post-colonial nationalisms, international private sector security commerce, and the control over gendered and racialized labor in the illicit economies of Cairo's urban shantytown territories.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

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

David and Lucille Packard Foundation

2004-27602/UCSB 20041740

01/01/05 – 12/31/07

\$340,000

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

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0238539/UCSB 20071683

07/01/03 – 06/30/09

\$411,109

This project integrates an interdisciplinary research initiative that focuses on human dimensions to marine resource utilization in the Solomon Islands with a long-term educational program that trains students of Pacific Island descent in research while participating in cultural and educational activities. Undergraduate and graduate students will be introduced to a Melanesian cultural setting, while simultaneously being trained in quantitative and qualitative ethnographic field methods. Field methods will be taught in the context of a research project that seeks to identify the core historical, socio-cultural, economic, political, and environmental factors that engender, configure, and transform customary sea-tenure regimes, and evaluates the institutional

environmental and social performances of sea tenure in the face of changing local, regional, national, and global circumstances. More specifically, the study will identify the particular variables that determine whether members of a social group can cooperate or not to enforce use and access limitations to protect their natural resources and prevent the “tragedy of the commons.”

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

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

Creating and Consolidating a Marine Protected Area Network in the Western Solomon Islands
Global Conservation Fund/Conservation International

SB050054/UCSB 20040757

06/01/04 – 01/01/08

\$400,000

This program seeks to create, expand, and consolidate community-based marine protected areas (CBMPAs) under customary land/sea tenure in the Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons, Western Province, Solomon Islands. The central objective, building upon 12 years of research, conservation, development, and educational activities, is to create a network of MPAs to conserve marine and riparian habitats. The Roviana and Vonavona Lagoons and adjoining coastal zones encompass a variety of habitats rich in biodiversity, including shallow coral reefs, outer coral reef-drops, grass beds, freshwater swamps, river estuaries, mangrove, coastal strand vegetation, and lowland rain forests. The Project Implementation Grant amount of \$798,896 will be necessary to establish, expand, and consolidate the MPA network. We propose to conduct the following activities in association with our Solomon Island partners over a period of two years (2004–2006): (1) create 10 new MPAs, (2) foster MPA environmental education and awareness, (3) establish the institutional infrastructure to sustain the MPAs, (4) enhance participatory development to increase possibilities for MPA implementation in a minority of sites in which implementing resource management is more challenging, (5) formally legalize all MPAs at the provincial and national levels, and (6) conduct baseline marine and social science research of all

MPAs will protect critical habitats and species in the Western Solomons. The prime habitats of flagship species will be targeted for conservation including sites in which vulnerable or endangered bumphead parrotfish, Maori wrasse, coconut crabs, green and hawksbill turtles, and dugongs are found. The program will also protect the spawning aggregations of various groupers, which are targeted in Indo-Pacific LRFFT operations. The PEW Fellowship (2005–2008) would be used to: (1) create at least 10 new MPAs, (2) foster environmental education locally, (3) establish the institutional and legal infrastructure to sustain the MPAs, (4) conduct baseline marine and social science research, and (5) develop an innovative MPA research and implementation framework that integrates marine and social science research.

ASWANI, SHANKAR, Principal Investigator

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

National Geographic Society

C103-07/UCSB 20071456

07/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$18,000

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

BANKS, INGRID, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

BISS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

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

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

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center (Moonwalk Fund)

SB040007/UCSB 20080853	03/30/06 – 12/29/08	\$15,000
SB040007/UCSB 20070989	12/30/06 – 12/29/07	\$10,000
SB040007/UCSB 20080130	06/30/07 – 06/29/08	\$15,000
SB040007/UCSB 20081348	04/07/08 – 04/06/09	\$ 5,000

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

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays in the Military

Gill Foundation

11677/UCSB 20070832	12/20/06 – 12/19/07	\$50,000
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This grant from the Gill Foundation will be used to support the operations of The Michael D. Palm Center and the fulfillment of its mission of supporting research on sexual minorities in the military. To this end, this grant may be used to support research costs, promote research findings, educate target audiences, and pay for any supplies associated with these goals.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays in the Military

Gill Foundation

12572/UCSB 20081309	01/24/08 – 01/23/09	\$75,000
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The grant will be used to pursue three avenues of programming which have had a demonstrated impact on changing minds of anti-gay opponents and moving public and military opinion: (1) Communications: Rather than letting our studies sit on a library shelf, we use them as the basis of aggressive media campaigns. As a result, our research has been covered widely in the media. We seek to maintain our communications efforts; (2) Research: As always, we are planning to

release 2-4 studies this coming year, including the report of a study group of retired three star Generals and Admirals that we are convening; (3) Outreach to military audiences: As a result of our discussions with roughly 1,000 retired generals, we have now identified 28 who support repeal and who are willing to go public with their support. And, we have continued to deliver lectures at military universities such as the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, and the Army War College. We seek to continue such outreach.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

Wells Fargo Foundation

SB050113/UCSB 20071696

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$55,272

This grant from the Wells Fargo Foundation will be used for the general support of The Michael D. Palm Center, and the fulfillment of its mission of supporting research on sexual minorities in the military. To this end, this grant may be used to support research costs, promote research findings, education of target audiences, and other expenses associated with these goals.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military

David Bohnett Foundation

SB080091/UCSB 20080852

12/18/07 – 12/17/08

\$25,000

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

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

We continue to seek invitations to address military audiences and to brief Generals, Admirals, and other military leaders. Over the past year we obtained meetings with 27 Generals and Admirals, as well as a dozen other military leaders, in the Pentagon and elsewhere. We will continue to engage in a door-to-door, one-on-one, retail-politics approach to achieving a tipping

heterosexual) service members currently deployed in Iraq. We have compiled a considerable amount of data showing that military attitudes towards gays and lesbians have changed considerably over time. Only 16 percent of service members favored lifting the gay ban in 1993. But in October, 2004, the Annenberg National Election survey reported that by a 50 to 43 percent majority, junior enlisted service members now believe that gays and lesbians should serve openly. The Annenberg data have been extremely useful in our meetings with Generals and Admirals (described below) and our lectures at West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, and elsewhere. We believe that a poll of currently serving soldiers in Iraq could generate a considerable amount of interest by linking the changing military culture to the context of the war in Iraq. Hence, as mentioned, we are working with Zogby International, to survey 1,000 enlisted military personnel who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Center for the Study of Sexual Minorities in the Military
 The Horizons Foundation (San Francisco, CA)

45683/UCSB 20070946	01/02/07 – 01/01/08	\$500
63516/UCSB 20080854	01/01/08 – 12/31/08	\$500

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

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

The Michael Palm Center
 Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund
 2007-161/UCSB 20080235
 2007-161/UCSB 20080462

	08/01/07 – 07/31/09	\$150,000
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The funds will be used to pursue three avenues of programming, all of which have had a demonstrated impact on changing minds of anti-gay opponents and moving public opinion: (1) Communications: Rather than letting our studies sit on a library shelf, we use our scholarship as the basis of aggressive media campaigns. As a result of our communications efforts, our research has been covered widely in the media. We seek to maintain our communications efforts; (2) Research: As always, we are planning to release 2-4 studies this coming year, including the report of a study group of retired three-star Generals and Admirals that we are convening; (3) Outreach to military audiences: As a result of our discussions with roughly 1,000 retired generals, we have identified a dozen who support repeal and who are willing to go public with their support. And, we have continued to deliver lectures at military universities such as the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, and the Army War College. We seek to continue such outreach.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Gays and Lesbians in the Military

Arcus Foundation

SP07-049/UCSB 20071450

07/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$30,000

The Michael D. Palm Center requests funds to pursue three avenues of programming (1) Research: The Center has always produced 2-4 studies per year. We seek support to maintain this level of research productivity; (2) Communications: Rather than letting our studies sit on a library shelf, we use our scholarship as the basis of aggressive media campaigns. As a result of our communications efforts, our research has been covered widely in the media. We seek to maintain our communications efforts; (3) Outreach to military audiences: We have continued to deliver lectures at military universities such as the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, the Army War College, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. We seek to continue such outreach.

BELKIN, AARON, Principal Investigator

Flag Officer's Study Group

B.W. Bastian Foundation

SB080062/UCSB 20080621

10/17/07 – 10/61/08

\$5,000

The funds will be used to pursue our outreach to military audiences, which are the most important aspect of the Palm Center's programming, and has a proven track record for demonstrated impact on changing minds of anti-gay opponents and moving public opinion. As a result of our discussions with roughly 1,000 retired generals, we have identified 26 who support repeal and who are willing to go public with their support. When we release this list, we expect major, national and international media coverage. In addition, we continue to be granted the privilege of delivering lectures at military universities such as the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, the U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, the Army War College, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. We seek to continue and expand such outreach.

BHAVNANI, KUM-KUM, Principal Investigator

Bittersweet: Chocolate Production and Development

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$3,400

Chocolate is a commodity that is usually associated with luxury and pleasure. However, it is less well known that the labour of enslaved children in the Ivory Coast is used to harvest cacao. Ivory Coast provides almost 50% of the world's cacao. This project, which will be disseminated in the form of a documentary film, traces the relationship between these hardships and the manufacture and consumption of chocolate in the USA. The project is theoretically based within the newly emerging Women, Culture, Development paradigm, a paradigm that stresses human agency and insists on the integration of production and reproduction in people's lives, while demonstrating that the lived experiences of people is the way to shift development out of its present impasse. I argue that the tensions and contradictions in chocolate production, manufacture and consumption both illustrate the accuracy of the paradigm, and, also, that the paradigm offers new

insights into how to produce this commodity in an ethical way. A documentary film is an ideal way to disseminate such ideas, and is in line with the recent campus LRDP desire to communicate scholarly knowledge more widely.

This grant will allow me to hire a student researcher to log and transcribe my 30 – soon to be 50 hours – of footage, and to hire a professional documentary editor, to create a 10 to 15 minute trailer from that footage for my next documentary on chocolate. This trailer will be used to raise extramural funds for the film.

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

Assessing the Pedagogic Implications of Technology in College Courses

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

20400721/UCSB 20040689

09/01/04 – 08/31/07

\$340,000

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

BIMBER, BRUCE, Principal Investigator

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator

STOHL, CYNTHIA, Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

SES-352517/UCSB 20070152

07/01/04 – 06/30/08

\$249,925

This project is a three-year study of the consequences of the Internet and other new technologies for citizen organizations and groups. It builds on prior research that has already revealed a good deal about how new technology affects business organizations as well as political groups, and on research about how technology affects people's social networks and level of engagement in their communities. It focuses on two dimensions that capture the communicative experiences and perceptions of citizens who participate in various groups: institutional/entrepreneurial and personal/impersonal. The project compares four types of organization and their members: (1) Hierarchically organized groups that focus on personal, community-based interaction among citizens; (2) Hierarchically organized groups that focus predominately on large-scale impersonal

membership, services, advocacy, and action; (3) Entrepreneurial groups that focus on personal, non-anonymous interaction among citizens; and (4) Entrepreneurial groups that focus on large-scale impersonal membership, advocacy, and action. The study is designed to compare groups of each type along several dimensions, including: their capacity to recruit and maintain participants or members; their ability to mobilize action; the effect of participation or membership on citizens' social trust and sense of shared purpose or common identification. The methodology is twofold, merging in-depth qualitative case studies of organizations in each class with randomized surveys of pooled memberships of several randomly chosen organizations in each class. We have developed our theoretical model since the proposal, and have reported it in two article publications and one book chapter in a forthcoming edited volume. The model specifies a number of features that inform our survey research, based on a revised four-quadrant categorization of forms of collective action. We have completed the survey research for three of our four target organizations. The first, American Legion, resulted in an N of about 750 for our telephone sample and over 1000 for the web-based survey. Both samples are random. The second, a group who has asked to remain anonymous at this stage of the project, resulted in similar sample sizes. The telephone sample was random; the web survey was self-selected. The third group, also requesting anonymity at this stage, produced a phone N of about 750 and a web-based N of about 4500, based on random over-samples of specific subsets of members; this group has also provided us access to complete membership records for all members, which we will merge with our survey results to produce an unusual empirical portrait of the life-cycle of political membership of a generalizable sample from a major political group.

BONDAD-BROWN, BEVERLY, Principal Investigator

Motivations and Viewing Patterns for Internet Protocol Television

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

GRA1BB

02/01/08-12/31/08

\$491

This study will explore people's motivations for viewing Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) content. IPTV content is broadly defined as video content delivered over the internet. This study looks specifically at four types of IPTV content: full episode programs available on broadcast network websites, web exclusive content available on broadcast network websites, web exclusive content available on user generated content provider websites, and amateur videos available on user generated content provider websites. An online survey will be administered to individuals recruited from various online sources (e.g., web sites, discussion boards). Utilizing the uses and gratifications perspective, motivations for using each type of IPTV content will be compared. In addition, the extent to which traditional television use motivations, need for innovativeness, Internet self-efficacy, and demographic factors influence the use of IPTV will be explored.

BORIS, EILEEN C., Principal Investigator

Intimate Labors

UC Labor and Employment Research Fund

06 T LERF 08 0107/UCSB 20070494

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$20,000

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

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

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

BRUHN, KATHLEEN, Principal Investigator

Too Much Democracy? The Impact of Primaries on Extremism in Legislatures

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10BK

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$1,000

What causes party polarization? Could it be driven—paradoxically—by more democratic methods of candidate selection? A survey of legislative candidates of two major Mexican political parties done just prior to the July 2006 presidential election found troubling indications of high polarization among candidates for legislative office that were not driven by matching ideological polarization at the mass level (Bruhn and Greene, 2006). Why are Mexican political elites so much more extreme than their constituents? As electoral competition has grown, why have parties not selected more moderate candidates in tune with the public’s positions? Could primaries be to blame?

Legislative candidate selection in Mexico offers a rare window into these processes. Two of the major parties used a form of primary election in some—but not all—of their legislative candidate selections in 2006. This project takes advantage of variation in the methods of candidate selection for the two largest parties in Mexico, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) and the National Action Party (PAN). Information about candidate ideologies will be drawn in part from my previous survey of 150 candidates of the PRD and the PAN, done in June 2006 and funded by a previous COR grant. This proposal covers the costs of a supplementary survey of 100 current legislators, including candidates selected for the proportional representation lists (absent from the prior survey).

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9BMX

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$4,000

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

The project has received NSF funding for 2006-09, and a Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Supplement was also awarded to hire three undergraduate researchers for the study's duration. Although the project has existing funding, the grant budgets were carefully planned and cannot accommodate the expenses entailed by the addition of REU researchers. Funding is requested to purchase consumer-grade video equipment and related accessories for the three REU students to use in collecting data. This funding is necessary to the project's success because the REU program prohibits the purchase of equipment, and existing NSF and Academic Senate funding is mainly committed to the salaries of key personnel and does not allow for the purchase of additional equipment. By providing the REU student researchers with needed fieldwork equipment; funding from SSRGP will greatly enhance the quantity and quality of the data and improve the flexibility and efficiency of the research team.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

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

The National Science Foundation

HRD-0624606/UCSB 20080038

09/15/06 – 08/31/09

\$498,899

The study combines traditional elicitation (survey and interview) methodologies with the ethnographic examination of naturally occurring social interaction in formal and informal educational contexts among undergraduate majors in three disciplines in which they remain underrepresented—physics, chemistry, and mathematics (“science”)—in order to determine what sorts of interactions are most effective in facilitating the development of scientist identities among undergraduate women and retaining them in the national pipeline toward science careers. Interactional analyses enrich elicitation-based methods both by providing direct empirical access to experiences that serve as the basis for self-report and by getting at implicit information that cannot be obtained via elicitation. The project takes advantage of the unique situation of UC Santa Barbara, which delivers science instruction to undergraduates both in a traditional letters and sciences college and in a small, innovative college via a variety of pathways. The selection of UCSB as a research site allows for comparison of science-related social interactions that arise within classroom, laboratory, and informal settings while holding relatively constant many of the

variables that would intervene in a cross-institution comparison. It is anticipated that reporting a scientist identity will correlate with displaying such an identity interactionally via linguistic features. It is also hypothesized that the display of a scientist identity will be favored in contexts such as research settings, which allow students to make claims or introduce new information rather than report already established facts. The primary focus of the analysis is on women's experiences and interactions in undergraduate science, but male undergraduate science majors in all three groups are included to provide a cross-gender comparison. It is expected that interactions that promote women's retention in science will also promote men's, and hence the educational recommendations based on the findings will not only help women advance in science careers but will also expand the ranks of U.S. scientists generally.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

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

The National Science Foundation

HRD-0624606/UCSB 20070834

09/15/06 – 08/31/09

\$65,325

The funds from this REU supplement will be used to hire three undergraduate researchers for the three-year duration of the NSF-funded project “The Role of Social Interaction in the Development of Scientist Identities and the Retention of Undergraduate Women in Science Majors.” The undergraduates will carry out fieldwork focusing on undergraduate science majors and perform video and audio data management and analysis in collaboration with the current members of the research team. Inclusion of undergraduate researchers will allow for maximal efficiency in data collection, management, and analysis, as well as increasing the quantity and range of data collected for the project, given undergraduates' unique access to their peers' daily activities. The undergraduate researchers will in turn gain valuable research skills and will have the opportunity to develop original research, activities that will support their own retention in the pipeline toward a career in science.

BUCHOLTZ, MARY, Principal Investigator

LEE, JIN SOOK, Co-Principal Investigator

SKILLS (School Kids Investigating Language in Life and Society)

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

CR1BM

06/23/08 – 06/22/09

\$3,000

Funding is sought to support the development of several interrelated grant proposals for the creation of SKILLS, a program that will combine original social science research, graduate student training, and academic outreach to public schools. The SKILLS project is targeted to NSF's GK-12 program (NSF 08-556), which provides five years of funding for graduate student teaching fellows, under faculty guidance, to team up with public school teachers to introduce science curricula in K-12 classrooms. The project will promote the perspective of social and behavioral science to ninth-grade social studies students in five high schools in Santa Barbara County with large populations from underrepresented groups, while allowing graduate students and faculty to gather valuable data for linguistic analysis. SKILLS trains high school students to collect original linguistic data in their families and communities using the methodologies of linguistics, and especially sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology. The project will have

beneficial outcomes for faculty and graduate student research, graduate student training, and academic preparation of high school students from underrepresented groups. C-RIG funding is sought to support face-to-face collaboration among the PI and co-PIs during the early stages of development of both the NSF proposal and other proposals related to the project that will be submitted to funding agencies in the next academic year, such as the Spencer Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the William T. Grant Foundation. Funds will also be used to hire an hourly graduate student assistant to help in gathering materials needed for the proposals.

CASTAÑEDA-LILES, JOSEF, Principal Investigator

Pilot Study of Mexican-Origin Multiracial Student Survey

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

GRA1CJ

02/01/08-12/31/08

\$1,367

Social scientists have taken an increased interest in ethnic identity among multiracial (“mixed race”) individuals. Interestingly, there are relatively few studies on Latino/White individuals, specifically those with one Mexican-origin parent and one White parent, despite the large proportion of such individuals as part of the multiracial population. Existing research on Mexican/White offspring indicates that these individuals prefer Mexican-origin or fluid situational identities, which challenges the trajectory of whiteness suggested by more extensive demographic research on Mexican intermarriage rates. However, the results from these studies elude comparison, due to small sample sizes and varying measurement of ethnic identity. The proposed study is a pilot of a 122 item questionnaire that will later be administered online to Mexican/White students at three Southern California colleges. The survey incorporates an identity typology for multiracial individuals used in previous quantitative work that encompasses a wider range of potential options, such as monoracial, multiracial, non/antiracial, and situational identities. The survey will also test predictors of ethnic identity options for Mexican/White students, including socioeconomic status, gender, phenotype, pre-adult networks, racial socialization, discrimination, family ethnic socialization and acculturation. Finally, racial consciousness, defined as an awareness of structural racism, will be measured and its relationship with ethnic identity will be assessed. The objective of the pilot is to determine the distribution of established scales and original items among a Mexican/White sample by comparing responses with a control group of monoethnic Mexican-origin students. Initial funding will strengthen efforts to secure extramural grants and expedite data collection for the dissertation.

CHANG, GRACE, Principal Investigator

Trafficking By Any Other Name: Feminist, Sex Worker and Migrant Rights Responses to Trafficking

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

07-T-PRRP-08-0031/UCSB 20071172

07/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$15,000

This project addresses the issue of human trafficking within and from the Pacific Rim region. Most recent U.S. government, media and feminist scholarship has focused attention on the issue of "sex trafficking," defined as “migration achieved through force or deception for the purpose of coerced prostitution or sex slavery.” This project seeks to examine the reasons for this emphasis and its impacts for victims of trafficking. It seeks to build on the recent efforts of non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) in Thailand, the United States and Canada to re-evaluate the U.S. government approach to human trafficking and offer alternative feminist, sex worker and migrant rights responses to this global problem.

Anti-trafficking advocates have observed that the US government approach functions largely to criminalize prostitution and often voluntary sex workers, while failing to serve victims of trafficking in other industries, including domestic and other service work, agriculture, manufacturing and construction. The project also examines potential human and migrant rights abuses within US-sponsored "rescue" operations for presumed "victims of sex trafficking." Research will be completed through individual and focus group interviews with workers and advocates. Findings will be disseminated through a book under proposal, radio shows, and meetings of anti-trafficking scholars and advocates.

CHARNESS, GARY, Principal Investigator

Psychological Games and Communication

The University of Arizona

Y450739/UCSB 20071905

08/01/06 – 07/31/08

\$109,059

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

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

CONLEE, CHRISTINA, Co-Principal Investigator

Post Collapse Transformations in Late Prehispanic Nasca

National Science Foundation

BCS-0314273/UCSB 20061354

07/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$131,332

Post-collapse periods are dynamic times in which societies are restructured and new types of social, political, and economic organization emerge. Despite the important transformations that occur during these periods there is a lack of archaeological study on how societies reform after a time of disruption. The proposed project will examine one such period in the Nasca Region of southern Peru. The Late Intermediate Period (AD 1000-1476) was a time of regional reorganization and the polity that developed in the drainage was fundamentally different in many aspects than previous societies in the area. This research is aimed at discovering the specific transformations that took place in the power structure and in the mechanisms of regional integration.

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

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

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

DANIS, MARY, Principal Investigator

Media framing of terrorist incidents in the United States and United Kingdom and implications on public opinion: Implications for counterterrorism policies and civil liberties

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

GRA1DM

02/01/08-12/31/08

\$3,000

This study proposes to measure the impact of framing on the public's support for counterterrorism policies and restrictions on civil liberties. Prior work examined British and American media framing of British incidents of terrorism involving Muslim extremists. Building upon the frames previously discovered this study will examine (through a Solomon four group experimental design) the impact of these frames on the public's attitude toward levels of support for various counterterrorism policies and the implications for civil liberties for Muslim and majority citizens. This will be accomplished by exposing subjects to both video and print

reports presenting these frames and measuring changes in attitudes expressed in extensive post test survey responses.

This project has received no prior funding. Support for the study of the British students has been secured by Professor Andrew Silke of the University of East London who will conduct the British portion of the study. GRASSS funding support will enable a pilot study which will be the basis of a proposal to support extending the study to a national adult population as part of my dissertation study.

DARIAN-SMITH, EVE, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9DSE

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,000

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

DECANIO, STEPHEN, Principal Investigator

Applying a Stochastic Frontier Approach to CGE Models

Argonne National Laboratory

SF-00101/UCSB 20050077

10/20/04 – 08/31/07

\$22,618

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

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

decision models within AMIGA, and 3) deriving possible parameterizations for industry specific stochastic frontiers from previous literature and ongoing studies.

DESCHENES, OLIVIER, Principal Investigator

The Effect of Education on Health: Evidence from the Baby-Boom Generation in the United States

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10DO 06/01/08 – 06/30/09 \$3,300

In most developed countries there are large and persistent health differences across education groups. Ever since the first studies to document such differences (e.g., Grossman 1972, Kitawaga and Hauser 1973) it has been suspected that these correlations could reflect a causal relationship between education and health, and the causal effect of education on health is the subject of much current debate. In this study, I propose a new empirical strategy to identify the effect of education on health, measured by mortality. The strategy will use birth cohort size as an exogenous determinant of education (and unrelated to mortality) to help inform the causal relationship between the variables. The approach builds on the ‘cohort-crowding’ hypothesis from the education literature. The model will be implemented using the 1986-2000 NHIS Linked Mortality Files, a confidential database maintained by the Center for Diseases Control (CDC).

DURÁN, RICHARD P., Principal Investigator

CA ENLACE and Pathways' Program

Rancho Santiago Community College District

DO-06-060/UCSAB 20070877 12/12/06 – 07/31/08 \$160,000

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

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

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

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

DURÁN, RICHARD P., Principal Investigator

Project Success: Creating Opportunities for Success among Isla Vista Youth

Santa Barbara Foundation

SB050004/UCSB 20080484

SB050004/UCSB 20081363

03/29/06 – 10/01/08

\$57,000

Project SUCCESS will work with students, parents, educators, the schools and community agencies to address the low number of local Latino students who are academically prepared for and who attend institutions of higher education upon their graduation from high school.

The project builds on the work of UCSB's W.K. Kellogg Foundation-funded "Engaging Latino Communities for Education" or *ENLA CE y Avance* program. Since 2001, ENLACE has worked in partnership with local schools (Isla Vista Elementary; Goleta Valley Junior High, and Dos Pueblos High schools), community agencies (Isla Vista Teen Center, Future Leaders of America) and other UCSB academic preparation programs (MESA, Early Academic Outreach) to provide mentorship, academic support, and community resources to Isla Vista families in order to better prepare students for higher education. This early work with ENLACE helped UCSB to identify critical needs of Latino students vis-à-vis educational success and to develop programs and services that effectively meet those needs. Best practices developed through ENLACE include: 1) mentorship offered by undergraduate students who have linguistic, cultural, and economic backgrounds in common with those mentored, 2) intensive and individualized academic advising offered by a bilingual counselor, 3) equal access to academic preparation programs as ensured through advocacy by the bilingual counselor and by parents who receive leadership training, and 4) liaison services that connect families to schools and colleges by improving families' understanding of the college-preparation and admissions process and by increasing parents' involvement in their children's education.

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

DURÁN, RICHARD P., Principal Investigator

Bridging Multiple Worlds Alliance

UC Santa Cruz

P0104431/UCSB 20080348

08/01/07 – 12/31/08

\$18,000

The purpose of this project, a key component of the Bridging Multiple Worlds Alliance, is to strengthen, expand and evaluate the utilization and effectiveness of the *Padres Adelante* (MALDEF Parent School Partnership) model curriculum designed to promote increased parental school involvement and leadership skills that support the goals of college-going among Latino students attending schools in the Santa Barbara School Districts.

This project would specifically focus on strengthening the parent outreach component of the CA ENLACE/Pathways program in the immediate Isla Vista community and more generally, creating partnerships parents, schools and community organizations within the greater Santa Barbara region's and statewide parent engagement efforts. In particular, the Parent Outreach Coordinator would work with the current *Padres Adelante* program operating at Cesar Chavez School with a cohort of 25-35 parents as well as a cohort of 20(?) participants in the Parents, Children and Computers Program (PCCP) at IV Elementary School. The Coordinator would organize and facilitate convening's and meetings with local parent, school and community leaders to conduct needs assessments that will lead to increased parental involvement in local educational issues and eventually to the formation of a parent-led non-profit organization. The project will be co-located at Isla Vista Elementary School and the University of California, Santa Barbara and will target up to 50 participants. The coordinator also will work closely with Professor Richard Duran in the development of a research publication that will capture the work of the parents and the community in this effort.

DURÁN, RICHARD P., Principal Investigator

Santa Barbara Pathways

The Wharton Foundation

SB080011/USB 20070883

06/30/07 – 04/01/08

\$10,000

The Santa Barbara Pathways program is an educational partnership serving students (and families) attending schools in the Santa Barbara School Districts. The program is a partnership between UC Santa Barbara's Office of Academic Preparation, the Santa Barbara School Districts and philanthropic, business and community-based organizations. It is currently operating in Dos Pueblos High School and Santa Barbara High School and their feeder elementary and middle schools.

The goal of the program is to promote academic success, leadership skills, and increased college-going for low-income, first generation and other underrepresented students. The program relies on significant collaboration and coordination with several UCSB programs including Early Academic Outreach Program (EAOP), the Mathematics, Engineering, and Science Achievement Program (MESA), the Summer Research Mentorship Program, and several other university units and departments.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

CAREER: The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements

National Science Foundation

SES-0547990/UCSB 20081308

05/01/06 – 04/30/10

\$405,000

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

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

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

In collecting these data, the study utilizes two major theoretical advances. First, prior research has been unable to gather clearly generalizable and/or population-level data on websites. This study uses a technique developed and refined during two years of seed research to generate a quasi-population of websites on a specified topic, which can then be randomly sampled. The resulting quasi-random sample of *reachable* protest-related websites is archived and manually content coded.

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

the longitudinal data collection in the first year of the study and then continues the collection of the longitudinal data along with completing one in-depth module in each of the following four years.

EARL, JENNIFER, Principal Investigator

CAREER: The Internet, Activism, and Social Movements (REU Supplement)

National Science Foundation

SES-0547990/UCSB20071870

05/01/06 – 04/30/08

\$12,150

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

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

EGAN, RONALD, Principal Investigator

ROBERTS, LUKE, Co-Principal Investigator

UC Santa Barbara-East Asia FLAS

U.S. Department of Education

P015B060037/UCSB 20081305

08/15/06 – 08/14/10

\$544,500

The University of California at Santa Barbara offers a wide-ranging program in East Asian studies that includes advanced degrees in several departments in the Divisions of Humanities and Fine Arts and Social Sciences. Faculty expertise in East Asia extends to the Graduate School of Education and the newly established Orfalea Center for Global and International Studies. During the past decade, UC Santa Barbara has gained recognition as one of the leading research universities in the United States. Measured by the conventional indicators of departmental national rankings, campus-wide success in attracting extramural grants, and per capital faculty productivity and scholarly citations, UC Santa Barbara ranks highly among the premier research universities in North America.

In recent years UC Santa Barbara has continued to build on its strengths in the East Asia field, steadily adding faculty positions and other resources to the base of language instruction and a large library collection that was begun four decades ago. UC Santa Barbara has added a fourth endowed chair in the East Asia study field, and now has two chairs in Japanese (Shinto and

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

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

FALASCA-ZAMPONI, SIMONETTA, Principal Investigator
O'NEIL, MOIRA E., Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

SES-0703299/UCSB 20070484

03/01/07 – 02/28/08

\$7,062

From the Civil War-era "soldier's heart" to post-Vietnam's Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), shifts in diagnoses and treatment of the psychological impacts of war in the United States are a rich site to examine the cultural, political and economic determinants of psychiatric classification and practice. The medicalization of war trauma in the U.S. prior to the formal recognition of the PTSD diagnosis in 1980, however, remains understudied. Scholarship on Britain, Germany and France has demonstrated that state policy around disability pensions for veterans, psychiatrists' relationship to state policy objectives, and discursive constructions of soldiers' social identity were critical determinants of the medicalization of war-related mental illness at the beginning of the twentieth century (Bourke 1996; Leese 2002; Lerner 2003;

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

FENSTERMAKER, SARAH, Principal Investigator

The Institutional Work of Faculty: Motivations for Making Change

UCSB/Academic Senate

FESACA

02/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$5,529.17

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

At UCSB, and in anticipation of the much larger survey effort, we interviewed a small group of faculty, all of whom had been active in some respect in activities related to increasing campus diversity. From the outset, our goal was to forge an analytic connection between our understanding of individual faculty motivations for seeking change, and the institutional climate that encourages or deters faculty choices to participate. Our data analysis identified four overarching themes worthy of further exploration in larger and more diverse national samples of the professoriate: (a) differential understandings of diversity; (b) biography; (c) respondent accounts of barriers to institutional participation; (d) visions of institutional change.

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

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

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

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

11/01/06 – 10/31/07

\$15,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Principal Investigator

METZGER, MIRIAM, Co-Principal Investigator

Kids and Credibility: An Empirical Examination of Youth, Digital Media Use, and Information Credibility

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

07-90187-000-HCD/UCSB 20080192

10/01/07 – 04/30/09

\$260,000

Although a good deal of scientific knowledge is accruing with regard to how people determine the credibility of information they get via digital media, extremely little of this work has focused on children. This is surprising, given contemporary youth's unique relationship to media technology. We know, for example, that youth are more likely than adults to turn to digital media first when researching a topic for school or personal use; they are more likely to read news on the Internet than in a printed newspaper; and they are more likely to use online social network tools to meet friends and to find information. In other words, the primary sources of information in their world are often digital, which is quite different from any generation prior.

Indeed, many have noted that their special relationship to digital media impacts the way youth approach learning and research. As the first generation to grow up with the Internet, young people are comfortable collaborating and sharing information via digital networks, and do so "in ways that allow them to act quickly and without top-down direction" (Rainie, 2006, p. 7). Moreover, the interactivity afforded by networked digital media allows young people to play roles of both information source and receiver simultaneously as they critique, alter, remix, and share content in an almost conversational manner using digital tools. These realities, we believe, have profound implications for how young people both construct and assess credibility online.

The proposed project builds from and complements two projects recently sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation. The first is a volume on *Youth, Credibility, and Digital Media* that will be published in November, 2007. The second is an ongoing study of how adults navigate the challenges of assessing the credibility of sources and information they encounter online. The proposed project will consist of a large-scale survey of children, ages 11-18. Data from the project will provide the first-ever comprehensive look at kids and credibility that will inform parents, educators, and policy makers interested in digital literacy. This project will examine both how youth *think* about, as well as what they *do* about, issues of trust and credibility in the digital media environment.

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

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

UC MEXUS

SG07/02-04/UCSB 20071078

03/01/07 – 02/29/08

\$1,500

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

FORD, ANABEL, Principal Investigator

SPERA, FRANK, Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0510727/UCSB 20050651

09/01/05 – 08/31/08

\$204,294

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

FREEMAN, LAURIE, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

FLSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$1,500

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

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

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

FUJINO, DIANE, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

FDSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$4,000

This proposal seeks to study the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at UC Berkeley in the late 1960s. AAPA represents one of the earliest instances of pan-Asian formation nationwide. As Yen Le Espiritu contends, Asian American panethnicity was formed in the 1960s, primarily as a political strategy for responding to racism. Not only was AAPA one of the first groups to use a pan-Asian term in its name, the organization is credited with coining the term, “Asian

American.” Simultaneously, AAPA embraced a commitment to Third World solidarity, a concept put into action when AAPA joined the Third World Liberation Front at UC Berkeley and its struggle for ethnic studies. Despite AAPA’s rhetoric and seeming practice of interethnic and interracial unity, one wonders what tensions emerged in their efforts to forge panethnic and cross-racial unity.

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

GARRATT, ROD, Principal Investigator

The Role of Speculators in Auctions: An Experimental Study

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

GRSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$4,000

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

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

GERBER, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

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

DHHS/Administration for Children and Families

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

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

Project WRITE! is requesting \$25,000 per year for a two-year study to be conducted jointly by Ms. Carola Matera (M. S.), a doctoral student at UC Santa Barbara, and her faculty mentor, Dr. Michael Gerber, under the auspices of Dr. Gerber's ongoing Project La Patera, a longitudinal study of English reading acquisition by Spanish-speaking children. Bringing new expertise and interests to La Patera, Ms. Matera will lead this study on effects of developmentally appropriate, early intervention in writing.

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator

WorldAutoSteel Greenhouse Gas Emissions Study -- Phase II

International Iron and Steel Institute

SB070076/UCSB 20070786	01/01/07 – 12/31/07	\$26,704
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WorldAutoSteel's GHG emission study was motivated not only by the growing pressure on the automotive industry to reduce GHG emissions from its sector, but also by continuing claims that replacing automotive steel with lower-density materials, in particular aluminum, is an important way to achieve such reductions.

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

GEYER, ROLAND, Principal Investigator

Development of Commercially Viable Recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate

California State Polytechnic University

08-015-45094/UCSB 20080580

04/01/08 – 09/30/10

\$156,150

The goal of task 1 is to conduct a comprehensive life cycle assessment (LCA) of PET beverage containers subject to AB 2020. LCA is a mature environmental assessment methodology that quantifies the potential environmental impacts of products throughout their entire life cycle. The goal of task 2 is to conduct a material and substance flow analysis (MFA/SFA) for PET and RPET in California. MFA/SFA is defined as the quantitative accounting of material/substance inputs and outputs of processes in a systems or chain perspective. The proposed research will also create significant synergies with another MFA/SFA project of UCSB that is sponsored by the Ocean Protection Council and will investigate thermoplastics and their main additives from a marine protection point of view.

GLASGOW, GARRETT, Principal Investigator

KASDIN, STUART, Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research in Political Science: Finding their Way: Rational Voters in an Uncertain World

National Science Foundation

SES-0718716/UCSB 20070890

08/01/07 – 07/31/08

\$6,333

In predicting how the public will vote in elections, contemporary empirical models incorporate behavioral variables into spatial voting models, often without a clear rationale. This paper will establish a theoretical basis for including the background of the voter and create a framework for analyzing the relative impact of candidate qualities and issue space content.

The formal model, developed in this paper, argues that voters do not usually vote directly on specific policies; instead, they select a representative. Moreover, voters try to predict the likely performance of each of the candidates if elected to office. However, they have only filtered and often limited information about the candidates; they do not know about the candidate's administrative skills, group loyalties, or policy positions on most issues, not to mention which issues are likely to emerge in the future. Voters can choose a candidate based on: the person most qualified for the job, the candidate with the preferred political platform, or the candidate who is most like the voter, with an expectation that she would then vote the same way that the voter would. However, each of these metrics implies different potential consequences – both policy choices and performance – from a candidate in office.

Thus to better predict the future policy choices of a candidate once elected, and to compensate for uncertainty, voters combine the multiple evaluation metrics. To the extent that the variance of each estimator is at least partially independent, the voter gains a more efficient picture of the likely candidate output when she combines all of the different measures in a weighted average of estimators. Thus voters are assumed to be rational, sharing the same assessment process, but differing only in their preferences and backgrounds.

The study will test this formal model experimentally using a random selection of UCSB students participating in an internet survey. Each student will participate in a series of mock elections to see how they alter their vote as the combinations of candidates are changed (candidates' ethnicity and

reported competence). Students will also be randomly assigned to treatment groups in which an additional element is altered, such as varying the issue environment and the issue content of the candidates' platforms. Since voters are concerned with outcomes, they might change their vote depending upon the context, even for the same set of candidates. Thus, one analysis would be to see under what circumstances an ineffective incumbent candidate will lose office, and how changing the characteristics of the opposition candidate and the context of the election will vary the outcome.

GLASGOW, GARRETT, Principal Investigator

WEATHERFORD, M. STEPHEN, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

GGSS5

04/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$3,372

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

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

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Archaeological Overview and Research Design, Channel Islands National Park

USDI National Park Service

J8C07060006/UCSB 20070209

07/31/06 – 12/31/08

\$5,000

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

UCSB will prepare written and graphic materials concerning the cultural history and archeology of Channel Islands National Park area, with particular attention to the Middle Holocene and Santa Cruz Island and assist the park in a variety of editing and compilation tasks of documents submitted by other researchers contributing to draft Archaeological Overview and Research Design of Channel Islands National Park

GLASSOW, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

Archaeological Overview and Research Design, Channel Islands National Park

USDI National Park Service

J8C07070010/UCSB 20071787

08/06/07 – 12/31/08

\$14,100

On the basis of archival research and interviews, prepare a series of documents that include the following:

1. An inventory of all known and documented historical archaeological resources on Park property-the northern Channel Islands and Santa Barbara Island.
2. A summary of all the historical archaeological projects that have been done to date on Park property.
3. A discussion of contexts on which the significance of historic archaeological resources may be assessed, without reference necessarily to specific resources. This would be based on a brief description of each island's history.
4. A preliminary assessment of the potential for significant historical archaeological sites and recommendations for generating information necessary for significance evaluation. This would involve looking at historical records of land use on the island. Some historic buildings no longer exist, so they are purely archaeological, and associated with these as well as extant historic buildings there are likely trash deposits, privies, etc., most of which are not located. This task would not involve fieldwork, however, as Overview/Assessment is based on existing collections and documentation.
5. Recommendations of what needs to be done to protect historical archaeological resources.

Prepare components of the Archaeological Overview based on the following sources of information.

1. Publications by UCLA archaeologists, including doctoral dissertations to obtain information about episodes of fieldwork and findings.
2. Field and laboratory archives housed at UCLA.
3. Interviews with UCLA archaeologists as needed.

GLAZIER, REBECCA, Principal Investigator

Exploring the Effects of Providential Beliefs among Religious Peacemakers

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

GRA1GR

02/1/08 – 12/31/08

\$505

How does religion motivate political action? Although some work has been done on religious violence, little attention has been paid to religiously-motivated peacemaking. The proposed survey is a first step towards correcting this oversight, and it examines the beliefs and behaviors of an elite group of religious peacemakers identified by the Tanenbaum Center for Interreligious Understanding. The survey is also valuable as part of a larger research agenda on how religion motivates political action. It will provide one test of a new conceptual tool known as providential belief systems.

People who hold providential beliefs believe in a divinely authored plan and a role for themselves in bringing it about. People who hold beliefs of this nature are more likely to take political action. The things that they act on depend on the specific content of their belief system,

and the timing and means of their actions are determined by the connections they see between the content of their beliefs and real events.

This survey includes measures to establish the nature and content of the respondents' belief systems. The respondents are essentially selected on the dependent variable—political action motivated by religion—but the survey also includes some questions designed to elicit more information about their political behavior. Additionally, in depth information on each Peacemakers has been provided by the Tanenbaum Center and will be utilized in the analysis stage.

Understanding how religious beliefs motivate political action can inform a number of topics important to scholars and policymakers alike.

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD G., Principal Investigator

MARSTON, JAMES R., Co-Principal Investigator

Fundamental Issues in Wayfinding Technology

Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute

PO#007594/UCSB 20070842

11/01/06 – 10/31/07

\$49,035

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

GORDON, MATTHEW, Principal Investigator

KBD: Turkish Kabardian Phonetics and Phonology

National Science Foundation

BCS-0553771/UCSB 20060308

BCS-0553771/UCSB 20071812

09/01/06 – 08/31/08

\$150,000

With National Science Foundation support, Dr. Matthew Gordon will be investigating the sound system of Kabardian, a language spoken in the Caucasus region of Russian and in Turkey. This project will focus on the understudied and endangered variety of Kabardian spoken in Turkey. Kabardian is of great interest from a phonetic and phonological standpoint since its sound system possesses a number of typologically unusual features, including ejective fricatives, an extensive set of place contrasts, pervasive coarticulatory effects of consonants on vowels, and complex interactions between morphology and prosody. Examination of these and other phonetic and phonological properties of Kabardian will enhance the scientific community's understanding of the range of cross-linguistic variation attested in sound systems. The project will also provide

multimedia documentation of Turkish Kabardian in the form of audio recordings and both web-based and written materials. The collected data will potentially be a valuable resource in ongoing language preservation efforts by the Kabardian community in Turkey. In addition, the project will provide training to a Linguistics graduate student, who is also a member of the Turkish Kabardian community.

GRIES, STEFAN, Principal Investigator

Electronic Corpus of Mexican Folktales

UC MEXUS

SB080032/UCSB 20071324

07/01/07 – 12/31/08

\$8,063

The purpose of the project is to create the conditions for a better understanding of diverse linguistic and anthropological issues dealing with traditional narrative discourse and Mexican Spanish. To that end, a compilation of an electronic corpus consisting of oral and written folktales is proposed.

The compilation process involves the discussion and decision-making on theoretical, methodological and technical issues at different levels, thereby requiring the participation of an interdisciplinary team. It also involves the development of an appropriate transcription system with a careful consideration of the genre properties of the stories contained, in order to provide the user with relevant frames for the study of discourse, grammar, lexicon and intonational patterns. Suitable computational tools need to be developed in order to ensure that the design will be suitable for future, follow-up research projects in which searching the database plays a major role.

While other corpora are available for Spanish, especially Peninsular Spanish, they tend to focus on written language, especially literary and formal registers, occasionally including spoken discourse in interview situations or TV broadcasts. The electronic corpus of Mexican folktales will be the first one in its kind, since it involves naturally occurring discourse and consists of narratives forged over generations, as a result of intense linguistic and cultural contacts.

GUERRINI, ANITA, Principal Investigator

BERGSTROM, RANDOLPH, Co-Principal Investigator

DUGAN, JENIFER, Co-Principal Investigator

Historicizing Ecological Restoration

National Endowment for the Humanities

RZ-50106-03/UCSB 20030228

07/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$158,401

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

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

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

Grandparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20040946

08/01/04 – 07/31/09

\$385,036

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

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

REU: Grandparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20061455

08/01/04 – 07/31/09

\$4,000

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

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

REU: Grandparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20061778

08/01/04 – 07/31/09

\$4,000

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

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

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

REU: Grandparenting and the Evolution of Post Reproductive Lifespan

National Science Foundation

BCS-0422690/UCSB 20070139

08/01/04 – 07/31/09

\$4,000

This is a supplement for Research Experience for Undergraduate Students. The supplement will be used to cover field expenses for one undergraduate student from Texas A&M University in collecting data for the larger NSF-funded research project and to help her conduct her own investigation under the principal investigators' guidance. Her individual research project will collect the information necessary for her undergraduate thesis and provide valuable direct field experience that will help her frame a research plan for graduate study.

Ms. Allison Garrett will spend at least six months in the field among the Tsimane in lowland Bolivia. She has already been working with a colleague of the PI (Gurven), Dr. Michael Alvard of Texas A&M University, doing independent research and has received some training in several of the field methods to be employed in the research. She will receive further training in data collection and in managing all aspects (social, ethical, etc.) and relations with the study population by the principal investigator, Michael Gurven and co-PI Hillard Kaplan. Specifically, she will collect data on emic perceptions of menarche and menopause. She will also be trained to collect qualitative data in Spanish and Tsimane language (with help of bilingual translators), using both individual informants and focus groups, and will be collaborating with team physicians in the collection of fertility data, particularly women's use of traditional plants for controlling fertility outcomes. Her field time will be spent in the Tsimane villages of Monte

Rosa, Chacal, Cedral and Tacuaral del Mato, and the base town of San Borja. Tacuaral is within close proximity of San Borja, and the other three villages are remotely located, but within two hours walking distance from one another. During this time, she will be continually supervised by the project's principal investigators and will also collaborate with graduate students and Bolivian physicians and anthropologists present in the area during the same time.

GURVEN, MICHAEL D., Principal Investigator

The human life course and the biodemography of aging
Santa Fe Institute

1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20040399		
1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20060881		
1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20070489		
1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20081041		
1R01AG024119-01/UCSB 20081625	10/01/04 – 04/30/09	\$731,056

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

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

GUTIERREZ-MORALES, SALOME, Principal Investigator

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

Grammatical Change in Sierra Popoluca: The Effects of Spanish and Náhuatl
UC MEXUS

SB080033/UCSB 20071289	07/01/07 – 06/30/09	\$12,000
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This study seeks to enrich our knowledge of Mexican native language diversity. The main goal is to look at language contact phenomena as stimuli for grammatical change in Sierra Popoluca as a result of its intense contact with Spanish and Náhuatl. The data that we will use in the development of this research will consist of naturally occurring speech that we will collect from native speakers of Sierra Popoluca. This procedure will give us the advantage of discovering grammatical change in its more natural environment since we believe that it is mainly here where language change normally takes place. In summary, this proposal will contribute to the field of

Meso-American linguistics as well as to the field of language contact by providing more insight into the impact of grammatical borrowing.

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

Center for Nanotechnology in Society

National Science Foundation

SES-0531184/UCSB 20050573

SES-0531184/UCSB 20070864

SES-0531184/UCSB 20080325

01/01/06 – 12/31/10

\$5,035,000

The mission of the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at UCSB is to serve as a national research and education center, a network hub among researchers and educators concerned with societal issues concerning nanotechnologies, and a resource base for studying these issues in the US and abroad. The Center will focus attention on education for a new generation of social science, humanities, and nanoscience professionals, on the historical context of nanotechnology, on innovation processes and global diffusion of nanotech, and on risk perception and social response to nanotechnologies, as well as methods for public participation in setting the agenda for nanotechnology's future. The Center's interdisciplinary working groups combine expertise in social science, technology, culture, spatial analysis, and science and engineering to address a linked set of social and ethical issues regarding the domestic US and global creation, development, commercialization, production, and consumption, and control of specific kinds of nanoscale technologies; combine research, teaching, and dissemination functions that systematically involve diverse communities in the analysis of nanotechnology in society; and engage in outreach and education programs that include students and teachers and extend to industry, community and environmental organizations, policymakers, and the public.

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

The Center's research is organized into three interdisciplinary working groups. The first will carry out research designed to study nanotechnology's historical and current contexts. The second will address questions related to institutional and socio-cultural factors influencing the innovation, global diffusion, and commercialization of nanotechnology. The third working group will examine risk perceptions concerning emerging nanotechnologies, assess methods for incorporating public concerns, and analyze social movement development related to nanotechnology. Numerous integrative activities are designed to serve as focal points for interaction and exchange across disciplines. The Center will develop new knowledge about the organization, funding and management of nanotechnology; about the economic, social and scientific effects of the current innovation system; about the global distribution of nanotechnology; and about public intelligence and

response concerning nanotechnology's risks. The Center will also create new cross-disciplinary education opportunities for students from a range of fields and backgrounds, particularly those currently underrepresented in technological studies. The Center will disseminate its findings to the wider public, facilitate public participation in the nano-enterprise, and support dialogue between academic researchers from diverse disciplines and educators, industrial scientists, community and environmental groups, and policy makers.

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

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

Center for Nanotechnology in Society

National Science Foundation

SES-0531184/UCSB 20071000

01/01/06 – 12/31/10

\$49,988

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

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

Center for Nanotechnology in Society

National Science Foundation

SES-0531184/UCSB 20080662

01/01/08 – 12/31/10

\$417,802

The CNS National Advisory Board and the NSF External Site Review panel (both, April 2007) both identified Director work overload as one of the most serious threats to CNS-UCSB future success. We propose to respond to this analysis, which is consistent with our own internal assessment, by hiring a new full-time staff person who will serve as Assistant Director, providing high level financial planning skills for oversight of the complex cooperative agreement,

oversight of complex IRB processes for CNS and CNS subcontractor projects, all of which involve human subjects in one respect or another, coordination of annual reporting process and site visits, and many other forms of assistance to the CNS-UCSB Director and the CNS Executive Committee. The position will continue for the duration of the cooperative agreement (Dec 31 2010). The position will report to the CNS Director and will relieve the Director of some of her current internal academic administrative duties.

HARTMAN, JOHN, Principal Investigator

BERGSTROM, THEODORE, Co-Principal Investigator

Experimental Congestion Topics with Various Heterogeneous Profiles on Subjects

UC Berkeley Transportation Center

SA5127/UCSB 20061543

01/01/06 – 07/31/07

\$15,000

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

HINTZ, DIANE, Principal Investigator

MITHUN, MARIANNE, Co-Principal Investigator

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

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05-1528/UCSB 20050999

07/01/05 – 11/30/07

\$21,600

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

One thing that must be considered in the work described above, involving participation of native people and those from outside cultures, is that notions of *time*, concepts that might be assumed to be the same in all cultures, are not codified in the same way in all languages. We might think that all human beings organize the reporting of events cognitively in the same ways, that is, in European ways. However, in many varieties of Quechua, past events can be ordered in time in relation to each other, through use of distinct past tense forms. Pilot research has helped me to develop hypotheses which explain the communicative motivations for the use of these tense forms, particularly in the variety of Quechua spoken in South Conchucos in central Peru. For instance, a shift to a different tense form may highlight a rise in intensity of the action or draw attention to background or foreground material. As part of the research for my dissertation, the investigation will be expanded to include other varieties of Quechua spoken in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia. It is anticipated that the comparison will demonstrate that though there are differences in the ways tense markers are used across these languages, Quechua people throughout western South America share a system for the expression of time which is indicative of patterns of thought distinct from those of speakers of European languages.

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

HOLDREGE, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

The Sacred Sites of Asia: A Georeferenced Multimedia Instructional Resource
Wabash College

WC 2003 005/UCSB 20030702

03/01/03 – 12/31/07

\$69,905

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

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

JANELLE, DON, Principal Investigator
APPELBAUM, RICHARD, Co-Principal Investigator
GOODCHILD, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator
Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement (SPACE)
National Science Foundation
DUE-0231263/UCSB 20021470 10/01/03 – 09/30/07 \$1,398,607

We propose a five-year program to achieve systemic change in terms of spatial thinking and associated technologies (geographic information systems, tools for spatial analysis) within undergraduate education in the social sciences. The proposed *Spatial Perspectives on Analysis for Curriculum Enhancement (SPACE)* will have five programs. National Education Workshops will provide undergraduate instructors with basic skills in GIS and spatial analysis, and introduce them to the latest techniques, software, and learning resources. Instructional Development Symposia will bring groups of experts in undergraduate instruction together to share knowledge and approaches. Academic Conference Courses to Enhance Spatial Science (ACCESS) will organize sessions at major conferences, to provide instructors with basic introductions to *SPACE*, to maintain engagement with participants in the workshops, and to reach wider audiences than the workshops. A Dissemination Program will ensure that learning materials, the results of symposia, and innovative approaches to undergraduate learning become widely available. Finally, an extensive set of Web Resources will facilitate the sharing of materials. Special attention will be given to achieving high rates of participation among traditionally under-represented groups, and to bridging the gap between research and teaching in the social sciences.

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

JOCHIM, Michael, Principal Investigator
GARCIA, ARLEEN, Co-Principal Investigator
Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant: Explaining Ancient Technological Innovation in Southern Argentina
National Science Foundation
BCS-0554890/UCSB 20060319 03/01/06 – 02/29/08 \$10,911

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

assemblages from 17 archaeological sites will be examined using a series of flaked stone analyses to monitor technological innovation.

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

JOHNSON, GAYE THERESA, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9JGT

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,500

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

JONES, NIKKI, Principal Investigator

Pathways to Freedom: How Young People Create a Life after Incarceration

William T. Grant Foundation

8101/UCSB 20061759

07/01/07 – 06/30/12

\$350,000

There is a serious need for research that highlights the various settings that young people return to after incarceration—for example, home, work, family and educational settings—and the particular strategies that young people use to stay free within these settings. Over two million individuals are incarcerated in our nation's jails and prisons, and more than six million individuals are under some form of federal, state, or local correctional supervision (Harrison and Beck 2005). Each year, between 650,000-700,000 men and women are released from prisons, while nearly 7 million individuals are released from jails across the country (Re-Entry Policy Council 2004). Two hundred thousand young people (aged 24 and younger) return from some form of secure confinement each year (Mears and Travis 2004, see also, Snyder 2004). For Black men, the experience of imprisonment has become a "common life event" that affects their life course trajectories in dramatic ways (Pettit and Western 2004). In recent years, the

experience of young Black girls with the criminal justice system has begun to mirror that of their male peers (Harrison and Beck 2005; Snyder and Sickmund 2006). Upon release from incarceration, most people, and especially young adults, are likely to return to the same neighborhoods, families, and peer networks that they left. These neighborhoods are likely to have high rates of concentrated poverty and to be predominantly non-white (Snyder 2004, Mears and Travis 2004, Snyder 2004). Over two-thirds of adults and up to one-third of young adults who are freed will return to jail or prison within several years of their release (Re-Entry Policy Council 2004, Mears and Travis 2004). Much of the current “re-entry” research is concerned with understanding why adults return to incarceration and tells us little about the settings that young people return to in general and how particular contextual circumstances—social, cultural, and economic—mediate a person’s attempts to successful transition from incarceration to freedom successfully.

This award will allow me to systematically examine how inner-city young men and women aged 18-25 accomplish successful transitions from incarceration in the predominantly Black and low-income Fillmore neighborhood of San Francisco. This neighborhood-based, multi-year ethnographic study will: 1) describe the various settings that young people return to post-incarceration, 2) explain the strategies young people use to negotiate their settings after a period of incarceration, and 3) conceptually map how formerly incarcerated young people and neighborhood residents, resources, and institutions interact to accomplish successful transitions from incarceration. This project is guided by the following research questions:

- How do young people negotiate the neighborhood setting prior to and after a period of incarceration?
- How do young people’s experiences of incarceration influence how they negotiate the neighborhood setting after they are released?
- How do the circumstances of neighborhood life shape the social meaning of incarceration for young people?
- What sort of social stigma, if any, is attached to incarceration?
- If a stigma is attached to incarceration, what strategies do young people use to manage this stigma as they work to maintain their freedom?
- How are young people’s effective strategies shaped by intersections of race, gender, and class?
- What experiences do poor, young Black men and women share?
- How does gender works with race and class to make these experiences different.

If current trends continue, there will be an estimated one million young people will be released from incarceration or secure confinement over the next five years. In addition to responding to a compelling set of sociological and criminological questions, this research will also be a resource for those individuals and organizations that are actively working to help young people make successful transitions from incarceration to freedom.

JONES, NIKKI, Principal Investigator

Criminal Justice, Racial Democracy, and Civic Participation: A Multi-City Study of Young People's Lives in the Mass Incarceration Era

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

CR1JN

01/15/08 – 01/14/09

\$5,081

Over the next decade, hundreds of thousands of young people will be released from incarceration or secure detention into distressed inner-city communities across the country (Re-Entry Policy Council 2004, Mears and Travis 2004). How to successfully incorporate young people who have been "marked" by carceral institutions (Pager 2007) back into their communities and into civil society is a crucial challenge facing policymakers, academics, and everyday citizens across the nation. The C-RIG award will support the production of an extramural grant proposal for a multi-city study (proposed sites: San Francisco Bay Area, Seattle, Boston, New York City, and the Los Angeles area) that will examine the various strategies that young people use to *successfully* navigate racialized and criminalized social and institutional settings, including schools, carceral institutions, and the family. Ultimately, this project will provide a compelling qualitative and quantitative analysis of how young people's engagement with the juvenile and criminal justice system shapes everyday life in urban areas across the country. The C-RIG support will allow for the collaboration of scholars who contribute to various disciplines (sociology, criminology, demography, women's studies, race and ethnic relations, and law and society) and methodological perspectives (ethnography and field research, statistical analysis of longitudinal data, archival research, and demography). The interdisciplinary nature of the project will increase its potential for funding from both private foundations interested in strengthening neighborhoods and youth development.

JOSEPH, ANDREA, Principal Investigator

Military wives' stressful disclosures to their deployed husbands

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

GRA1JA

02/01/08 – 12/31/08

\$2,637

The purpose of this study is to determine how military wives talk to their deployed husbands about the stressors they experience at home while he is away. While there has been a plethora of research on the stressors of military life, scholarship on how families cope, especially how they cope communicatively, is sparse. When one considers that individuals who do not disclose stressful information often have higher rates of physical illness (Cole, Kemeny, Taylor, & Visscher, 1996) and report greater levels of distress (Coyne & Smith, 1994), communication becomes an important variable to study within this context. Moreover, given that stress is often communicated and transferred to other family members through individuals' disclosure of their stress (see Afifi, Hutchinson, & Krouse, 2006), how and why military wives choose to reveal and conceal their stress with their husbands who are deployed is important for individual family members' health and the health of the marriage. The sample for this study will consist of 120 women married to United States military personnel who are currently in a combat situation. The women must have at least one child of any age who is currently living with them. This project will use a quantitative design, whereby participants will be asked to complete a web-based survey that will assess the associations between military stressors, the wives expected responses

from their husbands, and the social support within the military community in conjunction with the women's decisions to disclose or protectively buffer their husbands.

KAPLAN, CYNTHIA S., Principal Investigator

Ethnic and Religious Identity among Tatars and Russians: Political Implications

International Research & Exchanges Board

SB080028/UCSB 20080003

11/20/07 – 11/19/08

\$29,979

Ethnic and religious identity is often viewed as a source of political tension and conflict. Identity is increasingly understood as imagined by individuals within the context of their lives. The range of subjective identities held by Tatars and Russians is unknown. This proposal through the use of focus groups and in-depth interviews of Tatars and Russians within the Tatar Republic and outside of it in the Russian Federation seeks to link subjective understandings of identity with political attitudes.

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

Environmental and Resource Economics Workshops

Environmental Protection Agency

83230001/UCSB 20041402

83230001/UCSB 20080186

01/01/05 – 12/31/09

\$214,106

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

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

KOLSTAD, CHARLES, Principal Investigator

DESCHENES, OLIVIER, Co-Principal Investigator

COSTELLO, CHRISTOPHER J., Co-Principal Investigator

Economic Impacts of Climate Change on California Agriculture

UC San Diego

500-07-017-02/UCSB 20080271

02/01/08 – 01/31/09

\$99,000

The goal of the project is to estimate the effect of the PIER climate change scenarios on California agriculture. The effect will be in terms of changes in the value of farm output at the county level, holding prices constant. To the extent data permits, effects will also be determined at the sub-county level.

California's diverse agricultural sector is essential to the state's economy. The results of this work will play an important role in assessing the overall economic impact of climate change on the state. Furthermore, the methods developed for this project should be easily replicated and

updated after being generated the first time. Thus the work will help the State in fulfilling its ongoing responsibilities for biennial reviews of the consequences for agriculture of climate change.

KUHN, PETER, Principal Investigator

Advertising for Jobs when Age and Gender Discrimination is Legal: Evidence from a Chinese Internet Job Board

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10KP

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$6,000

In China, it is legal, and in fact commonplace, for job advertisements to specify a preferred (or required) gender and age range for applicants. Other advertised requirements can include a minimum height, for both male and female applicants. We study the prevalence and determinants of employer's preferred demographic characteristics among applicants in a large sample of ads placed on a Chinese internet job board (Zhaopin.com). To the extent permitted by the data, the results will be interpreted in the light of competing theories of gender and age differentials in the labor market, including (employer, employee and customer-based) "taste" discrimination (Becker 1971), statistical discrimination (Polachek 1981, Kuhn 1993), different skill type endowments by gender and age (Bacolod and Blum 2006, Black and Spitz-Oener 2007, Weinberger 2006), and efficiency-wage models (Capelli and Chauvin 1991).

KUHN, PETER, Principal Investigator

BEDARD, KELLY, Principal Investigator

The Impact of Nutritional Information on Restaurant Consumer Behavior

NIH/NIDDK

R21 DK075642/UCSB 20061765

08/06/07 – 06/30/09

\$304,767

Obesity among adults in the United States increased by approximately 50 percent per decade throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Given the substantially elevated risk of type-2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, and cancer associated with obesity there is an undeniable need for effective public health interventions aimed at reducing the rate of obesity in the United States. Further, since the average American now eats 218 restaurant meals per year, and since the average annual percentage of fat intake consumed away from home rose from 18 percent in the mid-1970s to 38 percent in the mid-1990s, restaurant consumption behavior maybe a useful place to begin looking for solutions. In particular, more informed dietary choices away-from-home could help reduce calorie over-consumption and the risk of obesity. Through a unique partnership between the Department of Economics at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), Nutricate Corporation, a nutritional software company and Silvergreens LLC., we have the opportunity to conduct a field experiment at Silvergreens restaurant. The primary objective of this experiment is to examine the impact of disseminating nutritional information to customers in a restaurant environment, and its impact on consumer purchasing behavior. In particular, we propose to investigate the impact of positive and negative nutritional and motivational messages in conjunction with nutritional content information distributed to consumers on their transaction receipts over an extended period of time

KUHN, PETER, Principal Investigator

WEINBERGER, CATHERINE, Principal Investigator

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

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

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

03/01/03 – 08/31/07

\$24,600

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

LEE, JAMES KYUNG-JIN, Principal Investigator

Warfare, Welfare, and the Ethics of Asian American Life

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

LJSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$1,500

I seek to answer the following question: when faced with the demands of living in a society bent on waging warfare and depleting welfare, what meaning do we derive of the social choices that people make? This project tells the story of how one group in the United States—Asian Americans—engaged with what I view as the two main ethical and political structures that configure twentieth and twenty-first century American life, warfare and welfare. It traces episodically crucial moments in Asian American cultural history, and excavates the ways in which Asian American cultural expressions both reflected the Faustian bargains that needed to be made in order to be rendered legible as human in U.S. political consciousness, and the attempts by artists and writers to redefine and expand the terms upon which welfare is provided to this nation's peoples. From anonymous writers scratching poems on Angel Island to current participation by Asian Americans in the construction of national security narratives, this project points to the ambivalent imaginations that inhere in Asian American culture. It begins from a literary-critical method, but moves its analytical lens to examine politics and policy, and asserts that such critical movement across scale is crucial in twenty-first century scholarship. Likewise, the project hones in on Asian American practices while at the same time insisting that these choices reveal long-lasting implications for other groups, particularly other U.S. minorities, as well as demonstrating that the ethics of Asian American life are central to an understanding of contemporary American social life.

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

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

HopeLab

SB070081/UCSB 20070727

12/07/06 – 12/06/07

\$90,800

Task 1: Preparation: Literature, questionnaires, and game revisions: Conduct a literature search to find relevant theory and research, validated instruments, and questionnaire items. Create paper-and-pencil questionnaires to collect closed-ended responses and an online questionnaire to collect open-ended responses that participants will type in. Work with HopeLab research and technical staff to develop the content and specifications for the revised versions of the game, to be used in the study.

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

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

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

LIEBERMAN, DEBRA, Principal Investigator

National Program Office: Research on Games for Health

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

62972/UCSB 20080001

09/01/07 – 08/31/08

\$388,980

The University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), proposes to direct a national program office (NPO) in games for health, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) for 4.5 years. Games for health are interactive games (available for example on computer, web site, console, cell phone) designed to improve health and the practice of healthcare. There is a growing body of research focusing on the psychology, health promotion methods, communication processes, and effects of health games, and the results demonstrate that well designed interactive games can motivate health behavior change and improve health outcomes.

The NPO, located at UCSB, will oversee a granting program that will award \$4 million to US-based research projects and will give technical assistance to grantees. It will also provide scientific leadership in the games for health field, 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

The NPO will 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 proposes four additional projects, to begin during its first year: (1) a survey of video game use in the US, (2) a research database, (3) a series of Research Briefs on games for health, available online and in an e-mailed newsletter, and (4) a Body Game research and development platform, which will be a web-delivered interactive simulation of the human body, both inside and outside, to use for testing health game theories and design strategies, and for creating health games inexpensively.

LIEN, PEI-TE, Principal Investigator

Gender and Multicultural Leadership: The Future of Governance

University of New Mexico

484131-87D8/UCSB 20080256

08/16/2007 – 12/31/2007

\$11,585

This project proposes a major study of African American, Latina/o, and Asian American elected officials in U.S. politics. As the first of its kind, this study offers a comprehensive examination of the backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives of America's increasingly diverse elected leadership at the local, state, and national levels. This study is timely given America's demographic change and its impact on the country's leadership ranks. The 2000 U.S. Census points to an urgent need to understand the role of gender and race/ethnicity in today's elected leaders and how this increasingly diversified leadership is becoming incorporated into the governing structures of a nation projected to be "majority-minority" within the next fifty years.

The role women of color play in the exercise of representative government and democratic politics is a central concern in this study. As elected officials, women of color are most prominent on local school boards and in municipal government. At the same time, their slow but unprecedented rise to state-level and federal office, including the U. S. Congress, signals their increasing prominence among America's political leaders. Women of color now comprise a significant percentage of the total number of elected officials from their respective racial/ethnic groups - at rates that surpass those for women in general.

LIEN, PEI-TE, Principal Investigator

Homeland Democratization and Transnational Political Participation of the Overseas Taiwanese and Chinese in the United States

Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange

SB080006/UCSB 20080057

07/15/07 – 12/31/08

\$13,000

Of all the potential flash points in the world today, the Taiwan Strait poses a far greater threat to international peace than commonly recognized. Given the context of the rising China and the current stagnation of democracy in Taiwan as well as the long history and legacy of overseas Chinese contribution to homeland political development and change, this project seeks to contribute to the strengthening of Taiwan's democracy from abroad and the pursuits of a more stable and a free, just, and prosperous homeland society by conducting a mass opinion survey on

transnational political attitudes and behaviors among U.S. residents of Chinese descents originated from Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, and elsewhere in Asia. Simultaneously, because of the nature and purpose of the survey, this project also aims to settle debates in the realm of American political behavior research concerning the role of the ethnic homeland in immigrant political incorporation. To what extent and in what ways are U.S. immigrants and their descendants of Taiwanese and Chinese descents involved in homeland-oriented politics? How do respondents perceive themselves as contributing to improve the politics of the ethnic homeland? And how does immigrants' participation in home country politics influence the degree and direction of their participation in host society politics? These are the major questions addressed in this study which uses the experiences of U.S. immigrants from Taiwan as a point of departure to disentangle a complex transnational political network across the Pacific. In the aftermath of the "Asian Donorgate" controversy and questionable transnational citizenship for Chinese and other Asian Americans, this project provides an opportunity to not only reexamine the empirical relationship between transnationalism and assimilation in political participation but ponder the normative implications of the role of transnational citizenship and dual loyalties on national identity, democratic governance, and domestic and foreign-policy making.

LIEN, PEI-TE, Principal Investigator

Homeland Democratization and Transnational Political Participation of the Overseas Taiwanese and Chinese in the United States

Taiwan Foundation for Democracy

SB080047/UCSB 20080275

06/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$12,000

Of all the potential flash points in the world today, the Taiwan Strait poses a far greater threat to international peace than commonly recognized. Given the context of the rising China and the current stagnation of democracy in Taiwan as well as the long history and legacy of overseas Chinese contribution to homeland political development and change, this project seeks to contribute to the strengthening of Taiwan's democracy from abroad and the pursuits of a more stable and a free, just, and prosperous homeland society by conducting a mass opinion survey on transnational political attitudes and behaviors among U.S. residents of Chinese descents originated from Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, and elsewhere in Asia. Simultaneously, because of the nature and purpose of the survey, this project also aims to settle debates in the realm of American political behavior research concerning the role of the ethnic homeland in immigrant political incorporation. To what extent and in what ways are U.S. immigrants and their descendants of Taiwanese and Chinese descents involved in homeland-oriented politics? How do respondents perceive themselves as contributing to improve the politics of the ethnic homeland? And how does immigrants' participation in home country politics influence the degree and direction of their participation in host society politics? These are the major questions addressed in this study which uses the experiences of U.S. immigrants from Taiwan as a point of departure to disentangle a complex transnational political network across the Pacific. In the aftermath of the "Asian Donorgate" controversy and questionable transnational citizenship for Chinese and other Asian Americans, this project provides an opportunity to not only reexamine the empirical relationship between transnationalism and assimilation in political participation but ponder the normative implications of the role of transnational citizenship and dual loyalties on national identity, democratic governance, and domestic and foreign-policy making.

LOOMIS, JACK, Principal Investigator

GOLLEDGE, REGINALD, Co-Principal Investigator

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

Sendero Group, LLC

SB020101/UCSB 20061147

12/01/01 – 10/01/07

\$520,268

The project consists of research that continues to refine the test-bed navigation system for the blind developed during the last ten years. The system guides a blind person through an outdoor environment and provides information about prominent landmarks and environmental features. A GPS receiver worn by the traveler is used to determine the person's longitude and latitude, the values of which are communicated to the computer with a spatial database containing information about environmental landmarks. Various types of displays communicate to the traveler his/her position and orientation with respect to the surrounding environment. Our research is relevant to long term development of an effective navigation system, but focuses on underlying non-visual spatial processes. Recently, we have been conducting research comparing two means of displaying information to the traveler: spatial language and 3-dimensional sound.

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

LYNHAM, JOHN. Principal Investigator

CHARNESS, GARY, Co-Principal Investigator

Incentive Structures and Procrastination

Russell Sage Foundation

98-07-05/UCSB 20071131

02/01/07 – 01/31/08

\$2,500

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

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

Economic theory suggests that one way to encourage people to achieve a goal is to provide financial incentives (conditional on achieving the goal) in the hope that the benefits of the goal will then outweigh the costs. However, in previous work on weight loss (Burger and Lynham,

2006), I present evidence that even substantial rewards fail to induce people to change their behavior. Given the already sizable incentives, increasing the magnitude of the reward even further may not be sufficient. Another alternative, motivated by the theoretical literature on procrastination, is to alter the temporal structure of the incentives. Are procrastinators more motivated by frequent small incentives than a distant large incentive? The proposed research project is a field experiment to test the effectiveness of two alternative incentive structures for overcoming student procrastination on studying.

MANSOUR, HANI, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

The Palestinian Labor Market in the Post-Oslo Era

UC Institute on Global Conflict & Cooperation

SB060136/UCSB 20061715

10/1/06 – 09/30/07

\$19,275

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

MARSTON, JAMES R., Principal Investigator

Fundamental Issues in Wayfinding Technology

Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute

PO009875/UCSB 20080512

11/01/07 – 10/31/08

\$50,014

This project is structured as a consortium/contractual agreement with the specific aim to improve understanding about the efficacy and optimal applications of navigation and travel technologies and techniques.

MATERA, CAROLA, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL M., Co-Principal Investigator

Effects of Writing Instruction on Head Start English Learners at Risk for Reading Difficulties

UC Linguistic Minority Research Institute

08-08CY-02DG-SB/UCSB 20080883

04/01/08 – 03/31/09

\$15,000

I propose to analyze data from a longitudinal study that applied a randomized design to evaluate the effectiveness of a literacy curriculum which incorporated explicit opportunities for Spanish-speaking Head Start preschool children (N=76) to develop writing abilities in English. Additionally, children (N=43) were followed to kindergarten and post-tested after two months of instruction on measures of early writing and concepts of print. The proposed research is based on preliminary findings which demonstrated that the treatment group had statistically significant

gains compared to the control group in English and Spanish writing at the end of a ten week intervention.

The literacy curriculum addressed print concepts, storytelling and writing through motivating and creative activities as a means to develop early reading and writing skills. The study also addressed English language acquisition by providing instruction in the child's first language (Spanish) for learning new concepts while incorporating new vocabulary in English.

The proposed study seeks to examine maintenance of learning gains on English and Spanish writing. Also, the study will evaluate children's English and Spanish concepts of print at the end of the ten week intervention and after two months of kindergarten instruction. Finally, the study will evaluate the unique contribution of parent literacy practices, child characteristics and classroom environment to elucidate important evidence that highlights individual differences in literacy learning for English Learners.

Based on the need for controlled, randomized research on pre-writing interventions for preschool English Learners (EL), a follow-up study is imperative. Findings would provide significant contributions to the literature that could illustrate lasting effects of a randomized literacy intervention. With these considerations in mind, this dissertation will seek to answer the following overall question: does the WRITE! literacy curriculum provide effective preschool literacy education to promote school readiness in Head Start Spanish-speaking ELs?

METZGER, MIRIAM, Principal Investigator

FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator

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

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

06-87852-000-GEN/UCSB 20070561

12/14/06 – 12/13/08

\$520,000

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

MILLETT, KENNETH, Principal Investigator

CHUMASH Scholars Program

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

SB070084/UCSB 20070557

02/06/07 – 02/05/08

\$25,000

The Chumash Scholars Program has begun to address the educational achievement needs of American Indian and other underrepresented students in our region. Specifically, the program provides academic services, workshops, and activities to ensure that participating students receive educational supports to pursue opportunities in higher education. Leadership development programs and services for parents aid them in understanding their role in paving the road to college for their child.

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

MILLETT, KENNETH, Principal Investigator

CHUMASH Scholars Program

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

SB080103/UCSB 20080539

11/26/07 – 11/25/08

\$25,000

The Chumash Scholars Program has begun to address the educational achievement needs of American Indian and other underrepresented students in our region. Specifically, the program provides academic services, workshops, and activities to ensure that participating students receive educational supports to pursue opportunities in higher education. Leadership development programs and services for parents aid them in understanding their role in paving the road to college for their child.

This grant will support third year efforts of the Chumash Scholars Program. In its school-based model CSP has a cohort of 55 students within the College School and Santa Ynez Valley Union High School Districts who will receive intense academic advising and mentorship. Within its community-based model 35 additional students from Santa Maria to Ventura will join the school-based cohort to receive services that demystify the educational system, identify and develop students pre-existing interests, and empower parents to be proactive in their children's educational life.

MILLETT, KENNETH, Principal Investigator

Chumash Scholars Program

Santa Barbara Foundation

SB080126/UCSB 20080741

05/01/08 – 04/30/11

\$150,000

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, Co-Principal Investigator

HINTZ, DANIEL, Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Tense-Aspect-Modality in Quechua

National Science Foundation

BCS-0545334/UCSB 20060032

03/15/06 – 02/29/08

\$12,000

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

Methods and analysis. Grammatical developments in Quechua TAM can be traced by employing both traditional and innovative methodologies. The traditional comparative method and internal reconstruction are useful for identifying plausible sources of grammatical forms and patterns, whether native or borrowed. This project will add a more recent methodology which permits the reconstruction of a series of stages along evolutionary pathways of grammatical development by examining the synchronic distribution of grammatical markers in discourse. Discourse context is essential, not only for the synchronic reconstruction methodology, but also for determining the precise range of meanings associated with each TAM marker. The findings

from preliminary fieldwork based on these methods for analyzing grammatical change will be validated and extended with the collection of additional Quechua discourse data, a key element of the proposed project.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

UC DIGSSS

UC Berkeley

SA4629/UCSB 20071118

09/15/04 – 08/31/07

\$300,000

The goal of UC-DIGSSS is to increase the number of under-represented minorities (URM's) in social science Ph.D. programs and to work to insure their successful transition into faculty positions in the academy. UC-DIGSSS is a consortium of three University of California campuses — UC Berkeley, UC Los Angeles, and UC Santa Barbara. All of these campuses had been active participants in the University of California AGEP Alliance (which in the UC system had been restricted almost exclusively to departments in STEM disciplines) and the original impetus for the DIGSSS initiative was to apply AGEP principles and practices to departments in social science disciplines and to do so in an active partnership with the leaders of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Science Directorate.

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

UC DIGSSS

UC Berkeley

SA4629/UCSB 20071419

05/01/07 – 08/31/07

\$78,669

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

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

MOHR, JOHN, Principal Investigator

CASTRO, JOSEPH, Co-Principal Investigator

FENSTERMAKER, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

Re-affirming Action: Designs for Diversity in Higher Education

The Institute for Women's Leadership (Rutgers University)

2148/UCSB 20061231

12/01/05 – 08/31/07

\$32,000

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

MOOSBRUGGER, LORELEI, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9MLX

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$7,000

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

MYERS, KAREN, Principal Investigator

The Influence of Memorable Messages: Girls' Vocational Anticipatory Socialization and Careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10MK

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$6,800

In grade school girls perform as well as boys in math and science but by the time they enter high school, many have lost interest and only a small number go on to study STEM areas in college (Hyde, 2007; National Science Foundation, 2005). Despite many school-based STEM-promoting programs implemented in the past 10 years, girls and women still are largely under represented in STEM studies and careers (College Board, 2005). Research in the area has pointed to a number of likely causes, but the research has not effectively revealed the significance of communicated messages that may cause females to turn from STEM.

This study examines vocational anticipatory socialization, a communicative process in which future workers gather information about careers, shaping their interests and the way they evaluate the advantages and disadvantages about particular occupations (Jablin, 1985; Vangelisti, 1988). I propose that casual comments by peers, parents or other adults, and unintentional messages in the media can become memorable messages that have significant socializing effects on impressionable adolescent girls causing them to believe STEM studies and careers are too difficult or unsuitable for females.

Data will be collected using focus groups with junior high and high school-aged girls. The purpose is to discover: 1) The influence of the messages: Do they affect girls' perceptions of appropriate gender roles or do they affect self-efficacy? 2) What/Who are the sources of the messages? 3) In what context are these messages given? Are they intentional? And 4) How do girls respond?

NABI, ROBIN, Principal Investigator

AFIFI, TAMARA, Co-Principal Investigator

Media Consumption, Stress, and Relational Satisfaction

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10NA

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$6,200

Most research on the effects of media exposure and health focus on physical well-being, and specifically on the negative effects the media content might have on viewers' health-related beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. Relatively little research considers the impact of media exposure on psychological well-being or on body functioning, both of which have implications for physical well-being. The goal of this project is to begin a program of research to fill these gaps by examining how media viewing affects stress responses as measured by the stress-related hormone cortisol. We plan to conduct this research in a context that is also somewhat novel from a media effects standpoint, that is, co-viewing with relational partners. Specifically, the project aims include: (1) examining the effects of watching humorous media, romantic comedy in particular, on levels of stress/cortisol, (2) determining if current relationship satisfaction moderates the effects of media viewing on levels of stress/cortisol, and (3) examining how

conversation between relational partners is affected after viewing idealized romantic media content.

NINH, ERIN KHUÊ, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9NEK

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,500

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

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

OAKS, LAURA, Principal Investigator

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

Cancer Center of Santa Barbara

SB070072/UCSB 20070868

03/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$49,836

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

OAKS, LAURA, Principal Investigator
ISRAEL, TANIA, Co-Principal Investigator

LGBT Community Collaboration for Change: Assets, Risks, and Interventions

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10IO

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$6,000

Mental health disparities exist for (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) LGBT individuals, in terms of both prevalence of psychological disorders and distress as well as access to appropriate and responsive mental health services. Recent studies have shown a consistent pattern that LGB people are overrepresented in a variety of mental health problems, and social support stands out as a key influence on psychological disorders among LGBT individuals. Concerns about available local mental health services and community social support by Santa Barbara's LGBT community have been documented, but not fully studied. LGBT community members note the dearth of social meeting spaces and report feeling threatened by local incidents of harassment and violence. Isolation and fear is exacerbated in North SB County due to the rural and socially conservative nature of the area. The local geographic region provides an ideal context for investigating mental health and social support experiences for LGBT individuals in disparate political, economic, and cultural environments.

We are requesting SSRGP funds to conduct participatory community forums composed of diverse individuals to collaboratively engage LGBT community members in the process of interpreting local data and envisioning potential interventions to address community needs. This research responds to national efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate health disparities, and will assist other researchers who conduct research as they identify, address, and respond to the needs of vulnerable communities through campus-community partnerships. This study will provide a foundation for developing a CBPR-based National Institutes of Health (NIH) R01 mental health services intervention grant.

OSBORNE, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

BOYLE, ERIC W., Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

SES-0646576/UCSB 20070133

01/01/07 – 12/31/07

\$8,000

What constitutes a scientific approach to medical inquiry and who determines what is “scientific medicine” and what is not? How does the definition of medical science influence the development and application of medical therapies? These questions form the basis for inquiry in the dissertation *Medicine, Magic, Mirage: Redefining the Boundaries of Medical Therapies in Modern America*, but also imply that the process of defining boundaries between scientific and unscientific approaches to medicine remains highly contested. A variety of stakeholders have been involved in forming these boundaries—including regulators, advertisers, consumers, professionals, and philanthropists—by altering the parameters of and definitions for therapeutic legitimacy, acceptability, and legality. The dissertation explores how institutional structures, professional objectives, legislative reforms, and consumer demand shaped the development of a scientifically based medical orthodoxy in the early twentieth century United States. In doing so,

the dissertation makes a crucial contribution to existing literature in the medical humanities—which provides an analytical framework designed to test hypotheses about how unorthodox medical movements arise, develop, and affect the delivery of health services—but fails to synthetically examine various stakeholders involved in the process of boundary formation between the dominant and peripheral medical paradigms.

OSBORNE, MICHAEL, Principal Investigator

PROCTOR, JAMES, Principal Investigator

New Visions of Nature, Science, & Religion

John Templeton Foundation

10869/UCSB 20031517

09/30/03 – 08/31/09

\$758,861

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

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

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

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

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

The program is directed by Professor Jim Proctor and sponsored by UCSB's highly-reputed Department of Geography, which has a strong record of scientific research and offers expertise in interdisciplinarity. Program guidance is provided by a prestigious steering committee

comprised of UCSB and external faculty representing the physical and life sciences, behavioral and social sciences, and humanities and theology.

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Principal Investigator

MCLEAN, RANI, Co-Principal Investigator

Wine Country: Mexican livelihoods in a Highly Stratified Society

UC MEXUS

SB060023/UCSB 20051238

07/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$12,000

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

RAYMOND, GEOFFREY, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

RGSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$3,000

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

RICE, RONALD E., Principal Investigator

Media Industries and Related Research in the U.S.

University of Helsinki

SB070109/UCSB 20071252

03/01/07 – 02/28/08

\$4,480

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

RIOS, VICTOR M., Principal Investigator

Gangs in Paradise: Migration, Delinquency, Violence and Institutional Change in Small Towns

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10RV

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$8,000

I will conduct forty in-depth ethnographic interviews (Spradley 1979) with 15-19 year-old gang associated youth to gain further insight into reasons for joining a gang; committing crime and violence; and the pathways that lead to crime cessation. Using Santa Barbara as a case study I will compare and contrast the differences between big city gangs and gangs from small towns like Santa Barbara. Much of the gang literature discusses gangs and gang members from big cities. This study will address the new gang phenomenon in small town America. Another purpose for these interviews will be to gain an understanding of the experiences that Latino youth have with punitive crime and school policies and the attitudes the these young people develop as they grow up in a small town. This approach is crucial since the voices of youth are often left out in social policy conversations. Ultimately, these voices will inform us of the success or failure of school, community and criminal justice institutions in supporting marginalized youth.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Principal Investigator

Global Capitalism and Latin America: Crisis and Transformation

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9RWI

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$2,300

Latin America has entered a turbulent season of change and uncertainty, expressed in the erosion of the neo-liberal "Washington consensus," economic stagnation, a string of revolts among popular classes, the electoral comeback of the democratic Left, a new "radical populism," and heightened international conflicts in the region. The larger backdrop to this heightened turbulence has been the integration of the region into the new global capitalism. This project

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

RUPP, LEILA, Principal Investigator

DOETSCH, SHARON, Co-Principal Investigator

Transnational Homophile Organizing: The International Committee for Sexual Equality
 UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program
 RLSS6

04/01/03 – 06/30/08 \$5,000

This project will study the International Committee for Sexual Equality, a transnational homophile organization founded in Amsterdam in 1951. Although by no means a global organization, the International Committee by 1957 brought together groups from Western Europe and the United States. Given the economic, political, and social consequences of the Second World War and the postwar period, the emergence of national homophile movements is surprising, and the development of an international organization is nothing short of astounding. I propose to explore the foundation and growth of this organization in order to shed new light on the origins and processes of homophile organizing as well as the processes of social movement formation and collective identity construction in transnational organizations.

SANTOS-GOMEZ, HUGO, Principal Investigator

PALERM, JUAN-VICENTE, Co-Principal Investigator

California Rural Communities, Farmworker Settlement and Citizenship Practices
 UC MEXUS

SB070011/UCSB 20061348 07/01/06 – 06/30/08 \$11,990

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

SCHNEIDER, BETH, Principal Investigator

Grassroots Political Action Committees: Creating California and National Surveys

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

SBSS8

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$6,000

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

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 20071038

10/01/07 – 09/30/11

\$879,680

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.

SCHRIEBER, KATHARINA, Principal Investigator

ABRAHAM, SARAH, Co-Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0531058/UCSB 20051164

05/01/06 – 06/30/08

\$12,000

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

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

SEGURA, DENISE A., Principal Investigator

Dilemmas of Diversity: Inclusion and Exclusion of Racial-Ethnic Minority Graduate Students in Sociology

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10SD

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$6,000

This study will explore the experiences of racial-ethnic minority graduate students enrolled in U.S. sociology doctoral programs to identify features of graduate school that helped and/or hindered their progress and attachment to graduate study. In collaboration with the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program (MFP), I will administer an online survey to all awardees and applicants of the MFP from 3 years (n=104), and a comparison group of non-MFP applicants both minority and non-minority (n=100). Comparison between minority MFP and non-MFP applicants will allow me to evaluate the MFP as a professionalization intervention. Comparisons between minority students and non-minority students will identify differences between their experiences and strategies to navigate graduate school. Key variables of analysis include the availability of resources such as financial support, research and teaching assistantships, mentorship and departmental climate features including student and faculty diversity and heteronormative aspects of departmental structure and practice. Individual level factors such as sexuality, familial responsibilities, feeling responsible to be a role model, research and teaching interests will also be examined for their independent contribution to graduate experience. Respondents will be encouraged to discuss strategies they have developed to navigate graduate school. The proposed study will contribute new knowledge on the impact of organizational structure and culture within graduate departments and the American Sociological Association to prepare a diverse professorate. More generally the study will provide a unique view of how effective efforts to diversify have been in American graduate study. Findings will be disseminated via the ASA website, one MA thesis, and scholarly articles.

SHIMIZU, CELINE, Principal Investigator

Race and the Hollywood Sex Act

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SCSS7

05/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$4,000

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

SHIMIZU, CELINE, Principal Investigator

Birthright: Mothering in Santa Barbara

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS10SC

06/01/08 – 06/30/09

\$3,300

Through interviews with a diverse number of women, the experimental ethnographic video Birthright is a multi-class and multi-racial account of mothering. Santa Barbara epitomizes the stratified society we have with the extremely rich and extremely poor living side by side for this look at mothering in the "new economy." Extraordinary in natural beauty and economic wealth, the Santa Barbara area demonstrates the most disparate class and racial politics. In the context of this extreme disparity, how is mothering experienced in this contained geographical place? Do we see the formation of class and not so much racial alliances in the experience of mothering? Or something else? This experimental ethnographic documentary addresses the formation of different forms of alliances forged from the effect of a stratified labor market and its policy of privatization. How do these new alliances between women force us to revisit the racial paradigm of ethnic and gender studies especially in understanding the racialized, gendered, classed and sexualized experiences of mothering. Within the incongruent economies and racial divisions in Santa Barbara, how do communities and friendships form across the dynamics of race, class, gender and sexuality? Birthright interrogates the spaces between the realities described by my interviewees in three distinct interview formats: in individual, small group and large group discussions. All involve the critical act of talking in ways that challenge the intimate/private and public divide in order to address the ways in which women of various communities face challenges and negotiate the challenges of mothering today.

SMITH, ERIC, Principal Investigator

Public Reactions to Wind Power

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9SER

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

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

This proposal is to design and conduct an internet survey to measure attitudes of Americans toward wind power. The survey is intended to be the first, design phase of a larger project in which a national, telephone/internet survey will be conducted. The survey will move beyond previous research in two ways. First, it will ask respondents questions about wind energy which are normally asked only in studies of people living near proposed wind farms. For example, respondents will be asked whether wind farms spoil the scenery, cause too much noise, and kill too many birds—reasons why people object to wind farms near their communities. Second, the survey will randomly vary whether respondents are asked questions with text only or with relevant pictures which they might see in a real public debate about a proposed wind farm. The

study should yield publishable findings about differences between internet surveys with and without imagery, and preliminary data for use in an extramural grant application.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

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

The Packard Humanities Institute

07-1391/UCSB 20070749

12/15/06 – 12/14/07

\$147,160

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

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

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

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

Collaborative Research: Ancient Nubians and Early African States in the 4th Cataract Region of Sudan, UCSB-ASU MDASP 2008

The Packard Humanities Institute

07-1424/UCSB 20080195

10/15/07 – 12/14/08

\$328,337

As part of the international Merowe Dam Archaeological Salvage Project, the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), and Arizona State University (ASU) have combined efforts to investigate sites within a large concession in the Fourth Cataract region of northern Sudan. Our archaeological and bioarchaeological fieldwork at the top of the Great Bend in the Nile River between el Kab and the end of Mogrart Island on the right (north/east) bank of the Nile River, at the most upstream end of the projected reservoir, is documenting a poorly known region of Nubia. This concession includes large Kerma period settlement sites that are located farther upstream than any previously recorded. Cemetery sites from the Kerma and post-Meroitic periods are numerous, and our previous fieldwork indicates potentially transitional cemeteries that may be of great value to our understanding of cultural dynamics in the region. Our project area is, thus, uniquely suited to the investigation of questions concerning the nature and extent of the Kerma state and its interactions with Egypt, while the substantial post-Meroitic occupation permits us to address similar questions about core-periphery interaction in a later period. Our integrative archaeological and bioarchaeological research fosters inter-institutional and international collaboration.

The reservoir of the dam under construction at the 4th Cataract will submerge the study area within two years. We expect to have at least one, possibly two field seasons (Winter 2008, and 2009), but the reservoir's full extent and exact timing of its filling remain uncertain. Our current NSF funding will allow us to field a small team and examine only a limited portion of our extensive study area in the 2008 season, with excavation concentrating on sites in the Ginefab area. Cemetery excavation will focus on completing work at the vast post-Meroitic complex represented at Site 1 and the contiguous Site 2, and investigating a group of a dozen probable Kerma period tumuli at Site 14. Settlement excavation will focus on Sites 1, 2, and the new complex of sites found near Site 10 last season. We seek additional support from the Packard Humanities Institute to add 10 crewmembers to our team and increase the number of settlement units, grave structures, and burials excavated beyond that possible with the NSF funding alone, more than doubling the number of project personnel and local workmen hired. The settlement team would move downstream into the Shemkhiya area to work at Sites 21, 22, 28, and 40. Additional units may be possible depending on the level of preservation at each site. The cemetery team would be able to conduct more complete excavation at Sites 1 and 2 to determine the relationship of the tumulus and cairn burial groups, fully excavate the apparently intact tumulus cluster at Site 14, and investigate Sites 6, 13, and 15. Additionally, a larger cemetery team will permit splitting the crew at times to conduct survey along the wadis where it is likely that additional, unrecorded Kerma period cemeteries are located. This additional survey will provide a more complete understanding of land use and site location in different temporal periods. Supplemental funding from PHI will, therefore, provide us with resources to cover a much larger area of the concession. Furthermore, if the reservoir floods the region in late 2008, we will have documented sites throughout our concession area. If our fieldwork is not undertaken immediately, we will lose forever the opportunity to address compelling questions

about the nature of Nubian states during the Kerma and post-Meroitic periods in this area, and the role that Nubian-Egyptian interactions played in the rise and fall of successive kingdoms of Kush.

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

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

National Science Foundation

BCS-0647053/UCSB 20070125

02/01/07 – 01/31/09

\$74,706

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

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

SMITH, STUART TYSON, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9SST

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$5,000

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

SOLARI, EMILY, Principal Investigator

GERBER, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

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

Linguistic Minority Research Institute

06-05CY-03DG-SB/UCSB 20060397

02/01/06 – 09/01/08

\$15,000

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

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

Santa Barbara Nonprofit Sector Study

The Santa Barbara Foundation

SB070111/UCSB 20071516

04/15/07 – 09/21/07

\$62,423

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

STEIGERWALD, DOUGLAS, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

American Economic Association Summer Program

American Economic Association

SB080037/UCSB 20070540

07/15/07 – 10/31/10

\$365,925

This project will host the American Economics Association Summer Program/Minority Scholars Program (AEASP) for 2008-2010. UCSB is enthusiastic about this opportunity to host the AEASP, not only because of our internal commitment to institutional transformation, but because we believe that this program is a critical tool in our collective efforts to prepare a new generation of economists that more accurately reflects the demographics of the nation.

We plan to work with these institutional partners to increase enrollment of Hispanic and Native American students in the program, which has been a challenge in the past, while continuing the high level of participation of African American students.

Although preliminary indications are that this may be changing, in the past, relatively few program alumni went on to Ph.D. study in economics. Our hope is that giving students a better sense of what it is like to be a working research economist will motivate them to remain in the field, rather than moving on to professional schools or not undertaking graduate study.

Additional departmental strengths include environmental economics, experimental/behavioral economics, and labor/education; the instructional program has been structured to expose students to these strengths. The Laboratory in Aggregate Economics and Finance has summer meetings, in addition our large and active labor lunch seminar series meets during the summers and will be available to participants in the AEASP program.

Not only will our pleasantly cool summer climate and a spectacular natural setting on bluffs overlooking the Pacific attract students, it should help attract top notch visiting faculty to teach in the program.

UCSB has a strong commitment to diversity, which offers a variety of institutional resources to support both the recruitment and retention of students from diverse backgrounds.

STEIGERWALD, DOUGLAS, Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER, Co-Principal Investigator

REU Site: The Economics Summer Training Program at UC Santa Barbara

National Science Foundation

SES-0755515/UCSB 20080282

04/01/08 – 03/31/09

\$100,000

The road to successful Ph.D. study in economics can be a rocky one, especially for students coming from non-research-intensive and minority-serving institutions. Obstacles include undergraduate economics training that is often oriented more towards the major's most popular career goal --business-- than to Ph.D. study, a lack of familiarity with placing students in Ph.D. programs and financial limitations affecting both the student and the institution. One consequence is a continuing lack of diversity among both economics faculty and Ph.D. students in the United States.

This proposal would allow 6 undergraduate students to attend the American Economic Association Summer Training Program. The goal of the AEASTP is to prepare undergraduates from non-research-intensive campuses for Ph.D. study in economics, by conducting an original, mentored research project supported by intensive coursework. The program's two-tier structure (foundations and advanced levels) allows students to participate in two successive years, returning --if appropriate-- to the same research topic in greater depth in the second year. AEASTP has been in operation for 34 years at various campuses around the U.S.; for this funding period the program will be located at UC Santa Barbara. The program's shift to UCSB coincides with an increased emphasis on the research component, and more generally on the "why" of doing economics in addition to the "how". Among other changes, students will have greater latitude to collect their own data for projects of their own choosing, and two weeks of the program will be devoted exclusively to research on this project.

STEVENS, JACQUELINE, Principal Investigator

A Study of Assassination: The Politics of Innocence

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

SS9SJX

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$3,364

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

STOHL, CYNTHIA, Principal Investigator
FLANAGIN, ANDREW, Co-Principal Investigator
BIMBER, BRUCE, Co-Principal Investigator

Technological change and collective association: Changing relationships among Technology, Organizations, Society, and the Citizenry
UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

04/01/03 – 06/30/08

\$6,678

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

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

STONICH, SUSAN, Principal Investigator

From Vulnerability to Resilience: Helping People and Communities Cope with Crisis
Baylor University

032-75DG/UCSB 20070044

08/01/07 – 07/31/08

\$82,245

The work included in this subcontract with Baylor University encompasses the following:

- 3 months of fieldwork preparation and fieldwork in Belize, June – Sept 2007, involving initial qualitative data collection in communities; composition, pre-testing, and administration of Part 1 of community survey, and preliminary processing and analysis of qualitative and survey data;
- Further analysis of data, Oct-Nov 2007;
- 1 month of fieldwork in Belize, Dec-Jan 2007-8, for design, translation, pre-test, revision, and administration of Part 2 of survey; additional qualitative data collection;

- Qualitative data collection – interviews with officials of various government and donor agencies in Washington, D.C., July 2009;
- Data preparation, processing, and analysis, Aug-Dec 2008.
- Analysis and write-up, Jan-May 2009.

WALKER, BARBARA, Principal Investigator

GOODCHILD, MICHAEL, Co-Principal Investigator

HARTHORN, BARBARA, Co-Principal Investigator

Social-Spatial Analysis of Stakeholder Knowledge, Risk Perception, and Practice in Support of Pacific Regional Decision-Making to Reduce Climate Impacts on Coastal Resource UCSB/ISBER/Collaborative Research Initiative Grant (C-RIG)

CR1WB

01/15/08 – 01/14/09

\$4,108

Government and NGO initiatives throughout the Pacific have attempted to inventory, predict, and manage climate variability and change and its effects in a multitude of studies, conferences, and workshops largely aimed at the regional and national levels, and at government agencies and managers. Yet, a great deal of uncertainty remains, hindering climate change planning. To help fill some of the knowledge gaps, this project will focus on stakeholder perceptions of climate change risk and attendant behaviors. This project addresses the disastrous effects of climate variability and change on Pacific coastal environments and communities through an innovative combination of multidisciplinary theories and methods, including political ecology, ethnography, risk perception, marine ecology, climatology, and cognitive-spatial analysis. Our focus on marine protected areas (MPAs) and their stakeholder communities in eight comparative sites enables us to understand the impacts of, and human adaptations to, climate change in marine environments that are uniquely poised to offer enhanced resiliency to climate events due to their protected status, and their community-based stewardship regimes. More specifically, a focus on stakeholder communities allows us to analyze climate change knowledge and perception of risk at the individual and local level (within the context of local, national, regional, and international layers of climate change management and science, and historical political economy); a perspective which is often neglected in climate change decision-making, yet crucial for understanding how proximate day-to-day decisions are made about environmental use and exploitation. C-RIG funds will be used to convene a two-day meeting of the 7 collaborators involved in the study, in order to refine a previously submitted proposal for the NSF Human and Social Dimensions program.

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

AOC: Collaborative Research: The Living Environment and Human Health over the Millennia Ohio State University/NSF

BCS-0527494/UCSB 20051042

09/01/05 – 08/31/08

\$15.395

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

combined data will be used to test specific hypotheses derived from the literature about the ecological and sociocultural correlates of variations in morbidity patterns.

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

WALKER, PHILLIP, Principal Investigator

Scanning and Statistical Analysis of Human Remains

USDI National Park Service

P8120080028/UCSB 20080801

01/07/08 – 05/31/08

\$10,966

Contractor shall perform the following tasks:

1. Undertake scanning of approximately 80 Native American crania from the Santa Barbara Channel area dating from 7,000 years before present to European contact for comparison with remains recovered from the archaeological site designated CA-SMI-608;
2. Construct facial models from approximately 80 known Chumash skulls for comparison with remains recovered from the archaeological site designated CA-SMI-608;
3. Undertake statistical analysis comparing remains recovered from CA-SMI-608 to affiliated skeletal remains to assist in determining cultural affiliation of the recovered remains as defined under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its implementing regulations.
4. Prepare a report detailing the results of the above analyses, summarizing all data relative to the determination of cultural continuity and affiliation of the recovered human remains as defined under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its implementing regulations.

A draft report shall be delivered to the National Park Service.

WEBER, RENE, Principal Investigator

Neurophysiology of Entertainment

SevenOne Media

SB070058/UCSB 20070341

11/01/06 – 12/31/16

\$21,730

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

WEINBERGER, C. J., Principal Investigator

KUHN, PETER J., Co-Principal Investigator

Entry, Earnings Growth, and Retention in IT Careers: An Economic Study

National Science Foundation

EIA-0120111/UCSB 20011070

09/01/01 – 08/31/07

\$498,000

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

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

WILLIAMS, JULIET, Principal Investigator

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

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grant Program

SS9WJA

06/01/07 – 06/30/08

\$3,211

My book, *Making a Difference: The Fall and Rise of Single-Sex Public Education in the United States*, traces the development of the movement for single-sex public education in the United States from the early 1990s to the present, focusing on the role that shifting narratives of sex difference have played in setting the legal, social, and pedagogical trajectory of sex segregation in public schools. *Making a Difference* makes an important contribution not only to education policy experts, but also to socio-legal scholars interested in deepening their understanding of the relationship between the legal and social meanings of equality, and to feminist scholars concerned with issues related to the production and regulation of sex and gender differences. This project involves significant original fieldwork at a newly opened public charter middle school in East Los Angeles, as well as a comparative study of contemporary approaches to single-sex education in public schools across the United States. ISBER funds are requested for two specific purposes: 1) to support research-related expenses associated with a fieldwork trip to Chicago in October 2007 to attend a teacher training seminar sponsored by the National Association for Single Sex Public Education where I will conduct interviews and engage in participant-observation, and 2) to provide for graduate research assistance as I develop the book manuscript.

WILLIAMS, RON L., Principal Investigator

AVSS Technical Assistance

California Department of Health

06-55042/UCSB 20061005

07/01/06 – 06/30/11

\$1,308,023

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

WINANT, HOWARD A. Principal Investigator

LOVE, ERIK R., Co-Principal Investigator

Doctoral Dissertation Research: Confronting Islamophobia: Middle Eastern, Muslim, and South Asian American Civil Rights Advocacy Organizations

National Science Foundation

SES-0802767/UCSB 20080322

05/15/08 – 04/30/09

\$7,500

A growing body of sociological research literature discusses American Islamophobia – hate crimes and repression directed toward Arabs, Muslims, Middle Eastern, and South Asian communities in the United States. Most research considers the specifics of post-9/11 hate crimes and discrimination, but not enough research has been done to explicate advocacy work done in communities affected by Islamophobia before and after 2001. Specifically, almost no research shows how advocacy work around the issue of Islamophobia fits within sociological understandings of racialized civil rights advocacy. The research proposed here examines organizational responses to Islamophobia in the United States.

This project directly responds to the problem of “invisibility” (Naber 2000) in social science scholarship of the connections between the irreducibly diverse yet often collectively racialized Muslim, Middle Eastern, and South Asian communities in the United States. In addition, the process of data collection for this dissertation will produce digital archives that can be made available to other scholars interested in the field of Muslim, Middle Eastern, and South Asian American advocacy. The project will illuminate the ethnographic present in a way that has the potential to impact contemporary policy debates. The results of the research will provide useful, practical information for the advocacy organizations studied. Finally, the research will lead to a doctoral dissertation and several scholarly articles, with the potential for further research in additional sites in the coming years.

WONG, RAYMOND, Principal Investigator

The New Chinese Entrepreneur: Changes in Entrepreneurship in Hong Kong

UCSB: ISBER Social Science Research Grants Program

WORSS6

04/01/04 – 12/31/07

\$6,500

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

YANG, MAYFAIR, Principal Investigator

Religion, Modernity, and the State in China and Taiwan

UC Pacific Rim Research Program

05T080039/UCSB 20050964

07/01/05 – 06/30/08

\$15,000

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

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

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

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

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

IDGEC Synthesis Process and Conference

National Science Foundation

BCS-0528557/UCSB 20051090

BCS-0528557/UCSB 20070277

09/01/05 – 08/31/07

\$165,000

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

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

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

NSF has been the leading supporter of IDGEC from the outset, supporting the IDGEC International Project Office (IPO) with a series of grants beginning in 1999. Current NSF funding for the IPO is in place through August 2006. This proposal requests funds for the synthesis conference itself, for the necessary preparatory activities that cannot be accommodated in the regular IPO budget, and for preparation of manuscripts for publication following the conference. It also asks for an additional six months of funding for the IPO (through February

2007) in order to allow for proper staffing during the final stages of the synthesis process and for an orderly transition to the next phase of work in this field.

YOUNG, ORAN, Principal Investigator

DELMAS, MAGALI, Co-Principal Investigator

Workshop on Governance for Sustainable Development

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

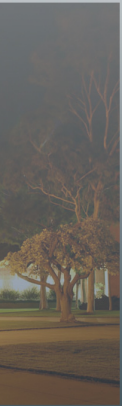
06-235/UCSB 20070045

09/01/06 – 08/31/07

\$15,000

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

The goal of the workshop is to develop a common analytic framework and to set research priorities for those whose thinking about governance. A particular priority is to compare and ultimately to integrate work carried out by researchers who identify with the fields of corporate environmental management and the political economy of the environment.



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

SPACE ALLOCATION

2007-2008

www.isber.ucsb.edu

ISBER North Hall Space Allocation

Room 1044 D#39 x8191 Ford	Room 1042 D#35 x7035 Weinberger	Room 1040 D#29 x2665 CNS/McCray	Room 1038 D#27 Mail Room	Room 1036 D#23 x CNS/Bimber	Room 1032 D#21 x4882 Open	Room 1028 D#19 x7787 Winant	Room 1024 D#17 x CNS - Post Docs	Room 1022 D#15 x7189 Mohr	Room 1020 D#13 x4273 Bucholtz	Room 1018 D#9 x EAC Visiting	Room 1016 D#5 x7274 Marston
Room 1045 D#44,45 x5427 Gerber	Room 1043 Ford	Room 1041 D#33 x8191 Ford	Room 1037 D#25 x7131 CNS - Post Docs				Room 1019 D#11 Lieberman	Room 1017 D#7 Lieberman	Room 1015 D#3 x4810 O'Connor	Room 1013 D#1 x7879 COPPAC - MCA	

11' 4"

1000 wing

1100 wing

2200 wing

Room 1106
Servers/Storage

Room 1104
Storage

C x5426	B x8850	A x7743
Room 1131 CNS Grads		
D		

Stairway	Barbara Harthorn D#29,x3350	Richard Appelbaum D#31, x7230	Room 2210 Economics	Room 2208 D#16 Conference Room	Room 2206 D#15 Pellish Room	Room 2204 D#8,9 x3547 Sarah Fenstermaker	Room 2202 D#5,6,7 x8277 Monica Koegler-Blaha / Alarna	Stairway
	Room 2216 CNS D#28,x3350							
2219 SSSC LAB	Room 2215 CITS	Closet	Room 2213 CNTII / Michelle	Room 2209 Jan Jacobson Lacy Olivera Patrice Summers	Room 2207 D#14 x3214 Peter Chen	Room 2205 D#12 Mail Room	Room 2201 D#1 x2548 Jana Bentley Paula Ryan	Katie Bamburg D#4, x5021
#B - Grad D#34,35 x3887	A - Paolo D#34,35 x5213	2215B D#24	A - Patton D#25 x5910	Ron Williams AVSS - D#72 x3394	Randall Ehren D#22,23 x5632			Barbara W. D#2,3 x8874



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

2007-2008

www.isber.ucsb.edu

PUBLICATIONS

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

AARON BELKIN

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CHRISTINA CONLEE

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RICHARD DURÁN

November 2007 selected contributors to an edited volume on best practices, and research and evaluation on family and community school engagement programs representing parents, staff, and researchers from the Santa Ana Partnership Padres Promotores organization and the UC Santa Barbara Padres Adelante organization, presented at the California Chicano Latino Intersegmental Convocation (CLIC) meeting in Burlingame. PowerPoint slides of the 4 CLIC presentations have been included and disseminated in CD form. Approximately 200 copies of these slides have been disseminated as part of the June 2008 CD cumulative compilation of materials from the Parent and Community strand of the California ENLACE Project.

Stemming from preparation of the above mentioned volume on best practices, and research and evaluation on family community school engagement programs, involved commencing preparation of a policy brief on Parent and Community Involvement in Latino Academic Attainment for CLIC based on themes for the volume. Sponsorship for this effort was obtained from the UC Program on Opportunity and Equity with assistance from Director Andres Jimenez. This policy brief will be available in draft form during late summer 2008.

In support of the volume on best practices, and research and evaluation on family community school engagement programs, involved conducting a presentation in March 2008 at the American Educational Research Association Annual Meeting. The session was titled Culturally Responsive Research and Evaluation of Parent School Engagement Programs: A P-20 Perspective with contributions from the full set of teams developing chapters for best practices, and research and evaluation on family and community school engagement programs. PowerPoint slides of the 5 AERA presentations have been included and disseminated in CD form. Approximately 200 copies of these slides have been disseminated as part of the June 2008 CD cumulative compilation of materials from the Parent and Community strand of the California ENLACE Project.

As part of the continuing dissemination efforts' regarding best practices in Family and Community School Engagement Programs was to conduct a presentation at the 8th Annual Latino Education Achievement Project (LEAP) in Tacoma, Washington in January 2008. PowerPoint slides of the 3 family and school CA ENLACE presenting teams have been included and disseminated in CD form and approximately 200 of these CDs have thus far been disseminated.

During the proceedings of the P-16 Long Beach meeting sessions were collected and synthesized for their implications for policy and best practices. Subsequently, a 30-page publication was produced summarizing the proceedings of these sessions and disseminated in paper and CD format to over 300 persons attending other CA ENLACE functions. As mentioned above, development of an edited book publication is underway based on the collaborative efforts of the researchers, evaluators, and program implementers present at the post-conference Research and Evaluation Long Beach K-16 meeting session on research and evaluation.

MATTHEW GORDON

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Pidgeon, N.F. (2008). Risk, Uncertainty and Social Controversy: From Risk Perception and Communication to Public Engagement. In G. Bammer & M. Smithson, (Eds.), *Uncertainty and Risk: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*, (pp. 349-361). London: Earthscan.

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Pidgeon, N., Harthorn, B. H., Bryant, K., & Rogers-Hayden, T. (under review April 2008). Context matters: Deliberating Risks of Nanotechnologies for Energy and Health in the US and UK. *Nature Nanotechnology*.

DONALD JANELLE

Janelle, D.G. (2007). Expanding the Social Sciences with Mapping and GIS. In D.S. Sinton & J. J. Lund, (Eds.), *Understanding Place: GIS and Mapping across the Curriculum*, (pp. 77-82). Redlands, CA: ESRI Press.

Janelle, D.G. (2007). "A book review of: K. Button and R. Stough, with M. Bragg and S. Taylor, *Telecommunications, Transportation and Location*," (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishers, 2006) in *Journal of Regional Science*, 47.

PEI-TE LIEN

Lien, P., Pinderhughes, D., Sierra, C., & Hardy-Fanta, C. (2007). The Voting Rights Act and the Election of Nonwhite Officials. *PS: Political Science & Politics* XL(3), 489-494.

Hardy-Fanta, C., Lien, P., Pinderhughes, D., & Sierra, C. M. (2007). Gender, Race and Descriptive Representation in the United States: Findings from the Gender and Multicultural Leadership Project. *Journal of Women and Public Policy* 28(3/4), 7-21.

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JACK LOOMIS

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

Loomis, J. M., Golledge, R. G., Klatzky, R. L., & Marston, J. R. (2007). Assisting Wayfinding in Visually Impaired Travelers. In G. L. Allen (Ed.), *Applied spatial cognition: From research to cognitive technology*, (pp. 179-203). Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Klatzky, R. L., Giudice, N. A., Marston, J. R., Tietz, J., Golledge, R. G., & Loomis, J. M. (2008). An N-back Task Using Vibrotactile Stimulation. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40(1), 367-372.

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JAMES MARSTON

Marston, J. R., Miele, J. A., & Smith, E. L. (2007). Large Print Map Automated Production (LPMAP). *XXIII International Cartographic Conference*, Moscow, Russia.

W. PATRICK MC CRAY

McCray, W. P. (2007). MBE Deserves a Place in the History Books. *Nature Nanotechnology*, 2(5), 2-4.

McCray, W. P., Mody, C., & Roberts J. (2007). Need for Nanoethics [Letter to the editor]. *The New Atlantis*.

Mody, C., & Kaiser, D. (2008). Scientific Training and the Creation of Scientific Knowledge. In E. J. Hackett, O. Amsterdamska, M. Lynch, & J. Wajcman, (Eds.), *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies*, 3rd edition, (pp. 377-402). Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Choi, H., & Mody, C. (2008). The Long History of Molecular Electronics: Microelectronics Origins of Nanotechnology. *Social Studies of Science*.

Choi, H., Kaplan, S., Mody, C., & Roberts, J. (2008). Setting an Agenda for the Social Studies of Nanotechnology. *White paper on the 2007 Symposium on the Social Studies of Nanotechnology*, Wharton School.

McCray, W. P. (forthcoming). Over the Red Brick Wall: Spintronics, Novelty, and Over-the-Horizon Technologies. *Technology and Culture* (accepted April, 2008).

Mody, C. (forthcoming). Why History Matters in Understanding the Social Issues of Nanotechnology and Other Converging Technologies. *Nanoethics*.

Mody, C. (forthcoming). Nanoethics. 4500 word invited article for *Physics Today*.

Mody, C. (forthcoming). Instruments of Commerce and Knowledge: Probe Microscopy, 1980-2000. *Science and Engineering Workforce Project Proceedings*, edited by Richard Freeman and Daniel Goroff, University of Chicago Press (2008).

CHRISTOPHER NEWFIELD
RICHARD APPELBAUM

Erkal, N., & Scotchmer, S. (2007). Scarcity of Ideas and Options to Invest in R&D. *Institute of Business and Economic Research*, Paper E07-348.

Mowery, D. C., DeMinin, A., & Macher, J. (2007). The 'Non-Globalization' of Innovation in the Semiconductor Industry. *California Management Review*, 50(1), 1-26.

Newfield, C. (2007). Passé et passif de l'enseignement supérieur américain," *Le Monde Diplomatique*.

Mowery, D. C. (2007). What does economic theory tell us about mission-oriented R&D? presented at the *EPFL Technology Policy conference*, Monte Verita, Switzerland, June 18 – 21, 2007; forthcoming in conference volume (title and publisher TBA).

Appelbaum, R. P., & Parker, R. (2008). China's Bid to Become a Global Nanotech Leader: Advancing Nanotechnology Through State-Led Programs and International Collaborations. *Science and Public Policy*, 35(5), 319-334.

Mowery, D. C., & Macher, J. (2008). Introduction: Running Faster to Keep Up. In D. Mowery and J. Macher, (Eds.), *Running Faster to Keep Up: Globalization of R&D and U.S. Economic Welfare*, Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Mowery, D. C., DeMinin, A., & Macher, J. (2008). The 'Non-Globalization' of Innovation in the Semiconductor Industry. In D. Mowery and J. Macher, (Eds.), *Running Faster to Keep Up: Globalization of R&D and U.S. Economic Welfare*, Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Newfield, C. (2008). *Unmaking the Public University: The 40-Year Assault on the Middle Class*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Lenoir, T., Giannella, E., Biagioli, M., Jaszi, P., & Woodmansee, M. (in press). Technological Platforms and the Layers of Patent Data. *Con/Texts of Invention: Creative Production in Legal and Cultural Perspective*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Mowery D. C., Fagerberg, J., & Verspagen, B. (forthcoming). Introduction: The Norwegian Innovation Paradox. In J. Fagerberg, D.C. Mowery, & B. Verspagen, (Eds.), *Norway's Innovation System*, Oxford University Press.

**MICHAEL OSBORNE
JAMES PROCTOR**

The grant has fully or partially funded a number of forthcoming publications on the theme of science and religion. These include a volume entitled *New Visions of Nature: Complexity and Authenticity*, ed. J Keulartz, et al. (under review at Springer); Richard F. Fogarty and Michael A. Osborne, "Eugenics in France and the Colonies," in *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics* (in press at Oxford University Press) P. Levine and A. Brashford, eds. A number of grant participants formerly or presently associated with UCSB have contributed to the volume *New Visions of Nature: Complexity and Authenticity*. These include "Nature, technology and the human condition" by Catherine W. Newell (UCSB) and Michael A. Osborne (UCSB); "Introduction" by James D. Proctor (Lewis and Clark College), who is also a co-editor of the volume; and "The trouble with plovers" by Anita Guerrini (Oregon State University). A previously completed volume, edited by James D. Proctor entitled *Envisioning Nature, Science and Religion* is scheduled for 2009 with the Templeton Foundation Press.

CELINE PARREÑAS SHIMIZU

Shimizu, C. (2007). The Master-Slave Sex Act: Mandingo and the Race/Sex Paradox. In D. Bernardi (Ed.), *The Persistence of Whiteness*. New York and London: Routledge.

PHILLIP WALKER

Walker, P. L., Byock, J., Erlandson, J., Holck, P., Zori, D., Guðmundsson, M., & Tveskov, M. (2007). Valdamiðstöð I Mosfellsdal Rannsóknir á fornleifum frd tímum vikinga að Hrísbria og Mosfelli. *Félagatal Ólafía -- Rit Fornleifafraeðingafélags Ii Reykjavík*, 84-107.

Walker, P. L., Martin, S. A. Guatelli-Steinberg, D., Sciulli, P. W. (2008). Comparison of Methods for Estimating Chronological Age at Linear Enamel Formation on Anterior Dentition. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 135, 362-365.

- Walker, P. L. (2008). Bioarchaeological Ethics: A Historical Perspective on the Value of Human Remains. In M. A. Katzenberg & S. R. Saunders, (Eds.), *Biological Anthropology of the Human Skeleton*, second edition, (pp. 3-40). Wiley Liss, Inc.
- Walker, P. L. (2008). Sexing Skulls using Discriminant Function Analysis of Visually Assessed Traits. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 136, 39-50.
- Walker, P. L., Miller, K. P., & Richman, R. (2008). Time, Temperature, and Oxygen Availability: An Experimental Study of the Effects of Environmental Conditions on the Color and Organic Content of Cremated Bone. In C.W. Schmidt & S.A. Symes (Eds.), *The Analysis of Burned Bone*, (pp.129-135). Elsevier Press.
- Walker, P. L. (2008). The Sex of Skulls: A Study of Age and Population Difference in Sexually Dimorphic Cranial Traits. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Supplement 46*, 216.
- Walker, P. L., Sholts, S. & Wärmländer, S. (2008). Age-related changes in the pubic symphysis: a topographical approach. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Supplement 46*, 193.
- Walker, P. L. (2008). The Mosfell Archaeological Project 2007 Field Season Excavation Report: Mosfellssveit, Iceland, July 19– August 25 2007 submitted to Fornleifavernd Ríkisins. (Edited by J Byock, P Walker, and D Zori, with contributions by J Erlandson, P Holck, R Bathurst, J Dillon, A Dolphin, M Dubois, M Guðmundsson, M Hallmundsdóttir, SJ Hansen, K Milek, R Richman, S Sholts, MÁ Sigurgeirsson and S Wärmländer) Report to: Fornleifavernd Ríkisins.
- Walker, P. L., Kuzminsky, S. (2008). Identification of Human Skeletal Remains from CA-SBA-207. Report to: *Applied Earthworks*.
- Walker, P. L., Kuzminsky, S. (2008). Identification of Human Skeletal Remains from SBA-225 (Areas 87A and 87B) and An Overview of Final Reports for Vandenberg Air Force Base Sites SBA-212, SBA-214, SBA-224, SBA-530 and SBA 2456. Report to: *Applied Earthworks*.

HOWIE WINANT
ERIK LOVE

- Love, E. (In review). Confronting Islamophobia in the United States. *Patterns of Prejudice*. Routledge.

PRESENTATIONS

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

AARON BELKIN

Nathaniel Frank, Senior Research Fellow, presented at the annual convention of LGBT journalists in a plenary titled “(Still Not) At Ease: Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell in 2007,” August 30-September 2, 2007 in San Diego, CA.

Aaron Belkin, Palm Center Director, delivered research on transgender people in the military at the World Professional Association for Transgender Health Symposium, September 2007.

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

Aaron Belkin, Palm Center Director, presented a lecture on male-male sexual assault in the military, at San Francisco State University and the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, March 2008.

Aaron Belkin, Palm Center Director, delivered presentations on gays in the military at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and the U.S. Air Force Academy, each with an audience of at least 300 cadets, April 2008.

Aaron Belkin, Palm Center Director, was a featured speaker at a conference honoring Allan Bérubé, groundbreaking scholar on gays in the military who died last year, May 1, 2008.

MARY BUCHOLTZ

Mary Bucholtz and Madeleine Adkins presented “‘That’s a Physics Attitude’: Ideologies of Interdisciplinarity in Science Students’ Interactions,” at the 2007 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Washington, DC, November 2007.

Brendan Barnwell and Jung-Eun Janie Lee presented “‘What Do You Call an Eigensheep?: Formulaic Jokes as Scientific Knowledge Displays among Undergraduates,” at the 2007 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC, November 2007.

Mary Bucholtz and Madeleine Adkins presented “‘That’s a Physics Attitude’: Ideologies of Interdisciplinarity in Science Students’ Interactions,” to the Language, Interaction, and Social Organization Research Focus Group, University of California, Santa Barbara, February 2008.

Brendan Barnwell and Jung-Eun Janie Lee presented ““What Do You Call an Eigensheep?”: Formulaic Jokes as Scientific Knowledge Displays among Undergraduates,” to the Language, Interaction, and Social Organization Research Focus Group, University of California, Santa Barbara, February 2008.

Mary Bucholtz and Karen Peterson presented “Using Social Networking to Improve Sampling, Data Collection, and Diffusion,” at the Joint Annual Meeting, Division of Human Resource Development, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC, June 2008.

Mary Bucholtz and Madeleine Adkins presented “Succeeding in Science: Interaction and Identity among High-Achieving Female Science Majors,” at the 2008 biennial meeting of the International Gender and Language Association at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, July 2008.

GARY CHARNESS

Gary Charness presented “Endogenous Group Formation and Efficiency: An Experimental Study” at Texas A & M, College Station, Texas, September 2007.

Gary Charness presented “A Field Experiment on Studying and Procrastination” at the Economic Science Association, Tucson, AZ, September, 2007.

Gary Charness presented “Contracts and Communication” at the European Workshop on Experimental and Behavioral Economics, Lyon, France, December, 2007.

Gary Charness presented “A Field Experiment on Studying and Procrastination” at the 2008 Santa Barbara Conference on Experimental and Behavioral Economics, Santa Barbara, California, February, 2008.

Gary Charness presented “The Origin of the Winner's Curse” at the University of Nottingham, England, March 2008.

Gary Charness presented “The Origin of the Winner's Curse” at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, March, 2008.

Gary Charness presented “On the Conjunction Fallacy in Probability Judgment: New Experimental Evidence” at the BDRM Conference, San Diego, April, 2008.

Gary Charness presented “The Origin of the Winner's Curse” at UCSC, Santa Cruz, California, June, 2008.

CHRISTINA CONLEE

Christina Conlee presented “Nasca and Wari: Local Opportunism and Colonial Ties during the Middle Horizon” at the 2008 Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, 2008.

Christina Conlee, Michele R. Buzon, Antonio Simonetti and Robert A. Creaser presented “An Investigation of Human Migration and Burial Practices in the Nasca Region Using Strontium Isotope Analysis” at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, 2008.

Christina Conlee presented “Beyond Wari Walls: Exploring the Nature of Middle Horizon Peru away from Wari Centers” in a symposium titled Advances in Andean Isotopic Research: Movement and Subsistence through Space and Time at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, 2008.

LEDA COSMIDES JOHN TOOBY

Leda Cosmides presented a keynote address, “Cognitive adaptations for social exchange,” at the Human Mind, Human Kind: Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Characteristics, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark, August 16, 2007.

John Tooby presented a keynote address “Groups in mind - the coalitional roots of morality and outrage,” at the Human Mind, Human Kind: Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Characteristics, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark, August 18, 2007.

RICHARD DURÁN

Various team members presented “Strategic Planning Retreat” at the ARCHES/ENLACE Leadership Team Retreat Session, September 5, 2007.

Various team members presented “Strategic Planning Retreat” at the CA ENLACE Leadership Retreat Session, October 4-5, 2007.

Jeanett Castellanos, Alexandro Gradilla, Fernando Ortiz, and Lilia Tanakeyowma presented “The Community College to University Pipeline” at the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute 4th Annual Education Conference, Long Beach, CA, October 15, 2007.

Richard Durán presented “Research Agenda Meeting – Group Discussion” at the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) - Higher Education Research Collective, October 20-23, 2007.

Claudia Martinez, Joe Bishop, and Professor John Park presented “Preparing Future Latino Leaders: UCSB’s Public Policy and Leadership Institute” at the California Chicano-Latino Intersegmental Convocation, November 8-11, 2007.

Richard Durán, Catherine Cooper, Graciela Fernandez, Sugely Chaidez, Esteban Ortiz, Cecilia Herrera, Lobelia Martinez, and Adriana Martín presented “Parent and Community Involvement in Latino Academic Attainment” at the California Chicano-Latino Intersegmental Convocation, November 8-11, 2007.

Lilia Tanakeyowma, Rosa Harrizon, Joe Bishop, Richard Durán, Lisa Figueroa, Randee Loya, and Esteban Ortiz presented “Building the National ENLACE Network” at the NCCEP Policy Conference, Washington, DC, November 15-16, 2007.

Richard Durán presented “Setting Statewide Policy Strategies for Parental Involvement and Community Partnerships to Increase Latino Academic Achievement” at the NALEO National Educational Leadership Initiative: CA Statewide Policy Institute on Higher Education Access and Success, San Diego, CA, January 8-10, 2008.

Rosa Harrizon, Sara Lundquist, Richard Durán, Claudia Martinez, and Graciela Fernandez presented “CA ENLACE: Initiatives, Strategies, Results” at the Latino/a Educational Achievement Project (LEAP), January 17 – 19, 2008.

Sara Lundquist, Lilia Tanakeyowma, Santana Ruiz, Hortencia Cuevas, and Randee Loya presented “The Community College to University Pipeline” at the NCCEP: National Capacity Building Conference, February 10-13, 2008.

Claudia Martinez and New Mexico and Florida state ENLACE representatives presented “CA ENLACE: Overview and Best Practices” at the National Conference of State Legislatures: Education Finance Summit, San Antonio, TX, February 15, 2008.

Sara Lundquist presented “Santa Ana Partnership Site-Visit” at Santa Ana Community College, March 20-21, 2008.

Richard Durán, Graciela Fernandez, and Sugely Chaidez presented “Qualitative Studies of Parents’ Voices in Family-School Engagement” at the American Educational Research Association, March 24-28, 2008.

Various team members presented “Strategic Planning Retreat” at the CA ENLACE Leadership Retreat, May 14-15, 2008.

Sara Lundquist presented “California ENLACE: A National and International Initiative” at the NCCEP/Gear-up National Conference, San Francisco, CA, July 21 – 23, 2008.

RODNEY GARRATT

Rodney Garratt has presented results of a pilot experiment in seminar presentations at the University of Arizona and Ohio State University.

MATTHEW GORDON

Ayla Applebaum presented “Intonation in Turkish Kabardian” at the International Congress of Phonetic Sciences at the International Congress of Phonetic Sciences, Saarbrücken, Germany, August 2007.

Matthew Gordon, Carmen Jany, Carlos Nash, and Nobutaka Takara presented “How universal is the sonority hierarchy: a cross-linguistic acoustic study” at the International Congress of Phonetic Sciences, Saarbrücken, Germany, August 2007.

Ayla Applebaum and Matthew Gordon presented “A phonetic comparison of Kabardian spoken in the Caucasus and Diaspora” at the Conference on the Languages of the Caucasus, Leipzig, Germany, December 2007.

BARBARA HERR HARTHORN

RICHARD APPELBAUM

BRUCE BIMBER

W. PATRICK MC CRAY

CHRISTOPHER NEWFIELD

Kimberly Stoltzfus presented “A Day in the Life of a Graduate Student: How to Prepare and What to Expect,” at the Internships in Nanosystems Science, Engineering and Technology (INSET) program, UC Santa Barbara, July 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “NanoCafe: Nano-Medicines and Societal Issues,” UCSB, Santa Barbara, July 18, 2007.

Richard Appelbaum presented “Innovation or Imitation? China’s Bid to Become a Nanotech Power,” at EIG (Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Growth) Fourth Annual Symposium, Menlo Park, California, October 4, 2007.

Mary Ingram-Waters and W. Patrick McCray presented “From Space Colonies to Nanobots: Exploring a Hidden History of Nanotech,” at the annual meeting of the Society for the Social Studies of Science, Montreal, Canada, October 11, 2007.

Rachel Parker and Richard Appelbaum presented “Nanotechnology in a Global Context: The Case of China,” at the Society for Social Studies of Science annual meeting, Montreal, Canada, October 11, 2007.

Mary Ingram-Waters presented “From Spaceflight to Foresight: Tracing the Social Movement Spillover Between Space and Nano” at the annual meeting of the Society for Social Studies of Science, Montreal, Canada, October 11, 2007.

Patrick McCray and Barbara Herr Harthorn (Co-Chairs/Co-Organizers) presented “Studying the Nano-Enterprise,” at the Studying the Nano-Enterprise panel for 4S meetings, Montreal, Canada, October 11-13, 2007.

Terre Satterfield, Barbara Herr Harthorn, and Miland Kandlikar presented “Research and Development in an Age of Upstreaming,” at the Studying the Nano-Enterprise panel for 4S meetings, Montreal, Canada, October 11-13, 2007.

Tee Rogers-Hayden and Karl Bryant presented “Deliberating Nanotechnology Risks: UK and US Perspectives,” at the Studying the Nano-Enterprise panel for 4S meetings, Montreal, Canada, October 11-13, 2007.

Christopher Newfield presented “Next Generation of Technology Transfer: Current Policy Limitations for Nanoscale Research” at the Studying the Nano-Enterprise panel for 4S meetings, Montreal, Canada, October 11-13, 2007.

Richard Appelbaum presented “China’s Bid to Become a Global Leader in Nanotechnology,” at the Studying the Nano-Enterprise panel for 4S meetings, Montreal, Canada, October 11-13, 2007.

Timothy Lenoir and Eric Gianella presented “Technology Platforms in the Landscape of Contemporary Science” at the Studying the Nano-Enterprise panel for 4S meetings, Montreal, Canada, October 11-13, 2007.

W. Patrick McCray and Mary Ingram-Waters presented “Reconverging Technologies: Space, Nano, and Fountains of Paradise,” at the annual meeting of the Society for History of Technology, Washington, DC, October 16, 2007.

Cyrus Mody presented “Crazy or Brilliant or...?: Molecular Electronics and the Interpretive Flexibility of Personality,” at the Society for the History of Technology annual meeting, Washington, DC, October 19, 2007.

Cyrus Mody and Michael Lynch presented “From Dr. Göring to Nanotechnology: Test Objects as Reflexive Instruments,” at Images of the Nanoscale: From Creation to Consumption Workshop, Columbia, SC, October 27, 2007.

Kimberly Stoltzfus and Erica Lively presented “Nanotechnology: What It Is and What It Means For You” at Laguna High School Senior Assembly, Santa Barbara, 2007.

Kimberly Stoltzfus presented “Broader Impacts of Nanotechnology: Diffusion and Ethics” at the National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network (NNIN), National Undergrad Convocation, 2007.

D. Nawarathna, P. Kumaresan, Y. Zhang, B. Ferguson, S-H Oh, K.S. Lam, and H.T. Soh presented “Continuous Magnetophoretic Enrichment of Rare Tumor Cells” at the Proceedings of MicroTAS Conference, 2007.

E. Pavlovic, R.Y. Lai, B.S. Ferguson, T.-T. Wu, R. Sun, A.J. Heeger, K.W. Plaxco, and H.T. Soh presented “Rapid Sequence Specific, Reusable Electronic DNA Sensor in Microfluidic Devices” at the Proceedings of MicroTAS Conference, 2007.

Kasim Alimahomed and Kimberly Stolfus, et al. presented “Defining Creativity Through Dialectics,” at the 93rd National Communication Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, November 2007.

Kasim Alimahomed and Kimberly Stolfus, et al. presented “Creativity as Structured Heteroglossia: Toward a Dialectical Reformulation of Group Communication and Creativity,” at the Group Communication Division at the National Communication Association annual conference, Chicago, IL, November 2007.

Richard Appelbaum and Alec Wodtke presented “China’s Role in Nanotechnology,” at the CNS-UCSB Nano-Meeter, UCSB, Santa Barbara, November 29, 2007.

Christopher Newfield presented “The US Innovation System and Europe: Implications of Nanoscale Research,” at the Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, December 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn gave 3 presentations at the NSF NSEC PI meeting, December 5-6, 2007.

Barbara Herr Harthorn presented “Human Subjects in the CNS” at the CNS-UCSB Fellows Seminar, UCSB, Santa Barbara, February 5, 2008.

Sharon Friedman and Barbara Herr Harthorn (Co-Chairs/Co-Organizers) presented a panel on “Nanotechnology, Risk, and Society” at the AAAS, Boston, Massachusetts. February 15-19, 2008.

Rachel Parker and Richard Appelbaum (co-chairs) presented “Global Diffusion of Nanotechnology: Lessons from China, Italy, and the US,” with collaborators Gary Gereffi and Timothy Lenoir, Duke University, and Vladi Finotto, Venice International University, at the AAAS annual meeting, Boston, MA, February 17, 2008.

Rachel Parker and Richard Appelbaum presented “Nanotechnology in a Global Context: The Case of China” at the American Association for the Advancement of Science annual meeting, Boston, MA, February 17, 2008.

Timothy Lenoir presented “Nanotech Landscapes: Visualization of Top Nanotech Patent Clusters and Cluster Landscapes, US, 1970-Present,” at the AAAS Meeting, Boston, MA, February 17, 2008.

Christopher Newfield presented “Funding University Research in Early-Stage Technology: A US-EU Comparison,” at the University of Paris X, Nanterre, February 2008.

Christopher Newfield presented “Budgetary Trends at the University of California (Problems for Basic Research),” at the Meeting of the Council of Chancellors, the University of California, March 2008.

Mary Ingram-Waters presented “From Spaceflight to Foresight: Knowledge Production through Collective Action” at the Occasional Speaker Series, NSF Center for Nanotechnology and Society, Arizona State University, March 2008.

David C. Mowery presented “What Don’t We Know About University-Industry Technology Transfer and Does It Matter?” at University-Industry Relationships, Franco-Norwegian Center for Research Cooperation, Paris, March 24, 2008.

David C. Mowery and A. Ziedonis presented “The Geographic Reach of Market and Nonmarket Channels of University Research Commercialization,” at the Conference on Corporate Strategy, Fuqua School of Business, Duke University, April 4-5, 2008.

Alexis Ostrowski presented “Quantum Dots for Photochemical Nitric Oxide Delivery,” at the Materials Research Society, San Francisco, CA, Spring 2008.

Barbara Herr Harthorn and Nick Pidgeon (Co-Chairs) presented “Risks, Perceptions, and Governance of Emerging Nanotechnologies,” at the 2nd World Risk Congress 2008, Guadalajara, Mexico, June 8-11, 2008.

Nick Pidgeon presented “Nanotechnology Risks: Perceptions, Communication and Public Engagement,” at the 2nd World Risk Congress 2008, Guadalajara, Mexico, June 8-11, 2008.

Tee Rogers-Hayden and Karl Bryant presented “Public Deliberations on Nanotechnology Risks and Governance: A UK-US Comparative Study,” at the 2nd World Risk Congress 2008, Guadalajara, Mexico, June 8-11, 2008.

Barbara Herr Harthorn and Terre Satterfield presented “Nano Experts’ Views of the Nano Enterprise and its Risks,” at the 2nd World Risk Congress 2008, Guadalajara, Mexico, June 8-11, 2008.

Joe Conti and Patricia Holden presented “Risk Beliefs and Safety Practices in the Nanomaterials Workplace: Results from an International Survey,” at the 2nd World Risk Conference 2008, Guadalajara, Mexico, June 8-11, 2008.

DONALD JANELLE

Don Janelle presented “Perspectives on Time-space Convergence,” at the Catholic University of Minas Gerais, Belo-Horizonte, Brazil, August 20, 2007.

Don Janelle presented “Perspectives on the Time Geography of Cities,” at the Catholic University of Salvador, Salvador, Brazil, August 23, 2007.

Don Janelle presented “Spatially Integrated Social Science,” at the Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil, August 23, 2007.

Don Janelle presented “Location across Disciplines: Reflections on the CSISS Experience,” at the Symposium on Geo-ICT and Location within Science, Vrij Universiteit, Amsterdam, September 26, 2007.

DEBRA LIEBERMAN

Debra Lieberman led two web seminar presentations and Q&A for potential applicants for Health Games Research grant funding titled “Health Games Research: Advancing Effectiveness of Interactive Games for Health,” December 12-13, 2007.

Debra Lieberman presented “Effects of Narrative, Nurturing, and Game-Play in an Action-Adventure Health Game” at the annual meeting of the Games for Health Conference, Baltimore, MD, May 9, 2008.

Grace Anderson, Paul Kang and Debra Lieberman presented “Playing a Health Video Game: Impacts of Social Interaction & Gender on Health Outcomes” at the annual meeting of the International Communication Association, Montreal, Canada, May 25, 2008.

Debra Lieberman presented “Games and Health Care Improvement: Current Trends” at the annual meeting of the Summit for Behavioral Telehealth, Boston, MA, June 2, 2008.

Debra Lieberman (workshop co-leader) designed the curriculum, invited speakers and panelists, moderated the three-hour event, and gave a presentation “Post-Summit Workshop –Games, Simulations, and Social Media in Behavioral Health and Disease Management” at the annual meeting of the Summit for Behavioral Telehealth, Boston, MA, June 3, 2008.

PEI-TE LIEN

Pei-te Lien presented “Finding on the Gender and Multicultural Leadership survey” at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C. November 7, 2007.

Pei-te Lien presented “Finding on the Gender and Multicultural Leadership survey” at UC Santa Barbara, November 25, 2007.

Pei-te Lien, Carol Hardy-Fanta, Christine Sierra, and Dianne Pinderhughes presented “A New Look at Paths to Political Office and Political Ambition: Moving Women of Color from the Margins to the Center,” at the 2007 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, August 30 - September 2, 2007 (second author).

Pei-te Lien, Janelle Wong and Chris Collet presented “Surveying Transnational Political Practices and their Correlates among Asian Americans,” at the 2007 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, August 30 - September 2, 2007 (lead author).

Pei-te Lien presented “Chinese Americans and Opinions on Homeland Government and Politics: A Comparison Among Immigrants from Taiwan, China, and Hong Kong” at the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian American Studies, Chicago, IL, April 16-20, 2008.

JACK LOOMIS

J. R. Marston, J. M. Loomis, R. G. Golledge, and R. L. Klatzky, presented “Using Virtual Spatialized Output to Augment and Improve the User Interface of GPS Navigation Systems for People who are Blind,” (invited) at the XXIII International Cartographic Conference, Moscow, Russia, August 7, 2007.

J. M. Loomis, R. G. Golledge, R. L. Klatzky, J. R. Marston, and N. A. Giudice, presented “Twenty years of research on the Personal Guidance System: What did we learn?,” (invited) at the ThinkSpatial Forum on Spatial Thinking, spatial@UCSB, University of California Santa Barbara, April 1, 2008.

J. R. Marston, R. G. Golledge, J. M. Loomis, R. L. Klatzky, and N. A. Giudice, presented “Substituting for Vision: Field Experiments with Several Orientation and Navigation Devices,” (invited) at the Atlanta VA Rehabilitation Research and Development Center of Excellence in Vision Loss, Atlanta, GA, April 9, 2008.

J. R. Marston, R. G. Golledge, J. M. Loomis, R. L. Klatzky, and N. A. Giudice, presented “Accessible and Portable Navigation Devices for the Blind: Interface Options,” (invited) at the Atlanta Center for the Visually Impaired and Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, April 9, 2008.

J. R. Marston, R. G. Golledge, J. M. Loomis, R. L. Klatzky, and N. A. Giudice, presented “Substituting for Vision: Field Experiments with Several Orientation and Navigation Devices,” (invited) at the Vision Research Seminar Series, Department of Ophthalmology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, April 10, 2008.

N. A. Giudice, J. M. Marston, R.L. Klatzky, J. M. Loomis, and R. G. Golledge presented “Environmental Learning without Vision: Effects of Cognitive Load on Interface Design,” at Vision 2008 - The 9th International Conference on Low Vision, Montreal, Canada, July 9, 2008.

J. R. Marston, R.L. Klatzky, N. A. Giudice, J. M. Loomis, and R. G. Golledge presented “Measuring Blind Users' Cognitive Load when using various Navigation Interfaces,” at Vision 2008 - The 9th International Conference on Low Vision, Montreal, Canada, July 9, 2008.

JAMES MARSTON

J. R. Marston, J. A. Miele, and E. L. Smith, presented “Large Print Map Automated Production (LPMAP),” at the XXIII International Cartographic Conference, Moscow, Russia, August 7, 2007.

J. R. Marston, and J. A. Miele, presented “Criteria for Automated Large Print Map Production,” (invited) at Vision 2008 - The 9th International Conference on Low Vision, Montreal, Canada, July 8, 2008.

KENNETH MILLET

Dr. Amy Fann and Leslie Koda presented “College is a Community Affair: Involving Native Families, Caregivers, Educators, and Advocates in College Preparation, Planning, and Persistence” at the National Indian Education Association: 38th Annual Convention, Dine College, Navajo Nation, Arizona, May 20-21, 2008.

GEOFFREY RAYMOND

Geoffrey Raymond and Gene Lerner presented “On the Practical Re-Intentionalization of Action in Interaction: Midcourse Pivots in the Progressive Realization of Embodied Action” at the International Pragmatics Association meeting, July 13, 2007.

Geoffrey Raymond and Gene Lerner presented “Sequence as a source of body behavior, body behavior as a resource for sequencing actions: the case of interjected action,” at the American Sociological Association annual meeting, August 12, 2007.

Geoffrey Raymond and Gene Lerner presented “Sequence as a source of body behavior, body behavior as a resource for sequencing actions: the case of interjected action,” at the National Communication Association annual meeting, November 15, 2007.

Geoffrey Raymond and Gene Lerner presented “On the Practical Re-Intentionalization of Action in Interaction: Midcourse Pivots in the Progressive Realization of Embodied Action,” at the National Communication Association annual meeting, November 15, 2007.

KATHARINA SCHREIBER

Katharina Schreiber and co-author Matthew Edwards presented preliminary results of the research project at the annual meeting of the Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, CA, January 2008.

CELINE PARREÑAS SHIMIZU

Celine Shimizu was an invited presenter at the Society for Cinema and Media Studies Conference, Loews, PA, March 6-9, 2008.

VERTA TAYLOR

Verta Taylor, Katrina Kimport, and Ellen Andersen presented “Same-Sex Marriage as a Social Movement Tactic” at the Workshop on Collective Behavior and Social Movements, American Sociological Association, Hofstra University, Long Island, NY, August 8, 2007.

Ellen Ann Anderson, Verta Taylor, and Katrina Kimport, presented “The Politics of Marriage: Initial Results from a Survey of Same-Sex Couples” at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, IL, August 31, 2007.

PHILLIP WALKER

Sabrina Sholts, Phillip L. Walker, Kevin Miller, and Sebastian Wärmländer presented “The application of three-dimensional midfacial profiling in the identification of human skeletal remains” at the 18th International Symposium on Human Identification, Los Angeles, CA, October 2, 2007.

Phillip Walker presented “Paleopathology of the Santa Barbara Channel Area” at the 97th annual meeting of The United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Denver, CO, March 2, 2008.

Phillip Walker and Rhonda Bathurst presented “Empty Graves and Missing Middens: The Causes and Interpretive Challenges Posed by Poor Preservation at a Viking-age Icelandic Farmstead,” at the Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, March 27, 2008.

Sabrina Sholts and Phillip Walker presented “Three-dimensional Data Analysis of Artifacts from a Viking Age Settlement in Mosfell Valley, Iceland” at the Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, March 27, 2008.

Rebecca Richman, Phillip L. Walker and Sabrina B. Sholts presented “Analysis of Skeletal Remains from a Viking-Age Icelandic Churchyard using Three Dimensional Models” at the Society for American Archaeology Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, March 27, 2008.

E. R. Mahoney, P. L. Walker, J. C. Stevenson, and P. M. Everson presented “Prediction of sex based on 5 skull traits using decision analysis (CHAID)” at the Human Biology Association Meeting, Columbus, OH, April 9, 2008.

Phillip Walker presented “The Sex of Skulls” at the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Columbus, OH, April 10, 2008.

Sabrina B. Sholts, Phillip L. Walker, and Sebastian Wärmländer presented “Age-related changes in the pubic symphysis: a topographical approach” at the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Columbus, OH, April 11, 2008.

Phillip Walker was a discussant at the Wiley Liss Symposium on Advances on Physical Anthropology at the 77th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Columbus, OH, April 11, 2008.

Sabrina Sholts, Susan Kuzminsky, and Phillip L. Walker presented “Non-Destructive Analysis of Native American Human Remains: Establishing Cultural Affiliation Using 3D Computer Models” at UCSB, April 19, 2008.

CATHERINE WEINBERGER

Catherine Weinberger presented “Dictator Game Generosity and Real World Labor Market Outcomes: A Longitudinal Study,” at the Economic Science Association International Conference, Cal Tech, June 2008.

Catherine Weinberger presented research results to the UCSB Math Department's Hypatian Seminar, April 2008.

Catherine Weinberger presented “Quantifying the Growing Importance of Soft Skills in the Labor Market,” at the Allied Social Science Associations Annual Conference, AEA Session chaired by James Heckman, January 2008.

JULIET WILLIAMS

Juliet Williams presented “Intersectionality and the Single-Sex Public Education Debates,” at the annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association, March 2008.

Juliet Williams presented “Narratives of Difference in the Single-Sex Public Education Debates,” (invited lecture) at the UCLA Center for the Study of Women, April 2008.

HOWIE WINANT

ERIK LOVE

Erik Love presented “Confronting Islamophobia in the United States” at the 103rd annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 4, 2008.

Erik Love convened a panel on “Civil Rights in the 21st Century” at the UC Washington Center while conducting research in Washington, DC. This panel included five executive members of several civil rights advocacy organizations.



ISBER

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

University of California Santa Barbara

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

2007-2008

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR: Institute for Social, Behavioral & Economic Research

2007-2008

1. Academic personnel engaged in research:	
a. Faculty	42
b. Professional Researchers (including Visiting)	18
c. Project Scientists	2
d. Specialists	10
e. Postdoctoral Scholars	1
f. Postgraduate Researchers	
TOTAL	73
2. Graduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	80
b. Employed on other sources of funds	5
c. Participating through assistantships	2
d. Participating through traineeships	
e. Other (specify)	
TOTAL	87
3. Undergraduate Students:	
a. Employed on contracts and grants	35
b. Employed on other funds	35
c. Number of volunteers, & unpaid interns	10
TOTAL	80
4. Participation from outside UCSB: <u>(optional)</u>	
a. Academics (without Salary Academic Visitors)	9
b. Other (Community Volunteers)	2
5. Staff (Univ. & Non-Univ. Funds):	
a. Technical	20
b. Administrative/Clerical	22
6. Seminars, symposia, workshops sponsored	49
7. Proposals submitted	137
8. Number of different awarding agencies dealt with*	85
9. Number of extramural awards administered	112
10. Dollar value of extramural awards administered during year**	\$19,938,302
11. Number of Principal Investigators***	147
12. Dollar value of other project awards ****	\$2,825,900
13. Number of other projects administered	119
14. Total base budget for the year (as of June 30, 2008)	\$614,500
15. Dollar value of intramural support	\$2,213,164
16. Total assigned square footage in ORU	8,165
17. Dollar value of awards for year (08 Total)	\$6,341,065



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University of California Santa Barbara

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

2007-2008

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**ACTIVE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
AND CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008**

Sarah Abraham	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Belinda Acuna	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Tamara Afifi	Communication	Assistant Professor
Walid Afifi	Communication	Associate Professor
Gerardo Aldana	Chicano Studies	Associate Professor
Kevin Almeroth	Computer Science	Professor
Paul Amar	Law & Society	Assistant Professor
Michelle Chernikoff Anderson	COPPAC	Director of Research
Richard Appelbaum	Sociology	Professor
Shankar Aswani	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Ingrid Banks	Black Studies	Associate Professor
Kelly Bedard	Economics	Associate Professor
Aaron Belkin	Political Science	Associate Professor
Theodore Bergstrom	Economics	Professor
Kum-Kum Bhavnani	Sociology	Professor
Bruce Bimber	Political Science	Professor
Beverly Bondad-Brown	Communication	Graduate Student Researcher
Eileen C. Boris	Feminist Studies	Hull Professor
Frederick Bove	ISBER	Researcher
Eric Boyle	History	Graduate Student Researcher
Kathleen Bruhn	Political Science	Associate Professor
Mary Bucholtz	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Josef Castañeda-Liles	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Joseph Castro	Campus Outreach Initiative	Executive Director
Grace Chang	Feminist Studies	Associate Professor
Gary Charness	Economics	Associate Professor
Catherine Cole	Dramatic Art	Associate Professor
Christina Conlee	Anthropology	Assistant Researcher
Leda Cosmides	Psychology	Professor
Christopher Costello	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Associate Professor
Mary Danis	Communication	Graduate Student Researcher
Eve Darian-Smith	Law & Society	Professor
Stephen DeCanio	Economics	Professor
Magali Delmas	ESMS	Associate Professor
Olivier Deschenes	Economics	Associate Professor
Sharon Doetsch	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Jenifer Dugan	Environmental Studies	Lecturer
Richard Duran	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Jennifer Earl	Sociology	Associate Professor
Ronald Egan	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi	Sociology	Associate Professor
Sarah Fenstermaker	Sociology / ISBER	Professor / Director

Alexis Filipinni	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Richard Flacks	Sociology	Professor
Andrew Flanagan	Communication	Associate Professor
Anabel Ford	ISBER	Researcher
Laurie Freeman	Political Science	Associate Professor
Sabine Fruhstuck	East Asian Languages & Cultural Studies	Professor
Diane Fujino	Asian-American Studies	Associate Professor
Nancy Gallagher	History	Professor
Arleen Garcia	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Paolo Gardinali	Social Science Survey Center	Associate Director
Rodney Garratt	Economics	Professor
Michael Gerber	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Professor
Roland Geyer	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Assistant Professor
Garrett Glasgow	Political Science	Associate Professor
Michael Glassow	Anthropology	Professor
Rebecca Glazier	Political Science	Graduate Student Researcher
Reginald Golledge	Geography	Professor
Michael Goodchild	Geography	Professor
Matthew Gordon	Linguistics	Professor
Stefan Th. Gries	Linguistics	Associate Professor
Anita Guerrini	Environmental Studies	Professor
Michael Gurven	Anthropology	Associate Professor
Salome Gutierrez-Morales	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Herr Harthorn	Feminist Studies	Associate Professor
John Hartman	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Daniel Hintz	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Diane Hintz	Linguistics	Graduate Student Researcher
Barbara Holdrege	Religious Studies	Associate Professor
Evelyn Hu	ECE/Materials	Professor
Stephen Humphreys	History	Professor
Tania Israel	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Associate Professor
Donald Janelle	ISBER	Researcher
Michael Jochim	Anthropology	Professor
Gaye Theresa Johnson	Black Studies	Assistant Professor
Nikki Jones	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Andrea Joseph	Communication	Graduate Student Researcher
Marek Kapicka	Economics	Assistant Professor
Cynthia Kaplan	Political Science	Professor
Stuart Kasdin	Political Science	Graduate Student Researcher
Charles Kolstad	Economics	Professor
Matthew Kotchen	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Assistant Professor
Peter Kuhn	Economics	Professor
James K. Lee	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor

Jin Sook Lee	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Assistant Professor
Debra Lieberman	Communication / ISBER	Lecturer / Researcher
Pei-te Lien	Political Science	Professor
Jack Loomis	Psychology	Professor
Erik Love	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
John Lynham	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
Hani Mansour	Economics	Graduate Student Researcher
James Marston	Geography / ISBER	PGR/Researcher
Carola Matera	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
W. Patrick McCray	History	Professor
Rani McLean	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Miriam Metzger	Communication	Associate Professor
Kenneth Millett	Mathematics	Professor
Marianne Mithun	Linguistics	Professor
John Mohr	Sociology	Associate Professor
Kathleen Moore	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Lorelei Moosbrugger	Political Science	Assistant Professor
Karen Myers	Communication	Assistant Professor
Robin Nabi	Communication	Associate Professor
Chris Newfield	English	Professor
Erin Khuê Ninh	Asian American Studies	Assistant Professor
Laura Oaks	Feminist Studies	Associate Professor
Melvin Oliver	Letters & Science	Professor
Moira O'Neil	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
Michael Osborne	History	Professor
Juan Vicente Palerm	Anthropology	Professor/Chair
James Proctor	Geography	Professor
Geoffrey Raymond	Sociology	Associate Professor
Dwight Reynolds	Religious Studies	Professor
Ronald Rice	Communication	Professor
Victor Rios	Sociology	Assistant Professor
Luke Roberts	History	Associate Professor
William Robinson	Sociology	Professor
Leila J. Rupp	Feminist Studies	Professor
Hugo Santos-Gomez	Anthropology	Graduate Student Researcher
Beth Schneider	Sociology	Professor
Katharina Schreiber	Anthropology	Professor
Denise Segura	Sociology	Professor
Jati Sengupta	Economics	Professor
Celine Shimizu	Asian American Studies	Associate Professor
Eric Smith	Political Science	Professor
Stuart Tyson Smith	Anthropology	Professor
Emily Solari	Gevirtz Graduate School of Education	Graduate Student Researcher
Jon Sonstelie	Economics	Professor
Frank Spera	Geological Sciences	Professor
Douglas Steigerwald	Economics	Professor

Jacqueline Stevens	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Cynthia Stohl	Communication	Professor
Susan Stonich	Anthropology	Professor
Molly Talcott	Sociology	Graduate Student Researcher
John Tooby	Anthropology	Professor
Barbara Voorhies	Anthropology	Professor
Barbara Walker	Anthropology / ISBER	Researcher / Director of Research Development
Phillip Walker	Anthropology	Professor
M. Stephen Weatherford	Political Science	Professor
Rene Weber	Communication	Assistant Professor
Catherine Weinberger	Economics	Researcher
Juliet Williams	Law & Society	Associate Professor
Ronald Williams	ISBER	Researcher
Howard Winant	Sociology	Professor
Raymond S. Wong	Sociology	Professor
Mayfair Yang	Anthropology	Professor
Oran Young	Bren School of Environmental Science & Management	Professor



ISBER

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University of California Santa Barbara

UNIT PARTICIPANTS

2007-2008

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Director

Sarah Fenstermaker

2007-2008 Administrative and Technical Staff

Katie Bamburg, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Jana Bentley, Manager

Randall Ehren, Systems Administrator

Jan Jacobson, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Monica Koegler-Blaha, Personnel & Payroll Manager

Alanna Matlick, Financial Assistant

Lacy Olivera, Contract & Grant Account Manager

Michelle Olofson, Desktop Support

Paula Ryan, Contract & Grant Specialist

Patrice Summers, Financial Assistant

Director, Social Science Research Development

Barbara Walker

2007-2008 Advisory Committee

Howard Giles, (Chair), Communications

Jana Bentley, *ex-officio*, ISBER Manager

Mary Bucholtz, Linguistics

Sarah Fenstermaker, *ex-officio*, ISBER Director

Paolo Gardinali, Social Science Survey Center

Michael Gurven, Anthropology

Fernando Lopez-Alves, Sociology

John Park, Asian American Studies

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

Roberto Strongman, Black Studies

Barbara Tomlinson, Women's Studies

Chancellor

Henry T. Yang

Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs

Gene E. Lucas

Vice Chancellor for Research

Michael S. Witherell