In Tense, Emotions

As UCSB’s Diane Hintz presented her research at a linguistics conference in Lima, Peru, students and professors alike were enthralled with the methodology. Her presentation was about how to solve a complex language puzzle. Why do speakers of Quechua, the language spoken by the Incas, use such an abundance of tense forms when talking about events that happened in the past? The puzzle could not be solved without examination of long stretches of naturally occurring speech.

The process leading to the answer involved recording the talk of Quechua speakers from the southern part of Conchucos (in central Peru), and then working closely with a native speaker to transcribe it. Each verbal tense form was then color-coded, and the search for patterns began.

In the process of analyzing the data, Hintz learned that speakers of Quechua use tense for much more than the codification of time. Two of the tense forms used by Quechua speakers have evidential qualities. That is, they help to indicate if the speaker observed the event s/he is telling about, or not. Tense can also be used in stories to communicate very positive emotions including happiness and excitement, negative emotions such as shame and anger, the positive emotion of simple interest, and even surprise!

In examining Pastaza Quechua data from Ecuador, Hintz found a smaller inventory of tense forms. Some have identical functions to those in South Conchucos. However, the evidential qualities of some of the forms are different.

An awareness of these findings will be invaluable to linguistic editors of literacy materials for Quechua speakers. In the last 15 years, Quechua people in the Andean countries on the Pacific Rim have shown an increased desire to read and write their language. Much of the reading material in Quechua is produced by adapting material that already exists in another variety of Quechua. Understanding the communicative functions of tense and being aware that there are differences between the Quechua languages in this respect will lead to the production of materials that are natural for each Quechua speaking area. ~
Transitioning Out of Homelessness in LA and Tokyo

Los Angeles and Tokyo both have significant homeless populations. Each city provides services to assist people transitioning out of homelessness, and many formerly homeless people do eventually move on to conventional housing. How does their experience differ from those who remain homeless? Matthew D. Marr, a PhD candidate in sociology at UCLA, investigated and assessed the transition services in both of the global cities. He found that the effectiveness of the services depend on many factors, and they differ by culture.

Marr interviewed transitional housing program users and staff in LA and Tokyo. He examined the causes of homelessness and processes to successful escape. Marr cited unemployment, substance abuse, psychosis, and conflicts with program staff among the factors that compel people back to the streets. This is true for both cities, he said. However, Marr posited that the homelessness rate in Los Angeles is ten times greater than in Tokyo. This he attributes to structural transformation and institutionalized racial inequality in LA. More homeless in Los Angeles are afflicted by “more debilitating vulnerabilities such as severe mental illness and substance abuse, thus disadvantaging individuals in escaping homelessness.” Individuals who do exit homelessness in LA often do so by utilizing social capital such as family, friends, or relationships with transitional-housing program staff; and they may move into long-term subsidized housing. This is not the case in Japan, where homelessness is more stigmatized and homeless people are often shunned by family and friends, services are limited, and it is difficult to form beneficial relationships with bureaucratic staff. In Tokyo, individuals are more likely to escape homelessness by getting low-wage jobs and cheap, simple apartments. This is less stable, however, considering the employment conditions and high rents.

Marr concluded that “long-term subsidized, independent housing linked with supportive services is more effective than transitional housing facilities (because) it addresses the problems of low wage employment and high rents and allows the opportunity for beneficial relationships with agency staff but at lower risk of conflict than in an institutional setting.” However, Marr said, efforts to prevent homelessness must promote living wage employment, affordable housing, and comprehensive social services in the communities.

Environmental Impacts of the “War on Narcoterror”

Aerial fumigation is the main weapon of the United States/Columbia “War on Narcoterror.” Unfortunately, the chemicals used to eradicate coca crops in Columbia seem to be poisoning the environment and affecting citizens’ health. With the help of a Pac Rim mini-grant, Kristina Lyons, a UC Davis graduate student, traveled to Columbia and Ecuador last summer to begin investigating the consequences of the fumigation operation and local opposition to it. She met with residents, municipal authorities, state health care workers, scientists, activists, officials, and academics.

Complaints from affected residents have captured the attention of local government agencies, hospitals, scientists, and health care providers who are collecting data to verify their claims, Lyons said. National and international humanitarian organizations are rallying to pressure the United States to change its policy; and in Ecuador, members of the Federation of Peasant Organizations of the Sucumbios Border Zone (FORCCOFES) are mobilizing against Columbia’s aerial spraying close to Ecuadorian territory. Biologists and tropical medical experts there are assembling scientific evidence about the negative impacts of chemical herbicides on human health, soil, water, and food to support the residents’ case. This combined effort has motivated the government to take legal action against the Colombian State at the Organization of American States and the Court of Justice in The Hague. A bi-national commission of experts is conducting its own scientific study of fumigation effects along the Colombian/Ecuadorian border. Lyons received a 2007-2008 PRRP dissertation grant to continue studying the efforts against aerial fumigation in Colombia and Ecuador. She will begin her dissertation fieldwork in the region this year.

(Re)Producing Modernity

Victoria Luong says she felt her perception change the moment she stopped referring to pregnant women as “medical patients” and started calling them “clients,” or simply “pregnant women.”

“They are not ‘patients’ because they don’t have an illness, they are just pregnant, a very natural process of life,” Chi Nhung, Luong’s contact at the Ha Noi Obstetric and Gynecological Hospital, corrected her.

Luong, a graduate student at UC Irvine, conducted research in Vietnam for 15 months including one week in the delivery room at the hospital, an experience Chi Nhung insisted would bore Luong because deliveries in Vietnam are done the “old fashioned” way. Childbirth has been medicalized in many parts of the world, and traditional midwifery has been replaced with doctors, technology, and pharmacology. In Vietnam, however, midwives are the primary care providers of pregnant women. They administer prenatal care and attend deliveries, consulting a doctor only for complicated births. Family members are not allowed in the birthing room, which, at the Ha Noi Obstetric and Gynecological Hospital, contained three beds where three women could give birth simultaneously, each subjected to the writhing pain and moans of another. Luong described the atmosphere of the delivery ward as “organized chaos.”

“There are many activities going on at once,” she said. “Women are walking about the birthing rooms, the hallways, and the waiting rooms; they are in pain. Other women are delivering their babies while still others are being sewn up after their episiotomies. The delivery room is filled with interns walking in and out, observing the women and midwives deliver babies.” The women don’t seem bothered by the lack of privacy or the commotion. In some ways, they say, it’s comforting. The art is for them to ignore the distractions and focus on themselves and the delivery. Rather than utilize medical technology to control their experience, the women exercise agency in other ways. The women Luong interviewed said they regard childbirth as an unavoidable fate they must endure as a passage to motherhood and one control they have over it is to grit their teeth and abide the pain. Midwives discourage the women from crying out in pain so they can save their energy for the delivery. Midwives give the women little emotional support, Luong said, as if they were “working in a factory.” Pregnant women may elect to have a caesarean section delivery, and many do, to guarantee an uncomplicated birth that won’t hinder the child’s future development. Women and their families also practice the custom of “gift giving” (monetary donations to the staff) to ensure that they and their babies will be well cared for at the hospital.

Following Fourth-Graders’ Footsteps

Supaporn Wannasuntad, a graduate student from UCSF, received a minigrant in 2005 to do pilot research for her dissertation study: “Correlates of Physical Activity in Thai Fourth Grade Students in Bangkok.” She studied 398 ten-year-olds from six Bangkok metropolitan elementary schools during the 2006 school year. The students’ parents reported their family demographic information, accounted for the children’s activities outside of school, and assessed the family’s support for physical activity. The children wore a pedometer and logged their steps for six consecutive days. They also completed self-reports and several questionnaires.

The children took about 10,000 steps per day, which is equivalent to walking approximately five miles. The mean number of steps taken on weekdays was 10,407 steps a day, and 8,671 steps per day on the weekend. Gender was the strongest predictor of physical activity, Wannasuntad reported. Boys were significantly more active than girls. The mean for boys was 11,021 steps per day compared to 9,168 for girls. This total falls short of results from other similar studies done in the U.K., Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, and the U.S., which suggest a standard daily activity rate of approximately 13,000 steps for boys and 11,000 steps for girls. The disparity could be attributed to several factors, including misreporting by participants, ethnicity and age differences in the children studied, and differences in the models of pedometers used and methods of measuring steps. The central point of activity research in children is not merely to catalog their level of activity, Wannasuntad stressed, but to understand how physical activity affects children’s health. She completed her dissertation in June.
The Origins of Agriculture in Northwest China

Agriculture emerged independently in various regions of the world during the early Holocene period, about 10,000 years ago. Research in the Middle East and Mesoamerica suggests that several interrelated factors compelled foragers to develop agriculture, including extreme climate change, demographic pressure, and technological innovation. However, not much is known about similar occurrences in North China. With a recent Pacific Rim Research Fund grant, P. Jeffrey Brantingham from UCLA and his co-PI Robert L. Bettinger from UC Davis investigated the roles of climatic, demographic, and cultural adaptations in the origin of agriculture in Gansu Province, Northwest China.

The team examined evidence from two climatic events: the Younger Dryas (ca. 12,300-11,200 years ago), a brief period of extreme cold-dry glacial conditions that, in some regions of the world, seems to have motivated agricultural adaptations; and a preceding period, the Last Glacial Maximum (ca. 24,200-15,700 years ago), of two millennium-long extreme cold-dry conditions. Their research revealed that the human demographic conditions during the two periods were much more similar to each other than previously thought. However, during the Last Glacial Maximum, they detected a devolutionary trend towards extremely simple technologies, while the technologies that evolved during the Younger Dryas were more complex. Because of the similarities, according to the researchers, the emergence of agriculture cannot be attributed merely to population change, as such changes were not unique to the Younger Dryas. “Despite the possible similarities in population sizes and distributions in both of these time periods, the types of adaptations that were deployed prior to and during the Last Glacial Maximum and Younger Dryas were sufficiently different to lead to radically different outcomes.” They conducted archaeological and sedimentological studies at five sites in the region, and conducted excavations at the Dadiwan Neolithic site. Much of the material they found is too small to be characterized or is inconclusive. However, deposits at one of the sites suggests the presence of a pre-agricultural occupation. The professors received funding from the National Geographic Society to continue researching North China’s transition to agriculture.

Peruvian Parents and a Japanese School

Teachers in California classrooms may be used to interacting with foreign students and their parents, but most Japanese teachers are not. Japan is generally homogenous, and the prospect of teaching a student who is not proficient with the language or the culture can be daunting. Communicating with that student’s parents may be doubly so. And the foreign parents don’t find it any easier. That was Robert Moorehead’s experience observing an elementary school in Shiroyama, a working-class neighborhood in central Japan. Shiroyama’s small population of foreigners is predominately Peruvian, and Moorehead’s fluency in both Spanish and Japanese lent him particular insight into their frustrating situation.

Moorehead, a graduate student in sociology at UC Davis, based his case study on interactions between parents and teachers at the school. He found that both groups harbored stereotypes of the other seemingly opposite culture. For example, some Japanese teachers considered the Latino parents to be procrastinators. “It’s always hasta mañana,” one teacher complained to him. On the other hand, Peruvian parents deemed the Japanese too rigid and, although they wanted to be more involved in the school, they said they felt constrained. Unlike their Japanese counterparts, no foreign parents volunteer at the school or participate in the school’s Parent Teacher Association, Moorehead reported. Therefore, they appear to the teachers to lack interest in their children’s education.

Most of the Peruvian parents in the population have lived in Japan for 15 to 16 years and are descendents of Japanese emigrants. They and their children may look Japanese, and the children may speak Japanese, but they are less adept at reading and writing and haven’t espoused the Japanese culture. The teachers tend to resent the parents’ apparent unwillingness to assimilate. But, as Moorehead observed, Latino parents face numerous barriers in interacting with teachers and participating in the Japanese school system. Parents have little opportunity to socialize outside of the factory, the family, and their Peruvian immigrant neighbors. The school struggles but fails to
Peruvian Parents continued from previous page.)

provide effective remedial instruction or foreign language support. School notifications to the parents are written in Japanese, so Peruvian parents often miss important information that affects their children’s progress. During Moorehead’s fieldwork, the school hosted meetings in an effort to communicate with the Latino parents. However, the school’s language counselor never showed up for these meetings. Nearly 20 parents waited over two hours and eventually left without getting any assistance, he said.

The Peruvian parents’ perspective offers a unique tool for analyzing and reforming the Japanese school system, and Moorehead recommends that teachers and administrators utilize it. Unless a structural reform occurs, he said, these problems could persist indefinitely.

China’s New Concubines?

Traditional concubine practices in China provide a cultural framework for today’s “second-wife” arrangements, says graduate student Suowei Xiao. During months of field work in Guangzhou and Ningbo, China, the UC Berkeley student collected 17 cases of second-wife situations. She interviewed 15 second-wives or former-second-wives, and five men who kept or had kept second-wives. In some cases, Xiao questioned their neighbors, friends, and relatives, too.

About half of the second-wives Xiao interviewed were poor rural women who migrated to the cities to improve their job opportunities and ended up working in production or service industries for nine or ten hours a day, making $60 a month or less. The rest were urban Guangzhou residents. The female respondents ranged in age from 18 to 38 years old. None of them had more than a high school education. Most were junior high dropouts. The men, aged mid-30s to early 60s, were financially secure but relatively uneducated. None of them had gone to college, Xiao reported. Women who work in nightclubs as waitresses or escorts and meet businessmen who socialize there are most likely to become second-wives. Sex is not the primary reason for these arrangements, said Xiao, but rather what she calls “emotional labor.” The women frequently tolerate men’s bad tempers and “have to say nice things to cheer him up.”

To the businessmen, a second-wife symbolizes male honor, potency, charm, and wealth. Three of the second-wives Xiao interviewed live in apartments purchased for them by their men. The rest live in rentals. A few second-wives receive about $1,500 a month from their men while others get about $200. (Xiao said she was unable to get access to the most affluent sector of second-wives in Guangzhou. Her sample was middle or lower-middle.) From her conversations with the women, Xiao noticed a sense of powerlessness in their relationships with the men, and with their place in society. “Uncertainty and insecurity dominate second-wives’ life experiences,” she said.

They rely on a network of female friends for emotional or material support. “Through sharing and comparing, second-wife networks foster a sub-culture that helps normalize the lifestyle and legitimize these arrangements,” Xiao concluded.
The Executive Committee of the Pacific Rim Research Program awarded 34 research grants and 43 Mini-grants in the 2007-2008 competition. Principal Investigators and project titles are listed below.

FACULTY
Research Grants

Grace Chang (Santa Barbara)
Trafficking by Any Other Name: Feminist, Sex Worker and Migrant Rights Responses to Trafficking

John Crawford (Irvine)
Threads and Trajectories: Approaching Beijing through Dance and Media

Hallie Eakin (Santa Barbara)
Adaptive Capacity and Social-environmental Change: Assessing the Future of Smallholder Coffee Systems in the Mesoamerican Pacific Rim

Kent Eaton (Santa Cruz)
The Re-emergence of Territorial Politics in the Andes: Mayors vs. Multinationals?

Tamara Ho (Riverside)
The Supernatural in Southeast Asian Studies: From Manuscript to Film

Wen-Chi Hsueh (San Francisco)
Planning Meetings for Genetic Epidemiological Studies of Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes in Okinawans, Japan

Yehuda Kalay (Berkeley)
Computational Modeling of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Temples Along the Pacific Rim

Susan Mazer (Santa Barbara)
Sustainable Agriculture at the Rainforest Edge in Thailand: the Forest’s Role in Providing Pollination and Pest-control Services for Domestic Crops

Geoffrey Schladow (Davis)
Lakes of the Pacific Rim (LPaR): System-wide Response to Global Climate Dynamics

ShiPu Wang (Merced)
The Brush of Swords: Asian Abstract Expressionism and American Cold War Diplomacy

Wei-Chun Chin (Merced)
Pilot Study: Marine Microgel Assembly Kinetics in Hawaii, Taiwan Coastal Estuary and East China Sea

Jeffrey Hadler (Berkeley)
Southeast Asian Voices: Developing an Online Bibliography for Southeast Asian Materials in Translation

Thomas Novotny (San Francisco)
Susceptibility of Young Chinese Women to Smoking Initiation

Rachel O’Toole (Irvine)
Colonial Categories: Africans, Indians, and Peru’s Laws of Race

Anne Pebley (Los Angeles)
Socioeconomic Gradients in Health in Latin America

Christina Schwenkel (Riverside)
Other Transnationals: Export Labor and Socialist Mobilities in Postwar Vietnam

David Sherman (Santa Barbara)
Culture and Social Support in Everyday Life: Comparing Koreans, Asian Americans, and European Americans

Annette Sohn (San Francisco)
Reproductive Health Options and Outcomes of Women with HIV, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Henry Spiller (Davis)
Jugala Studio’s Role in the Glocalization of Sundanese Music from West Java, Indonesia

John Van Horn (Los Angeles)
The Role of the Pacific Rim in the Future of Human Brain Imaging: An International Workshop

GRADUATE STUDENTS
Research Grants

Teresa Algoso (Santa Barbara)
Policing Bodies: Hermaphroditism and Gender in Modern Japan

Nicholas Babin (Santa Cruz)
Smallholder Persistence in Pacific Rim Coffee Landscapes

Se-hyun Cho (San Diego)
Social and Cultural Factors in the Formation of Gender Equality Policies in Korea

Dina El Dessouky (Santa Cruz)
Indigenous Articulations of Identity, Rights and Island Space in Hawaiian and French Polynesian Writing of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Era

Christina Ghanbarpour (Irvine)
Changing Traditions: The Role of Village Women in the Creation of Modern Japan

Rebecca Hamlin (Berkeley)
Refugees in the Balance: Exclusionary Politics, Human Rights, and Courts in Canada, the United States, and Australia

Shana Harris (San Francisco)
Out of Harm’s Way: The Politics and Practice of Harm Reduction in Argentina

Kristina Lyons (Davis)
Science, Storytelling, and the Politics of Collaboration: Advocacy against Aerial Fumigation in Colombia and Ecuador

Lei Meng (San Diego)
Rural-to-Urban Migration in Hinterland China

Yajun Mo (Santa Cruz)
Tourism and Travel Culture in Republican Shanghai

Conner Mullally (Davis)
Index Insurance: The Missing Piece of the Credit Market Puzzle?

Jeremy Murray (San Diego)
Hainan’s Culture of Resistance in Twentieth Century China

Misako Nukaga (Los Angeles)
Transnational Childhoods: A Case Study of Ethnic Identity Formation among the Children of Japanese Expatriates in Los Angeles

Mary Prude (Santa Barbara)
The Near-Death Experience in Buddhist Cultures

Kathryn Quick (Irvine)
Citizen Participation Paradigms for the Pacific Rim: City Planning at the Frontier of Democracy in Batam, Indonesia

Aviva Sinervo (Santa Cruz)
Child Vendors: Poverty and Childhood in Cusco, Peru

Eva St Clair (Davis)
The Deportation of Mexican Vagrants to the Philippines in the Late Colonial Period: Building Human and Cultural Bridges Across the Pacific

Michelle Stewart (Davis)
21st Century Policing and The New Community Order

Erin Suzuki (Los Angeles)
Sacred Travelers: The Diasporic Narratives of Pacific Literature

Peter Towbin (Santa Cruz)
Deliberative Decision Making and Sustainable Development

Lianne Urada (Los Angeles)
Psychosocial and Structural Determinants of HIV/STIs among Female Bar Workers in the Philippines

Emily Wilcox (Berkeley)
Techniques of Innovation: Education, Body Politic, and the Production of Aesthetic Value in China’s Performing Arts Industry

Caitlin Yamamoto (San Diego)
Indigenous Struggles over Land, Labor, and Sovereignty in the Contemporary Literatures and Cultures of the Pacific

Maria Zepeda Cortes (San Diego)
Empire, Reform, and Corruption: José de Gálvez and Political Culture in the Spanish Pacific Rim, 1759-1787.

Mini-grants

Nicole Barnes (Irvine)
Revitalizing an Emasculated Nation: Gendered Bodies in Early Twentieth-Century China

Christopher Cherry (Berkeley)
Implications of Electric Bicycle Use in China: Analysis of Costs and Benefits

Wai Kit Choi (Irvine)
Freedom and Labor under Capitalism: From the English Master and Servant Act to the Chinese Factories

Steven Chung (Irvine)
Sin Sang-ok and East Asian Cold War Cinema

Jacob Culbertson (Davis)
Pacifica Architecture, Cultural Revitalization and the Building of Maori Identities

Dina El Dessouky (Santa Cruz)
Activist networks and articulations of identity and island space in Indigenous Polynesian writing of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Era

Kari Goodman (Berkeley)
Emerging Biodiversity: A case study in genetic, species and community level diversity of Hawaii’s endemic insects with implications for conservation

Sarah Grant (Riverside)
“Native” by Design: Ecologies of Coffee in Postcolonial Vietnam

Judy Halebsky (Davis)
Pacific Rim Noh Theatre Collaborations

LeRon Harrison (Irvine)
Reception of Chinese Texts in Early and Medieval Japan

Christine Hong (Berkeley)

Ellen Huang (San Diego)
China’s China: Jingdezhen Porcelain and the Production of Culture in the Nineteenth Century

Junghyun Hwang (San Diego)
Re-membering the Korean War: History and Nation in South Korean Melodrama of the 1950s

Michael Jerryson (Santa Barbara)
Soldiers in Yellow Robes: Buddhist and Islamic Violence in Southern Thailand

David Kelley (Irvine)
One Stage of Possession, A Film Regarding Visuality in the Wake of Three Gorges Dam in China

Rose Khor (Berkeley)
Polynesia-as-Exhibit: Investigations on Simulated, Real, and Liminal Polynesian Performances and Environments

Karin Mak (Santa Cruz)
Migrant Women Workers’ Resistance in Shenzhen

Damon Mayrl (Berkeley)
The Transformation of Church-State Relations in the United States and Australia, 1900-2000

Nathan McGovern (Santa Barbara)
Preparatory Research for a Dissertation on Thai Appropriations of Brahmanical and Theravada Monastic Lineages

Lei Meng (San Diego)
Rural-to-Urban Migration in Hinterland China

Jason Morris-Jung (Berkeley)
Roles of NGOs in Consent-building Processes with Local Communities Displaced by Biodiversity Conservation Projects in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

Yasuyuki Motoyama (Berkeley)
Analyzing Localizing Globalization of Japanese R&D Subsidiaries in Silicon Valley

France Nguyen (Los Angeles)

Michelle Olsgard (Santa Cruz)
Transnational Commodification of Governance: Popular Music Industry in Vietnam

Chunhui Peng (San Diego)
Myth, Catharsis, and the Imagined Community Remembering the Cultural Revolution, 1980-2006

Benjamin Runkle (Berkeley)
Improving Remote Sensing of Agricultural Salinity in Inner Mongolia, China

Christina Sunardi (Berkeley)
East Javanese Cross-Gender Dance in Malang: Music, Movement and the Production of Local Identity

Hong-An Truong (Irvine)
Other Encounters: Tokyo-Saigon in Colonial, Immigrant, and Tourist Contacts

Erica Vogel (Irvine)
Families on the Move: Understanding the Social Networks of Transnational Families Between Peru and South Korea

Maya Weimer (Irvine)
Cultural Production in the Transnationally Adopted Korean Diaspora

Suowei Xiao (Berkeley)
China’s New Concubines? Understanding the Contemporary Second-wife Phenomenon
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Above: A group of small farmers in Chocó, Colombia. Photo courtesy of Kristina Lyons.
The Program offers four types of grants:

RESEARCH GRANTS: 1. Faculty/staff: The regular grant program provides an average of $20,000 (up to a maximum of $45,000) to eligible University of California faculty and staff.
2. Graduate students may apply for a maximum of $22,000 for a year of dissertation or similar advanced research.

WORKSHOP AND PLANNING GRANTS: The workshop and planning grant program provides up to $15,000 to UC faculty and graduate students for conferences, workshops, and other collaborative research endeavors.

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS: This grant category supports UC faculty in developing new directions in Pacific Rim research. Awards of up to $10,000 allow for short-term residency in the region, or the hosting of Pacific Rim scholars at UC campus.

These applications are reviewed first by campus committees, then by the PRRP Executive Committee. Campus deadlines vary from November to early February.

MINI-GRANTS: Small grants are awarded to support promising Pacific Rim-related research. Up to $3,000 can be provided twice a year, if funds are available and the request meets the PRRP guidelines. Apply online at the PRRP website.

For deadlines and application guidelines, please see the Call for Proposals and Guidelines, available at http://www.ucop.edu/research/pacrim/, or from your PRRP campus liaison, listed below.

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