“Latin America and the Pacific Rim” Project Celebrates Women’s Achievements

Planning grants awarded in recent years to Professor Peter Smith, Director of the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) at UC San Diego, have helped to support a series of seminars and workshops on “Latin America and the Pacific Rim.” The project sponsored an international conference held in March, 2000, focusing on the rights and roles of women in Asia and Latin America, with particular emphasis on culture, politics, and “feminisms” in the region. Visiting fellows from Brazil, Chile, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Peru and Thailand shared a common view that a gender perspective is essential to understanding social structures and the workings of politics. The validity of universal “sisterhood” was questioned; it is important, the participants agreed, to recognize the differences among women in race, class, ethnicity, and national origin, without sacrificing a sense of unity that would permit common strategies for change. Major topics of the conference included economic/political inequality; cultural stereotypes and what constitutes “culture”; gender and textbooks; a global economy that “feminizes” exploitative labor, sex workers, transnational migration; and the notion of women as literal or metaphorical keepers of traditions. Las Abuelas (grandmothers) de la Plaza de Mayo movement in Argentina was highlighted to show how women can, when united, bring about social and political changes. In the words of UCSD Professor Christine Hunefeldt, the movement demonstrates how the strength of the resistance and persistence of women can affect the trajectory of history. Based on her research on criminal justice in the US and other countries, author and Professor Angela Davis of UC Santa Cruz noted that “the impact of state punishment practices is magnified where race, class and gender (the multiple axes of oppression) intersect.”

Painting by Christine de Piérola Foerster, graduate student in Latin American Studies at UC San Diego. Commissioned for “Building New Societies: Women in Asia and Latin America”. Courtesy of CILAS, UCSD

Program Announces 2001-2002 Grant Awards

The PRRP Executive Committee convened in Oakland on May 4-5 to make its 2001-02 grant awards. The Committee recommended funding 39 proposals, including the dissertation research projects of 12 UC graduate students. Awards totaled more than $780,300.

For the list of 2001-02 awards, see pages 8-9.
The PRRP has recently received a number of final reports documenting results of Program-funded research. Following are some highlights:

UC Davis Ph.D. student Shizuko Oyama wondered how working outside of their country affects the dynamics between Japanese women and men. Her study of Japanese-owned organizations in the U.S. indicated that ethnicity becomes emphasized and is used to the advantage of Japanese male managers. The predominance of male expatriate managers is a result of the Japanese traditional gender-specific employment system. Working with Japanese men in ethnic enclaves sometimes is to the detriment of Japanese female local hires, who are still largely considered “office ladies” in a highly-gendered office structure despite their relatively high education level, strong language skills, and specific knowledge. They are also often held to higher standards than American female local hires. Some male managers assume the “educator” role to remind those “overly Americanized” female workers of their traditional Japanese gender norms.

Professors Lowell Dittmer of UC Berkeley and Haruhiro Fukui of UC Santa Barbara, together with Professor Peter Lee of Chinese University of Hong Kong, have edited a volume of international essays, Informal Politics in East Asia. The book explores the tensions between formal state-centric political rules and the informal, complex ways in which politics take shape through various social organizations and relationships. While a conceptual dichotomy of state and society (church) exists in Western political thought, the fusion of state and society persists in Asia with the Confucian belief that “the household serves as a model for the state.” Informal politics in Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, and Vietnam serve as the foci of this book with an emphasis on China. Professor Dittmer defines “informal politics” as the “use of non-legitimate means (not necessarily illegal) to pursue public ends.” It pursues legitimate public ends such as power, “pork,” or policy, whereas “corruption” consists of illegitimate means to pursue private ends in violation of public interest. Informal politics seem to remain dynamic to this day, independent of modernization, democratization, and legalization of opposition parties.

UC Irvine professors Bernard Grofman and Sung-Chull Lee, in collaboration with colleagues from other institutions, have edited a book entitled, Elections in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan under the Single Non-Transferable Vote: The Comparative Study of an Embedded Institution. Single non-transferable vote (SNTV) is an electoral mechanism in which each voter in multi-member districts has only one vote to cast. Even though there are several seats to be filled, each voter can only vote for one candidate. The essays attempt to study the effects of changes in election systems in different political frameworks, historical contexts, and social, cultural, and economic settings. The volume has overcome the difficulties encountered in trying to do comparative studies of one particular variable - SNTV - within diverse systems, resulting in very different outcomes. The authors hope the volume will not only contribute to the field of comparative electoral systems (which previously has been highly euro-centric), but also serve as a model for multi-author collaboration on such studies.

For more research findings, see pages 4, 5, 7 and 10.
US-China Agriculture Conference Looks to the Future

About 200 scholars, high-ranking government officials, and industry representatives from the United States and China came together this past fall for a bilateral agriculture conference to discuss the challenge of feeding a growing world population in a way that protects the environment and promotes economic development.

The conference, “Cooperation for Progress in the 21st Century,” took place on September 25-26, 2000, in Riverside. The PRRP helped to sponsor this major event, along with organizations with strong interests in promoting regional agricultural cooperation, including the United States Department of Agriculture, the UC campuses of Riverside, Berkeley and Davis, the UC Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, and China Agricultural University.

Experts discussed common challenges facing China and the US, including land use, soil quality, water resources, pest management, biotechnology, traditional plant breeding, food processing, trade, environmental protection, and labor. They also drew up plans for cooperation to outline ways that policy-makers and scholars from two of the world’s most agriculturally productive nations can work together to solve shared agricultural issues.

"This conference is not about the past, but about the future," said Raymond Orbach, Chancellor of UCR, who was instrumental in arranging the forum for an academic exchange with US and Chinese agriculture ministers. "I can think of no more important goal than feeding the world's population," Orbach said. "In the short term, we will be planting the seeds for future cooperation," said Brian Federici, UCR professor of entomology who coordinated the event. "In the long run, we are going to find that some of those professional relationships bear fruit in scientific discoveries."

Special guests and speakers included Zhang Baowen, Vice Minister of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, and Richard Rominger, Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Other highlights included a presentation by Dr. Zhang Qifa, Director of the National Laboratory of Biotechnology at Huazhong National University. He spoke of the Chinese Rice Program, an effort to develop high-yield, disease-resistant varieties of rice that will feed a surging Chinese population.

Several PRRP-invited speakers broadened the focus beyond the boundaries of China and the US. Dr. Keiji Ohga of the University of Tokyo spoke on "World Food Demand and Supply in the 21st Century." He noted that achieving a secure supply in all countries will require deploying a variety of measures, including expansion of domestic production, securing stable imports, and maintenance of proper stockpiles. In his lecture on "Global Environmental Change and Pacific Rim Agriculture," Dr. Hiroyuki Kawashima of the University of Tokyo indicated that Russia and Canada would likely benefit over the next century from the effects of global warming—which will make more of their lands viable for farming—whereas other countries, such as the US and China, stand to suffer significantly.
With the nation’s and the states’ renewed focus on education in an increasingly knowledge-based global economy, how to make quality education accessible to more people has become a challenge and a mandate.

In a study of correlations among immigrant status, language proficiency, and opportunities to learn (OTL), Professor Dean Jamison of UCLA suggests a relatively inexpensive approach to improve academic achievement of immigrant and Limited-English-Proficiency (LEP) students. Not only are language difficulties a barrier to academic progress for these students, unfamiliarity with the U.S. educational system may also hinder their selection of proper courses. While widely used, test scores fail to explain a student’s performance level or what causes performance difference among different student groups. Nor do tests show how the performance levels can be improved. Measuring OTL variables, however, can provide a clearer picture about what and how the students have been taught, thus serving to promote strategies leading to long-term academic success. School policies and teacher beliefs tend to influence students’ course-taking decisions. It becomes especially problematic if the students’ immigrant status and language proficiency are the deciding factors in their course selection. Schools and teachers can monitor the types of courses students choose and encourage them to take more advanced and challenging courses and make those courses available. The authors hypothesized that the LEP and immigrant students are channeled by schools (or self-directed) into less demanding courses, thereby reducing their opportunity to master core subjects. The researchers suggest that increased OTL can lead to better student performance. Directing immigrant and LEP students into more demanding and sequenced curricula may prove to be an inexpensive pathway to improve achievement.

A planning grant awarded to Professor Mark Hanson of UC Riverside resulted in an international workshop, co-sponsored by the University of Hong Kong, to discuss and compare major educational decentralization reforms in six Pacific Rim countries. The papers were subsequently posted on the World Bank website as an interactive forum. The Journal of Educational Administration also devoted an entire issue (Vol. 38,5) to the research. Studies include an examination of Chile’s nationwide educational voucher system; Mexico’s startlingly swift transfer of resources and responsibilities from the central government to its states; Hong Kong’s “one nation, two systems” principle with an effective decentralized education system versus Macau’s uncoordinated school systems; China’s struggle between local fiscal responsibilities and the central government’s ideological control; and Japan’s effort to deregulate and decentralize the education system in order to foster entrepreneurship and creativity. The researchers believe that the lessons derived from international experiences should be “viewed through the filters of national context.” Although political will is necessary, more crucial to the success of a decentralized system is a sense of obligation to the school, a willingness to collaborate, and an expectation for mutual benefit — all factors that help to sustain schools through good times and bad.

Led by UCLA Professor Carlos Alberto Torres, a group of researchers from six Pacific Rim nations has undertaken an extensive study of the interrelation of teachers’ unions, governmental agencies, and individual teachers. The group examined recent trends in government and teacher perception of the teaching profession, and the relationship between those two perceptions. Torres introduced the notion of “social capital,” defined as “the cumulative capacity of social groups to cooperate and work together for the common good.” An underlying component of social capital is the trust built between policy makers and those whose activities the policies directly affect. The concept of social capital is manifested in the increasing tendency of teachers’ unions to approach the policy makers less confrontationally and more collaboratively.
More Research Findings

Professor Thomas A. Cahill of UC Davis, in cooperation with San Jose State University Professor Kevin D. Perry, announced the successful establishment of the UC Pacific Rim Aerosols Network. This group aims to coordinate aerosol data sampling from Asia and the Pacific Basin into a comprehensive database. The collected data will allow researchers to evaluate impacts of atmospheric aerosols on public health and the climate.

Funding has led to the development of new tools and methods for atmospheric aerosol analysis, and to the installation of these tools in sites around the Pacific Basin. As aerosols retain their unique composition of trace elements, such as copper, arsenic, and lead, researchers have been able to detect the origins of the aerosols. Initial findings have enabled the researchers to compare the composition of aerosols collected at various sites in Asia and North America, leading to speculation that certain pollutants in the United States originated in Asia. The findings were reported by major media such as CBS and CNN. Professor Cahill’s group has since garnered further support from the NSF to compile and analyze data to support further comparative research on the intercontinental movement of pollutants. Professor Cahill noted that the resulting project, ACE-Asia, “will be the world’s largest attempt to identify the exact sources and destinations of tiny particles of dust, sulfate, and organic matter.” In an interview with CNN, Professor Cahill said, “...If we start to pollute the air above that ocean, we’ll change the balance of heating and cooling of the ocean and that will produce changes in the weather... perhaps most important, there is an established link between aerosol levels and rates of illness and death in people.”

In another study with environment-related findings, Professor Paul M. Lubeck of UC Santa Cruz conducted a conference entitled “Global Networks, Innovation, and Regional Development: The Informational Region as Development Strategy.” The conference provided a forum to shed light on the many facets of the unique regional development of Silicon Valley. Papers addressed both the factors that contributed to the Valley’s success and the social/environmental consequences resulting from this success.

UC Davis Professor Benjamin A. Elman reports that the papers generated from a Pacific Rim Research Program funded conference have been accepted for publication in the UCLA Asian Pacific Monograph Series. The title will be “Rethinking Confucianism: Past and Present in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam.” The workshop’s findings were featured in an earlier issue of CURRENTS. See vol. 4, no. 1 (February, 1999) on the PRRP website.
In August, 2000, UC Davis received a $50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to develop a plan to establish a “Pacific Regional Humanities Center.” The Center — which would be one of ten NEH-supported regional humanities centers around the country — is envisioned as a hub for the study and preservation of regional cultures that would function in partnership with state and territorial humanities councils, institutions, and organizations throughout the U.S.- Pacific west. UC Davis was selected along with San Francisco State University as one of two finalists in the region. The successful campus will be awarded a $5 million NEH implementation grant in 2002. The PRRP is assisting UC Davis in programmatic planning for the proposed center.

With a complex and distinct mix of bioregions, geopolitics, and cultures, the US-Pacific Region — Hawaii, Guam, Alaska, Washington, Oregon and California — has long experienced unique flows of people, and has consequently developed rich and vibrant traditions that distinguish it in many ways from other regions of the U.S. The Pacific Regional Humanities Center aims to bring together the bounteous humanistic resources of the region for the discovery, assimilation, and dissemination of knowledge for the schools of all levels and the public, chronicling the unique and shared experiences of people and place in the region. The four initial themes of the Center’s work will be, 1) Culture and Bioregion, 2) Indigenous Peoples and Cultures, 3) Migration and Cultural Tourism, and 4) Technology and the Arts.

The planning phase for the Center is led by a Work Group composed of UC Davis scholars Jay Mechling (Director), Michelle Yeh, David Robertson, Jack Hicks, Inés Hernández-Ávila, Louis Warren, and Georges Van Den Abbeele.

“Feather River Canyon,” watercolor by artist and UC Berkeley Professor Chiura Obata (1885-1975), who was interned at the Topaz, Utah relocation camp during World War II. (Copyright Kimi Kodani Hill, 2000, used by permission).

A 1942 entry from Obata’s diary reads:

Good-bye California! Good-bye to our beloved mother state.
Our last adieus were said as we sped past the beautiful Feather River.

Topaz Moon (Heyday Books, 2000), edited by Obata’s granddaughter Kimi Kodani Hill.
A study conducted by Professor **Patrick Fox** of UC San Francisco contributes to a much needed understanding of current and future needs for elder care. Both developing and developed countries are facing the aging of their citizenry and the considerable challenges associated with it. In his study entitled “Population Aging and the Need for Long-Term Care: A Comparison of the United States and the People’s Republic of China,” Professor Fox reported that the proportion of the population age 75 and older in the U.S. and the People’s Republic of China is growing rapidly, estimated to reach 11.5% and 10% of each country’s respective total population by 2050. This aging population will require assistance with many of the Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and/or with long term care.

Careful assessment and interpretation of data to define the actual extent of need should be an important part of a process to help guide each country as it prepares for the future. One daunting challenge is caring for elders living alone: in both countries, a high percentage of women are widowed between the ages 65 and 74 (from 34% to 63% in the U.S.; 46% to 79% in China); in men, 20% of American and 34% of Chinese males are widowed at age 75. Disparity in retirement income is another challenge. In the PRC, a large discrepancy exists between urban and rural retirees whereas in the U.S. the differences are based more on gender and marital status. In both countries, the most difficult task for elders is “getting outside”, followed by difficulty with bathing. In the U.S. the third difficult task is dressing oneself whereas in the PRC, using the toilet presents significantly more difficulty for a larger percentage of elders, most likely due to lack of convenient indoor plumbing facilities in the PRC, especially in rural areas.

Ms. **Somporn Rungreangkulkij**, a Ph.D. candidate at UC San Francisco, conducted a study of the experiences of Thai families who care for a schizophrenic member. She surveyed 125 rural families in northern Thailand to see how they, and particularly the mothers, cope with the stresses caused by a family member’s mental illness. The conclusions point to the importance of understanding the clients’ cultural and relational context and how each family member has an impact on the other. The descriptive and analytic data contain measurements of predictive and dependent variables such as the general functional living skill level of the person with schizophrenia, the “Pile-up of Demands,” “Family Appraisal of the Situation,” “Family Adaptation,” etc. Positive and negative correlations among different variables were studied. The data indicated that mothers who live alone with the patient are at a higher risk of psychological stress, suffer lower family functioning, but also report higher patient functioning level.

In an international workshop led by UCLA Professor **Kathleen Dracup**, twelve nurse scientists from five countries met and developed a proposal to study delayed treatment-seeking behavior in heart patients. Since the inverse relationship between time-to-treatment and survival of patients with acute myocardial infarction is well documented, the scientists hoped to find ways to reduce rates of morbidity and mortality in these patients. The researchers studied the socio-demographic characteristics of the patients, their witness to, place of, and first response to a symptom’s onset, delay times, and the patient’s perceived severity of and the anxiety level over the symptoms. The study is on-going.
The Executive Committee of the Pacific Rim Research Program awarded 39 grants in the 2001-2002 competition. Principal investigators and project titles are listed below. Faculty advisors of graduate student awardees are in brackets.

**Mini-Grants**

**Ming-cheng Lo, Davis** “Civil Society Formation in Taiwan and Hong Kong”

**Sunny Jiang, Irvine** “A Comparative Study of Water Quality Management Strategies and Wastewater Treatment Technologies in Three Pacific Rim Cities: Beijing, Hong Kong and Los Angeles”

**Robert Krieger, Riverside** “Integrated Studies of Human Pesticide Exposures in Tropical Agriculture”

**Elijah Siegler**, [Catherine Albanese] **Santa Barbara** “The Practice of Popular Taoism in the Pacific Rim”

**April Henderson**, [James Clifford] **Santa Cruz** “Gifted Flows: Pacific Islanders and Hip Hop Culture in Aotearoa/New Zealand”

**Planning and Workshops**

**BERKELEY**

**George Roderick.** “Restoring and Sustaining Diversity of Tropical Pacific Coral Reef Fish Communities: Social Goals and Scientific Constraints”

**IRVINE**

**Feng Wang.** “Growth with Inequality: Patterns of Income Inequality in Urban China and in the United States”

**Patrick Morgan.** “Achieving Security in International Politics: The East Asian Experience”

**LOS ANGELES**

**Benjamin Elman.** “Research dissemination grant for ‘ethinking Confucianism: Past and Present in China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam’”

**Paul Ong.** “Migration and Immigration in the Development of Global-City-Regions”

**Jin-Yi Yu.** “Cross-Pacific El Nino/Monsoon Collaboration Research”

**RIVERSIDE**

**Max Neiman.** “Developing a Longitudinal Database on Beliefs and Attitudes Regarding Mexico-U.S. Relations”

**SAN DIEGO**

**Philip Nader.** “What Works in Primary Prevention for Nutrition and Physical Activity Among Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific Rim?”

**SAN FRANCISCO**

**Catherine Chesla.** “Family Processes in Chronic Illness in Latin American Families - Integrating Cross-national Knowledge for Practice”

**SANTA BARBARA**

**Michael Glassow.** “Ecological Adaptation of Indigenous Peoples to the Marine Coastal Zone of the North Pacific Rim”

**SANTA CRUZ**


**Research**

**DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Santiago Carrizosa.** “Comparative Policy Review for Access and Exchange of Genetic Resources Among Pacific Rim Countries”
BERKELEY

Aihwa Ong. “Globalization, Migration and the Rise of Cities in Southeast Asia”

John Zysman. “Economic Change, Administrative Reform and Innovation in High Technology Firms: China, Korea and Japan in Comparative Perspective”

Dwight Dyer. [Ruth Collier] “The Evolution of Competition: Comparing Intraparty Politics in Taiwan’s KMT and Mexico’s PRI”

Christine Wildsoet. “Diurnal IOP and Axial Growth Rhythms - Do They Hold the Key to the Excessive Eye Enlargement that Underlies Myopia (short-sightedness)?”

SAN DIEGO

Heather Boyle. [Jeffrey Graham] “Mudskippers (Gobiidae: Oxudercinae) as Sentinels of the Mangrove Ecosystem and Mascots for Environmental Education in the Indo-west Pacific”

Wayne Cornelius. “The Future of Japan as a Country of Immigration, with Comparative Reference to the United States”

Jorge Meneses-Loja. “Assessment of Seismic Vulnerability of School Buildings in Mexico, Costa Rica and Peru”

SAN FRANCISCO

Yoshimi Fukuoka. [Kathleen Dracup] “Socio-cultural Factors Contributing to Health Care Seeking Behavior in Patients Experiencing Signs and Symptoms of Acute Myocardial Infarction in Japan”


SANTA BARBARA

Tsuyoshi Hasegawa. “Stalin, Truman, and Japan’s Surrender: The Soviet Factor in the Ending of the Pacific War”


SANTA CRUZ


Susan Schwartz. “Improving Eruption Forecasting through Ground Deformation Modeling of Pacific Rim Volcanism”

LOS ANGELES


Linda Sarna. “Fighting the Dragon: Tobacco Control Education in Schools of Nursing in Three Pacific Rim Countries”

Lothar von Falkenhausen. “Early Salt Production along the Yangzi River in Comparative Perspective”

Irvine

Sharon McConnell. [Alison Brysk] “Election Monitoring and Democratization in the Latin American Countries of the Pacific Rim”

In a project designed to assess the impact of NAFTA on rural Mexico, Professor Edward Taylor of UC Davis conducted a comprehensive and detailed demographic and economic survey of thirteen Mexican villages. The data collected supported several journal articles, student theses, and book chapters. An important element of the project was the training of students—graduate, undergraduate and even some high school students—in survey methodology, modeling techniques, and analytical skills. Findings from this project have led to further studies by other institutions and are used regularly in undergraduate and graduate courses in the U.S. and Mexico. As a direct result of this project, Professor Taylor was able to obtain additional funding from UC, the Hewlett Foundation, and the Ford Foundation to establish a center at El Colegio de México for the study of structural change and sustainability in rural Mexico.

Professor Taylor’s efforts have led as well to the establishment of The Center on Rural Economies of the Americas and Pacific Rim (REAP) at the Institute of Governmental Affairs, UC Davis. The Center will promote research, training, and outreach to enhance the understanding of how rural economies are changing and what this means for the future of the countries in these regions. Most of the new Center’s activities are multinational in nature. Issues covered range from general topics such as economic returns from schooling in rural areas and the implications for national education policies, to area-specific studies such as an economy-wide model of Ecuador’s Galápagos Islands. These and other studies are available on various international websites associated with the Center, including www.reap.ucdavis.edu, precesam.colmex.mx, and www.ccap.org.cn.

With partial funding from the PRRP, Professor Ruth Collier of UC Berkeley, together with colleagues from Harvard University, has established the Berkeley-Harvard Center for Labor Politics. The Center focuses on “the changing ways in which workers represent themselves and are represented both at the workplace and in the political arena.” In November, 2000, the Center co-sponsored a conference on “Promoting Labor Standards and Solidarity Internationally,” of which several of the papers are available on the web at http://iir.berkeley.edu/~iir/laborpolitics/. The Center is also engaged in an on-going effort to compile a comprehensive comparative database on labor indicators from the Pacific Rim industrializing countries. The database will be eventually made available on-line, providing cross-national, -economic sector, and -time period searches and comparisons.

With the 2001-02 funding cycle, PRRP campus-based center development grants will no longer be available. Despite success in seeding a number of centers across UC, the Executive Committee has decided to focus the Program’s resources on individual faculty research grants and workshop awards—the heart of the Program’s mission.

Mini-grant awards have been raised to a $3,000 maximum (from $1000), and the criteria broadened to allow grants to support faculty and graduate student pilot field work. It is envisioned that this augmentation in mini-grant funding will facilitate short-term faculty exchange and other projects related to career enhancement.

Please consult the Program website for the latest news about grants and awards.
2000 -2001 Pacific Rim Executive Committee Members

Chair
Professor Michelle Yeh
Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures
mmyeh@ucdavis.edu

Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Professor Shu Geng
Department of Agronomy & Range Science
sgeng@ucdavis.edu

Berkeley Campus
Professor Jeffrey Romm
Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management
jeffromm@nature.berkeley.edu

Davis Campus
Professor Anand Swaminathan
Graduate School of Management
aswaminathan@ucdavis.edu

Irvine Campus
Professor Alison Brysk
Department of Politics
abrysk@uci.edu

Los Angeles Campus
Professor Claire Panosian
School of Medicine
cpanosian@mednet.ucla.edu

Riverside Campus
Professor Gary Dymski
Department of Economics
gary.dymski@ucr.edu

San Diego Campus
Professor Christena Turner
Department of Sociology
chtturner@ucsd.edu

San Francisco Campus
Professor C.C. Wang
Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry
ccwang@cgl.ucsf.edu

Santa Barbara Campus
Professor Joshua Fogel
Department of History
fogel@humanitas.ucsb.edu

Santa Cruz Campus
Professor Chris Connery
Department of Literature
cconnery@cats.ucsc.edu

Pacific Rim Research Program Staff

Carol McClain
Director
Multicampus Research
UC Office of the President
1111 Franklin St., 11th Floor
Oakland, CA  94607
carol.mcclain@ucop.edu
510/987-9473

Martin Backstrom
Coordinator
Pacific Rim Research Program
UC Office of the President
1111 Franklin St., 11th Floor
Oakland, CA  94607
martin.backstrom@ucop.edu
510/987-0658

Florence Mou
Program Officer
Pacific Rim Research Program
UC Office of the President
1111 Franklin St., 11th Floor
Oakland, CA  94607
florence.mou@ucop.edu
510/987-9910

View new and previous editions of CURRENTS on-line at the PRRP website at:
http://ucop.edu/research/pacrim/

CURRENTS is compiled and edited by Florence Mou and Martin Backstrom.
Please send suggestions and contributions to pacrim@ucop.edu.
The Program offers three types of research grants:

**RESEARCH PROJECTS** The regular grant program provides an average of $20,000 (up to a maximum of $60,000) to University of California faculty and graduate students.

**WORKSHOP AND PLANNING GRANTS** The workshop and planning grant program provides up to $15,000 to University of California faculty and graduate students for conferences, workshops, and collaborative publications.

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

Please note that PRRP Campus Center Development grants are no longer available.

**MINI-GRANTS** Small grants are available to support promising Pacific Rim related research. Up to $3,000 can be provided on a quarterly basis, if funds are available and the request meets PRRP guidelines. To apply, contact your campus PRRP Executive Committee member listed on page eleven.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>Lynn Deetz</td>
<td>510/643-6113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>Kelly Parker</td>
<td>530/754-7679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine</td>
<td>Mia Larson</td>
<td>949/824-2998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>Leslie Evans</td>
<td>310/206-3556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>Mary Ann Beaman</td>
<td>909/787-4806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>Greg Llacer</td>
<td>858/534-3556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>Janice Babula</td>
<td>415/476-5782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara</td>
<td>Carla Whitacre</td>
<td>805/843-3925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz</td>
<td>Lisa Nishioka</td>
<td>831/459-2833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANR</td>
<td>Carol Berman</td>
<td>510/987-0050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>