

CURRENTS

Newsletter of the University of California's Pacific Rim Research Program (PRRP)
August, 2002. Volume 7

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Migration and Transnationalism in the Pacific Rim

The study of immigration, regional migration, majority/minority relations, and related fields like tourism and labor flows has increasingly become an important subject of PRRP-funded research. While studies of the movement of Mexican and other Latin American migrants into the US form a well-established field, UC researchers and graduate students have come to focus attention on the complex cultural and economic interactions that result from the movements of other peoples throughout the region. These include the remigration of South American Asians to the United States, migrations of workers within and across borders in Asia, and tourism, which plays an increasingly important role in the economic development of the region. Another important phenomenon is transnationalism, in which people may legally live and work in more than one country.



Chinese dragon dance in the Plaza, Lima, Peru. Courtesy of the Asociación Peruano China.

A workshop organized in 2000 by UCLA Professor of Anthropology **Steven Ropp**, "Rethinking Minority/Majority Relations: Cultural Identity and Political Process for Asians in Peru, Brazil and the United States," explored the little-known (in the US) subject of Asian cultural identity in South America as compared to the United States. Cases of Asian remigration to the US

provide an especially important window into this issue. Ropp and his group found that "identity politics" for Asians in South America are quite different—and on the whole more favorable—from their counterparts in the US, where they are often marginalized. Ethnic identity in politics tends to be better preserved in South America, whereas immigrants to the US are often grouped together in "Pan-Asian" political groups, perhaps as a result of minority political mobilizations of the 1960's. The researchers also examined differences in

how Asian economic success is perceived in the regions: in Latin America, economically successful countries such as Japan tend to be looked on with increased respect for their economic achievements, whereas in the US such success is often

regarded as a threat. This attitude translates into widespread acceptance and respect for Asian Latin

Americans, who are often regarded as potential allies in the campaign for national economic development.

Intra-Asia and in-country migration have also attracted recent attention. UC Davis graduate student **Eileen Otis** has examined

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PROGRAM ANNOUNCES 2002-2003 GRANT AWARDS

The PRRP Executive Committee convened in May to make its 2002-03 grant awards. The Committee recommended funding 33 proposals, including the dissertation research projects of 15 UC graduate students. Awards totaled approximately \$774,000.

For the list of awards see pages 10-11

Migration and Transnationalism, continued

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the plight of migrant female service workers in China. While state policies regulating such migration keep these women in marginal, low-paying jobs, their movement from village to city often allows them to redefine their existences away from patriarchal restrictions of village life, bringing the urban norms of relative gender equity to bear on rural life and rural norms of class equality to urban life.



"I feel like I have no roots, it's like a sharp wind cut me from my string and now I'm left to float in the empty sky."

—Chinese woman migrant worker, as interviewed by Eileen Otis, UC Davis. Above: Chinese migrant women waiting for casual work.

UCLA Professor **Paul Ong** and Riverside Professor **Edna Bonacich** examined this flow of workers in a global context. They find that migration of workers from poorer areas to more advanced city-regions, far from disadvantaging the urban region, enriches the diversity of these regions, engendering a more pronounced awareness of status and identity among both the local and immigrant populations.

The UC Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, headquartered at UC San Diego and directed by Professor **Wayne Cornelius**, has been instrumental in providing institutional support for studies such as these. Funded in part by a recent PRRP planning grant, the Center has launched multi-year projects on "Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective," "Immigration Policies for Recent Countries of Immigration" and "The Ties that Bind: Linkages Between Communities of Origin and Immigrant Communities in Southern California." These multi-disciplinary studies seek to understand major immigration issues in a global context, involving researchers from UC and abroad.



Cultural identity, rather than labor politics, has been the focus of two recent PRRP grants. **Susan Najita** of UC Davis explored the conflict between "genealogical"

and "racial" definitions of Hawaiianness. Some scholars maintain that based on the Hawaiian constitution's definition of "native" Hawaiian at 50% blood quantum, "native Hawaiians" are becoming extinct. Ms. Najita shows that others, such as writer John Dominis Holt (*Waimea Summer*), believe that genealogy guides the future—that ancestral connections and renewed interest in "searching for the past" keep the Hawaiian consciousness alive.

Irvine anthropologist **Michael Burton**, in his study of Marshall Island immigrants in Orange County, similarly reveals the complex cultural factors that keep Marshallese identity in California not only strong, but even an important influence on culture at home.

The effects of tourism as an economic development strategy in bringing economic stability and modern infrastructure to industrializing countries is another innovative subject within the broader field of migration. UC Irvine's **Christina Schwenkel** has shown that in the case of Vietnam, foreigners, once considered "invaders," are now welcomed as investors and tourists, and have made tourism one of the country's strongest economic sectors. In a unique twist of fate, the much discriminated-against former South Vietnamese soldiers are now finding their knowledge of South Vietnam and the English language valuable assets in the thriving tourist industry. Government-encouraged family leisure time is also contributing to a growing trend in domestic tourism that emphasizes amusement and theme parks rather than the remote ethnic minority and sanitized war sites that foreigners tend to visit.

The concept of transnationalism in the new globalized economy continues to attract scholarly attention. In his study, "State Sponsored Transnationalism and the Korean Community in Los Angeles," UC Irvine graduate Dr. **Ku-Sup Chin**, currently Visiting Assistant Professor at Johns Hopkins University, demonstrates that the state (in this case, South Korea), often initiates and advances transnationalism through policies that encourage the rise of entrepreneurship among its nationals abroad. The establishment of the Overseas Korea Foundation, for example, has assisted native Koreans' economic development, leading to expanded trade and business opportunities between Korea and

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California. The South Korean government, as well as corporations, have capitalized on immigrant consumers and entrepreneurs by using them as a built-in customer base and outlet for export commodities, thereby strategically promoting economic ties with their home country.

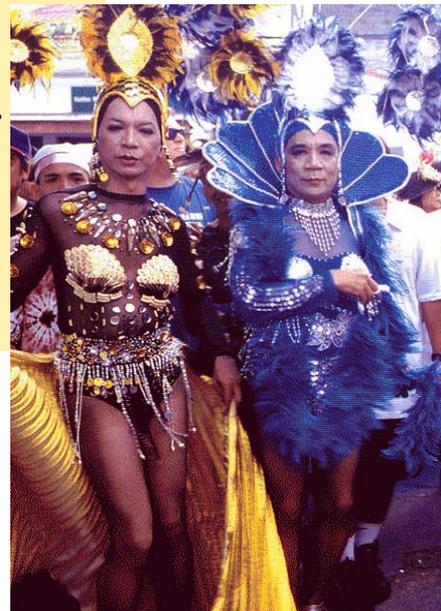
On the other hand, cultural transnationalism occurs with gradual adaptation to changing social environments. **Patrick Alcedo** of Riverside has studied the transformation of Ati-atihan festivals, a Philippinized Mardi Gras, in such a context. Alcedo observes, through religious and dance activities both in the Philippines and the U.S., that the festival—which is a significant symbol of Philippine culture and national-

ism— has become increasingly commercialized and secular. Noting the varying degrees of authenticity among festivals held in different locations, Alcedo attempts to assert the role that choreography plays in showing the transnationality of cultures, with a focus on dance history and contemporary dance issues.

These PRRP research projects continue to demonstrate the Program's commitment to understanding the complex movements of peoples and ideas within the Pacific Rim. For a full descriptive list of migration-related projects funded by the PRRP, see www.ucop.edu/research/pacrim/pdf/migration.pdf.



The Philippino Ati-atihan festival is a combination of tribal ritual (dance of Ati) and Christian celebration of Santo Niño. Photos courtesy of Patrick Alcedo and the Philippine Tourist Office.



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Please send suggestions and contributions to pacrim@ucop.edu.

Globalization

Much of the world is undergoing the shared experience of globalization and economic integration. Cooperative trade agreements in the Pacific Rim (such as NAFTA and those associated with ASEAN) have facilitated increased financial interaction, but at the expense, some contend, of equitable social progress in many countries. Pacific Rim researchers have been active in assessing not only the economic effects of globalization, but its social consequences.

Professor **Gary Dymski** of UC Riverside recently hosted two workshops on Housing Finance Futures that generated an impressive body of published work and led to the establishment of several international research teams. The collaborative projects attempted to answer a crucial question that confronts many developed and developing countries: how can adequate and affordable housing be supplied, financed, and made broadly available in an era of financial globalization and deepening inequality? By



inviting a number of scholars who had no prior international experience in these fields, Professor Dymski provided an expanded circle of scholarly exchange among researchers. The project culminated in a volume that examines how the liberalization of national financial markets has affected

the relationships among governments, markets, and individuals. It pays special attention to gender inequality with respect to obtaining housing, credit, and personal security.

Perhaps the most globalized of businesses, the apparel industry has experienced tremendous shifts and changes in the past 30 years. Despite the public's impression of the dominance of sweatshops in third world countries, the apparel trade is in fact quite intra-regional. Such is the view of **Judi Kessler** of UC San Diego, who studied the effects of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on the apparel industry in the United States and Mexico. She found the industry has generated ever more integrated cross-border regional production chains in North America with the nerve center emerging in Southern California. Apparel exports from Mexico in mid- and late-1990's have surpassed those from Asian countries. Kessler believes that these changing dynamics and transnational

environments will likely result in two polarized apparel industry sectors in Southern California—large companies with offshore productions and small quick-turn manufacturers/contractors. The co-existence of fashion creation and garment manufacturing in Los Angeles has helped it transition to emerge as a “knowledge-based” hub, avoiding the fate of many traditional apparel manufacturing hubs in other US regions.

Kessler's study has generated several journal and chapter publications.



Apparel from the Los Angeles-based designer firm Karen Kane.

A PRRP planning grant enabled **Katie Quan**, **Michael Reich**, and **Carol Zabin** of UC Berkeley and **Edna Bonacich** of UC Riverside to prepare a comprehensive research proposal to assess the impact of corporate codes of conduct on workers in the apparel industry worldwide. The researchers hope to determine which methods for monitoring labor standards are most effective in curtailing sweatshop labor exploitation. Katie Quan was able to secure subsequent funding from the UC Institute for Labor and Employment to further study the methods and procedures used by compliance monitors.

Turning her previous Latin America and Middle East expertise into a new arena, Professor **Etel Solingen** of UC Irvine has recently directed her research interests to Southeast Asia. Her PRRP project aims to understand the implications of future regional cooperation in the aftermath of the 1997 Asian economic crisis, paying particular attention to ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations). Despite declining interstate conflicts, lingering ethnic, religious, and territorial disputes continue to challenge the solidity of ASEAN, which is seen as a political coalition pivoted on securing access to global markets,



capital, investments, and technology. ASEAN’s emphasis on informal diplomacy and aversion to force, successful during economic boom times, is nonetheless vulnerable to domestic and international instabilities. This study indicated that despite some nationalist reactions, the coalition has been able, with some policy changes, to stay the course, even though the full long-term effects of the 1997 crisis may not become evident for years. Findings from this project have generated several publications.

Professor **Nirvikar Singh** of UC Santa Cruz compared sources of economic growth in East Asia to the rest of the world by collecting and analyzing data from 20 manufacturing sectors in Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, and South Korea from 1987 to 1993.



The researchers decomposed total factor productivity (TFP) and separately identified and compared technical efficiency and technological progress against an aggregated sample from 51 developed and developing countries. They found that among the four countries studied, South Korea has the highest TFP growth, followed by Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan. The researchers believe that the main contribution of this project will be to make the distinction between

changes in technical efficiency and technological progress as the sources of growth. Based on this research, Singh was able to develop new projects for external funding.

ISO 900 (1986) and ISO 14000 (1996), issued by the International Organization for Standardization, represent certification of quality in management processes and in environment, respectively. Several countries in the Pacific Rim, such as Japan and Taiwan, are active participants in relatively new ISO 14000, whereas the USA is lagging behind in such certification. Professor **Charles Corbett** of UCLA has compiled a rich multi-country database on ISO 14000 certification based on a series of interviews and surveys. The data were analyzed to determine the correlations among certification patterns, macro-economic data, export-propensity, environmental attitudes, and ISO 9000 certification levels. The data indicate that ISO 9000 was first adopted in Europe, then by firms in countries exporting to Europe, subsequently by other firms in those latter countries. This pattern reveals that countries that export to a region may simultaneously import some of that region’s management practices back into their home country—in other words, diffusion through global supply chains.

Recent Research Findings

UC Davis graduate student **John Kennedy** has studied the effects of various election types in China following the implementation of 1988 Organic Law of Villager Committees—a law that allows Chinese villagers to directly elect village committees and leaders every three years. Through case studies, interviews, and surveys



Chinese election campaigning. Photo by Jamie P. Horsley, *The China Business Review*.

in 34 villages around the city of Xi’an, Kennedy examined village institutions as they are affected by various types of elections. He studied, for instance, the quality and efficiency of village services before and after the first open election. His survey indicates that among four election types studied, open elections (in which the villagers nominate the candidates) have the highest positive effect on the level of basic services. There seems to be little difference between appointed leaders and leaders elected from pre-selected cadre candidates (closed elections). Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree, Kennedy plans to teach and to establish a social science research center in Xi’an to develop stronger educational and cultural exchanges between the U.S. and China.

Through a nation-wide survey in South Korea, UCLA Professor **Gi-Wook Shin** found that the sense of common “Korean blood” has led most Koreans to believe the North-South division as temporary and unnatural. The shared ethnic identity has been shown to override most other differences between the two states. As a consequence, the researcher believes any good policy toward the North must also consider the ethnic sentiments in the South. The data collected and a resulting paper will be incorporated into a book on Korean nationalism.



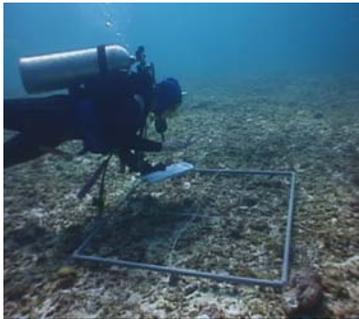
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Environment and Resource Management

Rapid population and economic growth in the Pacific Rim have jeopardized the state of many of the world's richest coral reef ecosystems and marine wildlife areas. UC researchers are engaged in studies to find the causes of, and remedies for, the damage being wrought upon these valuable resources.

It is estimated that less than 3% of the reefs in Indonesia remain in excellent condition. Dynamite



Coral reef rubble field and (below) rock pile. Photos courtesy of Helen Fox, UC Berkeley.



“blast” fishing—which pulverizes coral skeletons—has had devastating effects on coral degradation. **Helen Fox** of UC Berkeley conducted her research on rehabilitation efforts

by comparing different means of restoration and identifying the factors that govern their effectiveness. Among three kinds of low-cost, locally available coral stabilizing and regeneration structures tested, rock piles were found to be the least expensive, most productive, and best in terms of providing a natural and complex substrate. In collaboration with Indonesia's Nature

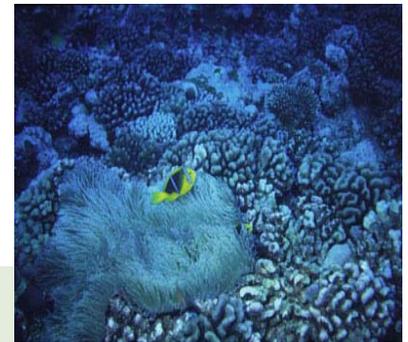
Conservancy, Ms. Fox is rehabilitating four hectares of rubble fields within the Komodo National Park in eastern Indonesia. The project, in addition to increasing coral and fish biomass, aims to involve the community and park rangers in the management and protection of the coral reef resources.

Supported partly by a PRRP mini-grant, UC Davis Ph.D. candidate **James Goodman** conducted a research project using hyperspectral remote sensing to assess and monitor coral reef communities in Hawaii. By combining NASA's Airborne Visible Infra Red Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS) with remote sensing technology, the researcher hopes to develop an empirical image calibration technique to use as an

analytical tool for coral ecosystem management. The success of this research has already resulted in several conference papers and an invited presentation at special international workshops on remote sensing.

UC Berkeley's **Tegan Churcher Hoffmann** conducted her dissertation research on coral reef health in areas surrounding four of the Fiji and Cook Islands. The extreme complexity of reef systems makes accurate large-scale studies difficult. These islands, similar in physical characteristics but dissimilar in human geographic factors, are ideal for comparative analysis of the spatial and chronological effects that nature and humans exert on coral reefs. By studying social, economic, political, and environmental conditions in the area, the researcher aims to determine the links between coral reef degradation and the changing patterns of use and management of the reef resources. Churcher-Hoffmann believes that while natural

processes such as hurricanes contribute to coral reef change, economic development and marine management—more so than human population growth—are strongly tied to the decrease in species diversity and the death of hard corals. The research indicated that the scientific data corroborate what local peoples have long observed about the current state of reef health.



Anemones in Moorea, French Polynesia and (below) Bonaire reef in the Netherland Antilles. Photos courtesy of Tegan Churcher - Hoffmann, UC Berkeley.



In many parts of the world, fish is the main source of protein in the human diet. This resource is also increasingly being threatened by human population growth. To help develop sustainable and effective fishery management programs, UC Davis graduate student **Zeb Hogan** has been collecting fish stock molecular genetic data in the Mekong River Basin, where such threats are exacerbated by

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Resources, continued
 dam construction. The data will help researchers understand potential conflicts among hydropower, resource exploitation, and wild fish population viability in the area. The goal of this project is to suggest management alternatives for migratory catfish conservation in such a context. In collaboration with local researchers, Mr. Hogan isolated 27 microsatellite markers for pangasiid catfish. The microsatellite primer sequences developed through this time-consuming process have been distributed to researchers in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam so that they may study the population structure of not only catfish, but of other threatened fish species as well. The research results will be presented at upcoming international conferences.



Fish (of all sizes!) serve as the main source of protein for many Southeast Asian peoples. Below: Cambodian children with fish. Photos courtesy of Zeb Hogan, UC Davis.



used in an undergraduate course at UCSB, and in seminar courses in Canada and Australia.

Cathleen Fogel of UC Santa Cruz was able to leverage her PRRP mini-grant into additional funding for her dissertation research. Ms. Fogel investigated the politics of quasi-public/private institutional reforms over carbon absorption and retention certification through tree planting and forest protection under the Kyoto Protocol. One central issue she has studied is accountability in climate change mitigation technologies, and investment flows from developed to developing countries. The research has resulted in a book chapter and a report to be published by MIT and Harvard, respectively.

To facilitate exchanges of research in comprehensive and sustainable water resources planning in Taiwan and California, a group of researchers led by Berkeley Professor **Mathias**

Kondolf has compared the practices, constraints, and opportunities of various planning efforts. The researchers believe that instead of trying to find enough water to meet needs and demands, governments should emphasize water



conservation, eliminate high-water-usage/low-return activities, and should participate actively in planning processes. Among various regional economic development models in southern Taiwan, the researchers found that the

Diversified Economy, a plan based on available resources and local characteristics, offers the best linkage to effective water resources planning.

Kathleen M. Sullivan of UC Santa Barbara is investigating how mass-mediated public debates influence environmental and labor governance and regulations, as exemplified by farmed salmon production for global markets. Her research maps the political and economic factors that govern salmon production and marketing. It looks, as well, at local and transnational conflicts over salmon farming and how those conflicts are shaped and negotiated through mass mediated venues. This project has created a database concerning farmed salmon production and the conflicts surrounding industry expansion. The database includes numerous interviews conducted in Canada, the United States, and Chile. Videos made from field research about conflicts over globalization have been



Chilean fishery workers and (below) salmon netpens set against Andean volcanoes in the Los Lagos region. Photos courtesy of Kathleen Sullivan.

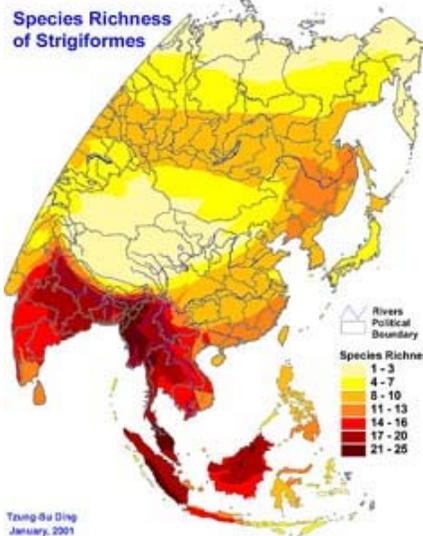


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Environment and Resource Management

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Tsung-Su Ding, UC Davis graduate student, showcases East Asian avian biodiversity relative to vegetation, landscape, and human population by overlaying the ranges of bird species on GIS (Geographic Information System) maps. His research findings indicate that the richest bird diversity is found at the base of the Indochina peninsula where the Himalayas spread into tropical lowland. The author believes that although human population density and biotic interactions affect bird species diversity, the most influential factors are vegetation availability, land isolation, and area size. Ding's research effort has resulted in a comprehensive web site listing thousands of bird species, images, and over 2,500 maps showing bird distribution, species hot spots, topography, climate, landcover, and other factors that affect this rich bio-diversity. The web site is located at <http://www.pacrim.ucdavis.edu/asianbird/>. There is also a mirror site in Chinese at <http://asianbird.zo.ntu.edu.tw/>.



Right: *Megalaima oorti*; below: *Urocissa caerulea*



Species richness of Strigiformes showing biodiversity of birds in Asia. Courtesy of Tsung-Su Ding, UC Davis and the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Center.



Owl chicks



Professor **Tien-Chang Lee** and Dr. **Brian Damiata** of UC Riverside recently led a multidisciplinary collaborative study to assess and select sites in China's Shaanxi province for archaeological studies using remote-sensing technologies. The city of Xi'an, capital of several ancient Chinese dynasties, is rich with hundreds of visible and invisible burial sites including that of the famous terracotta warrior-filled tomb of Qin Shi Huang Di, the third-century B.C. unifier of China. The subsurface structures and networks of tombs in this region are extensive, complex, and currently unmapped. Urban sprawl from China's rapid economic expansion is threatening the integrity of these sites. The goal of the project is to develop field methodologies and protocols for using geophysical/remote-sensing methods to locate royal tombs. PRRP funding was able to help the researchers select several sites for further study. The researchers intend to combine Global Positioning System (GPS) and satellite imagery to develop a GIS archival database, with an emphasis on the buried bronze caches. The resulting digital and photographic databases will provide a framework to aid future systematic excavation and

long-term preservation efforts of these sites and comparable sites throughout the Pacific Rim.

Finally, Professor **Lois Takahashi** of UCLA continues to examine the role that social networks play in environmental management of emerging megacities such as Bangkok and Ho Chi Minh City. Takahashi and her collaborators have conducted household surveys in ten representative squatter communities in the two cities to determine the social relations of people, household, local governance, and environmental practices. Data show that social integration, linkage to government officials and household income levels are important factors that affect community networks. The researchers believe that community participation in environmental management depend on local residents' capacity, commitment, and interest to devise, implement, and enforce such policies. However, it is difficult to measure and evaluate how social networks actually influence community governance development.

For a complete list of environment-related projects sponsored by the PRRP, see www.ucop.edu/research/pacrim/pdf/envircigrants.pdf.

Other Research Findings, continued

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UC Santa Barbara graduate student **Peter Chua** conducted a comparative study of condom usage campaigns in Bangkok, Manila, New Delhi, and San Francisco. The data collected through campaign literature and interviews have permitted a close examination of condom advocacy as it relates to local social and political assumptions versus the globalized standard for such campaigns. At their infancy, nonprofit non-governmental advocacy groups are able to more effectively promote condom use to their target groups. However as they expand and take on donors, their early innovativeness tends to give way to donors' agendas. Donors begin to dictate target groups, expected outcomes, and campaign strategies. Health inequality takes a back seat to the donors' ideologies in behavioral modification of their chosen groups such as poor Asian women, homosexual men, commercial sex workers, and drug users. These campaigns, Chua finds, become one-way educational mechanisms that attempt to change at-risk groups' sexual practices instead of empowering them by engaging them in two-way dialogues. These campaigns also become marketing tools for commercial condom sales as they recruit potential users first through free condoms, which subsequently are sold at subsidized prices, and are eventually taken over by the for-profit commercial market. The researcher believes that real public health improvement is to be achieved by autonomous condom advocacy organizations, free from over-reliance on state, for-profit, and donor agendas.

Through surveys conducted in Korea and the U.S among native Koreans, Asian Americans, and European-Americans, **Sun-Mee Kang** of UC Davis has attempted to find correlations among emotional complexity, interpersonal relationships, and life satisfaction of the surveyed groups. Emotional complexity is defined as having varied, wide-ranged and well-differentiated emotional experiences that enable a person to distinguish subtle differences within emotional categories (degrees of sadness, kinds of anger, etc.) and to adapt to social environments. Ms. Kang has developed a Range and Differentiation of Emotional Experience (RDEES) scale that measures emotional experiences. Her findings indicate that the positive correlation between emotional complexity and the ability to

maintain good interpersonal relationships is the same in all three groups. The association between emotional complexity and life satisfaction is strongest among native Koreans, less so for Asian-Americans, and is zero for European-Americans. One theory is that in Asian societies, there is less distance between people, therefore, maintaining harmonious interpersonal relationships becomes important; individual values are viewed in the context of the group and the society. American culture, on the other hand, tends to encourage and value individualism. This may explain why the European-Americans surveyed show no association between the two factors, whereas Asian-Americans, who still reside to some extent in Asian culture, scored in the middle range of the scale.

A PRRP mini-grant enabled UCSC graduate student **Michelle Erai** to travel to Aotearoa, New Zealand to study archival materials in preparation for her research on the cultural and ideological circumstances surrounding violence against indigenous Maori women during the early colonization period of 1800-1870. The preliminary research conducted during the trip helped Ms. Erai define the scope and scale of this phenomenon and to refine the methodology and theoretical framework for her dissertation project.



*Maori woman
in
traditional dress*

2002-2003 Pacific Rim Research Program Awards

The Executive Committee of the Pacific Rim Research Program awarded 33 grants in the 2002-2003 competition. Principal investigators and project titles are listed below. Faculty advisors of graduate student awardees are in brackets.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Santiago Carrizosa

Model Legal Framework for Regulating Access to Genetic Resources

Deborah Rogers

Investigating the Mutual Interests in Conservation of Monterey Pine Among Pacific Rim Countries that Manage Its Native Populations or Exotic Plantations

BERKELEY

Ashley Thompson

Workshop and Implementation Planning Meeting: Developing a Digital Research Infrastructure for Southeast Asia, Phase One: Inscriptions and Rubbings

DAVIS

Shu Geng

Crop Evapotranspiration Models for Water Conservation and Management in California and North China Plain (Huabei)

Zeb Hogan (Bernie May)

Sustainable Fisheries and Hydropower: The Application of Population Genetic Data to Inland Fisheries Management in the Mekong River Basin

Aaron Petty (Ben Orlove)

The Rim of Fire: Indigenous Fire Management in Australia and the U.S. Pacific Coast

Don Price

In Search of Modernity: Reinterpreting the May Fourth Movement

Dan Smyer Yu (Li Zhang)

Charisma and Sangha: Rebirth of Tibetan Buddhism in the PRC

Gang Zhou (Michelle Yeh)

Language, Myth, Politics: The Triumph of the Vernacular in a Comparative Perspective

IRVINE

Thomas Douglas (William Maurer)

The Cross and the Lotus: Therapeutic Authority, Law and "Religious" Migration among Cambodians in the Pacific Rim

Heidi Tinsman

By the Fruits of Her Labor: Women Agricultural Workers, Female Consumption, and Modernity in Chile and the United States, 1973-1990

Stanley Tyler

Carbon Storage and Assimilation in Tropical Mangrove Forests of Southeast Asia

Huy Vu (Karen Rook)

Adherence to Traditional Values, Intergenerational Conflict, and Their Impact on Mental Health: A Cross National and Cultural Investigation

LOS ANGELES

Richard Baum

Local Governance in India and China: Rural Development and Social Change

Roxanna Brown (Robert L. Brown)

Shipwrecks with Trade Ceramics in Southeast Asia

Russell Campbell

Language Training for Community Development: Globalization and the English-Internet Nexus in Northwest China

RIVERSIDE

Edward Chang

A Common History Among Asian Neighbors

Kurt Schwabe

The Impacts of Land Use Change on Forest Fringe Communities

Giles Waines

A Comparative Study of the Effects of Domestication on Food Legumes in North America and Japan and Its Influence on Their Reproductive Performance

SAN DIEGO

Inyi Choi (Christena Turner)

Organizing Negotiation and Resistance: Globalization, Korean Labor Federations and Independent Unions

2002-2003 Pacific Rim Research Program Awards

Paul Goldstein

El Nino Floods and Culture Change: Migration and Climate Catastrophe on the Pacific Rim

Setsuko Matsuzawa (Richard Madsen)
Civil Society or State Instrument?: The Role of Environmental Organizations in China

Jorge Meneses-Loja

Seismic Safety of School Buildings in the Latin-American Pacific Rim: Formulation of an International Strategy

Rika Morioka (Christena Turner)
Karoshi, Death from Overwork: Social Construction in Japan and Diffusion in Asia

Veerabhadran Ramanathan

Effect of Asian Air Pollution on Pacific Ocean Cloud Properties

SAN FRANCISCO

Patrick Fox

Policy Implications of Eldercare Trends in the United States and the People's Republic of China

Arthur Miller

Development of Formal Collaborative Connections between UCSF and Japan to Improve Analysis of Cranio-facial Development among Asian and Caucasian Subjects

SANTA BARBARA

Pamela Weiant (Susan Stonich)
The Role of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Providing Livelihoods and Food Security in Coastal Communities of the Pacific Rim Region

SANTA CRUZ

Angelina Chin (Gail Hershatter)
Migrant Women, Sexuality, and Labor in Late 19th and Early 20th Century South China

Michelle Erai (Angela Davis)
Colonial Narratives of Violence Against Maori Women in Aotearoa/New Zealand

Mary Foley
"Churning of the Sea of Milk": Performance and Political Power in Southeast Asia

April Henderson (James Clifford)
Moving Cultures: Hip Hop and the Samoan Diaspora

Xiaoping Sun (Gail Hershatter)
The New Life Movement: Mobilizing the People, ACT I.

2002-2003 Pacific Rim Executive Committee Members

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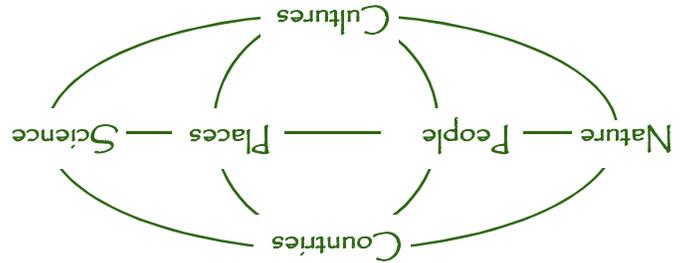
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**PACIFIC RIM
RESEARCH
PROGRAM**

Pacific Rim Research Program Funding Opportunities

The Program offers four 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 UC faculty and graduate students for conferences, workshops, and collaborative publications.

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS: This new grant supports UC faculty in developing new directions in Pacific Rim research through short-term residence in the region. The award, which is up to \$10,000, also provides for scholars from another Pacific Rim country to visit a UC host campus.

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

MINI-GRANTS: Small grants are awarded 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 the previous page.

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.

Berkeley	Jyl Baldwin	510/642-8114
Davis	Matt Nguyen	530/754-7667
Irvine	Mia Larson	949/824-2998
Los Angeles	Clayton Dube	310/825-0007
Riverside	Mary Ann Beaman	909/787-4806
San Diego	Greg Llacer	858/534-3556
San Francisco	Janice Babula	415/476-5782
Santa Barbara	Carla Whitacre	805/843-3925
Santa Cruz	Lisa Nishioka	831/459-2833
DANR	Carol Berman	510/987-0050