The Institute for Humanities Research (IHR) at UC Santa Cruz is a laboratory for theorizing and implementing new visions of the Humanities via faculty research projects, graduate and undergraduate education, and public programs. Established in 1999, the IHR has grown dramatically since its inception and now serves as an umbrella for a multitude of research centers, research clusters, and multi-campus research projects.

With these and other initiatives, the IHR serves as an incubator for new ideas and provides crucial support to faculty, graduate students, and undergraduate students at every stage of the research process. One of our key functions is to identify promising students and help them become productive researchers through mentorship programs, fellowships, and internship opportunities.

As the designated humanities center of UC Santa Cruz, the IHR is part of the University of California systemwide Humanities Network and is able to leverage the human and intellectual resources of the finest public university system in the world.

Everyone knows that to be fit, you need a strong core. The same goes for a university.

At the University of California, Santa Cruz, we understand that the humanities are a crucial element of any first-rate liberal arts education. Indeed, what distinguishes the best universities in the United States is the fact that the humanities are an integral part of their core curriculum, along with the arts and sciences. Since UC Santa Cruz was founded half a century ago, the humanities have been at the core of our mission to provide a world-class education to the students of California and beyond. Our professors are among the best trained and most accomplished in the nation. At the same time, many have distinguished themselves as mavericks who have literally redefined their fields—or have invented new ones.

At UC Santa Cruz, we are neither the oldest nor the biggest campus in the University of California system, but we are a place where ideas remain vitally important and where our students come first. Within this setting, the Institute for Humanities Research (IHR) is where our faculty and students work together to strengthen the core of the university by engaging in collaborative research projects, developing grant proposals, and hosting conferences, lectures, and other events. From New Orleans landscapes to the modern Chinese frontier; from Marco Polo to early American religious radicalism; from philosophy in a multicultural context to oral history in the digital age, the IHR has supported research on a stunning range of topics over the past year.

This year, the University is conducting its first-ever comprehensive fundraising campaign and the IHR is one of the campaign priorities.

We invite you to read our annual report and learn more about who we are and how we help to make UC Santa Cruz a great university.
IHR Fellowships provide faculty in the Humanities with much needed time and resources to pursue their research. In 2012-13, faculty fellows presented their research on campus, participated in conferences, produced publications, and collaborated with scholars at other universities. The IHR also hosts UC President’s Faculty Fellows, a program of the University of California that supports excellence among its humanities researchers while encouraging them to exercise leadership in the humanities both within the University and in the public sphere.

NORIKO ASO
History
IHR Faculty Fellow
“Mitsukoshi at War”

How could luxury, play, and consumption be reconciled with war in the Pacific Rim? What became increasingly apparent, as I pursued research at the National Archives in particular, was the centrality of counterintelligence to the Cold War U.S. military “peace” within the Asia-Pacific region following Japan’s Pacific War defeat. In addition to reviewing occupation policy directives, Status of Forces agreements, and other legal documents that authorized the extension of U.S. garrison state within Asia and the Pacific in the wake of Japan’s Pacific War defeat, I was able to inquire into the shadowy, quasi-juridical architecture of informal U.S. war and to examine the connections between U.S. racial counterintelligence strategies deployed domestically and its military counterintelligence strategies wielded against both “friend” and “enemy” in the Pacific Rim. This new research informed my proposal for a book—tentatively titled Blurring the Color Line: Racial Fictions, Militarized Humanity, and the Pax Americana in the Pacific Rim—which I drafted during the fellowship period, and it also enabled me to make substantial headway on an introductory chapter, which provides a legal-historical overview of the concerns of my book project.

CHRISTINE HONG
Literature
IHR Faculty Fellow

As an IHR Faculty Fellow, I was able to conduct research primarily at the law library at UC Berkeley and the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. My research findings enabled me to reframe the theoretical and historical contours of my book project on the racial politics of the pacific americana in the post-1945 Pacific Rim. What became increasingly apparent, as I pursued research at the National Archives in particular, was the centrality of counterintelligence to the Cold War U.S. military “peace” within the Asia-Pacific region following Japan’s Pacific War defeat.

GRANT MCGUIRE
Linguistics
IHR Faculty Fellow

When we interact with others, we help but adapt aspects of their speech. Even in very controlled laboratory settings we can detect fine-grained changes in pronunciation in just a few minutes of listening to a voice. In a series of experiments, my colleagues and I explored how processing constraints and social preferences interact in this phenomenon. Although the process may be highly automatic and unconscious, social preferences prove to be an important factor—how positively you evaluate a voice affects how much you accommodate it. Thanks to crucial IHR support, I had time to compose and publish this work.

Sharon Kinoshita, a scholar of Medieval Mediterranean Literature, has been teaching at UCSC’s Literature department since 1987. With broad interests in world literature, postcolonial theory, and cultural studies, her work explores new approaches to canonical and non-canonical texts of the high Middle Ages (c. 1100-1350) in historical context. Her first book, Medieval Boundaries: Rethinking Difference in Old French Literature (2004), examined the role of cross-cultural contact in twelfth- and early thirteenth-century French texts, many of which set beyond the borders of the French speaking world. In her research for this book, Kinoshita uncovered a vernacular culture at odds with standard histories of crusade and conquest, and her analysis showed that narratives of cultural encounters often called basic categories of identity into question. More recently, Kinoshita has co-authored books on Christian of Troyes and Marie de France, two of the best-known authors of the French Middle Ages.

In 2012-2013, Kinoshita received a UC President's Faculty Fellowship for “The Worlding of Marco Polo.” This project, which comprises an annotated translation and companion study, re situates one of the earliest surviving manuscripts of Marco Polo’s so-called Travels (1298) in its original historical context. Treating this text—originally entitled “The Description of the World”—as a travel narrative, Kinoshita suggests, a category error. Rather, placing it in the company of contemporary genres such as Arabic geographies, Italian merchant manuals, world chronicles, and miracle stories helps to reveal the complexity of a unique moment of premodern cultural contact and exchange. By combining her expertise in medieval literature with secondary research, Kinoshita enabled me to inquire into the shadowy, quasi-juridical architecture of informal U.S. war and to examine the connections between U.S. racial counterintelligence strategies deployed domestically and its military counterintelligence strategies wielded against both “friend” and “enemy” in the Pacific Rim.
The IHR supports graduate student research by providing a variety of fellowships. Over the years, IHR dissertation fellowships have enabled generations of humanities students to complete their dissertations. The top two awardees are designated as graduate fellows of the UC Society of Fellows, a program of the UC Humanities Network, and represent UCSC at the annual gathering of fellows. Recently, the IHR has partnered with the UCSC Division of Graduate Studies in creating summer research and dissertation fellowship opportunities, which have been critical to the student’s progress towards their degree.

**RAISSA DESMET TRUMBULL**  
History of Consciousness  
IHR Summer Dissertation Fellow  
“A Liquid World: Figuring Coloniality in the Indies”

Raisa DeSmet Trumbull is a Ph.D. candidate working in postcolonial studies and Asian visual culture. Raisa’s dissertation, “A Liquid World: Figuring Coloniality in the Indies,” departs from images of the Indian Ocean Tsunami to look back over the history of colonial representations of the Dutch East Indies and to identify the tropics that undergird those images. By laying European and indigenous figurations of water, women, and the tropical landscape alongside each other and tracking the resonances between them, she erects a new framework for reading representations of the Indies and for understanding the colonial residue that stalks its claims on contemporary Indonesians.

**JERAMY DECISTO**  
History of Consciousness  
IHR Summer Research Fellow  
“Disruptive Frequencies: Avant-garde Arab Sound Practices and the (Un)writing of Sonic Modernity”

My research concerns the experimental sound art and musical practices that have emerged in the Arabic-speaking world over the last two decades. I focus on how these new experimental forms have been drawn from a reservoir of Western art music, classical Arabic musical forms such as Mawaal, popular Arabic forms like Shaabi’s music and the global influence of black music. I pay particular attention to how these musicians and artists engage and critique exoticist projections on their work. My primary research site is Cairo, Egypt; however the artists I write about and for understanding the colonial residue that the resonances between them, she erects a new tropical landscape alongside each other and tracking the resonances between them, she erects a new framework for reading representations of the Indies and for understanding the colonial residue that stalks its claims on contemporary Indonesians.

**KNELLY EVANS**  
History of Consciousness  
IHR Summer Research Fellow  
“Historic Houses of Ill Repute: Interpreting Sex Work in American Public History”

This project explores the ways in which sex work and the diverse individuals who participate in this industry are remembered or forgotten in public history. I examine how local and national contexts as well as ideological agendas shape interpretations in sites including federally recognized historic brothels and museums. I question how public historians incorporate debates in recent scholarship into these spaces, including prostitution’s place in labor history and the impact of sex work on African American, Native American, and immigrant women’s lives. Using archives and site visits, I address the challenges and potential in presenting sex work to the public.

**PETER FABIAN**  
Linguistics  
IHR Summer Research Fellow  
“/a/-Reduction in Cusco Quechua”

This project examines the process by which /a/-vowels in Cusco Quechua (CQ) undergo a change to [a]. My hypothesis is that the phonological unit known as the “foot,” made up of groups of syllables within CQ words, plays a direct role in influencing when this reduction occurs. Normally languages exhibit one type of foot structure that is invariant, but CQ is unique in that its /a/-reduction patterns seem to suggest that both foot types, iamb and trochee, are present. Through the IHR, I was able to return to Cusco and extend my field research of this CQ puzzle.

**FACULTY ADVISOR**  
Heidi Morse

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**The Popular Phenomenon of Classical Rhetoric in 19th-Century African-American Communities**

Sojourner Truth, a prominent 19th-century African-American activist and orator who was born into slavery, would tell audiences all she was capable of, and then asked a simple question: “Can any man do more than that?” By arguing that she could rival man physically and intellectually, and then asking this question, she underlined the absurdity of the double standards of the day. Truth’s powerful rhetoric earned her the nickname “The Libyan Sibyl,” a racialized reference to the famous female Oracle of Ancient Greece. As Heidi Morse, a graduate student in the literature department, argues in her dissertation, this was just one of many ways that African-American women in the 19th century used classical traditions, both knowingly and unknowingly, to demand a place in the ongoing public debate about American citizenship.

One reason Sojourner Truth and others were able to draw on these traditions was their presence in the fabric of American society. The Founding Fathers were greatly influenced by classical ideas of governance and civil society, as a fluent knowledge of the classics was part of a standard of education at the time. As Morse explains, “The classics were really present in American culture, especially through public speaking, public forums, and debates about citizenship. America during the Revolutionary period and after really looked back to the Roman republic as a model.”

Adopting classical modes of rhetoric was especially important given the representations of African Americans that permeated the public imagination at the time: often unserious and comedic black characters based in the minstrel tradition. “Rhetorical eloquence,” Morse explains, was in many ways a “performance of whiteness.” There was a “connection between expertise in the classics and whiteness, especially white male whiteness, in the public sphere.” So while female African-American poets, scholars, activists and orators—among them, Henrietta Cordelia Ray, Anna J. Cooper, and Ida B. Wells—were able to use classical rhetorical modes as a way of being taken seriously, they were also sometimes “questioned about their gender and race,” and even accused of “misrepresenting themselves somehow by saying these persuasive smart things.”

Some of Morse’s subjects intentionally took their cues from ancient traditions. Henrietta Cordelia Ray’s poetry often echoed that of Ovid, while Anna J. Cooper—the fourth African-American woman to earn her PhD—“adapted some rhetorical models from Cicero in order to authoritatively insert a female voice, but in a recognized intellectualized mode, into debates of higher education.”

Other classical traditions found their way into African-American life almost by accident. Many of the donated schoolbooks in the reconstruction South that were being used to educate former slaves drew their pedagogical methods from Quintilian, the Ancient Roman educator of young orators. In particular, Quintilian’s “emphasis on basic literacy and learning syllable by syllable”, which was particularly important for pronunciation, was reflected in the schoolbooks’ syllable tables and focus on public speaking. In this way, as Morse explains, “principles of classical rhetoric were embedded in basic literacy, even though it wasn’t a known or named adaptation of classical rhetoric.” Morse’s approach to the classics in the modern world is different from many of her contemporaries. While there is much scholarship on individuals who had “extensively studied the classics or authors who were adapting classical texts,” Morse is more interested in the influence of the classics as a “popular phenomenon. I’m really trying to think about the classics not as a foundational part of African-American communities as an everyday thing.”
When Matt Suazo, a graduate student in the UCSC Literature department, began to work on a literary and cultural history of New Orleans in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, he found descriptions of the city incomplete. Many observers explained the terrible aftermath of the hurricane by citing New Orleans’s reputation as a “place apart”—a city fundamentally different from the rest of the United States. But for Suazo, much of what happened during Katrina was not an isolated incident, but an extension of the region’s history and geography. He explains that “the plantation economy structured the space of the city and the region” in a unique way. “The flood exposed those structures—it brought out inequalities in a very stark way that long-time observers knew were there,” but that shocked the rest of the country. This lead Suazo to focus his work not just on the city, but on “the whole, rather than just part of the picture.”

“I’m interested in finding other moments of Matt Suazo, much of what happened during Katrina was different from the rest of the United States. But for Suazo, the effects of Katrina were more entrenched in our social conditions.”

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I’m interested in finding other moments—interesting to me as a category is because they bring together culture and nature in such a way where you’re looking at the whole, rather than just part of the picture.”

The wetlands also served as a recurring setting in 19th-century antebellum slave literature. “The swamp historically has this status as this refuge for the fugitive slave, as this place of resistance to plantation discipline and the slave system.” Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel “Dred” describes these escape swamp communities. “The slave in the swamp became a figure that was widely represented in popular literature,” Suazo notes, and constitutes one example “of the intersection of the discourses of race and landscape.”

As well as placing New Orleans in a fuller context, another of Suazo’s goal is to “think about literary production” not as a pure extension of culture, completely “separated from nature.” Instead, Suazo aims to integrate nature, culture, and region into his work. “Why the wetlands are interesting to me as a category is because they bring together culture and nature in such a way where you’re looking at the whole, rather than just part of the picture.”

MARK NORRIS

Linguistics

IHR Linguistics Fellow; IHR Dissertation Fellow; Affairs Fellow, UC Society of Fellows

“Feature Representation, Manipulation and Realization: The View from Estonian and Icelandic Nominals”

My research investigates nominal concord in Estonian. Nominal concord is when adjectives or articles (among other things) change their form (“agree”) depending on, e.g., whether the noun is singular or plural. This is contextualized within larger theories of agreement in natural language.

Over the course of the past year, I made progress towards completing my dissertation. As a result of having the IHR fellowship, I conducted sustained, intensive fieldwork with a native speaker of Estonian in the bay area. Once a week, we discussed a set of Estonian sentences prepared ahead of time—what they meant, whether they sounded natural/grammatical, and whether they sounded literary or colloquial. This kind of work allows us to look beyond what is possible in a language to consider what is impossible, and what that tells us about the particular empirical phenomenon at hand.

BENJAMIN PIETRENKA

History

IHR Summer Dissertation Fellow

“Bloody Unites: Transatlantic Moravian Identities and Early American Religious Radicalism”

Focusing on the Moravian Brethren in British North America, my project demonstrates how common Moravian believers facilitated the grassroots construction of a transatlantic sense of individual and collective identity. A detailed analysis of Moravian correspondence, memoirs, and poetic literature suggests that the Moravians were not simply an anomalous group living on the fringes of colonial American society. Their subservient status, in fact, made them an integral part of the larger process of defining a distinctively American identity. Critical engagement with the themes of social identity and religious normativity yield a deeper understanding of how marginalized ethnic and religious groups in America affect mainstream culture and adapt in spaces they consider foreign.

JEFFREY SANCERI

History

IHR Summer Dissertation Fellow

“Voices Within the Walls: Children and Child-Centered Institutions in Los Angeles, 1890-1910”

With the generous support of the IHR, I was able to draft the third chapter of my dissertation that examines boys who authorities labeled as delinquents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This dissertation brings together the study of juvenile justice with historical examinations of childhood, masculinity, and incarceration, and challenges the prevailing historical scholarship on youth delinquency by centering the lives and experiences of incarcerated children in its analysis. Ultimately, I show that not only were these boys the primary locus for institutional change, but also that their actions, behaviors, and words both challenged and disrupted prevailing conceptions of manliness and citizenship in California and even the United States at the turn of the twentieth century.

JEREMY TAI

History

IHR Summer Dissertation Fellow

“Opening Up the Northwest: Reimagining Xi’an and the Modern Chinese Frontier”

My dissertation compares the concepts, practices, and experiences of regional development in Northwest China during the Nationalist (1927-1949), Maoist (1949-1978), and reform-era (1978-present) eras. Long identified with poverty and backwardness, Northwest China has repeatedly been the target of state campaigns launched to correct economic disparities favoring coastal over inland regions.

The generous IHR Summer Dissertation Fellowship allowed me to work full-time on the first chapter of my dissertation, which examines the origins of region-making in modern China. The region we now know of as Northwest China (Xibei) was first identified during the Depression era when the Chinese intellectual world was confronting mounting national crises. I argue widespread interest in the Northwest, particularly its rich natural and cultural resources, emerged in 1930s China alongside the fascist desire for a national revival. My work during the summer prepared me for follow-up research that I later conducted in China and Taiwan.
The IHR provides research awards to support and encourage undergraduate research in the humanities. The top proposal receives the Bertha N. Melkonian Prize.

RACHEL BODIN
Language Studies

“The Use of Conditionals in Online Forums”

The invention and accessibility of the internet has resulted in a growing amount of documented discourse, particularly online forums. Such sites provide insight into colloquial, and perhaps more natural, human speech, as opposed to the more refined and constrained language previously documented. Working with Assistant Professor of Linguistics, Panay Anand, my research looks at the use of conditionals (if, then statements) used in online forums for argumentative purposes. The research for our analysis, which focuses on online forums in English, takes place in three parts: classification, linguistic hypothesizing, and machine learning. We aim to produce an algorithm that, based on environments and shared features, can predict when specific types of conditionals will be used.

LAURA GILMORE
Linguistics

“Objectless Gerunds in English”

My research investigates the syntax of English constructions like “struggle with” and “struggle against” and focuses on the use of gerunds to indicate “struggling with/against.” For example, “It’s hard to struggle with the past.” This study demonstrates that gerunds can be used in a wide range of contexts and provides evidence that they are not simply a stylistic choice but rather a grammatical construction.

EMMA PEOPLES
Linguistics

“Italian Clitics”

My work considers the intriguing behavior of Italian pronominal clitics. Despite a large body of literature on the subject, a large number of problems concerning pronominal clitics remain. I address these by focusing predominantly on the behavior of double object clitics—i.e. two clitics that appear in a single clause. Providing evidence that they have been analyzed incorrectly in the existing literature, I illustrate that double object clitics form a single unit, rather than two separate ones. This analysis of double object clitics has the advantage of being simpler and more straightforward than those already proposed. Furthermore, it allows for the analysis of processes such as clitic movement and thematic climbing to be simplified under the theory of Distributed Morphology.

TAYLOR FELD
History

“Sir Walter Scott’s Ivanhoe & Interpretations of History”

In his popular historical novel, Ivanhoe (1819), Sir Walter Scott set his story in late 1190s England. Writing outside of his comfort zone of Scottish history, he approached his subject with a less grounded knowledge. Despite his lack of formal training as an historian, he managed to ignite a popular surge of interest in history throughout the general population and influenced many authors following him. My research examines how Scott was able to acquire his information given the limited availability of sources and his own lack of travel experience. By comparing analyses of Ivanhoe with Scott’s personal letters and prefaces to his other texts, I hope to reveal Scott’s methodology as a lay historian and his wider influence both on popular conceptions of history and the greater discipline of historical practice.
Oral History in the Digital Age: Transmodal Storytelling

Majoring in both History and Art, Lois Rosson is interested in oral history and the way that sound recordings maintain a dimension that textual accounts flatten. She explains, “Sound recordings allow you to perceive the audible qualities of first-hand testimony, and the internet allows you to share those recordings instantly. You don’t need to transcribe anything, and the account remains faithful to the speakers account. Improvements in recording technology and editing programs make sharing and archiving personal narratives on the internet easy.”

Rosson’s goal is to rethink historical documentation in terms of the Digital Humanities. Web-based tools available to contemporary historians are still new and relatively unexplored, and she wants to test out different ways of presenting historical documentation. “Maybe narratives don’t have to be linear to be accurate reflections of history. Our focus on her work and budget money for expenses like food and transportation. The outcome of the project surprised her. She had originally envisioned a conclusion underlining the relationship between sound and oral history but ended up with much richer findings. More specifically, in working through her questions about the accessibility of information and the role oral history plays as a viable form of historical documentation, she determined that sound isn’t an object but is rather an event. The introduction of recording technology in the mid-19th century was a big moment in human development. Suddenly, something that happened in a temporal context, a sound emitted from a person or thing, could be captured and duplicated. Today, we can not only capture sound, but share it with other people just as easily. We live in unique times, and are endowed with an exponentially expanding tool set. A solid portion of daily social interaction is moving into the digital sphere—everyone is wired. Programs like Soundcloud helped me share my sound files, regardless of what country they were in. The internet effectively dissolves geographical borders through access. Its impact on the humanities is already huge, and it’s only going to get more pronounced.”

In November of 2012, she was invited to go to Japan by Lois Rosson. She had originally envisioned a conclusion underlining the difference between oral and textual histories but ended up with much richer findings. More specifically, in working through her questions about the accessibility of information and the role oral history plays as a viable form of historical documentation, she determined that sound isn’t an object but is rather an event.

“Oral History in the Digital Age: Transmodal Storytelling” is a research project that investigates the differences and similarities between the experiences and interpretations of men and women who were taken captive by Native American tribes during the 17th and 18th century. What role did gender play in the experiences of the captives? As a result of their gender, were they treated differently or given different opportunities or jobs? What role did gender play in the assimilation of captives into native society? Was it easier for men or women to assimilate into native society? Why or why not?

REBECCA ROYSTON

History

“A Gendered Analysis of 17th and 18th-Century Captivity Narratives”

This research project investigates the differences and similarities between the experiences and interpretations of men and women who were taken captive by Native American tribes during the 17th and 18th century. What role did gender play in the experiences of the captives? As a result of their gender, were they treated differently or given different opportunities or jobs? What role did gender play in the assimilation of captives into native society? Was it easier for men or women to assimilate into native society? Why or why not?

MAYA WAGONER

Burtis N. Malkinson Prize Winner
American Studies

“The Gendered Nature of Sustainingron”

Popular social constructions of environmentalism and “green” lifestyles typically point to a narrow conception of the ideal “green” subject who has close ties to whiteness, participates in specific “green” practices (e.g. veganism), and purchases “green” products (e.g. hybrid vehicles). This conflation obscures the ways those who do not fit the “green” archetype actually practice and view sustainability. Frequently, smart growth and low-emissions transportation practices are promoted by planning departments and concerned nonprofits, but they are ignored when practiced primarily by people of color. This project aims to unveil the different ways that “sustainability” and “green living” are understood and practiced in the primarily Latino population of Watsonville, California in comparison with the neighboring, largely white population of Santa Cruz, California. To elucidate these differences, my research focuses on planning and policy implications with regard to transportation.

LAUREN YOUNG

American Studies

“Scotland in the Writing of Daiches”

This project attempts to connect the transformation that occurred in the study of Scottish history through the work of David Daiches as a significant figure in the study of the eighteenth-century Scottish Enlightenment and its aftermath. Daiches wrote over forty books on subjects ranging from Virginia Woolf to the King James Bible. My research focuses on his historical writing on Scotland, and the ways his work transformed historiography regarding Scottish History and literature. Daiches was trained as a literary critic and historian, yet he was one of the first writers to place the Scottish Enlightenment in a social historical context. How did he reinterrogate Scottish history and what did he bring to the field? How did his work on Scottish literature influence this sense of history?
This program is designed to encourage and support research in any area of the Humanities. In addition to programming (e.g., conferences, workshops, seminars, visiting scholars), we encourage the clusters to view this as seed funding and to think about ways their cluster can serve as an incubator for larger projects in the future (e.g., digital projects, edited volumes, the establishment of research centers, NEH Summer Seminars, UC multi-campus research groups etc.). Many of our research clusters have leveraged IHR funds to secure extramural funding.

AFFECT WORKING GROUP

Affect is a term used in psychology and the study of emotion. It has also recently migrated into other areas of study: animal ethology, the study of Artificial Intelligence and online gaming, the Arts and Humanities. The Affect Working Group focuses on the felt dimensions of social life, drawing from the many disciplines developing methods for thinking about feeling.

In 2012, Deborah Gould (Sociology) and Carla Freccero (Literature, History of Consciousness, Feminist Studies) applied for and received a UC Humanities Research Institute Conference Grant, “Occupation Affect: On Political Emotion” (March 2-3, 2013), featuring speakers from UC Berkeley, UC Davis, UC Irvine, UC Santa Cruz, and Stanford. The conference provided an opportunity to expand understandings of affect and to create a UC-wide intellectual network for exploring affect across many disciplines developing methods for thinking about feeling.

BORDERS, BODIES, AND VIOLENCE

The Borders, Bodies and Violence Research Cluster examines the nexus of migration and violence. Drawing from approaches in the humanities and social sciences, members approach this subject via the study of globalization, modernity, the state, technology, labor, popular and everyday cultures, embodiment, performance, and representation. While our primary concerns are the movement of people, objects, and ideas in the Americas, the efforts made to control and restrict this movement, and the various ways in which individuals and groups reflect on and creatively contest those efforts, our scope extends beyond the western hemisphere. Ultimately, our focus is the complex and dynamic relationship between the global north and the global south.

This past year, we held a one-day symposium, “Borders/Moving/Borders: Displacements and Dreams of Citizenship,” that extended our conversation about citizenship, culture, and identity by bringing together scholars and practitioners to think about ways of knowing, pedagogies, and cultural practices that have developed in response to the study of globalization, modernity, the state, technology, labor, popular and everyday cultures, embodiment, performance, and representation. Our collaboration enhanced the development of individual research projects, new courses, and grant and fellowship applications. Members met periodically to discuss works-in-progress, some of which are now completed manuscripts submitted to refereed journals and presses.

PHILOSOPHY IN A MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT

Free to Universalize or Bound by Culture?

Is philosophy universal? That’s the question that UCSC professor Rasmus Winther and his colleagues in the Philosophy in a Multicultural Context research cluster are asking. The way that human beings reason and “make inferences from the known to the unknown,” as Winther explains, is often argued to be common to all cultures and people. “We have tools like logic, or statistics, or just plain deductive reasoning which are supposed to make universal inferences. But it turns out there are actually many different ways of doing the work,” he says.

Last fall, a public conference was held at UCSC (“Free to Universalize or Bound by Culture?”) to discuss the influence of philosophy on multiculturalism and vice versa. Winther’s colleagues—a diverse group that hails from various Bay Area universities, as well as Google—shared their views. Some argued that philosophy is indeed a universal human endeavor, and that its underlying language is formal logic. Others highlighted the many contributions of non-Western philosophical traditions, such as the insights of Buddhism into psychology and the working of the human mind. Still others tracked the ways gender and race might affect which philosophical questions and goals are considered important in particular countries or cultures.

The discussion is particularly relevant for the scientific method—long considered the West’s gold standard of rational inquiry—which focuses so much on isolating causation from simple correlation. Doing so is crucial, since it is often argued that humans are apt to see causality wherever they look, thus the scientific method is designed to act as a safeguard against our own biases. But these biases may themselves depend on culture. Research in experimental psychology has suggested that while Westerners think analytically—meaning they focus more narrowly on cause and effect—members of some East Asian cultures may view situations more holistically, allowing a greater role for context. So while “we tend to think that there’s one scientific method common to all cultures,” as Winther explains, we may have to expand our definition of rational inquiry, allowing for greater cultural and intellectual diversity.

Issues of culture and philosophy have a personal resonance for Winther, who was born to Danish parents but grew up in Venezuela, and speaks Danish, English, and Spanish in his daily life. “I’ve always been fascinated by how cultures clash—how they understand each other and how they don’t. So that’s a crucial source of my interest in multiculturalism—like so many people, I’m an example of it.” Questions about the overlap of philosophy and science have also long been a personal and professional focus.

In the coming year, the cluster will focus on a charged issue: belonging and racial identity. In particular, how do we define race in the first place? Winther acknowledges the difficulty of such topics, saying that the cluster is “not here to adjudicate how people feel about their identity or where they belong.” Instead, the cluster will examine “scientific claims of membership, and whether race exists or not genetically,” and Winther hopes a shared language might emerge from critically exploring scientific assumptions regarding the genetics of race.
RESEARCH CLUSTERS

CROSSLINGUISTIC INVESTIGATIONS IN SYNTAX-PHONOLGY

Crosslinguistic Investigations in Syntax-Phonology (CrISP) explores how word structure and sentence structure are connected to sound patterning in human language and the extent to which this connection is the same across languages. The group’s members, who are from UCSC and Stanford, explore the morphosyntax-phonology connection in diverse languages, including small and endangered languages.

CrISP’s activities over the last two years culminated in the Workshop on Locality and Directionality at the Morphosyntax-Phonology Interface, held at Stanford on October 12-14, 2012. With funding from the National Science Foundation, the IHR, Stanford’s School of Humanities and Science, and Stanford’s Linguistics Department, CrISP brought together twelve distinguished linguists from the U.S. and Europe to address two themes: how far morphosyntax reaches into phonology; and whether human language and the extent to which this structure are connected to sound patterning in phonology.

The results were synthesized at a round-table discussion at the Workshop’s end. Papers from the workshop will be published in a book edited by Oxford University Press. In May 2013, Ad Neeleman (University College, London) visited UCSC by Oxford University Press. In May 2013, Ad Neeleman (University College, London) visited UCSC, to be published the Workshop will be published in a book edited by Oxford University Press.

POETRY AND POLITICS

The Poetry & Politics Research Cluster brings together students and faculty for whom poetry plays an important role as material for study and political critique. We consider poetry as a discourse composed of poems and statements about poetry, and shaped by historical struggles over its social function and meaning.

In 2012-2013, the Poetry and Politics Research Cluster of the IHR organized two successful events: a talk and poetry reading with invited poet and professor Lyn Hejinian (February 6), and “Radical Reading Practices: A Symposium” (April 18-19).

“Radical Reading Practices” was an especially generative event. More than 40 people crowded into a local gallery to hear five Bay Area poets and Johns Hopkins visitor Christopher Nealon read their work. The conference featured presentations by nine UCSC faculty members, lecturers and graduate students in the Humanities. Christopher Nealon’s keynote included a lively argument concerning the new philosophical trend toward Speculative Realism in the Humanities and a plea for a more rigorous anti-capitalist poetry and poetic practice. There were also presentations by graduate students and professors from other Bay Area institutions, including Mills College, San Francisco State and UC Berkeley.

It was well attended with over 50 UCSC audience members throughout the day.

LEFT: “Radical Reading Practices” Symposium participants. Photo by Sora Morey.

RIGHT: Photo courtesy of Bruce Lawrence, Professor Emeritus of Islamic Studies, Duke University.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR ENTANGLEMENTS

The cluster explored how the hegemony of the secular is constructed economically, politically, and culturally. Can the secular be understood only in counterpoint to religion? What are the fault lines and the efficacy of the debates between religious and secular thinking, and where do they converge? Throughout the year, our questions returned to the intersection of religion with economic and political systems, and modernity.

In Fall 2012, the cluster invited Tanya Luhrmann, author of When God Talks Back: Understanding the American Evangelical Relationship with God to talk about her current research following a group of people who began as left-leaning hippie addicts in San Francisco, who later embraced conservative Evangelicalism.

In the spring, we hosted Bruce B. Lawrence, Professor Emeritus of Islamic Studies, Duke University, who gave a formal presentation, and then joined the cluster for a workshop and discussion. Lawrence’s talk “Minor Matters – African/Asian, Christian/Muslim” asked how does minority citizenship function in places of Africa and Asia that have mixed communities, communities that might be religiously marked as Christian/Muslim, though their members also negotiate other cultural, linguistic, ethnic, and locational identities? The key issue is not minorities or religion, but citizenship and public space. Neither Islam nor Christianity is an independent variable, neither Muslims nor Christians, autonomous religious actors. Can one avoid the vortex of circularity while also engaging the everyday pragmatics of citizenship in local contexts that project, but also exceed, their Christian and Muslim identities?

The year ended in a workshop with Fenella Cannell, author of Power and Intimacy in the Christian Philippines, discussing her work in progress on “Mormon Piety in a Secular Age.”

URBAN STUDIES

In 2012-2013, the Urban Studies Research Cluster convened a multi-campus work group, “Critical Sustainabilities: Competing Discourses of Urban Development in Northern California” funded by the IHR and the UC California Studies Consortium. This included 12 faculty and graduate students from UC Santa Cruz, UC Berkeley, and UC Davis, drawn from sociology, geography, art, architectural, landscape design, urban planning, American studies, and environmental studies. Together we addressed the crucial role of California—and Northern California in particular—in producing a sustainable urban imaginary, one which has been part of competing, often conflicting sustainability discourses here and around the world. Our research developed through four workshops and a campus wide event, as well as the creation of a Critical Sustainabilities website. A foray into “public sociology” and the “digital humanities,” the site is intended for a wide audience of scholars, practitioners, activists, educators, and the general public. The group looks forward to building on this work in the coming year through a joint publication, and participation in residential research group on the theme of “urban ecologies” at UC Irvine.

Irvine.
At the Institute for Humanities Research, we like to ask big questions. Here are some questions our fellows, clusters, centers, and projects have been working on.

**QUESTIONS THAT MATTER**

How is reading and writing poetry a political act?

How has modernity been shaped by the division of the world into separate religious and secular spheres?

How does contemporary genomic work change our understanding of human nature and the group boundaries within Homo sapiens and across species?

Are we still the People of the Book?

What do crises feel like? What new ways of thinking, feeling, and doing emerge in a time of social, political, and economic crisis?

What is “immigrant work”? What is work like across the food system - from farm to fork?

Why do we imitate attractive voices?

How has the ancient world been a source of fascination and obsession for hundreds of years? What, as a modern society, do we learn by studying the not-to-recent past?

What is the human rights legacy of the Pacific Theater of World War II?

How could luxury, play, and consumption be reconciled with the demands of a total war?

Was cosmopolitanism only a European phenomenon?

How do the novels of Dickens anticipate some of today’s pressing concerns with energy depletion, environmental degradation, and ecological disaster?

How is Latino culture circulated and translated in a globalized world?

How is language work?

What is to be sustained?

In what ways did modernity shape the conjunction of Muslim, Christian, and Jewish cultures in the medieval Mediterranean?

What do crises feel like? What new ways of thinking, feeling, and doing emerge in a time of social, political, and economic crisis?

In what ways do rapidly changing social relations in the United States and across the globe require new approaches to studying race and ethnicity?

What is the connection between the structure of the words and the sentences in human language and their sound patterning?

What is “immigrant work”? What is work like across the food system - from farm to fork?

What is work like across the food system - from farm to fork?

How are the Sikh diaspora and its experience providing a global prism for exploring issues of identity, power, and justice?

What is the human rights legacy of the Pacific Theater of World War II?
CENTERS & PROJECTS

The Ancient World In the Past and Present

Center for Cultural Studies
Founded in the spring of 1988 as a part of the University of California’s President’s Humanities Initiative, the Center for Cultural Studies at UC Santa Cruz is now in its twenty-fourth year. With a primary focus in the Humanities, the Center includes active participation by faculty and graduate students in the Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences, and the Arts. Emerging from challenges posed to traditional humanist and social science areas of inquiry, the Center develops new multi-disciplinary research. Through an ensemble of international scholarly partnerships, cross-disciplinary faculty-graduate student Research Clusters, major conferences, workshops, guest speakers, colloquia, film series, and selected publications, the Center fosters innovative interdisciplinary research that cuts across academic divisions in the university and extends outward to the public domain.

Over the last year, the Wednesday noon colloquium series that runs throughout the year, hosted speakers with international reputations such as James Clifford, Donna Haraway and the renowned poet Lynn Hejinian. The series also provides a forum for cross-disciplinary research that cuts across academic divisions in the university and extends outward to the public domain.

Center for Jewish Studies
During the past year the Center for Jewish Studies has continued to sponsor events and provide forums for cutting-edge scholarship that reaches across the globe, from Venice to Shanghai to Buenos Aires. And with the advent of the University’s first on-line course, taught by Professors Murray Baumgarten and Peter Kenez, Jewish Studies scholarship and teaching at UCSC now has an audience that extends across the globe as well.

Ari Kelman (Stevenson College, class of 1994), the Jim Joseph Professor of Education and Jewish Studies at Stanford University’s Graduate School of Education, delivered the 2013 Helen Diller Family Endowment Lecture, entitled “Learning to Be Jewish,” a fascinating survey of the extraordinary variety of Jewish learning that occurs in arenas other than the classroom. The Center also announced an innovative new senior seminar on Jewish life in Shanghai during the 1930s and 1940s, taught by Professor of History, Emily Hong. And another course, the celebrated interdisciplinary survey of the history and literature of the Holocaust taught for thirty years by Professors Murray Baumgarten and Peter Kenez, made its debut in a new format: as the University’s first course offering on the Coursera platform. The course attracted students from more than 18,000 students from five continents—almost three times the number of students who have taken the course at UCSC over the past three decades.

In putting together the Archeology and the Ancient World lecture series—in concert with the UCSB Society of the Archaeological Institute of America—History professor Charles Hedrick had only two requirements: all the talks had to shed light on the ancient world, and they had to involve archeology in some way. Beyond that, the talks were free to range over any subject. This flexibility has allowed the lectures to cover a huge amount of ground, both in terms of geography and time. Previous talks have concerned the overlooked urban centers of pre-colonial West Africa; the role of the chocolate tree in Ancient Mayan society; the commodification of exotic Athenian pottery; the mysterious tomb of the first emperor of China; and a Jewish sect that contributed to the Dead Sea scrolls, just to name a few. Hedrick considered limiting the talks to the world of Ancient Greece and Rome, the most heavily researched area of antiquity, but ultimately decided to greatly expand the scope of the series.

“The response to the series has been fantastic,” Hedrick says, with enthusiastic crowds and significant interest from people outside the university and academia. So why has the ancient world been a source of fascination and obsession for hundreds of years? What, as a modern society, do we learn by studying the not-so-recent past?

One answer is that as societies move towards modernity, they have to reconsider their own source of fascination and obsession for hundreds of years? What, as a modern society, do we learn by studying the not-so-recent past?

ANCIENT STUDIES

McGovern has reconstructed, through the use of chemical and archeological clues, some of the oldest alcoholic beverages in the world. Together with Delaware’s famed Dogfish Head Brewery, McGovern has even been able to recreate some of these brews, one of which he brought to UC Santa Cruz. Theobroma was a chocolate-based alcohol, made by fermenting the fruit pod of cacao plants, and dates back over three thousand years to Honduras. McGovern and his colleagues made the discovery by analyzing ancient Honduran pottery shards. Amazingly, guests were able to taste the recreated beverage, and were given a rare window into the daily lives of people who lived thousands of years ago.
The Center for Labor Studies at UC Santa Cruz brings together scholars, students, staff, and community members interested in the study of working people, the labor movement, and the challenges of a globalizing economy in California and beyond. In the past two years, we have focused our activities in two key areas: labor across the food system and immigrant work.

In October 2012, we hosted a workshop “Labor, Immigration, and Changing Conceptions of Work” that brought faculty and students from our UC-wide working group on Labor and Migration together with leading international scholars of immigration. The participants explored immigrant work across a broad range of historical periods and localities, highlighting the roles work plays in the quest for human dignity. The workshop helped generate a blog with digital and print teaching resources on immigration and print teaching resources on immigration and beyond. In the past two years, we have focused on the historical periods and localities, highlighting the roles work plays in the quest for human dignity. The workshop helped generate a blog with digital and print teaching resources on immigration and beyond.

Our core activity, the UC Multicampus Research Project (MRP), is a five-year program of workshop-conferences rotating among UC campuses and partner institutions. These events bring scholars together ranging from graduate students to international experts in an interdisciplinary setting fostering intense discussion and collaboration. In 2012-2013, workshop topics included: “Excavating the Past” (Fall, UC Santa Barbara) and “Gendering the Mediterranean” (Winter, UCLA), co-ordinated with a two-day conference, “Cross-Cultural Encounters.” Our spring workshop, “The Mediterranean and Maritime Perspectives” (UCSC) was a major three-day international symposium assessing the accomplishments and promise of Mediterranean Studies and other emerging “oceanic” fields, including attention to pedagogy and curriculum.

Outside UC, we continued a robust program, including sponsoring conference panels, co-organizing the MedWorlds 4 conference (Istanbul), supporting seminars with our partner, University of Colorado at Boulder, contacting a new graduate student, working with Bedford/St. Martins, editing volumes of collected essays and our series with Palgrave/Macmillan, and pursuing external grants.

RESEARCH CENTERS & PROJECTS

CENTER FOR MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

Based at UC Santa Cruz, the Mediterranean Seminar is the leading inter-disciplinary project in Mediterranean Studies, with almost 700 affiliated scholars and many collaborating institutions. Our activities include three annual UC-based colloquia, events co-organized across Europe and America, regular NEH Summer Institutes for College Professors, and a new monograph series. Our core activity, the UC Multicampus Research Project (MRP), is a five-year program of workshop-conferences rotating among UC campuses and partner institutions. These events bring scholars together ranging from graduate students to international experts in an interdisciplinary setting fostering intense discussion and collaboration.

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CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF PACIFIC WAR MEMORIES

In 2012-13, the Center for the Study of Pacific War Memories continued development of two of its core projects: the Eternal Flames website and the student-centered research activities of the ROUTES group.

In December 2012, Professor Alan Christy led another group of 15 students to Japan to do collaborative work with colleagues at Yokohama National University (YNU). The theme this year was “Experiential Learning and Multi-media Production.” During one week in December, the ROUTES group visited several sites in Tokyo and Yokohama, investigating the history of Yokohama as an international contact point and memory-making in public spaces. The students documented their research activities and findings in photography, videos, audio, journals, sketches and social media for production, upon return to the U.S., off a transmedia piece on experiential learning. In February of 2013, the ROUTES students accompanied the visiting students from YNU on parallel investigations of San Francisco as an international contact point.

In June 2013, Professor Christy and Professor Alice Yang hosted a workshop on the development-to-date of the Eternal Flames website. They invited scholars familiar with both the history of WWII and its aftermath and experienced in the development and use of large-scale technology projects. For two days, the group met to critique the current status of the site and develop a working plan for future development. The workshop was supported by funding from the UC Pacific Rim Research Project.

COSMOPOLITANISM IN CHINA, 1600-1950

With the funding and IHR support in place, Associate Professor of History, Minghui Hu, organized the conference around the theme “Cosmopolitanism in China,” which took place at UC Santa Cruz on September 7 and 8 in 2012. Over the course of this conference, we explored and addressed many aspects of modern Chinese culture, religion, state, and society from various Eurasian and global perspectives. A focus on cosmopolitanism opened new views of the literati theory of knowledge, the transition from the Qing regime to the modern republic, the creation of new social and legal associations, and shifting perceptions of the domestic and the foreign. To grasp important aspects of the transformation of China’s system of knowledge from premodern to modern, conference participants looked at the interactions between China and the West during this period, considering the parallels and differences in their intellectual trajectories. We explored how foreign knowledge—largely imported from the West—was put to different purposes. We scrutinized the increasing compartmentalization and specialization that took place within the broader system of knowledge, as we considered, among other things, how the classical scriptures provided a universal framework in early modern China. Some conference participants challenged conventions and us, from historical periodization to the alleged unity of the Qing state and its society, while others cast doubts on familiar distinctions between domestic and foreign religions and cultures. Cambria Press has signed a contract to publish this multi-authored volume.

LEFT: Detail of poster from “The Mediterranean and Maritime Perspectives” conference poster


MEMORIES

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UC Presidential Chair in Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies

In 1981, the UC Regents established an endowment to award Presidential Chairs to distinguished faculty members invested in interdisciplinary program development and improved quality in existing academic programs. Last summer, two UCSC Professors, Bettina Aptheker (Feminist Studies) and Karen Tei Yamashita (Literature), received one of these prestigious awards to co-chair the UC Presidential Chair in Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies at UCSC. They initiated plans to use the award, which includes $73,000 of funding support annually for a period of three years, to provide forums for intellectual conversation and curricular development. Aptheker and Yamashita dedicated the first year of their award (2012-2013) to scholarly investigation and preparation as they planned numerous events to turn up the volume on conversations regarding the interconnections between social and political structures pertaining to race, gender, and sexuality.

For their inaugural event, the co-chairs joined forces with the UCSC Living Writers series to host the Afro-Caribbean Canadian poet, M. NourbeSe Philip, who performed a dramatic reading of her recent work, Zong! This genre-breaking book-length poem revolves around the transatlantic slave trade and a legal decision from the late 18th century regarding the murder of Africans aboard the slave ship, Zong. The formal reading was preceded by a reception and an essay dedicated to the work of Jason da Caires Taylor, who created an underwater series of sculptures to honor the ancestors thrown overboard. The reading was accompanied by a jazz duo led by Karlon Hester, UCSC Professor of Music. Philip’s two-day visit also included a faculty-graduate seminar and dinner.

In the second major event, “Asian America: Triangulations About a Semisphere,” Presidential co-chair, Karen Tei Yamashita offered a creative presentation as she read excerpts from her forthcoming book, Anime Wong: Fictions of American Race. Her presentation was followed by a lively discussion with commentary from two invited guests, Alimena Bahng (Dartmouth College), and Alondra Nelson (Columbia University). The following day, Professors Bahng and Nelson engaged in discussions with dozens of undergraduates before participating in a faculty-graduate seminar where they informally shared current and allied research.

During the spring, the co-chairs again collaborated with the Living Writers series. Brenda Shaughnessy, a UCSC alum (Women’s Studies and Literature), an Assistant Professor of English in the MFA program and Asian American Studies at Rutgers University, and an award-winning poet, performed a reading from her three collections of poetry. The most recent of her works, Our Andromeda, recently received a rave review from The New York Times Book Review. As part of her visit, Shaughnessy engaged in extended discussions with undergraduates about Asian American studies, Ethnic Studies, and poetry. In addition to these primary events, the Presidential Chair co-funded several other major programs on the campus. Of particular note, they helped fund three guests invited by faculty and graduate students involved in formulating the Critical Race and Ethnic Studies initiative at UCSC. They also contributed funding to the American Indian Resource Center, El Centro’s 10th Annual Cesar Chavez Convocation, and several luncheons.

Yamashita and Aptheker more than succeeded in their efforts to prepare the campus for two successive years of conversations and curricular initiatives. In June of 2013, the Dean of the Humanities, William Ladusaw, charted a new program in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies, authorizing its first official undergraduate course to be taught in Spring 2014. Exciting and important developments are happening with this Presidential Chair, and they’ve only just begun!

Although not a formalized research center for the 2012-13 year, Critical Race and Ethnic Studies (CRES) took off as a curricular initiative as well as a programming and event series. Indeed, this past academic year represented a milestone in the history of ethnic studies at UC Santa Cruz. With support from the Humanities Dean’s office, the Institute of Humanities Research, the UC Presidential Chair in Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies, and the UC Center for New Racial Studies, a committed group of faculty, students, and staff launched programming aimed at building CRES. We also took part in a curricular initiative that succeeded in placing the core courses of CRES major on the books by the year’s end. Of particular note was our exceptionally well-attended, year-long Speaker Series. Through this series, we brought three major critical ethnic studies scholars to share their insight as builders, theorists, and researchers: Sunaina Mara (UC Davis), Rud Ferguson (University of Minnesota), and Lisa Lowe (Tufts University). All three lectures were packed to the point of standing-room only, generating broad campus visibility for CRES as a new initiative. Our reading and institution-building seminars, tailored to faculty, student activists, and staff supporters, succeeded not only in generating discussion about critical and emergent directions of the field but also in stimulating our own institutionalizing process.

The Projects annual summer gathering, the “Dickens Universe,” brings together distinguished scholars, teachers, undergraduates, and members of the general public for a week of intensive study and Dickensian festivity, centered on a single Dickens novel. In 2013, the Universe focused on Dickens’s final, unfinished novel, The Mystery of Edwin Drood, in conjunction with Willie Collins’s The Moonstone. In lectures and small discussion groups, and with the aid of films and dramatic performances, Universe participants explored different facets of these two famous Victorian mystery novels. Lectures examined the collaboration and rivalry between Dickens and Collins, analyzed the novels’ treatment of empire and racial difference, and addressed themes of violence and opium addiction. Highlights of the program included a dramatic reading by Dickens’s great-great-grandson, Gerald Dickens, and a Victorian ball featuring live music and dance instruction.
The Latino Literary Cultures Project/Proyecto culturas literarias latinas continued its tradition of sponsoring a biennial conference bringing writers and scholars together in thoughtful interchange. The daylong event on Friday, November 30, 2012 drew an audience of nearly two hundred. Following two panels on “Bridging Latino Pasts and Futures” and “Visible and Invisible Latinos” that included new research from scholars at Duke, UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and UCSC, the event was capped with a reading by three featured authors. Melinda Palacio, recipient of the American Book Award for her novel Ocotillo Dreams, read from a new book of poetry; Javier O. Huerta, Poet Laureate of California and winner of the National Book Critics Circle Award, commanded the stage as he performed a sampling of his work drawn from his four decades of writing and activism and his twenty-one published books.

In 2012-2013, the LRC hosted four international visitors: 3 graduate students, two from Groningen University and one from University of Amsterdam, and a senior researcher from University of Paris, Sorbonne. By far the biggest effort, though, involved the organization of the most prestigious annual international conference, Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT), with well over a hundred participants from across the world and four keynote speakers from Stanford, Rutgers, NYU/Jean Nicod and University of Amsterdam. The main organizers were three Linguistics faculty (Pranav Anand, Adrian Brasoveanu, and LRC director Donka Farkas) but the whole larger linguistics community was crucially involved, including faculty, and graduate and undergraduate students. The topics covered ranged from the way different languages encode concepts like possibility and necessity to the semantics of alarm calls used by Campbell’s monkeys in the Tai forest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>Carla Freccero: “Wolf, or Homo homini lupus”</td>
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<td>November 7</td>
<td>Laurie Palmer: “How Long I Ask You to Watch”</td>
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<td>January 16</td>
<td>Roderick A. Ferguson: “Comparative Ethnic Studies: Retrieving, Redistributing, and Holding the Institution Under Erasure”</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>Donna Haraway: “Playing String Figures with Companion Species: Staying with the Trouble”</td>
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**Note:** The above events are a selection from the full calendar provided in the document.
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January 26
Sikh and Punjabi Studies
The Sikh: The Feminine, The Activist

January 28
Center for Jewish Studies
Clive Sinclair: “Zion Down Under, or Israel through the Looking Glass”

January 30
Center for Cultural Studies
Christopher Connelly: “Is China Socialist (And Why Are We Asking this Question)?”

IHR/Stevenson College

February 1
Peggy Downes Baskin Ethics Lecture
Jan Boxill: “Using Sports as a Public Forum for Ethics”

February 2
Center for Mediterranean Studies
Cross-Cultural Encounters in the Medieval and Early Modern Mediterranean

February 6
Center for Cultural Studies
Lyn Hejinian: “The Avant-Garde in Progress”

February 11
Center for Cultural Studies
Poetry Reading with Lyn Hejinian, Keegan Finberg and Michael Dhyne

February 13
Center for Jewish Studies
Dora Sorell: “Toll the Children”

February 14
Center for Cultural Studies
Sharon Kinoshita: “Re-Orientations: The Worlding of Marco Polo”

February 20
Center for Cultural Studies
Janette Dinishak: “Autism & Neurodiversity”

February 21
Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies
Janis Dinishak: “Autism & Neurodiversity”

February 25
Center for Labor Studies/Sociology
Tanya Maria Golash-Boza: “Mass Deportation and the Neoliberal Cycle”

Center for Jewish Studies
David Myers: “A Hasidic Town in New York? As American as Apple Pie?”

Center for Jewish Studies/Film & Digital Media
“Mendelsohn’s Incessant Visions” Screening and Q&A with Director Duki Dror

Center for Cultural Studies
Marc Matar: “Modernism in the Art & Criticism on Ronald Moody”

March 2
Center for Labor Studies
Occupation Affect: On Political Emotion

March 6
Center for Cultural Studies
Celine Parrettas Shimizu: “Straightjacket Sexualities: Mapping Asian American Manhoods”

March 7
Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies/Humanities Division
Karen D. Thompson: “Love is a Dangerous Promise”

March 8
Center for Jewish Studies
James Young: “Stages of Memory: In Berlin & New York”

March 9
IHR/Theater Arts
Peer Gynt in a Digital Age

Center for Labor Studies
Book Reading and Conversation with Saru Jayaraman: “Behind the Kitchen Door”

March 21
IHR/Philosophy
Philosophy of Social Science Roundtable XV

March 22
IHR/Theater Arts
“A Real Worker’s Guide”

IHR/Theater Arts
“A Real Worker’s Guide”

IHR/Philosophy
Philosophy of Social Science Roundtable XV

March 29
Sikh and Punjabi Studies
(Re-)Building Punjab: Political Economy, Society and Values
REligious and Secular Entanglements
Bruce Lawrence: “Minor Matters – Asian/African, Muslim/Christian”

Center for Cultural Studies
Kimberly Lau: “Camping Masculinity”

IHR/Stevenson College
Stevenson College Faculty Lecture Series: Adrian Brasoveanu

Center for Jewish Studies

Center for Cultural Studies
Christine Hong: “‘War Is the Force That Gives Us Meaning’: Militarized Queerness, Lieutenant Dan Choi, and Korean War Mascotry”

Poetry and Politics
Radical Reading Practices, A Symposium
Center for Cultural Studies
William Marotti: “Timely and Untimely Politics: Art and Protest in Early 1960s Japan”

Center for Jewish Studies

Center for Jewish Studies
Blake Wentworth: “Bhakti Demands Biography: Crafting the Life of a Tamil Saint”

Institute for Humanities Research
Grant McGuire: “Separating voice prototypicality and stereotypically”

The Borders, Bodies and Violence Research Cluster of the Institute for Humanities Research at UC Santa Cruz Presents:

bodies/moving/borders

displacements and dreams of citizenship

a research symposium and performances re-membering legacies, pedagogies and ways of knowing

with special guests: Julio Salgado • Loti Volpp (UC Berkeley) • Los Bomberos de la Bahía

Symposium Schedule:
10am: Panel I: Displacements
1:30pm: Panel II: Dreams
3pm: Provocations
5pm: Performances

For upcoming events, please visit: ihr.ucsc.edu/events
Sign up to receive our event snapshot: http://bit.do/ihr

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April
9
Religious and Secular Entanglements
Bruce Lawrence: “Minor Matters – Asian/African, Muslim/Christian”

Center for Cultural Studies
Kimberly Lau: “Camping Masculinity”

April 10
Center for Cultural Studies
Stevenson College Faculty Lecture Series: Adrian Brasoveanu

April 11
Center for Jewish Studies

April 17
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April 18
Poetry and Politics
Radical Reading Practices, A Symposium
Center for Cultural Studies
William Marotti: “Timely and Untimely Politics: Art and Protest in Early 1960s Japan”

April 24
Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies
Feminist Poetry with Brenda Shaughnessy

April 25
Center for Jewish Studies
Giovanna Di Chiro

April 26
Center for Jewish Studies
Center for Mediterranean Studies
Giovanna Di Chiro: “Embodied Ecologies: Connecting Sustainability and Environmental Justice”

April 27
Center for Jewish Studies
Brenda Shaughnessy: “Feminism & Poetry: Empowerment & Passion”

April 28
Center for Jewish Studies
Leviathan: Celebrating 40 Years of Jewish Journalism at UCSC

May
1
Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies

May 2
Center for Jewish Studies
Blake Wentworth: “Bhakti Demands Biography: Crafting the Life of a Tamil Saint”

May 3
DI/BJ/Linguistics Research Center
23rd Annual Semantics and Linguistics Theory Conference (SALT)

May 8
Center for Jewish Studies
Ken Seldon: “Goldfinger and the Decline of the Classical Hollywood Narrative”

May 21
Feminist Critical Race and Ethnic Studies
Lisa Lowe: “Sugar, Tea, Opium, and Cookies: The Intimacies of Four Continents”

May 23
Center for Jewish Studies
Michael Nauenberg: “Teaching Natural Philosophy in the Age of Enlightenment”

May 29
Center for Jewish Studies

June
3
Institute for Humanities Research
Humanities Undergraduate Research Presentations

June 8
Borders, Bodies, and Violence Research Cluster of the Institute for Humanities Research at UC Santa Cruz Symposium and Performance
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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
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