Making Movies
and other stories, inside
At the top of my list of priorities: maintaining academic excellence and highest quality in all our endeavors, building strong and productive relationships with our neighbors and research partners throughout the region, and solidifying gains from organizational planning.

My efforts are widely shared, both on and off campus. This past year, generous donors boosted campus progress with gifts totaling a record-setting $32.2 million. On November 6, many campus friends will attend the Second Annual Scholarships Benefit Dinner, and students will be able to continue their education as a result of the support generated there. More than ever, as costs increase and public funding is reduced, private support is essential for our continued success.

This orientation toward meaningful achievement is exemplified in the stories you will find in this issue of Review magazine. You'll read about faculty research to prevent extinction of oak species and to bring new treatment for diabetes; you'll learn how our students already are contributing to social commentary through their award-winning films and are stretching boundaries to understand ecological puzzles. And, you'll meet an alumnus whose organic produce has become a household standard and another alumnus whose best-selling children’s books have enchanted a generation.

These stories and others presented here represent just a few examples of achievement by members of the campus community. It was to this dynamic organization that I arrived as social sciences dean in 1995—and I was delighted and honored first to accept appointment as interim campus provost and executive vice chancellor last fall, and then, in April, to welcome the duty and honor of serving as your acting chancellor. Since then, building on the exceptional accomplishments of former chancellor M.R.C. Greenwood and working in close partnership with Interim Campus Provost and Executive Vice Chancellor Margaret Goodwin, we have been able to maintain the momentum of our progress as a leading campus. At the top of my list of priorities: maintaining academic excellence and highest quality in all our endeavors, building strong and productive relationships with our neighbors and research partners throughout the region, and solidifying gains from organizational planning. My efforts are widely shared, both on and off campus. This past year, generous donors boosted campus progress with gifts totaling a record-setting $32.2 million. On November 6, many campus friends will attend the Second Annual Scholarships Benefit Dinner, and students will be able to continue their education as a result of the support generated there. More than ever, as costs increase and public funding is reduced, private support is essential for our continued success.

In brief, UC Santa Cruz—your UC campus—is thriving. I invite you to enjoy this publication, and I thank you for your continued interest and support.

With best regards,

Martin M. Chemers
Acting Chancellor
UC SANTA CRUZ, the campus’s analytical facilities are unrivaled on the West Coast. “Thanks to the generosity of the W. M. Keck Foundation, UC Santa Cruz’s research capabilities have achieved a new level, making the campus a center of excellence in the region for trace metal analysis,” said Acting Chancellor Martin M. Chomsky at the dedication ceremony and symposium. Trace metals include toxic elements such as lead and mercury, as well as biologically essential elements, such as copper and manganese, that can be toxic at high concentrations. UCSC scientists in many different fields, from environmental toxicology to oceanography, are interested in precise measurements of trace elements. In particular, the ability to measure accurately the relative abundances of different stable isotopes in the same element in a sample is important to many researchers.

UCSC dedicates new isotope laboratory

UC SANTA CRUZ DEDICATED THE W. M. KECK ISOTOPE LABORATORY IN JUNE WITH A SYMPOSIUM ON ISOTOPE ANALYSIS. THE NAMING OF THE FACILITY RECOGNIZES A $1 MILLION GRANT FROM THE W. M. KECK FOUNDATION THAT ENABLED THE CAMPUSS TO BUY A STATE-OF-THE-ART MASS SPECTROMETER FOR ISOTOPE ANALYSIS OF TRACE ELEMENTS. WITH THE ADDITION OF THIS POWERFUL NEW THERMOFINNAGAN NEPTUNE MASS SPECTROMETER TO THE EXISTING ARRAY OF SPECIALIZED SPECTROMETRY INSTRUMENTS AT UCSC, THE CAMPUSS ANALYTICAL FACILITIES ARE UNRIVALED ON THE WEST COAST.

The findings appeared in the May issue of the American Journal of Public Health. Craig Reinarman, professor of sociology at UCSC, coauthored the article, which compared the cannabis (marijuana and hashish) habits of users in Amsterdam and San Francisco to test the premise that punishment for cannabis use deters use and thereby benefits public health. “We compared representative samples of experienced marijuana users to see whether the lawful availability of marijuana did, in fact, lead to the problems critics of the Dutch system have claimed,” said Reinarman. “We found no evidence that it does.”

The Netherlands effectively decriminalized marijuana use in 1976, and it is available for purchase in small quantities by adults in licensed coffee shops; in the United States, marijuana use carries stiff criminal penalties, and more than 720,000 people were arrested for marijuana offenses in 2001.

In Amsterdam, coffee shops can be licensed to sell hashish and marijuana in small quantities for personal consumption by adults.

Study finds Dutch drug policies don’t increase marijuana use

In the first rigorous study comparing marijuana use in the Netherlands and the United States, researchers have found no evidence that decriminalization of marijuana leads to increased drug use. The results suggest that drug policies may have less impact on marijuana use than has been thought.

Biologist tells story of adventure, discovery in Antarctica

I N SIX TRIPS TO ANTARCTICA, biologist Terrie Williams endured brutal conditions on the coldest, driest, windiest continent on Earth in order to learn the secrets of the mysterious Weddell seals, the only wild mammals capable of surviving Antarctic winters.

In her new book, The Hunter’s Breath, Williams interweaves two amazing stories from those expeditions. One is the story of the seals and their remarkable adaptations to life on and beneath the Antarctic sea ice, while the other is a human story of adventure and discovery in one of the most punishing environments on Earth.

The scientific question that Williams and seven fellow scientists set out to answer was a simple one: How do Weddell seals survive in the Antarctic? A professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at UCSC, Williams was particularly interested in how the seals hunt for food beneath the ice. The researchers used an array of high-tech equipment to gain access to the hidden life of these seals beneath the ice. A compact instrument package, including a small video camera mounted harmlessly on the backs of the seals, revealed scenes never before witnessed by humans and provided the first physiological measurements from actively hunting seals.

Keeley, Maitra speakers kick off UCSC lecture series

UCSC’s ‘Thinking at the Edge’ Lecture Series kicked off this fall with Bruce Babitt, former secretary of the interior and governor of Arizona, coming to campus. He will be the featured speaker at the first annual Fred Keeley Lecture on Environmental Policy, on October 5 at 7:30 p.m. in the Music Center Recital Hall.

Graduate student Marni Renvold and Hogne-Aggiardt, director of UCSC’s W. M. Keck Isotope Laboratory, show off the facility's new ThermoFinnigan Neptune mass spectrometer.

In Santa Cruz, Crackdown on Crackers

This ‘spring break’ trip supports Mexican community

Spring break just isn’t what it used to be. For 51 UCSC students, a trip to Mexico this past spring meant building a house one day, and repairing roofs, digging trenches, installing toilets and showers, and painting for another two days. Instead of lounging around in a hotel, the students slept on the floor of a community center with no indoor plumbing—until they installed it themselves.

Despite the lack of amenities, the students said their time in Tecate, Mexico, was better than the typical spring-break trip. “I think this is more fun. This is so much more rewarding. We’re making our mark on Mexico, and they’re making a mark on us,” said Jennifer Low, who was a first-year student at College Ten. “It’s one of the best experiences I’ve had.”

The students—mostly from College Nine and College Ten—participated in an unusual project that was part work program and part cultural exchange. On the trip arranged by the non-profit Corazón organization, the students got to know the townpeople by working alongside future homeowners and other local residents.

News of the students’ efforts caught the attention of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, whose Office on Service and Volunteerism featured the project on its website and honored the students with awards in a campus ceremony in May.

The UC Santa Cruz Foundation Medal was awarded to Jennifer Wood at (831) 459-2499.

Scholarship dinner coming on Nov. 6

THE INAUGURAL UCSC Scholarships Dinner took place last October, contributing more than $500,000 in support for students. The second annual dinner will be held on Saturday, November 6, at the University Center.

More than 200 people were invited to participate in the event, which will include a silent auction, an elegant re- ception and dinner, and a program of student performers. In the process, participants will be supporting scholarships and fellowships badly needed by deserving students.

At this year’s event, former UCSC chancellor M.R.C. Greenwood will be honored as the 2004 recipient of the UC Santa Cruz Foundation Medal. For more information or to make a reservation, call Jennifer Wood at (831) 459-2499.
Grant aids innovative foster youth program

A n innovative UCSC program that supports the college aspirations of orphans, foster youth, wards of the court, and homeless or runaway youth has received $150,000, the first installment of a three-year $450,000 grant request, from the Stuart Foundation.

The funding is an enormous boost for the Page and Eloise Smith Scholastic Society, an alumni-driven, volunteer-based program established in 1999 that provides financial, academic, and emotional support to students before and during their years at UCSC.

“In the five short years since it was established, the Smith Society has reached out to nearly 100 young people who are on their own, helping them navigate the bureaucracy of the university and become successful students,” said Francisco J. Hernandez, vice chancellor for student affairs at UCSC. “This collaboration with the Stuart Foundation will allow us to build a model program that can be replicated at other universities and colleges.”

With the grant, the society will become an established university program. The Page and Eloise Smith Scholastic Society was founded by Bill Dickinson, one of UCSC’s first graduates and a veteran of the foster care system, to help young people who are orphans, foster youth, wards of the court, and homeless or runaway youth.

People who want to get involved with the Page and Eloise Smith Scholastic Society should contact Dickinson at (831) 588-5839 or wcdcamb@aol.com.

UCSC Ph.D. in music composition is UC first

UCSC will be the first UC campus to offer a Doctorate of Musical Arts (D.M.A.) program in music composition. Enrollment in the program will begin in fall 2005.

Although several institutions currently offer the composition D.M.A., the new UCSC program will distinguish itself by focusing on two sub-specialties: computer-assisted composition and world music composition. It will also be the first doctoral program established in the fine arts at UCSC, marking a significant milestone in the expansion of arts graduate programs on campus.

“The music composition D.M.A. will develop accomplished, active, and articulate composers with a broad awareness of the diverse styles, cultural influences, and technical means available to them in the 21st century,” noted Margaret L. Delaney, interim campus provost.

He has a Ph.D. in music composition from UC Berkeley. He is also a composer and has taught at UCSC.

Houghton, Nagano graduated from UCSC’s humanities division and earned a Ph.D. in music composition from UC Berkeley.

Scientists investigate impact of genetically modified plants

A s an environmental scientist, Deborah Letourneau believes policy decisions should be based on the best available information at the time.

That’s why she’s trying to fill an information gap with her latest research on genetically modified plants.

As insect-resistance is bred into major crops, Letourneau wonders how those crops’ wild relatives might be affected if they pick up the new traits. “There’s been a lot of research on crop-to-crop movement,” said Letourneau, referring to the contamination of organic corn grown adjacent to genetically modified GM corn. “But we don’t know much about the biology of wild crop relatives. If genes transferred, would it make them more weedy, more hardy, more invasive?”

To address these questions, Letourneau, a professor of environmental studies at UCSC, along with doctoral candidate Joy Hagen and Ingrid Parker, an associate professor of biology, have begun a three-year study to see what the consequences would be if GM genes transferred from Brassica plants through cross-pollination to their wild relatives.

Plants in the Brassica or cole family include many vegetable crops, such as broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi, as well as common weeds like wild radish and wild mustard.

A growing number of crops are being genetically modified to increase insect resistance. More than 25 percent of corn grown in the United States has been genetically engineered to contain the toxin of the Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) soil bacterium, which disrupts the digestive system of a caterpillar. Transgenic cotton and potatoes also produce Bt toxin.

Little is known about the role Bt-susceptible herbivores, including caterpillars, play in regulating the health and spread of wild crop relatives. In their research project, team members are protecting wild relatives from caterpillar damage to see what could happen if modified genes moved from Brassica crops to their wild relatives.

The three-year project is funded by a $335,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

New master’s program in social documentation

A new master’s program in social documentation will teach students to translate academic knowledge into visual, audio, and print media that will have an impact on the world outside academia.

The program is a first in the UC system. UCSC will begin enrolling students for fall 2005.

“This program is a way to bridge the gap between the ivory tower and social activism by recognizing the power of documentary media to integrate the two,” said Mary Beth Pudup, chair of the new program’s host department, community studies.

In addition to documentary films and videos, students will produce oral histories, audio productions, photographic essays, historical presentations, Internet, CDV and CD-ROM programs and digital archives, and written ethnographies.

Humanities launches new Distinguished Professors program

UCSC’s humanities division celebrated the launch of a new program to recognize the academic achievement of its faculty at an April awards reception.

Wlad Godzich, former dean of humanities, announced the selection of Professors James Clifford (history of consciousness), Carla Freccero (literature), Gail Hershatter (history), David Hoy (philosophy), and Geoffrey Pullum (linguistics) as the first recipients of the UCSC humanities distinguished professor award. Each professor will receive an unrestricted $5,000 per year research stipend for four consecutive years.

“Amazingly, some of our outstanding faculty are well known to the world, but are not known to this campus,” Godzich said in his awards ceremony introduction. “So we wanted to acknowledge them and mark on campus who they are.”

All of the award-winning professors said they would primarily use the funds to support graduate students in their departments. Clifford noted that because graduate programs represent the cutting edge of research, the work of graduate students is intimately related to the work of professors. “Graduate students are crucial to a healthy research environment,” Clifford observed. “Often what grad students are doing for their doctorates is pushing the limits of our own research.”

The five distinguished professors were selected from a group of 11 faculty nominated by departments in the humanities division, as well as by individual members of the division’s faculty.

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Biomolecular engineering refers to engineering “of, with, or for biological molecules,” said faculty member Kevin Karpus. Examples include protein engineering (the computational design of proteins to enhance or modify their functions).

Gifts to UCSC increase by 42 percent

UCSC raised a record $32.2 million from private donors in 2003–04, an increase of 42 percent over the total raised the year before. This record level of support for UC Santa Cruz could not have come at a more critical time,” said Acting Chancellor Martin M. Chemers. “It will be invaluable in building on-campus achievements in cutting-edge research and undergraduate teaching.”

The largest single contribution was a $17.5 million grant from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation toward the construction of the world’s most powerful telescope, the Thirty-Meter Telescope.

The largest gift ever for scholarships at UCSC’s Bank of Engineering Technology, the faculty said, was a gift of $5 million from computer science, engineering, and chemistry represents a powerful new approach to biomedical discovery, said David Deamer, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry and acting chair of the new department. “We are the only department in the UCSC family who can play in this country,” Deamer said.

The development of sensors that integrate biomolecules with electronic components, and new laboratory devices and analytical tools for studying gene regulation, protein expression, and other complex biological systems.

Research in biomolecular engineering includes the development of the nanopore instrument for DNA analysis. The molecular model shows a DNA molecule passing through the nanopore channel.

The study indicates that soldiers may absorb depleted uranium particles through inhalation, ingestion, or wound contamination, said Roberto Gwiazda, an environmental toxicologist at UCSC and lead author of the study, published last January.

Fine particles of depleted uranium are created when munitions with the material are destroyed. The study did not address the health effects of exposure to depleted uranium, a subject of ongoing debate, but focused on a technique for detecting past exposure.

Gwiazda and Donald Smith, professor of environmental toxicology, developed a sensitive analytical technique to detect depleted uranium isotopes in urine samples. By measuring the relative abundances of different isotopes of uranium in the urine samples, the researchers were able to distinguish between natural and depleted uranium.

“This is the only unambiguous way to determine past exposure and uptake of depleted uranium,” Gwiazda said. “Indications also continued to provide crucial support. The Telephone Out-reach Program raised a record $1.4 million from alumni and parents of students, and UCSC Foundation trustees contributed $467,874. Alumni celebrating 50 years of service raised $245,000 to support the colleges and campus programs, and the Alumni Association Scholarship Fund raised $140,130.

Three universities have made deplated uranium.

Program, which is assessing, treating, and monitoring veterans who may have been exposed to depleted uranium during the war. The researchers applied their technique to three different groups of Gulf War veterans. The first group of soldiers had shrapnel in their bodies as a result of “friendly fire” incidents in their tanks or armored vehicles were hit by munitions containing depleted uranium. The second group consisted of soldiers who did not have shrapnel in them but were involved in the friendly fire incidents, either because they were in the vehicles that were hit or because they participated in recovery operations.

University of California Santa Cruz Review Fall 2004

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Teaming up to save California’s oaks

UCSC researchers use GIS technology to investigate declining populations

“There confirms there really is a statewide problem for the valley oak,” says Zavaleta. The status of blue oaks will remain unclear until researchers learn more about the existing results into a comprehensive profile of oaks in California. She turned to Brian Fulfrost, coordinator of UCSC’s Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Laboratory, to collaborate with her on the project.

GIS enhances data analysis the way word processing facilitates the writing process. Fulfrost and Hulvey created multiple databases, plotting the presence of oak trees on maps and creating overlays for key variables like temperature, precipitation, elevation, longitude and latitude, and seedlings-per-adult. With all the information in one place, Zavaleta was able to analyze tree populations relative to different environmental variables.

Preliminary patterns showed some regeneration in almost 80 percent of blue oak sites studied but less than 50 percent of valley oak sites.

Among the plants that are dwindling in number are two gems of the California landscape: the blue oak and the valley oak. These majestic trees, found only in the Central Valley and the foothills of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada, are not succumbing to the epidemic of Sudden Oak Death that is ravaging tanoaks, coast live oaks, and black oaks. Rather, something appears to be inhibiting their regeneration. Zavaleta is determined to find out what’s causing the problem and how big a threat it poses.

Almost all the trees we see today are 100 or more years old, and the concern is that as they die off, there won’t be younger trees to replace them,” says Zavaleta, an assistant professor of environmental studies and a rising star in conservation circles. “We know the conversion of oak woodlands to vineyards, croplands, and subdivisions is hurting them. If we lose them here, we’re not going to have them anywhere else.”

Blue and valley oaks serve an “incredibly important” ecological role, says Zavaleta. Their acorns are a major food source for birds, mammals, and insects, and they transform grasslands into the more biologically diverse California savannas, creating patches of shade, structure, and cooler temperature that provide habitat for many species.

“The cultural value of oaks is evident in paintings, photography, and literature, and in the names of communities from Oakland to Oak Grove.”

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F or three decades, the Endangered Species Act has helped conservationists fight for environmental protections. But ecologists now recognize that waiting to intervene until a species is endangered can be "too little, too late.

"Long before species go extinct, populations can decline to the point where they’re not performing ecologically," says UCSC conservation biologist Erika Zavaleta. "We lose a species functionally long before we lose it absolutely."

In a new trend, ecologists have been documenting the plight of plants and animals that are showing signs of vulnerability. By heeding the early warning signs, ecologists hope to identify the sources of stress and inform policy makers about intervention and protection options.

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These trees are not rare on the landscape yet,” says Zavaleta, who received a prestigious David H. Smith Conservation Research Fellowship in 2001 from the Nature Conservancy that helped fund her oak research. “It’s nice to do something at this early stage.”

Working with graduate student researcher Kris Hulvey, Zavaleta discovered a treasure of information had been gathered about the two species of oaks. “I was amazed how much literature was out there,” Zavaleta recalls. “There were about 100 different experiments looking at the regeneration of blue and valley oaks, and more than 30 surveys over the past 30 years.”

With so much historical data, Zavaleta knew it would be foolish to launch yet another experiment without first compiling the existing results into a comprehensive profile of oaks in California. She turned to Brian Fulfrost, coordinator of UCSC’s Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Laboratory, to collaborate with her on the project.

GIS software produces eye-catching maps, but it is also a powerful analytical tool, says Fulfrost. “A lot of people think you push a button and get a map, but it’s the opposite of that,” says Fulfrost, who teaches classes on the environmental applications of GIS technology. “GIS is a problem-solving and decision-making tool. Making a map is only one of the things you can do with it.”

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UC Santa Cruz Review / Fall 2004
One of those students was Aaron Platt, whose 7-minute film *The Cold Ones* screened five times in January at Sundance, universally regarded as the premier showcase for American independent films. But Platt’s Sundance success wasn’t limited to his own film; he also shot the footage for fellow student Cam Archer’s 10-minute short, *Bobbycrush*. Their films were made as projects in UC Santa Cruz assistant professor Irene Gustafson’s film production class.

Like Sundance, UCSC’s Film and Digital Media Department is deeply committed to nurturing original, innovative filmmakers, helping them to develop and adapt their creative vision in the rapidly changing world of film production. “In many ways the films are representative of what we try to engender in our classes,” notes Gustafson. “They are structurally and narratively inventive and illustrate young and talented filmmakers finding their ‘voice.’”

A graduate in June 2003 with a bachelor’s degree in film and digital media, Platt describes UCSC as a place where film students receive valuable exposure to a widely diverse range of film styles and genres. He says this approach provides a remarkable amount of creative freedom, at the same time offering students a thorough and rigorous critical background in theory and production. “The professors basically lay out this palette of what’s out there, but they never push you in any one direction,” observes Platt. “They just open the doors for you.”

“If there’s one word that summarizes UCSC’s Film and Digital Media Department, it’s ‘competitive.’ But it’s a great atmosphere for students who are really driven to make films.” —Aaron Platt

More than 3,300 people submitted their original short films to this year’s Sundance Festival—the prestigious annual celebration of independent cinema founded by actor Robert Redford in 1981. After a rigorous screening process, the final cut for the 2004 festival included only 86 films, 53 of which were made by American filmmakers. Two of the accepted films were created by students at UC Santa Cruz.
and the death of their father. A powerful and surreal tale of family dysfunction, the film was included in the experimental Sundance category “Shorts on the Frontier.”

Since his film screened at Sundance, Platt was awarded $500 and named “most promising filmmaker” at the Ann Arbor Film Festival in Michigan. He has also been offered various projects— including a music video—he recently shot in Los Angeles, and the opportunity to film an interactive installation for a summer art fair in Switzerland.

“Sundance definitely opens doors,” says Platt. “Now, instead of worrying about sending your film out to 50 different festivals, 50 film festivals are coming to you saying ‘we want to see your movie.’”

The route to Sundance acceptance, however, was anything but easy for Platt. After having his previous film rejected by programmers in 2001, he worked as a volunteer for the next two Sundance Festivals, meeting countless other filmmakers and absorbing the scene as he continued to make his films and study at UCSC. He also learned how to cope with the time-consuming maze of logistics that goes hand-in-hand with making an independent film.

“You often spend a whole day just to get a few seconds of footage,” Platt notes. “For example, in The Cold Ones you only see a train for about 10 seconds, but I spent hours chasing trains and finding schedules just to film and record them. When you’re making an indie film with a two-man crew, you can’t just call up and arrange to have a train come.”

Although Platt now has a day job to support his film endeavors, he continues to devote endless hours to making movies. The competition is brutal, and achieving success in the film business is never guaranteed, but receiving that call from Sundance definitely improves the odds.

“When you get a call like that,” Platt says, “it’s telling you that all you’ve gone through—the dollars invested, the phone conversations, the scheduling, all the headaches that go with making a film—it shows you it’s all worth it, that it’s paying off.”

How a UCSC film student helped Michael Moore make film history

E VERY WEEKDAY morning during the winter of 2004, Dan Hancox took the subway from an apartment in Brooklyn, past the Statue of Liberty, to a small office in the heart of Manhattan. A 21-year-old film student at UC Santa Cruz, Hancox was commuting to his temporary job as an intern for Michael Moore’s latest film, Fahrenheit 9/11. One of only five interns at Moore’s New York production office, Hancox spent his time conducting research for the film, an unprecedented documentary of the 90-year history of the American feature film. Surrounded by storyboards of the entire film, he verified background information, assisted editors with various technical projects, was privy to previously unseen footage from Afghanistan and Iraq, and generally soaked up the mechanics of putting the film together.

One of Hancox’s responsibilities was to screen tapes of Fox, CNN, and other major TV networks, searching for footage that Moore could use in the film. “I looked at quite a bit of tape,” Hancox recalls. “They would have different assignments for me each day. One morning they would say: ‘we’re looking for clips about U.S. troops in Iraq not getting enough funds to supply everyone with Kevlar flak jackets.’ The next morning they would ask me to look for a specific story about a government warning to watch out for模式 airplanes because they could be used in terrorist attacks.”

Hancox was pleased to see that some of the clips he had personally tracked down were woven into Moore’s final footage. He also had the opportunity to meet and talk with the director himself during his first week on the job. “I had this image of Michael Moore before I got there—that he would be super-dick and running more of a Hollywood-type production. But instead, I found him to be very nice, relaxed, and down-to-earth.”

Hancox’s internship was arranged by community studies professor Paul Ortiz, who directed several short films. While at AFI, Estes’s script for Mean Creek won the Nicholl Fellowship in Screenwriting, an international search for new talent administered by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. He also met the film’s eventual producers there, who turned out to be the chair of the directing program at the AFI’s Center for Advanced Film and Television Studies and two of Estes’s fellow classmates.

After receiving critical acclaim at the Sundance Festival, Estes’s debut feature was picked up for distribution in North America, the U.K., and Australia by Paramount Classics.

Film critic Roger Ebert, with alumno Jacob Estes

He went on to earn his master’s degree in film directing at the American Film Institute (AFI) where he wrote and directed a new feature film written and directed by UCSC alumnus Jacob Estes, opened nationwide this summer. An official selection of both the Sundance and Cannes Film Festivals, the movie tells a chilling story about a group of teenagers who set off on a boat trip down a river that soon evolves into a harrowing journey into the wilderness. An allegorical tale, the film probes the moral dilemmas teens face in the anxiety-ridden 21st century.

Estes began writing scripts and making films at UC Santa Cruz more than a decade ago, graduating in 1994 with a bachelor’s degree in media studies.

‘Thumbs up’ to another UCSC—Sundance connection

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Bringing organic produce into the mainstream

Drew and Myra Goodman at Earthbound Farm’s Carmel Valley operation

Drew and Myra Goodman grew up a block apart in Manhattan and attended the same high school, but they reconnected at a Grateful Dead concert during their college years in California. Myra was at UC Berkeley, and Drew was enrolled at UCSC, where he appreciated the freedom to try new things. “You can’t be afraid to fail, and that was the nice thing about UCSC,” recalls Drew. “You learn by experimenting and succeeding and failing. Education is about being taught how to think, rather than how to do something.” It’s a lesson the couple hope to convey to their son and daughter. The Goodmans share a strong commitment to growing organically, avoiding chemical pesticides and using compost to enrich the soil. Drew, who worked in the field every day until the mid-1990s, now devotes most of his energy to running the company’s business affairs, splitting time between the company’s headquarters in San Juan Bautista and offices in Carmel. But he still enjoys spending time on a tractor at home, in the two-acre backyard garden where they first began growing produce. The success of Earthbound Farm has opened the door to organic food at big-name retailers like Costco, Wal-Mart, Safeway, and Albertsons. “Costco was an interesting progression, actually,” says Drew. The big-box retailer initially shied away from the organic label, afraid it would “send the wrong message.” But times have changed. Now customers embrace organic products, which Earthbound Farm is able to offer at a price similar to conventionally grown greens. “Now, if they substitute conventional, they get a lot of comments from customers and requests for organic,” says Drew.

Earthbound Farm now markets more than 100 organic products, from salads to a cornucopia of fruits and vegetables, including carrots, potatoes, apples, romaines, and grapes. The Goodmans hope to build on their relationships with farmers and major retailers to expand their distribution and make organic food as available as conventional fruits and vegetables, at an affordable price. If a high-quality organic option is available and the price is competitive, many shoppers will choose organic, says Drew. “And that means getting organic into mainstream stores where people shop. Most people are not going to go to another store to buy organic produce.” Growing food organically costs more, but the Goodmans are able to offer a competitive—priced product by pursuing economies of scale in farming, harvesting, transportation, and distribution. They’re constantly expanding their farmland, facilities, and partnerships with farmers, enabling them to broaden the range of products they offer. “We’ve learned enough about farming to know we’re not set up to be the best carrot grower or the best citrus grower,” says Drew. “But we distribute products under our brand to all these retailers who do business with us because we have the volume, variety, and quality they need. What’s important for the retail industry is being able to rely on their suppliers year-round.”

In addition to giving people more choices when they buy their food, the Goodmans take pride in seeing conventional farmers adopt organic techniques simply because they work so well. “Our success shows that organic farming is viable on a large scale,” says Drew. “We’ve proven that it’s possible to produce top-quality produce without relying on chemical pesticides. We’re helping to protect the planet for future generations. That’s a very satisfying accomplishment.”

—Jennifer McNulty
On the verge of a medical breakthrough

An innovative UC Santa Cruz research project brings new hope to the treatment of diabetes

By Tim Stephens

Diabetes is a chronic disease that affects the body’s ability to produce or respond to insulin, the hormone that allows glucose (“blood sugar”) to enter the body’s cells and be stored or used for energy. Many diabetics require insulin injections, and all must carefully monitor and manage their blood glucose levels. For millions of diabetics this means drawing blood several times a day, usually from finger pricks.

While insulin pumps offer a less painful alternative to daily insulin injections, drawing blood remains the only reliable means of monitoring glucose levels. Unfortunately, glucose levels can fluctuate dramatically throughout the day, making it difficult to know when to draw blood for testing. In addition, many diabetics don’t test their blood glucose levels as often as recommended because of the pain and inconvenience of the procedure.

But research that originated in Bakthan Singaram’s laboratory at UC Santa Cruz offers a promising route toward a long-sought goal—a continuous glucose monitor to replace the finger pricks that are a part of daily life for so many diabetics. In addition to helping diabetics manage their blood glucose levels, the glucose sensor could also be used to monitor glucose levels in hospitalized patients.

Dozens of other research groups, many of them large and well funded, have been working for more than a decade on various approaches to the glucose monitor challenge. In fact, Singaram, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry, says that if he had known more about the competition, he wouldn’t have even tried to tackle the problem.

But progress made by these other groups has been limited, and Singaram’s lab, six years into its work, now finds itself at the forefront of this exciting area of medical research.

Singaram’s sensor produces an optical signal—a fluorescent green glow—that changes intensity in a chemical response to fluctuations in the concentration of glucose. The challenge now is to incorporate the sensor into a device that diabetics can have implanted under their skin. The device would include a transmitter to relay glucose readings to an external monitor.

“We have tested the sensor under conditions that are as close as possible to the physiological conditions under which a continuous glucose monitor would have to operate,” Singaram says. “There may be another five or six years of development ahead before we have a viable device for continuous glucose monitoring, but we are very excited about the prospects for this technology.”

Four UCSC graduate students have now earned Ph.D. degrees while working with Singaram on the glucose sensor project.

Singaram seems amazed by the
serendipitous combination of people, talents, and relationships that came together to advance his lab's sensor project. The initial impetus for the group's work came from Paul Levin, founder of Palco Labs, a Santa Cruz-based company that makes products for diabetics. Levin, a longtime supporter of the campus whose wife, Anne, is a trustee of the UCSC Foundation, mentioned his interest in developing a glucose sensor to the dean of the physical and biological sciences, David Kliger. A professor of chemistry and biochemistry, Kliger knew Singaram had the expertise needed to tackle such a project.

“When Dave Kliger stopped by my office to talk about glucose sensors, I immediately thought of a paper I had just read that morning which suggested a way to approach the problem,” Singaram says. After further discussions, Palco Labs began funding Singaram’s lab to work on the sensor project. “It was the easiest funding I ever got. We didn’t even have to submit a written proposal,” he says.

Singaram’s work on the glucose sensor has benefited greatly from the contributions of visiting scientist Rich Wessling, a renowned polymer chemist who retired from Dow Chemical Company in the 1990s. After moving to Santa Cruz County, Wessling was itching to get back into the laboratory. He knew Singaram through mutual friends at Dow and has been working in his lab since 1996. The glucose sensor project offered a perfect opportunity to combine Wessling’s expertise in polymer chemistry with Singaram’s knowledge of organic chemistry. While Singaram developed the combination of chemicals needed to produce an optical signal in response to glucose, Wessling figured out a way to immobilize the chemical complex in a “thin-film hydrogel,” a biocompatible polymer similar to that used in soft contact lenses.

The result is the first system of its kind, providing optical sensing of glucose concentrations with durable and biocompatible materials. It works well under physiological conditions, the response time is very fast, and the compounds are stable and don’t degrade over time.

“This could be the biggest thing I’ve ever done,” Wessling says.

Palco Labs funded the first two years of research on the sensor. That initial support was crucial, says Wessling, carrying the project through the early stages when the researchers were struggling to figure out how to make the system work.

After that, the UCSC team got another lucky break. A few doors down the hallway from Singaram’s office in the Thimann Laboratories building is the office of Todd Wipke, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry who has also served as the campus liaison to the UC Office of Technology Transfer. Wipke saw the potential of Singaram’s research and wanted to keep the project going. He also knew about UC programs that support collaborative projects with industry, and he had firsthand experience in starting a company to develop products based on his own research.

So Wipke founded a new company, GluMetrics LLC, using his contacts to put together a group of investors and a management team. GluMetrics is now developing a line of products based on the optical glucose sensor, and Singaram’s research on the sensor is being funded by UC’s Discovery Grant program in collaboration with GluMetrics.

“It is a great example of successful technology transfer from the university to a company that can commercialize this,” Wipke says.

The first marketable product likely to come out of this venture is a catheter device, called GluCath, for monitoring blood glucose levels in hospitalized patients. Glucose levels must be regularly monitored in patients in intensive care units and others being fed intravenously with glucose drips. Research has shown that tight control of blood glucose levels can significantly reduce mortality of ICU patients, but the only way to do this currently is by taking frequent blood samples for analysis, which is painful for the patient and expensive for the hospital.

“The GluCath catheter is inserted into a blood vessel and gives a continuous reading, and it can sound an alarm if the glucose level goes too high or too low. GluCath should reduce pain, reduce costs, and reduce deaths,” Wipke says.

An implantable glucose monitor for diabetics is the next product in the pipeline. While other companies have used different technologies to develop glucose monitors, there is currently nothing on the market that is effective enough to replace the standard blood tests.

“That’s not to say that something won’t pop up tomorrow from another company,” Wipke says. “Millions of dollars have been poured into this problem. A lot of people are working hard on it, and the potential benefits are enormous, so it’s highly competitive. But we’re definitely in the running.”

One of the biggest challenges for an implantable device is the body’s tendency to encapsulate any foreign substance. Encapsulation could affect the ability of glucose to reach the sensor. If this problem can be overcome, however, an implantable glucose monitor would provide the crucial “missing link” in the development of an artificial pancreas.

In concept, at least, an artificial pancreas is simply a continuous glucose monitor connected to an insulin pump that is programmed to deliver appropriate doses of insulin to maintain healthy blood glucose levels.

“That is the holy grail that many people have been pursuing,” Singaram says. “It won’t cure diabetes, but it would make management of the disease a lot easier.”
Mark Teague, best-selling children’s author and illustrator of more than 40 books, including the now-classic *How Do Dinosaurs Say Good Night?*, is a doodler who credits his success to “dumb luck.”

But his fans know better. Take the premise of his recent—and favorite—book, *Dear Mrs. LaRue: Letters from Obedience School*, about a wire-haired terrier named Ike whose pranks prompt his owner to temporarily banish him to a “canine academy.”

In daily correspondence, Ike pleads with his owner for release: “You say I should be patient and accept that I’ll be here through the term. Are you aware that the term lasts TWO MONTHS? Do you know how long that is in dog years?”

Ike’s expressive language is matched by Teague’s irresistible illustrations, featuring lush, full-color renderings of daily life at what looks more like... not to be fooled by the cheery color pictures and to pay attention instead to the noir-esque portrayals of his suffering.

“I was telling two different stories, and I had to make sure any kid could see a strong visual difference between what’s in Ike’s imagination and what’s really going on,” said Teague. The technique worked, and the illustrations resonate with readers of all ages.

Teague, 41, finds inspiration for his books in daily life. *Dear Mrs. LaRue* started out as a book of mournful letters written from summer camp by a homesick child.

“But the story really wasn’t going anywhere until I started writing it from the dog’s perspective,” said Teague, who incorporated the antics of two beloved real-life dogs in the character of Ike. A sequel, *Detective LaRue*, has just been published.

Teague has enjoyed steady success in the field of children’s publishing since moving to New York shortly after graduating from UC Santa Cruz with a degree in history in 1985.

“I took courses with professors I liked, people like John Dizikes, Peter Kenez, and Gary Miles, more than by subject,” said Teague, who grew up in San Diego. “I don’t regret it. I read history all the time. Having that time to learn interesting things is really valuable.”

Teague wrote and illustrated his first children’s book, *The Trouble with the Johnsons*, while designing window displays for Barnes & Noble in New York City. “One of the editors who worked upstairs, where they had to wear suits, used to come downstairs to the art department and hang out, because we got to play loud music and have a good time,” recalled Teague. “He saw what I was working on and liked the book. That’s how I got my foot in the door. This is all dumb luck.”

That first book, published in 1989 about a homesick boy who returns home to find that (friendly) dinosaurs have moved in, earned Teague a spot in *Publishers Weekly*, where he was named one of 11 prominent new authors. It was the first of many hits, including *Petyg*, about a kid whose room is so messy that pigs actually move in; *Baby Tamer*, inspired by the birth of his first daughter, Lily; and *The Secret Shortcut*, about two boys who are always late for school. In addition to Teague’s solo ventures, his art adorns the books of many other acclaimed children’s authors, including Audrey Wood, Cynthia Rylant, and Jane Yolen.

The books with Yolen, *How Do Dinosaurs Say Good Night?* and *How Do Dinosaurs Get Well Soon?*, published in 2000 and 2002 by Scholastic Press, both became fixtures on the *New York Times* Best-seller List and brought Teague even greater recognition. (It was Teague’s idea to feature dinosaur children with human parents and to showcase different kinds of dinosaurs in these delightful tales of tantrums, bedtimes, and fevers.)

“Overall, illustration is easier than writing,” said Teague, who uses acrylic gouache to create his fantasy worlds. “It’s kind of meditative. With writing, I really have to concentrate. But it’s very rewarding to me when a story comes together well.”

Teague’s studio is a converted room in the 19th-century Victorian home overlooking the Hudson River that he shares with his family in Coxsackie, New York. His daughters, Lily, 9, and Ava, 4, sometimes join him, drawing at his side while he works. He gets a lot of fan mail, including a request from a 10-year-old Cleveland boy to illustrate a story. “He wrote to me two years ago and asked me if I’d like to illustrate it,” said Teague. “He’s got his own publication. I subscribe, actually. But he’s been talking with other writers since then. I don’t know if he’s going to be a writer, but he’ll probably rule the world.”

Teague has helped promote childhood literacy with the U.S. Department of Education’s Read*Write*Now program, and he occasionally visits schools to read books to children or attends a book signing. For the most part, this hero of children’s literature leads a quiet life. “I guess this is what you do with a history degree,” he quipped.

—Jennifer McNulty
Supporting grad students

Campaign will fund vital fellowships

Often struggling to meet the competing demands of course work, teaching, and research, graduate students are the unheralded workhorses of research universities. While UCSC has a growing number of master’s and Ph.D. programs and the campus has made it a priority to enroll more graduate students, supporting those students is a serious challenge at a time of lean state budgets.

Compounding the problem is another reality: The vital role of graduate students in helping the university fulfill its mission in the state is not widely appreciated, says Bruce Schumann, professor of physics and chair of the Graduate Council of the UCSC Academic Senate.

These postbaccalaureate students represent the next generation of highly trained professionals in their fields, and in the course of their graduate training they conduct much of the day-to-day research activities on campus, provide crucial support to the faculty as teaching assistants, and contribute to the intellectual vitality of the campus community. Through their contributions to both teaching and research, they are an enormously beneficial resource for the state of California.

“Graduate students provide intellectual capital for the state and support the development of technologies and policies that benefit the state by improving the economic climate and the way we live our lives,” Schumann says. “If we cannot remain competitive in our ability to recruit graduate students, the implications go beyond the university. It’s a potential threat to the economic and cultural vitality of California.”

Increases in graduate student fees and tuition are effectively reducing the pool of funds available to support graduate students and cutting into the ability of departments to make competitive offers to prospective students. The campus is responding by making student support a major focus of fundraising efforts. A two-year campaign will be announced formally on November 6 at the Second Annual Scholarships Benefit Dinner (see page 5), which last year raised more than $500,000 to benefit students. The new campaign’s broad goals will include support for both undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowships, says Ronald P. Sudniko, vice chancellor for University Relations at UCSC.

In most cases, fees and tuition for students in doctoral programs are paid either internally, by their departments, or by external grants and fellowships. This makes it even more difficult for UCSC to enroll out-of-state and foreign students, who face the biggest increases in tuition and fees. But according to Schumann, it is shortsighted to make it more difficult for these students to attend graduate school in California.

“We need to recruit nationally and internationally to bring the best and the brightest to California,” he says. “It is important for people to understand what an asset these students are for the university and for the state.”

—Tim Stephens

Studying the Edges

ARCS scholar’s research takes on a fundamental issue in ecology

WHY doesn’t that wildflower grow a little further north or a bit higher up on the mountain? How far will those “killer bees” spread? What will happen at the southern edges of northern forests if the climate keeps getting warmer? Questions like these have long challenged ecologists trying to understand the factors that determine the natural geographic ranges of organisms.

Cynthia Hays, a graduate student in ecology and evolutionary biology at UC Santa Cruz, is tackling this problem with a detailed investigation of a type of marine alga that grows along the California coast. Silvetia compressa, commonly known as rockweed, grows attached to rocks in the middle of the intertidal zone, where its tough olive-green fronds are alternately submerged beneath the waves and exposed to the air.

Hays is interested in the upper and lower limits of rockweed’s distribution within the intertidal zone. She has found, for example, that rockweed plants growing near the edges of its range show genetic adaptations to local conditions, such as prolonged exposure at the water’s edge or prolonged submersion at the lower edge. This raises a fundamental question for Hays: What keeps the algae from adapting to more extreme conditions just beyond the edges? Her preliminary findings suggest that one important factor is the flow of “wimpy” genes coming from the masses of algae living comfortably in the middle.

“There has been a lot of theoretical work using mathematical models to show that gene flow can inhibit local adaptation under certain conditions. But no one knows how significant this phenomenon is in natural systems,” Hays says.

Her project involves extensive fieldwork as well as long hours in the laboratory. Hays is studying the genetic makeup of rockweed populations across the full geographic range of the species and has traveled up and down the coast, from Baja to northern California, collecting samples for molecular analysis back in the laboratory. She has also conducted a variety of field experiments at sites in different habitats along the coast.

“Her dissertation research is a huge body of work,” says Ingrid Parker, associate professor of ecology and evolutionary biology.

Parker, a terrestrial plant ecologist, is co-advising Hays along with marine ecologist Peter Raimondi. She says Hays is conducting cutting-edge research on one of the classic, fundamental questions in ecology—and building a national reputation for herself in the process. Now in her final year of graduate work, Hays has earned the recognition and support of the ARCS Foundation, an unusual organization devoted to rewarding exceptional students like her.

ARCS—Achievement Rewards for College Scientists—was established by a small group of women in Los Angeles in 1958 to provide scholarships for students in science, engineering, and medicine. The foundation is still run by women who volunteer their time for fundraising, so that all of the money they raise goes directly to scholarships. Since 1976, the foundation’s Northern California Chapter has given over $1 million in scholarships to UCSC students. Hays is one of seven UCSC graduate students who each won $10,000 scholarships from the ARCS Foundation this year alone.

“The ARCS Foundation is one of the very rare sources of unrestricted funds for graduate students, and it has provided incredible support over the years for the training of scientists and engineers,” says David Kliger, dean of physical and biological sciences.

This kind of support is especially critical now, as graduate programs throughout California feel the repercussions of the state’s budget problems. “Our mission is probably more important than it has ever been since our founding,” says Linda Millard, then-president of the Northern California Chapter of the ARCS Foundation.

For Hays, the ARCS scholarship means she will have more time for her research during this critical final year of graduate school. “It makes a big difference,” Hays says. “This will free me up to focus more on my research, so it’s really wonderful to have the extra support.”

—Tim Stephens
UCS COUNCILORS, 2004–05

New Alumni-Led Initiative, College Support Fund

A new alumni-led initiative, the College Support Fund, hopes to enhance one of UCSC’s most distinctive features: its colleges.

“Whether we were discussing classes or the swirling political issues of the time, the friendships forged at Merrill are some of the strongest that we have today,” said Ken Doctor (M’71), president of the UCSC Alumni Association. “Prosperity helped students find one another and make informal connections with faculty. Socially and intellectually, the college added something unique that is not available to undergraduates in most university settings throughout the U.S.”

With leadership from Doctor and UCSC Foundation president Ken Feingold (C’71), this spring the Alumni Association established the Alumni College Fund to provide annual and endowment funds to college programs. The monies will support visiting faculty, artists, and other distinguished speakers; special events, lectures, and College Night programs; service learning and community outreach projects; and other initiatives. “These resources will make a big difference,” said Doctor. “Even $500 here and there can enable a project to go forward that would otherwise be impossible.” Feingold still remembers a College Night when the renowned primatologist Jane Goodall spoke at Stevenson College. More than 20 years later, activist Jesse Jackson’s visit to College Nine made a lasting impression on alumna Nichi Chuang (College Nine ’02). Though separated by three decades, these two generations’ memories sustain the lasting impact of college-based programs.

Calling all grads: Celebrate UCSC’s 40th at your alumni reunion

Connect with treasured friends and faculty at Banana Slug Spring Fair campus reunion weekend, April 15–17. The 2004 event broke all previous records for alumni involvement (2,420 attenders), faculty attendance (over 100), and number of reunions, receptions, lectures, and other events (42). Generous alumni celebrating reunions gave $245,000 to the campus, including a $45,000 challenge donation from three alumni that matched fellow grads’ contributions to the colleges dollar for dollar.

At BSSF 2005, all graduates and friends can celebrate UCSC’s 40th anniversary at the All-Alumni Reunion Luncheon. The classes of ’85, ’90, ’95, ’00, and ’05 will receive special recognition as they celebrate their five- through 35-year reunions. Reunion invitations will be sent only via e-mail. Make sure the Alumni Association has your current e-mail address. You can update it online at alumni.ucsc.edu, send e-mail to alumni@ucsc.edu, or call the Alumni Association toll-free at (800) 933-SLUG.

Environmental considerations as well as budget cuts have led the campus to use e-mail for invitations and news. Future UCSC reunion invitations, for example, will only be sent by e-mail.

Alumni Association chapters in Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay Area, and Boston have used e-mail exclusively to invite locals to happy hours, lectures, and other gatherings. Events with low budgets or short lead times can succeed as never before with the use of e-mail. Sharing your e-mail address with friends and the campus can open a world of e-mail opportunities.

Four friends: Adilah Barnes ’72, Vice President for External Affairs; Amy Everitt ’92, Vice President for Administration; Susan Brutschy ’80, Ex Officio, Academic Senate; and Susan Butterfield ’81, Director, UCSC Alumni Programs.

UCSC benefits—and so do you—when you join the Alumni Association

Support your alma mater while taking advantage of great benefits for yourself by joining the UCSC Alumni Association.

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Jane ROSENTHAL splits her time between being an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, earning a master’s in social work in 2005 and as an volunteer for K-12 ESL and bilingual programs for the School District of Philadelphia.


Susan TRIMINGHAM is an associate professor in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, teaching in junior hall and to elementary schoolchildren through residencies with the Cultural Council of Santa Cruz Spectra art program; recently, she has become a mentor for the Children's Art Project's workshops and institutes.

Shari SIUDZINSKI’s works include an Emmy as producer of the Best Daytime News Show for one of the ABC7 (KGO-TV, San Francisco) award-winning news magazines. She is a writer, gardener, and mother of a five-year-old.

Cecilia UDALL Parkinson (Capitola Book Café). She has written and performed on stage in Las Cruces, N.M. Shari recently had a significant victory in the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, in a copyright dispute.

David继续了对法律和法律教育的关注。他撰写的两篇关于知识产权的文章分别发表在《美国法律评论》和《法律与政策杂志》上。David撰写了一篇名为“知识产权法中的侵权问题”的文章，并在德克萨斯大学法学院担任助理教授。


Holly Bellefer has completed an M.A. in sociology and has published a monograph about North Korea and Japan, soon to be published in Japanese; she is writing about Japan for the Center for East Asian Studies.

Father James GRIMI prepared his reconstruction and analysis of the “Pyramidal Character of the ‘Making Builders’” at the tenth annual conference of the National Association of seasoning, Lesbian and Gay Ministries in the Diocese of Los Angeles.

Bruce FEINGOLD is a clinical psychologist with a private practice in Walnut Creek. He joined the staff at this hospital was published this year by Red Moon Press; he lives in Berkeley; with his wife, Madeline; he is also a psychologist, and he is a two-year-old.

The fourth edition of Richard LEITER’s book, National Survey of Nursing Faculty Salaries for the years 2003 and 2004 published by the American Association of Law Libraries, has been the director of the law library and professor at the University of Nebraska College of Law.

Steve LIEPE is an instructor at Mendocino College.

James O’CALLAGHAN was chosen recently as one of southern California’s expected professors at the University of California Santa Cruz for the 2007-08 academic year.

Peter KAZMAN is the campus director of the Southern Connecticut State University. He is an experienced book reviewer and an active member of the American Library Association. He is an editor, a book reviewer, and a book designer.

Use the card in the middle of the magazine to send us your class note or send e-mail to davis.ucsc@ucsc.edu or submit a note via the web at alumni.ucsc.edu (for class Notes)

We’d like to hear from you!

Richard SCHAFFER is a member of Room 101 and of the University College of London; he is an editor of the American Association of Law Libraries, earning a master’s in social work in 2005 and as an volunteer for K-12 ESL and bilingual programs for the School District of Philadelphia.

Zena GRAIL-BRAKE teaches students as an artist and writer, and she has received a grant to create a garden for students with and without disabilities, which is also the topic of her master’s project.

Richard SCHAFFER is the director of the Center for Media Studies at Rutgers University and recently had his book, The Commitment: Even More/Todavia Mas, published by Mcgraw Hill in February. In this book, the author, an experienced book reviewer and an active member of the American Library Association, has completed a second novel, “Gang of One”; he has written three books of poetry and was recently appointed 2004 Poet Laureate of San Luis Obispo, Calif., where he lives with his partner of four years and his 13-year-old-trumpeter playing sousaphone.

Theodore SCHAFER is a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and was named to the class of 2004 by the Chronicle of Higher Education. (This agent is Howard Talent West) and was working on the watercraft as a counselor.

Tracey SCOTT is a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and was named to the class of 2004 by the Chronicle of Higher Education. (This agent is Howard Talent West) and was working on the watercraft as a counselor.

Barbara QUICK’s is preparing a book, The Secret of Sara: An Autobiography, which will be published by McGraw-Hill in February. In this book, the author, an experienced book reviewer and an active member of the American Library Association, has completed a second novel, “Gang of One”; he has written three books of poetry and was recently appointed 2004 Poet Laureate of San Luis Obispo, Calif., where he lives with his partner of four years and his 13-year-old-trumpeter playing sousaphone.

Theodore SCHAFER is a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and was named to the class of 2004 by the Chronicle of Higher Education. (This agent is Howard Talent West) and was working on the watercraft as a counselor.
**Oakes College**

- **Ralph PORRAS** has been appointed assistant superintendent of Santa Cruz City Schools. Prior to this appointment he was principal of Santa Cruz High School.
- **Adelle ACEVEDA** was married in September 2003 and is living in southern California, where she works as a contract manager at Long Beach Memorial Medical Center.
- **Dawn THORNTON** graduated from medical school in June and is beginning her residency in internal medicine in Philadelphia.
- **Ashleigh LEWAN** is working on a research visual assessing coral reef health in the main Hawaiian island chain.
- **Qurona ROBINSON** is the volunteer coordinator at 826 Valencia, a nonprofit writing center offering free services to children ages 8 to 18 in San Francisco.
- **Denis SOLIS** is an editorial assistant with Freedom Press in Topanga, Calif., and a freelance writer.

**College Eight**

- **Eric NEE** is currently named editor of Stanford Lawyer magazine.
- **Marney STROUD** entered in 2001 after 32 years as a special education teacher in Monterey County; she divides her time between her Rancho de la Mavana in Calaveras County, Calif., and teaching at Reggio de la Trмага, along with serving as a planning commissioner in the City of Del Rey Oaks, Calif.
- **Lisa GARRER** delivered a paper at the April conference of the American Popular Culture Association based on her doctoral dissertation, titled “Women Who Ride: The Psyche of the Female Motorcyclist.”
- **After years spent as a field research assistant tracking wildlife from whales to weasels, Leslie OSBORN now lives in the Colorado Rockies Mountain and works in an Aonomic program.**
- **Karen DeBRAAL** earned a women’s degree in traditional Chinese medicine from Five Branches Institute in San Cruz in 1997; she is working in a new hotel animal resort.
- **Charly RAY still lives on the Siuslaw River in northern Wisconsin with her husband, Joe Buckley; their family has grown to include nate, ded and toddler Caroline Sadie Ray; Charly is general manager of the Living Forest Cooperative, working for sustainable forestry.**
- **Stacy REESCH** is chair of the Department of Theatre and Dance at the University of Southern Mississippi and writes she is still dancing.
- **Dennis SULLIVAN** is working in New York City and working as director of business and legal affairs for a television production company; he plans to be married this past summer.
- **David FEDERICO** is a faculty member at UC Santa Cruz and working as director of business and legal affairs for a television production company; he planned to be married this past summer.

**Kresge College**

- **Bobbi HOOPER** facilitates a twice-monthly support group for women whose breast cancer has metastasized for the Bay Area Breast Cancer Support Network; she has been doing this emotionally difficult work for over four years.
- **Les FRIED** and his wife, Riki RUDDI-FRIED (Cowell ’80), have landed in Ramat Beit Shemesh, Israel, where they are raising Yossi (14), Eliehu (12), Aviram (11), and Avigayel (8); Sara (20) is a junior at UCSD; they can be reached at rfr16@netvision.net.il.
- **Elisa LYNCH** is the global warming campaign director at Bluewater Network, where she coordinates and champions the California law to require reduced greenhouse gas pollution from passenger vehicles; she was planning to get married in March.
- **Jennifer BEINSTEIN-Lewis** has a wonderful husband and a daughter, Rebecca, and she works for Guilde Dog for the Blind (www.guide2dogs.com), managing several programs for the volunteer department; one of her memories, Kresge has been published in a book called It’s a Chick Thing, edited by Anne Bearland; friends may reach her at jfied@guide2dogs.com.
- **Giorgio CUCINO** was married in May 2003 and was expecting her first child in May; she has a master’s in special education and is teaching in a high school in Los Angeles.
- **Julie KUSHNER** earned an M.A. in communication studies at California State University, Chico, in 2001; she and her husband, Eric Maroz, were expecting their first child in June.
- **After receiving her M.F.A. in poetry from the University of Iowa in 2003, Genevieve KAPLAN is teaching English at Truckee Meadows Community College in Reno, Nev.**

**In Memoriam**

- **Steven ALLISON** (Kresge ’76), a programmer analyst with Communications and Technology Services at UCSC, died of cancer in June; he was 55.
- **Eric DAUB** (Stevenson ’91), a physicist, died in April; he is survived by his wife, Elizabeth DEAN DAUB (Stevenson ’90), and two children.
- **Eve DUNN Gorn** (Stevenson ’82), a dedicated family physician, wife, and mother of two, died of cancer at her home in Half Moon Bay in March; she was 43.
- **Lynette LINDEN** (Marinell ’72), who earned an M.S. and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering at MIT and was an active participant in UCSC alumni events, died of natural causes in April after a long battle with schizophrenia.
- **Daniel PECK** (Oakes ’78) died from metastatic cancer in December.
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