Promoting Civic, Social, and Economic Progress for
Los Angeles

THE JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES
AND DORA HAYNES FOUNDATION

2009 AND 2010 REPORT
Established in 1926 by a prominent, reform-minded physician and his suffragist wife, the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation is Los Angeles’ leading supporter of social science research. It is also the oldest private foundation in the city.

Each year, the Foundation distributes approximately $3 million in grants and scholarships to various institutions—most of them local. These funds are used to examine the underlying causes of social problems in Los Angeles and to recommend ways of addressing them.

Over the years, the Foundation has funded hundreds of important urban studies in the areas of education, transportation, local government, elections, public safety, demographics, public personal services and natural resources. In doing so, the Foundation has remained true to its founder’s philosophy of promoting “the social betterment of mankind.”
John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes lived lives devoted to making their world a better place. They were leading Progressives of their day, advocating for such reforms as adopting a new City Charter (1924), giving women in California the right to vote (1911), incorporating the initiative, referendum and recall into the State Constitution (1911), and founding the League of Women Voters in Southern California (1920). So it’s not surprising that the Foundation they established in 1926 was intended to promote “the social betterment of all mankind.”

Today the Foundation realizes this intention by funding social science research on important public policy issues of our day. We highlight some of this recent research in the pages of this Annual Report. Whether we fund research on education or governance or the environment or the economy, the Foundation acts as a bridge between the social science research community, centered primarily at Southern California’s universities, and Southern California policy makers. For the Foundation, the best research projects include an appropriate and, ideally, innovative research design, and they make an impact on the public policy debate, thereby improving the lives of Southern Californians.

Decisions about what projects to fund are made by the Board of Trustees. Board members read and decide every proposal submitted for our research grants program and our faculty and dissertation fellowship programs. So it is especially important for us to share news of Trustee transitions. This year two active trustees died: Haynes Lindley and Harry Pachon as did our retired former Board President Donn Miller.

F. Haynes Lindley, Jr., great-nephew of John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes and president of the Board from 1987 to 1996, professionalized the Foundation and diversified the Board. During his tenure more than 690 grants were awarded. Haynes brought to our deliberations keen insights, wry wit, uncommon courtesy and a passionate commitment to the Haynes Foundation.

Harry Pachon, ground-breaking scholar who focused national attention on the growing Latino population, was among the most influential voices of his generation on matters of public policy affecting the Latino population. The author of four books, many articles and Congressional testimony, Harry’s consideration of proposals was a model of knowledge, rigor and fairness.

Donn Miller, president of the Board from 1996 to 2004, led a process that focused the Foundation on the grant programs we have today. His curiosity and openness to new ideas and his love for the Foundation and its mission are enduring gifts to his colleagues on the Board and to the community that we serve.

I am pleased to announce that this Fall we welcome to our Board deliberations two new Trustees: Enrique Hernandez, Jr. and Roberto Suro. Rick Hernandez is President and CEO of Inter-Con Security Systems, Inc., a provider of security services to local, state, federal and foreign governments as well as major corporations on four continents. Roberto Suro is a professor at USC’s Annenberg School of Communication and Journalism and the Sol Price School of Public Policy. He is also Director of the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute.

With our Board of Trustees again at full strength the Haynes Foundation looks forward to serving the Southern California community for years to come.

Jane G. Pisano
President, Board of Trustees
“For many years we have quietly devoted a substantial part of our time and income to causes which we have deemed to be for the improvement of government and the betterment of our fellow citizens.

At all times we have been deeply interested in everything tending to promote civic and economic progress; in assisting to improve the physical and educational standards of our people; and in helping in matters designed to better the conditions under which working people live and labor.

We have given close and extremely careful consideration to the foregoing civic, industrial, and general problems, and we are convinced that for many generations to come, if not for all time, they, or at least many of them, will require the aid of thoughtful, earnest persons, who are prepared to give them the financial and active assistance requisite to yield fruitful results.”

— from the Haynes Foundation Declaration of Trust
Discovering the California island
Can we foster a more productive political culture of social investment?

Dowell Myers

The demographics of California figure prominently in many public policy narratives and discussions. Population data inform a variety of public policy issues, including elections, employment, housing, education, and taxes. New research by Dr. Dowell Myers, Professor of Urban Planning and Demography at USC’s School of Policy, Planning and Development, suggests that California’s demographics are so dynamic that traditional narratives should be revisited and perhaps revised.

To explore that hypothesis, the Haynes Foundation awarded Dr. Myers a grant of $200,000 to analyze the extent to which the demographics of California have changed since World War II, and the resulting policy implications. Under the grant, Dr. Myers examined demographic trends as they help to define a new narrative of a more self-contained “California island.”

He found that the foreign-born population is stable or even shrinking, with fewer new immigrants entering Los Angeles today than at any time since the 1970s. Currently, the majority of city residents are homegrown. Dr. Myers also found that as the number of younger immigrants declined, the average age of the city’s overall population increased. He concluded that the burden of caring for the city’s aging population falls on the younger, homegrown generation. His research results could help influence a range of public policy decisions, including the direction and priorities of government revenue, spending and investment.
Reading and writing skills are especially important in upper elementary school, when students encounter increasingly complex language as they transition from “learning to read and write” to “reading and writing to learn.” Research suggests that many students, particularly those who are English language learners or from low-socioeconomic backgrounds, do not make this transition smoothly. Instead, they experience a “fourth grade slump” in reading, writing and language arts. If not remedied, this slump can have a significant adverse effect on future performance in school and in life.

To smooth this transition and to improve the reading, writing and language arts skills of upper elementary students, the Saugus Union School District in northern Los Angeles County implemented an intensive writing curriculum with a strong focus on informational writing in its fourth grade classes. The Saugus curriculum emphasized nonfiction writing, frequent external assessment via automated writing evaluations, authentic written interaction via blogs, and individual student access to low-cost netbook computers loaded with open-source software.

Dr. Mark Warschauer of the University of California, Irvine sought and obtained permission from the Saugus district to carry out a study of the new curriculum and the relationship between student learning and laptop use. With a grant of $62,571 from the Haynes Foundation, Dr. Warschauer studied the Saugus program with particular emphasis on whether the new curriculum resulted in any changes in literacy among fourth-graders from different socioeconomic groups. He also looked at whether there was any correlation between literacy levels and the use of netbooks.

For three successive years (no netbooks in year one, partial netbooks in year two and full netbooks in year three), the team measured performance in standardized writing and English Language Arts tests from third grade to fourth grade. The team found that students with netbooks performed better than other students and that the highest test scores belonged to students who used their netbooks most often. Netbooks also provided an effective low-cost substitute for laptops.

Significantly, the research also showed that at-risk groups, such as low-income learners and non-native English speakers, improved their performance at an above-average rate. The team concluded that a netbook program could be a valuable asset in improving literacy, language arts and overall academic achievement, thereby mitigating the fourth grade slump among at-risk students.
**Cultural Los Angeles**

**Implications for economic development and public policy**

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

Elizabeth Currid-Halkett, Principal Investigator

$114,146

Los Angeles is often billed as “the creative capital of the world.” This claim is usually supported by academic studies that focus on service providers working in the city in fields such as design, art, film, music, and fashion. Dr. Elizabeth Currid-Halkett of USC’s School of Policy, Planning and Development acknowledges that while this academic research is significant, it fails to fully explain how Los Angeles has achieved and maintained this distinction around the globe. With a grant of $114,146 from the Haynes Foundation, Dr. Currid-Halkett studied the role of the dynamic media as a gatekeeper in validating the elevated status of arts and culture in Los Angeles. To supplement the rich anecdotal data describing the many creative centers in the Los Angeles region, Dr. Currid-Halkett relied on GIS (geographic information system) technology. GIS data was used to locate and display concentrations of creative industries in the area, along with pinpointing significant social and cultural events that were photographed and disseminated to the world by Getty Images.

The team found that venues were not randomly selected for important creative events. Rather, the venues clustered around creative nodes that were linked to particular industries. The team believes that this new spatial dimension will serve to inform public policy, helping to promote Los Angeles as a bona fide creative capital.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES**

Sandra Graham, Principal Investigator

$125,000

Research has highlighted the challenges faced by adolescent Latino and African-American youth who attend school in Southern California. In the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), for example, less than half of the African-American and Latino students who start ninth grade graduate within four years. In an initial effort to better understand this issue, Dr. Sandra Graham and her team at UCLA completed a preliminary study measuring the performance of an ethnically diverse sample of more than 1,400 students, from sixth-graders to high school juniors. Students were asked questions about social vulnerability, racial/ethnic discrimination and ethnic identification.

With a $125,000 grant from the Haynes Foundation, the team expanded its study to follow the students for three additional years, including the year after high school graduation. The team found a strong correlation between an increase in feelings of loneliness among the students and a decrease in academic performance as measured by grade point average and absenteeism. The team also found that perceived racial/ethnic discrimination might have caused students to disengage, while ethnic incongruence (decreasing ethnic numerical representation) can heighten feelings of isolation and marginalization. Among Latinos, students who served as English language speakers for their families were more likely to perceive discrimination. This research is timely and significant in exploring how adolescents of color navigate the high school experience.

**EDUCATION**

**Successful pathways to high school completion in an ethnically diverse population**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES**

Sandra Graham, Principal Investigator

$125,000

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**In search of suburbia**

The photography of Maynard L. Parker and the architecture of middle-class living

**THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY**

Jennifer Watts, Principal Investigator

$27,100

The end of World War II brought a demand for new housing. Aided by the construction of new highways, mass migration to the suburbs began in earnest. Southern California and Hollywood played a leading role, and the era was captured by a group of influential home and design magazines, including *House Beautiful*, *Architectural Digest*, *Sunset*, and *Good Housekeeping*, among others.

Maynard L. Parker (1900-1976), a talented Los Angeles-based photographer, was most closely associated with *House Beautiful*, but his architectural and garden imagery appeared in many magazines.

His extensive career is represented in a 60,000-piece archive donated in 1995 to The Huntington Library by Parker’s daughter, Ann Carawan. After taking steps to organize and preserve this collection, Jennifer Watts, Curator of Photographs at The Huntington Library, assembled a team of eight noted scholars in fields of social history, architecture and design to examine this critical mass of images capturing the ideal of suburban living.

With a grant of $27,100 from the Haynes Foundation, Ms. Watts solicited and edited essays by influential scholars and selected 300 illustrations from the Huntington collection for *Maynard L. Parker Modern Photography and the American Dream* which will be published in 2012 by Yale University Press. The Haynes grant also enabled Ms. Watts to discover important new archives located in other libraries in the U.S., including those of Condé Nast, the publisher of *House & Garden* and a major competitor of the Hearst Corporation’s *House Beautiful*.

This new work will solidify the reputation of Maynard L. Parker as a talented architectural photographer and as an influential figure in promoting Southern California’s casual indoor-outdoor lifestyle to a growing population of suburbanites.

**In search of suburbia**

The photography of Maynard L. Parker and the architecture of middle-class living

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Over the last two decades of the 20th century, racial and ethnic changes have significantly altered Los Angeles neighborhoods. As the Latino segment of the city has grown from about 28 percent to nearly 50 percent of the population, Latinos have become the majority group in many historically African-American neighborhoods of south Los Angeles. Subsequently, newspaper reports of high-profile murders in these neighborhoods drew attention to relations between Latinos and African-Americans.

How do demographic changes of a neighborhood influence intergroup violence? Is racial animosity between Latinos and African-Americans a significant factor in driving gang rivalries and homicides? In an effort to answer these and other questions, the Haynes Foundation awarded a grant of $83,855 to a team led by Dr. George Tita and Dr. John Hipp of the University of California, Irvine (UCI). The team’s task was to identify the types of neighborhoods that are most at risk of intra- and intergroup violence in areas served by the South Bureau of the Los Angeles Police Department.

The team found that, despite demographic shifts and popular media reports, both lethal and non-lethal violence continue to occur primarily at the intragroup level. Thus, Latinos mainly victimize other Latinos and African-Americans mainly victimize other African-Americans. Even when gang violence crosses racial/ethnic lines, it is gang membership and not race/ethnic group membership that motivates the violence. The researchers also uncovered common concerns expressed by Latino and African-American residents who opposed crime, gangs and drugs and supported improved education and public safety.

The team concluded that although racially motivated crime is sometimes present, often the same social and cultural friction that causes intra-racial violence also leads to interracial violence.
Los Angeles possesses an extensive but irregular network of alleys. While many alleys are sites of nuisance, pollution and danger, they also present an opportunity to revitalize a major land resource in the heart of some of the city’s oldest built-out and park-poor communities. Dr. Jennifer Wolch and the USC Center for Sustainable Cities joined with USC’s Keck School of Medicine, agencies from the city of Los Angeles and local community-based organizations to form a team to investigate this underutilized asset and to develop policies to help transform alleys into green and vital infrastructure for Los Angeles.

Enabled by a grant of $224,833 from the Haynes Foundation, the team divided its efforts into four main areas: Quantifying the size and condition of existing alleys, analyzing their neighborhood context, understanding the social and behavioral aspects of alley usage, and developing strategies to produce economic, social and environmental benefits for the city. The team found that Los Angeles has more than 12,000 alley segments. Most are concentrated in the Metro, South and South Bay subregions of the city, although the West and San Fernando subregions also have significant concentrations. The team calculated that the alleys, if added together, would comprise a green park area of more than three square miles. If stretched in a line, they would cover almost 3,000 linear miles. The team also found that many alleys were relatively clean and quiet, providing access routes for motorists, pedestrians and cyclists. While some alleys in less affluent neighborhoods sheltered homeless people, and were sites of gangs activity and drug deals, residents in these areas strongly supported measures to improve safety, security and aesthetics.

Looking to the future, the team worked closely with local governments to identify the various city and county agencies that share jurisdiction over alleys. The researchers offered a process through which government agencies, residents and community groups can transform alleys into a green urban infrastructure.
At its core, biotechnology is an entrepreneurial industry, using research at the molecular level to generate medicines that alleviate or cure diseases and disabilities. While Los Angeles represents a world leader in many creative industries, the city has been unable to create and sustain a biotechnology cluster on par with successful clusters in San Francisco and San Diego. Dr. Steven Casper of the Keck Graduate Institute received a Haynes Foundation grant of $84,212 to investigate the reasons why Los Angeles is not a biotech hub, and to make recommendations about what the city can do to attract and build a thriving biotech industry.

By studying key metrics, such as the number of successful firms, initial public offerings and patents, Dr. Casper found that New York and Chicago also lagged behind San Francisco and San Diego, based on the number of noteworthy biotech clusters. Relying on his research, Dr. Casper argues that San Francisco and San Diego have created a “marketplace of ideas” where scientists, founders and experienced leaders can readily link up with the venture capitalists and financiers who can invest and manage the growth of these startups.

According to Dr. Casper, a robust marketplace should include universities, anchor firms and an effective labor market where talented people can easily find new opportunities or launch new ventures. Dr. Casper is optimistic that, with support from local governments, Los Angeles can assemble the scientists, managers and financiers needed to sustain a successful biotech cluster.
These apportionment events in California and related developments involving the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Congress intrigued Dr. Douglas Smith of The Huntington Library. Aided by a Haynes grant of $50,500, Dr. Smith utilized newly available archival material to review reapportionment in Southern California.

In his book, “On Democracy’s Doorstep: Reapportionment and the Quest for Equality in 20th Century America,” Dr. Smith unpacks an exceedingly complex series of landmark cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court that led to the “one person, one vote” rule in legislative apportionment. Dr. Smith notes that Earl Warren, prior to his appointment as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, had served the state of California for 28 years as a district attorney, attorney general and governor.

The immediate result of the “one person, one vote” rule was that Los Angeles County was allotted not just one state senator, but 14 ½ (sharing one with Orange County).

Dr. Smith observes that the reapportionment debate is far from over and is not without surprises. As city dwellers fled Los Angeles for the suburbs, suburban legislators frequently discovered that they had more in common with their rural counterparts than with their urban colleagues. Furthermore, the Supreme Court’s reapportionment decisions did not address the related problems caused by gerrymandering, which both political parties in California have continued to use with staggering effect until the present day.

Apportionment (how voting districts are delineated) was a dominant feature of the U.S. political scene in the 19th and 20th centuries. No region of the country played a larger role than Southern California. Beginning with California’s establishment as a state in 1850, leaders used population figures to apportion representatives in the state Senate and Assembly. When explosive population growth in urban Southern California threatened their control of both branches of the legislature, rural and northern California interests joined forces in 1926 to pass Proposition 28. Citing the federal model, Proposition 28 limited all California counties, but especially Los Angeles County, to no more than one state senator, and mandated that no senatorial district include more than three counties, no matter how sparsely populated. As a result, by 1960, the 14,300 residents of Inyo, Mono, and Alpine counties were as well represented in the state Senate as the 6 million residents of Los Angeles County.
**ELECTIONS**

Five years of Los Angeles contribution, vote and interest group data

MAPLight.org
Daniel Newman, Principal Investigator
$155,000

Political contribution limits dating to 1985 in Los Angeles specify the amount of money that individuals, corporations, and labor unions can contribute to candidates running for municipal office. Since the passage of Proposition H in 1990, Los Angeles municipal politics has been regulated by more comprehensive campaign finance reform laws built on contribution and expenditure limits. In addition, Prop. H added a system of voluntary public financing of elections (based on matching funds) and created the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission to administer and enforce the new regulations.

Although Los Angeles has excellent campaign finance reporting and lobbying requirements, researchers have not studied in depth the complicated interrelationship between money and policy decisions in the city. Yet local decisions (land use decisions, traffic ordinances, local taxes) affect citizens directly and indirectly.

MAPLight.org, a nonpartisan, nonprofit research organization focused on government transparency, sought support from the Haynes Foundation for a new web site with a simple mission: Track lawmakers’ voting records in relation to the money they have accepted from special interest groups and organizations supported or opposed each measure.

Supported by a grant of $155,000, MAPLight.org launched MAPLight.org Los Angeles, a public, web-accessible database providing citizens with key campaign finance data. The site, http://maplight.org/losangeles, includes industry, interest group, company, and individual campaign contributions to Los Angeles elected officials. The data includes all contributions to campaign committees and independent expenditures in support of all candidates for City Council, Mayor, City Attorney, and City Controller in the 2005, 2007 and 2009 election cycles. The data is available on the site for download and analysis.

As part of the same grant, the Center for Governmental Studies undertook an intensive and focused analysis of the new data set and published the report, “Money and Power in the City of Angeles.” According to the findings, lobbying activities and individual contributions remain most influential when it comes to local political candidates. The report recommended that the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission resume issuing periodic reports that list the top ten lobbyists. Contributions to candidate-controlled ballot measure committees, which are currently unlimited, should be subject to the same limits as contributions to candidate committees, the report advises.

**ELECTIONS**

Los Angeles votes for President

Exit polls of the 2008 presidential primary and national elections

Loyola Marymount University
Fernando Guerra and Jennifer Magnabosco, Co-Principal Investigators
$76,347

Exit polls have played an important role in America’s electoral process. As applications for exit poll data have grown, more concerns have been raised about the precision and accuracy of the resulting predictions, particularly as they relate to the polling of large minority populations.

A team from Loyola Marymount University (LMU) led by Fernando Guerra, the Director of the Leavey Center for the Study of Los Angeles, and his associate, Jennifer Magnabosco, received a grant of $76,347 from the Haynes Foundation to test whether new exit polling techniques could result in more accurate data and better reflect the ethnic diversity among voters.

Surveys were conducted by LMU students at 50 randomly selected precincts on two dates: Feb. 5, 2008, the date of the California presidential primary, and Nov. 4, 2008, the date of the presidential election. Voters were asked about their candidate preferences, along with offering their opinions on ballot initiatives and policy debates. They discussed topics such as immigration, quality of life in the city, civic participation, and their personal backgrounds.

To provide for quality control, postcards were distributed for participants to critique the exit polling experience.

The team was very satisfied with the results, which were later presented to academic, business, community and government leaders, and reported by several media outlets. According to the researchers, the project helped advance the science behind exit polls and provided accurate data to improve life in Los Angeles. It also enriched the LMU student experience, since students participated as survey workers and the results were incorporated into classroom assignments and discussions.
For years, the Edmund G. “Pat” Brown Institute of Public Affairs at California State University, Los Angeles has engaged local experts and presented its research in an annual report on the “State of the City.” With a grant of $45,000 from the Haynes Foundation, the Pat Brown Institute collected current research and opinions from regional experts in the fields of economics, immigration, housing, politics, sustainability, transportation, water, and health to create the chapters in its 2010 report.

To generate a reasonable conversation about each theme, the Pat Brown Institute avoided the typical scorecard approach. As in previous years, each author was asked to develop a narrative that explains the author’s analysis and recommendations. Each chapter then focuses exclusively on one topic. However, in large part the individual topics were carefully chosen by the Institute because of the important relationships that they share with one another. In the view of the Institute, the development of innovative and comprehensive public policies for the future will require attention to all of these issues and more.

The final result is a compact and informative collection of work by top researchers, reflecting the dynamism and complexity of Los Angeles at a given moment in time.
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) affects a wide range of local and state government decisions impacting land use and the environment. For example, whenever a local government or state agency makes a discretionary decision that might have a significant impact on the environment, it must conduct an environmental review under CEQA. Projects as diverse as private housing developments, local governments’ general plan amendments, and construction projects funded by local and state governments are all governed by CEQA. Over the last 15 years, the California Courts of Appeal and the California Supreme Court have applied CEQA to hundreds of cases involving zoning, housing and pollution. However, interested stakeholders, such as local governments and property owners, have not had access to a rigorous policy-based analysis of how CEQA has been applied by California appellate courts.

With a grant of $22,800 from the Haynes Foundation, Professor Sean Hecht of the UCLA School of Law assembled a team to analyze the attributes and characteristics of CEQA appellate decisions. The team analyzed more than 500 appellate decisions using a methodology that identified key features, such as the type of project, location of the case, the government action being challenged, the key sections of CEQA being applied, and the identity of the plaintiffs and defendants.

Initial results showed that nearly half of the appellate CEQA cases in California analyzed by the researchers originated in Los Angeles County. Other counties like Mendocino are also active. Housing projects are most often the subject of CEQA actions resolved at the appellate level, and CEQA appeals often involve challenges to the adequacy of environmental impact reports. Professor Hecht and his team continue to use CEQA data to examine the relationships among the courts, government agencies and private stakeholders. They are also working to make the data available to students, legal practitioners and interested citizens.

Sean Hecht
The San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) represents one of the most unique forests in the country. It exhibits exceptionally high biodiversity levels, including harboring one-third of all plant species in California. More importantly, from a policy and management perspective, the forest ranks as one of the most heavily utilized recreational forests and has more private property within its boundaries than any forest in the country.

Professors Daniel Press and Brian Petersen from the University of California, Santa Cruz, closely followed the bark beetle outbreaks and forest diebacks in the SBNF. In their proposal to the Haynes Foundation, they sought to research how forest managers in the SBNF were addressing these challenges and how these issues should be addressed in the future. With a grant of $76,709, the principal investigators looked first to the factors contributing to the bark beetle outbreak. They found that, over time, forest management transformed the forest from many dispersed forest stands with large openings, to a dense forest with vegetation extending from the ground to the treetops. Drought also played a role.

Beginning in the late 1990s, precipitation levels declined dramatically, weakening and killing trees. Beetle population densities had increased over time, and making them more susceptible to attack by beetles. Along with these biophysical factors, social factors were at work. Local ordinances precluded private landowners from undertaking the vegetation management efforts necessary to lower the risk of forest fires. More broadly, waning public support made undertaking forest thinning projects across public land almost impossible. Without sustained timber production, forest mills closed in the 1970s, leaving the region with insufficient infrastructure to implement an immediate and effective response to the bark beetle outbreaks.

The research team documented how public land managers responded to this forest dieback in different ways. San Bernardino and Riverside counties issued a state of emergency and distributed modest funds to address the situation in the absence of immediate action from the state. As the crisis spread, California declared a state of emergency in early 2002, providing the funds and regulatory changes required to facilitate forest management actions. Perhaps the most interesting response was from the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce, consisting of local, county and state entities with jurisdiction over parts of the SBNF. The researchers concluded that the Taskforce’s efforts serve as a model for how to address complex forest management challenges through improved land use planning.

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The first 18 Blackwell Companions to American History are volumes dedicated to providing both specialists and non-specialists with an overview of the scholarship that shapes our current understanding of American history (e.g., Volume 1: A Companion to the American Revolution). Professors Greg Hise and William Deverell, sponsored by the Research Division of The Huntington Library, received a grant from the Haynes Foundation to assemble and edit the first Blackwell Companion devoted to the history of a single American city: Volume 19: A Companion to Los Angeles. The volume includes 25 essays divided into five sections around critical themes and broad topics characterizing Los Angeles: The Long History of a Global City; Social Flashpoints; Politics & Economics; Cultures & Communities; and Landscape & Place.

The book’s broad themes are structured across time, allowing for the analysis of long-term patterns existing within Los Angeles history. By looking across time for trends, the authors are able to address critical themes and topics that span periods and generations, including demography, social unrest, politics, popular culture, architecture, and urban studies. The addition of original photographic essays and first-person accounts complement the scholarly essays. Taken together, the Companion provides a lively and informed introduction to a history that is both complex and fascinating. The authors hope that the Companion will becomes an invaluable resource for scholars, students, and a general readership eager to locate the history of greater Los Angeles within a larger body of metropolitan studies and the history of the United States.

Professors Hise and Deverell believe that the Blackwell Companion to Los Angeles will provide scholars, students and the general readership with a lively and informative introduction to America’s second largest city.
With the increased popularity and functionality of the Internet, police agencies have expressed an interest in building a virtual, real-time network (“cyber policing”), which is intended to create and strengthen the partnership between the police and the community.

Dr. Jim Lasley of California State University, Fullerton, has long been interested in the concept of cyber policing. Citing the success of the LAPD in growing small, unofficial police programs into national programs (e.g., SWAT, police helicopters, DARE and Neighborhood Watch), Dr. Lasley proposed to design, build and test a pilot, web-based, virtual crime control network.

With a grant of $35,000 from the Haynes Foundation, Dr. Lasley began with a prototype name, logo and web site. After many trials, he created a prototype homepage that allowed visitors to log on with a confidential and anonymous username to report a crime, to view all reported crimes or to provide additional feedback on a particular crime. Drop-down menus streamlined reporting and a queue file allowed for staff review of content before posting it in real-time.

A pilot test in the sub-community of Hermon showed that citizens were responsible reporters of both major and minor crimes. The research found that citizens report crimes online that often go unreported elsewhere. Dr. Lasley concludes from his study that virtual, community-based policing efforts are feasible, and have the potential to empower citizens and assist in controlling major crimes.

James Lasley
Analyzing green access, health and equity in Greater Los Angeles

Robert Garcia, Principal Investigator
$90,000

Over the last several years, the City Project, working in collaboration with the GreenInfo Network and academics at USC and UCLA, has developed a methodology to use the latest geographic information system (GIS) and census data to map the locations of green space in parks and schools in Los Angeles. The team then analyzed park access based on demographic data.

The City Project sought a new grant from the Haynes Foundation to extend this methodology and analysis to the surrounding counties of Orange, Ventura, Riverside, and San Bernardino. Using a grant of $90,000, the team mapped and analyzed access to parks throughout the Los Angeles region. In its report, the team used criteria from the California Department of Parks and Recreation to classify communities as “park poor” (less than three acres of parks per thousand residents) and “income poor” (lower than $47,331 median household income). Looking at these two categories, the team found that the distribution of park space and the level of accessibility was unsatisfactory. The report went on to recommend a set of principles for the equitable development of park space in the future.

Rail Town

A history of the metro rail system in Los Angeles County, 1973–2007

Ethan Elkind, Principal Investigator
$33,700

There are few, if any, topics more complex than transportation—whether by bus, car or rail—in Southern California. In its early days as a city, Los Angeles was primarily a rail town. Local rail lines helped create and support the many widely dispersed suburban centers ringing Los Angeles. Later, by 1900, rail lines connected Los Angeles to the rest of the nation. However, the popularity of the automobile and the freeway exploded. By the 1970s, Los Angeles had definitely become a car town. Seeking to understand the modern history of the rail system in Los Angeles County since 1973, Ethan Elkind received a grant of $33,700 to analyze the successes and failures of the Los Angeles Metro Rail system with an eye toward improving the current system and planning for the future. Mr. Elkind collected data from a variety of archival documents, supplemented by interviews, contemporaneous media reports and agency meeting minutes.

He concluded that the rail system has experienced qualified successes, serving some of the county’s major population and job centers with rapid transit service and spurring the revitalization of a number of communities along the route. However, the large area to be served and the diffusion of power among representatives of federal, state, county and more than 80 cities made consensus difficult. But recent approvals, including the extensions of light rail lines to Culver City and Santa Monica and a subway extension down Wilshire to La Cienega and Westwood, suggest to the researcher that the ultimate car city may once again be reinventing itself as a rail town.
The Francis Haynes Lindley Memorial Collection was given to Honnold/Mudd Library in 1988 by F. Haynes Lindley, Jr. and Walter Lindley, in memory of their father. The gift included a 3,000-volume rare book collection and 32 scrapbooks that exhaustively document turn-of-the-century Los Angeles society. The Claremont Library received a Haynes Foundation grant of $39,415 to digitize these scrapbooks, which are now available online through the Claremont Colleges Digital Library (CCDL).

Carrie Marsh

The scrapbooks were created by Dr. Walter Lindley, grandfather of the donors, and memorialize his many interests as a prominent physician in Los Angeles. Spanning the period from 1861 to 1921, the scrapbooks contain newspaper clippings, letters, photographs, pamphlets, and other printed ephemera, organized by topic. They are a testament to the impact Dr. Lindley had on the development of the city of Los Angeles and its institutions.

Of particular interest are the scrapbooks that include important events in Los Angeles history, such as Dr. Lindley’s run for mayor in 1906, the development of California Hospital, which became one of the finest and most respected hospitals in the U.S., and the founding of the first medical school in Los Angeles at the University of Southern California. Indeed, the scrapbooks underscore Dr. Lindley’s dedication to excellence in education in a broad social context; this is a thematic thread that intellectually connects all of his scrapbooks, from the personal, such as his love of Shakespeare, to his civic and philanthropic interests.
Archival
Catalogue and digitize 1,200 posters produced by Los Angeles artists and art collectives

Center for the Study of Political Graphics
Carol Wells, Project Director
$50,000

The Center for the Study of Political Graphics has assembled a wide range of posters relating to historical and contemporary movements for social change around the globe. With a grant from the Haynes Foundation, the Center set about the task of cataloguing and digitizing more than 1,200 posters that were created and/or produced by Los Angeles artists, art collectives and community organizations from the 1960s to the present. The Haynes grant helped CSPG accommodate the increased interest in Los Angeles art generated by the Getty's Pacific Standard Time project. CSPG's posters were subsequently featured in six PST publications and seven PST exhibitions, including MoCA, the Fowler and Hammer Museums. CSPG loaned more work to PST than any other lender.

The Center has used its web site to share the digitized images with the general public and local art institutions, as well as with researchers and students from around the U.S. and abroad.

Archival
Preserving the Toyo Miyatake Studio/Rafu Shimpo collection

Japanese American National Museum
Akemi Kikumura-Yano, Project Director
$12,500

In the heart of the historic Little Tokyo district in downtown Los Angeles is the Japanese American National Museum. Founded in 1995, the National Museum focuses on the Japanese-American experience and has assembled the largest collection of Japanese-American materials in the world. Among the items is a collection of photographs taken by Toyo Miyatake, the principal photographer for Rafu Shimpo, perhaps the nation's foremost Japanese-American newspaper that began publishing in Los Angeles in 1903.

The Museum received a $12,500 grant from the Haynes Foundation to fund the preservation and conservation of the Toyo Miyatake Photography Collection. The project focused on the remarkable rebirth and transformation of the Japanese-American community in Los Angeles from the 1950s to the 1980s. The result is that thousands of historic, high-resolution digital images have now been scanned, catalogued and made available for viewing on the Museum's website: http://www.janm.org/collections/toyo-miyatake-studio-rafu-shimpo-collection/.

Archival
The California newspaper microfilm archive

University of California, Riverside
Henry Snyder, Project Director
$50,000

Newspapers have been described as the single most important printed resource for learning about local, regional and national history in the U.S. As a result, extensive efforts have been underway to locate and record all the surviving newspaper titles and issues published in this country. Nowhere has that challenge been greater than in Southern California, with more than 1,700 newspaper titles originating in Los Angeles County alone. Dr. Henry Snyder of the Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research at UC Riverside took a leading role in creating the California Newspaper Microfilm Archive. He focused first on locating and recording surviving copies of the newspapers and followed up by preserving the aging microfilms, which are also at risk and which are the only sustainable copies of the titles.

Dr. Snyder obtained a grant of $50,000 from the Haynes Foundation to help the Center acquire, process and securely store the largest remaining private archive of California newspaper microfilm. Aided by the Haynes grant, along with substantial grants from foundations, academia and private citizens, the California Newspaper Microfilm Archive has identified, retrieved and preserved for posterity the rich history of California represented by more than 100,000 reels of newspaper microfilm. The archive is freely available for searching at http://cnma.ucr.edu.

Archival
Preserving L.A. Chicano/Latino photographic collections

University of California, Los Angeles
Chon Noriega, Project Director
$47,850

Since its founding in 1969, the Chicano Studies Research Center at the University of California, Los Angeles has played a leading role in new scholarly research on the Chicano and Latino population. Among the Center's holdings were two photographic collections that documented different aspects of the Chicano/Latino experience in Los Angeles in the 20th century. The Edward R. Roybal Collection contains more than 2,000 images that document aspects of Roybal's long career in public service. Also preserved are nearly 3,000 photographs of Chicano/Latino family and civic life collected by the Center's former librarian, the late Dr. Yolanda Retter Vargas.

A Haynes grant of $47,850 enabled the preservation, storage and digitization of both collections, which are now available for public and scholarly use through the Center's library at UCLA.
Through its archival grants, the Haynes Foundation provides support for collections of perishable historic documents that have been closed and orphaned for decades. An example is the Kelly-Holliday collection acquired in the mid-1990s by the Los Angeles Public Library.

The Kelly-Holliday Photography studio in Huntington Park produced aerial and commercial photography in Southern California from 1954 until the late 1960s. When the collection was acquired by LAPL, it consisted of aerial negatives and photographs still stored in their original envelopes. With the support of a $20,000 archival grant from the Haynes Foundation, Christina Rice, the Curator for the Library Photo Collection and Archive, oversaw the process of arranging, indexing, archiving and digitizing the collection.

There are many significant aspects of the collection. It documents the post-war expansion of Los Angeles through the eyes of expert aerial photographers who were commissioned by real estate developers and business owners. Shot at a low level—distinct from the high-level photography contained in the Fairchild Aerial Photography Collection at Whittier College—these photographs provide a precisely dated record of land use, environmental changes and population growth.

Former landmarks like the Goodyear plant on Central Avenue, the Ford Mercury plant in Pico Rivera, or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway yard dominated the landscape in the 1950s. Newer, now familiar landmarks like Disneyland, Chavez Ravine and the Beverly Hilton Hotel also provide context for assessing changes over the last 50 years.
The Oviatt Library at California State University, Northridge, is home to more than 50 linear feet of historically significant records that document the influential role the Mulholland Family has played in the growth and development of Los Angeles and the San Fernando Valley. Among the papers donated by Catherine Mulholland, granddaughter of William Mulholland, are papers that describe the daily operations of several Mulholland enterprises during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The Haynes Foundation provided a grant of $25,000 to help preserve, arrange and describe this impressive collection and make it available to scholars and the public.

Chief among the Mulholland enterprises was the Mulholland Orchard Company in the San Fernando Valley. The Mulholland Collection includes corporate and estate records generated over a 64-year period (1916-1980). The records include the company’s articles of incorporation, by-laws, banking records, company ledgers and corporate tax documents. Taken together, these records document the post-World War II suburban sprawl and industrialization in the San Fernando Valley.

Of particular interest to scholars are legal documents relating to the court case of The City of Los Angeles v. The City of Burbank, et al., (Mulholland Group was among 200 defendants named in a legal dispute over rights to waters in the upper Los Angeles River area); survey maps of real property owned by the Mulholland family showing the evolving landscape of the San Fernando Valley; and the last will and testament of William Mulholland. The Haynes grant helped to ensure that these important Los Angeles archives will be open to both scholars and the public through the Library’s well-known Special Collections and Archives.
The Foundation seeks applications and makes grants for research on major economic, social, and political problems, preferring studies that add to the knowledge and understanding of complex issues in the greater Los Angeles area. Preference is given to studies which, in addition to adding significantly to knowledge, are judged to show promise of influencing policies and practices addressing those problems. The Foundation also provides support for a limited number of archival and cataloging projects at libraries and local institutions that preserve historic materials important to Southern California.

2010
Major Research Grants Awarded

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
Richard F. Callahan, Principal Investigator
University of Southern California
“Southern California Fiscal Sustainability and Governance Research Project” $84,820

Steven Erie, Principal Investigator
University of California, San Diego

DEMOGRAPHICS
Philip Ethington, Principal Investigator
University of Southern California
“Mapping Los Angeles Research Online with HyperCities: An Open Access Publishing and Collaboration Platform” $71,000

Greg Hise, Principal Investigator
The Huntington Library
“Property Rights and Civil Rights: Loren Miller’s Quest for Open Housing” $39,000

Dowell Myers, Principal Investigator
University of Southern California
“Demographics of Recovery in Post-Crash LA: Evidence from the New Census & American Community Surveys” $170,103

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Hynda L. Rudd, Principal Investigator
Los Angeles Historical Society
“The Completion of the Chronological Record of Los Angeles City Officials, 1850-1965, into the 21st Century” $11,000

NATURAL RESOURCES
Hilda Blanco, Principal Investigator
University of Southern California
“Water Supply Scarcity in Southern California” $188,798

Archival Grants Awarded

Anne Connor
Library Foundation of Los Angeles
“Mid-Century Aerial Photographs of Greater Los Angeles” $20,000

Susan Curzon
California State University, Northridge
“The Mulholland Family Papers—Part II of the Catherine Mulholland Collection” $20,000

William Estrada
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles
“Glass to Access: Expanding New Historical Research on Los Angeles and the West Phase II” $20,000

Ann Scheid
University of Southern California
“Relocation and Enhanced Access: Greene and Greene Archives” $20,000

Gary E. Strong
University of California, Los Angeles
“Planning and Assessment for the Tom Bradley Special Collection” $10,000

Contributions awarded in support of public information endeavors

KCET Community Television
$35,000 in support of the weekly news magazine “SoCal Connected”

KCRW National Public Radio
$15,000 toward the public affairs program, “Which Way, LA?” and the “Independent Producer Project”

KPCC Southern California Public Radio
$15,000 in support of the public affairs programming “AirTalk and Patt Morrison”

The Huntington Library
$5,000 for Haynes Lecture series

The League of Women Voters
$5,000 towards the organization’s education fund
Stipends for Historical Research
The Historical Society of Southern California
$25,000 for the Haynes/HSSC program of stipends awarded for local historical research

The Huntington Library
$25,000 for Haynes Research Fellowships in Western History

Faculty Fellowship Awards
$12,000

Stacy Burns
 Loyola Marymount University
“Veteran’s Court in Southern California: A New Approach to Problems of Veterans in the Criminal Justice System”

Andrew Curtis
 University of Southern California
“The Disproportionate Burden of Diabetes in East Los Angeles: Using Social Science to Identify Neighborhood Variations”

Nicole Espazar
 University of Southern California
“Interlocking Boards of Trustees Among Anti-Poverty nonprofits”

Tomoe Kanaya
 Claremont McKenna College
“Ten years after Prop 227: An Examination of Cognitive Development in Bilingual, Latino Children from Los Angeles”

Hansung Kim
 California State University, Fullerton
“Running Away From Out-Of-Home Care: The Role of Case and Community Levels in California”

Martin Krieger
 University of Southern California
“Documenting the Geography of an Orthodox Jewish Religious Enclave in Los Angeles”

Manuel Pastor
 University of Southern California

Vanessa Schwartz
 University of Southern California
“The Dawn of the Jet Age and Re-thinking LAX”

Jeffrey Selzer
 University of Southern California
“Assessing Special District Governance in Southern California”

Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship Awards
$20,000

Veronica Terrazqv
 University of Southern California
“The School-based Engagement of Low Income and Working Class Parents in Los Angeles County”

Julka Almequist
 University of California, Irvine
“The Orange County Great Park: Narratives, Mythmaking, and an Imagined Future of Southern California”

Anthony Alvarez
 University of California, Los Angeles
“Payday Lending in Los Angeles: Networks, Institutions, and Culture”

Abigail Cooke
 University of California, Los Angeles
“Transnationalizing Gangs in the Americas: Expertise, Advocacy, and the Politics of Policymaking”

Connie McGuire
 University of California, Irvine

Deirdre Pfeiffer
 University of California, Los Angeles
“African American Migration to California’s Inland Empire: A Springboard to Social Mobility”

Rocio Rosales
 University of California, Los Angeles
“Working the Streets: An Ethnographic Study of Fruit Vendors in Los Angeles”

Eric Steiger
 University of California, Irvine
“Technology, Writing, and Academic Achievement”

2009
Major Research Grants Awarded

DEMOGRAPHICS
Becky Nicolaides, Principal Investigator

Jennifer Watts, Principal Investigator
“In Search of Suburbia: The Photography of Maynard L. Parker and the Architecture of Middle Class Living”

EDUCATION
Tyrone Howard, Principal Investigator
“Saving our Sons: An Examination of Black Male Academics in Los Angeles Schools”

Mark Warschauer, Principal Investigator
“Technology, Writing, and Academic Achievement”

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Jaime Regalado, Principal Investigator
“Fighting Traffic at the Ballot Box: Anti-Congestion Policy in Los Angeles, 1990-2008”

Archival Grants Awarded
Dr. William Estrada
“Archiving the Herald Examiner Photographs”

Dr. Carrie Marsh
“Concluding the Dr. Walter Lindley Scrapbook Archival and Digitization Project at UCLA”

Mr. Robert Marshall
“Fighting Traffic at the Ballot Box: Anti-Congestion Policy in Los Angeles, 1990-2008”

Dr. Carolyn Wagner
“Archiving the Herald Examiner Photographs”
Faculty Fellowship Awards
$12,000
R. Michael Alvarez
California Institute of Technology
"The Future of Convenience Voting in California"

Victoria Basolo
University of California, Irvine
"On-going Study of the Neighborhood Council System in Los Angeles"

Stacy Lee Burns
Loyola Marymount University
"New Approaches to Persistent Social Problems: The Expansion of Problem-Solving Courts in the Los Angeles and Southern California Region"

Nina Eliasoph
University of Southern California
"Connecting Affordable Housing and Green Neighborhoods in Los Angeles: How Organizations Link Issues in the Public Arena"

Gregory Freeland
California Lutheran University
"Redistricting by Citizen Task Force: An Analysis of the Impact on Ventura County"

Christine L. Jocoy
California State University, Long Beach
"Community-based Coalitions and Social Change: The History of Homeless Advocacy in Long Beach, California"

Matthew E. Kahn
University of California, Los Angeles
"Gentrification and Environmental Regulation: The Case of the California Coastal Act"

Mark Latonero
California State University, Fullerton
"Analyze the Los Angeles Fire Department’s Use of Communication Technologies as a Means to Alert the Public About Local Emergencies"

Rebecca Overmyer-Velazquez
Whittier College
"Regional Equity and the Industrial Cities of Los Angeles County"

Gary Dean Painter
University of Southern California
"The Role of Ethnic Communities, Residential Location, and Self Employment in the Labor Market Success of First and Second Generation Immigrants"

William Perez
Claremont Graduate University
"Negotiating Identities: Indigenous Mexican Youth and Achievement in Los Angeles Schools"

Nancy Ryba
California State University, Fullerton
"Legal Definitions of Immaturity Related to Competency to Stand Trial for Juvenile Offenders"

Christopher Weare
University of Southern California
"Democracy by Design: The Institutionalization of Neighborhood Participation Networks in Los Angeles"

David Yoo
Claremont McKenna College
"Religion and Social Justice in the City."

Stipends for Historical Research
The Historical Society of Southern California
$25,000 for the Haynes/HSSC program of stipends awarded for local historical research

The Huntington Library
$25,000 for Haynes Research Fellowships in Western History

Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship Awards
$20,000
Terressa Benz
University of California, Irvine
"A Room in the Jungle: The Residential Hotel in Downtown Los Angeles"

Nicholas M. Dahmann
University of Southern California
"Downtown Democracy: The Role of Civic Participation in the Redevelopment of Central Los Angeles, 1994-2009"

Ryan Enos
University of California, Los Angeles
"The Effects of Residential Segregation on Voting Behavior"

Camille Fink
University of California, Los Angeles
"The Presentation of Self in Everyday (Transit) Life: An Ethnographic Study of Los Angeles Bus Culture"

David P. Levitus
University of Southern California
"Social Democracy? The Contradictions of Left-Liberalism in New Deal-era Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago"

Pavankumar Murali
University of Southern California
"Strategies to Improve Rail Track Capacity Use in the Los Angeles Area"

Abigail Rosas
University of Southern California
"On the Move and in the Moment: Community Formation, Identity, Politics, and Opportunity in South Central Los Angeles, 1945-Present"

Mona Seymour
University of Southern California
"Biodiversity and the Diverse City Wildlife Conservation and Socio-cultural Diversity in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region"

Karen S. Wilson
University of California, Los Angeles
"On the Cosmopolitan Frontier: Jews and their Social Networks in Nineteenth-Century Los Angeles"
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