Sports, Culture, and Society
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Dear Friends,

In the face of California’s economic problems, with all of their consequences for CHASS and the University of California, Riverside, you may find it telling that we focus this issue on sports! We are not being entirely escapist, although I admit I have been a sports fan all my life. I have been known to watch the Red Sox on my office computer (after hours of course!) and I attend UCR men’s and women’s basketball games whenever I can. Nonetheless, our interest in this issue is in the connections and tensions between sports, culture and society. People often put sports and culture into separate boxes and they worry about the social effects of overzealous competition. The faculty we feature in this issue challenge some of these ideas. Jennifer Doyle, associate professor of English, envisions a social utopia modeled on the camaraderie of team soccer; Scott Brooks, assistant professor of sociology, asks whether dreams of basketball stardom really have the deleterious effects on the aspirations of young black men that commentators often say they do; Thomas Scanlon, professor of comparative literature and foreign languages, tells us that far from separating sports and culture, the ancient Greeks founded the latter on the former. Finally, and more critically, Toby Miller, professor of media and cultural studies, asks us to reflect on the connection between sports and sex. We hope that you enjoy the short articles – and that, at least briefly, they even take your mind off the economy!

But now to get back to that economy. As you know, the University of California was very hard hit in the present budget. Our staff and faculty are dealing with effective cuts to their paychecks of 4 to 10 percent; the college is not able to fund all of the teaching assistants and lecturers it would like to; we have also have to put off hiring crucial staff and support and to delay essential technology and classroom upgrades. We know that many of our students are also in severe financial straits, facing unprecedented fee increases and as the California economy suffers historically high unemployment rates. Indeed, as you may know, about 70 percent of the students at UCR qualify for need-based aid and about 40 percent of those come from families with incomes averaging $20,000. CHASS is committed to increasing the number of scholarships we can offer by raising funds from private sources. This year, we will initiate the Dean’s scholarships for high-achieving students entering their junior year; a program we hope to be able to extend far into the future and to match with similar programs likewise reflecting our diversity and our excellence. For more information on helping students through scholarships, contact Evie Tole at 951.827.4365 or evie.tole@ucr.edu.

In fact, despite the depressing economic news, UCR’s education remains a wonderful value. We came in 25th in a recent ranking of the best educational values in the country, ahead of most of the rest of the UC campuses including UC Merced, UC Santa Cruz, UC Irvine, UC Davis and UC Santa Barbara. In CHASS, we have grand ideas for new initiatives, including new courses, new internships and new leadership programs. We welcome six new faculty members to the college this fall and we are beginning two new minors in Middle East and Islamic studies and peace and conflict studies. With the help of a federal grant we are also proceeding with our very successful first year programs. Though we may be furloughed and fatigued, we are now, more than ever, committed to providing a world-class education to our students. We welcome you to visit and to share this amazing university with us. Join us at a sporting event of your choice!

—Stephen Cullenberg
Dean of College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences
Watching LeBron James play, I’m reminded of the commentary on his skipping college to make his “hoop dreams” a reality. A hoop dream is the unrealistic hope and plan for becoming a professional basketball player, typically held by poor black males and their families. Academics generally warn against it, deploying a series of arguments. Sport exploits young black men. Mobility is a moving target and blacks take sports too seriously. Basketball is a sport, not a career. Becoming a professional is highly improbable and statistically irrational. Falling short is economic suicide because there are no jobs to fall back on. It teaches no transferable skills. Sport is over-emphasized; given priority over education.

Do people rely upon statistics to choose a career or do they consider job prestige, access, networks, relative realism (what’s realistic for me may not be for you), and rewards? Is an occupation only a good possibility if the chances for earning that occupation are high? Becoming an astronaut is even more rare than becoming an NBA player, yet who discourages kids from pursuing space flight?

As for the argument that athletics doesn’t teach transferable skills, what about black coaches, blacks in sports management, and blacks who go to college (and play) and then go professional “in something besides sports” – NCAA’s new commercial tagline?

There are also more than direct effects (college ball leads to pro ball) to consider. High school athletes have higher grades than non-athletes (same for college athletes), and athletes tend to be less involved in drugs and less delinquent. Success in sports requires years of practicing and playing in pressure situations. This has latent effects, too. Women athletes laud sports for leveling the playing field,
empowering them physically and mentally, and giving them opportunities to achieve. Inner-city boys claim that sports keep them off the corners, out of gangs, and out of trouble.

Seeing hoop dreams as either good or bad is trite and it does the proverbial “blaming the victim.” Blacks value and encourage schooling. Blacks have sought for and pushed education for many moons—slaves were beaten for reading, and blacks later fought against segregated and unequal schools.

Hoop dreams were not the creation of Black folks. White franchise owners, college administrators and coaches gave opportunities to black athletes with at least two goals in mind: winning and increasing profit. Black males were actively recruited in the 1960s on the belief that they could make a big difference; a belief confirmed when the famed all-black starting five of Texas Western beat Adolph Rupp’s Kentucky white dynasty. Professional teams changed their informal and formal rules, drafted black players and the game changed quickly. The access to college and a high-paying job possibility opened up, creating the hoop dream.

LeBron James, the NBA’s Most Valuable Player for the 2008-09 season, is on a quest to earn his first NBA championship. He has spent countless hours in basketball gyms and corporate meetings. He has been inspired by Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan and aspires to be more than just a basketball player. He hosted Warren Buffett and Bill Gates this past summer at the pre-Olympic exhibition games in Las Vegas. In only five years, he has ascended to the top of his profession and is arguably the best player in the world. LeBron James has clearly gained a first rate education in five years and someday, perhaps this year, will earn his PhD in Hardwood - a championship ring.

Los Angeles is hot. The sun bears down on you like a controlling parent. League games can start as early as 6:00 am as players try to escape its glare. At night, untaxed by the heat, our bodies feel twice as fast, twice as strong. Surrounded by the glory of night lights (not only floodlights, but the glow from apartment buildings, street lamps, headlights, and the moon), playing is just that much more fun - you feel like you are escaping something, from somewhere. And we are. The city seems like another city.

About six years ago, a bunch of musicians from Minneapolis invited me to join them on a night run. It turned out that they were former cross-country runners.

Until that night it had never occurred to me to run after the sun had gone down. I run through a quiet neighborhood, and around the edges of a park and a lake. Women have been regularly assaulted on the route I take - but only at night. Until I ran with those guys at night, I hadn’t known running at night was something I’d want to do.

That night run remains one of my nicest memories of Los Angeles. I found myself running in a pack thanks to the easy sociability of a city that hosts so many recent arrivals, so many of whom seem to be on their way somewhere else. (At its best,
L.A. has the cruisey generosity of a metropolitan train station. It also gave me a unique sense of freedom – sort of like how it feels in the desert, where the sky is so open that it doesn’t seem to matter which way you decide to go. This is a wonderful feeling to access in the middle of a city - as if you could go anywhere, freely. Of course, in a city crisscrossed by neighborhood boundaries that mark the front lines and trenches of an ongoing and intensely racialized class warfare, this sense of freedom of movement is an illusion, but it is a necessary indulgence when it can be had. It’s what allows us to imagine other possibilities, other ways of moving in, through, and across this place.

The pleasures of that night-run pale in comparison with those of playing soccer in Lafayette Park or Vista Hermosa after the sun goes down and the floodlights come up. Fulfilling the promise of its name, from Vista Hermosa you can practically kiss the downtown skyline. Lafayette Park used to leave its lights on all night long. I played for months in games that started around 10:00 pm and could go on until 1:00 am, or later.

Those midnight games at Lafayette are over: somebody in one of the apartment buildings behind the park complained about the noise - the voice of one “stakeholder” shouts down a whole community. Elsewhere in the city, though, people have kept the lights on.

Angelinos have found that night games are an effective way to combat violent crime. This is the basic insight behind Mayor Villaraigosa’s “Summer Night Lights” program. This year, 16 parks that had been places to avoid - to skirt and fear (even in daylight) - have become sites of night time pleasure.

These night games show that Los Angeles - endlessly miscast in the movies as either an eternal gangland battleground or a space of cozy suburban privacy - has the capacity to be a different sort of place, and to create a different sort of public.
Get fit, get hot, start sooner, last longer, look cool, be loved. It’s summer, so strip down!” incitements to look fit and be sexy are everywhere. Sport and sex jumble together. They cannot be kept apart, for they live cheek by cheek, cheek by capital, torso by torso, boot by boot, boot by Beckham just like the other major social categories that characterize sport: age, race, class, religion, region, and nation.

The paradox at the heart of sport, its simultaneously transcendent and imprisoning qualities, and its astonishing capacity to allegorize, is most obvious, most dangerous, and perhaps most transformative when it comes to sexual culture. In elite sport, sex sells, and it does so through style. Dennis Rodman appeared on the basketball court with many earrings, many hair colors and a queer persona. Amy Acuff, frustrated that her consistently brilliant high-jumping over many years had not brought public attention, competed in a fur halter top and fur-lined bikini pants, then gathered top women athletes together to create a nude calendar. Anne Langstaff, veteran ultramarathoner and topless dancer, won sponsorship for her running career from her night-time employer, Dreamgirls of San Diego. And the movie Satreex Lex, based on a real volleyball team almost entirely made up of cross-dressing men that won the Thai national amateur title in 1996, quickly became the country’s second-highest grossing film. Why? Sport has always represented something beyond itself and linked to sex.

This is not all entirely new. Consider the nexus between male athletes, sex, and leadership in the Ancient World. Xenophon, Socrates, and Diogenes believed that sexual excess and decadence came from the
equivalent of sporting success. In sex and sport, triumph could lead to failure, unless accompanied by regular examination of one’s conscience and physical training. Carefully modulated desire in both spheres became a sign of the ability to govern. Aristotle and Plato favored regular flirtations with excess, as tests as well as pleasures. The capacity of young men to move into positions of social responsibility was judged by charioteering and management, because their ability to win sporting dramas was akin to dealing with sexually predatory older males. Each success showed fitness not only physically, but managerially.

Women have routinely been excluded from sport for reasons to do with sex. In the late nineteenth century, gynecologists debated whether women should play tennis during menstruation, and biologically-derived alibis for restricting women’s participation in sport have continued. Medical articles and educational manuals frequently discouraged activities coded as masculine. During the inter-War period, the American Medical Association worried that basketball could impede ‘the organic vitality of a growing girl,’ placing undue strain on the uterus. Into the 1940s, tennis was deemed risky because it was thought to promote over-development of abdominal muscles, which might hinder childbirth. The corollary was that competing without regard to one’s cycle was somehow to be less a woman. There are links to styles of play. By the 1960s, men were using power via a serve-and-volley game or vicious topspin, while women emphasized grace and finesse.

Women were not admitted to track and field events at the Olympics until 1928, in response to a separatist event in 1922, and were not permitted to run further than 200 meters at the Games until 1960, while the marathon and the pole vault only became legitimate in the 1980s and 1990s. Playboy featured figure skater Katarina Witt, part of her successful sale of sexuality but tennis champion Martina Navratilova lost major endorsements when her lesbianism became public that same decade.

Contradictions are aplenty in sport and sex. It’s not just women who are objects of the gaze, not just women who are physically damaged in the interests of social expectations, and not just men who are inspecting the bodies of others for foibles and follicles. In the past three decades, professional male sport has transformed itself into an internationalist capitalist project and new pressures accompany the spoils.

The Need to Compete
By Tom Scanlon, Comparative Literature and Foreign Languages

I was drawn to the study of Greek and Roman sport early in my career since the topic is a marvelously accessible window to ancient cultures, and since there are many constant aspects of sport through the centuries that evidence a deeper human need to compete in play. Huizinga’s book, Homo Ludens (“Man the Player”), offers the stimulating thesis that sport universally may in many ways be responsible for culture, namely pre-forming or somehow “road-testing” legal and social rule structures, contributing notions of borders, boundaries, and goals, and encouraging ethical behavior under supervision of umpire-like officials.

I would not go so far as to say that sports inspire order and structure in society, but it is clear that the presence of sport reinforces cultural values. Greek sport was crucially connected with that culture’s identity, served as a distinction from non-Greeks, a gender marker, a display of civic and religious honor, and a medium of self-promotion.
Sports events were classified into ‘hippic’ or equestrian contests (horse and chariot racing), and ‘gymnic’ ones (“naked games;” gymniki agônes) a phrase including track, field, and combat sports. Footraces were esteemed as the earliest, combat sports as by far the most popular, and equestrian as the most elite. Combat sports included boxing, wrestling, and a kind of ‘ultimate fighting’ sport, pankration (‘all strength’) which combined the two. Their popularity could not be gauged by accurate statistics, which are unavailable, but are based on impressions from literary reports, monuments in stone with inscriptions boasting of victories, and documents with the relative value of prizes given to track-and-field events versus combat sports.

The ideal attitude of the athlete facing a life or death struggle is conveyed by an inscription of the boxer Agathos Daimon of Alexandria, nicknamed “the Camel,” who died at Olympia at age 35:

Boxing here in the stadium
I died, praying to Zeus for
either the wreath or death…

This ethos is an extension of the ideals of athletic virtue discussed earlier, particularly in the formulations of Pindar on the need for risk to achieve excellence:

Work and expense always
in the company of excellent accomplishments struggle for a deed, wrapped in risk.
(Olympian Ode 5.16)

Pindar says “wrapped in risk” here not only because victory at Olympia is uncertain in relation to its expense, but also since many of those who compete die in the stadium.

We may recall here the stories of the two pankration coaches who spurred on their charges, Arrhichion and Mandrogenes respectively, by shouting encouragement, “What a beautiful epitaph! ‘He never gave in at Olympia,’” or by a letter to the boy’s mother, “If you should hear that your son has died [in competition] believe it. If you hear he’s defeated, don’t believe it!” In these dramatic cases, the Greeks underlined that the risk was worth the glory, especially since competitors literally became culture heroes, glory compensated for the dismal afterlife in Greek culture, and often since the social status of competitors was low. All of this may be close to the motivation for many athletes today.
Unrestricted Gifts Make Impact

Greg and Gloria McCandless understand how integral unrestricted gifts are to the advancement of the College. In addition to donations to other areas of need at UCR, they have donated nearly $40,000 to CHASS since their first contribution in 2001. The gifts have made a significant impact and have given the Dean important resources during these tight budgetary times.

When asked what inspired them to be so generous to the College, Gloria explained: “Our three sons had very positive experiences at UCR and it has been our pleasure to make gifts that support the greatest needs of the College. We wanted the Dean to have maximum flexibility in determining how to use these funds to benefit CHASS.”

Dean Stephen Cullenberg uses unrestricted gifts to support key areas such as student advising and other kinds of educational enrichment.

Greg and Gloria hope their gifts to CHASS will encourage other UCR parents to make their student’s College one of their top philanthropic priorities.

Jewish Studies Salons

In May 2009, Moshe and Andrea Silagi hosted a salon at their Encino home to raise awareness for the College’s efforts to endow a chair in Jewish studies. The Silagis, who are friends of UCR and deeply involved in Jewish causes, invited a group of their friends to a casual afternoon event that featured a reading and discussion led by professor Michael Alexander, from UCR’s department of religious studies, about his book Jazz Age Jews. As a result of this event, CHASS received gifts and pledges totaling $20,000 to benefit the Jewish studies endowment fund and current Jewish studies activities.

In July, Irma Weiner and her husband, Harvey Goldstein, hosted a similar event for Jewish Studies in their home near Palm Desert. Representatives from the community and local Jewish organizations attended this gathering, and pledged to help UCR to promote Jewish studies in the desert communities.

Another Jewish studies salon will be hosted by UC Riverside Foundation Trustee Pam Rubin and her husband, Mark Rubin, at their Beverly Hills home in January.

For more information or to contribute to the Jewish Studies Fund, please contact Evie Tole at evie.tole@ucr.edu or 951.827.4365.

IMPORTANT DATES:

» UCR Homecoming, February 12-13, 2010

» 2010 Culver Arts Center Opening, October 7-9, 2010

Contributions from alumni, friends and parents help the College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences provide exceptional educational opportunities for our diverse students. If you would like to make a gift, please visit http://www.ucr.edu/giving or contact Evie Tole (evie.tole@ucr.edu) to discover ways you can support CHASS.
Catherine Allgor and Michele Renee Salzman, both professors of history, have been named UC President’s Chairs.

Wendy Ashmore, professor of anthropology, and R. Robert Russell, professor of economics are the recipients of the 2009 Doctoral Dissertation Advisor/Mentor Award. This award recognizes faculty who have made outstanding contributions to the training of advanced graduate students.

David Biggs, assistant professor of history, has been awarded a post-doctoral fellowship for 2009-2010 from Harvard University in the History of Modern Science and Technology in East Asia.

Christopher Buckley, professor of creative writing, has won the 2009 Tampa Review Prize for Poetry. The award included a cash prize and publication of his winning manuscript, “Rolling the Bones.”

Peter Burke, professor of sociology, has been elected a Fellow of the Association for Psychological Science as well as a Fellow in the Society for Experimental Social Psychology.

Robert Hanneman, professor of sociology, has been elected as “chair elect” for the Mathematical Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association this year.

Juan Felipe Herrera, professor of creative writing at the University of California, Riverside, has won a 2009 PEN Beyond Margins Award from the PEN American Center, the national association of literary writers for “Half of the World in Light: New and Selected Poems.”

Michael Nelson, assistant professor of philosophy, is the recipient of the Jean Hampton Prize for 2009.

Robert N. Parker, professor of sociology, has been admitted to membership in the Sociological Research Association and has been also elected as the incoming Chair of the Crime, Law and Deviance Section of the American Sociological Association.

Robert Rosenthal, distinguished professor of psychology and University Professor, has been awarded the 2009 Lifetime Achievement award from the Western Psychological Association.

Linda Tomko, associate professor of dance, has been awarded a fellowship by the American Council of Learned Societies.
Two CHASS Connect freshmen, Dakota Mattson and Kimberly Zarate, have won honors unprecedented for first year students. According to assistant professor of religious studies, Jennifer Hughes (mentor for both projects), what sets Dakota and Kimberly apart is their curiosity, which carried them through their research.

Dakota Mattson, has won the Religious Studies Donner Essay Award, after the submittal of her essay “Love or Hate: How the Turin Shroud Affects the Most Basic and Complex Human;” receiving the cash prize of $500. The Religious Studies Donner Essay Award has been given to a UCR Religious Studies student who has demonstrated meritorious achievement. Kimberly Zarate’s final research paper, “Spiritual Sustenance: The History, Ritual, and Significance of the Bulol Figures of the Philippine Ifugao People,” accepted to the Undergraduate Research Journal of 2009 with the sponsorship of Professor Hughes.

Professor Hughes has played a significant role in the development of Mattson, Zarate, and other participants through the CHASS Connect program. Providing more office hours for her CHASS Connect students, Hughes made herself available ten-hours out of the week, emphasizing the infamous analogy of the red-pill/ blue-pill scene in The Matrix: consume the pill of scholarly achievement, or ingest the possibility of barely passing a class. Professor Hughes proves, alongside CHASS Connect, that every student, through the examples of Mattson and Zarate, can achieve greatness and become more than who they once were.
Eric Kenagy (history) has received a Graduate Research Mentorship Fellowship for 2009-2010. He will be conducting a cross-cultural study of radical communities and ritual baptism in Early Modern Europe.

Sarah McCormick (history) has received the California Association of Museum’s first annual fellowship based on her work as a Ph.D. student in the University of California’s Public History program and her work as the Program Director of the Mexican American Pioneer Project at the Coachella Valley Museum and Cultural Center in Indio.

Scott Sevier (philosophy) has won a UCR Alumni Association Neumann Scholarship for the 2009–2010 academic year.

Neal Tognazzini (philosophy) has been awarded a Mellon/ACLS Recent Doctoral Recipients Fellowship.

Chris Franklin (philosophy) has won a Chancellor’s Dissertation Completion Award for academic year 2009-10.

Gary Coyne and Matt Kaneshiro (sociology) produced papers for SOC 235 during Spring Quarter 2009 that are now part of the Working Paper series of the Blakely Center for Sustainable Suburban Development. You can see their papers (and the others that are part of this series) at http://cssd.ucr.edu/Papers/Index.html.
Alumni Updates

**Ed Blakely** (‘60, history) is the recipient of the 2009 Jay Chatterjee Award for the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP).

**Barbara Buhler Lynes** (‘67 MA, ‘73 Ph.D. literature) is the Emily Fisher Landau Director of the Georgia O’Keeffe Museum Research Center and the Curator of the Georgia O’Keeffe Museum in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

**Carlos Morales** (‘81 MA; music) is a professor of Classical Guitar at the Escuela Libre de Musica de San Juan, Puerto Rico, a specialized school dedicated to preparing students to continue their musical careers. He is also a successful composer-arranger-guitarist in Puerto Rico.

**Michael Given** (‘88 Ph.D.; political science) has been awarded a Fulbright teaching and research award to Bhutan from July 2009 to January 2010. While there, he will be teaching a graduate public policy class at the Royal Institute of Management in Thimpu, Bhutan and conducting research on Bhutan’s unique tobacco control law.

**Jim Havens** (‘90 political science) was appointed to the Board of Directors for The Puget Sound Affiliate of Susan G. Komen for the Cure.

**Brett Pletcher** (‘90 economics) is Vice President and General Counsel at Gilead. Brett joined Gilead in 2005 and most recently served as Vice President, Corporate Legal Affairs, focusing primarily on legal support for the company’s corporate development, finance, research, human resources, governance, manufacturing and clinical operations.

**Jason Fried** (‘95 political science) is now a Senior Community Development Specialist with the San Francisco Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo).

**Cara (Katherine) Richards** (‘98 B.S., ‘00 MA; psychology) received the 2009 Early Academic Career Excellence Award at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB).

**Nakul Dev Mahajan** (‘02 sociology) has been featured several times as a choreographer on the Fox TV program *So You Think You Can Dance*.

**Maithi Marie T. Nguyen** (‘03 political science) is currently a Management Analyst with the City of Arcadia in California.

**Curtis Dinsmore** (‘05 film and visual culture) is a freelance producer for Nappic, Inc. He has been working on an extreme sports TV series that has already secured international distribution and a TV webseries - *Michael Gunn*. He is also involved in the sustainability industry and his current project and soon to be feature documentary called the Green Seed Project.

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*We’d love to hear from you.*

**Please send updates to cynthia.smith@ucr.edu.**
**F2009 Weekday Carillon Recitals**
October 5, 19, 26, Noon
November 2, 9, 16, 30, Noon
Bell Tower
Free and open to UCR Students, Faculty and Staff
Parking: Permits available at Information Kiosks
Information: 951.827.3245, www.music.ucr.edu,
www.belltower.ucr.edu

**Christena L. Schlundt Lecture Series in Dance Studies**
Wednesday, October 7; 4:30-6:00 P.M.
Performance Lab, ARTS 166
Free and open to UCR Students, Faculty and Staff
Information: 951.827.3245, www.dance.ucr.edu

**MFA Dance Concert: Tim Rubel**
Thursday – Saturday, October 15 – 17; 8:00 - 9:30 P.M.
Performance Lab, ARTS 166
Arrive by 7:00 P.M. to ensure admission
Admission: $6 General;
Parking: $5 in Lot 1 (No fee with UC permit)
Information: 951.827.3245, www.dance.ucr.edu

**THERAPY OR THINKING?**
A Public Conversation about Education and Society
Tuesday, October 20, 2009
6:00 P.M., INTS 1113
Rob Riemen, Nexus Institute

**MFA Dance Concert: Hannah Schwadron**
Thursday – Saturday, October 29 - 31; 8:00 - 9:30 P.M.
Performance Lab, ARTS 166
Arrive by 7:00 P.M. to ensure admission
Admission: $6 General
Parking: $5 in Lot 1 (No fee with UC permit)
Information: 951.827.3245, www.dance.ucr.edu

**“THE SPACE OF THIS DIALOGUE:” ALICIA OSTRIKER READS FROM THE VOLCANO SEQUENCE**
Monday, November 2, 2009
3:30 P.M. – 5:00 P.M., INTS 1128
Alicia Ostriker, Drew University
Reading

**Metamorphoses by Mary Zimmerman**
Thursday – Saturday
November 12 - 14 & 19 - 21, 8:00 P.M.
Saturday, November 21, 2:30 P.M. Matinee
Studio Theatre, ARTS 113
Admission:$14 General, $12 Students/Seniors
Parking: $5 in Lot 1 (No fee with UC permit)

**The Oceanic Turn in the Long Eighteenth Century**
Friday, November 20, 2009
One day conference 9:00 A.M. – 6:00 P.M.
Reception: 6:00 – 7:00 P.M.
UC Riverside Alumni Center
3701 Canyon Crest Drive
http://ideasandsociety.ucr.edu/oceanicturn

**Fall 2009 End of the Quarter Dance Showings**
November 30 - December 4 | ARTS 100/300
Various times throughout the day
Free and open to UCR Students, Faculty and Staff
Information: 951.827.3245, www.dance.ucr.edu

**Holiday Carillon Recital**
Saturday, December 12, 3:00 - 4:30 P.M. | Bell Tower
Free and open to the public
Information: 951.827.3245, www.music.ucr.edu,
www.belltower.ucr.edu