As the nation and the world attempt to resolve the economic crisis, we offer here the views of some of our expert faculty:

**The Stimulus Package of 2009**

**Roger Ransom**  
History Department

Less than a month after taking office, President Barack Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 [ARRA] into law. The bill authorizes nearly $800 billion to jump-start the flagging American economy. Ten days later, Obama released an outline for a $3.5 trillion budget to implement his stimulus and banking reform plans.

The boldness of Obama’s actions produced starkly contrasting reactions from the two political parties. Democrats applauded the ARRA as a bold step taken in the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt’s efforts to get the country out of an economic crisis in 1933. House Republican Leader John Boehner peevishly complained that “the bill that was about jobs, jobs, jobs has turned into a bill that’s about spending, spending, spending.”

Boehner’s concerns echo the budgetary fears of Franklin Roosevelt 76 years ago. Roosevelt was bold enough to close the nation’s banks.
Dear Friends,

I hope you enjoy the comments on the economy by four of the experts in the college. Roger Ransom is professor emeritus of history and specializes in U.S. economic history; Marcelle Chauvet and Steven Helfand are both associate professors of economics, specializing in development economics and financial markets, respectively; and John Cioffi is an assistant professor of political science, specializing in law and political economy. We expect that you will find their comments interesting and informative.

You might also be wondering what is happening at the college during the crisis. Every day we read of financial calamities at other universities: artworks being sold off, staff being laid off, faculty recruitments being cancelled, graduate programs being unable to accept new MA and Ph.D. students, and undergraduate programs being overwhelmed with applications without the resources to accept all the students they would like to accept.

I cannot tell you that the picture is absolutely rosy here in CHASS or at UCR. Nevertheless, I can tell you that we are committed to protecting our academic mission and to moving forward. We are interviewing candidates to fill twelve faculty positions in the college and putting final touches on an exciting new minor in Peace and Conflict Studies, one feature of which will be training students in mediation. The faculty Senate has just passed an innovative pilot program for rethinking general education in which students pick a concentration such as “Climate Change” or “California” and take an array of courses in different fields connected to that topic. Our assistant dean for development, Evie Tole, has secured exciting internships for our students at Sony Pictures and with a leading Hollywood screenwriter. In short, we are continuing our job of enriching our students with the sort of educational experience that will help them to flourish.

I’d also like to tell you a bit about what some of those students and our faculty are doing for others in this economic environment. You may know that last year Samantha Wilson, one of our global studies majors, participated in the Clinton Global Initiative University. This year, she returned with two other CHASS students, Hanna Bar-or, a sophomore also majoring in global studies and Jessica Yamane, a junior majoring in political science and women’s studies. Wilson obtained a CGI grant last year for her Child Leader Project, establishing a student-run leadership organization and scholarship program in a school in the state of Tamil Nadu in South India. This year, Hanna Bar-or, 19, proposes to volunteer at the Davis Lar orphanage in Fortaleza, Brazil, and to raise money to build a second orphanage. Wickman, 20, plans to start a health-education program for women in Bamako, Mali, emphasizing sanitation, nutrition and safe and healthy pregnancies.

As for our faculty, in the fall of 2008, Tuppet Yates, assistant professor of psychology, established the UCR Guardian Scholars program, providing scholarships, life coaching, mentors, housing and personalized attention to young people who have become emancipated from the foster care system and are pursuing a college education. I’m also pleased to announce that Laila Lalami, assistant professor of creative writing has been chosen by the World Economic Forum (WEF) as a Young Global Leader (YGL) for 2009. This year’s recipients included Tiger Woods, among others. Not bad company, Laila!

It would probably be asking too much to urge you to “enjoy” the articles on the economic crisis. However, I hope you at least find them edifying.

— Stephen Cullenberg

CHASS Dean
Tomaso, Bryant and Keenan Bradshaw have generously established an endowed award in the department of art to honor the memory of their father, the late professor emeritus William T. Bradshaw. This endowment will be used to reward undergraduate art majors who have demonstrated exceptional talent, achievement and future promise.

A founding faculty member at UC Riverside, Dr. Bradshaw joined the university initially as an Instructor in 1957, becoming an assistant professor in 1959 and retiring in 1992 as a professor of art. He taught painting and drawing in addition to serving several times as chair of the department of art. This endowment is a fitting tribute for Dr. Bradshaw, who is widely remembered as a distinguished teacher, artist and art historian.

In February, political science alumni turned out in force for a reunion and tribute to Professor Ronald Loveridge. In addition to sharing stories about the many ways that Dr. Loveridge’s internship program changed their lives, alumni stepped up to raise additional funds to help UCR students get the work experience they need to find jobs.

At the reunion, alumnus John Fox pledged to match all gifts to the Ronald Loveridge Public Service Endowed Fund up to $25,000. He promised to give an additional $25,000, if alumni match his gift within two years. To date, over $8,000 has been contributed towards this goal.

Chancellor Tim White, who attended the event, thanked the alumni for supporting current students and described Loveridge as a visionary whose creativity had transformed and diversified Riverside.

If you would like to provide more internships to students – and have your gift doubled – please make your check payable to the UC Riverside Foundation and specify Ronald Loveridge Public Service Endowed Fund on the memo line. Contributions should be sent to the UC Riverside Foundation, Highlander Hall, Riverside, CA 92521. Please contact Evie Tole at 951-827-4365 or evie.tole@ucr.edu for further information.

Professor emeritus Roger Ransom and Connie Ransom demonstrated their support of the Barbara and Art Culver Center of the Arts with a pledge of $25,000. This is the second time the Ransoms have made a generous gift to support the college’s arts facilities in downtown Riverside. The Culver Center is part of ARTSblock, an umbrella venue that also includes Sweeney Art Gallery and UCR/California Museum of Photography. The gift from Roger and Connie Ransom will help to fund exhibitions and film series in the Culver Center over the next five years.

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.
Malcolm Baker, distinguished professor and chair of the department of art history, has been named a trustee of the Henry Moore Foundation in England. The foundation, which encourages public appreciation of the visual arts, preserves the artist’s legacy.

Steven Brint, professor of sociology and associate dean of student academic affairs, has been named a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). “For distinguished contributions to the field of the sociology of education, particularly for studies of organizational and cultural change in U.S. higher education.”

Mike Davis, professor of creative writing, has won the 2008 Kulturpreis from the University of Munich for extraordinary achievements in the study of culture and society. Along with award comes a prize of $30,000.

Jonathan Eacott, assistant professor of history, has been named a fellow at the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. This is the third history department faculty member who has been named as an Institute fellow.

Francoise Forster-Hahn, professor of art history, is an honorary member of the Comité International d’Histoire de l’Art, having previously served as the U.S. representative to the organization.

Juan Felipe Herrera, professor of creative writing and the Tómas Rivera Chair, has received the National Book Critics Circle Award for his book Half the World in Light: New and Selected Poems.

Laila Lalami, assistant professor of creative writing, has been selected as one of 230 individuals named as a Young Global Leader for 2009 by the World Economic Forum. Each young leader is recognized for a record of professional accomplishments, commitment to society and potential to contribute to shaping the future of the world through inspiring leadership.

Ivan Strenski, professor and Holstein Endowed Chair of Religious Studies, has received the UC Riverside Academic Senate 2008-09 Faculty Research Lecturer Award, presented annually for excellence in research. The Faculty Research Lecturer Award is the most prominent honor the UC Riverside Academic Senate bestows on faculty since its founding over fifty-five years ago. Professor Strenski will present his lecture entitled “Why Our Politics Cannot Be Separated From Religion: The State as Transformed Church,” on Friday, May 8th at 3:30pm in the University Theatre.

Georgia Warnke, associate dean of arts and humanities, and distinguished professor of philosophy, has been selected as the 2007-08 UCR Distinguished Humanist Achievement Lecturer by the Advisory Committee of the Center for Ideas and Society. Warnke is being honored in recognition of her most recent publication, After Identity: Rethinking Race, Sex and Gender (Cambridge University Press, 2007).

David Funder, distinguished professor of psychology, has won the Jack Block Award from the Society for Personality and Social psychology (SPSP) for distinguished contributions in personality psychology.

Tom Lutz, professor of creative writing, has won a 2008 American Book Award for Doing Nothing: A History of Loafers, Loungers, Slackers, and Bums in America.

Tom Patterson, distinguished professor and chair of the department of anthropology, will be recognized at a symposium to be held in his honor at the 53rd annual International Congress of Americanists in Mexico City in July.

Tuppet Yates, assistant professor of psychology, has received a $95,781 grant from the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation. She will be conducting a three-year study of the developmental processes that enable some former foster children to transition successfully into adulthood.
The Dean’s Office is pleased to announce the hiring of Dr. Nathaniel Jones, III as the new CFAO of CHASS. Nate comes to us most recently from Dartmouth College where he served as the CFAO of the William Jewett Tucker Foundation. While there, he also served as assistant professor for the Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice. Other experience includes serving as assistant dean of resources management at Northern Arizona University, corporate director of Medstar Health in Washington, D.C., and project director and adjunct assistant professor in the department of public policy at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

Dr. Jones received his B.A. in mechanical engineering from the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, an MBA from Loyola College in Baltimore, and a Ph.D. in public policy from the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

Nate joined the CHASS Dean’s Office in January and will oversee the finance unit, contracts and grants, and IT, as well as participate in short and long-range planning. Welcome, Nate!

As in the past, this year’s Annual Writers Week included a diverse group of talented non-fiction and fiction writers, poets, panelists, and journalists. Writers Week is always free to attendees and provides an opportunity for all to hear and meet some of the most celebrated and important authors.

Serving as this year’s conference director, assistant professor Michael Jayme shared some of his observations about Writer’s Week 2009. According to Jayme, one of the highlights was National Geographic correspondent Mark Jenkins’s description of true and total darkness while caving in Tennessee. He also praised the return of the Press-Enterprise Hays Lecture to UCR, the occasion marked by Walter Isaacson’s discussion of America’s collapsing newspaper industry and ways by which it might be saved.

Participants in Writers Weeks enjoyed a panel discussion with celebrated author (and CHASS professor) Susan Straight, poet Marsha de la O, and Patrick Michael Finn, this year’s Distinguished Alumnus reader, with each writer sharing insights and personal anecdotes. Journalist Amy Wallace’s story about interviewing Jerry Lewis for Esquire and discovering the sweetly caustic relationship between Lewis and his longtime personal assistant was another memorable moment.
for ten days to stem a run on the banks. But on fiscal matters he was a conservative who proposed increasing taxes following a campaign promise to balance the budget.

Though today we associate FDR and the New Deal with a huge expansion of government programs, most of these did not appear until Roosevelt’s second term.

Why was the New Deal’s use of fiscal policy to stimulate recovery so slow? Roosevelt was caught in the grip of an economic paradigm which insisted that deficit spending was irresponsible. FDR’s resistance to deficits followed the same balanced budget axiom that his predecessors had faithfully pursued throughout the 1920s.

However, more than a blind commitment to orthodoxy dictated FDR’s options in 1933. The federal budget called for $4.7 billion to be spent that year and FDR inherited a deficit of $2.7 billion.

This was hardly a political climate in which to propose a massive “public works” program. As Alvin Hansen, one of FDR’s advisors, noted in 1941, “for the most part the federal government engaged in a salvaging program, and not in a program of positive expansion.” This did not mean fiscal policy in the 1930s was a failure. It was never tried on a scale that could make a difference. In 1939, unemployment was still more than 10%.

In the 21st century the dictum against deficit spending has been abandoned, and the small size of the federal budget is no longer a serious constraint on counter-cyclical fiscal policy. One clear lesson from the past is that “size matters.” The Obama team was determined to make their stimulus package large enough to stem the worsening economic crisis of 2008-09 and boost investment for future economic growth.

The most troubling aspect of the stimulus package is the magnitude of the proposed expenditures. Critics immediately cried that America is racing towards “socialism,” a tired refrain their grandfathers threw at Roosevelt.

As a historian looking back at the 1930s, my concern is that the ARRA of 2009 is too small, not too large. The Dow-Jones is still falling, the unemployment rate is still rising, and sales of foreclosed homes exceed the sales of newly built homes.

This is not a time to be timid; we need to “spend, spend, spend.” If we spend too little, we risk having the “recession of 2008-09” turn into the “depression of 2008-12” or worse. If it turns out that we did not need to spend $800 billion, at least we would have made progress towards reducing the huge deficit in social investment that has accumulated over the past three decades.

Another lesson of the Great Depression is that whether or not it was a fiscal success, the New Deal left a legacy in the form of capital investment across the United States. Three generations of Americans have benefited from the roads, schools, public buildings, parks, dams, and other improvements that resulted from the work of the “alphabet” agencies created in the late 1930s. The least we can hope for is a similar legacy from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
efficiency and self-regulating capacities of markets. This ideology has dominated the Republican Party since the 1970s and spread in more moderate form to the conservative wing of the Democratic Party under Bill Clinton.

Financial sector regulation failed to keep pace with the emergence of a largely unregulated shadow banking system that ultimately destroyed the stability of the market economy. The erosion of the New Deal-era separation of the banking and securities industries magnified systemic vulnerabilities. Efforts to regulate derivatives markets were effectively resisted during the Clinton administration by a joint effort of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve.

Under George W. Bush this spiral of regulatory failure reached its nadir. The warning of the Enron-era stock market bubble and corporate financial scandals went unheeded. Regulatory agencies were hobbled by inadequate funding and by political appointees who undermined their agencies’ enforcement efforts. The SEC was badly damaged as an institution. Banking regulators, with the notable exception of the FDIC under Sheila Bair, proved ineffective. Allan Greenspan also refused to increase regulatory oversight or sound warnings about the activities of mortgage brokers and banks as the real estate bubble became increasingly obvious and dangerous. Catastrophe resulted.

Two policy pillars are necessary to ensure economic recovery: a fiscal stimulus to boost aggregate demand and close the output gap between current and potential capacity utilization; and a successful remedy to the worst banking and financial crisis since the Great Depression.

The Obama administration’s approach to the stimulus battle was masterful. The President presented Republicans as incompetent, irresponsible, or simply cynical ideologues indifferent to the economic plight of the majority and willing to destroy the economy for the sake of a political victory. He now has a far stronger hand in pushing through budget proposals that constitute another stimulus round.

The Obama administration’s response to the banking crisis is far more worrisome. Absent government support, many of the major banks in the US and in Europe are insolvent. The enormity and continued opacity of their liabilities has impaired the credit markets on which the rest of the economy depends.

By refusing to nationalize the banks, as is routinely done in bank insolvencies by the FDIC, Treasury Secretary Geithner’s bank bailout plan does not take control of the failed institutions that led us into this disaster. That plan provides a huge subsidy to private investors to buy up the “toxic” assets on bank balance sheets on the flawed assumption that these assets are worth far more than their current market values. It also protects the managers and creditors of large financial institutions from the consequences of financial recklessness by buffering them with public money at taxpayer expense. Tellingly, it relies on funds from the Federal Reserve and FDIC, and is structured to avoid requesting any additional funds from Congress. Should this plan fail, as is likely, the already staggering costs of addressing the banking crisis will grow even larger.

No matter how masterfully the Obama administration plays out the politics of economic stimulus and budgeting, no matter how brilliant the economic policy speeches of the new President, these efforts will fail to restore the economy to health without a solution to the banking crisis. The toxic politics of the AIG bonus scandal has weakened the Obama administration. Failure of the Geithner plan may well cripple it. Obama may find himself grasping for a “plan B” amid resurgent financial chaos while grappling with popular outrage, Republican obstruction, and a fractured Democratic Party.

That is not merely disappointing; it is scary. Time is short. Before too long we will know if we are not only facing economic insolvency, but political bankruptcy.

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The global financial crisis represents a series of fundamental regulatory failures born of an anti-government laissez faire ideology...

John W. Cioffi
Department of Political Science
As in past recessions, everyone is wondering how long this recession will last. The sad truth is that the best statistical model that economists have developed for recessions suggests that the probability of leaving a recession once we are in one is about 8% each month. This is the equivalent of saying that as it rains today there is a 92% chance of rain tomorrow.

I have developed a business cycle model that successfully tracks the economy. The model is constructed as a statistical filter that sorts monthly economic indicators into boom and bust periods.

The Markov switching dynamic factor model is particularly useful in real time. Every time new data are released, real-time probabilities of recession and an index of current economic conditions that gauge the strength or weakness of the economy can be calculated (they are posted monthly on my website at http://faculty.ucr.edu/~chauvet/mc.htm).

The model reproduces almost exactly the business cycle dating of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the official arbiter of business cycle dating in the U.S.

Based on historical data for the last five decades, the model’s transition probability of remaining in a recession is estimated to be 92%. This means that there is an approximately 92% chance that we will be in recession in April, 85% chance we will be in recession in May, about a 72% chance that we will still be in recession in June, and so on. This reasoning suggests a 50% chance that this recession is very likely to be over by the Fall.

All bets are off if this recession is a completely new animal. While the financial market turmoil has been brutal there are some characteristics of the current downturn that are familiar. Although the roots of the current recession may be distinct from previous ones, major recession indicators have moved in a predictable way.

My model relies on monthly indicators that suggested that a recession was underway in the first two quarters of 2008. Until then, the downturn was comparable to the mild recession experienced in 2001.

With failure of Lehman Brothers and the financial panic that followed, however, the recession probabilities from the multivariate Markov switching model had a sharp increase in Fall 2008. The business cycle index now suggests that the current recession resembles the more accentuated recession that took place between 1973-1975.

Although the current downturn has been more severe than the average of previous recessions, the declines in the indicators underlying the model are not unparalleled.

Industrial production and manufacturing and trade sales dropped more than the average of previous recessions, but not nearly as much as during the 1973-75 recession. On the other hand, the decline in real personal income has been below the average of previous recessions, and has trended up in the last quarter of 2008, due mostly to a large decrease in the general level of prices.

Job losses have been more severe, though. The most current data indicate that they are larger than those experienced in previous post-War recessions.

All in all, the depth of this recession has so far been consistent with past downturns. Although more severe than recent recessions, the magnitude of the decline in the recession indicator is far from the one experienced during the Great Depression.

However, the length of the decline has yet to be determined. Current and future actions of the Federal government and the reaction of the economy will influence the length of the current decline. The longest duration of a recession in the post-War period was 16 months and we are already in the 16th month of this recession. If measures to stabilize the financial system and the complementary fiscal stimulus are immediately successful, the length of the current recession could set a record, but it will likely be only by a few months. If they are not successful, all bets are off.
The Economic Crisis and its Global Impacts: Decoupling, A Little Wave, or a Tsunami?

Steven Helfand
Department of Economics

Throughout the first nine months of 2008, it was not clear how much the slowing of the U.S. economy would spill over to the rest of the world. There was hope that large parts of the world could “decouple” from the U.S., with their growth led by China, India, and other rapidly growing emerging economies.

In Brazil, for example, President Lula coined a phrase that he would repeat for weeks thereafter: “There in the United States, it [the crisis] is a tsunami; here, if it arrives, it will be a little wave that won’t even be big enough to surf.” Few supporters of the decoupling view remain. Following the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, the domino effect was a more accurate description of events. By the end of that year, Brazil and most other countries in the world, were adopting economic stimulus packages or other measures.

The current crisis in the U.S. has been exported to developing countries through a number of channels. First, commodity prices began to fall rapidly in 2008. This was a positive development for oil and food importers, but a significant negative shock for the exporters.

Secondly, as the world slipped into recession, the market for developing country exports shrunk dramatically leading to massive layoffs and rising unemployment.

Thirdly, financial capital fled these countries as the crisis erupted in part to cover losses at home and in part to search for safer investments.

Finally, a lack of available credit created obstacles to international trade, and a shortage of funds further compromised prospects for growth.

While the recession is likely to be deep, for many developing countries it will not be a tsunami. A major difference between a country like Brazil and the U.S. relates to the role of credit.

In Brazil, private sector credit has only recently reached around 40% of GDP, whereas in the U.S. it is many times larger. Brazilian banks are in good shape relative to their U.S. counterparts, and Brazilian households are nowhere near as indebted as U.S. households. In Brazil, as in most developing countries, only a minority of homeowners has long-term mortgages, and second mortgages do not exist. Even car loans are less common and for shorter periods of time, in part because the interest can go upwards of 30% per year.

With most homes owned outright, and with housing prices relatively stable, the potential for a large wave of foreclosures does not exist.

A second important difference between the U.S. and Brazil is that a much smaller share of the population invests in the stock market either directly or indirectly through pension funds. Thus, although the Brazilian stock market has fallen in half since the beginning of the crisis as has its U.S. counterpart, this has not wiped out a significant share of the population’s retirement savings.

The dramatic decline in the wealth of U.S. households that resulted from the steep declines in housing prices and the stock market has no parallel in Brazil and many other developing countries.

The global economic crisis hit Brazil hard in December when over 600,000 jobs were lost. There is no doubt that unemployment will rise dramatically throughout the developing world, and the progress made in recent years to reduce poverty will likely be halted or reversed.

Unlike with the Asian crisis of the late 1990s, developing countries cannot look to exports and world demand to help pull them out of the crisis. This time the solution requires an end to the financial crisis in industrial countries—Secretary Geithner we are waiting!—and more stimulus packages throughout the world.
UNDERGRADUATE AWARDS

Achievement Award and Outstanding Student in Religious Studies Award: Hannah Postiff ($500); Encouragement Award: Luis Correa ($300); The Edwin S. Gaustad Award: Rachel Meeker ($500); The Barbara & Donald Essay Award: Shady Grove ($300); Oliver Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award: Jodi Letterman ($200); TAK Achievement Award: Kevin Eldridge ($300); Holstein Achievement Award: Francesca Massarotto ($300); MA Advancement Awards: Katie Kimble ($1000); Travel Award to Clinton Global Initiative University Conference: Samantha Wilson ($250).

The Spring ‘09 Chancellors Performance Awards are given to undergraduate majors based on their participation in performance/production activities in their departments.

Recipients in music are as follows: Chris Logel, Lashayla Roberts, Shanise Dews, Joyann Smith, Joyce Park, Tawana Hightower, Sharon Higgins, Alfonso Cevera, Victoria Smith, Natalie Micciche, April Franco, Sesse Aboli, Erica Washington.

Recipients in theatre are as follows: Jeffrey Sherwood, Vincent Fernald, Jessica Beard, Devon Wilczynski, Adam Decarlo, Ariel Mantelli, Dorothy Owaka, Anne Marie Iniguez, Daniel Greenstreet, Cynthia Alvarez, Sarah Ruelas, Roxanne Manders, Kaylee Falcon, Christina-Marie Fernandez, Matthew Kim, Michael Singh, Daniel DeRamos, Christina Lucha, Ryan Scarborough, Orion Hailu, Amy Wright, Kimberly Session, Diana Payne, Melissa Reyes.

The Risso Award, given to an outstanding undergraduate theatre major, has been awarded to Majd M. Murad-Al-Shaikh for 2008-09.

GRADUATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Graduate students Luke Schmidt, Natalie Winslow, and Kelly Meister attended intensive language summer programs in Thailand to study Thai and Pali language at Mahidol University. The program was organized by Professor Justin McDaniel to provide highly intensive language and cultural immersion.

Toby Johnson, a graduate student in religious studies, presented a paper on Sikh children’s literature at the National meeting of the American Academy of Religion in Chicago and at UCRs “Sikhism in Global Context” research seminar.

The Vertchamp Award, given to an outstanding violinist in the department of music, has been awarded to graduate student, Loribeth Gregory for 2008-09.

ALUMNI

Ruben Barrales (B.A., political science, ’84) was appointed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to the state’s new tax commission. He has served as president and chief executive officer for the San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce since 2006.

Sherri R. Carter (B.S., business administration, ’92) is the Riverside County court executive officer. Carter will manage a staff of more than 1,200 employees and will be charged with addressing the Riverside County Courts’ congestion problems and balancing the court system’s budget.

Rob Field (B.A., history, ’89) Riverside County announced that it will merge its economic development and facilities management departments under the leadership of current facilities management director Rob Field. Field will assume responsibility for the county’s Economic Development Agency when its head, Robin Zimpfer, retires at the end of the month.

Ernest Garcia (B.A., social science, ’55), the first Latino to graduate from UCR, was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Inland Empire’s Hispanic Image Awards. Ernie is the former dean of the College of Education at Cal State San Bernardino and taught elementary school for 13 years before teaching at the University of Redlands and Cal State San Bernardino for 23 years.

M. Robert Markovich (MFA, studio art, ’99) currently has a photography exhibit displayed in the UCR Alumni and Visitors Center. He is the photography specialist managing the photography facility and studio at Chaffey College.

Erlinda Martinez (B.A., sociology, ’74) was selected as one of the “Top 25 Latinos in Education” in the September/October issue of Latina Leaders magazine. Martinez has served as the president of Santa Ana College since 2005.

Carole Nagengast (M.A., anthropology, ’78) was elected to the Amnesty International USA Board of Directors where she was also given the position of vice chair. Carole is on the faculty of the anthropology department at the University of New Mexico, where she chairs the peace studies program.

more Alumni on page 11
Joel Reynolds (B.A., political science ‘75), director of the National Resources Defense Council’s (NRDC) southern California program, recently received a California Lawyer 2009 Attorney of the Year award in the Environmental Law category for his leadership role in negotiating an agreement that will permanently protect 90% of the sprawling Tejon Ranch, the largest contiguous, private landholding in California. Reynolds is a founding board member of the Tejon Ranch Conservancy. This is the second time he has received the prestigious Attorney of the Year award; the first was in 2003 for his successful litigation against the U.S. Navy on Low Frequency Active Sonar. Reynolds was also awarded a CHASS Distinguished Alumnus Award in 2007.

Kasdit “Kas” Siriyarn (B.A., economics, ’07) is carrying on the legacy started by his father as chef at Marnee Thai restaurant in San Francisco. Father and son work side by side mixing their award-winning pad Thai sauce and other family recipes.
Gregory Bredbeck Memorial Lecture
“The Queer Space of China”
David Eng, University of Pennsylvania
Tuesday, May 12, 4pm – 5:30pm
HMNSS 1500

Canciones Españolas: A Concert of Spanish Songs
Friday, May 15, 8:00 P.M.
Performance Lab, ARTS 166

UCR Chamber Music Ensembles
Saturday, May 16, 8pm
Performance Lab, ARTS 166

UCR Chamber Singers with UCR Chamber Orchestra
Sunday, May 17, 7pm
Trinity Lutheran Church: 5969 Brockton Avenue, at Jurupa in Riverside

2009 Forrest S. Mosten Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies Lectureship
“After Atrocity: What Religious Traditions Have to Offer Political Reconciliation Today”
Daniel Philpott, professor, University of Notre Dame, and Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies
Wednesday, May 20
Reception - 4:15pm, Lecture -4:40pm
INTS 1113 (Interdisciplinary Building)

UCR Jazz and Wind Ensembles
Thursday, May 21, 8:00 P.M.
University Theatre

UCR Collegium Musicum and UCR Chamber Music Ensembles
Friday, May 22, 8:00 P.M
Performance Lab, ARTS 166

UCR Taiko Ensemble: Japanese Drumming Demonstration
Tuesday, May 26, 12:00-12:30 P.M.
ARTS Building Amphitheatre Steps

“Help Me! A Short History of Science Fiction in Music”
Istvan Csicsery-Ronay, Jr., Professor of English and World Literature at DePauw University
Wednesday, May 27, 3pm
English Department Conference Room
HMNSS 2212

Japanese Drumming Demonstration by the UCR Taiko Ensemble
Tuesday, May 26, 12pm -12:30 P.M.
ARTS Building Amphitheatre Steps

UCR is Composing
Wednesday, May 27, 8pm
Performance Lab, ARTS 166

Playworks 2009 by UCR Playwrights
Wednesday - Saturday
May 27 - 30, 8pm
Theatre Lab, Humanities 411, located next to the University Theatre

UCR Orchestra
Friday & Saturday, May 29 & 30, 8pm
University Theatre

UCR Choral Society
Saturday, May 30, 8pm
Performance Lab, ARTS 166

Music of Java: UCR Gamelan Ensemble
Friday, June 5, 8:00 P.M.
University Theatre

UCR Jazz Ensemble
Saturday, June 6, 2:00 P.M.
Performance Lab, ARTS 166

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