

Humanities and Fine Arts Divisional Interdisciplinary Themes

Digital Arts/Digital Humanities/Media Studies

The May 2004 AAU Report on the Humanities calls on universities to “support the development and use of digital information and technology in the humanities.” UCSB has been a leader in this area for over a decade. UCSB established one of the first Digital Arts programs in the country. Growing out of collaborations among **Art, Music, Electrical Engineering, and Computer Science**, the **Media Arts and Technology Program** was established in 1998 as a joint Masters Program shared by the **College of Engineering** and the Division of Humanities and Fine Arts in the College of Letters and Science, located within HFA. **MATP** is now in the final stages of proposing a doctoral program. It also is a participant in the **California Nanosystems Institute** and will be housed in the new CNSI building. The growth of this program has reinvigorated the **Art Department**, which has hired leading digital artists both on its own and in conjunction with **MATP**, as well as artists working in other fields that have been influenced in recent years by new technology. The **Center for Research in Electronic Art Technology (CREATE)** within the **Department of Music** has been active in raising external funds and developing new software and applications. For five years UCSB was the host campus of the **Digital Media Innovation Project**, part of the Office of the President’s University-Industry Partnership Program.

UCSB also has been a national leader in what has come to be known as the **Digital Humanities**. Beginning with the research and teaching of Professor Alan Liu, who ten years ago created the **Voice of the Shuttle** website, the most influential Humanities resource on the internet, and the **Transcriptions Studio**, focusing on the Cultures of Information, the **English Department** has done innovative work in integrating technology into the humanities and, more importantly, thinking about the role of the humanities in new technology and placing the Information Age in an historical and humanistic context. The Department created one of the first faculty positions in the area of Digital Humanities in the country, and successfully competed system-wide for the establishment of a new Multi-Campus Research Group, the **Digital Cultures Project**. Faculty involved here also collaborate with faculty in the **Film Studies Department** and in other departments, as well as with the **Center for Information Technology and Society** in the **Division of Social Sciences**. Because of the theoretical interests of faculty in **Art** and **MATP**, there also are collaborations among faculty working in the digital arts and digital humanities.

It is well known that UCSB has one of the best **Film Studies** departments in the country. UCSB created one of the first Film Studies majors, and the department is now launching a new doctoral program. The department has been centrally involved in the establishment of a new **Center for Film, Television, and New Media**, which will include a public film theater in a donor-funded portion of the new academic building being planned. There is no doubt that **Film Studies** will continue to grow and in many ways it will be at the cross-roads of important work in many humanities departments. With strength in film theory as well as the history of cinema and television, with developing strength in global cinema, and with research that is expanding the range of film, television, and media studies into the internet, satellite technology, and gaming, the department will be central to the university of the 21st century. The Center fosters research collaborations with the **Department of Communication**, its original partner in the Center, the **Department of Sociology**, and other Social Science departments, as well as with faculty in the humanities who increasingly work in related areas.

UCSB has played a leadership role nationally in developing these areas in both research and teaching. As other universities imitate our programs and seek to develop comparable strengths, we will need to maintain our strengths. We will need to expand this important cluster of programs, which may overlap to a greater extent in the future yet nonetheless represent distinct areas of research and teaching. We expect a greater demand for Ph.D.'s working in these areas, which even on the undergraduate level are related to strengths in the California economy, including the entertainment industry and technology sectors.

Humanities, Science, and Technology

In addition to the **English Department's** strengths in the humanities and technology, described above, there are other opportunities for interactions among the humanities and the sciences. The **Writing Program** offers a minor in **Technical and Professional Writing** and teaches innovative courses in academic, business, and technical writing through a series of courses that link writing instruction to courses across disciplines, including **Engineering**. There are courses in business and technical writing with a special interest in the software industry. The **Writing Program** is developing a new minor specifically focused on science writing. The **History Department** offers a doctoral specialization in the History of Science, with an emphasis in the modern historical period, especially the last century, and including both the technical development of the sciences and their interaction with society. The **Philosophy Department** report describes an interest in expanding its expertise in the Philosophy of Science and it sees special potential in the philosophy of physics which could allow collaborations with the **Kavali Institute for Theoretical Physics**. The **Interdisciplinary Humanities Center**, the **Department of Religious Studies**, and the **Division of Humanities and Fine Arts** have been involved in Templeton Foundation-funded **Science and Religion** lecture and seminar series. The recent emphasis of the National Science Foundation on incorporating into its grants consideration of the social, cultural, and ethical considerations of scientific research make collaborations with the humanities and social sciences especially relevant.

Environmental Studies

Although three HFA faculty members are part of the **Environmental Studies Program** (one of whom has served as Chair), the genuine interests and strength in this area in the humanities have not been sufficiently organized or even recognized. The **History Department** has been offering courses in Environmental History for many years, although it has not been the focus of a dedicated faculty FTE recently. There is a lecturer who teaches courses in this area. Faculty who work in public policy, public history, Borderlands history, and history of science, do work that is closely related to environmental studies. Relevant work takes place in the **English Department**, which has faculty who work on the environment in American literature, and the **Religious Studies Department**, especially through Native American religion.

The **Department of the History of Art and Architecture** (in cooperation with the **University Art Museum**, which houses a prominent architectural drawing collection, and the **Environmental Studies Program**) recently began an emphasis in **Architecture and the Environment** and hired a new faculty member to develop this program. One of the strongest programs in the country in architectural history, the Department has great expertise in this area, which also is of interest to some faculty in **Art**, who have been commissioned to develop major public art projects around the country.

In **East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies**, faculty conduct major research on sacred space, mountains, and what has been called "religious geography." Work on modes of spatial perception rooted in religious understandings, and the role of those modes of perception in economic, social, and ecological systems, has included important projects involving digital simulations of sacred geography and

topography. The **Interdisciplinary Humanities Center** has a Research Focus Group in **Religion, Science, and Nature**.

UCSB has a strong record in environmental science. It also has major strengths in the arts and humanities that could contribute to a more inclusive **Environmental Studies Program**. Indeed, in the recent Program Review of **Environmental Studies**, the External Review Committee recommended new “senior hires in the environmental humanities, especially history, literature, philosophy, ethics, religion, and writing.” The arts and humanities have a major role to play in a broad-based environmental studies program through both research and teaching. This is an important area for growth in the future.

Public Policy/Law and Humanities

The history of public policy in the United States has been a focus in the **History Department**, where faculty work in such areas as poverty policy, labor history, environmental history, monetary history, economic history, arts policy, and public history. Public policy issues have become increasingly relevant in **Film Studies** and media studies, where faculty study the development of the Internet and FCC policy. **Film Studies** has proposed a new position in the area of media policy and the humanities. Recent debates about media consolidation have been a focus of the **Center for Film, Television, and New Media**. The **English Department** has faculty expertise in the history of copyright law and the changing landscape of intellectual property. This was the subject of a conference sponsored by the **Digital Cultures Project** in Washington, D.C. Within the **Department of Religious Studies**, public policy issues have been a focus of the **Walter H. Capps Center for the Study of Religion and Public Life**, which has addressed topics ranging from the Vietnam era to terrorism, to religious diversity in Southern California.

Law and Humanities has been a growing field in law schools in the past ten years, inspiring new programs and major journals. UCSB has unusual strengths in these areas. In the **History Department**, scholars work on American colonial law and 20th century public policy issues. Two faculty, including one who is a major legal historian, have authored biographies of Supreme Court Justices. The **English Department** has expertise in legal rhetoric, Civil Rights era law, and policy debates, as well as (as noted above) copyright law and intellectual property. Some of these faculty have been involved with **Law and Society** but more collaborations would make sense. Especially as law schools recognize the importance of the humanities to legal education, we should be prepared to take advantage of these strengths.

Both public policy studies and legal scholarship are areas that should be developed in collaboration with departments such as **Sociology, Political Science, Women’s Studies**, and **Law and Society** in the **Division of Social Sciences**.

Public Humanities/Public Art

California’s recurrent budget crises underline the need for the University of California to emphasize its mission as a public research university. Several programs in the Division of Humanities and Fine Arts take this responsibility seriously and integrate it into rigorous scholarship, teaching, and creative activity. The **Public History Program** in the **Department of History** was founded in 1976 with the goal of training students to apply their historical skills, knowledge, and insights in public settings—in museums and heritage sites, businesses, public agencies, non-profit groups, and private foundations, and many other places. With the National Council for Public History, the department publishes **The Public Historian**, a major scholarly journal. A joint doctoral program is offered with California State University, Sacramento. In the **Department of Religious Studies**, the **Walter H. Capps Center for the Study of Religion and Public Life** promotes discussion of issues related to religion, values, and public life and seeks to encourage non-partisan, non-sectarian civic participation.

The **Interdisciplinary Humanities Center** provides a wide variety of programs of interest to the general public. The Public Humanities Initiative in the **Department of English** explores the diverse roles played by the humanities in contemporary culture through symposia and courses. One of the areas of faculty expertise in the **Department of Art** is public art. Faculty have worked on installations and public art commissions throughout the United States.

Visual Studies

Scholars have begun to talk about the “visual turn,” an emphasis and reorientation in research that reflects the increasing prominence of the visual in our society as well as our academic landscape. With major programs in **Film Studies, Art, and History of Art and Architecture**, UCSB is well-positioned to respond to this area of interest. (With much smaller programs, UC Irvine has a doctoral program in Visual Studies shared between Art History and Film and Media Studies.) We have the advantage of housing these programs and departments in one Division and not in different Divisions and Colleges. At UCLA, the comparable programs are in three separate Schools. Although each of these departments requires rigorous training and bodies of knowledge that cannot be merged or collapsed, in the future there will be convergences between these areas in both curricula and some faculty research. **Film Studies, Art, and History of Art and Architecture** each has made important faculty appointments in recent years and UCSB is well-positioned to be a national leader. Together this represents an important cluster of excellence. The current Director of the **Interdisciplinary Humanities Center**, who holds a joint appointment in **Art** and **Film Studies**, is especially interested in IHC initiatives that would foster greater collaboration between the arts and humanities.

Art History has expertise in Museum and curatorial studies, a growing field nationally with a market for students with training in this area. There are currently internships and collaborations with the **University Art Museum**, the **Santa Barbara Museum of Art**, and museums in Los Angeles such as the **Getty** and **LACMA**. There also are comparable internships in the **History Department’s Public History** program, which also trains students and arranges internships in museum studies. **Microcosms: Objects of Knowledge** is a research project based in the Department of **History of Art and Architecture** and the **IHC** that uses new technology to bring together art historians, archeologists, historians of science, artists, computer scientists, and museum staff to study the remarkably diverse material collections held in the UC system. Through its study of the 40 million objects held in the vast collections across the University of California, it investigates the epistemology and intellectual history of collecting and its “objects of knowledge.” With funding from the Office of the President, the project includes publications and a series of exhibitions and symposia throughout the UC. HFA seed funding helped establish a freshman summer course on the intellectual history of the university related to **Microcosms**.

Global and Comparative Cultures

The strengths of the Division to a great extent reside in programs that possess expertise in the comparative methodology and the command of languages and cultures that will be required in an international public university in the nation’s most multicultural and multilingual state. Several HFA departments are distinguished by their comparative approach to the study of culture and their efforts to place their disciplines in a global context. In addition to extensive expertise in the western tradition, especially European and American culture and history, departments and interdisciplinary programs seek to understand the comparisons, conversations, and conflicts that have defined the world.

The Department of Religious Studies emphasizes a cross-cultural and comparative study of religions with a firm foundation in the study of languages, including Arabic, Persian, Punjabi, and Sanskrit. Students can concentrate in South Asian, East Asian, Jewish, Islamic, Near Eastern, Christian, Mediterranean, and European religious traditions, as well as the religions of the Americas (including

Native American religions). **The Department of History** offers study in the history of Africa, China, Japan, Korea, and the Middle East, as well as Latin America, Europe, and the United States. **Latin American and Iberian Studies** examines the people and cultures of Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries throughout the world. Such study encompasses not only Spain, Portugal, and Latin America, but also Angola, Mozambique, the Philippines, Macao, and the Chicano and Puerto Rican populations in the U.S.

In the **Department of the History of Art and Architecture**, majors can choose a “non-western emphasis” and graduate students can work in African, Asian, Islamic, and Pre-Columbian fields. The **Department of Dramatic Art** is reshaping its curriculum with a global emphasis, with expertise in Asian, African, and Hispanic drama, as well as the traditional European and American areas. The **Department of Film Studies** has hired scholars who work on Asian, Latin American, Indian, and third-world cinema. The **Department of East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies** focuses on Japan, China, and Korean, but it also studies world literature in Chinese. The **Department of Spanish and Portuguese** was one of the first departments in the United States to study all of the languages of the Iberian Peninsula, and it has sponsored conferences and publications on multi-lingual Spain. Our **Comparative Literature Program** brings together faculty from all of our literature departments, including Spanish and Portuguese, East Asian, English, Classics, French and Italian, and German, Slavic, and Semitic Studies.

Some HFA faculty are involved in **Global and International Studies**, and HFA faculty form the vast majority of faculty in **Middle East Studies**, but **Global Studies** has not fully taken advantage of the wealth of expertise in comparative methodologies and the linguistically-rigorous study of cultures. We see great potential for growth in the collaboration between these departments and **Global Studies**. Indeed, the **Global Studies Program** at UCSB has the potential to distinguish itself from the International Studies majors that have become popular at many universities. It already has done this through its emphases on development, women, and economic issues. In the future, a better integration of our language programs and our faculty with expertise in global cultures and comparative studies would add to the distinctive identity of the program.

Languages and Literacies

The recent AAU report, *Reinvigorating the Humanities*, recommends in its Executive Summary: “Universities should seek new opportunities to strengthen foreign language and cultural instruction.” Through the Division of Humanities and Fine Arts, UCSB offers more languages than any UC campus besides Berkeley and UCLA. Languages that can be studied in our programs include French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Galician, Basque, Catalan, Russian, Latin, Greek (modern and classical), Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hebrew (modern and Biblical), Arabic, Hindi, Tibetan, Persian, Punjabi, Aramaic, and Sanskrit. Faculty in the **Department of Linguistics** conduct research on endangered languages such as Sherpa, Manange, and Mohawk. Our expertise in Native American languages is respected internationally. Faculty in **Linguistics** also study regional forms of English. Over the years, we have received significant federal funding from the Department of Education for Chinese and Arabic. We also have received major funding from foundations, endowments, and private donors for some of the language instruction in the **Department of Religious Studies**.

One of the great strengths of language study at UCSB is that language instruction is embedded in the context of academic programs. Although some undergraduates take language courses merely to fulfill language requirements, and there have been a few efforts to teach practical skills (language for business, etc.), our faculty teach language and academic content together. Many universities, especially in California, have encountered demands from “heritage learners” to offer courses in languages for which there is no academic or programmatic context. Our departments (such as **East Asian** and **Spanish**) have

been creative in dealing with new demographics of language learners, but we need to adjust and develop curriculum within our departmental contexts. The recent External Review of the **Department of Religious Studies** stressed the importance of keeping the language instruction offered there in the department; indeed, there would be little justification for us to teach some of those languages were it not for our programs in the related areas. We have been encouraging faculty to develop “language across the curriculum” courses in conjunction with courses in **Global Studies** and elsewhere. As noted above, we also want to help students and departments better articulate with the **Education Abroad Program**.

At the same time, as noted above, our expertise in language pedagogy and applied linguistics makes it logical for us to work collaboratively to build on our strengths in these areas. Internationalization, globalization, and multicultural diversity will continue to make the study of languages of crucial importance to California in the 21st century. Research in bilingualism and second-language acquisition will be needed, and we have the potential to provide leadership in this area. The prospects for consolidating our expertise in **Applied Linguistics** are good. Our faculty have provided leadership in the creation and governance of the **UC Consortium for Language Teaching and Learning**, both within and across departments. In the future, we may want to create a **Center for Language Teaching and Learning** within the **Division of Humanities and Fine Arts** to encourage coordination and collaboration in these areas. This will be an important area for growth in the future, as the state of California needs multilingual citizens with multiple literacies in the languages and cultures that make up our student populations, our state, and the global world in which we must live.

Literary Studies

There are close to one hundred faculty working in literary studies and closely-related fields in such departments as **English, French and Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, German, Slavic, and Semitic Studies, Classics, East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, Comparative Literature, and Dramatic Arts**, as well as some departments located in the **Division of Social Sciences** (such as **Black Studies, Chicano Studies, and Asian American Studies**). Some of our most distinguished faculty are scholars and critics of literature. Our strategic plan in the Division of Humanities and Fine Arts includes efforts to give a higher profile to the collective strengths in literary studies across the campus.

The **Consortium for Literature, Theory, and Culture** brings together faculty and graduate students to advance collaborative research in literary studies, broadly defined. While grounded in the study of national literary traditions, it seeks to encourage interdisciplinary and theoretical reflections on literature and culture in global and comparative contexts. The **Consortium** seeks to maximize and build upon UCSB’s strength in literary studies and related disciplines, especially at the graduate level. Through graduate curricula, research projects, colloquia, and lectures, the Consortium encourages dialogue among faculty and students from various departments. It is designed to encourage graduate students in particular to enter into a research community in which they can benefit from the remarkable strengths in literary studies at UCSB. The Consortium’s programs and activities are designed to assist departments in recruiting first-rate graduate students in literary studies and then to involve those students in a scholarly community of research and learning. The Consortium was singled out in the recent report on the “best practices” in the humanities by the Association of American Universities.

One of the projects underway is the development of a Graduate Emphasis in **Literary Translation**. UCSB has notable strengths in this area. Translation is an important area of research and creative activity that requires particular forms of expertise and talent. Although linguistic expertise is needed, it has little relation to technical translation. The Division of Humanities and Fine Arts has internationally-renowned translators, some of whom have published English translations of literature originally written in such languages as Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, and Greek, some of whom have published translations of language originally written in English to such languages as Chinese and French. (It has been suggested

that Oe Kenzaburo's Nobel Prize in Literature should be shared by Professor John Nathan, since most of the members of the Swedish Academy would have read his novel in Nathan's English translation.) We also have some major theorists of translations. A Center for Literary Translation, perhaps coordinating a master's degree in conjunction with our departments' doctoral programs, has great potential.

Jewish Studies

The Division of Humanities and Fine Arts has interdisciplinary strengths in Jewish Studies that are now the focus of renewed attention from faculty and students. More than 25 faculty members in at least ten different departments have taught courses about the history, culture, and language of Judaism. Courses in Judaica and modern Hebrew have been offered at UCSB since 1966. In the **Department of Religious Studies**, areas of faculty research and teaching within Jewish Studies range from Biblical Hebrew and the Bible to the religions of the Ancient Near East to Rabbinic literature and Jewish mysticism to the sociology of contemporary Jerusalem. We have strengths in Holocaust Studies within the **Department of History**, the **Department of Germanic, Slavic, and Semitic Studies**, and the **Department of Film Studies**. The **Department of Germanic, Slavic, and Semitic Studies** offers courses in Modern Hebrew, as well as German Judaism and Jewish intellectual history. The department is interested in expanding its work in Jewish Cultural Studies, including the reinvention of Jewish culture in Germany and Eastern Europe and the resurgence of anti-Semitism in Western and Eastern European countries. Students can combine various courses to have a minor in Jewish Studies. The **Herman P. and Sophia Taubman Endowed Symposia in Jewish Studies** at the **Interdisciplinary Humanities Center** has sponsored important public and academic programming and built ties with the community. The **Center for Middle East Studies** and the **Middle East Studies Program** offer relevant courses as well. With significant interest from potential donors, this is an interdisciplinary area that will grow in the near future.

American Studies/Ethnic Studies

In the past five years, the Divisional FTE Plans have sought to build on our strengths in American Studies. Two of our largest departments have special strengths in the area. The **History Department** has focused strategically on U.S. history for many years and with seventeen faculty working on the United States, it has distinction in modern U. S. history (1865 to the present) in particular, with strengths that cross traditional chronological boundaries, including gender history, race and ethnicity (Native American, African American, Asian American and Chicano history), political economy, labor history, and public policy history. There are also connections with the department's comparative clusters, including gender history and public history. The **Center for Cold War Studies** is an important recent development. Within the **English Department**, there are at least fifteen faculty working in American Studies, with strengths in ethnic studies, African-American literature, Asian-American literature, Native American literature, regional literature, and American cultural studies. The **American Cultures and Global Contexts Center** within the **English Department** seeks to place the study of race and ethnic studies and cultural studies within the contexts of transnational and global studies.

The **Department of Religious Studies** has historic strengths in the sociology of religion, focusing on religious practice in the United States and more recently has been an international leader in the study of religious diversity in Southern California. The Department offers a special Fulbright American Studies Institute (funded by the U.S. Department of State and Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs) in which eighteen scholars from other countries study the topic, "Religion in the United States: Pluralism and Public Presence." The Ford Foundation is funding a three-year project studying "new-immigrant" religious communities in Southern California, Religious Pluralism in Southern California, and the Pew Charitable Trusts have funded a \$1.3 million project studying the impact currently of Latinos within Catholic, Pentecostal-Evangelical-Mainline Protestant, and new religious groups on American politics, education, and other matters of public interest. Also relevant is the **Walter H. Capps Center for the**

Study of Religion and Public Life. Faculty also work on Native American religion, Chicano religion, and Asian-American religion.

Other connections with American Studies are to be found in **Art History**, which has a special connection with the **Los Angeles County Museum of Art**, and **Spanish and Portuguese**, which includes research and teaching on Chicano literature and the Spanish settlement of California. The **Department of Linguistics** has strengths in Native American Studies and the sociocultural linguistics of the United States. The **Department of Film Studies** has expertise on the history of American cinema and film, media, and entertainment industries today. The **Department of Dramatic Art** contributes strengths in the history and criticism of 20th-century U.S. drama and dance.

UCSB also has a cluster of faculty in **Native American Studies**, and a proposal for a minor has been drafted. The **Department of Religious Studies** is well-known for its graduate training in Native American religion, and the **Department of Linguistics** has major experts in Native American languages. This group includes faculty in **English, History, and Anthropology**. The Directors of the **Center for Black Studies** and the **Center for Chicano Studies** currently are faculty from the Division of Humanities and Fine Arts. The Chair of the **English Department** authored the grant for the Rockefeller Foundation-funded program, **The Dynamics of Chicana/o Cultural Literacy**.

These Divisional strengths, when combined with the expertise in **Asian American Studies, Black Studies, Chicano Studies, Women's Studies, Environmental Studies**, and other relevant departments, make UCSB a major venue for the study of the culture, art, and society of the United States, with particular strengths in ethnic studies and the diversity that will continue to be central to California in the 21st century.

Medieval Studies

The Division of Humanities and Fine Arts has prominent faculty working in Medieval Studies in a variety of departments, including **History, English, Classics, Spanish and Portuguese, Art History, Music, and Religious Studies**. We have an interdisciplinary program to which faculty from many departments contribute. It studies the cultures of the European and Middle Eastern Middle Ages from the viewpoints of history, literature, religious studies, drama, art, and music. In addition to undergraduate degrees, a Ph.D. emphasis in European Medieval Studies is available. Although it is unlikely that we would want a full-fledged department in this area, or even faculty with appointments in Medieval Studies, this growing program helps to recruit both graduate students and faculty in our departments by creating an intellectual community and linking research and curricula from across the Division. A Center or Consortium for Medieval Studies is being discussed.

Performance Studies

In the past twenty years, performance studies has emerged as an interdisciplinary area of research and teaching that goes beyond Drama or theater studies, bringing together scholars from a variety of areas who share an interest in questions of performance. Including anthropology as well as ethnomusicology, cultural studies and sociology as well as literary studies, scholars as well as actors, directors, and playwrights consider “performance” to be a more inclusive term than “theatre” or “drama” to describe a range of human behaviors across cultures. In addition to its strong faculty in **Drama and Dance**, and a highly-regarded doctoral program in theater studies, there are important scholars of drama and performance in **East Asian Languages and Cultural Studies, French and Italian, English, Spanish and Portuguese, Film Studies, Religious Studies, and Art**. We have a strong tradition in **Ethnomusicology** within the **Music Department**. Based in a Research Focus Group at the **IHC**, faculty are developing a graduate concentration in performance studies and perhaps an undergraduate minor.

There are potential collaborations with faculty in **Sociology, Communication, Black Studies,** and **Chicano/a Studies**. Given our strengths in the performing arts, this is an area that will build bridges between the arts and humanities. UCSB offers conservatory-level training in **Music, Drama,** and **Dance** for its fine arts degrees. The quality of our **Arts and Lectures Program** and the proximity to the exciting cultural scenes of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles make it logical for us to build on our excellence in the performing arts.