

REEIfication

NEWS FROM THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

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Director's Notebook

by David Ransel

The spring semester ends with our annual book and publications party, at which we display the works that our faculty and students have published in the past year. The party also gives us a chance to get together as a group before going off to our various summer research and teaching venues. This year some of the highlights include *Restoring the Cursed Earth: Appraising Environmental Policy Reforms in Eastern Europe and Russia*, edited and mostly written by Matthew Auer, *Educational Reform in Post-Soviet Russia: Legacies and Prospects*, edited by Ben Eklof and others, *Polish Encounters, Russian Identity*, edited by Bozena Shallcross and me, and translations by Bill Johnston of two works by Witold Gombrowicz.

The party brings to a close a very active semester. Not only have we hosted a large number of visiting speakers but we also mounted two important conferences. The first was the annual symposium of SOYUZ: The Post-Communist Cultural Studies Interest Group of the American Anthropological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, which took place March 4-5. The theme was "Post Post-Socialism?" The organizers were asking if currently-emerging social patterns reflect a transition that moves beyond "post-socialism," or if these patterns find significant parallels with trends already present in post-colonial, post-modern, and post-welfare societies.

Coordinators of the conference, Sarah D. Phillips of our Department of Anthropology and Jennifer Cash, a recent IU PhD who is now teaching at the University of Pittsburgh, added a new component this year. Attendees had the option to sign up for a round-table lunch on Saturday for small-group discussions surrounding the conference theme. Seven round tables were facilitated by professors who came prepared with discussion questions based on a theme specific to their individual tables. Topics ranged from "Food and Post-Socialism" to "Strategies for Teaching Post-Socialism." These small forums featured energetic exchanges and proved so popular that participants decided to keep them as an element of future SOYUZ meetings.

Marjorie Mandelstam Balzer of Georgetown University, one of the founding members of SOYUZ, gave the keynote address, titled "The Tension between Might and Rights: Siberians and Anthropologists

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IU Awards for REEI Alumni

1994 Irene Meister
College Distinguished Alumni
1998 Stephen Cohen
College Distinguished Alumni
1999 James F. Collins
Honorary Doctorate
2004 Richard Miles
Distinguished Alumni Service

REEI Awards**DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI**

1988 Alexander Rabinowitch
1988 Charles Gati
1995 Gale Stokes
2000 Helena Goscilo
2002 Howard I. Aronson
2002 William Hopkins

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

1988 Theofanis Stavrou
1988 Robert F. Byrnes
1989 Karen Niggle
1996 Robert W. Campbell
1997 Charles Jelavich
1997 Janet Rabinowitch
2000 William B. Edgerton

Director's Notebook

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in Post-Socialist Binds.” Conference participants enjoyed a lively exchange with Balzer following her address, and many gathered at her round table for lunch on Saturday for further discussion on the topic of “Empire, Post-Socialism, and Post-Colonialism.”

Speaking of round tables, the second conference this spring was another in our series of international "Round Tables on Post-Communism." This year the theme was "gender," a topic that was discussed from three different perspectives: the social and economic conditions affecting women in the post-communist world; representations of women in literature, film and the media; and the effects of history and myth. A final session summed up these issues under the general heading of women in the



IU alumna Irene Meister (second from right) visits Professor Ransel and REEI students

public and private spheres. Maria Bucur of our Department of History was the principal coordinator of the round table with the cooperation of Bill Johnston of the Polish Studies Center and me. We were able to bring researchers and activists in women's affairs from Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Russia to work with our IU faculty and graduate students in understanding the problems of women in the former communist bloc countries and proposing ideas for their solution.

I am delighted to announce two new graduate fellowships, one current and another prospective, to be administered through REEI. The first, a fellowship in Romanian studies jointly funded by the IU College of Arts and Sciences and the Romanian Ministry of Education, is the result of several years of work by our Romanian studies faculty with back-up from REEI. Christina Zarifopol-Illias, professor of Romanian language, deserves the principal credit, as she tirelessly pursued her contacts in the Romanian government right up to and including discussions with three different presidents of the country!

The second fellowship is the result of the generosity of an IU alumna, Dr. Irene W. Meister, a nationally and internationally recognized expert on international business, law and economics. She holds bachelor's and master's degrees from IU in linguistics, international studies and Islamic law. Her doctorate is from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. Dr. Meister has made provision in her will for an endowed fellowship administered by REEI.

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Faculty Profile: Sarah Phillips

by Phil Hart

Sarah Phillips joined the IU Anthropology Department in 2003. A native of North Carolina, Phillips developed an interest in the former Soviet Union through a Russian language course taken during her undergraduate studies at Wake Forest University. She quickly became interested in the culture of the region and changed her major from pre-med to anthropology. She spent the last semester of her undergraduate years studying at Moscow State University, solidifying her focus on the former Soviet Union (FSU).

Phillips' experience conducting research in Ukraine in the summer of 1995 greatly influenced the development of her academic interests. She initially intended to explore questions of national identity. The country had just emerged from Russia's shadow, and language politics and cultural ties were hotly debated on the streets and in the parliament. After arriving in the country, however, she quickly became interested in the responses of everyday citizens to the Chernobyl disaster. In her free time she conducted interviews with cleanup workers and others with firsthand experience of the aftereffects of the catastrophe. She also interviewed practitioners of alternative healing during her stay. After Chernobyl and Ukrainian independence, Ukrainians were faced with the collapse of their health care system and yet also concerned about invasive

Western medical therapies. As a result, natural and traditional medicines became very popular.

Phillips completed her PhD in 2002 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In her dis-



Sarah Phillips is an Assistant Professor in the Anthropology Department

sertation, entitled "'Civil' Societies and 'Evil' States: Ambiguities of Women's NGO Organizing and Patriarchy in Post-Soviet Ukraine," she explores the role of women in Ukrainian civil society since the fall of the Soviet Union. As men acquired more political power after independence, women were pushed to weaker social organizations such as NGOs. As a result, civil society has become a gendered domain and is being built by women to heal social ills and address social suffering. In her research she utilizes the testimony of ten key informants, exploring their life-history narratives and organizational networks, and ultimately describing the ambiguous roles of women in Ukrainian civil society.

But what is "civil society"? Phillips notes with a smile that

this is a very difficult question to answer and acknowledges that "if you ask one hundred professors for a definition, you will receive one hundred different answers." She defines it as, theoretically, the self-organization of society. It is a place between the state and the market, outside the watchful eye of the state. However, in reality, the links between civil society and the state and the market in the FSU are often very strong. Her ethnographic research reveals these links, which she believes are likely a part of the socialist legacy.

Phillips is currently researching the disability rights movement in Ukraine, especially as it applies to persons with mobility disabilities. She is studying the history of disability during the Soviet Union, how it was defined, the rights and benefits extended to persons with disabilities, and changes in disability legislation over time. She is interviewing persons with disabilities, focusing on how their lives have changed since independence and to what extent they feel they have full citizenship rights. She is collaborating with a disabled Ukrainian lawyer, Oleg Poloziuk, who provides an insider's perspective on the subject.

When asked to comment on the Orange Revolution, Phillips states that she is very excited about its

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IU Global Village Promotes Multicultural University Experience

by Herbert A. Terry

As I am writing this article, the fifty-two undergraduate residents of the Global Village Living-Learning Center are trickling out on their way to Spring Break destinations. When they return, only seven weeks will remain of the Village's initial year of operation. And what a year it's been!

The Village, a joint project of the College of Arts and Sciences and IU's Residential Programs and Services (RPS), opened in August 2004, after several years of development. Modeled on the successful Collins Living-Learning Center, the Village is an on-campus residence housed in Foster Quad for undergraduates with a wide range of international interests. Initial funding for the Village, including a special \$1000 per student tuition surcharge, has come from Indiana University's Commitment to Excellence program. Begun several years ago, this program is designed to initiate activities that enhance the campus and benefit undergraduates.

The Village subsumed the "language houses" that had occupied IU residences for many years. In recent years, IU has experienced a decrease in undergraduate interest in traditional language-intensive residences. However, administrators expected that a project emphasizing language skills but with a larger scope than a single language or culture could succeed. At the end of the first year, it appears that this expectation has been fulfilled.

Villagers are studying at least

eleven foreign languages, from commonly taught languages such as Spanish and French to less commonly taught languages including Hindi (and yes, Russian). The most prevalent major among Villagers is IU's new International Studies major, but most plan to double ma-



Villagers at the Global Village's Grand Opening

major or at least minor in a foreign language. Other common majors are natural sciences, social sciences, and, of course, the humanities.

During 2004-2005, the Village offered a small number of seminars dealing with such subjects as comparative world languages and an overview of global opinion on the recent presidential election. Next year we will include a course providing a broader examination of perceptions of the U.S. abroad. Some Village courses will also focus on understanding transnational institutions, especially the United Nations, and culminate with a field trip to New York to visit the U.N. as well as the city's many other international institutions. Other classes commonly taken by IU undergraduates (in biology, inter-

national studies, mathematics, foreign languages and cultures) have also been taught in the Village's two classrooms. Attendance at classes together has built a sense of community among the students in the Village.

But there is more to the Village than students with common interests taking courses together. The overall goal is to enrich student life – and take advantage of IU as a residential university – by offering a rich program of co-curricular and extracurricular activities. This year, the Villagers have organized a number of cultural weeks – typically including a movie – introduced or interpreted by an IU faculty member or graduate student and a "conversation" with an IU faculty member specializing in that nation or region. To the delight of the residents, we have also "imported" food from off-campus ethnic restaurants and conducted other cultural activities (for example, a "learn to Polka" session taught by one of the Village residents) that have enlivened the feasts. The Villagers have attended internationally-themed IU auditorium events. Also, the Villagers organized one of many IU responses to the south Asian tsunami disaster in December, 2004.

Regions of interest to REEI have not been forgotten. We have one

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IU Students Visit Macedonia and the SEE University

by Stephanie A. Cayot

From December 10-20, 2004, a group of undergraduate students from Indiana University's School of Education visited Macedonia to learn about its rich and complex history and to gain a better understanding of its educational and political contexts.

The group was led by two project advisors, Terrence Mason of IU's Curriculum and Instruction Department and myself, Stephanie Cayot, an IU Curriculum Studies doctoral student. The purpose of this project was to promote intercultural understanding through an exchange of undergraduate students

from IU and Southeast European University (SEEU) in Tetovo, Macedonia. The project was made possible by The Fund for the Advancement of Peace and Education: "Creative Paths to Peace."

During a brief "studying up" period prior to our visit, the IU students learned about Macedonia's armed conflict of 2001, the ethnic divisions within its educational system, and the history of the region. They learned some useful phrases in Macedonian and Albanian to prepare them for the visit. While in Macedonia, the days were full of activities, including visiting local primary and secondary schools, attending university classes at SEEU, interacting with

university students, and participating in interviews on local Albanian-language television.

Indiana University has been a partner university with Tetovo's SEE University since its establishment in 2001. IU received a grant

participated in class discussions on teaching pedagogy, much as they do in teacher education courses here at IU. A panel discussion on "The Life of an American Student" was held to allow the SEEU students and faculty to

ask questions regarding tuition funding, social life, and professional goals of the American students. During our last day at the university, the students participated in a group forum with SEEU students and discussed issues of power, language, cultural diversity and educational policy.

Local television news reporters covered the event, and several students were interviewed.

While visiting the elementary and secondary public schools, the IU students discovered how the teachers and students manage with few resources. The buildings were cold, crowded, and organized into shifts, serving the Macedonian-speaking students for part of the day and Albanian-speaking students for another part. Even in this environment, all of the students seemed eager to learn and participate. In one English class, the teacher used progressive pedagogy, incorporating



IU and SEEU students

from USAID in 2002 to serve as a partner institution and assist in curriculum development, instructional design, and university administration. Terrence Mason has advised the Teacher Training Department at SEEU as a part of this grant. His work with this university and relationship with the students and faculty made for a warm welcome during the reception on our first day on campus. The SEEU and IU students were eager to converse about university life and their aspirations to become classroom teachers.

The IU students had the opportunity to meet with the university's rector, Alajdin Abazi, and many faculty members. They par-

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Human Rights Activist Hopes for Another Russian Revolution

by *Stephanie Hockman*

Ludmilla Alekseeva, a leader of the human rights movement in Russia, addressed a standing-room only crowd at Indiana University on January 31. In the course of her lecture, she traced the history of the Russian human rights movement, described the current state of politics and society in Russia, and weighed in on the prospects for future change and improvement. Alekseeva, who is the mother of IU Economics professor Michael Alexeev, graduated from the History Department of Moscow State University and has been involved in the human rights movement in Russia since its inception in the mid-1960s. She currently serves as a member of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Human Rights Commission, and is also chairman of the Moscow Helsinki Group, and until last year she was president of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights. These leadership positions have given Alekseeva an inside view of the human rights movement that lends weight to her words on the subject.

Alekseeva described Putin's attempts to limit human rights since his election as president in 2000. In her opinion, he has retreated from democratization and market reforms and now strives to help his friends and to ensure the transfer of presidential powers to an ally who will not press for his criminal prosecution. Not long after assuming power Putin liquidated

the last semi-free Russian television station, NTV, in reaction to the channel's critical coverage of the government. The recent passage of the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations decreased the rights of citizens to protest. The 2001 Law on Political Parties and its amendments make it essentially impossible for people to form new political parties and participate in elections. In addition to these barriers to electoral participation, Alekseeva said the government interferes in the elections themselves and prevents outcomes that are honest declarations of the people's views. As an example, she cited the 2003 Duma election, during which she was an observer. Other new laws have relieved the state of many of its social obligations to its citizens. These laws have affected the provision of pensions, free education, and healthcare, and financial support for science, culture, and the arts.

According to Alekseeva, the malevolent character of the government is a product not only of Putin's behavior and this new legislation but also of individual bureaucratic abuses. She stated that post-Soviet bureaucrats have practically privatized their positions and now use their offices for personal enrichment. Not only have they secured a restoration of their Soviet-era power, but they now openly use this power to acquire personal property and wealth. In many ways, the state

has ceased to function.

Despite this laundry list of problems, Alekseeva claimed to be optimistic about Russia's future. Her hopes rest on Russia's youth, whom she describes as different from previous generations, on Russia's emerging civil society, and on some notable changes in Russia and other parts of the former Soviet Union over the past fifteen years. Russia's civil society today is composed of more than 400,000 registered nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations and perhaps as many unregistered organizations. As evidence of the attitude of the new generation, she pointed to the recent protests in Moscow and St. Petersburg, in which thousands of pensioners, disabled persons, veterans and policemen protested the loss of their benefits. Alekseeva also mentioned rising anger over the string of terrorist attacks that have claimed Russian lives and always seem to catch the government unprepared.

Alekseeva stated that although discontent is spreading, participation in the opposition movement is fragmented. Her countrymen do not know how to cooperate with each other when the only unifying force is opposition to the government. The biggest challenge for these groups is finding a way to unite and to leverage their numbers to demand change. She thinks that a network of civil society

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State Building Challenges and Conflicts in the Caucasus Region

by Neil Gipson

War, ethnic strife, and political upheaval. These images are daily fare in reporting from the countries of the Caucasus region. On February 7, the Russian and East European Institute joined with several other departments in sponsoring a panel of international experts to discuss contemporary issues from the region.

Guest speakers included several experts with roots in the region, including Sergei Arutyunov, the head of the Caucasus Department at the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnology of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Artur Tsutsiev, a researcher on ethnic groups and nations in the Caucasus region and an advisor to the President of North Ossetia; and Nona Shahnazarian, a researcher in feminist anthropology and native of the Nagorno-Karabagh region. The panel was presented by REEI, the Inner Asian and Uralic National Resources Center, the Department of Political Science, International Programs and Horizons of Knowledge. Professor Henry Hale moderated the program, and Professor Georgi Derlugian of Northwestern University served as facilitator and translator.

Arutyunov began the discussion with a wide-ranging overview of political and ethnic issues in Russia and the post-Soviet space. He initially highlighted the many challenges facing the region, in-

cluding what he termed “crypto-totalitarianism” and the disconcerting parallels between contemporary Russia and the early years of several fascist regimes. He further emphasized the high de-



Dr. Arutyunov (standing) discusses the political and ethnic challenges facing Russia and the post-Soviet space

cluding what he termed “crypto-totalitarianism” and the disconcerting parallels between contemporary Russia and the early years of several fascist regimes. He further emphasized the high de-

gree of anti-Semitism and overall xenophobia in Russia, particularly the racism directed toward people from the Caucasus. He argued that this racism and xenophobia contribute to a growing sense of alienation between Slavic and non-Slavic populations in Russia.

However, Arutyunov also reached a surprisingly optimistic conclusion. He argued that people throughout Russia and the Caucasus “are fed up with nationalist propaganda” and have begun a search for a more pragmatic political course. What people want, according to Arutyunov, is jobs, education and better health services. They have begun to understand that continued ethnic strife will frustrate these goals. They can be attained “only within the

greater organization of Russia.”

Tsutsiev concurred with Arutyunov’s conclusions, but he pointed out that while people may be fed up with separatism, nationalist ideologies continue to proliferate in the region. Tsutsiev aimed to critically appraise the historical claims of various nationalists and separatists from the region. In particular he set out to test the proposition that ethnicity became bound to territories during Soviet times as ethno-territorial borders were “arbitrarily” established. To this end, he created maps of the Caucasus region comparing ethnic and political boundaries over the course of more than two centuries of development.

Tsutsiev argued that during the early Russian contact with the region (late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries) many of the political borders were institutionalized along already established ethnic lines. Later, however, after the end of the Caucasus wars in the 1860s, the logic of borders changed to meet economic, military and foreign policy objectives as well as taking account of ethnic and cultural divisions. The point of these new borders was “to make people subjects without regard to ethnic origins,” for example by including both Chechens and Cossacks in the same political units.

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Between Romania and Russia: What Does it Mean to be Moldovan?

by Karen Kowal

Almost one year ago, I was in the midst of planning to travel to Moldova for an internship with the U.S. State Department. When I told my family about my internship, their first question was, "Where is Moldova?" Often when I explained that Moldova was a country between Ukraine and Romania, this seemed to bring as much clarity as telling your average foreigner that I was from Wisconsin, the state north of Chicago.

To be honest, I didn't know very much about Moldova either. I knew that Moldova lies between Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union physically and perhaps culturally as well. People there speak Russian or Romanian, and they spoke Moldovan during the Soviet period, which could be considered a constructed language consisting of Romanian written in Cyrillic. Today, Moldovan is the national language, and it is written in the Latin alphabet.

After spending three years in the Russian Far East as a Peace Corps Volunteer, I expected to encounter a somewhat similar situation in Moldova. Almost from the moment of my arrival at the airport, I realized this might not be so. I arrived without a visa, yes, without a visa, and bought one at the border from a very patient young man. He even checked to

see if I had a visa waiting for me and gave me his name so that I could refer to him when I had to change my visa later.

That first night on my way into the capital, Chişinău, I rode with my friend who works for the



Kowal (right) and a friend visit a sunflower field in Moldova

Peace Corps in Moldova. We discussed Moldova and the issue of language. Most of the population speaks Moldovan/Romanian, but the Russians who live in the larger cities usually speak only Russian. Perhaps it is human nature to categorize people, but these distinctions often came to mind when I was meeting new people. I am reminded of this when I think of my co-worker in the embassy. Was he Alexandru or Alex, Sandu or Sasha? I've heard people call him all of these names. He preferred Sandu, which means he is Romanian; or is he Moldovan? His native language is Moldovan, which is Romanian, right? Despite the great similarities between the two languages, Romanians do not con-

sider them the same. Confusion resulting from intersecting ethnic and linguistic identities was a recurring theme during the trip.

During my time in Moldova, I was able to travel, often with the ambassador, throughout the entire country. Moldova is tiny by comparison to Russia. In Russia after a four-hour car ride you probably weren't even out of a province, let alone almost in another country. I saw hectares of beautiful vineyards, drank plenty of good wine and ate tasty Moldovan dishes, stood in a field of sunflowers, visited the home of the Gypsy King in Soroca and ventured across the border to Transnistria.

Transnistria may have been the most interesting place I visited because we actually had to cross a border and show our passports to get to a province that belongs to Moldova. The Transnistrians and Moldovans are still engaged in a "frozen conflict." They fought a short war in the early 1990s and the Transnistrians have since formed their own republic, the Dnestr Moldovan Republic. This republic isn't recognized internationally, and the politics there are dominated by a Soviet-style authoritarian regime. Most of the

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A third opportunity for graduate students (and faculty) is promised by an endowment campaign that was launched in early April to honor the memory and contributions of Frank McCloskey, former mayor of Bloomington and six-term congressman from southern Indiana. After leaving the U.S. Congress, where he fought tirelessly and ultimately successfully to get action against the genocide in Bosnia, McCloskey decided to deepen his knowledge of the Balkans through intensive study of Serbo-Croatian language and Balkan area studies, and he enrolled as a master's degree student at REEI. At the same time, he served the National Democratic Institute (NDI, an NGO engaged in the development of civil society institutions) as a representative in Kosovo. McCloskey was beginning to make progress in these activities when he took ill and died of cancer. His wife, Roberta, who followed him soon after in death, worked with friends and associates of Frank and with NDI to establish an endowment through REEI. The campaign was kicked off with a breakfast and talk by former congressman Lee Hamilton on April 5. Money from the endowment will support student and faculty exchanges between IU and educational institutions in the Balkans.

Undergraduates have not been forgotten. We received further good news about student support from Jack and Elizabeth

Armstrong, the parents of Daniel Armstrong, the promising young Slavicist, IU graduate and professor in our Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures who died of cancer in 1980. This is the same Dan Armstrong who is honored in our annual student essay contest, the monetary awards for which are funded by an endowment built by the Armstrong family and friends. Now in addition to the essay contest fund, Jack and Elizabeth have made a planned gift to REEI for undergraduate scholarships. We will be able to double that gift through an IU matching grant program. The scholarships will go to incoming freshmen who commit to the study of a Slavic or East European language taught in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. The scholarships will follow the students through their four years of study if they continue to work on one or more of the languages offered in the department.

I also have good news to report on faculty hiring. Our search for a tenure-track assistant professor in Polish language and literature yielded a large and impressive field of candidates. Of these, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures search committee (which included the directors of the Polish Studies Center and REEI) selected Justyna Beinek, a recent PhD from Harvard University and already a recognized contributor in her field. Beinek will begin teaching in the fall semester.

The country has been learning quite a lot this year about the

work of the IU zoologist and sex researcher Alfred Kinsey. REEI had worked in the past with the Kinsey Institute (KI) on cataloguing the Russian materials in the library. We did not know that the KI also had a collection of art by Russian painters, including two pieces by Marc Chagall (the other artists are: Pavel Tchelitchew and Andrey Avinoff). The curator at the Kinsey, Catherine Johnson-Roehr, mounted an exhibition of these works of homoerotic art collected by Alfred Kinsey and invited us to participate in the effort. We were happy to get involved and organized two public lectures, the first by our own Janet Kennedy, chair of the IU Department of Art History and an expert on Russian art, and the second by Helena Goscilo, an IU PhD and well-known specialist on Slavic literature, art, and Russian popular culture. Kennedy spoke on "Sex in the Studio: Picasso, Chagall, and the Erotic Muse." Goscilo's lecture, "When the Towels Are His and His," invited the audience to consider prominent examples of homoerotic reference in seemingly staid items of Soviet art. The exhibit, titled "Out of Russia: The Art of Chagall, Tchelitchew, and Avinoff," ran from February through April 11 at the Kinsey Institute in Morrison Hall.

David Ransel is Robert F. Byrnes Professor of History and Director of the Russian and East European Institute.

Faculty Profile: Sarah Phillips

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implications for the development of both Ukraine and the region as a whole. She notes that it has sparked increased academic and popular interest in learning about Ukraine. In addition, it could be a first step to EU membership in the distant future. Phillips notes that the recent events were not all that surprising. In fact, she states that the research she conducted in the late '90s in some ways predicted this event. The changing political subjectivities she identified during her research were certain to lead to some sort of mass social unrest against the corruption of the state.

Phillips teaches several classes of interest to REEI students, such as Peoples and Cultures of Russia and Eastern Europe, Anthropology of Russia and Eastern Europe, Post-Socialist Gender Formations, and Chernobyl: Legacies of a Meltdown. She is particularly enthusiastic about the last, which she taught for the first time in fall '04. She states that while it is a difficult subject, she is able to get help locally. IU has a number of experts on one or another aspect of the disaster, including the social, economic, and environmental consequences. The course is interdisciplinary, featuring guest speakers from departments across campus. She will teach it some time during next academic year.

Finally, I asked Phillips about

the role of anthropology in academics. She describes it as a very diverse field – in the U.S. it is divided into four subdisciplines – linguistic, biological, social-cultural, and archeological. Its holistic approach and methods make it unique. Ethnographic research, a staple of anthropology, allows a researcher to create detailed case-studies. This micro approach imparts perhaps the best possible understanding of the many complex sides to any research subject. Phillips encourages students to take at least one anthropology course to gain from the unique perspectives and methods of this field.

Phil Hart is an MA student in REEI.

IU Global Village

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resident born in Belarus and another born in Poland. Russian week included a screening of *The Russian Ark*, a film inspired by the 300th anniversary of the founding of St. Petersburg and focusing on Russian identity and Russian-European relations. The film was interpreted by two graduate students from the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. Without a good source of Russian food in Bloomington, we had to settle for a proxy – Afghani food from Samira Restaurant. Oh well, at least it's a country Russia has invaded!

Some Villagers plan to stay

next year (perhaps as many as ten percent of them – a very good retention rate by the standards of IU residences), but, for the most part, there will be a new crop of freshman residents next fall. We hope to expand the Village slightly by filling another floor of the building we occupy, although we plan to be as selective next year as we were this year in recruiting potential Villagers. One of the reasons for the Village's success this year was that it attracted exactly the right group of students. They have not only been academically committed (the Village ended up with one of the highest fall 2004 grade point averages among IU freshman residences) but also dedicated to building a community and learning from it

and from each other. One goal of the Village is to prepare students for 21st century global living – to become members of “Generation G” able to live and work easily in different nations and cultures. Our initial year has been successful in that regard; learning from our experiences we plan to make the Village even more successful and engaging in future years. And, of course, we expect to expand involvement of the faculty of REEI and others associated with the Institute in our activities.

Herbert A. Terry is an Associate Professor of Telecommunications and Director of the Global Village Living-Learning Center.

Moldova

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citizens are ethnic Russians or Ukrainians and speak Russian. Do they consider themselves Moldovans like their compatriots in other parts of Moldova?

I have to admit that I felt a certain level of comfort when we went to Transnistria to set up an event. It was so familiar to follow the woman we were working with through various doors until we finally arrived in a small office where we had to sign and stamp various sheets of paper for the authorities there. This was not standard procedure in Moldova. I felt at home at the overly long ceremony that opened our event, during which five to ten people gave short speeches. I appreciated, and even felt proud, when I saw the crowd's enthusiasm at participating in the first such event with the US Embassy. They looked forward to the next one.

At the end of my internship in Moldova, the Transnistrians started to close some of the Romanian-language schools located there. In these schools, Moldovan was taught with Latin letters, whereas Cyrillic is the official alphabet in Transnistria. These closures led to protests, sit-ins at schools and some conflict. Thankfully, these events didn't escalate into another armed conflict. Why has this situ-

ation not escalated further? Perhaps the answer lies in the political environment.

Currently, the Communists control the government of Moldova. This past March national parliamentary elections took place, although they were not publicized internationally because they did not become an Orange, Rose, or Tulip Revolution. The wave of political change didn't flow



The town of Soroca on the Dnestr River

into Moldova. Why was this so? The Communists retained their majority, but received 5% less of the vote than in 2001. One could interpret this to mean that Moldovans are more or less satisfied with President Voronin's government. Yet this situation appears to be slowly changing, just as voters in Ukraine gradually chose more pro-Western candidates. Voronin has been successful in encouraging some growth and, perhaps more importantly, in balancing Moldova's interests with the West and Russia. My impression of politics in Moldova is that reform has come incrementally and that the population, most of which works in agriculture, patiently goes along

with it. A culture of civil society and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) exists there, and these institutions work to keep the government in check. There seemed to be a much more vibrant civil society in Moldova than in the region where I worked in the Russian Far East.

My work in the Public Affairs Section of the US Embassy in Chişinău allowed me to gain some

understanding of who the Moldovans are and where their country is going. During one of my last weeks in Moldova, I was talking to another co-worker, Irina – a Russian speaker – and I asked her if she considered herself Russian.

She said that she speaks Russian at home but has learned Romanian and lived in Moldova all of her life and therefore is Moldovan. It was striking and enlightening to hear such a strong affirmation of identity. I wondered how others would answer this question of identity.

What can we learn from the situation in Moldova? Perhaps, that small is good and incremental is better; that in multi-ethnic societies the question of identity continues to evolve.

Karen Kowal is an MA/MPA student in REEI and SPEA.

IU Participants at the 2005 Midwest Slavic Conference

The conference, sponsored by The Ohio State University Center for Slavic and East European Studies and the Midwest Slavic Association, was held in Columbus, OH, March 3-5, 2005.

Faculty Papers

Ronald F. Feldstein (Slavics): "The Aspectual Derivation of Dual Simplexes."

Steven Franks (Slavics): "Two Ways of Penetrating the Clitic Cluster."

Student Presenters

Malgosia Cavar (Slavics): "Derived Environmental Effects and OT."

Bora Chung (Slavics): "Communication in Daniil Kharm's 'Vlast.'"

Matt Curtis (REEI): "The Albanian National Epic: *The Highland Lute* vs. *The History of Skanderbeg*."

Neil Gipson (REEI/SPEA): "HIV/AIDS Threatens Russia's Economy, Security, and Stability."

John A. Ippoliti (Slavics and Classical Studies): "Peacekeeping in Central Asia: Collaboration or Collision?"

Bora Kim (Slavics): "Plural Comitative Constructions in Russian and Czech."

Galina Krivonos (Slavics): "On Space in Dostoevskii's *Crime and Punishment*: A Re-examination of V.N. Topotov's 1973 article 'Poetika Dostoevskogo i arkhichnye skhemy mifologicheskogo myshleniia (*Prestiplenie i nakazanie*).'"

Elizaveta Moussinova (Slavics): "The Comic and the Folklore Elements in N.V. Gogol's Novel *The Night Before Christmas*."

Anna Muller (History): "'There is still frost, there is still ice, but the thaw is in the air...' The Bim-Bom Theater as a Reaction to the Cultural De-Stalinization in the 1950s Polish People's Republic."

Ania Nazarian (Art History): "The Mask as an Unresolved Self-Portrait in the Work of Witold Wojtkiewicz and Stanislav Witkiewicz."

Jennifer Sanders (Slavics): "Croatia and the European Union: Progress and Obstacles."

Ben Thorne (History): "Deportations in the Eye of the Beholder: The Roma and Identity Crisis During the Transnistria Deportations under the Antonescu Regime, 1942-1944."

Angela White (History): "The Metaphysics of Anti-Semitism: The Polish-Jewish Press Confronts Polish Anti-Semitism, 1918-1939."

Susan Williams (History): "'It's the Gypsy in Me': Konrad Bercovici, Identity, and the Roma in Interwar Romania."

Visiting Scholar Presenters

Grzegorz Jankowicz (Slavics): "Return to Gombrowicz."

Jelena Runic (REEI): "Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses in Serbo-Croatian and Romanian: The Form of the Antecedent."

Vlatka Stimac (Slavics): "Anglicisms in the Croatian Language in the Language Guides of Contemporary Croatian."

Caucasus Lecture

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The lesson to be drawn, ultimately, is that the Bolsheviks did not invent the national republics in the region out of whole cloth; instead, when they took over power they found a complex structure of political units which they ultimately used for their own purposes.

Shahnazarian focused her discussion on the conflict in the Nagorno-Karabagh region, disputed

by Armenia and Azerbaijan. She highlighted both cultural and economic factors in the formation of a state identity in the region, particularly emphasizing the importance of the dire economic conditions faced by the populace as a catalyst for the creation of a unified resistance and state-building force.

The lectures evoked a stimulating debate during the question and answer session, as members of the audience challenged some of the presenters' assertions

and conclusions. Passions ran particularly high when representatives from both sides of the Nagorno-Karabagh dispute made their cases. For those in the audience new to the issues, the heated discussion may have come as a surprise. However, those passions illustrated vividly that many conflicts remain unsettled.

Neil Gipson is an MA/MPA student in REEI and SPEA.

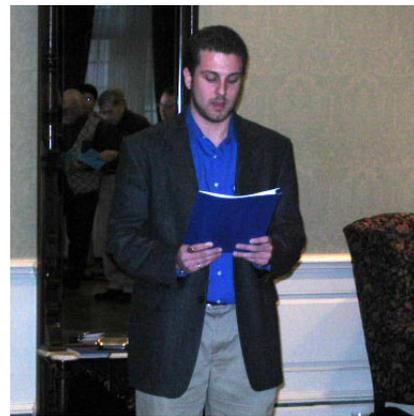
Estonian Independence Day

On February 24, 2005, the IU Baltic and Finnish Student Association celebrated Estonian Independence Day at the Indiana Memorial Union in Bloomington. Here are some scenes from the choir performance of Estonian folk songs, and the Estonian/Latvian instrumental ensemble “Siilikesed,” playing instrumental songs and dances of Estonian origin. The students of Estonian teacher Piibi-Kai Kivik recited poems, and paid a tribute to former and present Estonian professors at Indiana University.

After the formal program, the guests at Estonian Independence Day could sample many different kinds of Estonian and American foods. Beer, wine, and conversation brought the evening to an enjoyable finish.



Estonian/Latvian instrument ensemble "Siilikesed" performs



REEI student Christopher Collins recites Estonian poetry

The Robert F. Byrnes Memorial Fellowship Fund: Supporting Academic Excellence Today and Tomorrow Contributors

We would like to thank all of those who contributed to the Robert F. Byrnes Memorial graduate student fellowship fund. This fund is named in honor of Robert F. Byrnes, a founder, and for many years the director, of REEI. Bob Byrnes believed strongly in the importance of preparing qualified area specialists. Students of REEI continue to benefit from the legacy of Byrnes' leadership while the nation as a whole benefits from the number of REEI graduates employed in the federal government and non-governmental organizations involved in humanitarian and educational and aid missions in Russia, Eastern Europe, and the Newly Independent States.

Eleanor Byrnes and her children are the prin-

cipal contributors, but many others are helping out as well. The following individuals have donated to the fund thus far since October 2004: Kenneth Armstrong, Benjamin and Helen Benford, Eric and Yulia Boyle, Robert and Laura Campbell, Anna Cienciala, Phyllis Conn and Mauricio Borrero, Gene A. and Jan W. Coyle, Charles Gati, Valerie Hill, Roger and Denise Kangas, Michael and Lilia Lally, Judith and Scott McKinney, Norma Noonan, Karen and Donald Raleigh, David and Therese Ransel, Carl and Colette Reddel, Christine Rydel and Edward Cole, Elizabeth Taylor, Rolf and Norma Theen, Louis Wagner, and Kathy and Edward Wynot.

Macedonia Trip

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methods of group work, theatrical enactments, and musical language learning. Again, the IU students participated in a question and answer period in which they responded to inquiries by the elementary-school students about hobbies, families, and life. Despite religious, cultural, and linguistic differences, the IU students found much in common with their hosts.

While visiting a Macedonian secondary school, we observed two of our SEEU hosts teaching in a high school classroom. After attending one of the lessons, we met with the student teachers to discuss the challenges and successes of the lesson. The student teachers and IU students commented on the difficulties of

creating active learning lesson plans and ensuring that all students are connecting with the lesson.

For the IU undergraduates, staying in the homes of the SEEU



IU students are interviewed by a television local station

students was probably the most instructive aspect of the trip. Each student was delighted at the hospitality they were shown by their host families. Because many of these families were Muslim, the students enjoyed an opportunity to experience Muslim culture firsthand, as opposed

to the image commonly depicted in the American media. Knowing all too well the effects of war on a country and its people, several of the SEEU students and their parents asked about our perception of America's involvement in the war in Iraq.

All in all, the experiences and conversations gave these pre-service teachers an opportunity to have a more global perspective as future teachers in an increasingly interdependent world. It was a chance for everyone involved to view educational systems through a different lens and to discover similarities across cultures and solutions to common problems.

Stephanie Cayot is a PhD student in the Curriculum Studies program of the IU College of Education

Human Rights in Russia

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actors should be created and suggested that the already-existing network of human rights groups

might lead the way.

Alekseeva's final message was upbeat. She cited recent poll numbers indicating that 41% of Russians believe that Russia could witness its own Rose or Orange

Revolution. In light of this encouraging sign, she believes that change will come soon to Russia.

Stephanie Hockman is an MA/MPA student in REEI and SPEA.

Congratulations

PhD Dissertations

Julie Thomas (History) defended her dissertation "International Intercourse: Establishing a Transnational Discourse on Birth Control in the Interwar Era." Judith A. Allen chaired her committee.

Jason Vuic (History) defended his dissertation "A Family at War: Negotiated Ethnic Identity in the Former Yugoslavia, 1941-1991." Maria Bucur chaired his committee.

Mellon Endowment Awards

Faculty

Bernd Fischer (History – Fort Worth) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to Tirana, Albania, where he delivered his paper “Early Development of the Albanian National Economy” at the Ninth International Congress of Southeast European Studies.

Steven Franks (Linguistics/Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to the Eastern Generative Grammar School in Wroclaw, Poland, where he will give a series of lectures on his current linguistics research.

Hiroaki Kuromiya (History) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to the conference in Amsterdam of the Labour History of Russia and the Soviet Union: Work in Progress

group where he will present his paper “Stalin and the Soviet *Narod.*”

John Mikesell (SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to the Second Annual Symposium on U.S. – Russia Exchanges to be held at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in May 2005 where he will present his paper “Facilitating the Long-Term Stays of U.S. and Russian Faculty.”

Bronislava Volkova (Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to the World Congress of Bohemistic (Czech) Studies in Literary Scholarship to take place at Charles University, Prague, and Academy of Sciences Czech Republic, where she will present her paper “Death as a Semiotic Event.”

Student

Martin Blackwell (History) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to Conferences to support his participation in the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies national convention in Boston this December where he presented his paper “The Jewish Experience in Kyiv, Ukraine, after the Return of Soviet Power, 1943-1946.”

Andrew Burton (REEI) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Hungary this summer to complete an internship with the U.S. State Department at the U.S. embassy.

Bora Chung (Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to support participation in the Twentieth Century Literature conference where she presented the paper “The Image of Railroad in ‘Sanatorium under the Sign of the Hourglass.’”

Richard Fitzmaurice (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Turkmenistan this summer to complete an internship with the U.S. State Department at the U.S. embassy.

Neil Gipson (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Russia this summer to complete an internship with the U.S. State Department at the U.S. embassy.

Stephanie Hockman (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Uzbekistan this summer to complete an internship with the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX).

Jill Massino (History) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to Conferences to support her participation in the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies national convention in Boston this December where she presented her paper “Domestic Violence in Post-Communist Romania: Popular Perceptions and Responses.”

Jennifer Sanders (Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to Conferences to support her participation in the Cultural Diversity and Language Education conference where she presented her paper “Bridging Cultures: Examples from the ‘Serbo-Croatian’ Classroom.”

M. Ben Thorne (History) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to Conferences to support his participation in the Challenges of Multiculturalism in Central and Eastern Europe conference in Iasi, Romania, where he presented his paper “Multiculturalism and Holocaust Studies: The Roma as Case Study.”

Alumni News

Barbara Allen (PhD History 2001) accepted a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of History at La Salle University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jennifer Cash (PhD Anthropology 2004) received a Title VIII NCEEER Short Term Research Travel Grant to conduct research this summer in Moldova for her project "Towards a Multiethnic Moldovan Identity? Cultural Policy, Artistic Change, and Multiculturalism Since 1991."

Choi Chatterjee (PhD History 1995) received the Mayer Fellowship at the Huntington Garden Library and Art Collections at San Marino, California. She currently teaches Russian and Soviet history at California State University.

Scott Curthoys (MA REEI 1994) recently accepted a position as Senior Analyst with Centra Technology in Arlington, Virginia. He provides direct analytical support to the Department of Homeland Security on issues concerning infrastructure protection and the department's participation on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

George E. (Gerry) Hudson (PhD Political Science/REEI Certificate 1975) is Chair of the Political Science Department and Director of the Russian Area Studies Program at Wittenberg University, where he has taught for the past three decades. In 2002 he won

the Alumni Association Award for Distinguished Teaching and was recently granted the first Laatsch Faculty Scholar Award in Political Science. His current research interest is focused on the development of civil society in Russia as reflected in a paper he delivered on the "Determinants of the Effectiveness of Civil Groups in Russia: Individual and Group-Level Factors" at the December 2004 meeting of the American Association of the Advancement of Slavic Studies. He's following this up with a paper on "system-level factors" at the upcoming AAASS meeting in November.

Michael Long (MA 1984 Slavics/PhD 1994 Slavics) published a book on dissidence in Czechoslovakia and the Velvet Revolution entitled *Making History: Czech Voices of Dissent and the Revolution of 1989* (Rowman & Littlefield).

Louise McReynolds (MA History 1977/REEI Certificate) was hired for a named professorship at the University of North Carolina.

Katherine Metz (PhD Anthropology 2003) will attend the 2005 Title VIII Workshop Series "Religion in Post-Soviet Societies" at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. The workshop series will bring together fifteen practitioners, policymakers, and scholars from various disciplines who study the many issues related to religion in this region.

Thomas Nicholson (BA Political Science/REEI Minor 2004) recently completed an internship with an educational firm in Moscow. He plans on taking the foreign service exam and pursuing a career with the State Department.

Gregory R. Perchatsch (MA REEI 1993, MBA 2002) works for Motorola as a Program Manager. He lives in Naperville, Illinois, but spends 80% of his time in Hong Kong where he is managing the implementation of a 3rd Generation Command, Control, and Communications System for the Hong Kong Police Force.

Beth Pugh (MA REEI 2003) works for a company called Hoffman Media in Birmingham, Alabama, as the assistant editor of *Sampler & Antique Needlework Quarterly*, a magazine devoted to research on and reproduction of historical needlework, primarily from the 16th and 17th centuries.

Charles (Chuck) Robertson (REEI Certificate 1984), pastor of Wilshire Presbyterian in Los Angeles and president of the Wilshire Center Interfaith Council, was one of 45 "children of Abraham" – 15 Jews, 15 Christians, and 15 Muslims – who participated in an interfaith pilgrimage to the Holy Land on February 10-21.

Nathan Wood (PhD History 2004) accepted a tenure track appointment in East European History at the University of Kansas.

Faculty News

Matthew Auer (SPEA) received the President's Award for Teaching Excellence.

Robert Campbell (Economics - Emeritus) received one of two John W. Ryan Awards for Distinguished Contributions to International Programs and Studies.

Henry Cooper, Jr. (Slavics) will spend a good part of May in an intensive language program in Padua, Italy, attempting to enhance his aural/oral proficiency in Italian. At the same time he will be working with a colleague in the Comparative Literature Department at Padua to refine a project on Croatian Renaissance and Baroque literature.

Ben Eklof (History) published his co-edited volume *Educational Reform in Post-Soviet Russia: Legacies and Prospects* (Frank Cass: London, 2004). He contributed two articles to the book: "Russian Education: The Past in the Present," and (with the late Scott Seregnny of IUPUI) "Teachers in Russia: State, Community and Profession, 1900-2000." In addition, Eklof gave four conference papers, including a Keynote Address and paper entitled "The Daily Life of the Russian School, 1881-1914" at Oxford University last Spring.

George Fowler (Slavics) was awarded the Joe Malik Award for "Distinguished Contribution to AATSEEL," the American Asso-

ciation of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages.

Robert Goehlert (IU Libraries) traveled to Croatia from March 18 to April 30 to teach a course on special libraries as part of the Fulbright Senior Specialist Program.

Halina Goldberg (Musicology) co-organized the mini-conference "Jewish Music and Jewish Identity: Papers in Honor of Hans Tischler on his 90th Birthday" at IU on January 23. At the conference she chaired a session entitled "Leonard Bernstein." She also gave several lectures, including "The Dancing Jew: Assimilation, National Identity, and the Majufes" at the International Conference on 19th-Century Music on February 4 at IU; gave the aforementioned lecture and "National Identity, Assimilation, and Constructions of Jewish Otherness in 19th-Century Polish Music" at the Lectures for Jewish Studies Program, Vanderbilt University, February 21-22; and gave the lecture "Performance Practice Issues in Chopin's Concert Works" for Blair School of Music, Vanderbilt University, February 21.

Henry Hale (Political Science) published "Yabloko and the Challenge of Building a Liberal Party in Russia" in *Europe-Asia Studies* 56, no. 7 (November 2004), 993-1020.

Christina Illias (Slavics), **Maria Bucur** (History), and **Aurelian Craiutu** (Political Science) traveled to Washington, DC, on March 10th to meet with Romanian president Traian Basescu, Presidential Advisor Andrei Plesu, and Foreign Minister Mihai Razvan Ungureanu. President Basescu personally invited the Romanian scholars to confer on current developments in Romania, the new education agenda that provides more opportunities to expand the exchange



Craiutu, Illias, and Bucur meet with members of the Romanian presidential delegation

programs between Romanian and American universities as well as the need to strengthen the *Centers of Romanian Excellence* at American universities. The participants discussed the recently-approved Romanian fellowship at IU and the creation of an Endowed Chair position in Romanian language and literature. The meeting was a great success, and President Basescu asked to be kept informed of any further developments.

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Faculty News

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Bill Johnston (TESOL/Applied Linguistics) is currently on sabbatical in Poland. He is working on a translation of Magdalena Tulli's *Parts of Speech* (Tryby, 2003), which will be published later this year by Archipelago Books. He is also teaching a course in literary translation at the Jagiellonian University.

Vadim Liapunov (Slavics – Emeritus) delivered a paper entitled “Remembering Bakhtin” at the colloquium “Art and Answerability” (in honor of Michael Holquist) on January 22 at Yale University.

Nina Perlina (Slavics) delivered a paper entitled “More on Freidenberg – Bakhtin Correlation” at the colloquium “Art and Answerability” (in honor of Michael Holquist) on January 22 at Yale University. She also delivered a paper entitled “Antony and Cleopatra and Boris Godunov” at the Symposium on Memory in Honor of Professor Sam Driver on February 12 at Brown University.

Sarah D. Phillips (Anthropology) will spend April through July in Ukraine researching her NEH-funded project “Disability Politics in Soviet and Post-Soviet Ukraine: Changing Trajectories of Difference, Empowerment, and Citizenship.” She will also collect data for a project on “Gender, Sex, and Civil Society in Ukraine’s Orange Revolution of 2004.” She recently published several

articles, including “Chernobyl’s Sixth Sense: The Symbolism of an Ever-Present Awareness” in *Anthropology and Humanism*, and “Women and Development in Postsocialism: Theory and Power East and West” in *Southern Anthropologist*. Her article “Will the Market Set Them Free? Women, NGOs, and Social Enterprise in Ukraine,” is in press at *Human Organization*. This August she will present her video “Shapes in the Wax: Tradition and Faith among Folk Medicine Practitioners in Rural Ukraine” at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute.

William Pridemore (Criminal Justice) gave an invited presentation entitled “Rapid socioeconomic change and suicide in Russia” at Harvard at a symposium on “Health and Demography in the Former Soviet Union.”

Alexander Rabinowitch (History – Emeritus) recently participated in a discussion of the October 1917 Revolution in Russia and its legacy with the Oxford University historian Robert Service on the A&E History International Channel’s program “The Global View.” The discussion initially aired on March 24.

David Ransel (History) delivered a paper on “New Directions in the Field of Russian History” at the Midwest Historians of Russia workshop at Ohio State University on March 5. His AAASS presidential address, “Portraiture and Merchant Corporate Consciousness in Imperial Russia”

appeared in the January, 2005, issue of *NewsNet*, pp. 1-6.

Marci Shore (History) gave a talk entitled “Pastries, Herring, and Caviar: How the Polish Avant-Garde Found Its Way to (and from) Marxism” at the Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen in Vienna, where she is currently on-leave as a senior fellow. Her review essay “Conversing with Ghosts: Jedwabne, Zydocomuna, and Totalitarianism” is forthcoming in *Kritika: Explorations of Russian and Eurasian History*, vol. 6, no. 2 (spring 2005). She plans to spend the summer traveling to Russia and Ukraine to do archival work for her next project, “The Wonder of Words: Cosmopolitanism and the Avant-Garde in East-Central Europe.”

Dina Spechler (Political Science) and **Martin Spechler** presented their new paper, “Conflict and Cooperation in Central Asia,” at the conference of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, Columbia University, New York, NY. The paper will soon be published by Ashgate Press in a book edited by Ariel Cohen.

Martin Spechler (Economics – IUPUI) gave a talk in January on “Putin’s Reforms: A Central Asian Perspective,” at the Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University, for government officials and academics. From January 21-29 he attended the Global Development Network

continued on next page

Faculty News

continued from previous page

Network 6th Annual Conference in Dakar, Senegal, where he and his colleagues presented their project, "Pension Reform and Poverty Reduction in Central

Asia." He will present a paper in Toronto, Canada, to the Central Asian Seminar on "Economic Reform in Uzbekistan" on May 15 and will present a paper, "Central Asia and the EU," at the International Congress of East European and Eurasian Studies in

Berlin, Germany, on July 25-30, 2005.

Jerry Wheat (Business – IU Southeast) is currently teaching at the National University Ostroh Academy in Ostroh, Ukraine.

Student News

Richard Bakewell (REEI/SPEA) will participate in an internship this summer with the International Affairs and Trade Team of the General Accounting Office in Washington, DC.

Christopher Collins (REEI) was admitted to the IU School of Journalism's MA program. He will begin next fall.

Deborah Gibbs (REEI/SPEA) will participate in a State Department internship this summer in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Philip Hart (REEI) accepted a position teaching high school social studies next year in Tampa, Florida.

Jacquelyn Henderson (REEI/SPEA) received a FLAS fellowship from Duke University to participate in their summer program in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Karen Kowal (REEI/SPEA) will participate in the three-week summer SPEA graduate seminar "The European Union in the 20th Century." The seminar will fo-

cus on helping prepare graduate students for professional work in an international policy environment. Meetings will be held in Paris, Berlin, and Brussels.

Kyle Springman (Business and History, REEI minor) has accepted a position in financial planning with IMB's Global Services group in New York.

John Venham (REEI) will participate in the IU Office of International Program's summer exchange in Debrecen, Hungary.

Welcome New MA Students

Andrew Hinnant is originally from San Jose, California. He received a BS in Business Administration and minors in Economics and French from California Polytechnical State University, San Luis Obispo. He is a dual degree student in REEI and SPEA and is interested in economic development in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland. After completing his studies at IU, he plans to pursue a career in the Foreign Service.

John Venham earned his BS in biological science from Ohio University in 1994 and later worked

as an associate researcher in molecular biology at the University of Wisconsin. In 1999, John began to study Czech at UW "just for fun" and attended a month-long language course at Charles University in Prague the following summer. He decided to continue his studies of Czech in Prague and ultimately spent two years living in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, completing an investigation into his own Czech and Slovak ancestry at archives throughout both countries. This experience was the catalyst for a career change. He entered the MA program at the University

of Wisconsin Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia in 2003. His primary interests focus on the Hungarian minorities residing in Slovakia and Vojvodina and the issue of citizenship presented by the Hungarian Status Law of 2002 and the recent accession of Hungary into the European Union. He transferred to IU to take advantage of the opportunities to study Hungarian and Serbian/Croatian. Following an anticipated graduation in June 2006, he plans to return to Europe to develop greater proficiency in these languages.

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