

REEIfication

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Kyrgyzstan's Women in a Time of Change

by Julie Thomas

The Kyrgyz Republic is in the midst of transition – economic, political, social, and educational. This past summer, I participated in a faculty exchange program in Bishkek to assist the American University of Kyrgyzstan (AUK) in the transformation of higher education. The University offers undergraduate degree programs in the liberal arts and admits approximately 850 students from all over the CIS. The British and American Studies Program (BASP), where I was assigned, attracts students who wish to pursue careers in Western Europe, the United States, or in Kyrgyzstan's growing fields of international business and NGOs. Their courses are taught in English, and so a minimum TOEFL score is required for matriculation. The BASP faculty is comprised almost entirely of women, and most hold only a bachelor's degree. The International Programs office at Indiana University sends faculty members from IU to the AUK and also assists in the placement of AUK faculty into advanced degree programs in the United States. As a participant in the faculty exchange program, I spent a month at the AUK last summer, and I had the opportunity to witness the post-Soviet transition of Kyrgyzstan through the eyes of women.

While educational transition at AUK is a multi-faceted process, my task was to assist the BASP faculty in integrating women and gender into existing courses, to help plan new courses, and to provide some general guidelines for interdisciplinary curriculum development. I conducted a number of individual meetings with faculty members to construct reading lists, write course syllabi, and share pedagogical techniques. During the last week of my visit, I offered a presentation to faculty members on the significance of interdisciplinarity in curriculum development and discussed how an interdisciplinary program can be marketed to students who are interested in pursuing a career in international NGOs or business. In addition, a group of six faculty members attended a three-week-long daily reading and discussion "course" I offered on the development of American and British feminist theory from the 18th century to the present. These discussion groups brought us all a broader insight into women's issues as well as the similarities and differences in national experience. My own appreciation for the international diversity of women's struggles for equality was greatly enhanced in the process. The participants in the discussion group were keenly aware of their local issues and worked to apply and integrate American and British feminist theory into their own experiences. There is a core group of BASP faculty who now want to create a Women's Studies/Gender Studies program within the BASP.

But the path toward this goal is littered with obstacles. At the department level, the BASP faculty face some resistance within the university community. A male faculty member from the Political Science department was curious about the context of our daily meetings and discussions. When we explained our work on feminist theory, he quickly responded, "Why don't we study men?" The faculty members were surprised to learn that this response is similar to what I hear at IU. In addition, there are a myriad of obstacles facing the AUK as a whole. At present, the university

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IU Awards for REEI Alumni

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

REEI Distinguished Awards

ALUMNI AWARDS

1988 Alexander Rabinowitch
1988 Charles Gati
1995 Gale Stokes
2000 Helena Goscilo

SERVICE AWARDS

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

New from Slavica Publishers

<http://www.slavica.com/>

Serbian Icons from Bosnia-Herzegovina

Svetlana Rakic

Winner of the Esther L. Kinsley Award

This beautifully illustrated volume by art historian and painter Svetlana Rakic "assesses the development of post-Conquest Byzantine art in Serbia and Bosnia under the Ottomans and Habsburgs and represents a major contribution to this field of inquiry" (W. Eugene Kleinbauer, Professor of Art History, Indiana University). A number of the icons discussed in this work were destroyed during the war in Bosnia, and are preserved only in the photographs which accompany Dr. Rakic's text.

Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History

The quarterly journal *Kritika* is dedicated to critical inquiry into the history of Russia and Eurasia. The journal features research articles, as well as analytical review essays and in-depth book reviews, especially of works in languages other than English. The latest issue (volume 1, number 3) includes:

Articles and Reactions

Malte Rolf: "Constructing a Soviet Time: Bolshevik Festivals and Their Rivals during the First Five-Year Plan. A Study of the Central Black Earth Region"; Richard Stites (Reaction): "Festivals of Collusion? Provincial Days in the 1930s"

Galina S. Rylkova: "A Silver Lining to the Russian Clouds: Remembering the Silver Age in the 1920s and 1930s"; Caryl Emerson (Reaction): "Memory, Indestructible as the Eternal Metals: Three Russian Views"

G.M. Hamburg: "Remembering Natal'ia Pirumova: On Writing History in the Stalin and Post-Stalin Eras"

Review Essays

Austin Jersild: "'Russia,' from the Vistula to the Terek to the Amur"

Heather J. Coleman: "Atheism vs. Secularization? Religion in Soviet Russia, 1917-61"

Andreas Langenohl: "History between Politics and Public: Historiography, Collective Memory, and the 'Archival Revolution' in Russia"

Plus six in-depth reviews

Polonophilia and Polonophobia of the Russians

by Mark Betka

Indiana University hosted an international conference entitled “Polonophilia and Polonophobia of the Russians” on September 16–17. Sponsored jointly by the Polish Studies Center, the Russian and East European Institute, and the Office of International Programs, the two-day conference brought together some of the most distinguished researchers in the fields of Polish and Russian studies.

The conference opened on Saturday, September 16 with welcoming remarks by Bozena Shallcross, Director of the Polish Studies Center, and David L. Ransel, Director of the Russian and East European Institute. The first panel addressed “Poland as a State of Mind.” This set the stage for subsequent panel discussions, which incorporated this theme into the broader framework of Russian acceptance and repulsion of the Polish cultural expression. This first session was moderated by Jeffrey Veidlinger (History) and featured remarks by Megan Dixon (Principia College), Brian Horowitz (University of Nebraska), and Andrzej Walicki (Notre Dame). Dixon presented a reconsideration of Pushkin with respect to the Polish Uprising. Horowitz read his paper “Despair with Poland, Russia, and the Jewish Diaspora: Poland and the Evolution of Lev Levanda’s Russian-Jewish Consciousness.” The renowned scholar Andrzej Walicki addressed the issue of “The Slavophile Thinkers and the Polish Question in 1863.” The floor was then opened for questions and discussion.

The second panel, “Writing in Poland,” was moderated by Vadim Liapunov (Slavics), and focused on two writers who responded positively to Polish culture and two who have been classified as polonophobes. Presenters included Jiyong Jeon (Chosun University, Korea), who presented his paper “A.I. Herzen and Poland,” Irena Grudzinska-Gross (New York University), who spoke on “Joseph Brodsky’s Poland,” Judith Kornblatt (University of Wisconsin), who addressed the theme “At Home with Pani

Eliza: Izaak Babel and his Polish Characters,” and Nina Perlina (Slavics), who presented “Dostoevsky’s Polish Fellow Prisoners from *The House of the Dead*.”

Saturday’s last panel focused on “Overlapping Terrains” and was moderated by David L. Ransel (REEI). This panel provided historical context for the occurrence of polonophobia in Russia. Leonid Gorizonotov (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow) read a paper that focused on Russian press reactions to Polish socio-cultural expansion in the late 19th century. Barbara Skinner (Georgetown University) discussed Catholicism and the Uniate church as a basis for Russian polonophobia. Matthew Pauly (History) spoke on Soviet nationalities policy in Soviet Ukraine, 1927-1934. The day’s events concluded with a concert of Polish and Russian opera music featuring the soprano soloist Kinga Skretkiewicz-Ferguson of the Indiana University School of Music accompanied by Juvenal Correa on piano.

Sunday featured the fourth and final panel discussion, “Cultural Reflections and Projections,” moderated by Jerzy Kolodziej (Slavics). This panel focused on the incorporation of Polish cultural

expression within the Russian arts as well as the conflicting self-image of Poles and their image in the eyes of Russians. The presenters were Halina Goldberg (University of Alabama), who spoke on “Appropriating Poland: Polish Dance in Russian Music,” David Goldfarb (Barnard College), who read the paper “Polish Self-Fashioning and the Russian Image of the Foppish Pole,” and Robert Przygodzki (Northern Illinois University), who addressed “Vasili Shuiskii, the Staszic Palace, and Russian Politics in Nineteenth Century Warsaw.”

The conference concluded with a plenary session moderated by David L. Ransel in which participants discussed options for the publication of conference papers. All the participants agreed to contribute their efforts to the compilation of an edited volume or special journal issue based on the papers presented at the conference.

Mark Betka is a graduate student in the Russian and East European Institute and the School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

Irena Grudzinska-Gross and David L. Ransel at the conference

Russian Reporting of the Kursk Disaster

by Maj. Donald Pruefer, Jr.

When the Russian nuclear submarine Kursk sank on August 12, I was with a five-person group of US Army officers traveling through China, Mongolia and Russia. We were in Ulanbaatar when the disaster occurred. I first learned of the tragedy through a television report that caught my eye while walking through the electronics area of the black market (an open air bazaar).

By the time we arrived in Irkutsk on August 19, it was *the* news item on Russian television. From August 19 to 21 it was on 24 hours a day, and at one point, for about two hours on the afternoon of the 20th, it was the only thing on TV.

Russians at the Baikalsky Business Center, a very high-end hotel in Irkutsk, ceased conversation and turned up the TV when updates came on. Television reporters presented the human-interest angle in their coverage and interviewed many family members of Kursk sailors in their homes. One story depicted a wife of an officer aboard who was on his last cruise before retirement. Other stories included a mother who was unable to get any information about her son, a wife who railed at naval officials and had to be sedated, and a group of sobbing wives and family members who traveled several days by train to Murmansk. The Russian media coverage was very emotional, especially when contrasted with the monologues issued by naval officers who offered no real news.

The media was a potent weapon, wielded by a number of groups trying to direct the spin of the story. The TV flashed scenes of families angrily shouting at naval officials during briefings in Murmansk. The officials just stood there and took the verbal abuse. President Putin was shown being heckled, as well as relaxing in a short-sleeve shirt on vacation. It was my impression that the navy was getting a black eye, and so its officials spun the blame back at the government and claimed that the accident had come as the result of funding shortfalls. Putin then turned this on Russia's oli-

garchs and commented in the media that the "defenders of the navy" who were criticizing the government for not giving the navy enough money were in fact a number of wealthy citizens who evaded taxes and lived abroad.

On August 23, we arrived in Vladivostok. By then it was clear that the crew of the Kursk were dead and that the operation was switching from rescue to recovery. In Vladivostok, an old navy town, one television commentator asked, "What if this kind of accident happened here?" The broadcast (about five minutes on the news) showed that the state of rescue equipment in Vladivostok was even worse than in Murmansk.

I was surprised at the critical reporting of the disaster. It became clear through statements made by citizens who were interviewed that Russia was stunned by the accident and that people questioned the information made available by the government. Television reports conveyed an undertone of suspicion that the Kursk had been lost through a collision with another submarine or ship, and the implication was that it was from the United States. People vented their frustration over the Navy's refusal to accept help from foreign militaries until it was too late to save anyone.

The Russian media picked up on the human-interest angle and played it for all it was worth. They excelled at getting their story, rather than the government's views, out to a broad audience. You watched vignettes about a grieving wife, mother, or girlfriend and felt horrible about what had happened to that person and her family. The reporters asked questions that reduced their "footprint" and kept their focus on the person being interviewed. The Navy looked hapless and somewhat cruel, while Putin appeared detached, unemotional, and bereft of good advisers or a public relations team. It also seemed that he had placed the state's interests firmly ahead of the sailors' lives, their families' concerns, and the public's right to information.

Following is an excerpt from Donald Pruefer's topical and prescient essay "From Throw Weights to Metric Tons: The Nuclear Threat from Russia's Northern Fleet," which he wrote three months prior to the Kursk disaster and for which he won the Daniel Armstrong Memorial Research Essay competition (see page 11).

"Between 1955-95, more than 50 accidents involving nuclear powered vessels of the Northern Fleet occurred during operations and maintenance. Examples include: an accident in 1965 during work on a submarine's reactor in Severodvinsk shipyard, which released an undisclosed amount of radioactive materials; the sinking of a ship loaded with six tons of radioactive waste in port in 1983; a loss of coolant event aboard a submarine in the Barents Sea in 1989, which resulted in the irradiation of the interior of the vessel; two fires that broke out aboard nuclear submarines in Severodvinsk in 1990; a fire aboard a submarine in the Barents Sea in 1992; and two fires aboard submarines in 1993. These events, however, pale in comparison with the explosion in 1989 aboard the nuclear submarine Komsomolets that sank the vessel 300 miles off the Norwegian coast. Besides killing the entire crew, the disaster left two nuclear warheads and the ship's nuclear reactor on the bottom of the sea. Although the ecological consequences of these accidents have not been devastating, they would indicate that the odds of such a future accident are far from minimal... If such an event did come to pass, local preparedness to deal with it appears to be less than optimal, as evidenced by panic in Murmansk on May 5, 1998."

Pruefer's essay is available in its entirety in the REEI reading room.

Report on “Post-Soviet Education: A Working Conference”

by *Larry E. Holmes*

From June 16-18, fifteen individuals gathered in Bloomington, Indiana, for a working conference, “Post-Soviet Education,” sponsored by Indiana University’s Russian and East European Institute, the Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center, and the Center for the Study of Global Change. Participants came from the United States, Germany, Great Britain, the Russian Federation, Israel, and Azerbaijan. The workshop also brought together a contingent of historians and a group of scholars working largely on the contemporary period. In Bloomington, these two disparate groups began to “read” each other, engage in constructive dialogue, and discover that the work of one enriches that of the other. By providing historical context, historians made problems associated with current efforts at reform less novel and more soluble, which, ironically, underscored the difficulty of overcoming historically ingrained obstacles to change. Their colleagues who focus more on the present and recent past emphasized the rapidly changing nature of Russian society and the corresponding distinct possibilities for educational reform.

We all agreed that the reform movement launched in the 1980s sought a democratization and humanization of the Russian classroom and a decentralization of the educational system. A consensus also emerged that education is a political matter. Several participants emphasized that the recent “National Doctrine of Education in the Russian Federation,” approved by the government (but not the Duma) and adopted unanimously by a well-orchestrated Second Congress of Educators, January 14-15, 2000, amounted to an ideological statement from individuals uncomfortable with recent and prospective changes in the political, economic, and social as well as educational spheres.

Whether in pre-revolutionary times, the early Soviet period (1920s), or more recently, the vision of the new school has

represented the best ideals and bright hopes for the transformation of individuals and their society. However, in each case these ideals spawned impractical policies, their content and even vocabulary often adopted uncritically from western sources without due regard for Russia’s cultural heritage and for accountability. Russian attempts at civic education adopted American approaches and texts without understanding that their authors assumed that American children, unlike their Russian counterparts, had already learned from their family and society the skills of critical thinking. In the 1990s, reformers gained control of the state’s educational bureaucracy and hoped thereby to hasten the pace of change. To many at the workshop, such efforts and the corresponding struggle of reform’s opponents to gain control of the bureaucracy represented the continuing appeal in Russia of bureaucratic solutions and the absence of a civil society.

Participants agreed that educational reform in Russia has failed to take root and flourish. Local officials, teachers and parents (and perhaps many pupils) resist change; authoritarian methods remain dominant; some new history texts simply replace Marxist vocabulary with a stridently nationalist one; new literature texts, whether good or bad, are too costly or unavailable at any cost; and, above all, central, regional, and local governments refuse or are unable to provide the financing necessary to support new initiatives.

And yet participants in the end painted a canvas of varied hues, not all of them gloomy. Russia has a legacy of reform and a rich history of discussion among educators and the wider public of the objectives, content, and the methods of education. This tradition may well keep the reform agenda alive in the most difficult circumstances. Educators have begun to rethink old values and objectives. Some of the new texts promote critical thinking, integrate Russian with world

history, and refuse to use history as a vehicle for finding “the truth.” Even vocational education, heretofore largely a failure in Russia, if properly funded can now train students for the skilled and well-paying jobs that await them upon graduation. The reimposition of basic military training will unlikely alter negative attitudes of youth toward the military and could prove useful if it informs future conscripts of their rights as well as obligations.

Nevertheless, it was generally agreed that prospects for education, reformed or not, remain bleak without additional state funding. Schools remain afloat largely through the dedicated efforts of teachers who in comparison with earlier times receive lower salaries, work in poorer conditions, and enjoy less prestige. The cause of reform especially depends on greater funding. Only by support of public schools can the state and reformers convince the Russian public that instruction of all youths remains a high priority, that new approaches are not unduly discriminatory, and that islands of reform even if “elitist” should be supported for their potential benefit for all schools and pupils.

Finally, the workshop set an agenda for future research by making apparent what we do not know. More information is needed about the availability and usage of new textbooks; the demography of the teaching profession; the possible erosion among teachers in regular and elite schools and in urban and rural settings of a sense of a single profession; admissions policies of state experimental schools; and the number, funding, and management of private schools. We need to know a great deal more about what transpires in Russia’s classrooms and about recent political, social, and economic change.

Larry E. Holmes is a professor of history at the University of South Alabama

Faculty Profile: Christina Zarifopol-Illias

by Daniel M. Pennell

This year has marked two important milestones for Professor Christina Zarifopol-Illias. First she celebrated the twentieth anniversary of her arrival in Bloomington. Second, and more importantly, she was responsible for what many regard as the most important cultural event in recent memory in Romania: the publication of 108 previously unknown letters penned by that country's national poet, Mihai Eminescu (1850-1889), and his lover, Veronica Micle.

Professor Zarifopol-Illias moved to Bloomington from Romania in 1980 with her husband, an architect, among whose own achievements are numerous school and university building projects including the Indiana University Law Library. She earned degrees in classical studies in Romania in 1967 and 1978 and obtained MA and PhD degrees in classical studies from Indiana University in 1987 and 1994. Professor Zarifopol-Illias has taught courses in Latin and Romanian language and literature at Indiana University since 1982.

Among her distinctions are several awards for excellence in teaching from both the classical studies and Slavic departments. She was also honored with the Kenneth Rexroth Memorial Translation Prize in 1999 for her work with Adam Sorkin, Professor of English at Penn State/Delaware County, on translations of Romanian poetry into English. Her book, based on her dissertation, *Portrait of a Pragmatic Hero: Strategies of Self-Preservation in Pliny's Letters*, was published in English this year in Romania. The weekly literary journal *Observator Cultural* has ranked the book in its top ten list of important Romanian works of literary criticism.

However, Professor Zarifopol-Illias's most significant publication is the result of her transcription and reproduction of 108 pieces of correspondence between Romania's national poet and his lover: *Dulcea mea Doamna/Eminul meu iubit:*

Corespondenta inedita Mihai Eminescu –Veronica Micle (My Sweet Lady/My Beloved Emin: New Correspondence Mihai Eminescu–Veronica Micle. Iasi: POLIROM, 2000). Professor Zarifopol-Illias formally presented the book this summer in Bucharest to coincide with the sesquicentennial year of the great poet's birth and the 111th anniversary of his death. The presentation took place on June 15. The publication was an immediate sensation and its initial print run of 1,300 copies sold out immediately. The publisher subsequently reprinted the book in a run of 2,000, which likewise sold out practically before the ink had dried. At 440,000 lei (\$22), the volume is expensive for Romanians. (A university professor in Romania currently earns \$150 per month.) That reality notwithstanding, so important a contribution is the book to Romanian cultural life that many people have pooled their resources to purchase a copy and to circulate it among themselves. Happily, the publisher, POLIROM, plans to reprint a more affordable edition of the volume later this year without the color reproductions of each of the letters opposite their transcriptions.

The letters had been in the possession of Professor Zarifopol-Illias's aunt, who is the great-granddaughter of Veronica Micle. Recognizing the importance of the correspondence and its value as the first material written by Eminescu's own hand to be made public in over a century, her aunt consented to the publication of the letters in this important anniversary year. Since Iasi, in Moldavia, was the birthplace and home of Eminescu, Professor Zarifopol-Illias arranged to have the volume published there under the auspices of POLIROM, one of the most prestigious national publishing houses.

The book is a marvel of contemporary Romanian publishing. The binding and paper are of superior quality and the facsimile reproductions of the letters are im-

Christina Zarifopol-Illias

peccably done. The volume is testimony to the seemingly boundless possibilities offered by today's computer technology. Professor Zarifopol-Illias's husband scanned the letters and stored them on a CD-ROM, which was then forwarded to the publisher so that the images could be included in the book. The reproductions are stunningly clear, making Eminescu's distinctive handwriting eminently discernible, a fact that has enabled experts on the poet's life and work to confirm unequivocally that the letters are genuine.

The importance of the book for Romanian cultural life is phenomenal. Following her public book presentation, Professor Zarifopol-Illias was overwhelmed by representatives of Romania's media eager for her comments and for interviews not only about the volume, but also about her other activities, most notably the Romanian studies program at Indiana University. As a result, Professor Zarifopol-Illias is pleased to report that Indiana University and the Romanian studies program here now occupy a prominent place in the Romanian cultural consciousness. She found herself approached on the streets of Bucharest by ordinary Romanians who recognized her from her television appearances and thanked her for the

opportunity to experience such a profoundly important event in their lifetimes. The Romanian septuagenarian literary historian Zigu Ornea has commented that the publication of the book is an extraordinary event for which he can think of no precedent.

Mircea Mihaies, an essayist and literary critic who has visited Indiana University several times, noted that the book was “the publishing coup of the century.” He added that the importance of the volume lies not only in what the letters say about the nature of the relationship between Eminescu and Micle but also in what they show about the evolution of the Romanian language and Eminescu’s own role in the development of the Romanian literary idiom.

Dulcea mea Doamna / Eminul meu iubit constitutes a stunning achievement for Professor Zarifopol-Illias. The volume has ranked as the number one recent publication in Romania based on both its literary merit and its general popularity since it was released. This success only adds to her list of accomplishments at Indiana University. She has worked tirelessly in building the IU Romanian studies program. A dedicated and highly popular teacher, Professor Zarifopol-Illias has steadily increased enrollments in Romanian language to 20 students a semester. The IU Romanian studies program is unique in that it offers year-round language instruction at three levels. Professor Zarifopol-Illias teaches elementary and intermediate Romanian as well as a special readings course in Romanian language and literature for advanced students. Graduates of her language program occupy important positions in government, business, NGOs and academic life in America and abroad.

Daniel M. Pennell is a graduate student in the History Department and in the School of Library and Information Science.

To learn more about the Romanian studies program at IU see www.indiana.edu/~reeiweb/roman.html.

Teaching Russian History and Politics in High School

by Keith Mitchell, Franklin Central High School, Indianapolis

Teaching public high school students about the politics and history of the Russian Federation is vastly different today from what it was even a decade ago. This is due to rapid changes not only within Russia, but changes among American students as well.

I teach Russian politics and history to seniors enrolled in comparative government and to freshmen taking a European history survey course. Both groups are so new to the subject that they are unaware of many stereotypes about Russia and the former Soviet Union. To these students, phrases like “Cold War,” “*perestroika*,” and “*glasnost*” have no meaning. They generally do not know the difference between Stalin and Brezhnev and have no preconceptions about the Soviet Union or fear of the Russian Federation.

This contrasts with teaching a decade ago, when Mikhail Gorbachev headed the waning Soviet Union. Back then, my suburban, middle-income students were sure that Gorbachev was a “good leader.” When asked for clarification, it became clear that what they really meant was that Gorbachev was more friendly to the West than had been other Soviet leaders they knew about. Getting them to look at Gorbachev critically was the challenge then. The media images they saw—the Berlin Wall coming down, Raisa Gorbachev chatting up Nancy Reagan, and so on—told them that Gorbachev was a “good leader.”

My students now do not have any preconceptions about Gorbachev or any other Russian or Soviet figure, save perhaps Stalin. They bring no prejudices to the subject. In that respect, it is easier to get them to analyze, say, the intended destination of Gorbachev’s schemes versus their actual outcome. But this very lack of prior knowledge or opinion can also be frustrating. Even if the information students had before the collapse of the Soviet Union was biased, at least it

provided a starting point for discussion.

One of the major challenges I have with both the younger and older students is trying to portray the Cold War tensions with any sense of urgency or realism. “Talk to your parents or, increasingly, grandparents,” I hear myself saying repeatedly as I try to get the students to understand the period. They ask questions like, “Was the US *really* that hung up on communism? Why, I don’t get it?” Even after studying Marx, McCarthy, and the fall of the Iron Curtain in their previous courses, they still have difficulty understanding how the Cold War directed world politics. How does one make the Cold War real for those born after it ended?

The freshmen I meet in European history have never even scratched the surface of Russian culture before. So, a basic introduction to the Cyrillic alphabet, the Eastern Orthodox Church, the tsars (they seem to like Peter the Great), the peasantry, and a chronological outline of the past five centuries is about as deep as we get. Without the former constraints of anti-communist American culture and politics, the younger students often exhibit an appreciation for the Soviet space program and figures like Yuri Gagarin especially.

Finally, I worry that the media coverage that my students follow—when I can get them to—paints an overly simplistic picture of contemporary Russia. The sources we rely on, including ITN and BBC news and *The Economist*, tend to cover only war and disaster. To young minds, the Chechen War, the Kursk explosion and the recent Moscow television tower fire sum up the essence of Russia. This coverage reinforces a notion of Russia as a “basket case,” as one of my students put it recently. Seeing Vladimir Zhirinovskiy douse a fellow Duma member with water provides a good laugh, but I wonder if it leaves teenagers with the impression that American culture is superior to Russian culture and that Russia can be defined by its shortcomings.

Kyrgyzstan's Women

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has only two buildings at its disposal. One is the former Kyrgyz Republic Government building. AUK's main conference room is where republic legislative sessions were held in the Soviet era—complete with large murals of Marx, Engels, and Lenin (and a large mural area painted over in white, which was undoubtedly the site of Stalin's portrait). The Ministry of Education of the Kyrgyz Republic has issued guidelines for higher education institutes, demarcating the minimum number of square meters of space per student, yet the university continues to function outside of these guidelines. The university also seeks to increase its utilization of the Internet. The barriers to this endeavor include not only a lack of space for computing labs, but also a shortage of computers and unreliable telephone service. Despite these obstacles, the BASP faculty is an ambitious group. Their tireless dedication to the goal of improving the quality of education and pursuing equality for women will serve them well.

"Our circumstances led us to be leaders"

I also had the opportunity to witness another aspect of post-Soviet transition through the eyes of women. The day after arriving in Bishkek, I attended a Women's Leadership Conference hosted by the AUK. The conference was attended by hundreds of women activists from all over Kyrgyzstan, most of whom were regional NGO leaders. Most conference attendees focused their efforts on strengthening the political and economic position of women, but others had specific program goals: to increase AIDS awareness, to improve children's education, and to fight pornography. The topic of this particular conference was planning for the future. To that end, women from every region of the country stepped up to the microphone to share both their frustrations and their success stories with their counterparts. As is true for many women's organizations in the United States, the lack of funding and resources was a frequent theme of discussion.

There is an organized effort to reach out to similar organizations, not only in other regions of Kyrgyzstan, but internationally as well. In addition to economic aid, these women want to learn from the experience of similar organizations. These women leaders are special because despite the economic adversity and social upheaval they face, they are making a concerted effort to reach out to help others in their community. As one delegate said, "Our circumstances of stress, depression, and anxiety led us to be leaders."

Sezim

A week after the Women's Leadership Conference, I visited Biubiusara Ryskulova, the founder and director of Sezim, Bishkek's only women's shelter. Covertly located in an old storefront, the shelter works with a staff of seven women (including a clinical psychologist). Each receives a monthly stipend of \$18. The clinic is maintained with the assistance of grants (Soros Foundation and The American Embassy Democracy Commission), numerous volunteers, and hard work (Sezim received a donation of land on which the women grow cash crops to raise money).

As a volunteer at Bloomington's rape and domestic violence shelter (the Middle Way House), I was especially eager to meet Ryskulova to compare notes on the issues of (and solutions for) violence against women in Kyrgyzstan. According to Ryskulova, 85 percent of women in Kyrgyzstan have been victims of domestic violence. To help them, Sezim offers a wide range of services. They operate a 24-hour crisis hotline, provide individual and group counseling for women, and help women locate safe shelter (usually in the home of a staff member or volunteer). In addition to providing sanctuary, the Sezim staff is also concerned about legal sanctions. Sezim is currently circulating a petition asking the Kyrgyz Parliament to adopt the nation's first domestic violence law. Ryskulova and the staff at Sezim also provide assistance to others in need – from leading women's discussion groups on social and legal issues, to helping the homeless elderly men and women of Bishkek, to run-

ning an elderly women's club, "My Years Are My Wealth." Sezim almost functions as two organizations. On the one hand, the women of Sezim are available day and night to help women who are victims of violence. On the other hand, they examine the sources of violence in society and pursue social, legal, and economic reforms to ease Bishkek through this transitional period.

As women living in a Central Asian nation in transition, Ryskulova, the women's NGO leaders, and the BASP faculty at the AUK are all working to overcome barriers – economic, social, political and educational. Through it all, however, their dedication to a vision of women's equality will help them overcome any obstacles they face.

Julie Thomas is a doctoral candidate in the History Department.

Henry Hale Joins REEI Faculty

The Russian and East European Institute is delighted to announce the arrival of Henry E. Hale to Indiana University. Hale is joining the Political Science Department as a specialist in the politics of the former Soviet Union.

Hale received his Bachelor's degree from Duke University in 1988 and then went to Harvard to complete his graduate education. He earned a PhD in Political Science in 1998 with a dissertation entitled "Statehood at Stake: Democratization, Secession and the Collapse of the USSR." He has taught at Tufts University and European University at St. Petersburg. Hale has published articles in the *British Journal of Political Science*, the *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* and *Orbis* and contributed a chapter to the book *Growing Pains: Russian Democracy and the Election of 1993*, edited by Timothy J. Colton and Jerry F. Hough (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 1998). He has also completed a book manuscript titled *The Rational National: The Political Economy of Secessionism*. This semester, Hale is teaching *Introduction to Comparative Politics*.

IU Participants in the AAASS Conference

The National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies will be held in Denver, Colorado, November 9-12, 2000. The following IU faculty and students will be participating:

a Russo-Polish Borderland

Faculty Papers

Michael V. Alexeev (Economics): "Taxation and Organized Crime in Russia"

Maria Bucur (History): "Ion Antonescu: Perverse Heroism in Post-World War II Romania"

Murlin Croucher (Library): "An Overview of Some Computer Information Problems"

Tim A. Larson (Library): "Retrospective Conversion or Retrospective Subversion: How Good is Our Access to Converted Slavic Collections?"

Scott Joseph Seregny (History, IUPUI): "Rural Progress, Public Space, and Zemstvo Reaction: The Paradox of Local Government in Russia, 1910-1916"

Bozena Shallcross (Slavics): "The Hollow Mirror: Strategies of Disappearance in Brodsky's 'Watermark'"

Barbara J. Skinner (REEI): "The Limits of Toleration Under Catherine II: 'Enlightened' State Policy and the Case of the Uniates"

Student Papers

Jennifer Day (Slavics): "Degrees of Distance: Reading Petersburg in the Poetry of Joseph Brodsky"

Daniel M. Pennell (History): "Maniu, the National Peasants, and the Communist Takeover of Romania, 1944-1947"

Elizabeth Lee Roby (Slavics): "Closing the Circle: Kieslowski"

Jason C. Vuic (History): "A Great New Field, Rich in Trade Possibilities: American Diplomats See Serbia, Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries"

Nathaniel D. Wood (History): "Becoming a 'Great City': Metropolitan Imaginations and Apprehensions in the Cracovian Popular Press, 1900-1914"

Panel Chairs

Michael V. Alexeev (Economics): Financing the Transition in Russia

Henry R. Cooper, Jr. (Slavics): Constructing the Myth About the Origin of the Slovenes

Charles Jelavich (Emeritus, History): The Church and Communism at the End of World War II; Reassessing the Communist Takeovers in Eastern Europe 1944-1953

David L. Ransel (REEI): Boris Mironov's Two-Volume 'Sotsial'naiia Istoriia Rossii': Discussion and Critique

Elizabeth Lee Roby (Slavics): Joseph Brodsky, Home and Abroad: The 'Place as Good as Any'

Scott Joseph Seregny (History, IUPUI): Rumors of War: Russian Social and Cultural Reactions to Armed Conflict, 1914-1921

Barbara J. Skinner (REEI): Belarus: Language, Religion, and National Identity in

Panel Discussants

Maria Bucur (History): Reinventing Traditions: History, Memory, and Post-Communism

Andrew Robert Durkin (Slavics): Literature and Medicine

Janos Mazsu (CEUS): Hungarian Conservatism in a Historical Perspective; Civil Society: Linking Practice and Analysis

Charles J. Halperin (REEI): The Mind of Muscovy in the Medieval Mirror

Nina M. Perlina (Slavics): Post-Soviet Literature and Culture

Bogdan Rakic (Slavics): History and Myths in Borislav Pekic's Writings

Bozena Shallcross (Slavics): Philo-Semitism in Polish Literature

Rountable Chair

David L. Ransel (REEI): Historical Agendas and Russian Studies Journals After 2000 C.E.

Faculty Roundtable Participants

M. Nazif Shahrani (CEUS): The Importance of Regional Area Studies for the Caspian and Black Sea Regions

Jeffrey Veidlinger (History): 'Some of My Best Friends are Natsmeny': Stalinism and the Nationalities

Student Roundtable Participants

Elizabeth Constantine (CEUS): Human Rights in the Post-Soviet States: Has Anything Changed?

Henry Hale, new professor of political science

William B. Edgerton Receives Distinguished Service Award

Professor Emeritus William B. Edgerton was presented with a Distinguished Service Award at the Russian and East European Institute Fall Reception on September 6. He is only the seventh person to receive the award, which recognizes exceptional contributions to the field of Russian and East European studies at Indiana University.

Edgerton received his BA from Guilford College in 1934 and his MA from Haverford College the following year. After graduation he taught French, Spanish, and German at various schools and spent a year teaching English at the Lycée de Belfort in France.

He became interested in Slavic cultures during World War II while involved in relief work in North Africa and Europe as a representative of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). He first served in Egypt in a camp for Yugoslav refugees supported by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Following the war he worked in Germany, where he helped organize a search program for children who had been taken by the Nazis from occupied countries and been subjected to Germanization. He then went to Poland and helped organize a war relief program that was conducted there until 1949 by American and English Quakers.

Returning to the United States with a working knowledge of three Slavic languages (Serbo-Croatian, Polish, and Russian) and a serious new interest in Slavic cultures, he soon began full-time Russian studies at the Russian Institute at Columbia University. He earned a PhD in Russian literature in 1954 after writing a dissertation entitled "Nikolai Leskov: The Intellectual Development of a Literary Nonconformist." He taught at Pennsylvania State University from 1950 to 1956, with a year at the University of Michigan in between, before being hired by Columbia. But after just two years, Edgerton

made the perhaps unprecedented decision to leave a prestigious tenured position at an Ivy League school for a midwestern university. Edgerton was drawn to Indiana because of IU's quickly growing programs in Russian and East European studies. He was eager to contribute to the construction of a world-class department of Slavic languages and literatures and to the development of interdisciplinary Slavic studies. He became Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Indiana University in 1958, and taught here for the next 25 years. During his tenure, Edgerton served as chair of the Slavic department twice, from 1958-1965 and 1969-1973. Edgerton retired from the classroom in 1985 but continues his work to the present.

The bulk of Edgerton's research focuses on the Russian writers Nikolai Leskov and Leo Tolstoy and on relations between Russian literature and other literatures. Among his many publications are no fewer than 25 articles on Leskov and 19 articles on Tolstoy. Edgerton's work has been published in 17 countries and in almost as many languages. Some of Edgerton's best-known articles include:

William Edgerton and Jack Armstrong at REEI Reception

"The Penetration of Nineteenth-Century Russian Literature into other Slavic Countries," "The Artist Turned Prophet: Leo Tolstoj after 1880," "The Critical Reception of Tolstoj's *What is Art?*" (*American Contributions to International Congresses of Slavists*, 1963, 1969, 1978) and "Tolstoy and Magalhães Lima" (*Comparative Literature*, 1976). In a major contribution to the wider field of comparative literature, Edgerton served as general editor of the 900-page *Columbia Dictionary of Modern European Literature*. He is also the translator and editor of *Satirical Stories of Nikolai Leskov* (New York: Pegasus, 1969) and of *Memoirs of Peasant Tolstoyans in Soviet Russia* (Bloomington: IU Press, 1993). The subject of this last publication overlaps with Edgerton's convictions as a Quaker. Edgerton is very active in the Religious Society of Friends and has performed innumerable hours of public service through this organization as well as through Indiana University.

Professor Edgerton has played an important role not only in the development

continued on page 17

Armstrong Award Going Strong

This year's Daniel Armstrong Memorial Research Essay Award competition resulted in a tie between Donald Pruefer, Jr. and Nathaniel Wood.

Pruefer submitted a paper titled "From Throw Weights to Metric Tons: The Radioactive Waste Problems of Russia's Northern Fleet." The paper was written for the course R601: Interdisciplinary Colloquium in Russian and East European Studies, taught by David Ransel. Wood's paper was entitled "Becoming a 'Great City': Metropolitan Imaginations and Apprehensions in the Cracovian Popular Press, 1900-1914." It was written for H745: Seminar in East European History, taught by Maria Bucur-Deckard.

The award has been presented every year since 1981. It is named for James Daniel Armstrong, who was a promising young scholar in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. Armstrong came to Indiana University in 1966 after earning an MA in Slavic languages and literatures from Stanford University a year earlier. At IU Armstrong pursued a PhD in Slavics, which he was awarded after defending his dissertation "A Semantic Approach to Russian Word Formation" in 1973. During his brief career, Armstrong made several research trips to Poland and Czechoslovakia, which was rare for a young scholar at the time. At Indiana University, he taught courses in Russian and Polish, served as director of

the Summer Workshop in Slavic and East European Languages and took on many administrative responsibilities. His talents burned brightly, but tragically, cancer cut short Armstrong's life in 1979. He was 37.

At this year's award ceremony, held during the REEI fall reception, Professor Andrew Durkin praised Armstrong for his achievements as a scholar, colleague, teacher, advisor, administrator, and friend. Durkin said, "I think that even today, his dedication...still inspires...and it is for that reason that we have established this memorial to him."

In 1996, on the initiative of REEI's then new director, David Ransel, an endowment was started to sustain the award in perpetuity. The first contribution came from a fund created for the Armstrong Memorial Library in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. The endowment has since been supported by contributions from the Armstrong family and other sources. Today the endowment yields \$300.00 in prize money while it continues to grow. Persons wishing to support the endowment can send contributions to: IU Foundation Armstrong Memorial Endowment, c/o Russian and East European Institute, Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 565, Bloomington, IN 47405. Please make checks payable to Indiana University Foundation and attach a cover note stating the purpose of the donation.

Parliamentary Development Project

Indiana University has been providing technical assistance to the Ukrainian government since 1991. This assistance, which began with a series of small USAID grants, grew into the Parliamentary Development Project (PDP) and has been administered by the School of Public and Environmental Affairs since 1994. Project administrators recently announced that USAID has obligated the program approximately \$2 million and extended its life for another two years (until September 2002).

The PDP is now USAID's primary liaison with the Ukrainian parliament in facilitating the passage of reform-oriented legislation (e.g., land reform, judiciary, criminal code). It will use the money to continue its work on institutional development with the Ukrainian Parliament and its expansion into legislative affairs.

For the past six years, IU has maintained direct technical assistance, with a permanent presence in Ukraine. The project initially focused on the institutional development of the parliament and the structure of the intergovernmental system. Since 1997, it has expanded its activities to include work with local councils. The PDP has produced significant analysis and documentation on comparative local government practices and development choices and made these studies available to the Ukrainian public.

Staff Changes at REEI

Several important staff changes occurred at REEI over the summer. The office now has a new administrative secretary and a new student advisor.

After 10 years of service to Indiana University, Administrative Secretary Laura Rasbach has resigned. She has become the Office Manager for Journey Christian School, a kindergarten through seventh grade private institution. Laura had worked for REEI since 1992 and was known for her unparalleled organizational skills and concern for the students. At this year's REEI Fall Reception, Laura was

presented with an engraved silver music box in thanks for her service to the Institute.

Jessica Hamilton is the new secretary. Raised in Ellettsville, Indiana, Hamilton traveled to South Central Los Angeles for her college education. At the University of Southern California, she majored in Physical Anthropology while working full-time as an Office Assistant in the Linguistics Department.

Christopher Gigliotti has filled the position of Advisor and Project Administrator. He replaces Sophie Christoff, who took a job teaching high school in San

Antonio, Texas. Gigliotti received his BA and MA degrees from the University of Virginia, where he specialized in Slavic Languages and Literature. He then earned his PhD from UCLA, where he wrote on 17th-century Russian saint's lives. He came to IU in the fall of 1998 on a one-year post-doctoral fellowship in Slavic area librarianship sponsored by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Prior to accepting his current position, he worked in the Main Library on the retrospective conversion of cataloging records for Slavic and other European books.

Alumni News

John T. Alexander (History PhD, 1966) is professor of history and Russian and East European Studies at the University of Kansas. A new luxury edition of his book *Catherine the Great: Life and Legend* was published last year with a new introduction and updated bibliography (London: Folio Society). During his sabbatical in 1999-2000 he worked on a book about the Russian empresses and their courts from 1725 to 1796.

Suzanne Ament (History PhD, 1996) is a lecturer in the Change and Tradition Program at Butler University.

Michael Auslin (REEI MA, 1991) was awarded a PhD in history by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and has been appointed assistant professor of Japanese history at Yale University.

Eric M. Batsie (SPEA MA, 1997) works for MiraMed Institute, a Russian and American nonprofit organization. He directs the MiraMed Independent Living and Social Adaptation Center. This Center works with orphans from the ages of 15 to 23 in Moscow and neighboring regions. MiraMed helps them to prepare for life independent of an institution. They offer classes on independent living, group and individual counseling, a resource center, cooking classes, ESL and Russian language classes, internships, educational assistance and social work. Batsie is also the co-director of a newly formed international association affiliated with MiraMed. This coalition is called the "International Association for Children At-Risk." The organization will work with groups from around the world who are also focusing on the social welfare of orphans.

Laurie Beans (Political Science MA, 1991) was appointed associate director of Georgetown University's Center for Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies.

The Center for Romanian Studies, based in Iasi, Romania, has announced the publication this year of "Romanian Diaries,

1944-1947," by **Burton Y. Berry**, a deceased IU graduate (Political Science BA 1923; MA 1927; Honorary Doctorate of Law, 1957). Berry completed his studies at Indiana University before joining the United States Foreign Service. He served in various diplomatic posts, starting in 1928. In 1944 he was appointed senior political representative for the US in Romania. Berry died in 1982. His papers are in the Lilly Library.

Richard Bidlack (History PhD, 1987) is associate professor at Washington and Lee University. He recently published "The Political Mood in Leningrad During the First Year of the Soviet-German War" in *The Russian Review* (59, January, 2000).

Melissa Cakars (REEI MA, 2000) was accepted by the Indiana University History Department, where she will pursue a PhD in Russian history. She spent the summer taking an intensive Latvian language course at Vidzeme University College, Valmiera, Latvia.

Melissa Caldwell (REEI MA, 1993) received a PhD in social anthropology from Harvard University in June 2000. Her dissertation was titled "Where There Is No Hunger: Food, Time, and Community in Moscow." She has accepted a position as Lecturer on Social Studies at Harvard, and is also an Associate at the Davis Center for Russian Studies (Harvard).

Anna Cienciala (History PhD, 1962) is professor at the University of Kansas. She recently published an article on Danzig in *British Foreign Policy, 1933-1938*, in Polish and German editions of a book about the city.

John K. Cox (History PhD, 1995) recently received tenure and a promotion to associate professor at Wheeling Jesuit University. He is currently writing a textbook on Serbian history for Greenwood Press. His wife Katie and he have an eight-month old daughter, Lilly.

Last fall, **Randi Barnes Cox** (History PhD, 1999) successfully defended her disser-

tation "The Creation of the Socialist Consumer: Advertising, Citizenship and NEP" and was hired by Stephen F. Austin University as an assistant professor (tenure-track) of history. She spent the summer in Moscow on an ACTR Research Scholar fellowship doing follow-up research to turn her dissertation into a book.

Michael P. Croissant (CEUS MA, 1999) published (with co-editor Bulant Aras) *Oil and Geopolitics in the Caspian Sea Region* (Praeger, 1999).

Steven Duke (History PhD, 1999) began a new position as associate director of the Center for Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies (CREECA) at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Goscilo receiving Alumni Award

Helena Goscilo (Slavics MA, 1968; PhD, 1976) published the article "Style and S(t)imulation: Popular Magazines, or the Aestheticization of Postsoviet Russia" in *Studies in Twentieth Century Literature* (Vol. 24, No. 1, Winter, 2000). She was also awarded the REEI Distinguished Alumni Award this past spring.

Brad Gutierrez (REEI MA, 1995) is assistant professor of political science at the US Air Force Academy. He teaches American government, international relations, Central European politics, and comparative defense policy.

Walter K. Hanak (History PhD, 1973) is a professor at Shepherd College. His recent

research includes a critical edition of the Old Slavonic rendition of the Chronicle of Symeon Logothetes and Metaphrastes.

Yeshayahu A. Jelinek (History PhD, 1966) is retired and lives in Israel. He recently published "Jewish Youth in Carpatho-Rus: Between Hope and Despair, 1920-1938" in *Shvut*, Vol. 7, No. 23, 1998, pp. 147-165.

Shoshana Keller (History PhD, 1995) is assistant professor of history at Hamilton College. She has written "Conversion to the New Faith: Marxism-Leninism and the Muslims of the Soviet Empire" in Robert Geraci and Michael Khodarovskiy, eds. *Of Religion and Empire: Missions, Conversion, and Tolerance in Tsarist Russia* (Cornell University Press, forthcoming). She has also completed a book manuscript entitled *To Moscow, Not Mecca: The Soviet Campaign Against Islam in Central Asia, 1917-1941*.

Lynn Lubamersky (History PhD, 1998) is visiting assistant professor at Boise State University. She published the article "Women and Political Patronage in the Politics of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth" in *The Polish Review*, Vol. 44, No. 3, 1999, pp. 269-285.

George J. Makowski (History PhD, 1993) is assistant professor of history at the University of North Alabama.

Michael S. Melancon (History PhD, 1985) is associate professor at Auburn University. He recently published "From Rhapsody to Threnody: Russia's Provisional Government in Socialist Revolutionary Eyes, February-July 1917" in *The Soviet and Post-Soviet Review*, Vol. 24, No. 1-2, 1997.

Paul E. Michelson (History PhD, 1975) is distinguished professor at Huntington College. His book, *Romanian Politics, 1859-1871: From Prince Cuza to Prince Carol* was named "an outstanding academic book for 1998" by *Choice*. He also recently published two articles in *Romanian Civilization*: "Carol I (1866-1914) in Modern Romanian History and Historiography" (Vol. 8, No. 1, 1999) and "History as a Civic Option" (Vol. 9, No. 1, 2000).

James P. Niessen (History PhD, 1989) is librarian for history and foreign languages at Texas Tech University. He presented a paper with Susanne Roberts entitled "Challenges and Constraints for History Selectors" at a cooperative collection development conference sponsored by the Center for Research Libraries, November 12-14, 1999.

Patrick O'Neil (Political Science PhD, 1994) was a chair and discussant for a roundtable session on Media and Politics in Russia and Eastern Europe at the Sixth Annual Northwest Regional Conference for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies. The conference was held at the University of Washington at Tacoma on April 22.

Valery Petrochenkov (Slavics PhD, 1983) hosted a contemporary Russian poetry evening on February 16 at Georgetown University, where he is professor of Slavic languages.

Brad Schaffner (SLIS MLS, 1989) received an IREX Short-Term Grant to travel to Estonia and work on a project entitled "The Acquisition and Preservation of Slavic Resources." Schaffner is currently a librarian at the University of Kansas.

Daniel Stone (History PhD, 1972) is a professor at the University of Winnipeg in Canada. He recently published a chapter entitled "The Transformation of East Central Europe: An Historical Perspective" in Abizadeh and Mills, eds. *Mittleuropa: The Transformation of East Central Europe* (NWA Press, 1999).

Willard Sunderland (History PhD, 1997) is assistant professor at the University of Cincinnati. He was recently awarded a post-doctoral fellowship from the Social Sciences Research Council for completion of his book manuscript entitled *Steppe-Building: Empire and Colonization in the Russian South, 1764-1850*.

Ted Uldricks (History PhD, 1972) is professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Asheville. He recently published "The Icebreaker Controversy: Did Stalin Plan to Attack Hitler?" in the *Slavic Review*, Vol. 58, No. 3, 1999.

Cynthia Hyla Whittaker (History PhD, 1971) is a professor at Baruch College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. She recently published "The Young Pushkin and His Early Literary Influences" in *Bibliion* (Fall 1999) and organized an exhibition with the same title at the New York Public Library from May to December, 1999.

Curt Woolhiser (Slavics PhD, 1995) gave a paper at the Third International Congress of Belarussianists, May 24-27, in Minsk. The paper was entitled "Sociolinguistic and Language-internal Factors in Dialect Divergence: The Contemporary Dialects of the Polish-Belarussian Border Region." His article "Language Ideology and Language Conflict in Post-Soviet Belarus" will appear in a volume edited by Camille O'Reilly, entitled *Language, Ethnicity and the State* (London: Macmillan) this fall.

Edward Wynot (History PhD, 1970) is a professor at Florida State University and is writing a book on the Polish Orthodox Church in the 20th century.

Student News

Ene Alas (Linguistics) has returned to Indiana University to teach Estonian and pursue a PhD in Linguistics.

Yilmaz Bingol (CEUS) spent the last summer in Turkey doing research on his dissertation, tentatively entitled "Turkish Language Policy through the Lens of Turkey's Identity Dilemma." He also participated in the NATO Advanced Study Institute's seminar on Language Engineering for Lesser-Studied Languages from July 3-14, at Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey.

Martin J. Blackwell (History) received one of the first Fulbright Student Fellowships to Ukraine for the 2000-2001 academic-year. He will use his grant to conduct dissertation research in former Communist Party and Soviet state archives on the effects of the "re-Sovietization" of

Kiev on that city's population in the aftermath of the two year Nazi occupation (1941-1943).

D. Christopher Brooks (Political Science) was selected to present his dissertation, "Charter 77 and the Legacy of Anti-politics," at the thirteenth annual Junior Scholars Training Seminar at the Wye River Conference Center on August 11-14. The East European Studies section of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the American Council of Learned Societies sponsored the seminar. He also presented a paper entitled "Defining Post-Totalitarianism: The Poverty of Empirical Conceptualizations" at the Midwest Political Science Association annual national meeting in Chicago, April 27-30. He is currently teaching in the Department of Political Science at Indiana-Purdue Fort Wayne on a Preparing Future Faculty Fellowship.

Kara D. Brown (CEUS/Education) spent three months in Estonia this summer learning Võro and conducting pre-dissertation research on the Võro language revival and rural education reform in south-eastern Estonian schools.

Thomas Cooper (CEUS/Comparative Literature) is teaching a U320 topics course titled Hungary and the Great Powers, 1914-1945 in the Department of Central Eurasian studies. He also won the György Ránki Prize, which is given each year to a student who has contributed significantly to the Hungarian studies at IU.

Indiana University has awarded the Individualized Major Program Final Project Award (formerly the Senior Achievement Award) to **Anne Czupryna** for her project: "The Vanishing Polish Peasant Home."

Daniel Del Re (CEUS) won the Denis Sinor Prize for the best term paper written on a topic dealing with Uralic, Altaic, or Inner Asian studies. His paper was titled "The Role of the State during Economic Transition: A Case Study of Hungary." It was written for László Borhi's U427: Hungary from 1945 to the Present. The award was presented at the CEUS fall reception.

Carrie Ellingson (REEI/SLIS) served an internship at ZaMir.net, an NGO organization in Zagreb, Croatia over the summer. ZaMir.net is an Internet Service Provider that offers web site design and other related services to the NGO communities in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Nancy Eyl (Slavics) participated in the SEELRC conference at Duke University and the University of North Carolina on second Slavic language acquisition and using technology in the classroom, July 17-26.

David Fisher (History) presented "Especially, Peculiarly, Russian: The English Roots of the 'Russian Idea'" at the Mid-America Conference on History, University of Kansas, September 21-23, 2000.

Bjorn Ingvaldstad (Communication & Culture) got an Institute of International Education fellowship to work with the Lithuanian state radio's English-language program "Radio Vilnius" starting in November.

Janet Johnson (Political Science) presented a paper entitled "Privatizing Pain: The Politics of Woman Battery in Russia" at the Midwest Political Science Association annual national meeting in Chicago, April 27-30.

Geordie Jones (History) and **Erin Kasprzak** (History) joined **Julie Lynn Thomas** (History/Gender Studies) in presenting a roundtable at the National Women's Studies Conference in Boston this past June. The title of the roundtable was: "East Meets West: The Transformation of Feminist, Gender, and Queer Theory in 20th Century Russia and Eastern Europe." Erin Kasprzak's paper was titled "Feminism, Communism, and the West: Constructing Feminism in 20th Century Eastern Europe." Geordie Jones presented his paper "Queer Russia?" and Julie Thomas presented the paper "Sexology as an International Scientific and Cultural Exchange, and its Influence on Gender Role Formation: The Soviet Union and the United States in the 1920s and 1930s."

Peter Marsh (CEUS) is the new CEUS graduate assistant and editor of the *Central Eurasian Bulletin*. Marsh spent the summer as a member of a musical-ethnographic expedition to western Mongolia sponsored by National Geographic.

Andrea Rossing McDowell (Slavics) was hired as the new Coordinator of the IU Graduate Student Organization. She is also beginning an MA in Higher Education and Student Affairs to complement her Slavics degrees.

Dennis and Michelle Metro-Roland (REEI and Geography respectively) had a baby boy this summer. His name is Elek Tamas and he was born on July 1. Dennis is currently Project Coordinator and Webmaster at the Institute of Hungarian Studies.

Nikita Nankov (Comparative Literature/Slavics) participated in the 24th annual convention of the International Association for Philosophy and Literature at SUNY, Stony Brook in May. His paper was entitled "The Neo-Avant-Gardist as a Neo-Cartesian: Triumphs and Traps in Umberto Eco's Border Crossing." In June, his book entitled *Prazni Prikazki* (Nonsense Tales/Talk), was published by Sonm Press in Bulgaria. The book is a collection of postmodern fiction in Bulgarian and English. The book's publication was sponsored by the Soros Center. In January, his scholarly book *V ogleđalnata staia: sedem obraza na bulgarskiia literaturnen selograd* (In the Hall of Mirrors: Seven Images of the Bulgarian City-Village) won a competition for scholarly books organized by the Swiss foundation for the humanities Pro Helvetia. The book will appear later this year published by Sofia University Press and Sonm Press. The book is a collection of his articles, written between 1977 and 1992, on Bulgarian modernism from a comparative perspective.

Barbara Taber (REEI/SLIS) and **Azamat Junisbaev** (Sociology) had a baby boy on August 6. His name is Sanjar. The family is living in Almaty, Kazakhstan, where Junisbaev is a project manager for USAID.

The Polish Studies Center Committee gave two awards for undergraduate students who excel in Polish studies. This year's awards were given to **Zofia Walentynowicz** (Criminal Justice/Polish) and **Kyle McKuhen** (Political Science). Each award consists of a book and \$100 monetary prize.

Nathaniel Wood (History) was awarded a Fulbright-Hayes fellowship for the year 2001 to conduct research for his dissertation on fin-de-siècle Krakow.

Mollie Duckett, administrative assistant in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures is retiring on October 31 after 30 years of service.

Faculty News

Yvette Alex-Assensoh (Political Science) will travel to the University of Zagreb, Croatia, on a Fulbright scholar's research/teaching grant during the spring semester. The research aspect of her project will involve interviews and archival research.

László Borhi (CEUS) published an article entitled "Rollback, Liberation, Containment, or Inaction? US Policy and Eastern Europe in the 1950s" in the *Journal of Cold War Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Fall 1999), pp. 67-110.

Leon I. Brauner (Theatre and Drama) was elected to serve on the executive committee of Organisation Internationale des Scénographes, Techniciens et Architectes de Théâtre, a 41-nation association of

theater designers, technicians and theater architects. The executive committee is the steering committee for the organization. It produces one major and one minor conference every two years. The minor conference is in Berlin and the major conference is the Prague Quadrennial and Exhibition.

Maria Bucur-Deckard (History) published "Between the Mother of the Wounded and the Virgin of Jiu: Romanian Women and the Gender of Heroism during the Great War" in the *Journal of Women's History* (Vol. 12, No. 2, 2000). She also published "Women in Romania" and "Mircea Eliade" in Richard Frucht, ed. *Encyclopedia of Eastern Europe, 1815-Present* (New York: Garland, 2000).

Jacqueline Jo Byrd and **Andrew Spencer** (Library) are currently developing a web-based version of the *International Directory of Librarians and Library Specialists in the Slavic and East European Field*. The prototype can be found at: www.indiana.edu/~libslav/test_slavic_directory.html. Upon its completion the directory will have active links for e-mail and URLs related to an institution's Slavic and East European activities.

Henry Cooper (Slavics) attended the Fourth North American-Macedonian Slavic Studies Conference, which was held in Ohrid, Macedonia in August. He read a paper titled "Comparing and Contrasting the New Slovene and Macedonian Translations of the Bible." In September, he traveled to the University of Alberta to take part in a two-day commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Slovene national poet, France Preseren. He gave a paper at the scholarly part of the conference entitled "On Translating Preseren's 'Krst pri Savici' Not Once But Twice." He also gave a general talk on the poet at the public sessions of the conference. Cooper and his co-translator, Tom Priestly of the University of Alberta, also read selections in Slovene and English from their recent volume of Preseren translations.

Ben Eklof (History) and **Scott Seregny** (History, IUPUI) organized an interna-

tional conference, "Post-Soviet Education . . . A Working Conference," held June 16-18, 2000 in Bloomington. The conference was co-sponsored by REEI. Eklof and Seregny also presented a paper at this conference: "Teachers in Post-Soviet Russia: The Past in the Present."

Bernd Fischer (History, Ft. Wayne) traveled to Washington, DC, in May to address a gathering of analysts from the Bureau of Intelligence and the State Department on the concept of a greater Albania. He also recently traveled to Albania to serve as the keynote speaker for a symposium organized by the American Embassy and the Ministry of Education on higher education and democratic transition.

Steven Franks (Slavics) took part in a workshop called "Slavic and East European Languages: Acquisition, Techniques, and Technologies" at the Duke University-University of North Carolina SEELRC Summer Institute, July 17-26. He was a Visiting Professor at Plovdiv University in May and June, where he taught two linguistics courses. He published the following articles: (2000). "The Pros and Cons of Clitic Cluster Formation," in *Formal Description of Slavic Languages 2*, ed. by P. Kosta et al., 21-35. (2000). "Across-the-Board Movement and LF," *Syntax* 3.2, 107-128. [with •eljko Boškovic, Univ. of Connecticut] (2000). "Clitics at the Interface," in *Clitic Systems in European Languages*, ed. by F. Beukema and M. Den Dikken, 1-46.

William Fierman (CEUS) presented a paper on "Perceptions of Threats from 'Alien Faiths': An Analysis of Reactions in the Kazakh-Language Press" in Vienna at a conference held at the Austrian Institute for International Affairs in June. In August he went to Kazakhstan to work as a consultant in connection with a project organized by the Population Reference Bureau.

Roy Gardner (Economics) presented his paper, "Corruption: Top-down or Bottom-Up" at the 8th World Congress of the Econometric Society, 11-17 August, in Seattle. This paper is based in part on his

research in Ukraine. Gardner was a visiting professor at the Economics Education and Research Consortium, National University "Kyiv Mohyla Academy" in Kyiv, Ukraine, March through June 2000.

Henry Hale (Political Science) traveled to Washington, DC, August 31-September 3 for the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting. He was chair and discussant for a panel entitled "Center-Periphery Conflict in the Russian Federation" and gave the presentation "Federalism and Development of the Russian State."

Jerry Hinefeld (Physics, South Bend) recently completed a study on the rate at which ingested cesium 137 leaves the body. Cesium 137 is a radioactive isotope produced in fission reactors. Eighty adults and children who lived within 120 miles of Chernobyl at the time of the accident were used as test-subjects.

Owen Johnson (Journalism/History) recently published "Failing Democracy: Journalists, the Mass Media, and the Dissolution of Czechoslovakia" in Michael Kraus and Allison Stanger, eds. *Irreconcilable Differences? Explaining Czechoslovakia's Dissolution* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2000); "Losing Faith: The Slovak-Hungarian Constitutional Struggle, 1906-1914," in Zvi Gitelman, Lubomyr Hajda, John-Paul Himka, & Roman Solchanyk, eds., *Cultures and Nations of Central & Eastern Europe: Essays in Honor of Roman Szporluk* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U. Press, 2000), pp. 293-312; also published in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 22 (1998), pp. 293-312; "Press," in Richard Frucht, ed., *Encyclopedia of Eastern Europe: From the Congress of Vienna to the Fall of Communism* (New York: Garland Publishing Company, 2000), pp. 639-640; "Remembering Pyle's IU Ties," *NewsWire* 27:1 (Spring-Summer 2000), p. 4.

Bill Johnston (TESOL/Applied Linguistics) had a translation of Krzysztof Koehler's poem "Crucifixion" published in the journal *Two Lines* in the spring. He also published translations of six poems by Krzysztof Kamil Baczynski in *Przekladaniec*.

György Kara (CEUS) taught Altaic studies in the spring semester in the University of Budapest, and as a Humboldt Research Award holder worked in the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences in May and July on Ancient Turkic Buddhist texts. He published the paper "On Sino-Mongol Cultural Relations as Seen in the Mongolian Lexicon" in *Menggu minzu yu zhoubian minzu guanxi* (Taipei: Meng Zang weiyuanhui, 2000), pp. 61-80.

Nyusya Milman (Slavics) traveled to Memphis in April to conduct a Russian Olympiad for high school students of Russian there. In March, she attended a conference called "Novye Obrazovatel'nye Modeli na Poroge Novogo Tyshch-eletiiia" at the Russian University of the Humanities (RGGU) in Moscow, where she presented a paper entitled "Russkaia Obrazovatel'naia Model' v Amerikanskikh Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniakh." She also attended a CIBER sponsored conference-workshop held at the University of Memphis in February where she participated in Russian and German panels on Teaching Business Languages in the new millennium. In April, she presented the paper "New Technology and a Russian Language Course for American Students" at the American Graduate School of International Management at Thunderbird. She also participated in a summer program at the University of Michigan, where she gave a lecture on "Culture in a Context of Global Economy" to prospective business students.

Michael Parrish (SPEA) published a review essay in the *Journal of Slavic Military Studies*.

Alex Rabinowitch (History, Emeritus) gave a speech entitled "Inside the Communist Party Archive in Petersburg" at the History Department's awards luncheon on April 19.

Toivo Raun (CEUS) presented a paper entitled "Estonian Nationalism and National Identity Revisited, 1850-1920" at the 17th Conference on Baltic Studies in Washington, DC on June 15-18, 2000. On July 30, he chaired the session "Demo-

graphic and Religious Dimensions of Assimilation and Particularity: The Volga Peoples" at the VI World Congress for Central and East European Studies in Tampere, Finland. On August 13-14, he also participated in a conference focusing on Estonian studies outside Estonia—"The Estonian Language and Culture in the World," held at Tartu University, Estonia. Raun recently published the following chapter: "The Nationalities Question in the Baltic Provinces, 1905-1917," John Morison, ed., *Ethnic and National Issues in Russian and East European History* (London: Macmillan, 2000), pp. 121-130.

Robert Rohrschneider (Political Science) gave a paper entitled "Profound Ambivalence: The Origins of Europeans' Views about a Europe-wide Parliamentary Government" at the Midwest Political Science Association annual meeting in Chicago last April.

Thomas A. Sebeok (Linguistics) had a six-week, four-country series of academic engagements this past June. At the University of the Republic of San Marino, he gave the keynote speech at a conference on "Origins of Semois." After a stop at the University of Bologna, Sebeok presented a week's worth of lectures and seminars at the University of Bari. From Italy, Sebeok went to Budapest as a guest of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, of which he is an honorary member, as well as a Distinguished Senior Fellow Emeritus of the Institute for Advanced Study. His tour ended with a celebratory event at the University of Helsinki's Karelian campus in Imatra, where its annual International Semiotics Institute is held. Sebeok was a co-founder of this institute and he has served as its vice-chairman since 1985. On this visit, his colleagues from around the world presented him with an autographed volume of speeches to honor his 80th birthday and the Mayor of Imatra presented him with a banner of the city. Sebeok has also recently been appointed Adjunct Professor in a newly created Department of Culture, Communication, and Information Technology at Erindale College. His Fel-

lowship at Victoria College was also renewed until 2004. Both institutions are constituent units of the University of Toronto. Sebeok also published "The Music of the Spheres" in the journal *Semiotica* (128-3/4, 2000, pp. 527-535) of which he is Editor-in-Chief.

Scott Seregny (History, IUPUI) published the following as part of a discussion in *Slavic Review*, No. 2 (Summer 2000): "Zemstvos, Peasants and Citizenship: The Russian Adult Education Movement and World War I," pp. 290-315, and "Peasants, Nation and Local Government in Wartime Russia," pp. 336-342.

Nazif Shahrani (CEUS) presented a paper entitled "Islam and Politics in Central Asia: Colonial Roots of Political and Religious Extremisms" at a conference on religious extremism in Central Asia and Caucasus at Johns Hopkins University on April 11.

Bozena Shallcross (Slavics) published an article titled "The Divining Moment: Adam Zagajewski's Aesthetics of Epiphany," in *Slavic and East European Journal*, 4:2000, pp. 234-252. She also presented a paper entitled "Warsaw: The Open City" at the Sixth ICCEES World Congress in Tampere, Finland, July 29 – August 3, 2000.

Lois Silverman (Recreation and Park Administration) spent five weeks this summer as visiting scholar at the Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum of Lithuania in Vilnius where she consulted on museum planning and conducted research.

Martin Spechler's (Economics, IUPUI) article "Hunting for the Central Asian Tiger" appeared in the September issue of *Comparative Economic Studies*. He recently returned from Uzbekistan, where he taught a course on convertibility and exchange rate management for the Center for Economic Research, sponsored by the World Bank. He spoke on Uzbekistan to the Summer Language Workshop on August 2.

Elliot Sperling (CEUS) was appointed Chair of the Central Eurasian Studies Department.

Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (CEUS) presented "The Entry and Integration of the New Kingdom into the Institutions and Culture of Europe" at an event called "Commemorating 1,000 Years of Hungarian History" at Georgetown University, April 17.

Jeffrey Veidlinger (History) published "Klezmer and the Kremlin: Soviet Yiddish Folk Songs of the 1930s" in the journal *Jews in Eastern Europe* (Spring 2000), pp. 5-39. He also spent the summer in St. Petersburg conducting research for a work on Russian-Jewish nationalism, 1905-1921.

Jeffrey Wasserstrom (History) published an essay titled "Letter from Budapest" in the July 28 issue of the *Times Literary Supplement* (London). He is also acting editor of the *American Historical Review* while editor Michael Grossberg is on sabbatical.

Timothy Wiles (English) completed the work of his year-long, USIA-funded program on "Strategic Planning for Polish Higher Education" by organizing a conference on this subject for Polish university rectors and vice rectors, held at Warsaw University on June 19-20. Leaders from eleven Polish universities attended and took part in workshops on strategic planning and management, decentralizing the budget, and the costs and benefits of such features of American university life as tuition payment, course credits, and governance by a board of trustees. Area studies representatives at the conference included **John Parrish-Sprowl** (Communication Studies, IUPUI), **Bozena Shallcross** (Director, Polish Studies Center) and **Patrick O'Meara** (Dean for International Programs). Several IU administrative leaders made presentations, including **Moya Andrews**, **William Plater**, **Maynard Thompson** and **Donald Warren**.

Roman Zlotin (Geography) spent three weeks in Moscow this summer on a trip that was supported financially by REEI, IAUNRC, the Center for the Studies of Global Change, and the Geography Department. He collected new data on the state of the environment, demographic

characteristics, and public health in the Russian Federation, the Russian North, and the newly independent states of Central Asia. On May 25, he gave a seminar titled "The Environmental Situation in Russia and the Former Soviet Republics" at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. Zlotin has accepted the position of Distinguished Visiting Scholar-in-Residence from the Center for the Studies of Global Change for the academic year 2000-2001.

Edgerton Receives Service Award

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of Slavic studies at Indiana University, but in the development of the field as a whole. He was a founder and the first president of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. He served for 11 years on the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council and was chair of that committee from 1957-1960. In 1955 Edgerton helped found the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, which later became the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). From 1958 to 1978 he was chairman of the American Committee of Slavists and one of two Americans on the International Committee of Slavists.

In his presentation speech, David Ransel noted that the Distinguished Service Award was long overdue. Edgerton has been a particularly strong supporter of REEI in recent years, responding to any request for help, whether it entailed visiting classes as a guest speaker, heading up the Armstrong award committee, contributing an article to this publication, or any other task.

Article compiled by Janis Cakars, a graduate student in Journalism and Russian and East European Studies

New Students

Mark Betka received his BS in Business Administration and Marketing from Southern Illinois University in 1995. He first visited Poland as a student in 1991 and returned several times while he was a Peace Corps volunteer stationed in neighboring Ukraine from 1995-1997. These experiences sparked in him a strong interest in Polish-Ukrainian relations and in the carryover of past tensions between these two countries on current relations. Following his Peace Corps service, Betka worked in federal relations for the State of Illinois and the University of Washington. At Indiana University, he is pursuing a dual MA/MPA degree, focusing on international affairs and public finance at the School of Public and Environmental Affairs. In the future, Betka would like to work in the US Congress or in the offices of committee members active in foreign affairs. He would also like to live in Poland and work in the financial sector.

Patrick Kinney received his BA in comparative literature and French from the University of California at Davis. He studied in Lyon, France for the academic year 1992-1993. Since his first visit to Hungary in 1987, he has frequently returned to Eastern Europe. His primary interest is in the development of Hungary and Romania and related issues concerning the European Union.

Francis McCloskey received his BA from Indiana University in 1968 and his JD from the IU School of Law in 1971. He was the mayor of Bloomington from 1972-1982 and served six terms in the US Congress as a representative of Indiana's Eighth District (1983-1995). At REEI, he intends to focus on the Balkans, particularly Bosnia. He is interested in law and issues of nationalism and intends to live in and write about the Balkans in the future, while in the service of a governmental or non-governmental public service organization.

Holly Otterman graduated from DePauw University in 1999 with a BA in art his-

tory and Russian studies. As an undergraduate, she completed a five-month internship at the Moscow State Museum of Vadim Sidur, where she worked as a translator and occasional tour guide. At IU, she is working on master's degrees in Art History and in Russian and East European studies. She is interested in unofficial art in the post-Stalin era and contemporary Russian art. Next year she will return to Moscow to complete research on Russian unofficial art and Vadim Sidur. Otterman plans on pursuing a PhD in Art History.

Keryn Ross graduated from the University of Nebraska at Omaha with a Bachelor of music in vocal performance and spent her final year of undergraduate study in Siauliai, Lithuania as an exchange student. She followed up this experience with another semester in a Baltic studies program at Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas. At IU she will continue to focus her studies on the Baltic states.

Annisa Wanat received her BA in social studies education from Miami University of Ohio in 1995, with minors in history and economics. Since then she has worked as a fundraiser and served for two years in the Peace Corps, where she taught English and economics in Lovech, Bulgaria. She is pursuing a dual MA/MPA degree and is concentrating on comparative international affairs and southeastern Europe. In the future, she would like to work for an NGO in Southeastern Europe.

Sang-Yeol Yoon graduated from Chung-Ang University in Korea with a BA in Russian in 1993. He then served as an intelligence officer in the Korean Army. At REEI, he will focus on Russian foreign policy toward northeast Asia. Upon completion of his studies, he plans to pursue a career in the Korean National Intelligence Service.

REEI Hosts Visiting Scholars

The Russian and East European Institute is hosting five visiting scholars this semester. The scholars come from Ukraine, Russia, and Korea and will conduct research at Indiana University for the academic year. Our Ukrainian and Russian guests are participating in the Junior Faculty Development Program of the American Councils for International Education.

Sergey Jukhno is visiting from Khar'kiv State Technical University. He will study environmental policy and air quality. His faculty mentor is Sue Grimmond. Nataliya Medzhybovska is from Odessa State Economic University and studies business administration and banking management. At IU she will research banking automation, US economic development and teaching methodology. Her faculty mentor is Richard Rosen. Olena Vasylevska is a linguist from Lviv State-Ivan Franko University and Lviv Theological Academy, where she teaches Latin and ancient Greek. She came to IU to examine foreign language teaching methodology in order to develop new language programs for students in diverse disciplines. Her faculty mentor is Christina Illias. Oleg Volguine is from Russia's Friendship University in Moscow. His time at IU will be used to develop a course on civil society and the state and continue research on the same subject. His faculty mentor is Jeffrey Isaac. Sunghyun Park is visiting IU while on sabbatical from Yonsei University in Korea. She studies Russian and Soviet aesthetics and philosophy and will conduct research on mass culture in post-Soviet society during her stay in Indiana.

Graduations

Russian and East European Institute

Master of Arts

Andrew M. Berrier successfully defended his master of arts essay "Russian Military Reform, 1992-2000: The Predominance of Moderate Thought" in May. His committee consisted of William Fierman (chair), David Albright and Michael Parrish.

Melissa A. Cakars successfully defended her master of arts essay "The Far Eastern Republic: Soviet Politics and the Buffer State" in May. Her committee was comprised of Alexander Rabinowitch (chair), Christopher Atwood, and Hiroaki Kuromiya.

Gregory L. Keller successfully defended his master of arts essay "Polish Business Culture in Transition: Legacy of the Past, Influences on the Future." The chair of

his committee was Paul Marer. Other members were Bozena Shallcross and Timothy Wiles.

Stephen C. Nedell graduated in June. The title of his essay was "Politics of History: Previous Interpretations of the Origins, Development and Suppression of the Kronstadt Uprising of March 1921 in the Light of Recently Declassified Documents." His committee included Hiroaki Kuromiya (chair), Murlin Croucher, and David Ransel.

Donald A. Pruefer, Jr. successfully defended his master of arts essay "From Throw Weights to Metric Tons: The Nuclear Threat from Russia's Northern Fleet" in May. The chair of his committee was David Ransel. Other members were Michael Parrish and Roman Zlotin.

Richard M. Reyno successfully defended his master of arts essay in May. The essay was titled "The Russian Armed Forces in Chechnya, 1994-1996: A Toothless Bear?" His committee was chaired by Hiroaki Kuromiya and included Michael Parrish and Roman Zlotin.

Graduate Certificate

F. Timothy Martin graduated in May with a master of information science degree.

Undergraduate Minors

Ruth E. Dworak graduated with a bachelor of arts in May. Her majors were French and art history.

Andre E. Kepes graduated in June with a bachelor of arts in Journalism.

Student Awards

REEI 2000-2001 Academic Year FLAS recipients: Thomas Cooper (CEUS/Comparative Literature), Romanian; Elizabeth Larson, (History), Moldovan; Kathlaine Nyden (Art History), Czech; Jill Massino (History), Romanian; Heather McDougall (Political Science), Czech.

IAUNRC Academic Year 2000-2001 FLAS Recipients: Daniel Del Re (CEUS/SPEA), Hungarian; Tristra Newyear (CEUS), Mongolian; Lisa Overholser (Ethnomusicology), Hungarian; C. Damon Stewart (Linguistics), Estonian.

REEI Byrnes Fellowship Recipient: Patrick Kinney

REEI Contemporary Affairs Fellowship: Keryn Ross

REEI Summer FLAS Recipients for SWSEEL 2000: Janis Cakars (Journalism), Latvian at Vidzeme University College; Jennifer Cash (Anthropology), Russian; Anthony Clare (Johns Hopkins), Romanian; Thomas Cooper (Comparative Literature/CEUS), Romanian; Daniel

Crowley (Journalism), Polish; Alexander Diener (U of Wisconsin), Russian; Amy Goldenberg (Folklore), Polish; Jessica Greenberg (U of Chicago), Serbian/Croatian; Christopher Harrell (Law), Slovene; Linda Hooper (Johns Hopkins), Czech; Bjorn Ingvolstad (Communications & Culture), Polish; Michael Koh (Linguistics), Georgian; Danielle Longerbone (Geography), Czech; Amy McGoldrick (Harvard U), Russian; Paul Mendelsohn (Columbia U), Romanian; Andrzej Niekrasz (Northwestern U), Slovene; Daniel Pennell (History), Serbian/Croatian; Heidi Sherman (U of Minnesota), Russian; Erin Wood (Music), Polish.

IAUNRC Summer FLAS Recipients 2000: James Dasney (Marquette U), Azeri; Ryan Gliha (CEUS), Turkmen; David Hunsicker (U of Washington), Turkmen; Joseph Isenberg (Iowa State U), Hungarian; William Kline (Bowling Green State U), Hungarian; Edward Mandity (CEUS), Hungarian; Gregory Marsh (Yale U), Uzbek; Alexander Maxwell (U of Wisconsin), Hungarian; John McKane

(CEUS), Turkmen; Alanna Shaikh (Boston U), Uzbek; Sol Weil (U of Colorado), Uzbek.

Social Science Research Council Language Training Grant Recipients for Summer 2000: Micah Aki (CEUS), Uzbek; David Buxton (CEUS), Kazakh; Jennifer Challengren (Slavics), Russian; Robert Connon (U of Missouri), Georgian; Brian Droitcour (Carleton College), Uzbek; Jason DuPont (CEUS/SPEA), Uzbek; Jonathan Hayes (College of Wooster), Russian; Marisa Hudspeth (History/SLIS), Russian; Rachel Kuspa (Grand Valley State U), Russian; Edward Lee (Brown U), Kazakh; Meghan Mackrell (CEUS), Russian; Shannon O'Lear (Illinois State U), Azeri; Holly Otterman (Fine Arts), Russian; Christopher Preston (U of Nebraska), Russian; Todd Ramlo (CEUS), Uzbek; Trisha Raque (U of Kentucky), Russian; Amy Ryerson (Linguistics), Azeri; Barbara Taber (REEI/SLIS), Kazakh; Valen Tisdale (Florida State U), Turkmen; Renne Traicova (REEI), Russian; Megan Weeder (U of London), Azeri.

Upcoming Events

November 2, Thursday

7:00 pm, Woodburn 111

Brian A. Porter, University of Michigan

Lecture: "Making Modernity National in 19th Century Poland."

November 8, Wednesday

4:00 pm, Ballantine 004

Boris Mironov, Institute of Russian History, RAN, St. Petersburg

Lecture: "Physical Stature and Economic Well-Being of Russians from the 18th to 20th Centuries: First Research Results."

November 10, Friday

REEI/Indiana University reception at AAASS National Convention, Denver, Colorado. Location: Governor's Square 15 of Adam's Mark Hotel.

Weekly Conversation Clubs

For information on the upcoming **Bulgarian coffee hour** contact Renne Traicova at rtraicov@indiana.edu.

Estonian Coffee Hour meets Tuesdays at 5:30 at Bear's Place (1316 East 3rd Street).

Finnish Coffee Hour meets Thursdays at 6:00 at Bear's Place.

Hungarian Coffee Hour meets Sundays at 5:00 at the Runcible Spoon (412 East 6th Street).

Latvian Coffee Hour meets Fridays at 5:30 at the Irish Lion (212 West 5th Street).

Polish Coffee Hour meets every other Thursday at the Polish Studies Center (1217 Atwater).

Russian Tea meets Tuesdays at 4:00 in Ballantine Hall 004.