

REEIfication

NEWS FROM THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

David L. Ransel, Director
Vol. 29, No. 4

Neil Gipson, Editor
December 2005

Digging Into the Archives in Buriatia

by Melissa Cakars

Behind the world's largest statue of Lenin's head in Ulan Ude, Russia, is the main office of the National Archives of the Republic of Buriatia (NARB). I recently spent nine months in the reading rooms of these archives conducting dissertation research. Ulan Ude may be a distant city, five hours by plane from Moscow and east of Lake Baikal, but the archives were full of activity.

In December, when the temperatures dipped to the -30s, I often had to wait for the ink in my pen to melt before

I could start taking notes in the mornings. At these times, I began to talk to the other people at neighboring tables. A pensioner was working on the history of his region, Mukhorshibirskii. "It is a hobby," he said. Father Oleg, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church in Zabaikal'e dropped by occasionally and people came regularly to conduct private genealogical research. And though I heard rumors that other foreigners came to the archives, I only met one – an American graduate

student conducting anthropology research.

I met many graduate students from Buriat State University and East Siberian State Technological University. One graduate student was working on the history of the Baikal-Amur Railroad (BAM) in Buriatia. He received a grant

and had been to the north of Lake Baikal to conduct oral history work in addition to his research in the archives. A female graduate student was researching the demographic history in Zabakail'e

of Old Believers, or, as they call them in Siberia, Semeiskie, which means "the family ones" because the Old Believers came to Siberia with their families, unlike other early settlers who were often men. Once, when talking about her and her project to the BAM researcher, I described her as "the Russian woman with long blond hair." I was then told, "She isn't Russian, she is Semeiskaia." They make a definite distinction in Buriatia.

continued on page 13

Features

- Digging Into the Archives in Buriatia 1
- Is Ukraine Moving Toward the European Union? 3
- Back in the (former) USSR: Turkmenistan Revisited 6
- Faculty Profile: Ronald Feldstein 9
- Black Work, Green Money: Central Asian Labor Migrants 10

News

- SWSEEL Summer 2005 2
- Recent Graduations 2
- Student News 3
- Alumni News 4
- European Union Center Established 5
- Building Relations with the Moscow Higher School of Economics 7
- Faculty News 8
- Byrnes Fellows Meet Eleanor Byrnes 14



The largest Lenin head in the world sits in front of the National Archives of the Republic of Buriatia (photo by Roberto Quijada)

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IU Awards for REEI Alumni

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

REEI Awards**DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI**

1998 Alexander Rabinowitch
 1988 Charles Gati
 1995 Gale Stokes
 2000 Helena Goscilo
 2002 Howard I. Aronson
 2002 William Hopkins

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

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

SWSEEL Summer 2005

The 55th annual Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European, and Central Asian Languages (SWSEEL) was another in a long line of successful summer language programs held at Indiana University. Over 200 students participated in plays, choir performances, skits, cooking demonstrations and concerts in one of the seventeen languages offered by SWSEEL in 2005. As always, two of the most popular events were the annual 4th of July picnic at Lake Lemon and the Silk Road Concert, attended by more than 300 people.

IU is proud that the 2005 Workshop attracted the highest level of funding in its history. As a result, more than 90% of eligible graduate students received funding in 2005. With contributions from other universities, IU was able to provide SWSEEL attendees with over \$200,000 dollars in total funding.

SWSEEL's reputation as one of the country's top Russian language programs was once again confirmed by satisfied students, who gave rave reviews of the faculty and the quality of the nine levels (equivalent to six years) of Russian instruction. By creating an immersion atmosphere, SWSEEL provides students with a context for rapid progress. Russian-only classrooms, Russian language lunch tables and Russian language housing in the dormitory are the principal immersion elements. The students showed off their progress at the capstone event of the summer, the Russian concert and poetry festival. Numerous skits, songs and poetry readings let the students demonstrate their new and improved language skills, including readings of Pushkin, Lermontov, Mandel'shtam, Brodsky and others. The large, enthusiastic audience ended the evening by joining the performers in singing traditional Russian songs.

One of the great advantages of SWSEEL is its many language offerings, which include the languages of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

continued on page 10

Congratulations!*MA Defenses*

Alice Tobin (REEI/SPEA) defended her essay "Addressing Human Trafficking in Ukraine: Leadership from the Third Sector and the Primacy of Prevention." Jean Robinson chaired her committee.

REEI Undergraduate minors

Aaron Minkus graduated in August with a BA in History.

Catherine Percy graduated in August with a BA in History.

Siobhan Reardon graduated in August with a BA in Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Jaclyn Schuenzel graduated in August with a BA in History and Political Science.

Is Ukraine Moving Toward the European Union?

by Denise Mishiwiec

Volodymyr Dubovyk, Associate Professor at the Department of International Relations and Director of the Center for International Studies at Odessa National University, lectured on "Ukraine and the European Union" on October 12th. Dubovyk's talk was sponsored by the Russian and East European Institute and the new IU European Union Center.

Dubovyk highlighted several milestones in relations between Ukraine and the European Union, but he also stressed the limited change in the EU-Ukraine relationship over the past ten years. Official relations opened in 1994 with the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. Then in 1999, the EU enacted its Common Strategy on Ukraine, which recognized Ukraine's European aspirations without any long-term commitments concerning membership in the Union. The EU made Ukraine a "strategic partner" in order to help promote democratization on its eastern border.

Relations between Ukraine and the EU shifted again in 2004 when ten countries joined the EU, including three of Ukraine's neighbors and the three former Soviet Baltic republics. Ukraine was given the status of an EU "neighbor" country, which signified that the EU did not intend to begin talks with Ukraine on accession. Instead, the EU grouped Ukraine with Moldova and Belarus, rather than with countries already in talks

and with tentative accession dates such as Romania and Bulgaria.

Many observers expected the accession of Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to improve relations between Ukraine and the EU, but the opposite has occurred. For example, trade between Ukraine and its neighbors has been disrupted by EU trade laws. Additionally, the increase in the number of migrants trying to reach the European

"Despite early hopes, relations with the EU have not advanced rapidly since the change of power in Ukraine."

--Volodymyr Dubovyk

Union and has forced Ukraine to set up camps to house them and to increase border security. While the EU provides Ukraine with financial support for these services, Dubovyk believes that more is necessary.

At the end of 2004, Viktor Yushchenko became the new president of Ukraine following the Orange Revolution, a popular protest against unfair elections that led to Yushchenko's victory and hopes for democratic, Western-oriented reforms. However, Dubovyk said that despite his own hopes, the Orange Revolution did not lead to improved relations with the EU.

Dubovyk also noted that in

recent polls only a slight majority of Ukrainians support joining the European Union. In his opinion, this ambivalence represents a lack of understanding among Ukrainians of just what the EU is and what it can offer Ukraine. Many people view the EU as an elite club or see it as an alternative to Russia; others view it as another threat to their recently acquired independence. At the same time, the Orange Revolution, which seemed to represent a major break in relations between Russia and Ukraine, has in fact had little effect on official interactions between these two countries. Ukraine continues to depend on Russia for important political and economic support.

Denise Mishiwiec is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.

Student News

Richard Fitzmaurice (REEI/SPEA) passed the Foreign Service Oral Assessment in Chicago on November 17th.

Jacquelyn Henderson (REEI/SPEA) passed the Foreign Service Oral Assessment in Chicago on October 20th.

Stephanie Hockman (REEI/SPEA) passed the Foreign Service Oral Assessment in Chicago on November 16th.

Alumni News

Note: REEI received many alumni updates as part of its 2006 Title VI grant application. This edition's news is continued from the October edition and will conclude in February.

Anthony Amato (PhD History/REEI minor 1998) is associate professor at the Center for Rural and Regional Studies at Southwest State University in Marshall, MN. He presented "Beyond the Borderland: Nature, Place and the Frontier in Ukrainian History" at the VII World Congress of the International Council for Central and European Studies in July, 2005. His article "Thinking Unlike a Mountain: Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability in the Carpathians" is forthcoming in *The Environment and Sustainable Development in the New Central Europe*, edited by Zbigniew Bochniarz and Gary B. Cohen (New York: Berghahn Books).

Makedonka Baloski (BA History and Anthropology/REEI certificate 1996) works for Chilton, Yambert, Porter and Young, LLP in Chicago, IL. She currently serves as legal advisor for the Macedonian American National Organization and as Regional Project Manager for the Macedonian Arts Council.

Rebecca Bartlett (MA REEI/MLS SLIS 2004) is part-time cataloger at the National Czech

and Slovak Museum and Library and at Heritage Microfilm in Cedar Rapids, IA.

John Burbank (MA REEI 2002) is Executive Officer of the Defense Support Coordination Office and was deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom from September 2004 to March 2005.

Paul M. Carter, Jr. (PhD Political Science/REEI certificate 1996) served until recently as Ukraine Desk Political Officer at the U.S. Department of State. He earned a Department of State Superior Honor Award for an outstanding contribution to the promotion of democracy and American policy goals during Ukraine's "Orange Revolution."

Rosemarie Crisostomo-Forsythe (BA Slavic and Political Science/REEI certificate 1979) is Vice President of ExxonMobil Russia. In October she took a temporary assignment in ExxonMobil's office in Moscow. After the assignment, she will return to her position covering global political trends at the corporate headquarters, where she currently advises the management committee of the corporation.

Heather Dickerson (BA Slavics and Journalism/REEI certificate 1994) is library manager at ASRC Aerospace Corp. She reviews

Slavic fiction in translation for *Library Journal*.

Charles Gati (PhD Government/REEI certificate 1965) received the Commander's Cross of the Republic of Hungary in 2004 from Katalin Szili, Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament and Ferenc Gyurcsany, Hungary's Prime Minister, for advancing US relations with Hungary.

Paul Gordon (BA History/REEI certificate 1986) is group manager for Synthes USA, where he manages spine and neurotrauma franchises. He recently held two programs on spinal and head injuries in Moscow and St. Petersburg. He is married to Elizabeth (Yurko) Gordon.

Erica Hall (BA Physics/REEI minor 2000) is a translator for SAIC, a government contractor, in McLean, VA.

Erik Herron (MA REEI 1992) was appointed director of the University of Kansas Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies and received promotion to Associate Professor with tenure in 2004-05.

Deborah Zaccaro Hoffman (BA Slavic/REEI certificate 1993) left the practice of law to enter the MA program in Russian translation at Kent State University. She was

continued on page 12

European Union Center Established

Indiana University has won a grant from the European Commission to establish a new European Union Center of Excellence on the IU Bloomington campus. The new EU Center will build on the strengths of the Russian & East European Institute and the West European Studies Center to train future generations of scholars and professionals in advanced, interdisciplinary European Union studies. The EU Center will emphasize training in the least commonly taught languages of the EU member and candidate countries, and it will support the activities of IU faculty, doctoral and master's level students engaged in EU studies. Additionally, the Center will reach out to K-12 teachers, postsecondary faculty, government officials, media, business, and other civic groups to furnish accurate and timely information regarding the EU.

Fritz Breithaupt of the West European Studies Center and David Ransel from REEI will co-direct the new EU Center. A new, full-time assistant director for the Center has also recently been hired: Jeffrey Pennington. Pennington worked at the IU Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center from 2000-01 and most recently was a graduate student in a doctoral program on East European history at Kobe University in Japan. He earned a master's degree from REEI in 1996, and he worked as a program officer in the Bucharest offices of

IREX from 1993-1997.

The EU Center will enhance the resources already available at IU in several ways. The Center will conduct conferences and workshops and also invite EU experts to address key issues. The Center has already proposed several conferences, including an exploration of parallels and differences between the institutional structures of the U.S. and the EU; a discussion of the challenges of integrating Islam in the U.S. and in EU secular societies; an investigation into designs for institutions to facilitate communication among stakeholder networks in EU agro-environmental policy; and several more.

The EU Center will also award grants to faculty and students to travel and conduct research in Europe. Competitive grants will be available for research on understudied topics of special relevance and timeliness, such as the Constitutional Treaty and the transatlantic relationship. The Center will provide summer funds to a faculty member and a pre-dissertation researcher, as well as a full-year grant for dissertation field-work or write-up.

In order to strengthen course offerings on campus, funds will also be available to develop new EU-focused undergraduate and graduate courses. Any tenured or tenure-track faculty member can apply for support to create an EU course in his or her home department.

The EU Center will reach out to a variety of educational, government and civil practitioners with information about Europe. Video conferences, distance learning lectures, newsletter articles and useful websites will all help carry the Center's message beyond the university.

The Center will cross disciplinary boundaries to include faculty and students from history and law to medicine and many others. Several key issues will unite the Center during its initial phase, including a focus on EU enlargement, the transatlantic relationship, immigration, law, comparative constitutional development, and agro-environmental policies.

The new EU Center represents the continued commitment of IU to interdisciplinary study of the European Union. For more than fifty years, IU has supported the study of Slavic, Uralic, Germanic, and Romance languages, and the university has over 250 faculty members who specialize in the languages or area studies of EU member and candidate countries. Additionally, IU has long-term research and exchange relationships with at least nine EU universities from Spain to Russia, as well as numerous partnerships for shorter-term projects. The new EU Center will draw together and expand on these relationships to strengthen IU's position as a leading American center for the study of the European Union.

Back in the (Former) USSR: Turkmenistan Revisited

by Richard Fitzmaurice

I returned to Turkmenistan this summer for the first time since the September 11 attacks abruptly halted my service there with the Peace Corps. This time, I arrived not as a volunteer, but as an intern in the U.S. Embassy. My return afforded me the opportunity to view the country from a different perspective and understand it in a new way.

While at the embassy, I spent most of my time working in the political and economic section. I wrote and edited cables on issues such as ethnic discrimination in the educational system and drug demand reduction programs. I also compiled background notes and talking points for embassy officers, met with civil society representatives, and served on the Democracy Grants Commission. In addition, I worked for two weeks in the public diplomacy section of the embassy, where I helped to organize an ambassadorial visit to the provincial capital of Mary, edited the embassy's newsletter and spoke at a teachers conference.

I quickly discovered that the difference between diplomatic service and Peace Corps service is as dramatic as night and day. First, while working in the embassy, I lived in a *much* nicer house. Instead of the rickety, crumbling, Soviet-style apartment of my earlier visit, I enjoyed western-style housing with nearly all the ameni-

ties of home. On a more substantive level, working in the embassy provided me with a much broader perspective concerning the political and economic issues affecting the country as a whole. I had the opportunity to meet with senior Turkmen government officials, including a lunch with the Deputy Foreign Minister and the head of the Americas Desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I also enjoyed the economic reporting aspect of



Fitzmaurice (second from right) visits the owners of a private orchard outside Ashgabat

my internship, which allowed me to travel into the countryside to witness the results of the country's wheat harvest and to interview state and private farmers.

The greatest challenge that I faced during my internship was the difficulty of procuring reliable and timely information in such a closed and restrictive society. All media in Turkmenistan are state-controlled, and there is virtually no public internet access. The government is often reluctant to share information with foreign embassies, especially if it might cast a less than favorable light on the

country. As a result, much of the information reaching the embassy is little more than rumor, piped in by what one of my co-workers referred to as the "OBS" network ("*Odna baba skazala*" - literally, "one old lady told me").

In separating fact from fiction, embassy officers rely on personal contacts or local embassy staff. However, most telephone lines are assumed to be bugged, and many contacts are afraid of the potential

repercussions of meeting in person with foreign officials. Also complicating the matter is the amount of inaccurate information regarding Turkmenistan that is circulated by international news organizations. For example, this past year it was widely reported as fact that Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov ordered the closing of hospitals and libraries

outside of the capital. In reality, while they remain woefully underfunded, libraries and hospitals in the provinces are still open. In my own research, I sometimes found it difficult to uncover even the most basic background information on a topic. As a result, I relied on the knowledge of local embassy employees and tried to develop new contacts among civil society representatives.

One of the high points of my trip was the opportunity to return to my old Peace Corps site, Turk-

continued on page 13

Building Relations with the Moscow Higher School of Economics

Indiana University, the Russian & East European Institute and the School of Public & Environmental Affairs (SPEA) continue to expand their working relationships with Russian institutions of higher learning. On October 14th, 2005 REEI took a large step in its development of an exchange program when Indiana University signed an Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation with the State University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow. Almost simultaneously, The Institute of Family and Social Responsibility was awarded a major grant to establish a public policy partnership between SPEA and the Higher School of Economics (HSE).

The agreement between IU and the HSE provides an institutional foundation to expand the relationship between the two universities. IU President Adam Herbert and HSE Rector Yaroslav Kuz'minov signed the document, in which the institutions "agree to establish ties of friendship and cooperation for the purposes of promoting mutual understanding and academic, cultural, and personnel exchanges." The agreement outlines the framework by which IU and HSE will "foster a mutually beneficial academic collaboration."

REEI is preparing to take advantage of the opportunities of this growing institutional relationship. REEI has already begun discus-

sions of short-term exchange programs with HSE personnel, and longer-term potential projects include conferences, seminars, joint publications, and interactive conference panels. The possibility of on-line, distance learning courses has even been raised.

At the same time that IU and REEI are building institutional relations with the HSE, the School of Public & Environmental Affairs is also moving forward with a joint project with the School. The Institute of Family and Social Responsibility was awarded a \$290,000



Students and faculty from the State University Higher School of Economics gather near Moscow's Kremlin

USAID project grant to establish a public policy partnership between SPEA and the HSE. The grant began in October 2005 and will extend until September 2007. The primary goal of the program is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the HSE by enhancing its capability in applying policy analysis tools to real-life public sector problems. Another goal of the program is to conduct policy evaluations composed of teams of US and Russian faculty.

Several SPEA faculty mem-

bers will travel to Moscow to meet with Russian faculty and teach courses on public policy. Additionally, faculty members from the HSE will come to IU as scholars in residence. The partners will build models of policy dissemination pertinent to the Russian political environment and share their findings with key stakeholders, policy makers, government officials and the public.

The HSE itself has quickly grown into one of the foremost educational institutions in Russia. It was established in 1992 at the initiative of leading economists and members of the Russian government to advance economic reforms in Russia by educating professionals in modern economics and social sciences. Since its founding HSE has transformed itself into a diverse, multi-disciplinary university with more than 9000 students, over 60 departments, and branches in four different cities.

The HSE also prides itself on international collaboration with other institutions of higher learning. It cooperates with major European universities such as Ecole Nationale d'Administration, Erasmus University and the London School of Economics, as well as leading American universities. This broad institutional experience in international cooperation bodes well for the success of the joint programs with REEI, SPEA and across Indiana University.

Faculty News

Laszlo Borhi (CEUS) presented a lecture titled "Hungary in the Soviet Empire, 1945-1956: New Evidence, New Interpretations" at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars on October 7, 2005. He also gave a keynote presentation on the same topic at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies in the Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto on November 10.

Maria Bucur (History) participated in a conference titled "Memory, History, and Identity in Bessarabia and Beyond" at the University of Pittsburgh in October. On November 10th she led a seminar titled "Controlling Progress: Eugenics and Its Legacies" at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Henry Cooper (Slavic) and **Bogdan Rakic** (Slavic) were awarded a New Frontiers in the Arts and Humanities Grant for their project "The Ducic Papers."

Gene Coyle (SPEA/REEI) has been given a third year extension by the CIA to continue teaching courses on the history of intelligence at Indiana University through the summer of 2007.

Aurelian Craiutu (Political Science) was invited to present a paper, "Democracy and Philosophy in Eastern Europe: A Tocquevillian Perspective" at the Havighurst

Young Researchers' International Conference, organized by Miami University's Havighurst Center, Oxford, Ohio, October 27-29, 2005. Craiutu's paper commented on the political philosophy of Mihai Sora, a former Minister of Education in Romania's first post-revolutionary government and one of the most important Romanian philosophers.

Murlin Croucher (Library Emeritus) was recognized for his leadership, scholarship and contributions to building strong collegial relationships among library communities by the members of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee at the 37th annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Salt Lake City.

Devin Deweese (CEUS) was awarded a New Frontiers in the Arts and Humanities grant for his project "Historical Foundations of Islamic Identity in Central Asia."

Bernd Fischer (History, IPFW) published "Albanian Refugees Seeking Political Asylum in the United States: Process and Problems" in the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol. 31, no. 1, 2005. Over the summer he was invited by the Kosovar Ministry of Education and the Georg-Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research to participate in a review of recently published

history textbooks in Pristina. He presented a paper titled "History in Albania and Kosovo, Methodological Approaches" and also met



Bernd Fischer (right) meets with Kosovar President Ibrahim Rugova

with Kosovar President Ibrahim Rugova.

Steven Franks (Slavic/Linguistics) published "Slavic Languages" in *Handbook of Comparative Syntax*, G. Cinque and R. Kayne (eds.), (Oxford University Press, 2005). He also published "Bulgarian Clitics as K^o Heads", co-authored with **Catherine Rudin** (PhD Linguistics 1982), and "On Nominative Objects", co-authored with James Lavine. Both publications appeared in *Formal Approaches to Slavic Linguistics: The Columbia Meeting*, which he co-edited. His paper "What is that?" appeared in *IU Working Papers in Linguistics*. While on sabbatical last spring, he gave invited talks at the University of Maryland, the University of Con-

continued on page 11

Faculty Profile: Ronald Feldstein

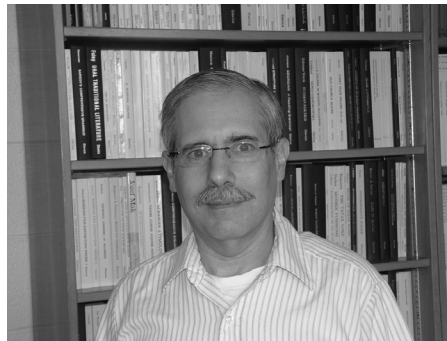
by Neil Gipson

Professor Ronald Feldstein is widely recognized at IU and beyond as a leading scholar in Slavic linguistics. Even today he is hard at work shaping a new understanding of a Russian verb class overlooked by other researchers. Much less well known, however, is the curious twist of fate that brought him to Slavic languages in the first place.

Like his classmates of the time, young Ronald Feldstein worried about beginning foreign language study when he started high school. "We were all afraid that language was going to be hard because we never dealt with it in grammar school," says Feldstein. As a consequence he and

his classmates planned to enroll in the "easiest" language available—Spanish.

When freshmen were barred from Spanish classes to allevi-



Professor Feldstein

ate overcrowding, Feldstein was left to choose among Latin, French and Russian. He took this

dilemma to his father and grandfather, who had plenty of advice. "My grandfather was a speaker of Russian and had even served as a teacher of Russian in his youth. I didn't speak to him in Russian. He didn't really transmit the language, but his advice immediately was that this was an easy choice: Latin you wouldn't learn to speak anyway; French was so common that practically everybody knew it; but Russian was really interesting and unusual and a much better choice."

Once that decision was made, Feldstein quickly flourished in the study of Russian. He came to love the language in high school, once

continued on page 14

Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and Central Asian Languages

at Indiana University

June 16 - August 11, 2006



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SWSEEL*continued from page 2*

Attendance grew for the fourth consecutive year in these critical need languages, including Azeri, Georgian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, Uyghur and Uzbek. With expanded offerings in 2006—including Pashto and Tatar—we expect this trend to continue.

East European languages also continued to grow this summer. Enrollment increased in Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian, Czech, Macedonian, Polish and Romanian. Languages to be added next year include Albanian and Yiddish.

The 2005 Workshop also welcomed back to IU the Baltic Studies Summer Institute (BALSSI). The BALSSI program rotates between several outstanding universities on a two-year basis. IU will host the Baltic program again in 2006. Twenty students spent the summer learning Estonian, Latvian or Lithuanian. The BALSSI students also enjoyed a comprehensive cultural program complete with movies, cooking demonstrations, lectures and their own concert at the end of the program.

Summer 2005 was enjoyable and educational, and the SWSEEL organizers want to thank all of the participants and faculty who helped make it such an outstanding event. We look forward to seeing you all again in the summer of 2006!

Black Work, Green Money **Central Asian Labor Migration to Russia**

by Richard Fitzmaurice

Over the last few years, increasing numbers of Central Asians have traveled to Russia in search of work at bazaars and building sites. This new labor migration is fraught with contradictions. Once in Russia, the migrants occupy an ambiguous space: they work in city centers, yet they exist at the margins of society. Upon returning home, the migrants express mixed opinions of Russia, which they view as a source of much needed income but also a place where they face discrimination. In other words, while seeking to procure “green money,” many Central Asian migrants in Russia participate in “black work.”

In order to shed additional light on this relatively recent phenomenon, the Russian and East European Institute (REEI), Department of Central Eurasian Studies (CEUS), Inner Asian and Uralic National Research Center (IAUNRC) and Office of International Programs of Indiana University hosted a lecture on October 4th by Madeleine Reeves, a Ph.D. candidate in social anthropology at the University of Cambridge in the UK.

Reeves conducted research in the Ferghana Valley of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in 2004-2005. In her lecture, she distinguished the current migration from previous movements of people from Central Asia to Russia. While the return of Russians to their homeland in the 1980s and 1990s was mostly

political in nature, the current migration of Central Asians is motivated primarily by economics. Living conditions in the Ferghana Valley are harsh, and the average monthly wage for professionals hovers around \$50-60 per month. In contrast, unskilled workers traveling to Russia can earn up to five times that amount. Moreover, skilled workers or those acting as middlemen to secure additional labor may earn as much as \$350 per month.

The allure of the “green money” available in Russia has led to huge drops in the male population of some villages and towns in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Reeves noted that this new migration shares important characteristics with labor migrations in other regions of the world, such as the movement of Mexicans and Central Americans to the United States.

Reeves also described how the migrants encounter and subvert administrative structures and stringent registration regulations in Russia. Once in Russia, Central Asian migrants engage in “black work,” labeled as such because it is seen as both demeaning and performed by illegal immigrants. Given their unlawful status, migrants encounter demands for bribes and harassment from officials. Although Central Asians typically do not need a visa to enter Russia, they are required to register with

continued on page 15

Faculty News

continued from page 8

necticut, Princeton University, MIT, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was also elected for a three-year term as a Vice President of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages.

Bill Johnston (Applied Linguistics/Comparative Literature) recently published two volumes of translation: Magdalena Tulli's 2003 book *Moving Parts* (Archipelago Books, 2005) and Krzysztof Kamil Baczyński's *White Magic and Other Poems* (Green Integer, 2005). In the summer a reading of his translation of Juliusz Slowacki's play *Balladina* was held at the Massolit bookstore in Krakow. He is currently working on translations of Andrzej Stasiuk's 1999 novel *Nine* (Dziewiec) for Harcourt and Jan Kochanowski's 16th-century verse drama *The Envoys* (Odprawa poslow greckich) for a publisher in Poland.

Owen Johnson (Journalism) published "Solidarity for a While: The Fading Away of a Liberation Movement" in *East European Politics & Societies*, vol.19, no. 4, 2005.

Matthias Lehmann's (History) book, *Ladino Rabbinic Literature and Ottoman Sephardic Culture*, has just been released from Indiana University Press. His article "A Livornese 'Port Jew' and the Sephardim of the Ottoman Em-

pire" appeared earlier this year in *Jewish Social Studies*.

William Pridemore (Criminal Justice) published "An exploratory analysis of homicide victims, offenders, and events in Russia" in *International Criminal Justice Review*, vol. 15, no. 2, 2005. He co-authored, together with S.W. Kim, "Poverty, socioeconomic change, institutional anomie, and homicide" in *Social Science Quarterly*, vol. 86, no. 5, 2005; and "Social support and homicide in transitional Russia" in *Journal of Criminal Justice*, vol. 33, no. 6, 2005.

Laurence Richter (Slavic) published *Selected Nineteenth Century Russian Song Texts* (Leyerle Publications, 2005).

Anya Peterson Royce (Anthropology) received the 2005 P.A. Mack Award for Distinguished Service to Teaching. She also gave the keynote lecture, "The Long and the Short of it: Benefits and Challenges of Long-term Ethnographic Research," at the Longitudinal Qualitative Research international seminar in Leeds, England in October. Additionally, she was an invited lecturer at the International Festival of Dance in Bytom, Poland (July 2005), where she lectured on the ways anthropologists view dance.

Dmitry Shlapentokh (History IU South Bend) and **Hiroaki Kuromiya** (History) were awarded a New Frontiers in the Arts and Humanities Grant for their proj-

ect "Napoleon and Poles and the Images of Russians as an Asiatic Threat."

Marci Shore (History) delivered a paper titled "Agency, Subjectivity, and The Black Seasons: Translating Holocaust Literature from Slavic languages" at a conference on Translating Eastern Europe: Art, Politics and Identity in Translated Literature at the Ohio State University. She also presented "Entanglements, Terror, and the Fine Art of Confession" at the European and Russian History Workshops at the University of Chicago.

Martin C. Spechler (Economics, IUPUI) published "Central Asia between East and West" in *Central Asia and the Caucasus* (English and Russian editions), no. 5, 2005. His book review of *Economic Nationalism in a Globalizing World* will appear in the British journal *Nations and Nationalism*.

Jerry Wheat (Business Administration, IU Southeast), **Brenda Swartz** (Regional Economic Development Resource Center, IU Southeast) and **Frank Wadsworth** (Business Administration, IU Southeast) presented a paper titled "Financial Systems and Business Activity in Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia" at the Development and Convergence of Financial Sector of New EU Members Conference in Tallinn, Estonia, November 17-20, 2005.

Alumni News

continued from page 4

recently awarded a grant from the PEN American Center to translate *Children of the Gulag*, a collection of letters, diaries and testimonies of children of “enemies of the people” under the Soviet regime.

Prajakti Kalra (BA Psychology and History/REEI minor 2003) received an MA in International Relations from the University of Chicago, where she earned an honors notation for her thesis on the border between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Greg Keller (MA REEI 1998) reports from Paris for Dow Jones Newswires, covering French business and the economy. Previously he reported for five years from Warsaw for The Warsaw Business Journal.

Shoshana Keller (History PhD/REEI certificate 1994) is associate professor of history at Hamilton College in Clinton, NY. Her forthcoming work includes “Women, Gender and Women’s Education in Early Through Late Modern Central Asia,” *Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures* Vol. III (Leiden: Brill), and “Going to School in Uzbekistan,” in *Daily Life in Central Asia*, edited by Jeff Sahadeo and Russell Zanca (Bloomington: Indiana University Press). She is also a principal investigator for the on-line Teaching Resource Tool development project “Histories of Central Asia,” and she is working on a related

book, *The Long Frontier: Inner Eurasia and the Caucasus*, an anthology of primary and secondary sources for classroom use on modern Central Eurasia.

William Lahue (MA REEI 1995) retired from the US Army in 2004 and started a consulting firm, Access Central Asia LLC, with his wife Milagros Lahue. The firm consults on defense sales in the Republic of Kazakhstan and US Government border security programs in Central Asia.

Michael Lally (MA REEI 1992) is a Foreign Service officer with previous assignments in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Afghanistan. In late 2005, he will begin Spanish language training for assignment as deputy managing director of the U.S. Embassy’s Commercial Service in Mexico City, Mexico.

Timothy F. Lindemann (MA History 1984) is assistant defense attache for the U.S. Air Force at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

David Mason (PhD Political Science/REEI certificate 1978) is professor of political science at Butler University in Indianapolis, IN. His latest book is *Revolutionary Europe 1789-1989: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2004).

James Niessen (PhD History 1989) is world history librarian at Alexander Library of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ. He recently published “The

Acquisition of German Language Books 1900–1990 in Three Budapest Research Libraries: Cultural Relations and Library Division of Labor. Pt. 1: 1900–1945” (in Hungarian) in *Könyvtári Figyelő* v. 14 (50), no. 4 (2004), 851–60 and “Romania,” in Richard Frucht, ed., *Eastern Europe: An Introduction to the People, Land and Culture* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 2004), v. 3, pp. 735–90.

Rebecca Olson (MA REEI/MLS SLIS 1999) is a librarian at Alston & Bird, LLP in Charlotte, NC.

Greg Perchatsch (MA REEI 1993) is a program manager at Government and Enterprise Mobility Solutions, Motorola, Inc. in Schaumburg, IL. He was called to active duty and served for one year in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, where he was promoted to colonel in the reserve component of the U.S. Army in February, 2004. He recently completed a project in Hong Kong installing a third generation command, control and communications system for the Hong Kong Police.

Donald Pruefer (MA REEI 2000) is senior analyst, northeast Asia division at the Joint Intelligence Center-Pacific in Pearl Harbor, HI. He has accompanied senior military officials on exchanges to Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan. His intelligence team advises the US Pacific Commander on regional developments.

continued on page 15

Buriatia Archives

continued from page 1

A Buriat journalist, who was getting a graduate degree in her spare time, was researching the history of the press in Buriatia in the 1930s. In addition to working at NARB, she had also been to the Buriat FSB to see their KGB archives. One needs special permission to get in, but as she explained, “they don’t let researchers see much anyway.” She believes that several years ago, under Yeltsin, the archives were much more open. Now, Putin’s administration has cracked down. Not having worked in the archives prior to Putin’s presidency, I cannot personally vouch for the changes, but I was told many of the documents I wanted to look at were secret. Sometimes the contents were obviously sensitive, but when I was told a document on illiteracy in the 1950s (and there are many published statistics and materials on this) was secret, I went to complain. “Is it because I am foreign?” I asked. “No, we have government committees who make these decisions,” I was told. When I asked if I could appeal, the archivist smiled and said simply, “no.”

According to M.G. Bukhaeva, the director of the archives, NARB is an average sized archive in the Russian Federation. It was founded in 1923 at the creation of the republic, and it holds around 3,000 collections, 750,000 files, and 15,000 photographs. The earliest documents are from a Russian Orthodox monastery constructed in Ulan Ude in the seventeenth

century. There are documents written in Church Slavonic, modern Russian, and Buriat. The Buriat documents can be found in three different alphabets: old Mongolian script, Latin, and Cyrillic. The archive has a rich collection of documents on the Buriat steppe dumas in the old Mongolian script, but few people in Buriatia today can read them. Bukhaeva says the archive doesn’t even have its own expert who knows the old script. She added that sometimes scholars themselves know it or they bring in translators to help them. There are scholars at the Buriat branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which has its own archive, who can read the old script. This Academy archive contains thousands of rare documents in the old script, as well as in Tibetan and modern Buriat.

In addition to researchers working at NARB, I also observed undergraduate students in the reading rooms. Some of them were working on senior history projects, and others were from a program at East Siberian State Technological University (ESSTU) to train archivists. They were learning about the archive itself and working with specific documents. It is a new program connected to the history department, but according to ESSTU history professor, V.V. Kuznetsov, the program has some difficulties. For example, there are not enough textbooks or other materials. The low pay for archival workers in Russia also makes it difficult to recruit students. However, there is much work to be done in the

Buriat archives that will require the attention of younger experts. Bukhaeva hopes to get computers for the reading rooms and create a database of indexes. She also plans to preserve the collection of old photographs digitally. “But,” she adds, “due to financial constraints, this is not going to happen very soon.”

Melissa Cakars is a PhD candidate in Russian history.

Turkmenistan

continued from page 6

menbashi, a port town located on the Caspian Sea coast. I visited an English resource center that has doubled in size since I worked there. I also took part in an annual English language immersion camp organized by current Peace Corps volunteers. Other highlights included playing in a friendly soccer match between employees of the embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and visiting my host family from Peace Corps training.

Returning to Turkmenistan allowed me to revisit old acquaintances and to develop a new perspective on the country. In the process, I learned a great deal about the Foreign Service and honed my professional skills.

Richard Fitzmaurice is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.

Feldstein

continued from page 9

spending his entire allowance on a copy of Pushkin. Later, he earned a spot in a PhD program on the strength of three years' undergraduate work. His professional future seemed set when he took a position at SUNY-Binghamton and taught there for six years. However, the 1976 New York budget crisis forced a change in plans, and SUNY-Binghamton closed down entire programs to save money, including the Slavic program. Indiana University ultimately benefited from that decision, since Feldstein accepted an offer from IU's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in 1976.

These days Feldstein's research themes include accent systems and historical linguistics. In addition, he is developing an

understanding of a new group of Russian verbs that has not previously been recognized as a specific class. In particular, he is interested in verbs that produce two different perfective forms yet share a single imperfective. For example, the words "zakhvatit" and "zakhvatat" are both perfective, but "zakhvatyvat" serves as the imperfective in both instances.

Besides his professional reputation as a linguist, Feldstein has also earned a local reputation as an outstanding baker of Russian delicacies. It was during a trip to Soviet Russia in 1965 that he developed a taste for Russia's dark, robust breads. "I really found that Russian bread was very different than anything I had ever had before. I liked it very much, and I thought about how much I would like to be able to get it in the United States."

After years of experimenting

unsuccessfully, he finally stumbled onto the answer, buried in a Russian language bookstore, in a manual for professional bakers—*The Technology of Bread Production*. "It had a lot of chemical formulas in it, but besides those it really told me everything. What I had really needed to know was that you have to sour the dough before you could bake this Russian bread."

Since that breakthrough, Feldstein has continued to refine his techniques for baking breads and his academic research and teaching in Slavic linguistics. And his students and fellow linguists alike continue to benefit from his grandfather's advice that he take up Russian as the "much better choice."

Neil Gipson is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.

Byrnes Fellows Meet with Eleanor Byrnes

On October 16th, this year's two recipients of REEI's Robert F. Byrnes Memorial Fellowship met with Eleanor Byrnes (the widow of Robert Byrnes and a major contributor to the Byrnes fellowship endowment), REEI's director, David Ransel, and IU development officer Jeff Stuckey. The two current Byrnes Fellows are Brant Beyer, a first year graduate student, and Andrew Burton, a second year graduate student, both of whom study Hungarian and East European politics. Over lunch in the Tudor Room of the Indiana

Memorial Union, the party caught up on many of the traditions of Indiana University, such as the Little



From left: Brant Beyer, Eleanor Byrnes and Andrew Burton

500 and Indiana Basketball—Mrs. Byrnes has been a long-time bas-

ketball season ticket holder—and the Fellows expressed their gratitude for the support provided by the award.

The Byrnes Fellowship is REEI's premier award. It honors the memory of the first director of REEI by supporting an outstanding incoming student. The award offers a tuition remission and a stipend to a new student, and it is renewable for a modest stipend in the second year. Donations to REEI and Indiana University are the exclusive sources of funding for the fellowship.

Black Work

continued from page 10

the local authorities within three days. Usually they cannot legally acquire a "propiska," or residency permit. This is especially true in Moscow, the primary destination of labor migrants.

As the costs associated with being caught without a *propiska* have recently risen, roughly two-thirds of migrants now purchase falsified *propiskas* ("clean fakes"), often from the police themselves. The police also demand further bribes from migrants to protect them from other police units and officials. Any distinction between fines and bribes gradually loses significance, as they amount to the same thing for migrants.

Reeves described the transformations undergone by the "green

money" (*kök pul* in Uzbek) that migrants bring back from Russia and reincorporate into village economies. Remittances from Russia now play a significant role in the local and national economies of Central Asia. For example, in one village Reeves found that 84% of families had at least one family member who traveled to Russia in the last five years, and many of those families counted remittances as their main source of income.

At the national level, remittances from Russia constitute a large proportion of national GDP in the region. In Kyrgyzstan, for example, remittances now total \$520 million annually, or about 27% of GDP, a figure greater than Kyrgyzstan's total official aid and foreign investment com-

bined. Similarly in Tajikistan, remittances now account for 18% of GDP and are equivalent to 12% of the state's annual budget.

Because it has begun only recently, the labor migration of Central Asians to Russia has yet to receive adequate attention from governments, international organizations and scholars, according to Reeves. However, given the strong economic incentives for Central Asians to travel to Russia for work, the migration will likely increase in the near future. The economies of Central Asia may grow even more dependent on remittances sent back from laborers in Russia.

Richard Fitzmaurice is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.

Alumni News

continued from page 12

Emily Ray (MA REEI/MLS SLIS 2004) is a catalog librarian on the Slavic cataloging team at Yale University.

Angela Rehfuss (BA Anthropology and Slavics/REEI minor 2000) completed a master's of public health in epidemiology in May 2003 at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. She married Karim Eddnadni in St. Petersburg, Russia in January 2002.

Jennifer Roberts (BA Telecommunications/REEI certificate 1992) founded a new, non-profit information portal for kids

ages 13-18: www.kids411network.org. The site is a one-stop resource center on higher education, understanding and managing money, and careers in demand.

Ben Slay (PhD Economics/REEI Certificate 1989) directs the United Nations Development Program's Regional Center in Bratislava. He was interviewed in the October 24 - October 30 edition of the *Slovak Spectator* under the headline "How to Bridge the Regional Gap."

Alexander Uher (BA Business/REEI minor 2001) is a marketing associate with the Bradford Group in Chicago, IL. He trav-

eled to Sarajevo and Montenegro in 2004 and will return in the fall of 2005.

Joanna Wandycz-Mejías (MA REEI 2003) is programs coordinator at the Center for Foreign Students, University of Pablo de Olavide in Seville, Spain. She attended the annual European Association for International Education conference in Krakow, Poland in September of 2005.

Kaitlin Willihnganz (BA Linguistics/REEI minor 2003) is a writer and freelance editor in Bloomington, IN. She has opened Wild Iris, an editing and creative writing mentoring business.

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