

REElification

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The Return

by Katherine Metzo

Katherine Metzo is a PhD candidate in the Department of Anthropology. She spent the past year in the Tunka region of southwest Buriatia, Russia (near Mongolia) conducting dissertation research on the impact of economic reforms and the formation of the Tunkinskiy National Park on people's post-Soviet subsistence strategies and natural resource use. Her research was supported by an International Advanced Research Opportunity scholarship, an IREX grant, and a Dissertation Grant from Wenner-Gren Foundation.

Turbulence. Perhaps a foreshadowing of the emotions and labors of my first days back in the United States. The flight from Europe was a bumpy one, keeping me awake for 23 hours without sleep, and I still had to unpack and eat after the drive home. My first steps in the United States were in New York's Kennedy International Airport—a sea of rich colors and accents that my eyes and ears had forgotten how much they missed. But my eyes are not the same. So many events during my first days at home are foreign to me—riding in my mother's car, sitting in a soft, new chair at the bright, clean waiting room at the doctor's office, casting my vote in the community room at the fire station, and greeting postal workers who smile, saying, "We'll take care of that right away." I haven't had the courage to walk into a grocery store just yet, but that will come.

There are so many of my experiences in Siberia I could choose to write about—elections, holidays, conflicts, tragedies, and celebrations—all of which were interspersed throughout my field work. As I re-read my field notes, it seems I adjusted to my new surroundings rather quickly, perhaps more out of necessity than desire. Reverse adjustment is not so easy. Like many before me, I found that returning from "the field" is a very emotional experience—exciting, strange, and a bit scary.

All the things that I took for granted at home have changed, not physically, but in so many other ways. My neighbor's house still stands where it always stood and we still wait an eternity to pull out of our driveway onto ever-busy Main Street, but I didn't know a soul at the polling place even though most of them are our neighbors, recent arrivals from the city. My reality has changed. I remind myself that the mundane activities of my life in Siberia are not dreamed. Sveta continues to pump water every day, bringing two buckets of water into the house in the evening to warm to room temperature overnight. She heats the house and cooks dinner with the same wood stove. Canning season is over, so there's some time to rest, though Sundays invariably mean helping out with her parents' household in exchange for the milk and meat she gets from her parents as her daughter's due. The opportunity to bathe comes once a week as parents or friends heat their saunas. (Indoor plumbing now makes me feel as if I'm in a five-star hotel.) From dawn until dusk children play on the streets, climb trees and create games making use of the fences, alleys, and stray machine parts they find. Sveta drops her son off at day care or his grandmother's before going to work.

Sveta is lucky to have a job in a region that faces 70 percent unemployment. Despite being out of work, very few people apply for unemployment—eligibility is unclear, paperwork mountainous, and federal funds exist only on budget sheets

Indiana University Russian and East European Institute

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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

The Return

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somewhere in Ulan-Ude. Documentaries on the working poor would seem absurd in rural Siberia—it is a fact of life, not a hidden reality brought up in prime time to engage the sympathies of suburbanites. The blessed difference between rural Siberia and urban America is land. Land where you can grow potatoes, carrots, and tomatoes, raise chickens, goats and cows. The other key to surviving poverty is reliance on relatives who work together during the harvest, chip in for gas money for hauling firewood from the forest, give an urban roof to a rural niece or nephew in exchange for fresh milk and meat in the wintertime. Friends and neighbors are also essential in the process of acquiring goods, employment, entrance into university and opportunities blocked by poverty. The money Sveta and others receive as salary is used to buy flour, sugar, tea, cooking oil, and if there is enough, shoes and coats for the children.

Some people talk almost optimistically about their poverty, commenting, “How can I say we’re poor? We’re better off than most.” Siberia has many shades of poverty—perhaps as many as the sea of people in Kennedy International where I was reminded of the silence of poverty in my own country. A 40-ish looking couple with six children ranging from 8-16 disembarked from the Moscow flight and sat or slept, awaiting their connecting flight. The girls had long hair pinned back with bows, sweaters and jackets handed down from older friends or relatives, cheap Chinese cotton tights, found in marketplaces in even the most remote Siberian villages, and crudely made leather shoes, probably from one of the factories in Belarus which has managed to find foreign sponsorship. The boys were dressed in jeans and sweaters with closely cropped hair. From the name tag on the mother’s blouse and the younger son’s examination of x-rays, I guessed that the family was emigrating in order to get medical assistance for one of the children. I could not help but observe this family. I had accidentally chosen a seat opposite them and was too tired to read my book, but more than that, I was taken in by this family. While the mother cuddled in slumber with one of her daughters, the youngest daughter styled her father’s thinning hair while her brother and he huddled in serious conversation. Another daughter wrote in a diary while her sister whispered in her ear. The youngest daughter was especially interesting to watch as she observed with great curiosity and, I suspect, a very critical eye, all the new sights and sounds around her. From behind me a middle-aged couple was talking with a young man in his thirties who had just arrived on a flight from Moscow. They asked if this family was on his flight, concluding that they must have been—just look at how “shabbily dressed” they were. I was shocked and disappointed by the naiveté of this comment.

Poverty takes center stage for these Americans because of how it looks, yet many of the “poor people” who were participants in my research looked around them and said that they had all they needed. Rural Siberians often have no intention of becoming full-time farmers and many are educated as teachers, electricians, or engineers, but choose to engage in subsistence farming because it is reliable. Whatever profit they may gain they invest, but not in the trappings of a middle-class lifestyle. Their investments are in children: their health, education, dress, and hobbies. Most view poverty as temporary, even though they do not see a way out. Sveta one time asked me how Americans scold naughty children. She was embarrassed about yelling at her son in front of me, but I assured her that American parents yell at their children too. On my trip to Moscow she asked me to find her son good winter boots. As in so many of our conversations about him, she said to me that she doesn’t consider the money she spends on him as money. “He’s my son. I want the best for him.”

As I sit in my mother’s home trying to readjust to the newness of our recently remodeled public library, the friendliness of our civil servants, and the overall affluence of life in America, I am moved and comforted by thoughts of Sveta and the Kennedy Airport mom who, like my own mother, want something better for their children.

Perspectives on Ethnic Relations from Inside Romania: Some Reflections on the Conference on the Romanian Model of Ethnic Relations

by Doyle Stevick

Scholars and journalists alike often debate the causes of wars and conflict, but these very debates assume implicitly, and perhaps inappropriately, that peace is the natural order of things. Far from a natural condition, peace itself has causes and requires work, sacrifice, and compromise. While it is important to examine the roots of conflict, particularly as it has developed in Kosovo and the former Yugoslavia, it is no less critical to examine the dynamics of a society that has faced ethnic tensions without falling victim to such violence. In 1999, when Kosovars were being driven from their homes, President Clinton looked to their neighbors in Romania for a counterexample:

Who is going to define the future of this part of the world? Who will provide for how the people who have emerged from communism resolve their own legitimate problems? Will it be Mr. Milosevic, with his propaganda machine and paramilitary thugs, who tell people to leave their country, their history, and their land behind, or die? Or will it be a nation like Romania, which is building democracy and respecting the rights of ethnic minorities? (April 15, 1999)

Taking inspiration from this quote, US Ambassador to Romania James Rosapepe, with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funding for a survey called the Ethnobarometer by the Center for Research on Ethnic Relations, convened a conference on “The Romanian Model of Ethnic Relations,” bringing together a wide spectrum of politicians, activists, scholars, NGO workers, and minority representatives. Prime Minister Isarescu reflected on the past ten years in Romania, while Ambassador Rosapepe praised the Romanian citizens’ commitment to cooperation and democracy, noting that the demagogues of ethnic rhetoric are not

heeding the people of the country. The research compiled in the Ethnobarometer showed concrete signs of improvement, notably a drop from 60 percent to 32 percent in the number of people who feared conflict stemming from the presence of minorities. Yet important issues of ethnic tension and integration remain in Romania.

Providing an American perspective at the conference, US Congressmen Benjamin Cardin and Joe Pitts talked of the value of diversity, the American tapestry or mosaic of peoples, and how America flourished as a country of immigrants. The term “immigrant,” however, can gloss over some important differences between the United States and Romania, particularly if Romania is going to look to the US for a model in these areas. As Nigerian-born anthropologist Jon Ogbu has pointed out, African Americans, Native Americans and many Hispanics are “involuntary minorities”; that is, they did not join the state of their own free will, but through some historical development. Such populations—and Romania’s Roma and Hungarian populations might be considered involuntary minorities rather than voluntary immigrants—often have historical experiences of discrimination or persecution and have generally faced attempts at cultural assimilation. Given this experience, they are often skeptical about the good will of governments, even ones that have changed positions as Romania’s has since the revolution. They thus require extra assurances and policies different from those for immigrant populations, who come voluntarily, ready to assimilate or at least accommodate themselves to the dominant culture.

One implication of this reasoning might be that the Hungarian and Roma populations would feel more included by the society and more positive and loyal

to the state of Romania if they were permitted to attend a university in their native languages, since access to higher education would not require them to assimilate involuntarily. The lack of such a university may be contributing to a brain drain as well: as some noted at the Balványos Summer University in Tusnad, of 25 recent Transylvanian Hungarian PhD recipients in Budapest, only two have returned to Romania.

There is still a wide gap in the public perception concerning the appropriateness of a Hungarian language university. Only 13 percent of ethnic Romanians support such a university under any circumstances, while two-thirds of Hungarians do. Of the Romanians who support Romanian-language higher education in foreign countries, only half feel so inclined towards a Hungarian University in Romania. If such a university were to exist with foreign or private financing, only one-third of Romanians would still oppose its existence. A Hungarian-American scholar, Andrew Ludanyi, came as an advocate for Hungarian higher education. Although many suggested that the US could be a model for Romania, few considered the model Romania could provide for the US: proportionately, the US could have dozens of Spanish-language universities. While Professor Ludanyi accepted the notion that a university is appropriate “where the minorities are in large percentages,” Mr. Cardin drew attention to the idea that people should be able to live where they want to live. He discussed the development of ethnic ghettos in the United States, and another conference attendee pointed out that offering such services only in specific areas could unduly restrict freedom of movement within a state, a factor critical to integration.

One final note of interest: Clinton’s

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Faculty Profile: Maria Bucur

by Mara Lazda

Maria Bucur, assistant professor of history, came to Indiana University in 1996 after finishing her PhD at University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. In these few years, Professor Bucur has built an impressive record of research and teaching as well as community involvement.

Professor Bucur has received numerous fellowships and grants, including awards from Fulbright-Hays, IREX, the American Association of University Women, and the Woodrow Wilson Center. She is the author of publications on a wide range of topics, including the nature of identity, nationalism, and memory in Romania and Eastern Europe, and gender and women's history. In *The Biopolitical State: The Culture of Eugenics in Interwar Romania*, a book project based on her dissertation research, Bucur illustrates the central role of the eugenics movement in the interwar debate on modernization and liberalism in Romania. Bucur's most recent project, "Memory, Trauma, and Victimization in Twentieth-Century Romania," traces the development of a national Romanian memory in the twentieth century.

Bucur's professional work on nationalism and identity in Eastern Europe has very personal roots. Bucur spent her childhood and adolescence in Bucharest. She came to the United States with her family in 1985, joining her father who had defected two years earlier. As Bucur reflects on her last year in Romania before coming to America, she thinks she "developed a very different identity" from other Romanian teenagers at that time. The government forbade her to attend high school while she waited for permission to leave for the United States. So, instead of spending each day in classes, she helped her family by assisting at home and waiting in lines at stores and offices. At the same time, she pursued a growing interest in theater and fine arts, and spent much of this period "hanging out in all sorts of theaters." Bucur concludes that after this last year in Romania, she could not go back to being "normal."

Bucur and her family moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut. At first, she felt marginalized, and she had trouble understanding why Americans seemed to lack appreciation for their affluence. She was also awed and appalled by the wastefulness of American society. This was a "shocking but healthy" time, as she sought to understand an ethnically unfamiliar and racially diverse community. The majority of her high school student population was of African-American, Latino, or Asian background. They knew little about Romania and Romanians, but Bucur soon found common ground for communication and understanding with them. Bucur also began to recognize how the perceptions, assumptions, and observations of others shape an individual's identity. She embraced this multicultural environment, which helped her "learn slang a lot faster" and to "drop her thick British accent." Bucur also continued her involvement and interest in theater groups, which "broke the ice" with other students.

After high school, the arts were still her main interest. History had not yet appeared in the picture. Bucur applied to the country's top film schools, but her parents would not agree to support these studies. She decided to go to Washington, DC instead because she found the cosmopolitan environment appealing, but also because she was awarded a scholarship to Georgetown University. But despite the honor of having received a scholarship, she says, she began "half-enthusiastically, with no direction whatsoever."

Bucur was led to history through two experiences. First, her meetings with the local Romanian community in Washington sparked her interest in nationalism and Eastern Europe. These contacts caused her to question the sources of nationalist feelings as well as to recognize some forms of nationalism in her own identity that she had not before acknowledged. Second, her coursework at Georgetown changed her image of history, which she had considered to be

"something ideological and not intellectual." She credits Richard Stites with introducing her to a new approach to a history based on social and cultural analysis. Bucur's decision to study East European history, she concludes, was influenced both by self-discovery and intellectual interest. While a student at Georgetown, she spent a year in London at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies. After graduation, she went on to graduate studies at the University of Illinois, where she worked with Professor Keith Hitchins.

At Indiana University, Professor Bucur's contributions have been university and community-wide. In addition to her work in the History Department, she is actively involved with the Oral History Institute, Cultural Studies, and the Gender Studies programs. She has been instrumental in fostering discussion across these disciplines while bringing the issues of Eastern European history to wider attention and comparison. Last year, she organized a panel on women in post-socialist societies and helped coordinate the exhibit "Poster Art from Poland and Romania." Her enthusiasm for teaching is appreciated by students of all fields. One graduate student commented: "Although [Professor Bucur] is not my official advisor, she has been extremely helpful to me and interested in my work. It's really nice to have a working relationship with a professor who demonstrates such a strong interest in what you are doing." Bucur's dedication to her work is also evident in her activism outside the university as a volunteer at Middle Way House, a resource center and shelter for victims of domestic violence. Bucur's numerous contributions to Indiana University and Bloomington have won her the support of colleagues, students and community leaders.

Mara Lazda is a PhD candidate in the History Department

The Latvian Education Boom?

by Janis Cakars

Since regaining independence in 1991, Latvia has been experiencing a boom in education. The current expansion of the education system in Latvia resembles a similar occurrence that followed the country's independence after World War I. In Latvia, a country with few natural resources, a highly educated work force was seen then—as it is now—as the key to economic prosperity and social harmony. Sixteen new institutions of higher learning have been established, and new fields, from information science to ethnomusicology, are being developed. Most of these new schools are private and focus on fields of study that either did not exist in Soviet times, such as business administration, or have been drastically rethought, such as law and economics.

Vidzeme University College (in Latvian, Vidzemes augstskola) in the small city of Valmiera in north-central Latvia is one of the few new public higher education facilities to be created since independence. It encapsulates many of the possibilities and challenges facing the system of education in Latvia today. The school was founded in 1996 despite criticism that the state budget could not afford a new university. One-third of the school's funding comes from the state, one-third from local government, and one-third is raised privately from primarily foreign sources.

Vidzeme University College is following in what it sees as a grand tradition in northern Latvia. Dace Dalbina, university instructor of Latvian language and a secondary school teacher of Latvian literature, claims, "Vidzeme has always been a progressive region." She points to the so-called Cimze Academy in Valmiera that trained many leaders and participants of Latvia's 19th century "national awakening." Vidzeme had a literacy rate of over 79 percent at the end of the 19th century, compared to Russia's 21 percent in the same period.

Vidzeme University College was established four years ago with help from Karlis

Greiskalns, a native of Valmiera who is now Minister of Education and Science. The school currently has an enrollment of 400 students. It was created to stop the brain drain from the region to Riga and to promote economic, political, and social development in Vidzeme. The school has four majors so far: political science, communication and public relations, business administration, and travel and tourism. The first graduating class has already proved the school's success. Most of this year's class (the school's first) have put their skills to use at home rather than leave for the capital.

Vidzeme University College is responding to what it perceives as the needs of the region, demands of the economy, and student interest. According to Greiskalns, 65-70 percent of Latvia's secondary school graduates are seeking university or professional training compared to 30-35 percent 20 years ago. Latvia's Academic Information Center reports that university enrollment increased from 39,000 to 76,653 between 1993 and 1999. Latvia's leading newspaper, *Diena*, recently reported that the most popular fields of study in Latvia are economics, computer and information science, and law. English language pedagogy is also a rapidly growing field. Many students are driven by a desire for training that matches Latvia's changing economy, and most will travel to Riga for their education and stay there.

Introducing new curricula and standards while maintaining wide access to higher education has been a challenge in Latvia as budgets remain modest. Vidzeme University College introduced tuition this year for the first time. At the University of Latvia, for every 11 students in the current class applying to the professional law studies program there was one state-funded study place available. State-funding is rapidly shrinking and this is not simply because the government is strapped for cash. Greiskalns wants to oversee the elimination of all government

*Minister Greiskalns and Richard Baerug,
Vice-rector of Vidzeme University College*

tuition subsidies and increase the availability of student loans. He argues that when state-funded students drop out, a large investment is lost. Greiskalns believes that students who pay their own way will be more inclined to finish their studies and take them seriously.

Regardless of the minister's opinions on tuition, money is simply not available for the state to absorb all the costs of public higher education. Greiskalns ranks the budget and teacher training as the two most serious issues facing the Ministry of Education today. Funding shortfalls have forced state-run schools to reform at a much slower pace than newly created private institutions. These new private schools, often aided by foreign money, such as the Stockholm School of Economics in Riga, are able to afford the latest technological resources and provide education incorporating new methodologies more quickly than the older state schools.

Hand in hand with the reform of higher education are changes in primary and secondary education. Maris Ruberts, superintendent of the Vidzeme school district has several concerns about the rapid changes he has overseen in his region. He has noticed that changes in curricula have created a widening gap between

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Tolkien Through Russian Eyes

On October 12, Mark T. Hooker presented some of the results of his current research project on the social impact of the translation of J.R.R. Tolkien into Russian to an attentive audience, including members of REEI and the English Department. The topic is of interest because Tolkien's work was essentially banned by the state-controlled Soviet publishing industry until 1976, when a specially edited edition of *The Hobbit* came out. *The Lord of the Rings* had to wait until 1982, when an abridged edition of Book I of the trilogy—the least sensitive ideologically—was finally published. An unabridged edition of Book I by an officially sanctioned translator appeared in 1988, and it was only after this that Books II and III were published in 1990 and 1992.

The first samizdat translations of *The Lord of the Rings* began to appear in the mid-1970s. Since samizdat was the opposite of the centralized Soviet publishing system (i.e., not a system at all, but rather a number of isolated groups of individu-

als who shared works of literature that were otherwise unavailable) the result was a number of different translations of Tolkien's works. Hooker has collected ten translations of "Leaf by Niggle," seven translations of *The Hobbit*, seven translations of *The Lord of the Rings* and six translations of *The Silmarillion*. Each of them reflects the individual translator's political and philosophical inclinations.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s changed the state-controlled publishing system into a market-driven entity almost overnight. The resulting publishing boom moved samizdat typescripts into print quickly. Almost all the samizdat translations of Tolkien's works have come out in print, and in large numbers, making them widely available. The Christian-like doctrine of Tolkienism has attracted a substantial following and become a significant social phenomenon in Russia, as the Russians seek to fill the spiritual vacuum left by 70 years of obligatory state atheism. A roundtable

discussion entitled "Professor Tolkien and his Heritage" that was held at the Russian State University for the Humanities in Moscow on April 22, 2000, discussed Tolkienism as if it were a religion and posed the question of the possibility of the creation of a church based on Tolkien's ideas.

Mark Hooker's book manuscript on the subject, entitled *Tolkien Through Russian Eyes*, looks at the phenomenon of Russian Tolkienism and examines the various translations, explaining their philosophical deviations from the original. The book is nearing completion and is in search of a publisher.

Mark T. Hooker served as a linguist and area specialist with the US Armed Forces and Department of Defense. Retired, he is currently a visiting scholar at REEI. He is the author of The Military Uses of Literature and Implied, but not STATED. Hooker can be contacted by e-mail at mthooker@indiana.edu.

Outreach Notes

by Denise Gardiner

International Education Week, November 13-17

The Russian and East European Institute, in cooperation with Indiana University's Office of International Services, Center for the Study of Global Change, and Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, successfully competed for a Cooperative Grant from NAFSA: Association of International Educators, to undertake activities in recognition of the first annual International Education Week, November 13-17, 2000. International Education Week is the outcome of President Clinton's Memorandum of April 19, 2000. The full text of this first-ever presidential memorandum on international education is available on the web at: http://www.ed.gov/PressReleases/04_2000/wh_000419.html

Indiana University's activities under this grant were a series of outreach presentations by international students and scholars to K-12 classes conducted over interactive video. The two REEI-sponsored presentations were given by visiting scholar Oleg Volguine ("Russia in 2000") and graduate student Renne Traicova ("Life in Eastern Europe: Bulgaria").

New Russian History Curriculum Unit Published

The Center for Russian and East European Studies at University of Kansas and REEI are pleased to announce the publication of a new curriculum unit, "Common People, Uncommon Strength—Teaching the Rest of the Story: Events of

the Common People of Russia," featuring three sections covering Russian history from the medieval to the Soviet period. The curriculum unit was compiled and written through the cooperative effort of many educators: three Kansas high school teachers, one elementary school teacher, two curriculum specialists, a community college instructor, and outreach coordinators from the Russian and East European studies centers at Kansas, Indiana, and University of Washington. REEI will be pleased to send you

resources at a curriculum development meeting of humanities faculty members responsible for all fields of European studies at Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana. In September, she brought three visiting scholars (from Russia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan) to speak at Richard Gawthrop's undergraduate Russian history course at Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana.

For the first time in many years, Indiana University participated in the American Council of Teachers of Russian

(ACTR) Olympiada of Spoken Russian for high school language students. In April 2000, IU Slavics department chair of language instruction Nyusya Milman traveled to Memphis, Tennessee, and oversaw an Olympiada to six level-one students and three level-two students in Ellina Chernobilsky's classes at Craigmont High School. Scheduling problems prevented us from providing the Olympiada in any Indiana high schools last



Nyusya Milman (second from left) at this summer's Russian Olympiada

a free copy of the 70-page unit on request. Please e-mail reei@indiana.edu or call 812-855-0391.

REEI Classroom and Campus Visits

One of the main goals of REEI's outreach program is to stay connected with and provide informational resources to regional students and faculty members who study Russia and Eastern Europe at K-12 schools, community colleges, and undergraduate institutions. The REEI outreach coordinator has made two site visits already this fall. In August, she gave a presentation about IU's outreach

spring, but we are committed to doing so in 2001. More information on the Olympiada can be viewed on ACTR's website: <http://www.actr.org/programs/Current/OlySpoRus.htm>. Please call if you are interested in a site visit or Olympiada.

New E-mail announcements of video acquisitions

The Russian and East European Institute has begun a new e-mail listserv reei_videos to which we post monthly announcements of the new videos we have acquired for our lending library. Please send a message to reei@indiana.edu to subscribe.

New to the REEI Outreach Collection: Films, Books, and Posters

FEATURE FILMS

ANDREI RUBLEV

(AND1) 1966, 185 min., Russian with English subtitles. New copy on DVD.

Immediately suppressed by the Soviets in 1966, Andrey Tarkovsky's epic masterpiece is a sweeping medieval tale of Russia's greatest icon painter. Too experimental, too frightening, too violent, and too politically complicated to be released officially, Andrei Rublev existed only in shortened, censored versions until The Criterion Collection created this complete 205-minute director's cut special edition, now on DVD. Some of its special features include: exclusive widescreen digital transfer, new English subtitles translating 40 percent more dialogue, screen-specific essay by Harvard film professor Vlada Petric, rare film interviews with Andrei Tarkovsky, a timeline featuring key events in Russian history, plus the lives and works of Andrei Rublev and Tarkovsky.

ANNA

(ANN) 1998, 99 min., Russian with English subtitles

Disregarding hard Soviet restrictions, including the censorship of home movies, Academy Award-winning director Nikita Mikhalkov (*Burnt by the Sun*) spent thirteen years surreptitiously filming his daughter Anna. Asking her the same five questions each year, Mikhalkov remarkably documents one of the greatest historical events of our time as seen through Anna's sweetening eyes. Beginning in 1980, six-year old Anna became the focus of Mikhalkov's examination of the effects totalitarian propaganda had on Soviet children. In an overwhelming manner, the maturity of Anna suddenly becomes harmonious with the collapse of communism and the rebirth of a liberated Russia. A montage of never-before-seen newsreels and archival footage adds another dimension to the history lesson.

BATTLESHIP POTEMKIN

(BAT) 1925, 66 min., silent, English titles. New copy on DVD.

Directed by Sergei Eisenstein. This Soviet classic portrays the mutiny aboard a Tsarist battleship during the 1905 revolution. Selected by the British Film Institute in 1972 as one of the three best films ever made.

CODE NAME RUBY

(COD) 1998, 80 min., Czech with English subtitles.

Written and directed by Jan Nemeč. This controversial feature blends documentary, archival footage and fiction into an elliptical narrative in which two young people in Prague, an ancient seat for the practice of alchemy, follow the trail for the mystical philosopher's stone. History and future blend as Nemeč, through brilliant montage sequences and fanciful leaps of the imagination, posits crucial questions about the legacy of the past and how it influences the individual's personal freedom and responsibility.

CABARET BALKAN

(CAB) 1998, 102 min., English subtitles.

Set against the explosive backdrop of the Balkan wars, *Cabaret Balkan* is a comedy that collected 1998 Best Film honors from the European Film Awards and the Venice International Film Festival. How the lives of various Yugoslavian citizens—a cab driver, friends in a gym, a girl on a bus, a performance artist and more—intersect during one unpredictable night forms the story of this film.

PRETTY VILLAGE, PRETTY FLAME

(PRE) 1998, 125 min., Serbo-Croatian with English Subtitles. New copy on DVD.

Two young boys, Halil, a Muslim, and Milan, a Serb, watch the inauguration of the new Brotherhood and Unity Tunnel in their neighborhood in 1980. Twelve years later, Milan lies in a hospital bed, badly injured. Wounded Serbs and Muslims recover in the same hospital. Recall-

ing the events that brought him there, Milan finds it hard to believe that he is again that close to his recent enemies. He remembers the vicious firefight where their Muslim enemies trapped him and a group of Serb soldiers in the very same tunnel in a ten-day siege. And now Halil and Milan are on opposing sides, their friendship tattered and in ruins. This provocative and disturbing movie directed by Srdjan Dragojević is based on an incident that happened in the first winter of the war in Bosnia in 1992.

VOLGA VOLGA

(VOL) 1937, 90 min., Russian with English subtitles.

Directed by Grigori Alexandrov. In this classic of 1930s Soviet cinema, the setting is a giant steamboat making its way up the Volga River. On board is a motley collection of amateur singers and dancers traveling to Moscow to participate in a musical contest. At their center is Lyubov Orlova, the great Soviet comedienne and musical star. A major success upon its release, *Volga Volga* remains one of the most important and best-loved films produced by the Soviet regime.

DOCUMENTARIES

COLLATERAL DAMAGE: THE BALKANS AFTER NATO'S AIR WAR

(COL) 1999, 53 min., English.

Six months after NATO ended its air war against Yugoslavia, two of Washington's hands-on policy analysts, Gary Dempsey and Aaron Lukas, flew to the Balkans to document the unintended consequences of NATO's bombing campaign. Equipped with the latest in mini-digital camera technology, they traveled through the region, filming patrols in Kosovo cities where NATO troops are stationed, inspecting bombed-out industrial complexes in Serbia, and interviewing Macedonians, Romanians and Bulgarians who have suffered because of the war.

CONQUERORS: PETER THE GREAT (PET) 1997, approx. 30 min., English.

Peter the Great dragged Russia out of the Dark Ages and into the modern world by creating strategic political alliances that advanced its economic and military might. Modernizing a country that had existed for centuries as a feudal backwater state was no easy task. Discover how this Russian monarch's passion and perseverance spawned military victories, vibrant cities and a renewed national pride that made Russia a key player in a new world order.

FEAR AND THE MUSE: ANNA AKHMATOVA

(FEA) 1999, 60 min., English.

The story of Anna Akhmatova is told in this documentary with astonishing images—from the thriving art scene in Imperial Russia through war, revolution and famine, into the sixties when poetry readings would fill whole stadiums. Claire Bloom reads her work, Christopher Reeve narrates, Joseph Brodsky and other poets and scholars comment.

FRONTLINE: RETURN OF THE CZAR (FRO2) 2000, 60 min., English.

Distributed by PBS video. Almost a decade after the fall of the Soviet Union, Russia is arguably freer than at any time in its history. But while the West applauded the market reforms of former President Boris Yeltsin, in Russia there was a collapse. As career KGB officer Vladimir Putin—Yeltsin's successor—ascends to Russia's presidency, Frontline takes an in-depth look at what Russia has become and why.

FRONTLINE: WAR IN EUROPE (FRO4) 1999, 120 min., English.

Frontline correspondent Peter Boyer undertakes an in-depth examination of the Balkan War. Senior military leaders including General Wesley Clark narrate the story of political constraints, internal divisions, and strategic miscalculations.

MAXIM GORKY (1868-1936) (MAX1) 1998, 30 min., English.

Maxim Gorky, novelist, playwright and essayist, was the founder of Socialist

Realism. Although known principally as a writer, he was also a prominent figure in the Russian Revolution. The life of Gorky is brought to life in this informative documentary.

PRAGUE SPRING

(PRA1) 1999, 29 min., English.

This program provides insight into the dissent expressed within the Eastern Bloc countries in the 1960's and its swift and violent suppression. It presents both the political detente behind Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's policies with the West and the dissent in the Warsaw Pact alliance that was silenced by Soviet tanks. In addition to archival footage, this video includes contemporary interviews with Eastern Bloc personalities like Vasil Bilk and Jir Pelik.

THE ROMANOV

(ROM) 1997, approx. 50 min., English.

Authors Mike Steinberg and Peter Kurth take the viewer into the Soviet archives to see the historic documents that led to the discovery of the remains of the Romanovs and discuss the mysteries that persist. Footage illuminates the opulence of the Romanov life and the end of the family. The film includes an interview with Prince Nicholas Romanov telling of his feelings upon learning the fate of his family.

RURAL RUSSIA

(RUR) 1998, 50 min., English voice-over narration.

Directed by Mikhail Mikheev, this film depicts life away from major metropolitan areas, where Russia is still a land of people living in the manner of frontier life. With no major roadways, few cars, little electricity, and few luxuries of any kind, the residents of the small villages in north-east Russia depend upon the closeness of family and friends, hard work and pride. This rich documentary portrait captures a world where the land still looms larger than technology.

VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY (1893-1930)

(VLA2) 1998, 30 min., English.

An illuminating biography filmed where

the author lived and worked. Vladimir Mayakovsky, one of Russia's most gifted writers, was the leading poet of the Russian Revolution and of the early Soviet Period. The life of Mayakovsky is brought to life in this informative documentary.

For a complete listing of videos in the REEI library, see <http://www.indiana.edu/~reeiweb/avintro.html>. To be notified about new acquisitions send an e-mail request to reei@indiana.edu.

BOOKS

World History: Book 3, 1815-1919. Mary Enda Costello, et al., eds. (Center for Learning, 1992) (WOR Bk. 3)

Teaching materials for history and social studies teachers preparing lessons on nineteenth-century Russia and the Bolshevik Revolution. Included in this book are the following lessons: the Crimean War, Nineteenth-Century Russia, Russian Heritage of Art and Architecture, and the Bolshevik Revolution. A variety of student-oriented activities and handouts accompany each lesson. The activities include simulation games, role playing, library research, supplementary reading, exercises in map reading, graphing, charting, debating, and brainstorming.

World History: Book 4, 1920-1992. Mary Anne Kovacs, et al., eds. (Center for Learning, 1993) (WOR Bk. 4)

Teaching materials for history and social studies teachers preparing lessons on twentieth-century Russia and Eastern Europe. Included in this book are the following lessons: Revolutionary Change in Eastern Europe, Nationality Questions in the Former Soviet Union Republics, and Leaders in the Former Soviet Union and the New Commonwealth of Independent States. A variety of student-oriented activities and handouts accompany each lesson. These activities include simulation games, role playing, library research, supplementary reading, exercises in map reading, graphing, charting, debating, and brainstorming.

The Collapse of the Soviet Union. Paul Winters, ed. (Greenhaven Press, 1999) (WIN)

This anthology chronicles the disintegration of the Soviet empire, from the reforms of the 1980s to the August 1991 coup. The book also contains chapters covering the various conflicts in the former Soviet Union (Nagorno-Karabakh and Chechnya). Winters also includes discussion questions for each chapter, a chronology of the collapse (starting with the year 1979), and a bibliography designed to assist readers with further research.

Russia: Opposing Viewpoints. William Dudley, ed. (Greenhaven Press, 2001) (DUD)

This anthology includes articles, speeches, long book excerpts, and occasional cartoons about post-Soviet Russia. Opposing viewpoints are offered on four topics: Russia's domestic problems, the prospects for democracy in Russia, Russia's possible threat to the world, and US foreign policy toward Russia. Dudley includes questions for further discussion and contact organizations.

Chronicle of the Russian Tsars: The Reign-By-Reign Record of the Rulers of Imperial Russia, by David Warnes (WAR)

Warnes' reference book contains biographical accounts of all twenty-six tsars, comprehensive timelines, maps, quotations, and numerous illustrations and photographs. The Chronicle of Russian Tsars also places the tsars in historical context by including a discussion of the key political debates of the time.

POSTERS

The Material World: Families Around the World, Russia and Albania (Grades 3-12)

Two large posters (17x22) of a Russian and Albanian family in front of their houses with everything they own spread out in the front yard. Each family is statistically typical of its country.

Latvian Education

continued from page 5

teachers, parents and students. For example, most parents with small children were not taught Latvian history and therefore have difficulty helping their children with their homework. They often feel detached and alienated from their child's education. Other parents like Gunta Birze, whose daughter Ilze attends primary school in Riga, think otherwise. She looks forward to her daughter's history lessons and the chance to make up for what she missed in her own education.

Ruberts is very concerned about vocational education. Many students who do not go on to university attend outmoded vocational secondary schools. The education they receive in these schools does not provide them with skills suited to the job market. Ruberts is also concerned about gender inequality in the teaching profession. Eighty-five percent of teachers are women. He would like to see more men join the profession to serve as role models for young boys.

Keeping up, or catching up, with technology has been another problem. Thus far, the budget has allowed for only one computer to every 25 children in primary school and one computer for every 10 students in secondary school in Vidzeme. Most of these computers have been introduced over the last four years with the help of government loans from the World

Bank. While Ruberts understands the necessity of computer literacy, he is also wary of the machines. While computers help students to access and collate information, they also provide exposure to pornography and a flood of superficial American pop culture. Ruberts believes that although Latvia is now free from Russification or Sovietization, a new threat to Latvian culture exists in globalization. He argues that schools have to play a role in the preservation and promotion of Latvian culture.

Despite the new opportunities for education reform presented by independence, serious difficulties persist. Valters Nollendorfs commented in a recent article that: "The ministry [of education and science] leaves an impression of incoherence and lack of articulation." He quoted the Latvian president, Vaira Vike-Freiberga, as saying: "almost ten years after regaining independence, higher education and science in Latvia finds itself in a situation of serious crisis... either we will be able to transform, adapt, and perfect ourselves, or we will have sentenced ourselves to extended stagnation." This is the challenge that schools like Vidzeme University College are trying to meet.

Janis Cakars is a graduate student in the School of Journalism

Romanian Ethnic Relations

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comment is one of an outsider, however well informed, who is looking for a contrast to genocide. With respect to this standard, Romania is, of course, doing quite well. This should neither gloss over the real challenges in that state, nor homogenize a complex picture. The Germans and Hungarians, well-organized groups with external-state support, have advantages over the diverse, dispersed Roma groups and the much smaller, concentrated Kurds, neither of whom have the support of a foreign nation-state. Finally, the notion that there is a single model of

ethnic relations in Romania can be misleading: the well-known situation in Transylvania can obscure the fact that much interesting work remains to be done with another model of Romanian ethnic relations, the coexistence of numerous small-groups of people of various origins in Constanta and along the Black Sea in the Danube Delta.

Doyle Stevick is a graduate student in the Department of International and Comparative Education.

Folklore, Fieldwork, and Fright: Ülo Valk's Research in Kassari, Estonia

In the spirit of Halloween, Ülo Valk, Professor and Chair of the Folklore Department at Tartu University, lectured at IU on October 30 about his recent research on aliens, ghosts and energy-stones in western Estonia. Valk, who is a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley for the 2000/2001 academic-year, has spent the last decade examining folk beliefs about devils and demons. During the summer of 2000, Valk continued his exploration of the supernatural on the Estonian island of Kassari in the Baltic Sea.

Through a discussion of his research findings, Valk explained contemporary attitudes toward the supernatural in Kassari and described the ways that Estonian folk beliefs have changed in the twentieth century. In the nineteenth century, folk beliefs were interpreted in the context of the Lutheran religion and reflected the

economic and social changes of the times. The numerous legends about demons (kratid) and the devil (kurat) that were collected during the last century illustrate the central role that the Christian view played in rural folklore. Valk discovered during his summer research in Kassari that while these figures are not as prominent as they once were, they continue to appear in contemporary folk stories. For example, one elderly informant in the village of Ristivälja told Valk that a nearby house had been cursed with a treasure-fetching demon and that it was difficult to get rid of since someone "must have given blood to the Devil" in order to send the demon to the house.

During the last ten years, the folkloric landscape in Estonia has changed considerably. Freedom of the press in post-communist Estonia has provided room for the media to play a much larger role in the

transmission and shaping of folk belief than it did during the Soviet occupation (1940-1991). In addition, global new-age beliefs have replaced religious convictions as the primary influence on rural Estonian folk legends. The informants' stories about alien visits to Kassari reflect a change in the relationship between the center and the periphery in Estonia. In current folk legends, Kassari has been transformed from a peripheral, rural Estonian island to a global center of extraterrestrial traffic. One informant told Valk that Kassari, a village in China and another in England are chosen sites for alien visits. According to Valk, the incorporation of aliens and UFOs into current folk legends illustrates some of the significant changes in twentieth-century Estonian folklore, and this transformation invites further investigation.

Student News

Edward Lee Herrera-Hernandez (Slavics) was awarded a FLAS from the Center for Global Change to study advanced-level Russian at the 2000 Summer Workshop in Slavic and East European Languages. Herrera was awarded the SWSEEL Certificate of Highest Level Proficiency in the Russian Language after studying Russian for a total of 10 months in the United States.

Peter K. Marsh (CEUS) gave a lecture on October 20 on Chinggis Khan and modern nation myths in Mongolian rock and pop music. The talk was sponsored by the Archives of Traditional Music and the Ethnomusicology Institute.

Nikita Nankov (Comparative Literature/Slavics) read a paper titled "Stories and Histories: Constructing Russian Imperial Identity" at the Fifteenth International

Conference on Medievalism, Hope College, Holland, Michigan, Sept. 27-30, 2000.

Lyle Kevin Neff (Musicology) published an entry on Rimsky-Korsakov in *Readers Guide to Music*, Murray Steib, ed., (London: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1999). He has written liner notes for Vol. 1 of a planned six-CD set of Russian composer César Cui's collected piano music, performed by Osamu Nakamura on the Pélérinage label (2000). He also did a translation and transliteration of libretti for CD reissues (2000) by the Musical Heritage Society of Rimsky-Korsakov's *May Night* and *Snowmaiden*, recorded originally in the 1970's under conductor Vladimir Fedoseev.

Tracie Wilson (Folklore) received a Fulbright-Hays fellowship for the 2000/2001 academic-year to study environmental activism in Poland.

Byrnes/REEI Endowed Fellowship Contributions

The Byrnes Fellowship is the principal memorial to the founder of REEI. The goal of the fund is to build an endowment that will sustain a full fellowship in perpetuity. Recent donations have been received from the following people:

Lois Beekey, Yulia & Eric Boyle, James F. Byrnes, Phyllis Conn & Mauricio Borrero, Zita Dabars, Becky & Fred H. Gregory, Joan & Lloyd Jordan, Roger & Denise Kangas, Andrew Kohlhepp, Susan M. & Thomas M. McGlasson, Carl Reddel, Christine Rydel, Gale Stokes, Paul H. Vivian

Persons wishing to support this fellowship can send contributions to: Robert F. Byrnes/REEI Endowed Fellowship Fund, Account Number P-38-AS32-02-7, IU Foundation, PO Box 500, Bloomington, IN 47402.

Alumni News

Suzanne Elizabeth Ament (History PhD, 1996) presented a paper at the Kentucky Foreign Language Conference last April in Lexington, KY on a contemporary bard duo. The paper, "Ivashchenko and Vasil'ev: Life, society, love and satire in song at the end of the USSR," was part of a panel on music. She spent two months in Russia this summer further researching this topic by doing interviews with the singers, and starting a project on the history of Naberezhnye Chelny. She is continuing her contract at Butler University in the Change and Tradition Program.

Lori Ellison (Economics/International Affairs BA, 2000) has been working as a Program Officer at the American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS in Washington, DC, since last summer.

Ruth I. Meserve (CEUS PhD, 1987) published "Inner Asian Religions of Nomadic Peoples" in *Encyclopedia of Women and World Religion*, edited by Serinity Young (New York: Macmillan Reference, 1999), vol. 1, pp. 474-476. She also presented a paper titled "Domestic Livestock and the

Legal Process in Inner Asia: Judgment and Punishment" at the Fifth Annual Workshop on Central Asian Studies at the University of Wisconsin.

Stephen Nedell (REEI MA/SLIS MLS, 2000) married Karen Newman on September 17, 2000. Nedell is currently employed at the law firm of Foley, Hoag and Elliot as the Technical Services Librarian.

Robert Rand (History MA, 1976) recently spent three weeks in Moscow studying issues confronting criminal defense lawyers. He was supported by an IREX grant.

IU Alumni Participants in the 2000 AAASS Convention

Suzanne Ament (History PhD, 1996) served as chair for the panel "Settling and Unsettling the Peasant Question in the Post-Collectivization Soviet Countryside."

Robin M. Bisha (History PhD, 1994) gave a paper titled "Radio and the Rule of Law: The Memorial Society's Use of Radio to Promote Discussion of Human Rights."

Melissa Bokovoy (History PhD, 1991) was a discussant for the panel "Croatia Since 1990: The Tudjman Era and Beyond; Heroes and Assassins: The Balkans in the Period of Nationalism."

Charles Byrd (Slavics PhD, 1996) was a discussant for the panel "War and Peace in Perspective: Russia in the Napoleonic Era."

Maria Carlson (Slavics PhD, 1982) was a discussant for the panel "Cults of the Machine: Russian Culture and the Technological Imagination" and a chair for the panel "'Budem smotret' kino': Culture and the Teaching of Russian Film."

Mary Conroy (History PhD, 1964) presented "The Soviet Pharmaceutical Industry During World War II, 1939-1945: The Masses and the Military" and served as a discussant for the panel "Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic: NATO Membership."

Mary I. Dakin (Political Science PhD, 1998) gave a paper titled "Displaced Workers and Social Support: Budget Projections, Payments, and Realities in Russia" and served as discussant for the panel "Energy in the Caucasus and the Former Soviet Union."

James Felak (History PhD, 1989) presented the paper "Roman Catholic Strategies of Survival in Slovakia, 1945-1948."

Radu R. Florescu (History PhD, 1969) chaired the panel "Balkan Trouble Spots" and served as a discussant for the panel "Diplomats and Diplomacy: American-Romanian Relations 1944-1951."

Sibelan E.S. Forrester (Slavics PhD, 1990) presented the paper "Narrative Traces of Icons, Churches, and Saints in the Russian North."

Richard Frucht (History PhD, 1980) gave a paper titled "Assessing American Options in Post-War Romania: The View from the Ground" and chaired the panel "Education in Late Nineteenth-Century Croatia."

Helena I. Goscilo (Slavics PhD, 1976) chaired the panel "Unofficial History in Oral Transmission and Family Tradition" and served as a participant in the roundtable "The New Russians: Who, What, and Why?"

Peter Holquist (History BA, 1986) gave a paper titled "Extract, Deport, Exterminate: Imperial and Soviet Anti-insurgency Measures as Population Politics."

Jared Ingersoll (REEI MA, 1990; History MA, 1991) participated in a discussion titled "Librarians and Vendors/Publishers Working Together To Ensure Access."

Pamela Kachurin (Art History PhD, 1998) presented the paper "The Jews of Bukhara in Soviet Visual Art."

Marina Kanevskaya (Slavics PhD, 1997) presented the paper "Crime Mystery in Tolstoy and Dostoevsky" and served as a discussant on the panel "Yunna Moritz."

Sarah Kent (History PhD, 1988) gave a paper titled "Zagreb" and served as chair for the panel "Myth and Ritual in Hungarian History."

Lynn Lubamersky (History PhD, 1998) presented a paper titled "The Wild Woman in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, 1500-1800."

Jonathan Z. Ludwig (Slavics PhD, 1995) presented a paper titled "Mathematics and the Machine in Evgenii Zamiatin's 'My'."

David Mason (Political Science PhD, 1978) chaired a panel titled "Winners, Losers, and Political Behavior in the Post-Communist States."

Paul Michelson (History PhD, 1975) gave a paper titled "Romanian Liberalism Prior to World War I" and served as chair for "What can be Learned from the Romanian Elections of 2000."

Nicholas Miller (History PhD, 1991) presented "The Legend of Simina Ga: Inventing Opposition to Communism in Serbia" and chaired the panel "Serb Lands in Western Eyes: A Century of Discovery."

Partick O'Neil (Political Science PhD, 1991) gave the paper "National Power: Nuclear Energy and Sovereignty in Armenia and Lithuania."

Michaela Pohl (History PhD, 1999) presented the paper "Settlers and Bosses in the Virgin Lands" and was a participant in the roundtable discussion "'Some of My Best Friends are Natsmeny': Stalinism and the Nationalities."

Donald Raleigh (History PhD, 1978) participated in a roundtable discussion titled "Research Methods: Insights and Innovations."

Thomas L. Sakmyster (History PhD, 1971) served as a discussant for the panel "Hungary and Poland: The Historical Relationship Since 1939."

Ben H. Slay (Economics PhD, 1989) participated in a roundtable discussion titled "Non-Russian FSU Economies: Ten Years Later."

Theofanis Stavrou (History PhD, 1961) served as a discussant for the panel "The Authority of Religious Texts in Fin de Siècle Russia."

Willard Sunderland (History PhD, 1997) presented the paper "State and Empire in Mironov's 'Sotsial'naiia Istoriia Rossii'" and was a discussant for the panel "Colonization in Plan and Practice: From the Russian Empire to the Soviet Union."

Mark von Hagen (History MA, 1978) chaired a panel titled "Post-Soviet and Cultural Studies in Germany."

Faculty News

Maria Bucur (History) gave birth to a healthy baby boy on October 30. His name is Dylan Daniel Deckard.

Daniel H. Cole (Law, IUPUI) is currently a Visiting Fellow (Clare Hall) and a Visiting Scholar (Department of Land Economics) at the University of Cambridge. He is working on a book, to be published by Cambridge University Press, about relations between property systems and environmental protection.

Sue Grimmond (Geography) visited University of Lodz, Poland this summer and returned there in early November to set up meteorological instrumentation with graduate student **Brian Offerle** (Geography). They are studying energy partitioning over the city of Lodz through the winter to early summer. This work is partially sponsored by an Indiana University President's Council on International Programs International Projects and Activities Grant. She will also present a talk titled "A local scale urban meteorological parameterization scheme (LUMPS)" while at the university.

Roger Hamburg (Political Science, Emeritus, IUSB) went to Budapest on October 29 with the Atlantic Council.

János Mazsu (CEUS) presented "Modernization of Hungary's Educational System Before World War I" at a conference titled "Hungary Through the Centuries: A Millennial Retrospection" held at the University of Toronto last September.

Janet Rabinowitch (IU Press) received the 2000 outstanding achievement award from the Association for Women in Slavic Studies. The award was presented at the AAASS annual meeting in November. In presenting the award, AWSS president Sibelan Forrester spoke of Rabinowitch's immense contribution to Slavic women's studies through her work at IU Press.

David Ransel's (REEI) new book *Village Mothers: Three Generations of Change in Russia and Tataria* has been published by IU Press. See description on page 14.

A chapter by Ransel on merchant life in 18th century Russia ("Enlightenment and Tradition: The Aestheticization of the Life of an Eighteenth-Century Russian Merchant") appeared in the book *Self and Story in Russian History*, eds. Laura Engelstein and Stephanie Sandler (Cornell University Press).

Steve Raymer (Journalism) is this year's chairman of the National Press Photographers Association Flying Short Course, which took an international faculty of photographers and editors to five cities in October. Raymer has also lectured this year on photojournalism ethics and practice at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore and at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Thomas A. Sebeok (Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Semiotics) spent the last week of October at the University of Chicago, where he participated in the inaugural ceremonies of Don Randel as its 12th president. He was delegated by IU President Myles Brand and the Linguistic Society of America to attend these events. During the same week, he was the opening speaker in a newly created seminar series at the University of Chicago titled "Semiotics: Culture in Context." He was also awarded a professional achievement citation by the university.

Denis Sinor (Distinguished Professor Emeritus, CEUS) attended the 43rd annual meeting of the permanent International Altaistic Conference, of which he is the secretary general, this past September. He also recently published a Turkish translation of *The Cambridge History of Early Inner Asia*, an article titled "Old Turkic and Middle Turkic Languages" in *History of the Civilizations of Central Asia*, and three entries in *Trade, Travel, and Exploration in the Middle Ages: An Encyclopedia*. Sinor is one of two American members of the supervisory board of the *Britannica Hungarica*, a Hungarian version of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and devoted much of his summer to work on that project.

New From Indiana University Press

Now in paperback!

BAYONETS BEFORE BULLETS: The Imperial Russian Army, 1861-1914

Bruce W. Menning

In the first comprehensive institutional and operational history of the Imperial Russian Army during the crucial period of modernization, Menning surveys the development of organization, doctrine, and strategy from the aftermath of Russia's defeat in the Crimean War to the Eve of World War I. Menning weaves analysis of reforms in military science with lively accounts combat of operations and the personalities involved. Battlefield maps, operational diagrams, and rare photographs enhance the text.

Back in print with a new afterword!

THE SOVIET NOVEL: History as Ritual Third Edition

Katerina Clark

Deploying analytical tools drawn from anthropology, history, and literary theory, Katerina Clark's pathbreaking study explores the evolution of socialist realist novel as a myth-like genre. Blending intellectual and literary history, Clark traces the development of the novel's master plot from its origin in the mid-19th century to its end at the close of the 20th.

SLOVENIA AND THE SLOVENES

Cathie Carmichael and James Gow

One of Europe's smallest countries, with a population of less than 2 million, Slovenia has an ancient and distinct national culture. Emerging as an independent state in 1991 with the breakup of the remnants of Yugoslavia, Slovenia now faces the challenge of defining itself within the "New Europe" as it deals with problems of political and economic transition. This comprehensive introduction to the history, culture, and politics of Slovenia shows how Slovenes are working to become part of Europe while striving to preserve their distinctive culture.

Now in paperback!

WHO ARE THE MACEDONIANS?

Second Edition

Hugh Poulton

Poulton traces the history of the peoples of Macedonia from antiquity to the present. The impact of nationalism in the Balkans and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire are examined in relation to Macedonia, with special reference to the territorial struggles of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Later chapters examine how Tito fostered a separate Macedonian consciousness and how the Macedonians fared in relation to other Yugoslav ethnic groups. The book includes Macedonia's emergence as an independent state and its role in the Kosovo conflict.

Back in print in a new edition!

A CENTURY OF AMBIVALENCE: The Jews of Russia and the Soviet Union, 1881 to the Present

Second, Expanded Edition

Zvi Gitelman

A century ago the Russian Empire contained the largest Jewish community in the world, numbering about five million people. Today, the Jewish population of the former Soviet Union has dwindled to half a million, but remains probably the world's third largest Jewish community. In the intervening century the Jews of that area have been at the center of some of the most dramatic and horrifying events of modern history. This redesigned edition includes more than 200 photographs and two substantial new chapters on the fate of Jews and Judaism in the former Soviet Union.

VILLAGE MOTHERS: Three Generations of Change in Russia and Tataria

David L. Ransel

Village Mothers describes the reception of modern medical ideas and practices by three generations of Russian and Tatar village women in the 20th century. The women interviewed were subject to powerful forces beyond their control, rang-

ing from patriarchal tyranny to civil war, governmental coercion and violence, famine and world war. Their testimonies reveal the strategies by which they maintained a measure of personal control and choice that enabled them to build a sense of independence, endure hardship, and give meaning to their lives.

TILL MY TALE IS TOLD: Women's Memoirs of the Gulag

Edited by Simeon Vilenky

Translated by John Crowfoot, Marjorie Farquharson, Catriona Kelly, Sally Laird, and Cathy Porter

Winner of the Heldt Award for best translation in Slavic women's studies, presented by the Association for Women in Slavic Studies, 2000!

Translated into English for the first time, the narratives collected in this volume were written illegally and for many years hidden away from public view. Although in 1956 political prisoners began to be rehabilitated, their writings were repressed as "slandering the Soviet system." What emerges from these moving testimonies is not only the brutality these women endured but also the extraordinary tenderness, kindness, and humanity they maintained under barbarous conditions.

A WHOLE EMPIRE WALKING: Refugees in Russia during World War I

Peter Gatrell

Winner of the Vucinich Prize for best book in Slavic studies, presented by the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 2000!

Gatrell offers a fresh perspective on social and political upheaval in revolutionary Russia through a close examination of population displacement during World War I. Drawing upon hitherto unused archival material in Russia, Latvia, and Armenia and informed by perspectives of social and critical theory, this book is essential reading for historians of late imperial and revolutionary Russia and anyone interested in World War I.

Summer Workshop: A Report and Appeal to Alumni and Friends

In the summer of 2000 the Slavic Workshop celebrated its 50th anniversary. The name of the workshop has changed since 1950, and its make-up has shifted to conform to changing times and to accommodate student interests. Even so, the workshop has remained essentially the same: we teach many languages and we teach them well.

The 2000 workshop, now called the Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and Central Asian Languages, taught the following languages: Russian, Czech, Polish, Serbian/Croatian, Slovene, Romanian, Hungarian, Azeri, Georgian, Kazak, Turkmen, and Uzbek. A total of 133 students enrolled in the workshop. While the number of participants in the workshop has decreased somewhat in the past dozen years, the funding has remained the same, or even better: a total of 29 FLAS fellowships; 20 Social Science Research Council fellowships; and both the SSRC and the American Council of Learned Societies contributed funds to support teaching in a number East/Central European and Central Asian languages.

We could use your help to reverse the recent decline in workshop enrollment. Please tell your colleagues and students about the success of our program and the opportunities that it offers. Our surveys tell us that students attend the workshop primarily because it is recommended by a teacher, colleague, or former attendee. We especially need qualified students, graduate and undergraduate, in Intermediate and Advanced Russian, both of which had excellent fellowship support last summer.

The workshop program retains the high standards you are familiar with. Our Russian and Central Asian programs were evaluated by the Social Science Research Council this summer, received excellent marks and were recommended for the highest levels of funding. Our program in East/Central European languages is likewise rated highly. The ACLS funded the teaching of five languages last summer. The IU administration showed its support by waiving tuition costs for all graduate students in the East/Central European area!

We would be grateful if you told your students, graduate and undergraduate, about the great variety of languages, the high level of financial support that we have available for qualified students in all languages, the tuition waivers for ACLS funded languages, and about our accompanying cultural programs in all three areas: Russian, East/Central European, and Central Asian. Potential participants should also be told about our excellent teachers, and, above all, about the gourmet food in the dorm and the ideal summer weather in Bloomington.

Jerzy Kolodziej, Director, Summer Workshop in Slavic and East European Languages
David L. Ransel, Director, Russian and East European Institute

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