

REEIfication

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Verne, De Beauvoir and Clavell: Reading Habits in Communist Romania

By Jill Massino

This summer Professor Maria Bucur and I returned to Brasov, Romania to conduct a comparative study on the reading, collection, distribution and publication of books from the communist period to the present. Funded by a grant received by Bucur from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Aspera Educational Foundation, the study builds upon an oral history project begun in Brasov in the summer of 2001 in cooperation with the Aspera Foundation, Indiana University and Universitatea Transilvania, Brasov. Additionally, students from Universitatea Transilvania, Brasov (many of whom participated in the project last year) as well as Professor Stefan Ungurean, Carmen Huluta, Clio Dumain and Mircea Ivanoiu joined us on the project.

The goal of the project was to examine the degree to which book distribution, publication, collection, and reading habits have changed from the communist period to the present. Since there were few enjoyable, affordable, and accessible pastimes in communist Romania (as was the case in much of communist Eastern Europe), reading was a popular hobby for the majority of the population. The number of books that individuals and families—from a wide variety of backgrounds, in both urban and rural areas—have in their possession attests to this reality. With the fall of communism, however, the introduction of new and competing forms of entertainment (films, television, music, travel) has affected the reading habits of many individuals in Romania.

The most important criterion in our selection process was that individuals had to have grown up and been educated in communist Romania. Most of our respondents consisted of men and women between the ages of 45-65 from various classes, occupations and educational backgrounds—with the exception of individuals who read for reasons related to their profession (i.e. educators and scholars in the humanities). While the students and I focused solely on readers and collectors of books, Professor Bucur interviewed readers and collectors, plus librarians, bookstore managers and second-hand bookstore owners. She also interviewed publishers (some of whom acted as censors as well) who worked in prominent publishing houses in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition, she spoke with a few authors who published during and after the communist period.

Overall, most respondents were avid readers during the communist period: the low-cost and accessibility of books—at least those that were state sanctioned—and the lack of other types of affordable and interesting forms of entertainment being the main reasons for this. While many agreed that censored books, such as Marin Preda's *Delirul* (a novel about Romania during

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IU Awards for REEI Alumni

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

REEI Awards**DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI**

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

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

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

In Memory: John Fred Beebe & Robert Price

REEI is saddened to learn of the passing of two IU scholars, John Fred Beebe and Robert Price. Professor Beebe, known to friends as John, is described as “a real legend” by former colleagues at IU. This despite the fact that he left in 1966. Beebe was a linguist and taught courses at IU in the history of Slavic languages as well as Russian language courses. He also directed the Air Force Russian Language Program at one time early in his career at IU. Dorothy Soudakoff notes that Beebe pulled up his Indiana roots. “John Beebe was a very bright and very kind man whose Russian was excellent and which he spoke with a Hoosier accent. He grew up on a farm near

“John Beebe was a very bright and very kind man whose Russian was excellent and which he spoke with a Hoosier accent. He grew up on a farm near Crawfordsville and didn’t want people to forget that.”

Crawfordsville and didn’t want people to forget that.” Following his departure from IU, he went to the University of Chicago for a few years and then on to the University of Oregon. He returned to IU several summers to teach Russian in the Slavic Workshop. Upon his retirement Beebe remained committed to the teaching of Slavic languages and would volunteer time to help students in a variety of languages. He passed away on March 11.

Robert Price (PhD Slavics, 1970) passed away on June 5 in Rochester, Minnesota. Price was a Russian and Polish language professor at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point from 1972 until his death. In 1983, Price founded Stevens Point’s Sister City program with Rostov Velikii, Russia, and in 1985 led a group of Russian language students to the Soviet Union for his first visit to the city. Price also hosted students from Rostov Velikii in his home during their visits to the United States.

Graduation

Elena Monastireva-Ansdell (Slavics) defended her doctoral essay “From Blooming Garden to Charred Forest: Images of the Revolution and the Civil War in Soviet Cinema and Prose” in October. Dodona Kiziria chaired her committee.

Correction

The article entitled “REEI Honors Howard Aronson and William Hopkins with Distinguished Alumni Award” (*REEIfication*, Vol. 26, No. 3, October, 2002 p. 6) incorrectly stated that Dr. William Hopkins received his B.A. from the IU Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in 1956. The correct year is 1965. We regret this error.

Alumni Profile – Paul Richardson

By Jen Maceyko

Paul Richardson says printer’s ink is in his blood. First exposed to the trade as a boy in his parents’ print shop, Richardson has made it his life’s work as the publisher of *Russian Life*



magazine and the President of Russian Information Services. Although he did not anticipate such a path during his early studies at Central College in Pella, Iowa, it seems he is quite content with the direction his career has taken.

It was not until a year of study abroad at Trinity College in Wales that Richardson was “bitten by the Russian bug.” His interest bloomed during a Soviet Studies course taught by the charismatic history and geography professor, Dr. Malcolm Gilbert. The course culminated in a week-long trip to the Soviet Union. Upon returning to the States, Richardson completed his BA at Central College in Political Science. His interest in Russia, and Central’s lack of Russian offerings, led Richardson to graduate school at Indiana where he planned on studying Russian and international relations. He took advantage of the Slavic language summer workshops and went on to receive a MA in both Political Science (1986) and Russian

and East European Studies (1988), before working toward his PhD in Political Science.

But Richardson was wise to the happenings of the world and noticed a new window opening up in 1987 when the Soviet Joint Ventures decree was enacted. In 1989, when he heard that a joint venture opportunity was being established for western-style printing shops in Russia, he contacted the western partner and convinced them that he would be an asset to their operation abroad. “After all,” he said, “how many people know Russian and can teach people how to run an American printing press?” Thus, Richardson departed academia for the business world. As it turned out, once Richardson got to Russia, he began teaching Russians how to run the same model printing press he had run for his father. “Of course, what was more interesting was teaching things like added value, profit margins, customer service and how to run a business – stuff that comes naturally if you have grown up in a family business.”

Richardson was appointed the Deputy Director of a Canadian-Soviet joint venture called Kniga Printshop. In Moscow the company opened AlphaGraphics Printshops, the first privately-owned set of print shops in the Soviet Union. This occurred at a time when all copiers were still under tight control. The group was one of the few profitable joint ventures operating at the time, and as a result of

their success, AlphaGraphics was able to expand, setting up retail stores in hotels and publishing books for the local market.

“We were one of the few profitable joint ventures in those years because we understood the need to have a double *khozraschët* [cost accounting] – you had to have both a viable dollar side of the business, to keep the western investors happy, and a viable ruble side of the business, to be able to pay expenses at local rates, instead of having to trade dollars for rubles at 0.6:1,” Richardson said. “We also had a good partner who understood the significance of the changes taking place in the publishing arena.”

Richardson primarily ran the fiscal side of the business. His tasks extended from fixing the printing presses on weekends to writing marketing and business plans. During most of his time there, he was the only foreign employee in the enterprise.

Richardson has many memories of the transition and the twilight years



Stephanie and Paul Richardson, Georgia 1989

of the new Russia. “In the fall of 1989, my wife and I were invited to dinner by Bob Clough (who was doing dissertation research for his IU political science Ph.D. at the time). Bob

was housesitting for someone in the new (bugged) American Embassy complex, and the huge attraction of it was that the apartment had CNN. Things were starting to heat up in

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Getting To the Heart of Russia (and Earning Credit as Well!)

By Julie Decker

What do you think of when you hear the word, “Russia” — endless winters, tsars and tsarinas, tea, borscht, dancing Cossacks in big furry hats, Tolstoy, Pushkin, balalaikas? Or maybe your thoughts are a little more sinister – Soviet spies, the Cold War, Stalin, and the Iron Curtain? Whatever comes to mind you might be surprised to learn that living in Russia is similar to living in the United States. You don’t believe me? If not, then maybe you should go there yourself. If you are thinking, “Why would I go to Russia?” read on.

From July 13 through August 23 of this year, I participated in a six-week Russian Study Tour through Indiana University with a group of other students and our faculty sponsor Professor Larry Richter. In my opinion it is a great deal (financially and academically). Participants study Russian while touring and living in two world class cities – Moscow and St. Petersburg. There are guided tours of selected sights in each city. For the more adventurous, there is plenty of time to explore on one’s own. Participants also get a glimpse of some of the country’s lesser-known and less-populated cities such as Pskov, Pechory and Pushkinskie Gory. A great bonus is that students can earn college credit as well. Where else can you do that on vacation?

When we first arrived in Russia, I quickly discovered that my two semesters of Russian language study were just not enough. However, after attending classes every weekday for approximately a month and putting myself “in the line of fire” on a

daily basis, my skills rapidly improved. After my initial fear that I would not understand my native Russian teacher,



Larry Richter (fifth from left) and participants of the 2002 Russian study tour

I found that study was similar to what I experienced at my classes at Indiana University. The main difference was that I could step outside the door of the classroom and immediately put what I learned that day to practical use. I learned that if I really wanted to learn the language, I had to put aside personal characteristics such as shyness, perfectionism, or just plain fear of making mistakes.

For the first week, we stayed in Moscow and toured many of the city’s most famous sights. Red Square, the Kremlin and its cathedrals, the Tret’iakovskaia Gallery, and Novodevichii Convent and Cemetery just to name a few. Most of the trip was spent in St. Petersburg, where we toured and attended classes. St. Petersburg became my favorite city, but that may be attributed to the fact that our group spent more time there (apologies to any native Muscovites who read this). In any event, we were fortunate to be able to see sights in St. Petersburg that many students or literature buffs only read about. The Peter and Paul Fortress, the Russian Museum, St. Isaac’s Cathedral, and the Hermitage were all on our itinerary. We also took a few side trips to the cities of Vladimir, Suzdal, Novgorod, Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, Kizhi and Valaam.

One thing that really shocked me was the weather. I found that in Moscow and St. Petersburg, summer weather resembled that in Bloomington. Perhaps Bloomington is a little more humid, but there were plenty of the same sights. People enjoyed the warm weather while they could. Also, I was surprised by the prevalence of American pop culture in Russian society. Contrary to what I thought prior to my visit, the very latest American movies and music can be seen and heard just about anywhere in Russia not long after their release. Of course, theaters there do have a wider variety of international films, and in this respect the U.S. has a lot of catching up to do. The variety of performing arts, literature and fine arts in Russia is impressive. What surprised me is that so many Americans have yet to be exposed to Russian arts. Sadly, some Americans might consider this a blessing.

I realize that I only got a glimpse into Russian life and that the “sanitized for your protection” aspect of tourism factored in heavily. However, I would definitely like to return at some point, whether to continue studying or strictly for pleasure. If nothing else, this trip definitely sparked my desire to continue studying Russian and to learn more about its people, culture and history. I strongly urge anyone who is currently studying Russian language to consider going on this IU study trip. The program is an all-inclusive package. On your return, if you feel you did not learn anything, you must have slept through it!

Julie Decker is a non-degree graduate student. See announcement on page six for information regarding the 2003 Russian Study Tour.

Indiana High School Establishes Exchange with Uzbekistan

Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures alumnus Todd Golding (MAT 1996/MA 1993), has embarked on a project to expand the experiences of his Russian language and world history students at Jefferson High School in Lafayette, Indiana.



Todd Golding (right)

Golding, his mother and one parent led six Jefferson students on a summer adventure none of them will soon forget. For three weeks in July 2002 the group experienced a culture unknown to most of their peers (and most Americans) when they traveled to Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The trip was part of an exchange initiated by Golding, coordinated through the American Councils for International Education, and funded by a U.S. State Department grant. The students stayed with Uzbek families during their program and attended classes at local Russian-speaking School number 217. In return, the same Indiana students hosted a group of eight Uzbek students and their teachers for three weeks this fall.

The REEI outreach coordinator Denise Gardiner assisted Jefferson in identifying the exchange grant program to which Golding successfully applied, and also helped Golding find appropriate educational resources on Uzbekistan at IU before his trip. Gardiner and Slavic language coordinator Jeffrey Holdeman visited with the Uzbek exchange students and Mr.



Enjoying the company of new friends

Golding's Russian language students and their families at a barbeque held at Golding's home on October 19.

The barbeque featured *kvas* and *shproty* brought by IU, as well as American soda and hamburgers. Holdeman led the students in singing Russian folk songs after lunch.

Community service is the theme of this year's exchange. The Uzbek visi-

tors and their American hosts participated in a number of service activities during the three weeks in Lafayette. They spent a cold and rainy Saturday morning working an Adopt-A-Highway cleanup project, volunteered for a day at a local elementary school, and even helped out at a local homeless shelter. The visit also included many fun activities such as a Russian Club party, tour of the local newspaper and police department, and a Statehouse tour in Indianapolis.

The American students unanimously praised the exchange as a great way to interact with a culture that few people know about. Many expressed an interest to delve further into the Uzbek culture. Jessica Harris, a Jefferson High School graduate who was on the 2002 trip, is now a freshman at IU. She plans to enroll in Uzbek- or Russian-language study during her undergraduate years. After experiencing the Uzbek schools, where family contributions make up

the yearly school budget of \$30 and students must ration pencils and paper, Jefferson students have decided to plan a fundraiser for Tashkent School Number 217 to fulfill part of their community service commitment to the exchange. "I think it was life-altering," one student said. "I met a lot of people who were a lot different from me."

Despite some of the concerns raised by the parents about the proximity of Uzbekistan to Afghanistan – the countries share an 80-mile border – the students said they felt very welcome. "Most importantly the



Jeff Holdeman (standing) leads a Russian-language sing along

Jefferson students got to see that the people of Central Asia are friendly toward Americans," said Golding. "They learned Central Asia is a safe place, and they also made long-lasting friendships."

The American Councils for International Education grant has been continued for two more years. In summer 2003 Golding will take his second group of Indiana high school students to Uzbekistan. Although the exchange is based at Jefferson High School, American Councils would be glad to open it up to students from other Indiana high schools, space permitting. While it appears that the 2003 trip has already filled to its student limit, Golding notes that things can change, and the 2004 trip is open for students to apply.

High school teachers and students who would like more information are welcome to contact Golding by e-mail: tgolding@lsc.k12.in.us.

The Robert F. Byrnes Memorial Fellowship Fund: Supporting Academic Excellence Today and Tomorrow 2002 Contributors

We would like to thank all of those who contributed in 2002 to the Robert F. Byrnes Memorial graduate student fellowship fund. The fund is named in honor of Robert F. Byrnes, the founder, and for many years the director, of REEI. Bob Byrnes believed strongly in the importance of preparing qualified area specialists. Students of REEI continue to benefit from the legacy of Byrnes' leadership while the nation as a whole benefits from the number of REEI graduates employed in the federal government and non-governmental organizations involved in humanitarian and educational aid missions around the world.

Eleanor Byrnes and her children are the principal contributors, but many others are helping out as well. The following individuals donated to the fund in 2002: Joseph Augustyn, Lois Beekey, John and Kristine Bushnell, Phyllis Conn and Mauricio Borrero, Timothy Costello and Kristine Veldman, Gene and Jan Coyle, Denise Gardiner, Jessica Hamilton, Andrea Henson, Joan and Lloyd Jordan, Sarah Kent, Andrew Kohlhepp, Sharon and David Mason, Norma Noonan, David and Therese Ransel, Carl and Colette Reddel, Christine Rydel and Edward Cole, Eleanor Valentine, Louis Wagner, and Kathy and Edward Wynot.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Six-Week Russian Study Tour

July 18-August 29, 2003

Four weeks in St. Petersburg. Two weeks of touring to Moscow, Vladimir, Suzdal, Borodino, Valaam, and Kizhi.



- Cost: approximately \$6,000 if participants total 10 or more
- SAS from Chicago
- 6 hours of Indiana University credit at reduced rates
- 80 classroom hours of intensive language instruction conducted in students' hotel, including Business Russian for those interested
- Excursions on cultural, historical, and literary themes in St. Petersburg and its environs
- **Participants may (beginners in Russian must) precede this program with four weeks of Russian in Bloomington for 5 additional credit hours**

For applications or additional information, contact:

Laurence Richter • BH 502 • Indiana University • Bloomington, IN 47405-6616
Tel. (812) 855-2608 • FAX (812) 855-2107 • e-mail: richterl@indiana.edu

Croatia Looks Westward to the Future

By Alex Dunlop

This summer I was fortunate to receive a Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) fellowship to pursue advanced language training in the beautiful Croatian capital of Zagreb. There I participated in an intensive course through the Croatian Language and Literature department of the University of Zagreb. The summer course is supported and marketed by the Croatian Heritage Foundation (*Matica Hrvatska*), which sponsors a variety of programs. These programs are designed to attract members of the Croatian diaspora and to encourage them to reconnect with and learn about their cultural homeland. Most of the students were of Croatian descent, and came from a wide variety of countries: the U.S., Canada, Australia, France, Great Britain, and several countries in Latin America. Thus, I found myself among a handful of participants with no familial ties to Croatia.

The Croatian Heritage Foundation has a long history of advancing the Croatian national cause. It advocated for increased autonomy for Croatia during the 1971 “Croatian Spring,” published books that challenged commonly held assumptions about Croatian activities in World War II, and produced newspaper articles calling for increased autonomy from Belgrade. Despite efforts by Tito’s government to put an end to the thaw by co-opting and arresting many of the movement’s influential figures, the foundation survived. The independent Croatian state now provides financial support to the foundation to further the Croatian cultural cause. This support comes as no surprise, considering the fact that the late Franjo Tudjman, independent Croatia’s first President from 1992 until his death

in 1999, was a former director of the foundation and was arrested during the Croatian Spring crackdown thirty years ago.

The language instruction I received was a far cry from the traditional grammar-based, book-centered approach common in Central and Eastern Europe. Instead, the instructors made use of thoroughly progressive teaching methods. In my class only Croatian was spoken and an interactive approach was employed in every exercise. Grammar instruction was combined with practical conversation, emphasizing language for communication. The final project required students to conduct an interview in a real-life setting. I decided to interview an employee at GONG, a nonprofit group that monitors elections and initiates civic education campaigns throughout the country.

I found Zagreb to be thoroughly enjoyable. The “café culture” is lively and the city eminently accessible by foot. As if people needed another reason to spend all afternoon drinking strong coffee in outdoor cafés, this summer’s World Cup Soccer matches drew even more than the usual crowds (during the 1998 World Cup Croatia came in third). Though smaller and perhaps not as cosmopolitan as other Central European capitals such as Budapest or Prague, the center of Zagreb sees itself firmly in the western tradition. When stepping out of the train station you see the characteristic yellow of Hapsburg-in-

fluenced architecture. The National Opera House seems to challenge the Vienna Staatsoper for its perfection of the baroque style. Strolling around the center of town, you also notice evidence of 19th century urban planning techniques so popular in Europe at the



Alex Dunlop in Trogir, Croatia

time, which provide room for plenty of parks and public spaces. One Croatian friend told me simply: “The Balkans? They begin in Bosnia—not here.” Overwhelmingly Catholic and for much of its history formally tied to either the Austro-Hungarian Empire or to Venice, Croatia identifies much more closely with the west than the east. Croatia is not the only country in the region to lay claim to the title “The Rampart of Christendom,” the last Christian holdout during the Ottoman conquests in Europe. However, since Zagreb was never formally occupied by the Ottomans, and the eastern border was the border with the Ottoman Empire for centuries, Croats make a strong case for it.

No sign of the recent war with Serbia mars Zagreb. The only act of war to take place in the capital was the one-time shelling of the Presidential Palace in 1991. Yet in many other areas of the country, such as the Knin

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Polish Mountaineers Build Identity Through Music and Dance

By Sachiko Okamoto

The region called “Podhale,” in the foothills of the Tatra Mountain range in the southern borderlands of Poland, sat in relative isolation until the beginning of the 20th century. Its inhabitants, the Polish Highlanders or “Gorale” (goo-rah-le), developed a language and culture uniquely their own. Their music and dance have emerged as a key component of this culture. Tonal scales, harmonies, and rhythms in their music differ vastly from those of other Polish regional music.

I came to know Polish Highlander music almost ten years ago while studying classical music in Tokyo. Then I learned that Karol Szymanowski, one of the greatest Polish music composers after Frederick Chopin, had become quite attached to Polish Highlander music. When I first encountered Gorale music I was shocked. Their way of singing and playing musical instruments sounded so completely different from that of Western classical music. The music I listened to was energetic and unforgettable. From then on I became interested in Gorale music.

Chicago boasts a large population of Gorale. Thus, it was only natural (if not somewhat odd) that I conduct field research on these “highlanders” in Illinois. My master’s thesis focused on the shaping of Gorale identity through

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Life on the Thin Ice: Shimon Redlich’s Memories of Inter-War Poland

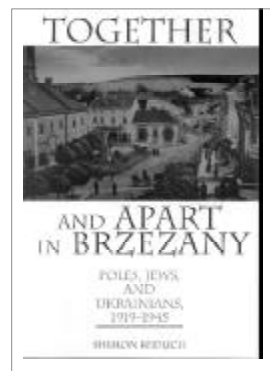
By Daniel Whyatt

On Tuesday, September 10, professor Shimon Redlich of Ben Gurion University in Tel Aviv gave a talk about his new book *Together and Apart in Brzezany: Poles, Jews and Ukrainians, 1919-1945*, published this year by Indiana University Press. Sponsors included The Borns Jewish Studies Program, the Polish Studies Center, the History Department, and the Russian and Eastern European Institute.

The book is about the complex relations between Poles, Jews, and Ukrainians in Redlich’s hometown in Eastern Poland before the Second World War. The sad fates of these three communities are described as Brzezany (its Polish name) changed hands between the Soviets and the Nazis during the war. Redlich, a Jew, was a child in 1939 when the Soviet Army occupied Brzezany in accordance with the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. Two years later the Germans entered Brzezany

the great migration of peoples in Eastern Europe in 1945, Redlich moved to central Poland for several years and then finally to Israel in 1950.

Forty years later Redlich returned to Brzezany and was moved by this visit to search out his old neighbors, wherever they could be found, in Ukraine, Poland, Israel, and America. Although the book that came out



of these conversations concerns a time of great horrors, Redlich in his talk emphasized that the Brzezany of his childhood was a true community in which Poles, Jews, and Ukrainians could all feel at home, and generally treated each other with respect. He stated his belief that this peaceable coexistence would have continued indefinitely if not for the war. Redlich’s positive, even optimistic view of the inter-communal relations in Brzezany stands in stark contrast to New York University historian Jan Gross’ talk last March about his book *Neighbors*. *Neighbors* documents the mass murder of Jews by Poles in another small town in Eastern Poland in 1941.

While Redlich praised Gross’ book and the openness of the debate it has spurred in Poland, he also explained that there was a variety of reactions among Poles and Ukrainians to the Nazi occupation. Not all Poles or Ukrainians were anti-Semites. Furthermore, the relations between Poles and Ukrainians were often worse than their respective relations with Jews.

Daniel Whyatt is a graduate student in the Department of History.



Alvin Rosenfeld (left)
and Shimon Redlich

during their offensive into Russia. Nearly all Jews in the town were killed in 1942-43, but Redlich’s family survived with the help of a Ukrainian peasant woman and a Polish townsman. After the war, as part of

Croatia

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region and Vukovar in eastern Slavonia, there is still much rebuilding to do. Reconstruction efforts are hampered by limited funds and a still-struggling economy. The Croatian government is banking on tourism along the country's breathtaking Adriatic coast to reinvigorate its economy. Much energy and currency are being invested in the tourist infrastructure. Frequently, radio talk shows during the summer discussed the importance of tourism to the country's future and the painfully slow recovery the industry has made since the violence ended seven years ago. As I sat in my kitchen and listened closely with dictionary in hand, those talk shows became useful language lessons. But for thousands of hotel and restaurant owners along the coast and on the hundreds of Dalmatian islands, the issue is one of survival.

Though tourism was up 15% this summer from the last, the numbers

are still far below pre-war levels. For many it seems as if the crowds will never



The island of Brač, Croatia

come back. Dispelling public perceptions of Croatia as merely part of the Balkan conflicts will be key to luring tourists back.

Has Croatia shaken off the pall of the war with Serbia, there called the War for Homeland Defense? There is no doubt that the country is looking

forward, and westward, for its future. From time to time, however, one is reminded of the horror the nation endured not so long ago.

For example, a group of dedicated police officers sit outside the presidential palace, protesting the extradition of suspected Croatian war criminals to the Hague. In mid-June the new census was published, and a major Zagreb newspaper, *Vecernji List*, ran this headline, in large bold type: Croatsians 89%—Serbs 4%. The article described the increasing homogenization of the country's ethnic make-up, and pointed out that the remaining Serbs were mostly pensioners (the remaining 7% was a mixture of Hungarians, Italians and Bosnians).

The tone was one of relief. Maybe the official census, the first in more than ten years, is part of the process through which Croatsians put their disturbing recent history behind them. For some it was additional evidence

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o f c e n -
t r a l

Zagreb—where young men and women walk confidently wearing smart Italian clothes and carrying briefcases on their way to work—you'd think they are doing a good job.

Alex Dunlop is a graduate student at REEI and SPEA.

Mountaineers

continued from previous page

music and exposure to the multi-cultural environment of a city like Chicago. Fortunately, I came to know many of the Gorale there, which made my research go very smoothly. I still consider many of them good friends and was happy to invite some of them to IU to play their music. In spring 2001 the Polish Cultural Association (PCA) sponsored a group of Gorale musicians and dancers to perform at IU's first-ever "Polish Highlanders Festival." PCA hopes to repeat this success in the spring with another event dedicated to their music and culture.

My research recently took me to Poland where I participated in the newly created Indiana University-Jagiellonian University, Krakow exchange. This was a wonderful opportunity for me to conduct pre-dissertation research and meet many ethnologists studying the Polish highlanders. I also went to the Gorale event at Koscielisko (near Zakopane), made the acquaintance of many Gorale there, and re-confirmed the strong Gorale identity I had witnessed in Chicago. While strolling through Koscielisko, a young boy came up to me and said in a distinctly Gorale manner, "witom (welcome)." I waved my hand and was smiling in my heart.

I am now conducting research for my PhD dissertation and continuing my exploration of identity issues. My main focus will be the expression of social identity and personal identity through music and dances. I plan to conduct fieldwork in Poland again next year and look forward to hearing "witom" again.

Sachiko Okamoto is a graduate student in the Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology.

Alumni Profile

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Germany. We sat and watched in amazement as the Berlin Wall came tumbling down while we sat in an American-made condo in Moscow eating frozen french fries.”

By the end of 1990 Richardson and his wife decided to return to the U.S. in order to be closer to family and start a family of their own. They relocated to Vermont, a nice contrast to Moscow, where Richardson and his new business partner used the advance from their just-published book, *Moscow Business Survival Guide*, to start up Russian Information Services (RIS). While his partner only stayed on for a year, Richardson kept the enterprise going strong.

He soon picked up another IU alumnus as a local investor, Robert Krattli. “He was truly one of the pioneers of doing business in Russia –

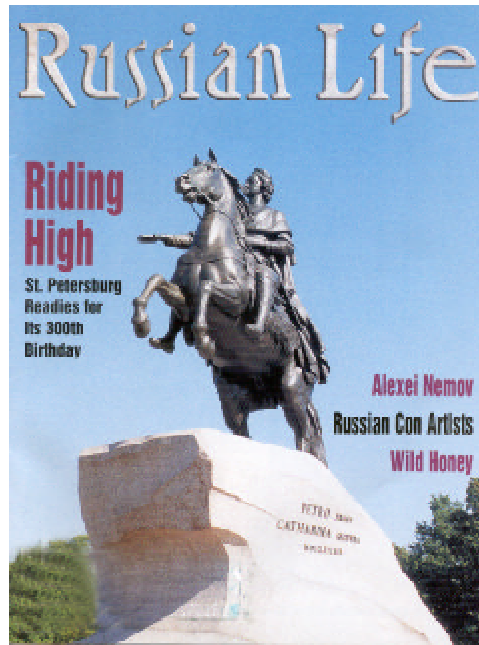
he has been working there since the 1970s, and continues to be a partner in the business to this day,” Richardson said.

By utilizing the internet, Richardson has been able to run a successful business, all the while keeping it small. Additionally, he says that technology has allowed him to adapt RIS to the market and his own interests. Most importantly, the internet has given him the opportunity to keep the business in Vermont rather than Moscow.

RIS publishes about five books a

year in addition to maps and newsletters, but the focus in the last five years

has been on *Russian Life*, a magazine Richardson acquired because, “we were already publishing books and maps on Russia, plus doing a mail order catalog. So how hard could it be to learn magazine publishing? Well, it was very hard



and still is.”

The magazine is bi-monthly and encompasses culture, history, travel, and

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Richardson

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society for a broader audience. Richardson is quick to point out that they do not “dumb down” their articles but instead try to put together in-depth articles that are interesting for a broad range of people. “The magazine is great for me personally,” he said, “because it combines all of my passions: writing, editing, researching, marketing, Russia, and publishing.”

Another perk of the magazine is the travel that comes along with researching. Richardson travels to Russia once or twice a year to stay up-to-date with current society. Although his concentration is definitely in Moscow, he occasionally allows himself side trips “in the interest of the magazine.” Pskov is on his itinerary this fall in order to gauge how best to cover the city’s 1100th anniversary next year.

While Richardson is happy with what he does today, he realizes it was not luck that brought him to this point. Instead, he knows that his diverse skills and education helped him break into Russia’s developing market.

“I would recommend to students of Russian that they diversify their backgrounds as much as possible,” he said. “Don’t just study the language or your area of specialty. Get some practical skills and experience – work in an accounting firm or a telecomm firm. Work summers in construction. Think about the industries where Russia will need advisory expertise in the next ten years and get a piece of that.”

Jen Maceyko is a graduate student at REEI.

Romania

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World War II, focusing in part on Marshal Antonescu) were difficult to come by during the communist period, they could nevertheless be purchased from certain booksellers or accessed through friends and/or coworkers. Because most individuals had little leisure time during the communist period, formal book clubs and reading circles were relatively uncommon. Instead, informal discussions about books as well as book exchanges were more prevalent, especially in the workplace. The across-the-board favorites for most of my respondents included Jules Verne, Victor Hugo and James Clavel (in particular *Shogun*). In addition, a number of my female readers also cited Simone de Beauvoir’s *The Second Sex* as being very influential for them.

Most respondents expressed deep regret over their decrease in reading since the fall of communism. The high cost of books and a more demanding work schedule are primarily responsible for this transformation, though television, particularly such programs as *Animal Kingdom*, also tend to consume much of their time. Though all respondents welcomed the end of censorship and wide range of available books, they are frustrated by exorbitant prices and concerned about the quality of many of the books on the open market.

The results of this research will serve as the basis for an oral archive on reading habits in Romania more specifically and will also augment our existing archive on the lives of native

Brasovians.

In addition to our study, we also celebrated the publication of *Vieți paralele în secolul XX: istorie orală și memorie recentă în Țara Bârsei* (*Parallel Lives in the 20th Century: oral history and recent memory in Brasov County*), published by Phoenix, 2002, a volume featuring a selection of interviews

conducted in summer 2001. The book launch took place in Brasov’s Museum of History and was covered in the local newspaper and on local television. Attendees included scholars as well as the aging Brasovians who had served as respondents for the interviews. For

them, along with the students who had interviewed them, it was a moving experience to see their life stories in print. The launching of this book provided an occasion for an hour-long live television program on oral history, hosted by TVS, a local studio from Brasov, which had as guests professor Bucur, and two other participants in the project on books and readership, Mircea Ivanoiu and Ionut Iuria

For more information on the oral history project in Brasov as well as other programs funded by the Aspera Educational Foundation, please visit www.memoria.ro. The site includes a number of historical articles, transcriptions of the interviews conducted in summer 2001 as well as other educational materials and information on Brasov, Romania and oral history.

Jill Massino is a graduate student in the Department of History.



Faculty News

David Albright (Center for the Study of Global Change) served as host for Volodomyr Dubovyk, director of the Center for International Studies and assistant director of the Department of International Relations at Odessa State University Ukraine, for several days in early November. Dubovyk is in the United States for four months on a Contemporary Issues Fellowship from IREX. During his stay in Bloomington, he lectured on "The History of Odessa" to Hiroaki Kuromiya's class on the History of Ukraine and did a public presentation on "Ukraine Today: Between East and West." He also met with Professor Robert Kravchuk and Professor Emeritus Robert Campbell.

Michael Alexeev (Economics) recently published "Taxation and evasion in the presence of extortion by organized crime," available at <http://www.cba.uiuc.edu/facchini/seminar/alexeev.pdf>.

Christopher P. Atwood (CEUS) published an article entitled "Young Mongols and Vigilantes in Inner Mongolia's Interregnum Decades, 1911-1931" in *Brill's Inner Asian Library*, no. 6. Leiden; E.J. Brill, 2002.

David Audretsch (SPEA/Geography) accepted the directorship of IU's West European Studies Center.

Matthew Auer (SPEA) published an article (with Anto Raukas) entitled "Determinants of Environmental clean-up in Estonia," in *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, 2002, volume 20 (5) October, pages 679 – 698.

Christopher I. Beckwith (CEUS) recently acted as editor and published three articles on Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages in *Brill's*

Tibetan Studies Library, Vol. 2.6. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 2002. The articles included: "Two Pyu-Tibetan Isoglosses" (pp. 27-38), "The Sino-Tibetan Problem" (pp. 113-161), and "A Glossary of Pyu" (pp. 159-161). He also co-wrote "A Preliminary Glossary of Tangut from Tibetan Transcriptions" (pp. 185-187) with Ksenia Kepping of St. Petersburg State University. The latter paper is the outcome of a research project (conducted in Leiden, The Netherlands, in 2000) entitled, "Tangut Phonology Project," partly funded by an Overseas Research Grant from IU's International Programs Office. Beckwith also delivered "Korean and Tungusic Elements in Old Koguryo" at the 47th International Conference of Eastern Studies, held in Tokyo & Kyoto in June.

Jack Bielasiak (Political Science) and David Blunck published an article entitled "Past and Present in Transitional Voting: Electoral Choices in Post-Communist Poland," in *Party Politics* 8(5)(September): 563-585.

Maria Bucur (History) is the recipient of the 2002-2003 Outstanding Junior Faculty Award from the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Faculties. She delivered a lecture entitled "Birth of a Nation: Commemorations of December 1, 1918 and the Construction of National Identity in Romania," for the Kokkalis Program of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, in October.

Richard Burke (Emeritus, Telecommunications) was asked by the Education Development Center, an international consulting organization, to advise the Ministry of Education in Bucharest, Romania, in planning a nationwide distance education program for teachers at elementary and secondary levels. Burke worked with ministry officials last year to devise the plan.

Aurelian Craiutu (Political Science) acted as a Conference Director for "Tocqueville and Guizot on Liberty and Democracy," Santa Fe, NM, October 17-20, 2002. He was also invited to deliver a lecture entitled "Then and Now: Post-1789 France and Post-1989 Eastern Europe," at the Havighurst Center for Post-Soviet-Studies Research Colloquium, Miami University, Ohio, November 2002.

Bernd Fischer (History Fort Wayne) presented a paper entitled "The Development of Nationalism in Albania under Zog and Hoxha" to the special convention on Nationalism and Identity at the Istituto per l'Europa Centro Orientale e Balcanica, Forli, Italy, June 2002. In early September



Bernd Fischer (right) and Albanian Prime Minister Fatos Nano

he presented a paper entitled "Albanian Political Asylum in the United States: The Process and the Problems" to an international conference on Albanian migration and new transnationalisms at the University of Sussex in the UK. In September

he served as principal co-organizer of a small conference on Alba-

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Faculty News

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 nian American relations in Tirana. The conference was sponsored by the American Embassy and the Book and Communication House and brought six scholars from North America to meet with six Albanian colleagues. Alfred Moisiu, the president of Albania, opened the conference along with Ilir Meta the vice premier and foreign minister. Following the first day of session he met with Fatos Nano the prime minister. He also co-edited a book *Albanian Identities, History and Myth* published by IU press and C. Hurst, London, 2002. He has also agreed to serve on the program committee for the AAASS in Toronto in 2003.

Christopher Foley (Senior Associate Director of Admissions) and **Donald Hossler** (Associate Vice President for Enrollment Service and Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Service) presented a session on admissions management issues to the International Symposium on University Administration: Methods and Models held in Moscow April 15-16. The symposium was sponsored by IREX and hosted more than 175 officials in higher education from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States, and Uzbekistan.

Roy Gardner (Economics) has been named Associate Editor of the *European Economic Review*, effective January 1, 2003.

Halina Goldberg (Musicology) read a paper entitled "Of Poetry, Music and Prophecy: Chopin as Art Song Composer" at the Southern Comparative Literature Association conference at University of Alabama held October 10-12, 2002.

Henry Hale (Political Science) published an article (with Rein Taagepera) entitled "Russia: Consolidation or Collapse?" in *Europe-Asia Studies* 54(7), November, pps. 1101-25.

Owen V. Johnson (Journalism/History) published "Research Trip to Poland Leads to New Interest & a Lifetime Career" in the *Indiana Alumni Magazine* 65:2 (November/December 2002), p. 69. His article profiles **Lynn Berry**, (MA Slavics, 1984) who is currently the editor of *The Moscow Times*.

Gyorgy Kara, (CEUS) participated in the conference "Turfan Revisited" of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences in Berlin, September 8-14, after continuing investigations into medieval Turkic Buddhist literature kept in the Berlin Turfan Collection. There he delivered a paper on the identification of an Old Tibetan fragment kept in that collection and on its Chinese, Uyghur and Mongolian versions. He also deciphered two 14th-century Ancient Turkic texts from Eastern Turkestan, now in St. Petersburg, that share the same piece of paper: one is the postscript to the translation of a Tibetan Buddhist treatise, the other is a divinatory table of Islamic geomancy.

Mike Keen (Sociology, South Bend) was chosen for honorable mention in the Sociology Distinguished Scholarly Book Award by the history section of the American Sociological Association for his book, *Stalking the Sociological Imagination: J. Edgar Hoover's FBI Surveillance of American Sociology*, Greenwood Press 1999. His analysis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the directorship of Hoover suggests that

the organization and its leader held a special disdain for American sociologists. Keen examines the history of the FBI's treatment of such notables as W.E.B. Du Bois; C. Wright Mills, Hoosier Robert Lynd, who along with his wife, Helen Lynd, authored two noted sociological studies emanating from the city of Muncie: *Middletown: A Study in Contemporary American Culture* (1929) and *Middletown in Transition* (1937); and noted IU sociologist Edwin Sutherland, who coined the phrase "white collar crime", and had become head of the newly independent Department of Sociology on the Bloomington campus in 1935. While Robert Lynd had said that it was "the role of the social scientist to be troublesome," the massive secret surveillance efforts Hoover launched against many of American sociology's most prominent figures has an ironic parallel, Keen points out. During the Cold War era, sociology as a discipline was being politically suppressed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union on the grounds it was a "bourgeois pseudo-science," Keen wrote. "In the United States, (sociology) was being regarded as a hotbed of subversives and potentially 'pinkish' fellow travelers."

Sherry Ricchiardi (Journalism) delivered a keynote address at a conference on "Security Policy in the Czech Republic," October 15, 2002, in Prague. Her topic was the media's role in covering war, conflict and natural disasters. Ricchiardi covered the war in the Balkans and has often written on the plight of journalists in the world's hot zones. During a week-long visit, Ricchiardi, and Frank Folwell, deputy managing editor photographs for *USA Today*, met with journalism students at Charles University, Anglo-American College, and

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Faculty News

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Private College of Journalism in Prague. They were guests, along with four noted Czech journalists, at a luncheon hosted by the deputy chief of mission for the United States Embassy. On October 16, Ricchiardi and Folwell led a roundtable discussion at Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Prague. The topic: "Media's role in covering modern-day conflict."

Jean Robinson (Political Science) participated in a summation session at a conference on "Placing Gender in Postcommunism," hosted by The Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies at Miami University, Ohio, October 18-19.

Martin Spechler (Economics, IUPUI) presented the paper "Re-assessing the Burden of Eastern Europe on the Soviet Union," at the meetings of the Economic History Association in St. Louis, Missouri, October 10-12. This paper is jointly authored with Dina Spechler (Political Science) and is also to be presented at the Economic History Workshop, IUB, on October 31. Martin Spechler's paper, "Regional Cooperation in Central Asia: A Pathology," was presented at the meetings of the Central Eurasian Studies Society in Madison, Wisconsin, on October 17. This paper **is forthcoming in *Problems of Post-Communism***. Spechler also participated took part in a joint presentation on water management policy in Central Asia with Eric Seavers of Harvard's Davis Center at the same conference.

Student News

Janis Cakars (Journalism) presented a paper entitled "From One Union to Another: Media, Baltic Public Opinion and the Quest for EU Membership" to the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research (MAPOR) in Chicago the weekend of November 22-24.

Chris Howard (REEL/Slavics) will represent Polish on the Roundtable for Curricular Development of Less Commonly Taught Slavic and East European Languages at the December AATSEEL Annual Meeting in New York City. He will be presenting and discussing newly published materials for the teaching of Polish.

During the summer of 2002 Mr. Howard spent considerable time researching and gathering these materials in bookstores and libraries in Poland. The case study involves an in-depth analysis of textbooks (in particular a recently published series by Universitas), dictionaries, reference grammars, and authentic and supplemental communicative materials.

Heather McDougall (Political Science) has been awarded the Ammi Hyde Award for Young Alumni Achievement from University of Denver.

Dana Ohren (History) presented a paper entitled "All of the Tsars' Men: Minorities and Conscription in Imperial Russia, 1874-1905" to the Midwest Russian Historians Work-

shop, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, October 18-19.

Martin J. Blackwell (History) conducted research in Moscow's RGASPI and GARF archives for his dissertation entitled "Regime City of the First Category: Population Politics, Social Structure, and Everyday Resistance in Kyiv, Ukraine, 1943-46."

Funding for his research came from a Reuben Scholarship to Support Study of the Holocaust from the IU Borns Jewish Studies Program, a

Research and University Graduate School Graduate Student Grant-in-Aid, and the 2002 Hill Fellowship from the IU Department of History.



Sudha Rajagopalan

Piibi-Kai Kivik (TESOL/Applied Linguistics) presented "Estonian Personal

Pronoun Variation in a Language Contact Situation" to the NWAV-31 (New Ways of Analyzing Variation) conference at Stanford University, October 10-13.

Sudha Rajagopalan (History) is featured in an online article in *Moskovskie Novosti*, www.mn.ru/issue.php?2002-40-60. The article focuses on her two-month research trip (including 40 interviews and archival research) to Moscow in order to understand how Soviet citizens interpreted Indian cinema from the 1950s to the 1980s and reasons for its popularity.

She notes that statistics on Soviet attendance and showings of Indian films is still considered classified.

Alumni Update

Choi Chatterjee (PhD History, 1995) published a scholarly monograph, *Celebrating Women: Gender, Festival Culture, and Bolshevik Ideology, 1910-1939* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2002). She teaches history at California State University, Los Angeles.



David Ransel addresses REEI alumni during the AAASS conference

Helena Goscilo (PhD Slavics, 1976) was Keynote Speaker at a conference on “Placing Gender in Postcommunism,” hosted by The Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies at Miami University, Ohio, October 18-19.

Janet E. Johnson (PhD Political Science, 2001) introduced the conference on “Placing Gender in Postcommunism,” hosted by The Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies at Miami University, Ohio, October 18-19.

Anthony Koliha (MA History, 1998) is the Eurasia coordinator for the Social Science Research Council (SSRC). He will be responsible for the administration of the Title VIII fellowships and grants program and will participate in developing various initiatives for the Eurasia program at large.



Anthony Koliha



Shoshana Keller, Michaela Pohl, and Randi Barnes-Cox at the REEI Alumni reception held during the AAASS conference in Pittsburgh

Andrea Rossing-McDowell (Slavics Ph.D., 2001) will join the staff of the Seattle University School of Education as an adjunct faculty member teaching in the Student Development Administration master’s program in January of 2003.

NEW AND RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- **Eloise M. Boyle and Geneva Gerhart, eds.** *The Russian Context: The Culture behind the Language*. 726 p. + CD-ROM, 2001 (ISBN 0-89357-287-X).
- **Steven Blackwell, Michael Finke, Nina Perlina, and Yekaterina Vernikov, eds.** *In Other Words: Studies in Honor of Vadim Liapunov (Indiana Slavic Studies, vol. 11)*. 428 p., 2000 (ISSN 0073-6929).
- **Victor A. Friedman and Donald L. Dyer, eds.** *Of All the Slavs My Favorites: In Honor of Howard I. Aronson on the Occasion of His 66th Birthday (Indiana Slavic Studies, vol. 12)*. 386 p., 2001 (ISSN 0073-6929).
- **Laura Janda, Ronald Feldstein, and Steven Franks, eds.** *Where One’s Tongue Rules Well: A Festschrift for Charles E. Townsend (Indiana Slavic Studies, vol. 13)*. 308 p., 2002 (ISSN 0073-6929).
- **Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History**, vol. 3, no. 4.
- **Olga Kagan, Tatiana Akishina, and Richard Robin.** *Russian for Russians*. 300 p. (ISBN 0-89357-301-9).
- **Laura Janda and Steven Clancy.** *The Case Book for Russian*. xvi + 304 p. + CD-ROM (ISBN 0-89357-307-8).
- **Michael Melancon and Alice K. Pate, eds.** *New Labor History: Worker Identity and Experience in Russia, 1840-1914*. 241 p. (ISBN 0-89357-303-5).
- **Francis Butler.** *Enlightener of Rus’: The Image of Vladimir Sviatoslavich across the Centuries*. vi + 204 p. (ISBN 0-89357-290-X).
- **William W. Derbyshire.** *A Learner’s Dictionary of Slovene, with Words in their Inflected Forms*. xxiii + 228 p. (ISBN 0-89357-300-0).
- **Nina Perlina.** *Olga Freidenberg’s Works and Days*. vi + 287 p. (ISBN 0-89357-304-3).
- **Anna Lisa Cronc.** *The Daring of Deržavin*. xxiii + 228 p. (ISBN 0-89357-295-0).
- **Anna Frajlich, ed.** *Between Lvov, New York, and Ulysses’ Ithaca: József Wittlin. Poet, Essayist, Novelist*. Tomii: Nicholas Copernicus University, 272 p., 2001 (ISBN 183-231-1-1246-0).
- **Sabrina Ramet, James R. Felak, and Herbert J. Ellison, eds.** *Nations and Nationalisms in East-Central Europe, 1806-1948: A Memorial to Peter F. Sugar*. 289 p. (ISBN 0-89357-286-1).
- **Janet G. Tucker, ed.** *Against the Grain: Parody, Satire, and Intertextuality in Russian Literature*. iv + 224 p. (ISBN 0-89357-305-1).
- **Oscar E. Swan.** *A Grammar of Contemporary Polish*. 496 p. (ISBN 0-89357-296-9).
- **Paul D. Morris, ed.** *A World of Slavic Literatures: Essays in Comparative Slavic Studies in Honor of Edward Mosejko*. 227 p. (ISBN 0-89357-308-6).



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