

REEIfication

NEWS FROM THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

David L. Ransel, Director
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2001-2002 Year in Review

By David Ransel

The academic year 2001-2002 began with the shock of September 11 and the awakening of a complacent government and public to the importance of international studies. Officials and ordinary citizens finally understood that knowledge of other peoples was crucial to the nation's security. At Indiana University we had not yielded to the triumphalism that set in since the end of the Cold War. Despite a decline in government and private spending on international studies, IU's Russian and East European Institute continued to train a large number of specialists on the region and in recent years placed more than 100 graduates in positions of responsibility in government, international exchange organizations, and region-based aid agencies.

We also have graduates of longer standing in prominent positions. Among them is James Collins, just retired U.S. ambassador to Moscow, who is now serving as a senior national advisor with the international law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P. The newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Georgia, Richard Miles, is likewise a graduate of IU's Russian and East European programs.

In response to the terrorist attacks, the U.S. Congress added substantial funding to the Department of Education's budget for international studies, including an immediate boost for targeted world areas of Central and South Asia, the Middle East, and Russia and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union. This supplement will double REEI's number of Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships for next year (as well as those of our sister center, the Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center). The stipend for FLAS fellowships has also been increased substantially. These new funds will help us attract and train talented students for IU and for the nation.

These students will find our teaching and research programs strengthened by three new hires this year. The Department of History added two East Europeanists. Marci Shore, a recent graduate of Stanford University's doctoral program, is joining the Department of History as a specialist in modern Polish history. Shore's dissertation follows the careers of twentieth-century Polish intellectuals who drifted into Marxism. Another addition to the history programs is Matthias Lehmann, hired through Jewish Studies. Lehmann, a graduate of Freie Universität Berlin is a specialist on the Jews of the Ottoman Empire and will teach a course each year on Ottoman history. We are also gaining on a regular basis the talents of Roman Zlotin, a leading biogeographer trained in the Soviet Union. Zlotin has been teaching on a year-by-year basis. The dean of the College recently acceded to REEI's request that



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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 Awards

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

1988 Alexander Rabinowitch
1988 Charles Gati
1995 Gale Stokes
2000 Helena Goscilo
2001 Howard I. Aronson

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

Congratulations Graduates!

Danusha V. Goska (Folklore) defended her dissertation “Bieganski: A Viable Stereotype and Its Application in Polish-Jewish Relations and American Popular Culture” in March. Ruth M. Stone chaired her committee.

Lyle K. Neff (Musicology) defended his dissertation “Story, Style, and Structure in the Operas of César Cui” in January. He holds minors in music composition and Slavic languages and literatures. Jane F. Fulcher chaired his committee.

Visiting Scholar

Gábor Balabán will visit IU as the 2002 Rezler Scholar in the Department of Central Eurasian Studies (CEUS). Balabán will spend three months conducting research on rural sociology, the sociology of organizations, and methodologies for analyzing organizations and labor conflicts. He is a student of the University of Miskolc in Hungary. A Rezler Foundation committee in Hungary selects recipients of the Rezler Gyula Scholarship, which is funded by private donations and administered by CEUS.

IU Biologist Awarded First Medal of Alexander Kowalevsky by St. Petersburg Society of Naturalists

The Council of the St. Petersburg Society of Naturalists in Russia has awarded the first-ever Medal of Alexander Kowalevsky to Rudolf Raff, Distinguished Professor of Biology and director of the Indiana Molecular Biology Institute at Indiana University. The society also elected Raff as an honorary member. The medal is being awarded for the first time since its creation in 1910. Raff is one of eight scientists in seven countries to share in the honor. The St. Petersburg Society of Naturalists, founded in 1868, is one of the oldest scientific societies in Russia.



The Kowalevsky Medal

Although the medal was cast about 90 years ago, it has never been awarded until now because of the disruptions of World War I, the Russian Revolution and ensuing civil war, and the Soviet era. The original medal was saved in the Hermitage in St. Petersburg and in the State Mint, where even the original casting mold was preserved. The St. Petersburg Society of Naturalists recently discovered the original mold and decided to reinstate the international award using the original medal design.

Henceforth only one medal will be bestowed each year. However, to celebrate the award's reinstatement and to recognize the large range of scientific accomplishments in this area between 1910 and the present, the the council decided that the inaugural presentation would honor eight internationally distinguished scientists.

Ambassador Sorin Dumitru Ducaru on “Romania’s Evolving Role in the International Environment”

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The Russian and East European Institute and the Office of International Programs at Indiana University were pleased to host the honorable Sorin Dumitru Ducaru, Romanian Ambassador to the United States, who visited Bloomington on February 18, 2002. Ambassador Ducaru gave a formal address on the future of Romania in an evolving Europe and also met with the faculty and students of IU’s Romanian Studies program. His visit reflects the importance of IU’s Romanian Studies Program, the largest program of this kind in the United States.

Ducaru began his public lecture by reflecting on his first meeting with IU Professor Christina Zarifopol-Illias while he was serving as the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations. Referring to Illias and IU’s Romanian Studies Program, he remembered a “first encounter with a Romanian intellectual from a place [Indiana University] about which I had heard so much.”

Ducaru’s visit was highlighted by an address entitled “Romania’s Evolving Role in the International Environment: Choices, Challenges, Changes.” Speaking to an overflow audience in the Indiana Memorial Union, he outlined the goals Romania has set for itself in the near future and the challenges the Romanian people face as Europe moves toward politi-

cal and economic unity. In his remarks Ducaru spoke to the primary issues of the day in Romania: NATO membership, European Union accession and a broader acceptance into Western Europe. Shifting comfortably from a prepared text to improvised remarks, Ducaru gave the au-



Romanian Ambassador Sorin Dumitru Ducaru (left) and his wife present President Myles Brand with a book entitled, *Romania: A Photographic Memory*

dience a background to the upheavals of the early 1990s before delving into current issues. Ducaru noted the importance of obtaining the security and stability that NATO membership will provide as well as its symbolic meaning as a step back to Europe.

Speaking on behalf of himself and Romanian Counsel General in Chicago Sever Voinescu (who was also present) Ducaru mentioned the pride they felt in representing a “new generation in Romanian diplomacy.” He went on to describe the warm feelings Romanians have toward the United States as well as the longstanding cultural, economic, and

educational ties that had existed with the United States prior to their disruption by successive fascist and communist regimes. Further elaborating on this theme, Ducaru mentioned the importance of continued educational exchange between American and Romanian scholars and students. Such

programs, he said, are helping to shape the country as its democracy develops. Speaking about the overthrow of the communist regime, he credited students throughout Romania with challenging the authority of the state at a time when doing so was extremely dangerous. This same generation is now starting to make a real difference in Romania as it builds a civil society, market economy, and respon-

sive government.

Expressing his admiration for the Russian and East European Institute, Ducaru noted that REEI and the Romanian Studies Program “gather bright minds and bright intellectuals from Romania to keep Romanian culture alive.” Ducaru returned to themes of cultural identity throughout his lecture, mentioning the ability of Romanian culture to withstand so many years of oppression under communist rule. REEI director David Ransel, commenting after the lecture, explained that Romania’s strong affinity to the cultures of Latin Europe

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“An entirely different world”: Professor Mihály Szegedy-Maszák

By Alex Dunlop

Professor Mihály Szegedy-Maszák divides his time between Budapest and Bloomington, spending the summer and fall semester teaching at Eötvös Loránd University and the spring semester at Indiana University. Though he makes this double life appear easy, it wasn't always so easy to travel between Hungary and the West. As a university student, Szegedy-Maszák won a scholarship from Cambridge University on three separate occasions, but only after the third offer did the Hungarian authorities agree to issue him a passport and allow him to travel to Great Britain.

The year was 1967. Telling the story now, he says with characteristic diplomacy that he was able to strike a “compromise” with the authorities: they would issue the passport and allow him to go to Cambridge; he would agree to stay for one semester only, instead of the full year that the scholarship covered. Nonetheless, the semester in Cambridge had a tremendous impact on the young man: in addition to the experience of studying and living on the other side of the iron curtain, Szegedy-Maszák was able to take advantage of the tutorial system that Cambridge University was still using at the time, which meant that he sat for his lessons in English literature in an intensive, individual setting. Though he had studied some English in school, his primary foreign language at the time was German, as was the case for most of his peers in Budapest. Mastery of the English language, which now rolls off his tongue effortlessly and with a refined inflection, was one of the skills he developed during his studies in Great Britain.

Gaining access to study at a west-

ern university during the Communist rule of Hungary was a feat unto itself; since the interior ministry already had a file on the Szegedy-Maszák family, it was even more of an accomplishment. The authorities kept a file on the family in part because



Mihály Szegedy-Maszák

Szegedy-Maszák's uncle had defected after World War II. Before the war he had been a diplomat with a decidedly anti-German past, and as a consequence he spent time during World War II in the concentration camp in Dachau. After the war, rehabilitated and perhaps rewarded for his anti-fascist activities, he became Hungary's ambassador to the United States. But, soon after, as the Moscow-backed Communist Party in Hungary consolidated its hold on power, his uncle saw the writing on the wall and defected to the United States.

Mihály Szegedy-Maszák's experience in Cambridge turned out to be the first in a life-long career of travel and cross-cultural inquiry. He first came to Bloomington in 1984 as a guest lecturer in the Comparative Literature department. He came again in 1987 for a year-long appointment as the György Ránki Chair in Hun-

garian studies. Since 1989 he and his wife Ágnes have been shuttling back and forth between Budapest and Bloomington, except for one three-year period in which he taught full-time in Bloomington. He has grown used to a life that demands that he have two homes and wear two hats. At Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest he is the chair of the Comparative Literature department; in Bloomington he is Professor of Central Eurasian studies and adjunct professor in the Comparative Literature department. If you ask him about the differences between teaching in the two settings he is quick to reply, “There is almost no common feature. The expectations [of an educator] are entirely different.” But his continued exposure to and work in two

very different worlds lend themselves to research activities in comparative literature, since he can make use of two libraries, two universities, two sets of personal networks. His intercontinental life also reflects his belief that direct personal experience in a foreign country is crucial to the study of comparative literatures and cultures.

To be an area studies student requires a comprehensive inquiry into the history and culture of the country or region in question. “But of course this is not always easy,” he says, and the difficulties are especially great when one studies cultures that were under the socialist yoke for so long. Many of the currently available scholarly publications concerning Hungarian issues were published under Communism, which makes them unreliable. Under Communism, a serious scholar faced two major challenges: sound sources were often unavailable,

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Szegedy-Maszák

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and any published work was severely edited along party lines. One result in the field of literature was a complete neglect of the Hungarian Diaspora. Hungarian scholars abroad were completely ignored: it was not permitted to write about or study Hungarian writers or intellectuals who had emigrated, such as Sándor Márai, who fled the country in 1948 and never returned. In the tradition of James Joyce, who lived most of his life abroad but wrote exclusively about his home country of Ireland, Márai wrote almost solely on Hungarian topics, yet spent most of his adult life in the West. As a writer and representative of Hungarian culture, he was ignored in scholarly circles until Szegedy-Maszák published the first complete volume on his life and works in 1991 (*Márai Sándor* Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1991).

In the field of history, too, there were many losses. Much of what is available to the historian today was written under the constraints of the state's watchful eye. Even now, the situation is not much brighter. A complete and authoritative history of Hungary using materials which have become available since 1989 has yet to be published. This presents a tremendous challenge to today's students of Hungarian studies. It may take some time to overcome the distorted scholarship produced under the 45 years of socialist rule.

And where does that leave Hungarian studies today? Understandably, Szegedy-Maszák says, the American government's official interest in Hungary has waned since the

end of the Cold War. The future importance of Hungarian studies in this country is anchored in European integration. Traveling back and forth between Europe and the United States, he has observed, both in the national media and through personal interactions with individuals, that the phenomenon of European integration is not fully understood in this country. As a result, Europe, as a whole, does

Communist studies. But translating a culture's important works is vital in order to make them available to a wider audience (*see related article on page 7*). Defining the representative works of Hungarian culture is one of Szegedy-Maszák's major interests. His recent book, *Literary Canons: National and International* (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 2001), is concerned with identifying the works that make up the Hungarian literary canon. In this time of integration and globalization, he believes, it is becoming increasingly important to think about ways the Hungarian community can preserve its cultural heritage. For a small nation like Hungary, attempting to define the relationship between national culture and European culture is critical. It is also important, according to Szegedy-Maszák, for scholars to cast a critical eye on the works that have for so long been held up as representative.

Students of Hungarian studies and the IU community in general are fortunate to draw on the experiences of an educator with relevant experience from both Hungarian and western academic communities. The benefit of Szegedy-Maszák's life in two locations becomes even more apparent as European integration draws closer. Scholarship with a comparative emphasis as well as efforts in translation studies will become increasingly valuable on both sides of the Atlantic; a perspective that draws on both of the two "entirely different worlds" will prove to be ever more important in the coming years. *Alex Dunlop is a graduate student at REEL.*

2002 György Ránki Chair Symposium

The 2002 György Ránki Chair Symposium, was titled "Lajos Kossuth in Changing Context: History, Freedom, and Memory in Hungary, 1848-2001." Focusing on crossing boundaries and providing perspective of "the other," part of the symposium focused on Kossuth's trip to America after the failed 1848 Revolution against the Hapsburg Monarchy. In exile at the time, Kossuth was very well received in this country and served for many Americans as a figure of freedom and anti-monarchy. If there was any lingering doubt at the time that the United States was better off independent from the British throne, the European revolutions in 1848, the Hungarian among them, went far to erase it. However, Kossuth was disturbed by the incongruous presence of slavery in a country founded on ideals of individual liberty. These and issues of Hungarian identity and the framework through which historians view this important revolutionary figure were explored in the April 14 symposium held in Bloomington. *For additional information on the symposium please visit the Department of Central Eurasian Studies, <http://www.indiana.edu/~ceus/hungsymp2002.htm>*

not receive the importance it deserves, either institutionally or in people's basic understanding of "Europe" as a concept. Thus, Szegedy-Maszák often wonders if there shouldn't be greater attention devoted to European studies as a whole at Indiana University. Future institutional attention to Hungary may be framed in the wider context of European studies.

One area that should not be overlooked is attention given to translation studies. This is not an easy task when it comes to Hungarian; the language is regularly grouped with Mandarin in terms of difficulty for English speakers, and it is not often the first choice for someone entering the field of post-

IU Hosts Seminar on Civic Education for Russian Educators

By Howard Mehlinger

Indiana University is conducting a seminar on civic education for 20 Russian educators from April 1 – 20, 2002. The seminar is co-directed by Howard Mehlinger, professor emeritus of Indiana University, and Janet Vaillant, an affiliate of the Davis Center for Russian Studies at Harvard University. The seminar is supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education.

The participants were selected from nominations submitted by a panel of Russian educators, following a December 2001 planning conference held in Bekasovo, a conference center near Moscow. The participants are mid-career professionals representing institutions from cities throughout Russia. Approximately one-half of the participants represent pedagogical institutes or universities;

several are employed by Russian civic education projects; others are connected with innovative schools seeking to promote democracy through democratic school practices; and finally there is a representative of the Ministry of Education. The participants share a common interest in promoting democratic beliefs and practices through education.

While in Bloomington, the participants will hear presentations by Indiana University faculty who are specialists on civic education in the United States; they will visit elementary and secondary schools to observe civic education in action; and will work collectively and independently on issues relating to civic education in Russia. For example, one group is seeking to identify civic education competencies that may become cur-

riculum requirements in Russian schools; another group is attempting to produce recommendations that will lead to the integration of civic education into the teacher education curriculum. On April 19, at the close of the seminar, the participants will make presentations on civic education in Russia at the Great Lakes Regional Social Studies conference in Indianapolis.

Participants are also charged with the task of planning and conducting a follow-up conference on civic education to be held in Russia in September 2002. The goal of this conference is to diffuse information and knowledge gained at the Bloomington seminar to other Russian educators who have an interest in civic education. *Howard Mehlinger is professor emeritus in the School of Education.*

2002 Midwest Historians of Russia Workshop

By Bill Eastwood

Faculty and graduate students came together on March 1 and 2 to participate in the bi-annual Midwest-Historians of Russia Workshop. As the title suggests, this workshop draws participants from throughout the Midwest and attracts historians at various stages of their academic careers.

This year the workshop brought together more than thirty students of Russian history from a variety of universities, among them the University of Chicago, University of Victoria (Canada), University of Toronto, Michigan State University, University of Illinois, and Indiana University. The workshop revolved around the presentation of papers and was characterized by engaging, stimulating discussions.

The first session, on March 1 “Late Tsarist Russia,” included essay contributions by Marjorie Hilton (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Brad Woodworth (Indiana University); the second session, “Revolution and Civil War,” featured a paper by Semion Lyandres (University of Notre Dame).

The next morning began with presentations by Juri Kivimae and Tiina Kirss (University of Toronto) and Cornelis Boterbloem (Nippising University, Ontario) for a panel on “History and Memory.” Following a discussion about “Memory, Memoirs, and Memorials,” David Hoffmann (Ohio State University) and Serhy Yekelchuk (University of Victoria, Canada) presented papers at the last session, “Soviet History.”

The papers served as springboards for debate and the ensuing exchanges of ideas were incisive and entertaining. In the case of Cornelis Boterbloem’s contribution, discussion with participants afterwards made it clear that during his research in Russian archives, the caprice of the archivists had robbed him of some valuable information that other scholars in our discussion had been privileged to use.

So, along with some practical advice for beginning researchers, the workshop provided a refreshing atmosphere in which scholars who were passionate about their work could engage in invigorating discussion. *Bill Eastwood is a graduate student at REEI.*

Translating Less Commonly Taught Languages: A Path to Language Acquisition

By Donald F. Reindl

For the past 15 months, my family and I have been living in Ljubljana, Slovenia, where I'm conducting dissertation research in linguistics and studying Slovene in-country. Initially, like many Americans, I relied on teaching English to support myself while abroad. However, I found myself increasingly engaged in translation and have come to view it as an excellent vehicle for learning a less commonly taught language (LCTL) at an advanced level – a route that I would recommend to other learners of LCTLs.

Indiana University has a wealth of opportunities for students interested in LCTLs, with offerings ranging from Albanian to Zulu. Few of these, however, are taught at advanced levels, and students generally must travel abroad for further study. Many of these students support themselves through English teaching and find that, after a full day of speaking English to large groups of sometimes rowdy younger learners, they have little energy left to get out and immerse themselves in the second language environment. In contrast, after a day of translating, I've exercised not only my reading skills at a variety of levels and in several topics but also my speaking and listening skills through telephone consultations with clients and conversations with colleagues. What's more, translation is generally better paid than language teaching.

American students need not be dissuaded if they've never had the opportunity to study translation formally. Although translation is a skilled profession, the proof of one's ability lies in the results achieved, not certification. Translation as a component of

language classes is contested and often shunned in the United States, despite its obvious commercial applicability, and the few translation studies programs in the United States – such as that in Indiana University's Department of Comparative Literature – primarily focus on literary translation. While rewarding and valuable in its own right, there is sadly little demand for literary translation on a paid basis.

Nor should students feel discouraged if they fear that their language skills are not yet up to par. One advantage of being “in the trenches” at a translation company is that you can begin work as an English-language editor or proofreader and progressively advance into the front lines of translation itself, in step with your growing second-language ability. Along the way, carefully comparing original texts to translations made by others is a learning opportunity in itself.

The translation of LCTLs offers certain advantages over translating major languages such as French or German. First, native-English speakers with competence in LCTLs are a much rarer commodity – which corresponds to greater demand and opportunity. Second, many of the countries where LCTLs are used have developing labor markets that are easier to break into as a foreigner than are those with more restrictions and regulations. Third, the dynamic pace of change and internationalization in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in particular has created translation opportunities faster than they can be satisfied.

Commercial translation as a lan-

guage-learning tool also offers unique advantages. As already mentioned, on-the-job support and training is normal. Most important, however, is the constant exposure to a variety of texts. Reading plays an undisputed role in higher-level vocabulary acquisition (a large portion of vocabulary is restricted to written language), and commercial translation necessarily

“Seeing ‘your work’ in print is always rewarding, and the texts expose you to elements of local life that you might otherwise never encounter.”

involves the efficient, thorough, and precise processing of second language texts on topics often outside your areas of specialty. Being paid for your work is, essentially, being paid to study your language of choice. In addition, the camaraderie that develops at companies (most operate as teams) provides an enjoyable learning environment.

It should be stressed that good translators (and editors) also need certain skills beyond simply being a native speaker. Attention to detail, consistency, and an awareness of current events and local history are not only advantages, but necessities for a good translator. Working as a translator abroad can, of course, have its pitfalls as well. Some clients are difficult to please, not all texts consistently hold your interest, and corrections made to your English by experienced non-native speakers can be sobering. However, unexpected perks offer themselves as well. Seeing “your work” in print is always rewarding, and the texts expose you to ele-

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Nazif Shahrani on Muslims in the Former Soviet Union and the West's Response to Terrorism

By Mark Betka

Omnipresent in the Goodbody Hall office of Professor Nazif Shahrani are artifacts representative of the rich cultural mosaic that makes up his native Afghanistan, as well as Uzbekistan and Central Asia in general. The walls are adorned with traditional Afghan embroideries, and photos from the region transport the visitor to another part of the world. This same office has in recent months become a hotbed of activity as news agencies from across the nation seek out Shahrani with requests for interviews and insights into the current events taking place in the region. As one of the nation's preeminent authorities on Afghanistan and Muslim Central Asia, Shahrani has been featured on Public Television's Jim Lehrer News Hour, National Public Radio, and CNN. Now as Operation Enduring Freedom nears the six-month point, Shahrani questions whether this military solution is a solution at all and offers his opinion as to alternative routes for dealing with future terrorist threats.

In 1989 there were an estimated 55 million Muslims residing in the Soviet Union, a majority of those in the five Central Asian republics. After dissolution of the USSR these groups found themselves in entirely new states or, in the case of Russia, small semi-autonomous regions. Today Shahrani sees the Muslims of the former Soviet Union divided into two primary groups: those who remain within the Russian Federation and those in the five Central Asian republics, in states that might be considered "nominally" Muslim and who face a

broad range of socio-economic challenges. There are, however, commonalities that all Muslims in the former Soviet Union have faced in the form of governmental policies pursued toward adherents of Islam. In the Russian Federation, one case has stood out: the Chechnya conflict. However,



Nazif Shahrani

Shahrani also points out that less publicized conflicts in the Republic of Tatarstan and in the north Caucasus have existed despite the lack of international focus. He is unequivocal in his belief that Russian policies have adversely affected Muslim populations. The war in Chechnya has been "extremely vicious, extremely destructive to the Muslim community," he notes. The capital city of Grozny still sits in ruins with little or no information available regarding efforts of the Russian Federation to rebuild. Beyond Grozny, Shahrani notes that many villages also are reported to have suffered heavy damage in the fighting and have been left almost exactly as they were when the fighting took place.

Regarding the consequences of September 11 on Russian Federation

policies in Chechnya and towards Muslim citizens as a whole, Shahrani sees the consequences as negative and even harmful. The situation of Muslims in Russia was complicated further by calls from the United States to join in the international war on terrorism. This "with us or against us" philosophy espoused by the U.S. may have unwittingly allowed Russian policymakers an even freer hand in dealing with Muslim populations throughout the Federation. "Russia became immediately an ally, a supporter, and a civilized partner" to the United States in the war on terrorism.

What has followed is an almost total lack of media attention on subsequent abuses of Muslims by Russian authorities. Beyond this, the entire Chechen conflict has now been reframed as a war on terrorism, thus blunting criticisms of the war's devastating effects on civilian populations. In this sense Shahrani sees Russian authorities as having a *carte blanche* to pursue whatever policies they desire and even eliminate Muslim populations in Chechnya and elsewhere with impunity. "Muslims have become fair game," he says.

A major error in U.S. strategic thinking, occurred when the U.S. began to view the events of September 11, and terrorism in general as a fundamental issue of national security. By framing the problem in this way, the solution becomes apparent: a security problem requires enhanced measures to counter the threat, i.e. increased police and military activities. Thus, the call from President

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Shahrani

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Bush for a global war on terrorism was also a call for nations to subscribe to the notion that the issue of terrorism was an issue of national security in their own nations as well. "What this does is to detract from any possibility of examining problems and their root causes," notes Shahrani. However, the root cause of any terrorism, according to Shahrani, is political. It becomes a security issue only after a political problem is left unaddressed and thus has time to develop to the point that extremist views are given sanction by populations fed up with lack of progress on the political front.

Shahrani identifies three distinct types of states in which terrorism has a greater likelihood of occurring. The first is a colonial occupation state in which the grievances of indigenous populations are not addressed equitably. "Chechnya fits perfectly within this model," notes Shahrani. A second type of situation exists where large populations of Muslims reside within or in proximity to stronger, non-Muslim states, as is the case with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Limited space results in boundary disputes that easily flare up into violent clashes. The heavily disputed Kashmir region between India and Pakistan represents a classic example according to Shahrani. The third case is a "post-colonial" state in which a multi-ethnic society exists but political power has been concentrated in the hands of a single group or clan. Such states tend to favor highly centralized forms of governance that seek to promote those ruling elites belonging to the dominant group at the expense of less powerful groups. Ruling elites often solicit the support of outside patrons

(such as a western power) under the pretext of maintaining order in a fragile society. In post-Soviet Central Asia, many of the republics now find themselves receiving strong backing from the United States as they join the war on terrorism.

"[Terrorism] is part of the global economy whether we like it or not"

and exported abroad as a solution for other disaffected populations ("consumers") feeling that they have no other recourse. "[Terrorism] is part of the global economy today whether we like it or not," observes Shahrani. Americans have most certainly felt the economic impact of exported terrorism as specific industries such as airlines and travel planning have seen drastic downturns in revenue since the September attacks.

Shahrani believes that the error in current policies pursued by the United States is that they do not address the root causes of terrorism but focus on strengthening ties to the very states that pursue policies that foster disenfranchisement and ultimately contribute to the production of terrorism. Russia and Uzbekistan, two nations being courted by the U.S. as partners in the war on terror, are considered by Shahrani as states that use misguided attempts to treat terrorism solely as a security issue to be dealt with by force. "As long as the United States is going to see Russia as a friend and ally against terrorism and invite it to fight terrorism, it will in fact only produce more terrorism." Shahrani notes that the question the West must ask of the states it currently calls allies is whether these states are part of the problem, and if they are part of the problem, whether they can also be counted on to assist in finding real solutions.

Shahrani believes that beginning in the early 1990s an opportunity arose for a "reclaiming" of Islam in the former Soviet Union from the many decades of secularism and marginalization. He also notes that there existed an opportunity for Muslims of Central Asia and the Russian Federation to contribute to a broader re-thinking of Islam. Interestingly, the very isolation of the Soviet Union's Muslims may have led to the development of a unique brand of Muslim scholar, found rarely in the broader Muslim world. "The scholars that I came across were truly conversant in both the Russian social sciences and Islam." This is highly unusual because quite often a Muslim scholar who speaks Arabic will be knowledgeable about Islam while having little or no understanding of Russian or Western languages and social sciences; likewise, Russian and Western-trained social scientists, being secularly educated, have no understanding of Islamic scholarship.

The key is that these clerics, well versed in secular social sciences and also in tune with the local communities of the former Soviet Union, were in a unique position to gauge the mood of the public. Knowing the skepticism that seventy years of state enforced atheism had ingrained, these scholars realized that they had to take a more modern, pragmatic approach to reintegrate Islam into their communities. This modernist approach to Islam flies in the face of prevalent stereotypes of clerics spreading fundamentalist teachings to local populations. "The onus was on the Muslim scholars to be rational, logical, modern and to convince the society that there was some value to their religion." The teaching was critical especially in rural areas where the faith

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Public Reaction to Public Murder: REEI Faculty Discuss Commonalities in the Jedwabne and Madison County Killings

By Mark Betka

Indiana University recently played host to professor Jan Gross, who visited IU to deliver a public lecture entitled “The story of the murder of the Jedwabne Jews (on July 10, 1941) and its reception in Poland.” Speaking to a capacity audience in Woodburn Hall on March 4, Gross touched on many of the issues in his book *Neighbors: The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne Poland*. He delivered a brief chronology of events in Jedwabne and then devoted the majority of his lecture to the current debate in Poland. A public reception afterwards allowed attendees to meet professor Gross, have books signed and engage in further discussion.

In a follow-up event, IU faculty and students interested in the issue were invited to a panel discussion devoted to Gross’ talk and more broadly to his research and the issue of Jedwabne. The panel was chaired by professor Alvin Rosenfeld of the Borns Jewish Studies Program and featured professors John Efron, Jack Bielasiak, and James Madison, as well as Gross himself. Also participating in the discussion were professors Maria Bucur-Deckard, Jeffrey Isaac, Tim Wiles, Bill Johnston and David Ransel. The panel discussion took place the morning after the lecture.

Rosenfeld opened up the discussion by presenting a question to Gross and the participants: “Is the debate over?” If yes, he went on, then what have we learned; if no, then what is the next step? The ensuing discussion, lively and engaged, revolved around the central theme of the cur-

rent investigation and the various levels of debate currently taking place in Poland. Bielasiak outlined his vision of the debate as “tri-leveled,” ranging from the scholarly level (wherein the issue is more or less settled) to public opinion where views range from acceptance of Gross’ thesis, to total rejection, to still undecided.



James Madison, Alvin Rosenfeld, Maria Bucur-Deckard, Jan Gross, John Efron, Bill Johnston

Putting *Neighbors* in the context of Daniel Goldhagen’s *Hitler’s Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*, one participant questioned whether or not the events of July 10, 1941 would have happened regardless of any Jewish collaboration with occupying Soviet forces. This reiterated a theme that Gross himself had mentioned the night before: given even the “worst case” scenario, i.e. total Jewish collaboration, the events are still difficult to understand given the ferocity of isolating and exterminating an entire community. Equally difficult to understand is how a similarly violent event could take place in Indiana.

As a special guest of the panel, IU History Professor James Madison presented a synopsis of his recent book *A Lynching in the Heartland: Race and Memory in America*.

Madison noted with interest how many of the themes in Gross’ work and in the discussion had resonance in another community on the other side of the world a decade earlier. In his book Madison recounts the gruesome events of 1930 in Marion, Indiana, where three young African Americans, accused of raping a white girl, were publicly beaten and two of them hanged. A famous photograph shows local townspeople gathered under the bodies, some proudly facing the camera. Madison, noting the parallels of the Jedwabne and Marion events, spoke of the ability of history to exist within a community if only in whispers and stories. History is kept alive in both cases through an oral tradition that coexists with an official version that may or may not reflect a full accounting of the facts.

The idea of factual consistency was of interest to the panel as was the question “when do facts stick?” — that is, when does history, passed from generation to generation and known to all, finally become part of the consciousness of the nation as a whole? Madison and Gross agreed on the difficulty communities face in dealing with “discomfort history,” i.e. the history that reflects the negative side of a community (in the case of Marion) or a nation (in the case of Poland). The panelists discussed how historians may work to present such stories to the public while maintaining a fine balance between comfort and discomforting history.

Finally, the panelists discussed how memory of such events is being

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Winter Workshop in Oral History at European University in St. Petersburg

By David Ransel

A master's degree program in oral history began this year at European University in St. Petersburg (EUSP) with the help of REEI and the IU Center for the Study of History and Memory (an oral history research and archival facility). Indiana University partnered with EUSP on a grant from the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation) to get the program going. The first class was admitted in the fall semester 2001.

IU's part in the grant includes training of students in St. Petersburg and at IU, plus participation on the governing board of the program together with scholars and administrators at EUSP. An important aspect of the grant is the provision of training in short courses for aspiring oral historians from throughout the Russian Federation. For this purpose we are mounting two workshops. Barbara Truesdell, an IU oral historian, and I worked closely with Elena Campbell, the current director of the program, in organizing a winter workshop held in St. Petersburg in January at which we provided training in the theory, methods, and practice of oral history.

An invitation went out to scholars throughout Russia to apply for the workshop. Although we were pleased to receive over 50 high-quality applications, limited funds and space forced us to be selective. We were able to bring 14 applicants to the workshop from the following cities:

Arkhangel'sk, Barnaul, Cheliabinsk, Kaliningrad, Moscow, Omsk, Petrozavodsk, Saratov, Ul'ianovsk, and Volgograd. In addition, 11 students from St. Petersburg were admitted,



Barbara Truesdell

representing St. Petersburg State University, the Institute of Russian History of the Academy of Sciences, and EUSP. The workshop extended over three days and included (in addition to sessions on theory, methods, and practice) intensive discussion of the students' own work in progress and a detailed demonstration of the latest technology for digital recording and preserving of oral interview materials.

A summer workshop will follow in June. This second session will be substantive. Students are now in the field collecting oral testimony and will present the results of their work at the summer workshop. Again, we are inviting applications from throughout Russia. The students in St. Petersburg are focusing their oral history efforts on the memory of the Siege of Leningrad and its reconstruction in the minds of each of the succeeding generations under the influence of school, film, literature, and family memory. Students from elsewhere in Russia are working on a variety of topics.

Indiana University has long been a leader in the field of oral history. Several members of our Department of History work with this method, in-

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The Tahoe-Baikal Summer Exchange Program

By Regina Galer

My summer plans recently expanded from "classes in Bloomington" to a comprehensive environmental research program on two of the world's most unusual freshwater lakes.

I'll be part of the Tahoe-Baikal Institute's 2002 Environmental Exchange between Lake Baikal and Lake Tahoe. American and Soviet scholars created the non-profit institute in 1989 to facilitate environmental preservation and cultural sharing.

About 20 people from America, Russia, and elsewhere will participate in this, the 12th annual exchange. We will spend five weeks at each lake, exploring topics in ecology, environmental planning, public policy, and resource economics, among other things.

The group includes undergraduate and graduate students, as well as young professionals with environmental interests. We represent an array of academic and professional disciplines, including Russian area studies, environmental science, and public policy. This is where I fit in: I am a joint-degree student in SPEA and the School of Journalism.

The coordinators are all multilingual environmental scholars from around the world. I know I will learn a lot, and I am honored to be on board.

At both lakes, we will visit environmental decision-makers, take part in problem-solving workshops, do ecological surveying (flora,

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Back from the Field(s): Researching the Impact of EU Accession on Farming in the Czech Republic and Poland

By Mark Betka, James Chen, Wade Ellis, Karin LaCanne and Courtney McGovern

Monday, March 18, 2:15 a.m. Our bus finally pulls into Bloomington. We are home. Although the group of “zombies” that emerges hardly resembles the spirited group that departed ten days earlier, we all now agree that Kelley International Perspectives (KIPS) Central Europe 2002 was an unqualified success. For ten days we hit the road to put



The authors with Jiri Vanicek (second from right)

to the test many of the ideas we had formulated during the in-class portion of our course and in our preliminary research. Our group focused on an increasingly important issue for both the Czech Republic and Poland: the future of farming in a post-EU accession economy. What we found in the field sometimes confirmed what we thought, sometimes contradicted commonly held beliefs, but always provided invaluable insight into this important political and economic topic.

We almost did not get to Central Europe. A last-minute flight cancellation left many KIPS participants wondering if they would ever see the Czech Republic and Poland. Fortunately, we arrived only a day late despite a somewhat circuitous route (twenty-eight hours in all), finally arriving in beautiful Prague to begin the in-country portion of the class. With much of our research focused on the need for reform of small farms, we made sure to visit with farmers in both

Poland and the Czech Republic to determine their opinions. Our first in-country visit took us to a Czech farm. The challenge (and part of the fun) was taking a scrap of paper with a

name and a phone number on it, attempting to locate the individual, and arranging to visit the farm. We were very fortunate to meet Jiri Vanicek, a cattle farmer located about 100 miles from Prague who was gracious enough to invite us to tour his facility as well as other farms near his village.

The visit was fascinating. For some of us it was the first time we had ever seen a cattle farm; for others it was an opportunity to compare a small-scale cattle operation with similar American operations. Following a tour of his farm and a local dairy farm we had the opportunity to sit down with Vanicek to discuss his views of the Czech Republic’s impending accession and its impact on farmers. His opinion was somewhat surprising: he felt that accession would have an overall positive effect on his operation (contrary to what many media outlets have predicted). We knew that the overall aim of the EU is to reduce trade barriers between member states, but we had also read much about the concerns of farmers in candidate states who felt that “re-

duced barriers” meant an increased inflow of commodities from Western Europe with little or no opportunity for export to those markets from Eastern European states. Conversely, we had read about concerns on the part of current EU countries that thousands of small-scale (5-8 hectare) farms could potentially bankrupt the EU’s primary policy tool for distributing farm subsidies, the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP). What made the visit so interesting was seeing a human face behind all of the political talk and media hype.

Next, we had a meeting with Petra Choteborska, an agricultural specialist working for the USDA at the American Embassy in Prague. In our meeting we discussed the general state of agriculture in the Czech Republic as well as the potential for investment in this sector. We followed this with a visit to Prague’s EU information office. This office serves as the public relations headquarters of the Czech government, its task being to “sell” the idea of EU membership to the Czech public.

In Warsaw we began a heavy schedule of meetings and site visits that left little time for sightseeing but gave us an exceptional picture of the state of farming in Poland. This sector plays a major role in the Polish labor market (employing an estimated 18-25 percent of the labor force) while only constituting 3.8 percent of GDP. This disparity will have major implications for Poland as it concludes negotiations on EU membership since market influences are expected to force a scaling back in the number of farms and farmers in Poland.

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Sto Lat! Carol Carney and the Kids of Eastern School Learn About Poland

By Mark Betka

Each March for the past 13 years, the rooms and hallways of Eastern Elementary School in Greene County have been transformed from those of a typical grade school to resemble more of a miniature United Nations. Flags and emblems representing cultures from

throughout the world adorn the walls and turn the school into a truly global village. "World Tour Week" gives pupils a chance to learn about countries and places they may never have heard about, including such far-off lands as Kenya and Sweden. For kindergarten teacher Carol Carney, World Tour Week means transforming her classroom into an environment rich with the sights, sounds, and tastes of Poland.

Carney has been teaching children about Poland for the past 12 years. "I had originally intended to focus on Spain," she notes with a laugh, "but the local high school already provided a unit on Spain." Thus Carney was left to create a week-long unit on a country that, at the time, felt as foreign to her as it did to her pupils. With the help of a friend, Marie Marusek (who happened to be Polish) Carney set about building her program from scratch. "Marie was instrumental in helping me to set up this unit," says Carney. With a wealth of travel books, pictures, and mementos from Poland "piled up" at home, Marusek

was able to assist Carney in making Poland come alive for the children. For several years Marusek would



Ola Jarczewska teaches the kids about her native Poland

personally attend the class to help out, even cooking for the children on several occasions.

More recently Carney has received assistance from the IU Speakers Bureau, Polish Studies Center, and REEI in securing materials and visitors. Visiting scholars taking part in the long-standing IU-Warsaw University exchange program administered through the Polish Studies Center have visited the children. The visits are a real treat for the class. "It means a lot to the children to meet a person from Poland or one who has visited," Carney says. Last year, visiting scholar Ola Jarczewska spoke to the class and even provided an impromptu lesson

in Polish. This year, REEI helped Carney to secure a teacher's manual designed for Polish history month in Illinois (where one of the world's largest concentration of Poles resides) and is assisting her to locate future visitors.

Typical activities in Carney's class include flag making, Polish fairy tales, a movie of a Polish kindergarten class, and geography lessons. Girls make a headband of flowers and ribbons while boys make a traditional peacock-feathered hat (a dearth of peacock feathers this year may pose a challenge). The children definitely enjoy learning about and drawing Poland's many castles. Overall, Carney notes that she has seen a positive response from both children and parents. She praises a "very sup-

portive" Parent-Teacher Organization at Eastern Elementary for their yearly support of World Tour. REEI wishes the children of Eastern Elementary "sto lat!" (literally, "one-hundred years" but

meaning "best wishes for continued success!") as they broaden their knowledge of the world. Interested students and faculty are invited to contact Carol Carney at Eastern Elementary School (812-825-5621) in order to volunteer time or donate materials.



Carol Carney keeps a watchful eye on the class

Shahrani

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was almost entirely eradicated.

Thus a renewal of Islam began in the early 1990s. Young people especially were drawn to the mosques. However, this inevitably attracted the attention of the post-Soviet regimes which felt threatened by the resurgence of Islam and who (across all of the republics) sought by the mid-1990s to reestablish the old networks of internal policing and control. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan were particularly oppressive in their treatment of Muslims after a two to three year period of relative tolerance. Among many of those arrested were the very scholars Shahrani mentioned earlier who were beginning to chart a more modernist approach to Islam.

Shahrani believes that these states sowed the seeds of disenchantment that would eventually lead to the formation of fringe groups. More importantly, with the most learned of scholars now removed, the people turned to less educated, more radical, and more politically motivated clerics. These clerics could truly be called extremists because their political commitments formed the basis of their religious commitments as opposed to fundamentalists whose religious beliefs form the basis of their political thought. Shahrani notes that the first armed resistance to the Karimov regime in Uzbekistan did not arise until 1997, after years of repressive policies. “Virtually every post-Soviet constitution in the various republics has specific clauses denying Muslims the right to participate in the political process as Muslims” or any other religiously oriented political movement,

he adds.

Shahrani views the post-Soviet landscape as one that is rapidly approaching the post-colonial stage and that is ripe for fostering terrorist movements. Figures such as President Putin and Islam Karimov become agents of further repression while simultaneously being courted by the

“If this war on international terrorism could succeed in eliminating every terrorist on earth [it would not ultimately be successful] as long as we do not see terrorism as a political problem and address the roots of it.”

West as allies. The cycle of violence has the potential to repeat itself.

As to a solution to the rising discontent among the Muslims of Russia and the former Soviet republics, Shahrani sees the need for a different approach, one based on political efforts and diplomacy. He notes the need to look for a new kind of “culture of governance” in this part of the world, that is, government based on principles of both ruling and serving its citizens. This will necessitate decentralization and moves to bring some autonomy to local areas where disaffected populations are concentrated. The granting of more autonomy, Shahrani believes, can vent pent-up pressures. “The Chechens did not want independence, they wanted autonomy,” he reminds us.

Shahrani is adamant in his belief that the current military operations will not be successful in eradicating terrorism. “If this war on international terrorism could succeed in eliminating every terrorist on earth [it would not ultimately be successful] as long as we do not see terrorism as a political problem and address the roots of it.” A second generation of terrorists could very well be more virulent and hateful toward the West and Russia if support for current policies continues. He stresses that war is not and

cannot be a solution to the problem of terrorism because war can only be applied to security issues and this issue is more complex.

Muslims across the former Soviet Union are facing challenges as they return to their faith and traditional homelands. In some cases, such as with the Tatar population in the Crimea, there has been a more or less “successful” reintegration of those Muslims expelled by Stalin. However, there are many challenges ahead for this community. Shahrani believes that a lasting peace will be achieved only when the regimes governing Muslim populations begin to address the legitimate grievances they hold and when the West begins to hold those regimes to standards of democratic rule.

Translation

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ments of local life that you might otherwise never encounter.

Anyone considering pursuing translation abroad as a path to language learning is encouraged to do some initial research (try, for example, an Internet search on “translation” and your city of choice) and comparison of rates. Keep in mind that companies offer certain advantages – including flexibility, resources and colleagues – over going it alone. With a little effort, translation is an opportunity not only for language mastery, but a satisfying experience abroad as well.

Donald F. Reindl is a graduate student in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and works for the Amidas Translation Company in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Year in Review

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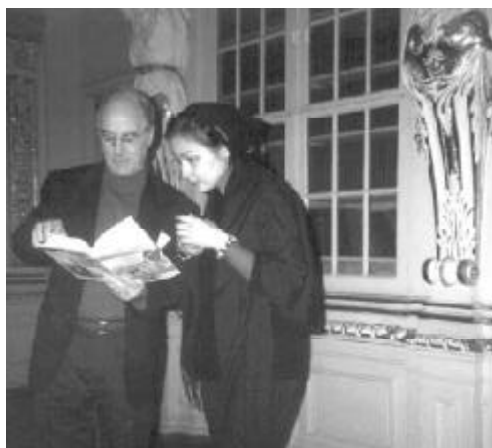
Zlotin be given the position of senior lecturer in geography with the charge of regularly teaching courses on the geography and environmental conditions of the lands of the former Soviet Union.

We have had an unusually busy year. In addition to the many demands placed on REEI and its related programs for information relating to the terrorist attacks and Islamic movements on the southern frontier of the region we study, we carried through a number of cultural and political programs that had been planned long before the attacks of September 11. We worked closely with the Indianapolis Museum of Art on its stunning exhibition of decorative arts from the Kremlin Armory **Museum . The exhibit, *Gifts to the Tsar***, attracted the largest number of visitors in the history of the IMA, over 70,000. REEI contributed expertise and experts to the video that accompanied the exhibit and also played several times on Indianapolis television. I invited one of the Russian curators to IU to lecture on her work and also conducted an extramural course on the exhibit.

The first ever conference on Yiddish Culture in Eastern Europe took place at IU in the fall. REEI and Jewish Studies provided the sponsorship. Professors Dov-Ber Kerler and Jeffrey Veidlinger organized the program and brought to Bloomington 35 scholars of Yiddish culture from 8 countries to discuss literary, historical, and linguistic aspects of European Yiddish life.

In the spring term, we mounted several more events, beginning with a conference on Polish modern theater that included performances by a leading Polish theater group of the Witold Gombrowicz play *Ferdynand*

(both in English and Polish). Well-known scholars of Polish literature and theater, including Beth Holmgren, Tamara Trojanowska, David Goldfarb, and our own Tim Wiles presented papers on aspects of Polish performance and theater life. Bill Johnston, the new director of the Polish Studies Center at IU, did the primary organizational work for the con-



David Ransel and Shaura Shakurova, a Bashkir researcher at the oral history winter school in St. Petersburg

ference.

Soon after, we hosted the Midwest Historians of Russia Workshop, an intensive discussion of papers presented by faculty and students of the leading Russian history programs in the Middle West. Attendance at the workshop (which meets at a different university each semester) is usually limited to scholars in the Midwest, but so popular has the event become that it attracts specialists from more distant points. This session included papers by historians from Toronto and Victoria, Canada.

Our final major event was another in our series of Roundtables on Post-Communism, which bring leading political thinkers from Eastern Europe and the Far East to discuss the evolution of political, social and economic life in the formerly socialist countries (including China, whose economy, if not its political structure, is increas-

ingly capitalist). Among the participants were Mihaela Miroiu of Romania, Andrzej Rychard of Poland, and Miklos Haraszti of Hungary. The focus of this session was the new inequalities that have emerged as a result of the economic and political changes of recent years and what, if anything, can or should be done to right the imbalances.

Other projects that demanded our attention were our continuing efforts in the field of oral history. In addition to the two programs that we helped to institute in Romania (in Cluj and Brasov), we cooperated with IU's Center for the Study of History and Memory and the European University in St. Petersburg (EUSP) to begin a degree program at EUSP in oral history. We partnered on an Open Society grant to get the ball rolling, and in January Barbara Truesdell, an IU oral historian, and I conducted a "winter school" in St. Petersburg on the theory, methods, and practice of oral history. This will be followed by a "summer school" in June, in which the first students in the degree program will present their research. (See the article in this newsletter for more details.)

This spring also brought two external review teams to IU to evaluate key elements of our programs. In early March the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures underwent such a review. Later the same month REEI as a whole was evaluated by a team of outside reviewers. These reviews are crucial to our continuation as a national resource center for Russian and East European studies because our funders expect them to occur on a regular basis and, even more, because they help us and our deans see clearly where we are do-

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Ambassador

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were key to maintaining Romanian identity throughout the years of communist rule (Romania's regime being the most repressive of any in the former Eastern Bloc). "Their traditions are connected to the cultures of Italy and France, and [they] were closely associated with them before communist rule," said Ransel.

The Romanian Studies Program at Indiana University is the only program in the country that offers in-depth study of the history, language, and culture of Romania. It has been part of the Indiana University curriculum for East European studies since the early 1950s. Through REEI, the Romanian Studies Program offers one of the largest concentrations of Romanian studies specialists in the United States; three years of language instruction during the academic year, and a summer intensive language program; library resources sufficient to support advanced research in Romanian studies; and strong relationships with Romanian institutions of higher learning. The program counts among its alumni U.S. foreign service officers, humanitarian aid workers, and educational exchange specialists.

Ducaru sees the year ahead as one that will further challenge the Romanian people but also offer opportunities. On the heels of recent economic progress and stabilization agreements with the International Monetary Fund as well as the attainment of visa-free travel status for Romanians to Western Europe (a huge psychological step forward he noted) come the issues of NATO membership and continued negotiations on EU membership. Even more importantly, Ducaru welcomes the challenge of bringing Romania back to its traditional place as a well-integrated member of the European family of nations.

Finally, Ambassador Ducaru extolled the beauty of Romania and its many recreational and outdoors opportunities. It is a wonderful tourist destination. In this spirit, he presented Indiana University President Myles Brand with a book of photography entitled *Romania: A Photographic Memory*, which includes scenes from throughout the country including the Romanian highlands as well as a breathtaking coastline.

A digital audio recording of Ambassador Ducaru's lecture is available online at www.broadcast.iu.edu and can be heard using Realplayer.

Year in Review

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ing well and where we need to do more. We look forward to the results, which were not yet available as I was completing this report.

The endowment for our principal recruitment fellowship, the Robert F. Byrnes Memorial Fellowship, is growing thanks to the contributions of loyal alumni and friends. The Byrnes family, especially Eleanor Byrnes and her son and daughter-in-law Shaun and Jill Byrnes, have contributed most generously. They need the help of the rest of us if the endowment is to reach a level that can sustain a full fellowship in Bob Byrnes's name in perpetuity and bring to IU the kind of students that will continue the proud record that our alumni and Bob have given our programs. We welcome your contributions.

I should add that the dean of the College recently asked me to accept another term as director of REEI. I agreed and look forward to continued cooperation with students, faculty, alumni and friends of REEI and the other programs of Russian and East European studies at IU.

Jedwabne

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shaped by subsequent generations. Gross reported that history workshops are being conducted in Poland, particularly in the region surrounding Jedwabne, so that teachers may be readily equipped to deal with the issue as students become more curious. This is a positive step, and Gross noted that in Poland education has played a key role in shaping a person's ability to deal with the issue in a rational, open-minded manner.

The panel concluded with a discussion of the framing of the Jedwabne and Marion events. Was Jedwabne a crime of Poles against Poles? Was the Marion lynching a crime of Americans against Americans? Perhaps if victims are viewed as fellow citizens rather than "others," the reconciliation process, however long delayed, will be strengthened and continue its course. The challenge to historians will be to research the facts of such cases and finally get them to "stick" despite generations of opposing argument.

Winter Workshop

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cluding a number of faculty and students in the Russian and East European field. We are happy to be able to facilitate the development of this method in Russia, as we have already done in two regions of Romania. Oral history is a particularly useful approach to learning about the past of peoples who have lived under repressive authoritarian regimes and who could not safely offer an honest assessment of the politics and social issues of their time or challenge the government-imposed narrative of their history. *David Ransel is the Director of REEI.*

Farming

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Highlights of our time in Warsaw included a visit to the huge URSUS tractor factory, a meeting with one of Poland's most respected agro-economists, a visit to the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and a meeting with an American venture capital fund supporting organic farming as well as one of their client farms.

The URSUS factory was once the largest manufacturer of small and medium-sized tractors in Europe, producing up to 60,000 units per year and employing over 12,000. Now, however, with state subsidies gone and demand plummeting amid a general economic slowdown (Poland's once well-respected growth has shrunk to barely 1 percent annually), the company is looking for foreign investment. Our visit to the factory included an extensive tour of URSUS' engine assembly and final assembly plants conducted by Jan Kwolek and a meeting with domestic sales staff. This vertically integrated firm is capable of handling every aspect of tractor production from basic foundry needs and machining to final assembly and testing.

We had an opportunity to meet with Professor Jerzy Wilkin, Chair of the University of Warsaw Department of Political Economy and a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He elaborated on the development of Polish farming and stressed the importance of understanding that Polish farming was never fully collectivized as was done in most Soviet-dominated states. This led to the continued use of small family plots that are in abundance in Poland today.

During our visit to the Polish Ministry of Agriculture's Department of European Integration we were pleasantly surprised to learn of a connection with IU. Department Director

Julian Krzyzanowski stopped by to say hello and to mention that he had been an exchange student at IU.

Meanwhile, our host, Counsel Ireniusz Jedrzejewski, was most helpful in explaining the position of the Polish government, especially with respect to the contentious issue of land sales. During our research we learned about Poland's complicated history and how its borders have



Visiting the engine assembly plant at URSUS with Jan Kwolek (right)

shifted several times as various occupying forces partitioned the country. Today, the legacies of history play an important part in shaping Polish policy, as was demonstrated by the fact that Poland will allow land sales in its western territories only after the passage of seven years beyond their admission into the EU. German-Polish relations, though very close, are still shaped by memories of World War II and the occupation of Poland.

Our time in Warsaw was capped off by a visit to Symbio-Impex Inc., a firm founded by an American business student who seeks to promote organically produced commodities in Poland. Vice President Steve Sperelakis gave us an overview of Symbio's philosophy of organic farming and the future of this type of farming in Poland. Poland's small farms might be considered "backward" in comparison to their western counterparts. For example, the lack of machinery and the funds to purchase pesticides might be viewed as draw-

backs. However, Symbio looked at the situation and saw an opportunity. The very lack of advanced farming techniques meant that the farming was already quasi-organic. Symbio began to persuade small farmers to take a chance on this growing sector. Currently Symbio has approximately 300 client farms averaging 12 hectares located primarily in the eastern portion of Poland.

We visited one of Symbio's fully accredited organic farms (farms are required to meet both Polish and EU organic standards) located near the city of Lublin in Eastern Poland. Piotr Osik and family have been with Symbio since its inception in 1998 and are now fully certified, producing a wide range of fruits and vegetables for export primarily to Germany. The transformation and certification process itself took almost three years (his wife reported that they had textbooks and manuals everywhere in the house so that they could constantly educate themselves!). Today, Piotr feels confident that he made the right decision in going organic. An additional benefit of antiquated farming methods is "eco-tourism." The Osik family runs a bed and breakfast at the farm catering mainly to German tourists.

KIPS Central Europe has most certainly been an eye-opening experience for all of us. We learned to think in kilometers and hectares, navigate the back roads of Poland, and came to enjoy Czech and Polish cuisine. We also gained a greater understanding of the difficult course these two countries are charting as they continue the transformation from command economies to a market-based system. The farming sector in each country has already been deeply affected by this transformation, and the coming EU accession will pose

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Faculty News

Gyula Decsy (CEUS) participated in a conference on syntactic problems of the Uralic languages in Budapest organized by the Linguistic Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, January 9-1. He continued his research on Hungarian and Kazar-Judaic language contacts in the 10th-11th centuries. In February 2002, Decsy published volume 74 (2002) of the *Eurasian Studies Yearbook* (200 pp). The paperback edition of his book *The Linguistic Identity of Europe* was published in April 2002. The book is a systematic description of all 62 European languages with demostatic diagrams.

Henry Hale (Political Science) presented a paper entitled "Divided We Stand: Russia, the USSR and the Stability of Ethnofederal Systems" to a panel on the logic of the Russian Federation at the 7th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, April 11-13, 2002 at Columbia University.

Dov-Ber Kerler (Germanic Studies), **Steve Raymer** (Journalism), and **Jeff Veidlinger** (History) received funding from the IU Multidisciplinary Ventures Fund for the project "Last in-situ Yiddish speakers in contemporary Ukraine."

Martin Spechler (Economics, IUPUI) presented his joint paper, "The Uzbek Paradox," to the IUPUI School of Liberal Arts Sabbatical series on February 7. On February 20, Spechler gave a talk, "Russia: False Dawn?" at the Church of Our Savior, Indianapolis in the Great Decisions Program as part of REEI outreach activities. On March 26 he repeated his presentation at IUPUI's series, where he has also spoken on the origins of

terrorism and the Middle East peace process.

Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (CEUS) received a \$300,000 grant from the Hungarian Ministry of Education to write a new history of Hungarian literature. He published *Literary Canons: National and International* (Budapest: Akadémiai, 2001, pp. 280); "Kosztolányi et la tradition stoïcienne," *Atelier du roman* (Paris, 2001), 35-42; "Vörösmarty Mihály," *Magyar Szemle* (2001), 7-14; "Kísérlet az újraértelmezésre" (The Reinterpretation of Hungarian Literature), *Alföld* (May 2001), 39-50; "Université sans conditions: A Dialogue with Jacques Derrida," in M. Gaál-Baróti and P. Bassola, eds., "Millionen Welten" (Budapest: Osiris, 2001), 81-87; "A mű befejezettségének ábrándja" (The Unfinished and the Fragmented), in J. Kiczenko and A. Thimár, eds., *A XIX. Század vonzásában* (Piliscsaba: Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem, 2001), 220-227; "A fordíthatóság esélyei" (Translatibility), *Tiszatáj* (September 2001), 79-87; "A kánon mibenléte: remekmű és fejlődéstörténet" (Masterpiece and Evolution in Literary History), *Alföld* (December 2001), 37-48; "Vörösmarty and the Romantic Fragment," *Hungarian Studies* 15, 3-11; and edited and co-authored *National Heritage-National Canon* (Budapest: Collegium Budapest, 2001, 374 pp.).

Jeff Veidlinger (History) received an ACLS Fellowship for the 2002-2003 academic year.

Student Update

Janel Anderson (REEI) has been awarded a fellowship for the 2002 Russian-US Young Leadership Fellows for Public Service Program, managed by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US Department of State. The program is funded by the Freedom Support Act, and administered by the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX). Her fellowship includes one academic year of non-degree coursework at a Russian university, combined with volunteer work in the public sector and a professional internship.

Mark Betka (REEI/SPEA) was accepted to participate in the U.S. Department of State summer internship program in Warsaw, Poland.

Regina Galer (SPEA/Journalism) was accepted to participate in the Tahoe-Baikal Institute Summer 2002 Environmental Exchange. *See story on page 11.*

Kim Gregson (Mass Communications) is teaching a course on media and politics in the Indiana State University Department of Communication, Terre Haute. Included in her course is a focus on Russian media and politics. Gregson traveled to Russia this year as part of a delegation from the ISU Department of Communication to the Journalism program at Tambov State University.

Bjorn Ingvoldstad (CMCL) was awarded a CIBER dissertation award from the Center for International Business Education and Research to support his research on Lithuanian media and media audiences. He will use the grant to conduct additional research in Lithuania this summer.

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Student Update

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Anthony Mason (REEI/SPEA) was accepted to participate in the U.S. State Department internship program in Skopje, Macedonia.

Jill Massino (History) won the 2002 Eva Kagan-Kans Memorial Graduate Research Paper Award by the IU Office for Women's Affairs for her paper entitled "Humanizing Imprisonment: Religion, Community and Gender Identity in the Narratives of Women Prisoners in Communist Romania." Massino also presented the paper at the 3rd Annual Graduate Symposium in Gender and Women's History at the University of Illinois, March 7-9, 2002.

Katherine Metzo (Anthropology) presented a paper entitled "Smallholders, Land Reform, and Sustainable Agriculture in a Buriat Village" at the Society for Applied Anthropology meetings in Atlanta on March 9. Metz also organized a session on Cultural Heritage and Public Policy during the same meetings. She will be working at IUPUI next year in the department of anthropology with the Future Faculty Teaching program.

Emily Ray (REEI/SLIS) has been selected by the School of Library and Information Science to be its 2002-03 Chancellor Scholar. She will receive a \$1,000 scholarship.

Gordan Vurusic (Political Science) received a \$5,000 grant from IU's Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER).

Tracie Wilson (Folklore) presented a paper entitled "Wolves and Poodles: Polish Activists, and the Wild Within" to the panel on non-governmental organizations in the CIS and Eastern Europe at the Fiftieth-Anniversary

Midwest Slavic Conference held at Bowling Green State University, March 22-23.

Nathaniel Wood (History) published an article entitled "Becoming a 'Great City': Metropolitan Imaginations and Apprehensions in Cracow's Popular Press, 1900-1914" in *Austrian History Yearbook* 33 2002, 105-130. Wood will present "The Interurban Matrix: Local News and International Sensations in Cracow's Popular Press, 1900-1915" to the conference The Contours of Legitimacy in Central Europe: International Graduate Conference, Oxford University, May 25, 2002.

Bradley D. Woodworth (History) presented a paper entitled "The Tallin City Council Elections of 1877: Estate and Nationality" to the panel on Historical Issues: Antecedents to Contemporary Eastern Europe at the 7th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, April 11-13, 2002 at Columbia University.

Alumni News

Sue Brown (Slavics PhD, 1996) was awarded the Best Book in Linguistics from the AATSEEL 2001 Association and Book Awards for her monograph, *The Syntax of Negation in Russian* (Stanford, CA: Center for the Study of Language and Information, 1999). Her book is a discussion of negation and related issues in Russian and is one of the first to treat a syntactic phenomenon completely within a single Slavic language. In awarding Brown, AATSEEL noted about her book that "its clear introduction to Minimalism, its thorough survey of other approaches, and its analytical strength has led to a renewed interest in the genitive of negation in Russian and in other Slavic languages."

Geoff Childs (CEUS PhD, 1998) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Washington University, St. Louis.

Richard Andrew Hall (Political Science PhD, 1990/REEI Graduate Certificate, 1990) published part 1 of an article entitled "The Securitate Roots of a Modern Romanian Fairy Tale: The Press, The Former Securitate, and the Historiography of December 1989" in *RFE/RL East European Perspectives*, April 3, 2002, Volume 4, Number 7

Michael Katula (REEI MA, 1998) will be serving as Financial Management Officer at the US Embassy in Tbilisi, Georgia, beginning in October. He is currently undertaking language and administrative training in Washington, DC.

Richard Miles (REEI Certificate, 1975) has been selected as the nominee of the President to serve as ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Georgia. Miles is a career member of the Senior Foreign Service and has been ambassador to Bulgaria since 1999. From 1996 to 1999, he was chief of mission to Belgrade, and from 1993 to 1996, he served as deputy chief of mission in Moscow.

Eve Nilenders (REEI MA, 2001/SPEA MPA, 2001) is working for Messiah Now Ministries, a messianic Jewish organization where she prepares grant applications, provides website management, and is starting an ESL program. She is also working at the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Nilenders has been awarded a Fascell Fellowship.

George "Andy" Spencer (MLS, 1999) will become Slavic studies bib-

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Alumni News*continued from previous page*

liographer at the University of Wisconsin Madison in April 2002.

Elizabeth Winship (MLS 1986/ REEI Certificate, 1988) is program coordinator for the Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC), a group of international donor organizations working to modernize economics education and research in the NIS. EERC was founded in 1996 and was initially focused on establishing networks of professionals, serving as a resource center for economic researchers in Russia, and maintained a graduate level teaching program in Ukraine. EERC is now expanding its network of researchers and resources, making them available in other former Soviet states.

Farming*continued from page 17*

additional challenges to farmers in each country. The value in a trip such as this comes from our ability to meet average citizens and to realize that behind the statistics and news reports are real people trying to find their place in this dynamic environment.

We would like to thank the IU Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER) for providing support for this year's trip. We would also like to thank Denise Gardiner (REEI) and Christine Davis (Kelley School) for their invaluable assistance. James Chen, Wade Ellis, Karin LaCanne and Courtney McGovern are graduate students at the Kelley School of Business; Mark Betka is a graduate student at REEI.

Tahoe-Baikal*continued from page 11*

fauna, and geology), and undertake restoration projects. The tentative plan is to begin in Siberia on June 15 and finish up at Lake Tahoe, where the U.S. institute office is located, on Aug. 28.

The program may even provide an opportunity for me to do related thesis research. But between now and June 15, my priority will be a crash course in basic Russian language.

Regina Galer is a graduate student at the School of Public and Environmental Affairs and the School of Journalism.