



REEIFication

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Jen Maceyko, Editor
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Director's Notebook

by David Ransel

Recent weeks at the Russian and East European Institute have been filled with activity. A conference at the end of February on the Russian elections brought analysts from all over the world and from the U.S. government to discuss the results of the Duma elections in December and the prospects for the presidential election in March. REEI cooperated in this effort with the Department of Political Science. The conference organizer was Professor Henry Hale of that department. Hale won a major grant last year to track the Russian elections in a number of widely dispersed locations in the Russian Federation. He is being assisted in this work by a corps of Russian and foreign researchers, many of whom attended the conference and reported on their findings.

One month later, REEI joined again with the political scientists to sponsor a conference on public opinion in the countries of Eastern Europe that are in the process of joining the European Union. The intellectual design of this conference was the work of Robert Rohrschneider, IU professor of political science and acting director of our West European Studies Center. Scholars from many parts of Europe and the United States participated in the conference, as did consular officials from Germany and Romania. A Polish official was also scheduled for the government panel but decamped at the last minute to Warsaw in the face of an unexpected government crisis, a the result of the mobilization of public opinion in Poland in opposition to EU accession. This event underscored the significance of the topic of the EU conference.

On campus at the same time was the well-known Polish historian, Andzrej Paczkowski. He led an underground existence during the Communist and marshal law era, writing criticism under a pseudonym. Since 1989 Paczkowski has been digging through the archives to tell the story of what actually happened during Poland's post-war occupation by the Soviet Union. He also serves on the commission investigating the massacre in the town of Jedwabne, the subject of Jan Gross's recent book, *Neighbors*. In addition to speaking on the role of university-based public intellectuals in the post-communist era and conducting a seminar on historical research in Poland, Paczkowski took an active part in the conference on public opinion and the European Union.

On the same weekend, we were treated to a conference on Hungarian

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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
 Honorarv 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 Memoriam: William B. Edgerton

On behalf of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures of Indiana University, it is my sad duty to inform the scholarly community of the passing of Professor William B. Edgerton, who died in Bloomington, on Sunday, February 8, 2004, at the age of 89.

Edgerton was a national and international figure of great importance in the study of Slavic languages and literatures. He served eleven years as chair of the department during its critical early years of building and consolidation (from 1958-65 and 1969-73).

One can best get a true sense of Edgerton's long and highly productive career by realizing that it consisted of three essential components, at which he excelled and made his international reputation. Firstly, one should mention his humanitarian service during World War II, as a relief worker for the Society of Friends. This first brought Edgerton into contact with several Slavic languages in the former Yugoslavia and in Poland. During this period, he was one of the people credited with discovering evidence about children who were deported from their home countries by Nazi Germany.

He was also a devoted scholar of Slavic studies. He received his Ph.D. in Russian literature from Columbia University in 1954 and taught at Penn State, the University of Michigan, and Columbia University before moving to Indiana University in 1958. One can immediately appreciate Edgerton's importance in the field by noting that he was a founder and the first president of the AAASS (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies), and played a similar role on the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the ACLS and SSRC. He also helped found the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, the forerunner of IREX. From 1958-78, he chaired the American Committee of Slavists and served as one of only two American delegates to the International Committee of Slavists.

Beyond Edgerton's humanitarian service and central role in founding many of the Slavic scholarly organizations, his research can be considered as the third major building block. He was the author of important publications on Leo Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Leskov and used his knowledge of Romance languages to write about Spanish and Portuguese responses to these great Russian authors.

I would also like to observe that Edgerton was a friendly and helpful colleague, always pleasant and willing to offer his time and assistance. He liked to encourage his younger colleagues in their scholarly pursuits and always displayed the good humor that many of us will forever remember about him.

- Ronald Feldstein

Chair, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

In Memoriam: David Schulthise

REEI is saddened to learn of the death of David Schulthise on March 10, 2004, after a struggle with depression. He was 47.

Schulthise, a REEI student in the late 1990s, studied Serbian culture and language at IU. In 1998 he went to Serbia to teach English. He was forced to return to the U.S. when the NATO bombings began later that year.

Schulthise was also known as Dave Blood and played as the bassist of the 1980s band the Dead Milkmen.

U.S. Ambassador to Georgia Visits IU, Discusses New Georgian Leaders

by Jen Maceyko

Richard Miles, U.S. Ambassador to Georgia and IU alumnus, returned to Bloomington on March 4 and 5 to receive a Distinguished Alumni Service Award. During his visit, he was able to participate in the Slavic and East European Career Fair and present a lecture on the current situation facing Georgia.

Miles spent part of his childhood in Bloomington before enlisting in the U.S. Army. He earned his M.A. in Government at IU in 1964, joined the Foreign Service in 1967, and completed his graduate certificate from the Russian and East European Institute in 1975

while continuing work with the State Department. Since then, his Foreign Service career has led him to Berlin, Leningrad, Baku, Sofia, and Belgrade. He is currently based in Tbilisi.

Georgia's recent political transition has made Miles's position increasingly important. In his talks, he highlighted the role that U.S. officials and representatives played as mediator in encouraging free and fair elections, then in the negotiations that followed, and finally in the peaceful transfer of power. The U.S. embassy was aided in these processes by a members of

the international community such as the UNDP office in Tbilisi, the OSCE, and a number of American NGOs.

According to Miles, the U.S. position toward Georgia is the same one that it holds toward all developing states: broad support for democratic



Miles returned to IU to receive the Distinguished Alumni Service Award in March

government and support for governments in transition from socialist to democratic systems. With the accession of a new, young group of political leaders into Georgia's key government positions, Miles is optimistic that the United States' support for the new government is not in vain.

Miles also acknowledged Georgia's geopolitical significance for the United States, both in terms of its proximity to the Middle East and the state's role in the \$3 billion international pipeline project that carries oil from the Caspian Sea to western markets. "It's very important for the United States government to promote the construction of that pipeline," he said. "Obviously our soci-

ety lives off of oil, and so any new source of oil that we can find is a good thing for the United States and for western countries. It makes Georgia a special place."

The U.S. government has been cultivating this relationship with the Georgian government for years, especially in the areas of political and economic reforms. Over the last decade, the U.S. government has worked with Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Georgian president, and his government. Last fall, cooperation with Shevardnadze focused on the possibility of a free and fair presidential election. Former Secretary of State James Baker went to Georgia to talk with Shevardnadze, attempting to drive home the need for democratic elections. Miles pointed out that the United States government did more than provide guidance and moral support during the election process. It also funded a parallel vote tally, whereby a group of observers from the National Democratic Institute chose districts that most represent the entire country, conducted exit polls, and made educated predictions on the outcome of the elections. The parallel tally clearly reflected that the party of current president Mikhail Saakashvili was the victor of the election. Publicly, however, Saakashvili's

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Correction

On page 13 of the February 2004 issue of *REEification* (vol. 28, no. 1), Janet Tucker's (PhD Slavics 1973) publications were inadvertently attributed to Victoria Moessner. Ms. Tucker is the editor of *Against the Grain: Parody, Satire, and Intertextuality in Russian Literature* (Bloomington, IN: Slavica, 2002). She is also the author of "The Religious Significance of Clothing in Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*," reprinted in Harold Bloom's new translation of *Crime and Punishment*. We apologize for the error.

Conference Responds to Duma Elections, Discusses Putin's Popularity

by Jonathan Hudgens

Putin leads nearest presidential rival by 75%...Candidate Rybkin disappears for five days...Pro-Putin United Russia wins Duma supermajority...Pro-Western liberal parties lose nearly all Duma seats...Putin unchallenged as presidential frontrunner...

These were some of the headlines in recent issues of *Russian Election Watch*, a newsletter that covered the December 2003 Duma and March 2004 presidential elections in Russia. *Russian Election Watch* is edited by Indiana University Assistant Professor of Political Science Henry Hale, organizer of a recent workshop at IU on the current Russian elections. The workshop, entitled "Kremlin Power and the 2003-2004 Russian Elections," was held on February 28th and 29th in the Indiana Memorial Union Oak Room and attended by about 75 faculty and students. Russian political experts from Harvard and Princeton Universities, Radio Free Europe, the United States Department of State, and elsewhere presented their latest research on the Russian elections and various aspects of the federation's democracy and politics. It was sponsored by the Russian and East European Institute, the Department of Political Science, the Office of International Programs, Humanities Institute of the College of Arts and Sciences and the Dean of the Faculties Multidisciplinary Ventures Fund.

The implications of the aforementioned

headlines were realized the week of March 15th when Putin was elected for a second term as Russia's president, capturing 71 percent of the popular vote with a 64 percent voter turnout. It may seem a legitimate victory, but research presented at the



Daniel Epstein (Harvard), Joshua Tucker (Princeton), and Henry Hale (IU) were presenters at the Kremlin Power conference

workshop as well as reports from election monitoring organizations paint a different picture. At the workshop, Julie Corwin of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty stated that political campaigns in Russia are "competitive and dirty." She described Russian elections as a type of "clan warfare" that are characterized by showdowns between armed camps with the aid of organized crime and oligarchs. In addition, largely state-run media have presented to Russians a favorable portrait of Putin while limiting their exposure to other potential candidates. Coercion also had its place in the recent electoral contests. The VOICE Association for Voters' Rights, which monitors elections in democratizing countries, reported that the head of a state hospital in Tatarstan instructed all employees that they must vote for President Putin and then reveal their name and polling station for verification. In Samara, students were threatened with eviction from the dorms if they did not vote. In Krasnoyarsk, an indi-

vidual was seen standing outside a polling station paying voters to cast already completed ballots and return with blank ones. In other regions, voters arrived at the polling stations to discover they were listed as already having voted. Several VOICE observers were arrested when they attempted to report on these events. Obviously, Russia has some distance to go in establishing a political climate of free and fair elections.

Election specialists are not completely discouraged, however. Hale's research, which he presented at the conference, indicated that most Russians favor a democratic system: 58 percent of Russians believe that democracy is suitable for the country, while 23 percent do not. But only 35 percent consider Russia to be a democracy, and 48 percent think it is not. So while most Russians seem to favor democracy, there are still some impediments. According to Hale, one of the problems is a weak party system that lacks active participation by Russia's citizens. Only 2 percent of Russians identify themselves as party members, while 67 percent believe that political parties do not care what people think. A workable party system is often cited by political scientists as one of the foundations of a strong democracy. Most research suggests that Russia has much work to do.

Is Putin's popularity legitimate? When asked whether the 71 percent figure of support for Putin was accurate, Hale replied that his impression of the figure was that it was "genuine." "Opinion polls of even the most reliable agencies, no friends

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Faculty Profile: Bill Johnston

by Matt Curtis

For the past three years, Bill Johnston has served as the director of Indiana University's Polish Studies Center. He is also Associate Professor of TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages) and Applied Linguistics. During his tenure as director, the Polish Studies Center has hosted a variety of artistic, cultural, and academic events. Johnston reports that he much enjoys his position as director. It gives him the opportunity to associate with faculty and students from a variety of disciplines and to become more integrated into the Polish academic and cultural world. Aside from his duties as director of the center, Johnston is involved in Polish culture at many different levels.

Johnston has lived, worked, and traveled in Poland extensively. He first went to Poland when he was sixteen years old. While there he fell in love with the Polish language. After graduating with degrees in French and Russian from Oxford University in 1982, Johnston left England to teach English in Poland. He taught from 1983 to 1986, and during that time he met and married his wife Kasia, a native of Krakow.

After three years of teaching English, Johnston returned to England to study applied linguistics at Durham. Upon receiving his M.A., Johnston returned yet again to Poland, where he worked for the British Council at the University of Wroclaw.

Johnston did not think he would continue his deep involvement in East European culture. After working in

Poland for a number of years, he came to the United States to pursue a doctoral degree in applied linguistics. When Johnston went to the University of Hawaii to work on his PhD, he thought that he was leaving behind most of his connections to the Polish academic world.

Yet while studying in Hawaii, Johnston got pulled back into Polish culture. Several of the deans at the University of Hawaii were interested in Poland and organized a Polish cultural festival. As part of his involvement in the festival, Johnston presented a set of Polish stories, which

he translated. His translations were successful enough to be accepted for publication, and he decided to do more of them. His translations of Polish literature provided him with a creative outlet while he worked on his dissertation in linguistics.

Since completing his doctorate in 1995, Johnston has continued his work as a literary translator. He is a member of the Board of the American Literary Translators Association and has published a number of translations of Polish authors. His most recent translation is a prose poem by Magdalena Tulli, entitled *Dreams and Stones* (2004). He also translated *The Faithful River* by Stefan Zeromski, which came out in 1999. Johnston is currently working on his

tenth translation project, *Bakakaj*, a collection of short stories by Witold Gombrowicz, which is scheduled for publication later this year. Simultaneously, he is working on *Balladyna*, a play in rhyming verse by Juliusz Slowacki, for which he received a National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship.



Johnston, director of the Polish Studies Center, will be on sabbatical next year in order to continue his translation work

While Johnston says all of his translation projects have been enjoyable, he particularly likes to translate authors who love the play of language, such as Jerzy Pilch,

Tulli, and Gombrowicz. All of these authors play with language rather than merely use it to communicate. For Johnston translating is a cross-cultural exercise that often involves expanding the capabilities of English. He welcomes new authors and new genres as a chance to extend his repertoire as a translator.

In the TESOL and Applied Linguistics department, Johnston has taught classes on language pedagogy and language teacher training. His particular area of interest in applied linguistics is the moral dimension of teaching. Johnston addressed this topic in his recent books *Values in English Language Teaching* (2003) and *The Moral Dimensions*

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Kidsave International Programs Aid Orphans in Russia

by Eric M. Batsie

Kidsave International has been working in Russia since 1999 to help move orphaned and abandoned children into permanent families. In those four years we have found permanent families for over 850 children and mentors for 300 orphans. We believe that when you give a child in need the opportunity to engage with families and people in the community, miracles occur.

We have developed the approach, known as "Secure Futures" which integrates several successful interventions into one market with the goal of demonstrating how communities can move orphans into families and ultimately into productive lives. We work to develop capacity and initiative with local government and NGOs to incorporate these approaches into the community.

Our pilot region, Smolensk, has over 2,000 children in institutional care. A struggling local economy, absence of foreign investment, and growing rates of alcoholism and drug use typify Smolensk and many other regions in post-Soviet Russia. A very progressive local government in Smolensk is working with us to end institutionalization.

Our Russia-based programs in Smolensk, St. Petersburg, Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and Moscow include:

Summer/Winter Miracles, a program that enables orphanage children to spend summer and New

Year's vacations with local families. Kidsave pays the families a small stipend so that they can provide the children the experience of living in a



Kidsave International works to place orphaned children, like the ones above, with permanent families

family and meeting the families' friends and neighbors. The goal is for each host family to build a relationship with a child. Last summer 96 children visited families, two moved to adoption, six become permanent guardians and 60 families agreed to be mentors. Over this past New Year's holidays, another 189 children stayed with families (51 who returned for a second visit with the families who hosted them over the summer and 138 children who had the opportunity to spend the holidays with local families for the first time). Kidsave is actively planning to provide the summer visit experience to 300 children this summer.

The Community Connections Program is a program that seeks to develop meaningful relationships between the children who participate in Summer/Winter Miracles with

families and individuals in their community. Family and individual mentors spend a minimum of four hours a week with the children and take the children on outings at least once a month. Social workers and psychologists meet with the children at least monthly to assess their needs and prepare them for fostering and adoption in the community. The program provides support to a child for a year with a family mentor, enrichment programs, and psychological/social work support.

Internet Café. Through the Secure Futures Centers, Kidsave is developing one Internet Café in Smolensk and one in St. Petersburg. The cafés will provide internships in management, food services and computer skills to older orphans. In turn, the cafés will provide affordable Internet and computer access in a pleasant café environment. After one year of operations, the café is projected to operate at break-even rate, not including technical assistance and evaluation costs. We anticipate providing internship opportunities to at least 100 youth through the Internet café training centers this year.

Public Education to Create Social Change. In the Smolensk region of Russia, Kidsave has developed a multi-faceted demonstration program aimed at increasing interest and behavior of local citizens in hosting, mentoring, and adopting orphanage children. We are working to iden-

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Kosovo 2004: Rashoman Revisited

by Bryan McCormick

I entered Kosovo for the third time in the last two years on March 16, 2004. I had been in Serbia working on a research project in Valjevo with colleagues I had met during my first trip to Kosovo during the fall of 2002. My recent trip was taken by bus traveling from Belgrade to the Northern Kosovo city of Mitrovica. Mitrovica is a city divided by the river Ibar and along ethnic lines as well. To the north are the Serbian Kosovars and to the south are the Albanian Kosovars.

One of the reasons I had returned to Kosovo this time was to explore the possibilities of working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on a Serbian returns project. Estimates suggested that there were as many as 200,000 Serbs who were classified as internally displaced persons in Serbia. They had lived in Kosovo prior to the NATO bombing campaigns that drove Serbian forces from Kosovo. IOM had been the lead agency, working with donations from a variety of European nations in rebuilding Serbian homes in the Pec/Peja region in the hopes of facilitating the return of approximately 40 families. I was there to consult on possibilities for community building projects to facilitate normalized relations between the returnees and their Albanian neighbors. A call we received late in the evening of March 17 ended the consultation. Almost half of the homes that had been built for the Serbian returns project had been burned.

I happened to pass through

Mitrovica the day before the eruption of some of the most violent protesting and rioting seen since the official end of hostilities in the summer of 1999. The relative calm of my first day in Kosovo belied a continuing tension between the ethnic Albanians and Serbs. I was met by a driver at the bus stop in North Mitrovica. He was an ethnic Serb who worked for the IOM's Kosovo Transition Initiative. My driver was assigned to the North Mitrovica IOM office. He drove me across the bridge that would just a day later be the scene of clashes between the two ethnic groups. Since my first driver was a Serb, he was only to drive me to IOM's South Mitrovica office. From there an Albanian staff member from IOM drove me to Priština. In Kosovo, few Serbs are comfortable in Albanian areas, and Albanians are equally anxious in Serbian areas.

Around lunchtime on March 17, rumors were spreading in Priština about rioting in Mitrovica. Initial details were few, but increased activity of security forces in Priština was evident. As the news continued to come in, a number of stories were circulating. The first story was that three Albanian children had been chased into the Ibar river by a Serb and had drowned. Another story suggested that the drownings had been sparked

by the shooting of a Serb on March 15.

Regardless of the cause, rioting ensued on the bridge in Mitrovica when a crowd of Albanians attempted to enter North Mitrovica in retaliation for the drowning of the children. They were met by a crowd of Serbs from the north. NATO, UN forces, and local police worked to keep the two sides separated. Thus the bridge I had crossed one day earlier was now closed by a barricade of military vehicles, razor wire, and armed troops. Across the



McCormick took time during his trip to visit historic city squares

province of Kosovo, the news spread of the drownings, and protests and rioting erupted. Serbian enclaves and Serbian churches were targeted. Security forces began closing roads throughout Kosovo to keep mobs from gathering in the cities and to prevent them from entering Serbian enclaves. Rioting also broke out in Serbia in the cities of Belgrade and Nis. In Serbia, mosques that had existed for hundreds of years were set ablaze. In addition, the wrath of the rioters also turned for the first time on the UNMIK (United Nations Mission in Kosovo). In the rioting,

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SPEA Spring Break Trip Focuses on Networking and Job Opportunities

by Jonathan Hudgens

Spring break can be a time for relaxation, catching up on schoolwork, or doing something educational outside the classroom. With this latter goal in mind, the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) at Indiana University organized a trip to Washington, D.C. to give students a chance to visit and network with different governmental and non-governmental organizations. While the trip did not leave anyone with the proverbial spring break sun-tan, it nonetheless provided students with more direction about their summer plans and job prospects after graduation. "It's a great way for students to get out and meet people in a city that has a lot of potential opportunities for their degrees," said Carma Smith, Career Counselor at SPEA's Career Services and Alumni Affairs and one of the trip's organizers.

During the week, students attended informational sessions at the U.S. State Department, USAID, the World Bank, American Councils, National Democratic Institute, Environmental Protection Agency, Urban Institute, the General Accounting Office, Office of Management and Budget, and many others. These sessions were a chance for students to meet people working for the organizations, ask questions, introduce themselves and make contacts. SPEA also arranged for students' resumés to be submitted to the organizations in order to further high-

light the skills of its upcoming graduates.

Washington D.C. is a city where graduates can apply their skills and talents. In addition to being our



SPEA students pose for photo at reception with IU alumni

nation's capital and offering numerous opportunities for public policy and development work in the governmental sector, Washington, D.C. is a haven for non-profits and NGO's specializing in local, national, and international development. While the trip was particularly helpful for second-year students seeking jobs, it was also valuable for first-year students looking for internships. Perhaps most importantly, the trip offered valuable lessons in how to network. Introducing, presenting, and selling oneself to potential employers or contacts is a key job-hunting skill. The trip also allowed participants to learn from SPEA alumni about the ways in which their degrees are applicable to their current jobs. The observations of the alumni gave

students a way to focus on how their IU coursework would best serve their future career goals. Meeting with alumni also offered students a chance to make a contact with someone in their specific field of interest.

While the trip was organized by SPEA and included mainly SPEA students, it also held value for MA students in REEI. The work of many Washington agencies deals directly with Russia, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union. The agencies value strong language and area studies backgrounds. Development Alternatives, for example, works

in all regions of the world to develop sustainable environments, and understanding the region of focus is a key aspect of their programs. In fact, many organizations emphasize the value of areas studies skills, sometimes even more than public policy training. Other institutions, such as the Office of Management and Budget and the General Accounting Office, are also active in U.S. aid programs to the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The SPEA spring break trip was ideal for students who feel unsure about future career opportunities. It allowed students to assess their interests and see what opportunities are available for their skills and interests.

Jonathan Hudgens is an MA/MPA student in REEI and SPEA.

Five REEI Students Chosen to Intern with State Department

by Denise Gardiner

The Russian and East European Institute (REEI) and School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) dual degree program have placed a record number of graduate students in the U.S. Department of State internship program this year. Five students have accepted internships for summer 2004: Richard Bakewell will be working in Sofia, Bulgaria; Stephanie Hockman has been assigned to work in Uzbekistan; Karen Kowal has accepted an assignment in Chisinau, Moldova; Aron Liptak will be working in Tbilisi, Georgia; and Steven Page will intern in Prague, Czech Republic.

The U.S. State Department internship program has existed for over twenty years. It gives undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to gain first-hand experience in international diplomacy and foreign service. Competition for overseas

postings in the program is very high. Interns like the ones from IU work with a mentor in a specific section of the U.S. embassy in the country to which they are assigned. The interns do serious work, drafting diplomatic cables, attending senior-level staff meetings, and helping with arrangements for special visitors and events.



Liptak with Ambassador to Georgia Richard Miles in March

“My State Department internship was invaluable to me for many reasons, chief among them the breadth of substantive experience I gained,” said Mark Betka, a REEI and SPEA alumnus, who interned in Warsaw in 2002. “As an intern in the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, I was tasked with interviewing local leaders, drafting reports on political developments, and updating the State Department’s Annual Report On Re-

ligious Freedom. State Department interns are expected to contribute to their assigned post.”

All five IU students who will intern in summer 2004 are pursuing dual MA and MPA degrees with REEI and SPEA. This dual master’s degree program was created in the late 1990s and currently enrolls a dozen students. The REEI/SPEA dual degree program appeals to students who wish to combine their overseas experience and language study with a set of professional skills for work in public administration or government service. Many of the students who enroll are Returned Peace Corps volunteers who served in the region. Eight students have completed the dual degree program since its inception, and seven have gone on to employment in government and nonprofit agencies, such as the U.S. State Department (2), the Eurasia Foundation, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (2), and the Urban Institute.

Elections

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of Putin, have regularly shown approval ratings between 60-80 percent,” Hale said. He went on to say that Putin’s popularity is due to a number of different factors: his personality, his goal of strengthening Russia, his perceived ability to get things done, and his ability to relate to ordinary Russians. High oil prices have also helped the economy and have allowed Putin to avoid the sharp economic downturns that undermined the popularity of his predecessor, Boris Yeltsin. Rus-

sians seem to believe that the alternatives to Putin are worse. He is currently viewed as the best man for the job, although many disagree with the principles behind his programs and reforms. It is also hard to deny the lingering influence of the Soviet-era behavior, when people had no opportunities to choose their leaders.

The research results presented at the recent workshop suggest that Russia’s democratic development is uncertain. Russia lacks a coherent party system that speaks in the interests of its citizens. Elec-

tions are not yet free, fair, and civil. The major media cannot espouse the merits of other presidential candidates and therefore provide a wider array of choices to voters. The outcome of the March presidential election has determined Russia’s path for the next four years. Whether it is moving away from its communist legacy to embrace democratic values and procedures remains to be seen.

Jonathan Hudgens is a dual-degree student in REEI and SPEA.

Byrnes Papers Donated to IU Library

The Papers of Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Robert F. Byrnes have been donated to the Indiana University Archives.

Robert F. Byrnes was born December 30, 1917 in Waterville, New York. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Amherst College in 1939, Byrnes attended Harvard University where he received his master's degree in 1940, and PhD in 1947.

In 1955, Byrnes founded the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants (IUCTG). He was the organization's Policy Committee Chairman from 1955-1958, and its Chair beginning in 1960. The committee was organized to facilitate and administer the exchange of researchers and students between the United States and the Soviet Union. Byrnes wrote about these exchanges in his book *Soviet-American Academic*

Exchanges: 1958-1975 (Indiana University Press, 1976). The organization was absorbed into the International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) in 1968.

In 1956, Byrnes joined the faculty of Indiana University as a Professor of History. A short time later, in 1959, Byrnes founded and became director of the Russian and East European Institute. In 1967 he was awarded the title of Distinguished Professor of History. Byrnes retired from Indiana University in 1988. He died June 19, 1997.

His major works included: *Pobedonostev: His Life and Thought* (Indiana University Press, 1968); and *V.O. Kliuchevskii: Historian of Russia* (Indiana University Press, 1995).

The Robert F. Byrnes Collection comprises approximately 70 cubic feet of materials. At present the collection

is unprocessed but open for research; basic container inventories are available.

The collection contains Byrnes' correspondence with foreign and U.S. scholars; files on the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants (IUCTG), Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and International Commission on Slavic Studies; research notes for *V.O. Kliuchevsky: Historian of Russia* and his other writings; Ford, Guggenheim, and Earhart Foundation files; committee files, other research notes, and reels of film from Byrnes' 1959 for-credit television course entitled Russian Revolutions and the Soviet Regime.

To obtain access or copies of container inventories, contact: Indiana University Archives, Bryan Hall 201, 107 S. Indiana Avenue or at archives@indiana.edu.

Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and Central Asian Languages

at Indiana University
June 18 - August 13, 2004



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- 4- and 8-week courses available

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Kidsave

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tify and eliminate barriers to adoption and to provide education and support to families considering adoption of orphanage kids. We have completed a nationwide baseline study of knowledge, attitudes and behavior and, based on the results, will develop a mass media public education campaign designed to improve attitudes and behavior over time towards kids in orphanages

The Secure Futures Mentoring Centers. The Centers in Smolensk, St. Petersburg, and Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk provide the opportunity for orphans ages 5 to 23 to participate in an eight-month curriculum in the areas of family integration, social rehabilitation and independent living. These courses offer the needed psychological skills that help children believe in themselves, recognize their strengths, and focus on becoming responsible young adults. Staff psychologists offer individual and group counseling. Outreach social workers, doctors and legal advocates are available to participants with special needs who may require more support than they receive through counseling and classes. The Centers match the orphans with family mentors and help find them internships. These Centers also support families in developing economic self-sufficiency and preventing abandonment. We expect to serve over 1000 orphaned youth through the Centers in St. Petersburg, Smolensk, and Iuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Plans to develop a Moscow "Secure Futures Center" are in progress. We estimate the opening of the Moscow program in

the Spring of 2004.

The Center's program is currently being replicated in other regions of Russia and Kazakhstan. The mentoring program is designed to recruit, train, and support family mentors for orphaned children between the ages of 8 and 16. As part of the mentoring program, families host children in their homes on weekends, holidays and summer vacations and over time a relationship is developed between the family mentor and child. To date, over 300 family mentors have been recruited.

In conjunction with the Russian Ministry of Education and local Russian NGO partners in Moscow, we are developing these mentoring programs further to recruit, train, and support adoptive and foster parents. Currently, few, if any, services in Russia support such families. In many regions of Russia, half of the places in city shelters are dedicated to run-aways or drop-offs from adoptive and foster families. This indicates a failure to achieve permanency. We have recognized that these families must be offered psychological, social, legal, and health support in order to prevent disruption.

Kidsave recognizes mentoring is the first bridge between a family and an orphan and also a successful means of breaking down the misconceptions and stereotypes of orphans. Kidsave's programs through the Secure Futures Centers provide a systematic approach that supports all members of the family as well as the hosted child. The typical biological family of an orphan often is beset with alcohol and drug issues and has provided a very poor example to that child of family roles and functioning.

These children often have no true concept of a father or mother and do not understand how to integrate into a family. The psychological and pedagogical support provided by the Centers ensures a successful transition.

In addition to the benefits the Centers provide to the children, the importance of these programs for Russia's economy is evident. Children exiting orphanages with limited skills and no family or mentoring support are disenfranchised from society and have a great likelihood of ending up unemployed, homeless or incarcerated – a drain on society and the economy. However, if these youth are supported, and taught the necessary life, social and job skills through proper curricula and families or mentors, they can lead successful, independent lives that will contribute to a healthy Russian economy in the future.

Kidsave International is a U.S. registered 501 c 3 nonprofit organization, funded through foundations, private donors, and international grants. In Russia, the organization has a registered representative office in Moscow.

Eric Batsie is the Director of the Moscow-based Kidsave International. He has worked with the organization for 3 years. He received his B.A. in Slavic Languages and Literatures and REEI Area Certificate from IU in 1994, and an MPA in 1997 from the IU School of Public and Environmental Affairs. Eric has been working in Russia for the past six years, serving orphaned and abandoned children.

Ambassador

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party was announced as having placed third in the contest.

The U.S. government and its partners had invested a good deal of time and money in declaring their faith in the possibility of free and fair elections. Public expectation for such an election was therefore heightened. When the election results were announced and it was evident that expectations had not been met, people began protesting in the streets of Tbilisi.

While the street protests continued, U.S. officials attempted to bring the two political parties to compromise. According to Miles, U.S. representatives suggested a vote recount or the establishment of an independent commission to investigate the validity of the ballots. Shevardnadze, however, was not in favor of a compromise. The mediation also entailed a number of meetings wherein U.S.



Miles took time after his lecture to talk with REEI students

officials stressed to the Shevardnadze camp the importance of non-violent response to protest. They also met with Saakashvili and other opposition leaders, highlighting the effectiveness of peaceful protest and suggested that by squelching violence, destruction, and looting, the opposition could maintain its legitimacy. Miles pointed out that non-violence

was a priority because of the U.S. position on supporting opposition. "When you begin to use force and violence, it makes it hard for the U.S. to prove that [peaceful protest is effective]," Miles said. "We will, in general, support peaceful assembly and even peaceful transition of power. But if you do it by force and violence, that's another matter." The talks were ultimately successful. Not

one shot was fired during the entire conflict, and Shevardnadze stepped down from his post as president. Following his resignation Saakashvili won a fair election.

Miles is optimistic about Saakashvili and his cabinet, most of whom are western-trained professionals. Early in Saakashvili's term, he made a trip to Moscow in order to establish relations with Vladimir Putin. More recently, the new president resolved a conflict with the leader of the Ajarian semi-autonomous region of Georgia. Saakashvili has the support of many western leaders. It seems now, that he will have to prove that his western training and resolve toward reform can be an effective means of turning Georgia around. Miles believes the euphoria of the revolution will last about six months, and that Saakashvili will have to produce actual results within the year. Miles is confident, at this point, that changes are in the works, though how effective they will be remains to be seen in the coming months.

Jen Maceyko is a graduate student in REEI.

Johnston

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of Teaching: Language, Power, And Culture in Classroom Interaction (coauthored with Cary A. Buzzelli, 2002).

Besides his publications and teaching, Johnston has also worked with language teachers through workshops. In the past, he has worked on pedagogy for less commonly taught languages and orga-

nized workshops for language teachers, including several with Indiana University's Summer Workshop in Slavic and East European Languages program. In May Johnston will travel to Turkmenistan to work for the federal government doing workshops and presentations for language teachers.

Next academic year Johnston will

be on sabbatical leave. He intends to read, soak in more Polish culture, and continue his translating. When he returns, he will cooperate with the Comparative Literature department to teach a workshop in literary translation and other literature-related courses.

Matt Curtis is a MA student in REEI.

Mellon Awards

Faculty

George Fowler (Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support the development of a coursebook, *Introduction to Semiotic Theory*.

Hiroaki Kuromiya (History) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support his project on "The Young Stalin in the Caucasus."

Bryan McCormick (HPER) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support his project on "Subjective Experience and Physical Activity in the Life of Psychiatric Clients in Serbia."

Nine Perlina (Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid for international travel to present her paper "Vasily Rozanov between Tolstoy and Dostoevsky: The Creation of the Self" at the Symposium of International Dostoevsky Society in Geneva, Switzerland.

Alexander Rabinowitch (History-Emeritus) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to the conference "The Political History of Russia in the First Quarter of the 20th Century" where he will present a paper on the Petrograd Bolsheviks and Government, March-November 1918.

Dina Spechler (Political Science) received a Grant-in-Aid for international travel to present "Realism or Great Power Activism? Explaining Russian Foreign Policy Since 9/11" at the 3rd Convention of the Russian International Studies Association in Moscow.

Jeffrey Veidlinger (History/Jewish Studies) received a Grant-in-Aid of international travel to the conference "The Revolution of 1905: A Turning Point in Jewish History?" at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, where he will present a paper on the cultural awakening of Russian Jews, 1905-1921.

Student

Iize Akerbergs (Folklore) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to support her participation in the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies conference in Toronto where she will present "Latvia, Brazil, and Activism Through Life Story Collecting: Two Case Studies."

Che Clark (REEI) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support his travel to the Czech Republic for advanced language study in the summer 2004.

Neil Gipson (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Vladivostok, Russia, where he will complete an internship at the Far East Center for Economic Education.

Stephanie Hockman (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Tashkent, Uzbekistan, where she will complete an internship at the U.S. Embassy Tashkent.

Karen Kowal (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Chisinau, Moldova where she will intern in the public affairs section of the U.S. Embassy Chisinau.

John Lorinskas (Anthropology) received a Pre-Dissertation Fellowship to support travel and research in Russia during the summer 2004.

Steven Page (REEI/SPEA) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support his travel to Prague to complete an internship with the U.S. State Department.

Jennifer Sanders (Slavics) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support travel to Zagreb, Croatia where she will participate in intensive language training at Zagreb University.

E. Doyle Stevick (Education) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to support his participation in the Comparative and International Education Society International Conference in Salt Lake City where he will present "'Whose bread you eat, his song you sing,' European and American Conflict and Cooperation in the Reformation of Estonian Civic Education."

Susan Williams (History) received a Grant-in-Aid of Research to support her travel to Romania where she will conduct dissertation research on the issues of Romani nationalism and the impact of the Gypsy World Congresses.

Tracie Wilson (Anthropology) received a Grant-in-Aid of Travel to Conferences to support travel to the 2003 North American Association for Environmental Education Annual Conference: Thinking Globally, Acting Culturally where she presented a paper "In Search of Harmony: Ethnography, Bioregionalism, and Environmental Education in Poland."

Spring 2004

REEI has hosted to a number of events, lectures, and discussions this semester. Open to graduates, undergraduates, and the IU community, these events help to strengthen the community's interest in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia.



April 5 - Shaun Byrnes, pictured above, talked with students interested in foreign service careers. He and his wife Jill, both foreign service officers, have visited campus a number of times to discuss their experiences and opportunities for students interested in the Foreign Service.



April 1 - A concert by Zolotoi Plyos, a Russian folk ensemble.



March 4 - The first Slavic and East European Career Fair allowed students to explore opportunities to use Slavic languages in their careers.



February 3 - The Diversity Fair, held in February, gave students the chance to talk to staff members who highlighted some of the Slavic resources IU can provide.



Notebook

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studies with a focus on the Hungarian Nobel laureate, Imre Kertesz. The new Hungarian consul-general, Karoly Pal, was in attendance.

The next week attention shifted to the Balkans. We had a visit from the consul-general and vice consul of Croatia. The consul-general, Zorica Matkovic, wanted to visit IU to see in person the program for teaching Croatian that had been developed by Professor Henry Cooper of our Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures on the basis of a grant for the exchange of teachers between Croatia and Indiana University. By all accounts, she was very impressed with the success of the program.

At the same time, we enjoyed a visit by Shaun and Jill Byrnes, two U.S. diplomats who were active in

the Balkans during the past decade. Shaun is the son of REEI's founding director, Robert F. Byrnes. He and Jill, who is an IU alumna, are strong supporters of Indiana University and major contributors to REEI's Byrnes Fellowship endowment. Shaun gave a seminar presentation on current politics in the Balkans and also spoke with students about the many opportunities and options for careers in government service. Shaun and Jill are on active duty and will soon be returning to Europe to start new assignments.

The visit by the Byrneses was a nice supplement to the visit last semester by Ambassador Richard Miles, the current U.S. envoy to the Republic of Georgia and an alumnus of REEI and our Department of Political Science. Miles spoke at our well-attended job fair and, like

Shaun Byrnes, gave an instructive survey of the opportunities for work in international affairs. Miles was also refreshingly frank about what one could expect to do in choosing a desired country of work and the ability of people in international or government work to influence the course of events in their place of work.

I am happy to report that our Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures is growing again. Our search this year for a young scholar specializing in twentieth-century Russian literature has yielded an outstanding choice, Aaron Beaver, a recent PhD recipient from the University of Chicago. Beaver wrote a brilliant dissertation on the concept of time in the work of Joseph Brodsky. His lucid presentation and analysis of Brodsky's ideas impressed everyone here who read his

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Kosovo

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over 70 UNMIK vehicles were vandalized or set afire. In the end, the rioting claimed more than 20 lives and injured over 200. The first three lives had been the Albanian children in Mitrovica.

Much like the Kurosawa film *Rashoman*, the continuing violence in Kosovo can be told from a number of apparently conflicting perspectives. Both ethnic Albanians and Serbs claim the province as their ancestral home. The southern Kosovo city of Prizren was an important city in the empire of the Albanian ruler Skenderbeg. Two of the most important churches in the Serbian Or-

thodox church are in the Pec/Peja region in western Kosovo. Both sides can tell stories of slain family and neighbors. Both sides have witnessed the destruction of their homes and been displaced as a result of violence. Each side tells its story from its own perspective, justifying its actions based on past injustices. Albanian and Serbian media reinforce these perspectives and add fuel to an already inflammatory debate.

As an outsider who has never had to live through a war fought in my front yard, it is hard for me to comprehend post-conflict societies. Maybe if I had lived through such events I could understand the hatred felt by many in Kosovo. One of the

insights that I have gained through my visits to Kosovo is that war destroys not only the physical structures of a country but also its social structure. It has been my perception that while houses, shops, and businesses can be rebuilt in a few years, the rebuilding of societies and communities takes much longer. The violence in Kosovo received only brief mention from the American media. I hope that we as a nation have not lost interest in a place that is still very much in need of attention and reconstruction.

Bryan McCormick is an associate professor in the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Alumni News

Abigail Cleveland (MA REEI 1998) has taken a leave of absence from her studies at Georgetown University in order to work as a policy analyst for the government. She will focus on Eastern Europe.

Carrie Ellingson (MA/MLS REEI/SLIS 2003) has been doing volunteer work for the Rhodesian Ridgeback Club of the United States. She is the librarian, historian, and curator for the club. Currently, she is cataloging materials and creating an online database and CD for the organization.

Sibelan Forrester (PhD Slavics 1990) published "Sons, Lovers, and the Latus Complex in Russian Modernist Poetry" in the Spring 2004 issue of *Slavic Review*.

Simone Giger (MA REEI 2003) has, since her graduation, completed three internships. She worked at the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation in Moscow, at the European Centre for Minority Issues in Flensburg, Germany, and at the German Institute for International Affairs and Security Studies in Berlin. She is currently in Switzerland completing her MA thesis for the Political and Social Science Faculty of the Freie University in Berlin.

Marie Harf (BA Political Science 2003) recently completed a 10-week internship at the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York City, which falls under the umbrella of the US State Department.

Jared Ingersoll (MA REEI 1990/MA History 1991) co-edited *Russian and East European Books and Manuscripts in the United States* (Binghamton: Haworth Information Press, 2004).

David Marks (MA Russian Literature 1979/REEI Certificate 1981) has begun a three-year tour as Deputy Minister Counselor for Public Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He served previously in the political section of the Moscow embassy from 1990 to 1992 and was special advisor to the Special Negotiator for Eurasian Conflicts in the Department of State from 1999 to 2000.

Christopher Meyer (MA REEI 1992) has been working as Regional Quality Manager since January 2002 for the German financial services company Allianz in their Central and Eastern European Markets (CEEMA) division. Last year he aided in restructuring and process improvement projects in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Singapore, Malaysia, and India.

Elena Monastireva-Ansdell (PhD Slavics 2002) started a two-year appointment as an Assistant Professor of Russian and an Andrew W. Mellon Post Doctoral Fellow in Russian Cinema at Oberlin College in the fall of 2003.

Robert Oprisko (BA International Affairs/REEI minor 2002) is currently pursuing an MA in Political Science at Indiana State University with a concentration in International Affairs.

Donald Pruefer (MA REEI 2000) retired from the Army last fall and now resides in Hawaii. He is working at the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific where he writes on Asian security, governance, and transition.

Willard Sunderland (PhD History, 1997) has received a Policy Research Fellowship from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER) to pursue research in Russia, Mongolia, and Estonia in 2004-2005 on his new project "The Tsar's Last Imperialist: Baron von Ungern-Sternberg and the Fate of the Russian Empire." Sunderland's first book, *Taming the Wild Field: Colonization and Empire on the Russian Steppe*, will appear in June with Cornell University Press.

Notebook

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study or heard the talk he gave during his visit as a job candidate. His teachers at the University of Chicago testified that the dissertation defense was the best in memory. Perhaps IU deserves some of the credit. Beaver

did his undergraduate work in the department to which he is now returning as an assistant professor. We eagerly await his arrival for classes in the fall.

Looking toward the next school year, our students are enthusiastic about the addition of a number of

courses on contemporary affairs to our large menu of topics. Among the new offerings are courses on Afghanistan and Global Terror by Nazif Shahrani, on the Roma by Lynn Hooker, and on the repercussions of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl by Sarah Phillips.

Student News

Jennifer Cash (Anthropology) has accepted a two-year position as visiting assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh starting in the Fall 2004. She will teach courses on nationalism and identity and introduction to anthropology.

Ondine Eleven (Slavics/Linguistics) has been inducted into Phi Beta Kappa, a national honor society for undergraduate students.

Neil Gipson (SPEA/REEI) received an Independent Study Grant to fund his internship at the Far East Center for Economic Education in Vladivostok, Russia.

Jacquelyn Henderson (REEI/SPEA) was married on February 29, 2004 in St. Petersburg to Ivan Zhorzh. Courtney Ranson (REEI) was her maid of honor. She received a summer FLAS award to study Russian in St. Petersburg through Duke University.

Thomas Howard (History) received a FLAS award from the University of Kansas to study Ukrainian at Ivan Franko University in L'viv.

Jonathan Hudgens (REEI/SPEA) has accepted an internship with the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) for the coming summer. He will work in the Central and East European section.

Zachary Laird (REEI) recently

completed a series of survival courses in conjunction with his training to become an Air Force pilot. He will soon be in Arizona to train on the A-10 combat aircraft.

Manuel Lopez (REEI) received a summer FLAS award to study Russian in St. Petersburg through Duke University.

Dennis Metro-Roland (MA REEI 2000/Education), at the behest of IU's Center for the Study of Global Change, taught three education courses at South East European University (SEEU) in Tetovo, Macedonia in Fall 2003. The university was established during the 2001 conflict and offers Albanian, Macedonian, and Turkish students courses taught in three languages (Albanian, Macedonian, and English) in the fields of Education, Public Administration, Communications, Business and Law. On February 5 he gave a talk at the IU School of Education about his experiences. The presentation was entitled "The Joys and Paradoxes of Multicultural Education: The Case of Tetovo, Macedonia."

Colin Nisbet (Slavics) has been inducted into Phi Beta Kappa, a national honor society for undergraduate students.

Steven Page (REEI/SPEA) received an International Enhancement Grant from the Office of International Programs to support his internship with the State Department in Prague, Czech Republic.

Matthew Pauly (History) presented "Freedom of the Press as an Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy: The Case of Ukraine" at the 2004 Association for the Study of Nationalities Convention at Columbia University in April.

Courtney Ranson (REEI) finished a ten-month internship in February with International House in Charlotte, NC where she worked with the Community Connections, Business for Russia, and International Visitors Program. They are all part of the Citizen Diplomacy Programs department and are US Department of State funded programs. Ranson was awarded an IU International Enhancement Grant and is currently participating in an internship at IREX-Moscow.

Miriam Schragar (Slavics) gave a paper in the Mid-West Slavic Conference in Columbus, Ohio (February 26-28). The title of the paper was "Do Syllabic Tones Exist in Russian?" She has also been awarded an IREX fellowship for the next year to do linguistic research and field work in Russia.

Leslie Vinett (REEI/SPEA) will intern with the Red Cross's Emergency Preparedness Program in Michigan this summer.

Amy Zerebnick (Slavics/French) has been inducted into Phi Beta Kappa, a national honor society for undergraduate students.

Faculty News

Robert Arnové (Emeritus, Education) was named an Honorary Fellow of the Comparative and International Education Society, which is a lifetime achievement award for significant contributions to the field of education. Last spring Arnové was a Senior Fulbright Scholar at the Universidad Iberoamericana in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic. He spent the fall semester as a guest lecturer at the Universities of Oslo and Stockholm. He gave an opening address at the University of Manchester, England, on globalization and philanthropic foundations. He was a keynote speaker on educational reform movements around the world at the Australian and New Zealand Comparative Education Society's annual meeting, which took place in Wollongong, Australia. Arnové led a comparative education delegation visit of 27 educators and professionals to Cuba in October as part of the People to People Ambassador.

Jack Bielasiak (Political Science) has been selected by the United States Fulbright Scholarship Board as the Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Central, East European, and Russian Studies at Warsaw University for the fall 2004 semester.

Aurelian Craiutu (Political Science) was recently named as a recipient of a Student Choice Award on the basis of "excellent teaching and general rapport with students." He will be honored at the April 18 Student Alumni Association Spring Recognition Banquet.

Ben Eklof (History) presented the keynote lecture "The Culture of the Classroom (Material and Interactive) in Imperial Russia" at "Study, Study and Study! Theories and Practices of Education in Imperial and Soviet Russia, 1861-1991" at Wolfson College, University of Oxford.

Steven Franks (Linguistics) presented two papers at Formal Approaches to Slavic Linguistics in Columbia, SC: "Bulgarian clitics as K0 heads" (with **Catherine Rudin**, PhD Slavics 1982) and "On nominative objects" (with James Lavine, Bucknell University).

Henry Hale (Political Science), together with Timothy Colton (Harvard) and Michael McFaul (Stanford), received a grant from the National Science Foundation for \$200,000 to conduct a series of public opinion surveys in Russia as part of the project "Party Development in Russia: Partisanship and Party Influences on Voting in Multiple Electoral Settings." The grant will support the project from February 2004 to January 2006.

Jeffrey Holdeman (Slavics) was awarded an Indiana University Trustees Teaching Award. He was nominated by Ronald Feldstein, Chair of the Slavic department.

Dov Ber Kerler (Germanic/Jewish Studies) and **Jeffrey Veidlinger** (History/Jewish Studies) were featured in an article in *Shalom*, no. 260 (Chicago, IL, February 2004) for their oral history project on Yiddish

speakers in Ukraine.

Sarah Phillips (Anthropology) presented her video production "Shapes in the Wax: Tradition and Faith among Folk Medicine Practitioners in Rural Ukraine" at the 2004 Association for the Study of Nationalities Convention at Columbia University in April. This video was produced with the help of Timothy D. Miller (IU Instructional Support Services).

William Pridemore (Criminal Justice) was invited to present on the patterns, structural covariates, and changing nature of homicide in Russia to Harvard's Injury Control Research Center and Davis Center for Russian Studies. He also coordinated and hosted a 2-day symposium at the same time on crime, law, and justice in transitional Russia in coordination with an edited volume on this topic that will be published by Rowman & Littlefield. He will publish "Education and marriage as protective factors against homicide mortality: Methodological and substantive findings from Moscow." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 20 (2004), with V.M. Shkolnikov.

David Ransel (REEI/History) published the chapter "Posidelki, pridannoe, svad'ba: organizatsiia zamuzhestva v sel'skoi sem'e XX veka," in the book *Semeinye uzy: modeli dlia sborki*, ed. Serguei Oushakine (Moscow: Novoe literaturnoe obozrenie, 2004). A book, *Polish Encounters: Russian*

Identity, edited by Ransel and Bozena Shallcross, was recently accepted for publication by Indiana University Press.

Robert Rohrschneider (Political Science/WEST) and Stephen Whitefield published "Support for Foreign Ownership and Integration in Eastern Europe: Economic Interests, Ideological Commitments, and Democratic Context" in *Comparative Political Studies* 37, 3 (April 2004) 313-339.

Marci Shore (History) has been selected to receive a Trustees Teaching Award in the at-large category in the College. She was nominated by the Jewish Studies department.

Martin Spechler (Economics, IUPUI) recently returned from New Delhi, India, where he presented a paper, jointly authored with two Uzbek colleagues, on economic reform in Uzbekistan. This is part of a project sponsored by the Global Development Network. Spechler has just been appointed Book Review Editor of the journal *Comparative Economic Studies*, published by the Association for Comparative Economic Studies. He published "The Uzbek Contradiction," *Jamestown Foundation Russian and Eurasian Review* in July 2003. He will also publish the lead article in the spring issue of *CHALLENGE*, the Magazine of Economic Affairs, on "Central Asia on the Edge of Globalization."

Jeffrey Veidlinger (History) published "The Historical and Ethnographic Construction of Russian Jewry" in a special issue of *Ab Imperio: Theory and History of Nationalism and Empire in the Post-Soviet Space* no. 4 (2003), 165-184. He presented "Recovering Jewish Ukraine: Findings from Oral History" as the Sanford J. Ettinger Memorial Lectureship at the University of Wisconsin, Madison on March 8.

Bronislava Volkova (Slavics) published another bilingual poetry book, *A Certain Absence*, which is an English translation of a Czech original published in 1990 by Poetry Abroad, Munich. She gave a poetry reading at the Bellevue Gallery on January 9 on the occasion of a vernissage of an exhibit "Literary Inspirations," where she also exhibited four collages.

NEW AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

- Robert A. Maguire and Alan Timberlake, eds. *American Contributions to the 13th International Congress of Slavists, vol. 1: Linguistics*. 215 p., 2003 (ISBN 0-89357-310-8).
- Robert A. Maguire and Alan Timberlake, eds. *American Contributions to the 13th International Congress of Slavists, vol. 2: Literature*. 212 p., 2003 (ISBN 0-89357-311-6).
- Ranko Bugarski and Celia Hawkesworth, eds. *Language in the Former Yugoslav Lands*. 322 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-298-5).
- Charles E. Gribble and Predrag Matejic, eds. *Monastic Traditions: Selected Proceedings of the Fourth International Hilandar Conference (The Ohio State University, 14-15 August 1998)*. xii + 370 p., 2003 (ISBN 0-89357-312-4).
- Anna Lisa Crone and Jennifer Jean Day. *My Petersburg/Myself: Elegiac Identification, Mental Architecture, and Imaginative Space in Modern Russian Letters*. 370 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-313-2).
- Sue Brown and Adam Przepiórkowski, eds. *Negation in Slavic*. ca. 280 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-286-1).
- Edward Vajda and Valentina Umanets. *Russian Punctuation and Related Symbols: A Guide for English Speakers*. ca. 244 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-275-6).
- *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*, vol. 5, no. 1.
- Wendy Helleman, ed. *The Russian Idea: In Search of a New Identity*. xvi + 304 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-314-0).
- Keith Langston. *Čakavian Prosody: The Accentual Patterns of the Čakavian Dialects of Croatian*. ca. 290 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-275-6).
- Eva Eckert. *Stones on the Prairie: Acculturation in America*. ca. 300 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-316-7).
- Helen Pasternak Ramsay and Rimgaila Salys, eds. *Tightrope Walking: A Memoir by Josephine Pasternak*. ca. 240 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-317-5).
- Roman Koropeckyj, Robert DeLossa, Robert Romanchuk, and Alexandra Isaievych Mason. *Rozmovl'ajmo! (Let's Talk!): A Basic Ukrainian Course*. ca. 450 p., 2004 (ISBN 0-89357-319-1).
- Eloise M. Boyle and Geneva Gerhart, eds. *The Russian Context: The Culture behind the Language*. x + 726 p. + CD-ROM, 2002 (ISBN 0-89357-287-X).
- Oscar E. Swan. *A Grammar of Contemporary Polish*. 496 p., 2002 (ISBN 0-89357-296-9).
- Olga Kagan, Tatiana Akishina, and Richard Robin. *Russian for Russians*. 300 p., 2002 (ISBN 0-89357-301-9).
- Nina Perlina. *Ol'ga Freidenberg's Works and Days*. vi + 287 p., 2002 (ISBN 0-89357-304-3).
- William Derbyshire. *A Learner's Dictionary of Slovene, with Words in their Inflected Forms*. xxiii + 228 p., 2002 (ISBN 0-89357-300-0).



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CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CHANGE



JULY 11 - 24, 2004

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