

# REELification

NEWS FROM INDIANA UNIVERSITY'S RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

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## Solidarity in Knowledge and Revolution by Mary Kathryn Werden

On any given Saturday afternoon you may find students catching up on sleep, following their favorite college football team or even working on homework assignments. For 13 students in October 2010, Saturday afternoons involved a very different kind of activity. In honor of the 30th anniversary of Solidarity, the largest Polish (and worldwide) trade union movement and a crucial factor in the fall of communism in the Soviet bloc, these students built and operated printing presses identical to the ones the Polish opposition used in the 1980s.

The course titled "The Technology of Revolution" took place in the basement of the Polish Studies Center on Indiana University's campus. IU history professor, Padraic Kenney spearheaded the class along with Witold Luczywo, an original member of Solidarity whose underground printing during the 1970s and 1980s made him a favorite target of the secret police. It was Luczywo who perfected a silkscreen printing method that required only everyday materials found around the typical household. For ink, he used shoe polish.

The students, too, restricted themselves to the same standards as the Polish opposition. Construction of the presses involved ordinary wood, screens, and nails. After building the presses, the students produced leaflets that included creative visual designs and news content. The actual printing encompassed several steps. Luczywo demonstrated how Fotocoat could be applied to the screen. The screen was applied to the proof, and after roughly six minutes of exposure to a hot lamp, it was removed and rinsed it off in the shower. Once dry, the proof was visible on the screen itself. Students then lined up the screen with a blank piece of paper, applied ink to the top of the screen, and pressed down on the screen so that the ink left an image on the paper.

**"This is the place for studying labor under communist regimes."**

-Professor Padraic Kenney

but for the students it was very real. They were not reenacting something they remembered. It was exciting to see how transformative it was." Jason Vincz, a first-year MA student in REEI, felt that working with Luczywo showed how much revolution changed everyday life for dissenters. Luczywo explained the political situation in the 1970s and 80s and why people chose to oppose the communist regime. The sacrifices opposition made to communicate with each other revealed



C.J. Lotz (L) holds the frame as Larry Buchanan (R) contemplates using scissors. Scott Williamson (C) looks on as they work.

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## IU Awards for REEI Alumni

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

## REEI Awards

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI  
 1988 Alexander Rabinowitch  
 1988 Charles Gati  
 1995 Gale Stokes  
 2000 Helena Goscilo  
 2002 Howard I. Aronson  
 2002 William Hopkins  
 2009 Donald Raleigh

## 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  
 2007 Denise Gardiner  
 2009 David L. Ransel  
 2010 Jerzy Kolodziej

*Solidarity*

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the importance they saw in their work. “[Luczywo] didn’t have to go out of his way to talk about being arrested and being run from house to house,” Vincz said. “But it was important to show that in order to communicate with dissidents, he was willing to take a fake name and hide out.”

Political tension between Solidarity and the Communist Party climaxed in December 1981 when the regime implemented martial law. The authorities cut telephone communications, closed gas stations, and imposed a curfew. The police set up roadblocks along the highways of major cities; anyone who wanted to go somewhere beyond their home town was required to obtain permits. All publications, with the exception of the official party paper, were suspended.

Martial law weakened but did not defeat Solidarity. By 1985, the regime recognized the need to involve the opposition in decision-making. In September 1986, Solidarity co-founder Lech Walesa announced that the trade union would work openly under an independent council. In April 1989, the Communists entered into Round Table talks with Solidarity representatives. As a result, the government officially recognized Solidarity and promised elections for parliament. Solidarity won 260 seats out of 560 seats in the Polish Parliament and Walesa won the presidential election

soon after in December 1990.

Despite communism’s demise in Eastern Europe in 1989, scholars are just beginning to understand life behind the Iron Curtain. An exhibit in the Herman B. Wells Library presented documents from both the Polish Communist regime and the opposition from October 4 to October 29. Of note in the exhibit was a new and unique collection of trade union serials only available at IU



Jeanna Beasley (L) wields a hairdryer and Carolline Krozel (R) assists.

through the collective efforts of the Polish Studies Center, REEI, and funds from the Wells Library. This resource will be called the History of the Workers’ Movement Collection at Indiana University – Bloomington. Currently, IU holds twenty of

the twenty-two national serials published by the official trade union movement from 1948 to the late 1980s. The remaining two will arrive next year.

IU is emerging as a notable place for communist era scholarship. The new collection in the library is already attracting attention. Professor Kenney has been getting calls from scholars interested in its holdings. According to Professor Kenney, “It’s clear that we have something unique here, and bit by bit, word will get out that this is the place for studying labor under communist regimes.”

**Mary Kathryn Werden** is a PhD student in History.

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## Frances Trix First Non-Albanian Honored with AANO Award

by Emily Young

In August of this year, Professor Frances Trix received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Albanian-American National Organization (AANO) at their 64th Annual National Convention in Detroit, Michigan. The award honors her “forty years of continuous outstanding dedication and contributions to the Albanian people and their issues.” Professor Trix is the first non-Albanian to receive this honor in the history of the organization.

In bestowing the Lifetime Achievement Award, the AANO, a non-religious and non-political organization established in 1946 to perpetuate and celebrate Albanian heritage in North America, recognizes an impressive array of Professor Trix’s contributions to the Albanian community. Among these have been her ongoing service to the Albanian Bektashi community in Detroit; her work with college students of Albanian descent in the metropolitan Detroit area; her benevolent activities on behalf of Kosovar refugees; her travel to Albania, Kosovo, and Macedonia for research purposes; her numerous scholarly talks and symposia across many states and several countries; and her vast scholarly publications and research on a wide variety of Albanian topics.

The AANO also highlights and commends Professor Trix’s “desire for the world to know how well Albanian Muslims and Christians have worked together” – a desire that harmonizes closely with the AANO’s mission.

Professor Trix in turn cites her great respect for the AANO and its work in awarding annual scholarships to Albanian-American university students. Her Lifetime Achievement Award, moreover, holds special value for members of the AANO Detroit Chapter because Professor Trix worked and studied closely for many years with Baba Rexheb, an Albanian Islamic scholar based in the metropolitan Detroit area who founded the first Albanian American Bektashi community and earned the deep love and respect of its members.

The AANO’s Lifetime Achievement Award represents nothing less than a significant token of the “remarkable hospitality” and generosity that the Albanian community has continuously extended to both Professor Trix and her family over the years. Thus, for her, receiving the award at the AANO convention was a truly great honor and an exciting occasion. She recently recounted how, at the award ceremony, she gave a speech to 400 people in English and Albanian. This was followed – perhaps inevitably – by much Albanian dancing, a fitting conclusion to an occasion marked by warmth and celebration throughout. On that note, REEI would also like to extend its best wishes for an award well-deserved. Pra, për ju, Professor Trix, urimet tona më të përzemërta nga të gjitha në REEI! (‘Most heartfelt congratulations from all of us at REEI!’)



Dr. Frances Trix (L) with Dr. Sultana Mustafa Karabulut at the Albanian American National Association Annual Meeting, August 7, 2010, where Dr. Trix received the Lifetime Achievement Award for contributions to Albanian people and their issues.

**Emily Young** is an MA/MIS student in REEI and the School of Library and Information Science.

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### Student News

#### Recent REEI MA Essays

**Lauren Butt**, “Authentic Bosnia: (Re)constructing Nostalgia in Post-War Bosnia and Herzegovina,” May 2010.

In the 1990s, Bosnia was at the epicenter of the Yugoslav Wars (1991 – 1995). Amidst complicated political goals and structures, Annex 8: An Agreement on Commission to Preserve National Monuments emerged to outline the creation of an inter-entity, inter-ethnic commission to oversee the protection of national monuments. This thesis interrogates the logic and outcomes of this novel element of peace brokering, showing the close links between politics, cultural policies and memory in Bosnia since 1995.

Throughout the war in Bosnia, the various armies and paramilitary groups deliberately destroyed cultural monuments from churches to mosques, from libraries to historic bridges. What is authentic in a destroyed landscape – the destruction



## Robert C. Tucker at Indiana

by Alex Rabinowitch

Robert C. Tucker, the distinguished Princeton University political scientist and Stalin biographer, died at his home on July 29, 2010 at the age of 92. Obituaries in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and other national publications have described many facets of Professor Tucker's remarkable life as a diplomat and scholar. Missing from these remembrances has been consideration of the critical role he played as a member of the Indiana University faculty during the Russian and East European Institute's earliest years.

Recruited to IU in 1958, Professor Tucker joined the IU faculty of the newly expanded Russian and East European Institute as an associate professor of government a year later, fresh from completing his PhD at Harvard University. Previously, he had served nine years in Moscow, first as an attaché in the United States Embassy (1944-46) and subsequently as staff correspondent for the Associated Press (1946-47) and editor of the Joint Press Reading Service (1948-53). In 1946 he married a vivacious young Russian, Evgeniia (Jania) Pestretsova. Not until after Stalin's death, however, was his bride granted an exit visa, and the two were able to leave the Soviet Union together. For the next four years he worked as a Soviet specialist at the Rand Corporation.

Robert W. Campbell and John M. Thompson, specialists on the Soviet economy and Russian/Soviet history, who arrived in Bloomington soon after Tucker, note that it was his extensive firsthand experience with Soviet life under Stalin that made him such an especially valuable addition to the REEI faculty. "He was the only one us who had that kind of inside perspective," according to Campbell. Thompson recalls that several of the young REEI newcomers – Tucker, Thompson, Campbell, Robert Taaffe in Geography, and William B. Edgerton in Slavics – would meet monthly over lunch in the Tudor Room to consider Soviet affairs. "Discussion of administrative issues or REEI business was strictly forbidden at these gatherings," wrote Thompson in a recent letter. "Tucker quickly emerged as the star of them precisely because of his unique insights. This was at the time when the Sino-Soviet split really exploded, and its significance naturally became the focus of lively debate. Tucker was adamant that the rift was unbridgeable while I argued just as vehemently that ideology shaped Soviet foreign policy and, consequently, that differences between the Soviet Union and China would quickly disappear. Of

course," continues Thompson, "Tucker was right, as was usually the case."

Tucker's appointment at IU was his first teaching position. However, intense interest in everything relating to the Soviet Union, our arch enemy in the Cold War, combined with Tucker's unique perspective on Soviet affairs and his natural gift for pedagogy, led to his instant success in the classroom. At the time I was a graduate student in one of his lecture courses and sat in on others. His lectures invariably packed some of the largest classrooms in Woodburn and Ballantine halls. Regarding his extraordinary talents as a lecturer, a course on Soviet politics in fall 1961 stands out in my memory. It coincided with the 22nd Party Congress



Robert Tucker (R) in 1958 with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev (L) and Adlai Stevenson.

at which Nikita Khrushchev presented his bright new program for building communism and also renewed his attack on Stalin. At this congress, the full depth of the Sino-Soviet split also became evident. Tucker, in his dignified, low-keyed, yet meticulously prepared and profoundly informed manner, seamlessly integrated into his lectures the implications of the sensational proceedings of the congress, even as the congress was unfolding. It was the most

creative instance of teaching I have ever encountered and all the more remarkable because this was only Tucker's third year of teaching.

Tucker was similarly successful in graduate-level teaching. In those years, there was more common ground between graduate students in Soviet affairs from the Government Department (now Political Science) and those from the History Department than there is today. History graduate students flocked to Tucker's courses, and he insisted that his students in government should have a solid grounding in Russian/Soviet history. Stephen F. Cohen, Bukharin's biographer and one of the most informed and insightful observers writing on Soviet/Russian affairs today, completed his MA with Tucker at IU in 1962. "If I had not met Professor Tucker at Indiana University in 1960," Cohen recently wrote, "Russia probably would not have become the supreme subject and profession of my life." Among other IU graduate students in political science whom Tucker helped attract into advanced Russian and East European studies – many of whom finished their doctorates with the late Darrell Hammer and subsequently developed distinguished careers in the field – were Howard Biddulf, Fred Fleron, Charles Gati, Jim Gould, Erik Hoffman,

Robert C. Tucker  
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Norma Noonan, Robin Remington, Joel Schwartz, Robert Sharlet and Rolf Theen. When I visited Columbia University in the 1970s and later, when I was a resident senior fellow in Columbia's Russian Institute during the early 1980s, a close cohort of Tucker's former students (including Cohen, Fleron, Hoffman, and Sharlet), imbued with Tucker's view of the Soviet political system's potential for reform historically and in the future, were referred to by proponents of the more rigid and static "totalitarian school" grouped around Zbigniew Brzezinski, then director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia, as the "Indiana mafia," because of the vigor with which they collectively challenged the totalitarian model.

While at IU, Tucker transformed his Harvard doctoral dissertation into a seminal book, *Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx* (Cambridge, 1961). Thus, it is not surprising that soon after his arrival, he began receiving offers to join the faculties of some of the most prestigious universities in the country then developing advanced programs in Russian studies. A letter from the late Walter Laves, chair of the IU Government Department, to a colleague at the University of Michigan reflects the department's admiration for Tucker and its determination not to allow him to be enticed elsewhere. "I am afraid to tell you about Robert Tucker," Laves wrote. "He has been so superbly successful during his one semester at Indiana that I can assure you we would do anything to keep him here." Although deeply devoted to IU and to his colleagues and students here – he sustained close, life-long personal and professional relationships with several of them – toward the end of the 1961-62 academic year he received and, following wrenching deliberation, accepted an offer from Princeton University. Bill Edgerton, who was a vital member of the REEI and Slavic Department faculty until his retirement in 1983, spoke for all of his IU colleagues when, in a letter dated March 21, 1962, he wrote to Tucker, "I have just learned with dismay with Bob Byrnes that some university in New Jersey has managed to lure you away from us. I, for one – and I am not the only one – hope that you will be willing to reconsider later, once you have made a trial of that college in New Jersey." Remembers Jack Thompson, a key member of the History Department and of the Russian and East European Institute until 1976, "The announcement of Bob Tucker's resignation was a sad moment for all of us. His departure left a void in the Institute that was never really filled."



Tucker's former IU and Princeton students gathered at Princeton on October 2 for a memorial celebration of his life. IU alumni are as follow. Sitting row (L to R): Erik Hoffmann, Robert Sharlet, Barry Shutz, Frederic Fleron- Standing row (L to R): 3rd from L – Stephen F. Cohen; 5th from L – Alex Rabinowitch. Present for the memorial, but unable to stay for the dinner and photo: Charles Gati.

**Alex Rabinowitch** is Professor Emeritus of History at Indiana University and a former director of REEI.

## Remembering Kara



In October, IU experienced a great loss in the death of Kara Bayless, a graduate student in the Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology and the School of Library and Information Science who was closely affiliated with the Russian and East European Institute by virtue of her keen interest in Russian folklore. Kara was active

in her field, participating in conferences like that of the American Folklore Society, pursuing research in Siberia, and teaching as an associate instructor.

As the Bloomington community came together to mourn Kara's passing, it became clear that Kara had been a vibrant and generous person, who brightened the lives of her friends,

professors students, and colleagues with her infectious enthusiasm. Beyond her impressive body of academic work, there is a vast network of people who consider Kara a friend or mentor.

Kara's family held her visitation and internment in Kansas. They also worked with Folklore to hold a memorial ceremony for Kara on the IUB campus, where faculty, staff and students from Indiana University and friends from around Bloomington came to share their memories of Kara.

IUB Folklore has compiled a variety of moving testimonials, which can be viewed at <http://www.indiana.edu/~folklore/memorial.shtml>. The same webpage also has important information about how to contribute to a memorial fund established to assist graduate students.

## *Reports from the Field: Public Libraries' Role in the Development of Ukrainian Civil Society*

by Margaret Browndorf

Over the summer I experienced the interaction of librarianship and international development first hand as a recipient of the IREX Fellowship in International Librarianship. The fellowship took me to Washington DC, where for three months I developed and executed a research project that eventually encompassed visits to public libraries in Sumy and Izmail, Ukraine. As a result of this unique opportunity, I developed a deep appreciation for the frequently neglected potential of libraries in international development, particularly in the area of civil society.

How can public libraries contribute to the development of civil society in Ukraine? I formulated my research around the concept of the library as an “information commons”—a single space where people in a community can find, discuss and exchange information, exploiting resources—books, internet access, physical space, and trained professionals—that are held in common for use by the community. Much work has been done in political science and economics on the notion of the commons, recently brought to the international limelight by IU's own Dr. Elinor Ostrom, Professor of Political Science and Nobel laureate in Economics in 2009. With respect to an information commons, a community can own information resources without the expectation that any one community member's use will diminish other community members' access to the same resource.

It is as information commons that public libraries can play a vital role in civil society development in Eastern Europe and Ukraine in particular. In Izmail, I interviewed a woman (“seventy-five three years in a row”) largely responsible for organizing a group of approximately 40 retired teachers called *Vechnaia Molodost'* or ‘Eternal Youth.’ They gather weekly on Thursdays under the motto “say no to loneliness” for literary discussions, birthday parties and other jubilees, student presentations, and meetings with local officials. Interviews and the use of library patron focus groups enabled me to comprehend the library's role as a community center. However, patrons and librarians conceptualize the library's roles as community center and information resource without any overlap. Collaborative events take place in the library, but very rarely did respondents indicate that they do so be-

cause of the information resources that it holds. However, most respondents perceived the usefulness of the space and the librarian.

Indeed, time and again in the libraries of Izmail and Sumy the role of the librarian was highlighted as an integral part of the patron's communicative experience. Part of the reason is that book access in Ukrainian public libraries is significantly more restricted than in the United States. Users must find a book in the card catalog and take its card to the librarian,

who then retrieves the book for the patron to use on the premises. While the closed stacks system has its advantages and disadvantages, it encourages the vision of the librarian as an information resource. However, in the same way that the library is seen to have separate roles as an information and community resource, so is the librarian. While patrons feel comfortable going to the librarian for nearly any research question, this attitude is isolated to periods of research. When involved in community events and meetings, the librarian becomes a director and guardian of the

building. As a result the potential of the librarian to bring information access into said community events is limited.

Though limited in scope (six libraries from two library systems), my research and the work of IREX in librarianship, are necessary steps toward an appreciation of libraries as important elements in the promotion of civil society. The International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) has partnered with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to foster the development of a modern public library system in Ukraine through the Bibliomist program. The Bibliomist program will work together with national and local governments across Ukraine to help libraries better serve their communities through training and technology. With the addition of free internet access in public libraries through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's Global Libraries Program, significant changes may be in store for the way that Ukrainian library users and librarians view their libraries.



Margaret Browndorf (third from left) meeting with a focus group of library patrons in Izmail, Ukraine.

**Margaret Browndorf** is an MA/MLS student in REEI and the School of Library and Information Science.



## Faculty Profile: Bronislava Volkova

Interview by Matthew Slaboch



Professor Bronislava Volkova retired from the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature in spring 2010, following nearly three decades of service as an inspiring teacher and prodigious scholar. A member of the Slavic faculty since 1982, Professor Volkova also held adjunct positions in Jewish Studies and Comparative Literature. In her long tenure at IU, Volkova taught a wide range of courses, including graduate seminars on linguistics and semiotics and graduate/undergraduate courses on Central European literature and film. Born in Bohemia and educated in Prague, Professor Volkova was also responsible for Czech language instruction at IU, teaching courses from introductory to advanced levels. In 2009, the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in Prague recognized Volkova for her scholarly and cultural contributions by bestowing upon her an Award for Outstanding Contribution to Science and Culture.

*You taught at IU for several years. Of all the courses you developed, did you have a favorite?*

I have enjoyed most of the classes I taught, but if I had to choose, I would probably pick “Prague School Linguistics and Poetics” and “Central European Literature Between the Wars.” The Prague School course was about theory, thought, concepts, and methods which I am intimately familiar with, and the students who took it invariably appreciated it, and it helped them a great deal in their research. It covered the whole spectrum—not just linguistics, but also literary theory, philosophy, folklore, film and other areas of human culture and the ways in which those things are interconnected.

*In addition to helping promote Czech culture through your classes and other activities, you are also responsible for starting the Czech film series and opening that up to the Bloomington community. Is there a particular genre or era in film that you find particularly enjoyable, or a particular director?*

New Wave cinema is probably my favorite. A favorite director might be Menzel. But these things change so fast, my preferences constantly evolve; I don’t have one favorite forever. I like Forman, I like Passer. I like many of them—like each differently.

*After doing so much to build up the Czech program here, you have recently retired. What’s next for you?*

I want to continue my writing and doing various projects. The first one is my collected poems in Czech. I want to also translate my last poetry book into English. I am developing a new class, which I plan to start teaching in the spring: “The Wandering Jew: Jewish Writers from Central Europe and Exile.” I am also planning a book on identity—*Identity: Travel through History, Nation, Religion, Art and Self*. And I am writing about popular culture, on which I lectured in the summer. I’m on the board of several journals in the US and in the Czech Republic, as well as on the board of the CET international student exchange program. All this keeps me extremely busy. And I might accept some teaching invitations from universities in Europe.

*One of the things you said you’re working on is a new class. Now is your chance to tell prospective students: why should they learn about Central European culture in general and Czech studies in particular?*

Because it’s a very interesting culture that they can learn a lot from. It’s an eye-opener in many ways. It has an incredible wealth in terms of any type of art, whether it’s literature, painting, music. It has a wealth of scholarship, as well as history. I’ve taught students from so many departments—from philosophy, comparative literature, REEI, history, cognitive science, folklore, theater, and the courses I’ve taught touched on all of these subjects.

*You also say you’re writing on identity. Can you say a little more about that project, or any of the others you’re currently working on?*

The identity project is an autobiographical and experimental one and most likely will be hybrid in terms of its genre. One of the issues it will deal with will be the issue of exile. The collected poems book will be a collection of ten books of poetry with collages and a CD of live reading. It promises to be a rather large volume. It is currently approaching 700 pages. Popular culture has become, for me,

## Outreach Notes

# Artemii Troitskii and the Story of Russian Rock

by Olya Bueva and Mark Trotter

On October 27 Indiana University played host to Artemii Troitskii, the celebrated and highly influential Russian music critic, pop-culture analyst, environmental activist, author, and music producer. Sponsored by REEI, the School of Journalism, the Department of Communication and Culture, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, and Horizons of Knowledge, Troitskii's visit featured an evening lecture on the history of the Soviet rock scene, an informal discussion in Russian on his current activities, a radio interview, and a luncheon meeting with graduate students.

In a Horizons of Knowledge lecture titled "Back in the USSR—the Story of Rock in Russia" Troitskii shared his uniquely informed observations on the emergence, maturation and decline of the Soviet Rock scene with an enthusiastic audience of more than fifty. As a student in Moscow in the early 1970s, Troitskii first gained notoriety as the organizer of illicit discos in university canteens. His professional career continued in the same vein with underground assessments of the Beatles and Deep Purple in illegal journals, organization of some of the first rock festivals and concerts in the Soviet Union, and authorship of the first history of Soviet rock music, *Back in the USSR: The True Story of Rock in Russia* in 1991.

Putting East and West in dialogue and acknowledging the influence of American and, even more so, British rock and roll, Troitskii's lecture also emphasized the uniqueness of Russian rock music by focusing on the political and cultural discourses that it generated as well as the particular histories and culture that informed it. He contended that Russian rock music evolved in circumstances that differed from those of the West in crucial ways, identifying in this respect the absence of a music business and market for music products in the western sense, pervasive state control and censorship over creative processes, and an atmosphere of cultural isolation.

In Troitskii's view, Russian rock also grew out of the Soviet culture of dissent, drawing on the rich tradition of Russian literature and evolving on the margins of dominant state sponsored culture. Soviet rock musicians and fans managed to escape the watchful eye of the Communist authorities by establishing an alternative music scene through *magnitizdat* (a play on the term *samizdat*) – an underground system for

the distribution of bootleg music recordings to fans that bypassed the channels of the official state recording industry.

Troitskii illustrated his remarks with video clips of representative rock groups and artists. He also discussed his promotional activities and personal encounters with such influential groups as Kino, Mashina Vremeni, DDT, Zoopark and Akvarium, including his experiences in organizing underground concerts of varying scales: from shows that gathered hundreds to *kvartirniki* – unplugged concerts at private apartments. The lecture also included a discussion of contemporary Russian rock bands, particularly groups and performers who, like Troitskii, engage in political activism and resistance, openly criticizing the political climate in Russia and challenging the current regime. Troitskii specifically mentioned the work of the electro-punk band Barto and rapper Noise MC as some of the most outspoken and inspiring examples of political protest and dissent on the contemporary Russian music scene.

Earlier in the day, Artemii Troitskii delivered an informal talk in Russian, where approximately 30 students, faculty and members of the Bloomington community had the opportunity to hear his views on social, cultural, and political developments in contemporary Russia and learn more about Troitskii's work as an environmental activist. Despite his disenchantment with Russian political life, especially the widespread corruption and lack of meaningful political dialogue, Troitskii is actively involved in environmental advocacy and social activism, organizing rallies, demonstrations and other events to raise awareness about issues like environmental degradation and animal rights. Troitskii discussed his contribution to several advocacy projects, including his efforts to organize a campaign against the annual baby seal hunt on the White Sea, the rallies against corporate interests on Lake Baikal, and recent protests that focused on the cutting down of the Khimki forest to make way for highway construction in the environs of Moscow. He also spoke about his activities as a music producer, which includes enthusiastic support and promotion of Russian alternative artists like Barto, Nina Karlsson, Moremoney, and Noise MC.

Following this talk, Troitskii lunched with graduate students Veronika Trotter (Slavics), Charles Bonds (REEI), and





*Troitskii*

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Michael Young (Folklore/Ethnomusicology), all of whom share a research/teaching interest in contemporary Russian music. During his busy visit to IU, Troitskii also found time to participate in an interview at WFIU, conducted by Owen Johnson, Professor of Journalism and an REEI-affiliate faculty member, that will be aired at 7 pm on Sunday December 12. In addition to this interview, a podcast of Troitskii's lecture "Back in the USSR—the Story of Rock in Russia" can be accessed at the REEI website (<http://podcast.iu.edu/Portal/PodcastPage.aspx?podid=98a8385d-cf9d-4c86-a8c2-b21bd5fee34f>) and a videocast of the Russian-language talk on his current activities is available at the site of the IU Center for Language Technology and Instructional Enrichment (<http://www.iu.edu/~celtie/Lessons/Russian/troitskiy/troitskiy.html>).

**Olia Bueva** is an MA student in REEI.

**Mark Trotter** is Assistant Director and Outreach Coordinator for REEI.

*Volkova*

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a recent hobby. I am preparing an article on the topic for an issue of *Russian Literature* at the moment.

*What sorts of thesis or dissertation projects have you supervised, and has collaborating with the students affected your own work in any way?*

I have been a member of dissertation committees from many different departments and fields: from Slavic linguistics, Russian Literature, Comparative Literature, History, Philosophy, Folklore, Theater as well as REEI MA theses. I have enjoyed working with students from many different areas of specialization, as you always learn something new supervising such projects. The most interesting of them had a semiotic character or were about semantics.

*What would you like to see happen with the Czech program, here?*

I hope it will continue to thrive. Our department is already in the process of interviewing a lecturer to take over the Czech classes next year. I am still continuing the Film Series for now, with your help, and as long as I am in town, I am planning to offer occasional literature or semiotics classes as well. I am sure the new person will bring fresh enthusiasm and new skills to the program and hopefully with time the position will become again a tenure track.

*What inspired you to be a writer, and what drives you today?*

That is almost like the question about what was my favorite class or who is my favorite film director. What inspires you really changes over time. I was perhaps first inspired to write by the exile condition and other personal issues. I was also inspired by certain writers I read and by certain thoughts and energies flowing through my mind, body and soul. This hasn't changed. This is still what is driving me. To write is to create a certain energy space, different from the one surrounding you and yet containing it, transforming it into something greater and worth holding, something free and stimulating the reader/listener to participate in the movement of it, in its intricacy, in the journey it presents to him.

Though she has stepped down from her regular duties at IU, retirement has not kept Professor Volkova from continuing to pursue an extensive array of projects and activities. On June 23, she gave a reading in Podebrady Castle at the International Conference of Teachers of Czech from her newly published book of poetry in Czech, *A pit budem ze studní lahodných...* During that same month, Professor Volkova delivered the keynote address at the 4th International Congress on Czech Literary Studies in Prague. In the summer she also had the pleasure of learning that her student Olga Bueva had won the National Josef Hasek SVU Award for the best graduate paper with an essay written for one of Professor Volkova's last courses as a full-time faculty member—the third National award won by Volkova's students in the graduate category since 2007. Her poetry continues to be published, reprinted and anthologized. Four poems from Professor Volkova's *Entering Light* book were recently translated into Bulgarian, and her own translation of a poem by Josef Hora was included in *Vrásky/Wrinkles* by Martin Suchánek. The Arts Institute-Theatre Institute of the Ministry of Culture of Czech Republic has also invited Volkova to participate in Portál české literatury ([www.czechit.cz](http://www.czechit.cz)), a database of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. These projects, and no doubt many more to come are sure to keep Professor Volkova more than busy in her "retirement."

**Matthew Slaboch** is a PhD student in Political Science.

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or a reconstruction of what had been before? What can this mode of production, historic preservation, tell us about the hoped for reception of these reconstructed and restored buildings? How does the process of reconstructing heritage sites aid in the reconstruction of a nation?

In this paper I examine three sites, one in each of the de facto ethnic capitals of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Stari Most in Mostar, Ferhadija Mosque in Banja Luka, and the Bosniak Institute in Sarajevo. I seek to capture the differences in reception of restored sites throughout the country, examining how different definitions of authenticity are reflected in the re-built Bosnian landscape. I will also question the connection between authenticity, memory and nostalgia and seek to understand the role of historic preservation in presenting, creating and preserving memory narratives in post-war Bosnia.

**Justin Classen**, “A Secret Power: American Multinationals and the Construction of Greater Romania, 1919-1926,” July 2010.

This thesis explores the extent to which state-corporate bargaining contributed to postwar recovery in Greater Romania and the extent to which corporate resources and objectives challenged many of the ambitions of nationalist leaders. My central contention is that while corporations could provide badly needed resources for the states of postwar Central and Eastern Europe, their control over markets, expertise and capital could serve to frustrate the ambitions of new (or newly expanded) national states. Taking as my subject the experience of Romania, this project examines how and why regional nation-states entered into direct negotiation with corporate interests, particularly those based in the United States. By focusing on several instances of direct state-corporate diplomacy, I suggest that corporate influence could compromise the sovereignty of nation-states, subverting the promise of Wilsonian self-determination. In addition, the argument is made that the gradual use of the United States government as both an arbiter of and conduit for these negotiations translated into direct American corporate influence over official US attitudes towards Romania and Romanians.

**Dan Tam Do**, “Singing and Playing in a People’s State: Folk Music at the Intersection of Culture and Politics in the Russian SFSR and Czechoslovakia,” September 2010.

This paper explores the political uses of folk music in Soviet Russia and the evolution of cultural policies that were developed to make folk music supportive of those political endeavors. The inclusion of the parallel situation in Czechoslovakia, including an analysis of the depiction of folk music performance in Milan Kundera’s *The Joke*, serves to demonstrate some of the influence and extent of Soviet-originated policies. The paper discusses several mechanisms by which cultural policies influenced the performance and teaching of folk music, such that official support was for “folklorism” rather than for folklore itself. It also shows how folk music became a locus of struggle between officialdom and musicians for creative control. Finally, it examines the lingering consequences of these cultural policies in the years following the changes of 1989 and 1991, with examples from the areas of ethnomusicological scholarship, public and media discourse about folk music, and musical practice itself.

**Andrew Hall**, “Prisoners of the Caucasus: Chechnya, Dagestan and the Path to Secession, 1990-1999,” July 2010.

My thesis examines intriguing questions about the nature of secession in the post-Communist world and demonstrates how, in hindsight, the First Chechen War better exemplifies the tragic results of intricate interactions of elites at the regional, state and international levels. In an effort to evaluate the First Chechen War and diagnose the factors that led to the development and outcome of this post-Communist secessionist struggle, I consider the different dimensions to the emergence of secessionist demands as well as the interactions of elites that directly produce the outcome of those demands.

This research gleans factors that lead to secessionist conflict from the existing scholarship on the phenomenon of secession throughout the world and determines which factors (broadly construed here as ‘structural’ or ‘strategic’ factors) explain why Chechnya and its neighbor Dagestan experienced two completely different outcomes – war and non-violent unification with the Russian Federation, respectively. The application of both types of factors to the North Caucasus contributes “contextual” considerations to the growing literature on secession, post-war reconstruction, and nation-building while also drawing conclusions that are relevant to policymakers.

**Kara Hodgson**, “From Red to Green: Transitions Toward Sustainable Forest Land Use in Northwestern Russia, 1993-2007,” August 2010.

The taiga is the second largest biome on earth. It is also one of the biomes most vulnerable to global warming. Global warming at the polar latitudes affects the rest of the world. Russia possesses almost two-thirds of the world’s taiga territory,

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thus its management policies have significant impacts on climate change throughout the world. Russia, therefore, must play a central role in global forest stewardship. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, international organizations and neighboring countries, particularly Finland, launched programs to aid Russia in “greening” its economy and environment. Russia’s Northwestern federal district has been a significant recipient of these efforts.

This paper analyzes the impact of international influence on Russia’s transition towards sustainability in three areas of forest land usage, specifically in the Northwestern federal district region, from the first forestry legislation in 1993 until the enactment of the latest version of the Forest Code in 2007. These three areas are state forest management, industry, and nature conservation. By chronicling projects initiated by international actors and analyzing their motivations, it seeks to explain why Finland, in particular, has been such an important partner in these endeavors. Finally, it evaluates the success of Northwestern Russia’s transition toward sustainable forest land usage.

**Kristen McIntyre**, “The Importance of Informal Networks in Putin’s Russia,” May 2010.

This paper examines the personnel appointed by Vladimir Putin to top political and economic posts during his presidency and now as prime minister. In particular, it focuses on the appointments to major firms in Russia’s valuable energy sector and in the defense industry, since these sectors generate a large portion of the country’s GDP and tax revenue. Putin needed state control over these companies to ensure that the federal government would have access to the tax revenue that it needed to rebuild the state. In addition, these companies allowed Putin to reassert Russia’s political influence in world affairs by taking advantage of Europe’s dependence on Russian natural gas supplies and by directing its defense firms to sell arms and military equipment to its close allies.

While this paper focuses on the small network surrounding Vladimir Putin, it also demonstrates how this trend is representative of the broader environment throughout Russia. The importance of informal networks in Russia’s political system and in the economy has continued because of the country’s weak state institutions and the unpredictability of the legal system. The cases selected for this paper are those that clearly demonstrate how small informal networks have been used to compensate for the country’s weak institutions and to reestablish authority in the central government.

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## *Student News*

**Heidi Bludau** (Anthropology) presented her paper “Producing Transnational Nurses: Agency and Subjectivity in Global Health Care Labour Migration Recruitment Practices” at the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung-funded seminar on Transnational Care Practices and Globalization of Life Cycle, in Prague, Czech Republic. Over the summer she was selected for and attended the Junior Scholars’ Training Seminar, co-sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER).

**Olia Bueva** (REEI) won the National Josef Hasek SVU Award for the best graduate paper.

**Christopher Molnar** (History) gave a paper entitled “Ostpolitik from Below: Yugoslav Guestworkers and German Tourists in the West German Imagination” at the annual German Studies Association Conference, in Oakland in October.

**Colleen Moore** (History) presented her paper “Land for Service: Peasant Notions of Justice and Sacrifice in Wartime Russia,” in May 2009 at the International Scientific and Practical Conference: The Great War and the Modern World, held at the State Historical Museum on Red Square in Moscow, Russia.

**Magdalena Mullek** (Slavics) attended the American Literary Translators Association 2010 Conference in Philadelphia in October, where she read an excerpt from her translation of Pavol Rankov’s novel *Stalo sa prvého septembra (alebo inokedy)*. She also spoke about translation issues in this novel in a panel entitled “Everyday Worlds, Everyday Words: Translating the Quotidian in 20th-Century Prose.”

**Urszula Paleczek** (Comparative Literature) participated in the panel “Everyday Worlds, Everyday Words: Translating the Quotidian in 20th-Century Prose” at the American Literary Translators Association 2010 Conference in Philadelphia in October.



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**Nicholas Sveholm** (History) received both a REEI/Mellon Predissertation grant and an OVPIA travel grant for his research visit to Romania in the summer of 2010.

**M. Benjamin Thorne** (History) received a Dissertation Completion Fellowship in East European Studies from ACLS.

**Carla Tumbas** (REEI) currently works in the Balkans as a Participant Recruiter for American Councils.

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*Faculty/Staff News*

**Matt Auer** (SPEA) wrote an article for the *Atlanta Journal Constitution* entitled “The Lessons in Hungary’s Sludge” (accessible at: <http://www.ajc.com/opinion/the-lessons-in-hungarys-682712.html>).

**Laszlo Borhi** (CEUS) published “Stalinist Terror in Hungary, 1945-1956” Stalinist Terror in *Eastern Europe: Elite Purges and Mass Repression* (Mcdermott and Stibbe, editors). He also gave the lecture “Flawed Peace - The Treaty of Trianon and its Consequences” at Munk Center for Global Affairs University of Toronto on October 18.

**Maria Bucur** (History, REEI) presented the paper “Gender and Other ‘Marginals’: On Diversifying Historiographic Approaches to Modern Eastern Europe” on September 17 at the workshop “East European History: The State of the Field,” co-organized by Stanford and Yale University in Palo Alto, Ca. Her “Eugenics in Eastern Europe, 1870s-1945” appeared in the recently published *Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics*.

**Andrew R. Durkin** (Slavics) gave the paper “All the Questions are Stated Correctly: Anna Karenina Through Chekhov’s Eyes” at the International Tolstoy Conference “Tolstoy, Live in Seoul” at Korea University in October. In the same month, he presented the paper at the Slavic Seminar at Tokyo University.

**Bernd Fischer** (History, IPFW) published a short piece entitled “Albania and Enver Hoxha’s Legacy” on [opendemocracy.net](http://www.opendemocracy.net) in June. In October, he travelled to Albania through the State Department’s US Speaker Program. During his visit, he delivered talks at the New York University of Tirana and the European University of Tirana, as well as a keynote address titled “The Communist Past as Reflected in the Democratic Present” at the international conference “Twenty Year After: Rethinking Democracy and the State in Albania,” organized by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the Balkan Trust for Democracy. He also gave a series of interviews with Albanian media and met with a variety of politicians and diplomats, including former president Rexhep Meidani, Crown Prince Leka, opposition Socialist leader (and mayor of Tirana) Edi Rama, the deputy prime minister, members of parliament, officials at the U.S. embassy, and the ambassadors of Spain and France.

**Charles J. Halperin** (REEI) has published “The Administrative Culture of the Russian Orthodox Church during the Reign of Ivan IV” in *Culture and Identity in Eastern Christian History: Papers from the First Biennial Conference of the Association for the Study of Eastern Christian History and Culture (ASEC), Inc* (Martin and Spock, editors), “Russia Between East and West: Diplomatic Reports During the Reign of Ivan IV” in *Saluting Aaron Gurevich: Essays in History, Literature and Other Subjects* (Mazour-Matusevich and Korros, editors), “Royal Recreation: Ivan the Terrible Goes Hunting” in *Journal of Early Modern History* (14:3, 2010), “National Identity in Premodern Rus’ [Serhii Plokhy, *The Origins of the Slavic Nations. Premodern Identities in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus*]” in *Russian History* (37:3, 2010), and “Brothers-in-Arms: Kinship and Military Service During the Reign of Ivan IV” in *Everyday Life in Russian History: Quotidian Studies in Honor of Daniel Kaiser* (Marker, Neuberger, Poe, Rupp, editors).

**Jeff Holdeman** (Slavics) spent two months over the past summer conducting fieldwork on Russian Old Believers in Poland, Lithuania, and for the first time, Latvia. While in the latter country, he was invited to give a paper titled “Amerikanskije staroobriadcheskie sviazi s Latviei” at a conference held in Daugavpils celebrating the 350th anniversary of the Old Belief in Latvia. Upon his return to the US, he appeared as the invited guest speaker at the 100th anniversary of the Russian Old Believer congregation in Marianna, PA, the oldest in the US. In October, he read a joint paper on forging partnerships in college residential living-learning centers at the ACUHO-I conference in Charlotte, NC. Also in October, he conducted three outreach presentations: a Russian sing-along at Arsenal Tech High School in Indianapolis, a Slavic booth at the IU Multicultural Halloween, and “Night of the Slavic Vampire” at the IU Global Village.

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**Bill Johnston** (Second Language Studies/Comparative Literature) was the moderator for the panel “Everyday Worlds, Everyday Words: Translating the Quotidian in 20th-Century Prose” at the American Literary Translators Association 2010 Conference in Philadelphia in October.

**Padraic Kenney** (History) recently published “Borders Breached: The Transnational in Eastern Europe since Solidarity,” in the *Journal of Modern European History* (8:2) and “To oni pogrzebali komune!” in *Miedzyszkolny Komitet Oporu*.

**Josh Malitsky** (CMCL) published “Ideologies in Fact: Still and Moving-Image Documentary in the Soviet Union, 1927-1932” in *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* (20:2) and “Actor-Network Theory and Documentary Studies” in *Studies in Documentary Film* (4:1).

**Sarah Phillips** (Anthropology) released her second book, *Disability and Mobile Citizenship in Postsocialist Ukraine*, this fall with Indiana University Press. (See [http://www.iupress.indiana.edu/catalog/product\\_info.php?products\\_id=482028](http://www.iupress.indiana.edu/catalog/product_info.php?products_id=482028).) On November 10, she gave a talk titled “Disability, Citizenship and Kinship in Postsocialist Ukraine” at the University of Michigan Center for Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies.

**William Alex Pridemore** (Criminal Justice) has several recent publications, which include “The Effects of Binge Drinking and Social Capital on Violent Victimization: Findings from Moscow” in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* (64, with A. Stickley) and “A Case-Control Analysis of Educational and Marital Status Differentials in Alcohol- and Non-Alcohol-Related Mortality among Working-Age Russian Males” in *European Journal of Public Health* (20, with S. Tomkins, K. Eckhardt, N. Kiryanov, and L. Saburova). He delivered a presentation titled “The Ecological Association between Alcohol and Suicide in Eastern Europe: Evidence from Russia and Slovenia” at the Estonian-Swedish Mental Health and Suicidology Institute in Tallinn, Estonia.

**Alex Rabinowitch** (History, Emeritus) travelled to Berlin in October as a participant in a series of events organized to mark the publication of a German edition of his most recent book *The Bolsheviks in Power*. Highlights included a public lecture on his research and writing at Humboldt University, the launching of the book itself and a book signing at the Unibuch Mitte bookstore, and a well attended seminar and book signing at the Berlin Technical University. Following the Berlin visit, Alex travelled to St. Petersburg, Russia, where he presented a paper on political leadership in the Russian revolution at an international historical conference at the Herzen Pedagogical University.

**David Ransel** (History) published a chapter titled “Sites of Veneration, Sites of Memory: The City of Dmitrov and Its Spiritual Symbols” in *Everyday Life in Russian History: Quotidian Studies in Honor of Daniel Kaiser*.

**Martin Spechler** (Economics, IUPUI and IUB) lectured on the topic “Will Russia Regain Its Traditional Leadership Role in Central Eurasia?” for the Critical Decisions program at Meadowood on September 13, representing REEI’s contribution to the program. On October 30, he presented a joint paper with **Dina R. Spechler** (Political Science) titled “The Foreign Policy of Uzbekistan” at the conference of Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS) at Michigan State University, in addition to participating as a discussant on papers dealing with the south Caucasus and Turkey. He and Dina R. Spechler have co-authored articles for recent volumes of *Orbis* and *Central Asian Survey*. They also wrote “The International Political Economy of Central Asian Statehood,” for the edited volume *Stable Outside/Fragile Inside?* His article “Uzbekistan—A Successful Authoritarian Economy” appeared in *Orient* in October.

**Mark Trotter** (REEI) presented a paper titled “University Outreach to K-12 Russian Programs: A Survey of Current Initiatives” at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Central Modern Language Association in Fort Worth, Texas in October.

**Jeffrey Veidlinger** (History) presented a paper in the symposium “Vilna: Jerusalem of the North” as part of the “Paintings of Samuel Bak: Holocaust Memory and History” exhibit at Swarthmore College on October 22.

**Tim Waters** (Law) published “Discursive Democracy and the Challenge of State-Building in Divided Societies: Reckoning

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with Symbolic Capital in Bosnia and Herzegovina” in *Nationalities Papers* (38, with Robert Ivie). He also presented lectures pertaining to the ICTY under the title “Writing and Reconciling in the Shadow of Secrecy at a War Crimes Tribunal” at conferences at IU and for the Association for the Study of Nationalities at Columbia University. He has commented on the International Court of Justice’s Kosovo Advisory Opinion for *Deutsche Welle* and *Pravda* (Slovakia).

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## Alumni News

**Stephen Blackwell** (Slavics, PhD 1995) recently published a new book titled *The Quill and the Scalpel: Nabokov’s Art and the Worlds of Science* in September 2009 with Ohio State University Press.

**Lauren Butt** (REEI, MA 2010) will be attending the 16th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres in Dhaka, Bangladesh this November/December.

**Janis Chakars** (Journalism, PhD 2008) has taken a position as Assistant Professor and Communication Program Coordinator at Gwynedd-Mercy College. He is also serving as Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies. His recent publications include “Work Life in the Singing Revolution: The Experience of Journalism in Latvia during the Struggle for Independence from the Soviet Union” in *Journalism History* (36:2, with Sergei Kruk) and “Agency, Awakening, and the Audiovisual: Developments in Late-Soviet Latvian Broadcasting” in *Central European Journal of Communication* (3:1).

**Melissa Chakars** (History, PhD 2008) has taken a position as Assistant Professor of Russian History at Saint Joseph’s University. She recently published “Buryat Literature as a Political and Cultural Institution from the 1950s to the 1970s,” in *Inner Asia* (11). The December 2010 issue of *Journal of Planning, Education, and Research* will feature “Identity, Culture, Land, and Language: Stories of Insurgent Planning in Buryatia, Russia,” an article she co-authored with Elizabeth Sweet.

**Bora Chung** (Slavics, PhD 2009) participated in the International Tolstoy Conference “Tolstoy, Live in Seoul” at Korea University on October 1-2. She currently teaches at Yonsei University, her undergraduate alma mater.

**Helena Goscilo** (Slavics, PhD 1976) edited the new book, *Cinepaternity: Fathers and Sons in Soviet and Post-Soviet Film* with Yana Hashamova.

**Kat Hodgson** (REEI, MA 2010) works out of Moscow, Russia as a Participant Recruiter for American Councils.

**David Marks** (Russian Literature, MA 1979; REEI Graduate Area Certificate 1981) has begun an assignment as Counselor for Political-Military Affairs at the US Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Robert Montgomery** (History, PhD 1995) presented a paper in November 2009 at the 41st National AAASS Convention in Boston titled “Buryats in the 1905 Revolution and its Aftermath” which he is revising for publication. In summer 2009, he used a Post-Secondary Curriculum Development Program Grant from the University of Michigan Center for Russian and East European Studies to gather materials on the nationalities and 1905 Revolution. Over 2009-2010, he published several book reviews in *Sibirica* and *Russian Review*.

**Maren Payne-Holmes** (REEI, MA 2008) will join the Department of State’s Foreign Service in August 2010 to serve as a Public Affairs Officer in Astana, Kazakhstan along with her husband Richard Payne-Holmes (REEI, MA 2008/ SPEA, MPA 2008) who will serve as a Political Officer there. Their tour in Kazakhstan will begin in the late Spring/ early Summer.

**Sally Ronald** (REEI, MA 2010) began classes at the Indiana University Maurer School of Law this fall. She plans to specialize in International Intellectual Property Law and graduate with a JD in 2013.

**Renne Traicova** (REEI/SPEA MA 2002) has been serving the Organization for Security and Co-operation as Head of Field Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina since February 2010.

**Saera Yoon** (Slavics, PhD 2004) participated in and helped organize the International Tolstoy Conference “Tolstoy, Live in Seoul” at Korea University on October 1-2. She is an Assistant Professor at Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST).



### Giving Opportunities

#### General Fund

The REEI general fund supports a wide range of educational and outreach activities on campus and in the wider community.

#### Robert F. Byrnes Memorial Fellowship

This fellowship honors the memory of REEI's first director by supporting an outstanding incoming MA student. The current award consists of a stipend and fee remission for the first year of study and is renewable for an additional year.

#### McCloskey Fund

This fund commemorates the life and work of former Congressman and REEI alumnus Frank McCloskey, who dedicated himself to the advancement of peace and democracy in the Balkans, by supporting a biennial exchange program that sends an IU student to study in the Balkans and a student or scholar from the Balkans to study in Bloomington and Washington, DC.

#### Daniel Armstrong Memorial Research Paper Awards

This competition is dedicated to the memory of IU Slavics alumnus, teacher, scholar, and administrator, Professor Daniel Armstrong (1942-1979). Awards are presented to students for papers written in a class devoted to some aspect of Russian, East European, or Central Eurasian studies.

Gifts from thoughtful friends like you supplement the modest support that the Russian and East European Institute receives from state and federal sources. Your generosity enables REEI to maintain a high standard of education for its students, encourage innovative research on the region, and engage with the broader community through a variety of outreach activities.

To learn more about opportunities for giving to REEI and the activities that your gift will support, please visit our website at [www.indiana.edu/~reeiweb/](http://www.indiana.edu/~reeiweb/) or contact Mark Trotter, Assistant Director of the Russian and East European Institute, at [martrott@indiana.edu](mailto:martrott@indiana.edu) or (812) 855-7309.

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