



REEIfication

NEWS FROM THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

David L. Ransel, Director
Vol. 29, No. 1

Phil Hart, Editor
February 2005

Observations on Observing

Or...All I Want for Christmas is an Honest Vote

by Eric Boyle

Regional Director at Eurasia Foundation, Kyiv, Ukraine

When my parents first made plans to visit us in Kyiv for the 2004-05 holidays, the only observing they thought they would do was seeing their newly-born granddaughter. Little did they know that they would be witnessing much more...

Not since Chernobyl has Ukraine grabbed so many international headlines. This time Ukraine managed to do it with the glow radiating off the controversy over the fall 2004 presidential elections. This glow definitely had an orange hue. Agent Orange was allegedly used to poison the opposition candidate, Viktor Yushchenko, during the campaign. Perhaps inspired by this poison's shade, he then started the Orange Revolution after losing a hotly-contested and clumsily-falsified second round. Encouraged by the Orange Revolution, the Ukrainian Supreme Court did not allow the Central Election Commission to promulgate the election's results.

The conspiracy theorists among us thought that they intentionally chose December 26th as the date for the repeated second-round of voting to limit the number and involvement of international observers. If this was indeed the plan, it did not meet with success. Regardless of the inconvenience, many international observers answered the hastily organized call to come to Ukraine. In Canada, home to a great number of the Ukrainian Diaspora, 4,000 people applied for 400 positions within a day of the announcement. Local diplomats and expatriates cancelled their hard-earned vacations to witness Round III. Overall, there were 12,000 registered international observers, or approximately one monitor for every three precincts. My parents, innocently thinking that they would be playing Santa to their grandchildren, were also recruited by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to witness this historical event.

Acting as their interpreter and partner, I accompanied them on their mission. Given the hectic end-of-the-year and between-the-votes work-related scheduling pressures, this election observation mission was our equivalent of this year's "quality family time for the holidays."

My mother joined me for the morning shift. Our first polling station

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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

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

Observations

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was in a small village outside of Kyiv. From what we could see it seemed that everyone was suffering from election fatigue. For the third time in the last two months, the election commissioners were undertaking the complicated election process, including completing the verification procedure for each voter, hand-counting the ballots, and a great deal of signing and countersigning documents.

Turnout in the area we covered was around 75%. This was lower than in the previous round, where numbers in some areas still reflected some of the fever remaining from the communist period, with highs in the mid- to upper-nineties. Still, it was higher than the turn-out for *American Idol*, much less the presidential elections in the US, so you have to admire the Ukrainians for spending another Sunday going to the polls.



*Eric Boyle (right) and his father, Dave Boyle,
 outside a Ukrainian polling station*

This turnout is even more impressive when one considers the lack of accessibility at many polling stations. One was on the fourth floor of a bus factory with no elevator. Another was in a gymnasium with a short, half flight walk-up, which proved to be a challenge for some elderly citizens. In addition, many are poorly marked and difficult to find.

As the sun began to set, my father and I set off for the afternoon and night shifts. Darkness sets in early here, and finding polling stations in the twilight was a challenge. In one village, after a lengthy search, we entered what we hoped was the polling station. At first glance we thought that we had stumbled into a private party. It looked like someone had put voting booths in their living room and was waiting for random strangers to come by and cast a ballot. It turned out, however, that we were in the right place and were welcomed like long-lost relatives. More than two-thirds of the village's eligible voters had already voted. The polling commission knew that only a handful of voters was planning to stop by that evening before the polls closed at 8 o'clock. To fight off boredom, the commissioners had already opened more than one bottle of vodka. We were the first

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In Memoriam: Ilinca Zarifopol Johnston

Ilinca Zarifopol Johnston, 52, died on Tuesday, January 28, 2005, at her home in Bloomington after a five-year struggle with ovarian cancer. She was born in Bucharest, Romania, the second child of Radu Constantin (Dinu) Zarifopol and Mioara (Maria) Economu, and grand-niece of Paul Zarifopol (1874-1930), one of Romania's leading men of letters of the early twentieth century.

Ilinca Zarifopol graduated from the University of Bucharest in 1975, majoring in English and German; her senior thesis, on "Speech Acts of Permission in English," was awarded the first prize of the Romanian National Student Scientific Colloquium for 1976. After official interventions on her behalf by nearly a dozen U.S. Congressmen and Senators, she was allowed to emigrate to the United States in 1977.

After arriving in the United States she attended Indiana University where she earned an MA in Linguistics in 1980 and a PhD in Comparative Literature in 1990. Her dissertation, which was on Victor Hugo, Charles Dickens and Emile Zola, was awarded the Esther L. Kinsley Outstanding dissertation award of the IU Graduate School. It was published as *To Kill a Text: The Dialogic Fiction of Hugo, Dickens and Zola*, by the University of Delaware Press in 1995. She also published many articles and reviews on other subjects in comparative literature.

At the time of her death, Ilinca Johnston was Associate Profes-

sor of Comparative Literature at IU-Bloomington, where she had served as director of both Undergraduate and Graduate Studies. She won an Outstanding Junior Faculty award in 1993, and two teaching excellence awards. She was awarded year-long fellowships by both the National Endowment for the Arts (1993) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (1999), as well as a Presidential Humanities Initiative fellowship from IU in 2002, among other internal awards.



In recent years, Professor Johnston's research interests had returned to her native Romania, specifically as the American translator and editor of the early Romanian texts of the philosophical essayist, E.M. Cioran (died 1995). In 1992, she published Cioran's "On the Heights of Despair" with the University of Chicago Press, and in 1996 his "Tears and Saints," also with Chicago, which was nominated for the Modern Language Association's prize for outstanding literary translations.

At the time of her death, she was

engaged in a critical biographical study of Cioran, tentatively titled, "Portrait of the Philosopher as a Young Man." In addition, she was writing a memoir of her own life, called "The Escape Artist: Memoirs of a Communist Girlhood," as well as a memoir of her friendship with Cioran in Paris. Finally, she was engaged in translating her father's four-volume novel, under the general title of *The Moldavian Quartet*, written in the 1960s and 1970s, but not published until 1994-98, after the 1989 fall of Nicolae Ceausescu's government. Republication gained her father immediate membership in the Romanian National Writer's Union.

Johnston was preceded in death by her father. Survivors include her mother, and her sister and brother-in-law, Christina and Lukey Illias, all of Bloomington. She is also survived by her husband, Kenneth R. Johnston, their son, Theodore Constantin Zarifopol Johnston, both of Bloomington, and by her step-sons, Lucas Martin Johnston, of Springville, and Matthew Nils Johnston, of Blacksburg, VA, and her step-daughter, Kate Elizabeth Johnston, of Washington, D.C. Also her nephew, Andrei Illias, of Washington, DC. In addition, four grandchildren, Jordan and Jossi Zollman and Aaron Johnston, all of Springville, IN, and William Odell Johnston of Blacksburg, VA, and an aunt, Anna Maria Grigorcea of Taormino, Sicily, Italy.

Faculty Profile: Aurelian Craiutu

by Tom Fiske

Political science was not the first choice for Professor Aurelian Craiutu, who joined the faculty here at IU in 2001. It was, in fact, not a choice at all in Romania, the country of his birth, under the communist regime. All the same, Craiutu was more interested in philosophy and literature at the time, subjects in which he was privately tutored. Ironically, Craiutu chose to study economics during his undergraduate education. Upon graduating from the Academy of Economic Studies (Bucharest) in 1988, Craiutu tried non-academic jobs, working mainly as a journalist, but when the “gates of the future” opened and the revolution began in 1989, he became overwhelmed with current events and decided to become a researcher. At the end of 1990 he went to study at the University of Rennes on a fellowship from the French government. In 1991, he returned to Romania and became involved in civic affairs, working for a leading NGO, The Group for Social Dialogue, where he wrote for a weekly called “22” that commemorates the day that the revolution began in Romania in December of 1989.

Craiutu first came to the United States in 1993 on a Fulbright Scholarship to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. In 1994 he returned for graduate study at Princeton. He finished the program in five years, his studies culminating in a dissertation and later a book on nineteenth century

French liberalism. Craiutu is interested in the question of what happens in the aftermath of a revolution, as in 1789 in France and 1989



Craiutu was recently awarded one of five Junior Faculty Awards

in Eastern Europe. His research, as he puts it, was off the beaten path, spawned by browsing through old and dusty books in the Princeton library. “I like to work with books by neglected authors, books that haven’t been checked out in at least fifty years. I was checking out books from Princeton that had not been checked out since 1912!” When asked about his years at Princeton, Craiutu commented that the Ivy League is often overrated. “In general there is a good deal of intellectualism there, but the institutions are overrated because the biggest difference is that students there are more confident, achievement-oriented, and driven, but not more intelligent. I’ve never succumbed to the Ivy League mystique,” he adds with a grin.

In the intervening years before Craiutu came to IU, he completed a post-doctoral fellowship and

continued his research at Duke University. He was then offered a job at the University of Chicago, but turned it down because it was only a contract position with a term of four years. At the same time he was offered a tenure-track position at Northern Iowa University, a much smaller and less well-known institution. “I took the job very seriously. But I was looking for something more research oriented, with a community of graduate students – our intellectual partners.” In 2000 Craiutu was awarded the Leo Strauss Award of the American Political Science Association for best dissertation in the area of political theory.

When asked about what he sees as the role of universities and education in society, Craiutu said that the ideal professor should be a “gadfly.” “I always give a small talk at the end of the semester in all my classes regarding liberal education, and the importance of not becoming complacent. I encourage my students to broaden their horizons and to remain curious. It is often the case that the college years are the only time when this is possible.”

Craiutu adds that in Romania he is a sort of public intellectual, while in the United States “I am a mere academic!” Craiutu values liberal education, and is opposed to any infringement upon it, such as the attempts by any group to

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REEI Ukrainian Elections Panel

by Stephanie Hockman

On November 22, 2005, tens of thousands of orange-clad, flag-waving bodies filled the freezing streets of Kyiv. Ukraine, a country that has long been relegated to the shadows by Russia's greater size, stole the spotlight on the world stage as Ukrainians loudly demanded electoral justice in their presidential elections. To help illuminate the significance of these historic events, the Russian and East European Institute sponsored a panel discussion about the Ukrainian elections on December 10.

The panel featured three Indiana University (IU) faculty members, Charles Wise and Robert Kravchuk of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) and Sarah Phillips of the Anthropology Department, as well as Martin Blackwell, who recently received his PhD in History from IU. The discussion began with each panel member presenting a framework through which the audience could better understand the context and significance of the elections and the events surrounding them.

The elections were a complicated affair, with three rounds of voting ultimately being held before the race was decided. Although the field originally featured twenty-six candidates, the race came down to a contest between front runners Viktor Yanukovich and Viktor Yushchenko. The first

round of voting was held on October 31, but produced no winner, as neither Yanukovich nor Yushchenko obtained a clear majority. A second round was subsequently held on November 21, when Yanukovich narrowly defeated his opponent by a margin of about 3%. At this point, the situation



Yushchenko supporters in Khar'kov

in Ukraine heated up. Thousands of Yushchenko supporters took to the streets in the capital city, Kyiv, accusing Yanukovich and his supporters of election fraud.

Over the next month, sides were formed, and Ukraine faced its own "red and blue" division. Ukrainian-speaking Yushchenko garnered the support of the western portion of Ukraine and of many Western nations. He portrayed his candidacy as synonymous with democratic change, and many expected that if elected, he would immediately usher in broad reforms and open European Union accession negotiations. Yanukovich was viewed by his opponents as the

candidate that would maintain the status quo, including rampant corruption and close ties to a non-democratic Russia. Both sides brought procedural challenges in the Ukrainian courts, and in the midst of the excitement, the Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian legislature, passed legislation that sought to prevent further election fraud, dismissed the Ukrainian Central Election Commission, and curtailed presidential powers beginning in 2006.

On December 10, as emotions were still running high on the streets of Kyiv, IU faculty and students gathered to discuss these surprising events. Martin Blackwell began the session with an overview of the last 500 years of Ukrainian history. He described the nature of Ukraine's relationship to Russia, explaining that Russians have historically considered Ukraine part of their own country and the important economic and agricultural role played by the country as part of Russia and later the Soviet Union. Blackwell also explained that there has been a long-running division between the two halves of Ukraine, as the western region was incorporated into the Austro-Hungarian empire for several centuries, while the eastern region remained under Russian rule. He pointed out that western Ukraine was only

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Ukrainian Anti-Trafficking Efforts: A View from the Inside

by Alice Tobin

Several years ago, I encountered a woman standing on a street corner near the train station in Krakow, Poland. I don't speak Polish, so I ventured to ask if she spoke Russian. She replied, "Of course. I speak Russian very well; I'm from Ukraine." Risking reprisal from her boss, she agreed to have a drink with me as I waited to board my train. I sat perplexed as Maya described the squalor and violence of her daily existence in Poland, and of the money she sent to her mother and young son in western Ukraine, and of how they thought she was working as a secretary in a Polish firm to support them – how they had no knowledge of the beatings and the filthy floor on which she slept when she wasn't servicing clients.

Maya was an otherwise decent Ukrainian woman working as a prostitute in Poland in order to feed the son she loves but cannot raise. Her story continued to disturb me as I got on the train that night to Vienna, and after I left Europe to return to my comfortable life as a university student back in the States.

It wasn't long after this experience that I was introduced to the idea of sex trafficking as a global phenomenon and an increasingly urgent problem in the twenty-first century. Across vanishing borders, international "entrepreneurs" are deceiving, transporting, and selling human beings as sex slaves. As I began to read and research

this troubling trend, I also began contacting non-governmental organizations all over Europe to learn about the work of anti-trafficking as it relates to Russian and Eastern European citizens.



Tobin (left) with a La Strada hotline consultant

La Strada-Ukraine was one such organization. Initially funded through a Dutch anti-trafficking initiative, La Strada-Ukraine is now staffed entirely by Ukrainians and has earned a reputation for its lobbying work, prevention programs, and the national hotline run out of its Kiev office. Needless to say, I was thrilled when they offered me a position as an intern this past summer.

Ekateryna Borisovna Levchenko is the president of La Strada-Ukraine, and she oversees the efforts of the twenty La Strada employees who compile written materials to raise awareness on trafficking, manage educational outreach programs, plan regional networking conferences, run a national hotline, and lobby the government for laws against trafficking as well as protection

for victims. A seasoned lawyer, Ekateryna Borisovna is a powerful spokesperson for human rights and an influential consultant to government actors charged with addressing the issue of human trafficking in Ukraine. This past September, she was named as the Human Rights and Gender Issues Adviser to the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

My first week on the job, Ekateryna Borisovna invited me to a seminar hosted for Ukrainian law enforcement officials by the US Department of Justice as a part of the Southeastern European Cooperative Initiative (SECI). I relished the opportunity to learn from others who worked face-to-face with this crime. More than just absorbing information, however, I was encouraged to envision a strengthening international partnership between Ukraine, the United States, and the other members of SECI. Indeed, this crime, which is international in scope, requires an international coalition working to fight it.

Back at the La Strada office I was always busy. I translated news articles from Russian for La Strada's website, helped to brainstorm material for an updated edition of a trafficking prevention manual, and edited the English translation of an upcoming book entitled *Preventing Trafficking in People: Cooperation Between State Bodies and*

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Reflections from IU's Summer Russia Studies Tour

by Philip Hart

This summer eleven students participated in the Indiana University-sponsored St. Petersburg Russian Studies Tour. The six-week program followed four weeks of intensive Russian language study in the Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and Central Asian Languages (SW-SEEL) here in Bloomington. Four IU students, Robert Holt, Justin Smith, Christy Burke, and myself participated, along with seven other students from across the country.

The program consisted of a one-week stay in Moscow, four weeks in St. Petersburg, and finally, a four-day cruise along Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega. The first week was spent visiting Moscow's most prominent points of interest, such as Red Square, the Kremlin, St. Basil's Cathedral, and the Novodevichii Cemetery, as well as excursions to nearby historical sites, such as Borodino, Vladimir, and Suzdal. During our four weeks in Petersburg, we attended Russian language classes and toured famous churches, museums, and monuments throughout the city. On weekends we took excursions to Novgorod, Pavlovsk, Petrodvoretz, and Tsarskoe Selo. The final section of our trip consisted of a cruise along the Neva to Lake Ladoga, where we visited Valaam, and then on to Lake Onega, where we visited Kizhi.

The opportunity to tour Russia this summer was very important

for my academic aspirations. I had not been to Russia before, and as a second-year M.A. student in REEI, I was eager to visit



Members of a religious procession carry a faux coffin adorned with an icon depicting Tsar Nicholas II

the country I had devoted so much time and energy towards studying. Nothing compares to the experience of traveling abroad, whether visiting historical sites, interacting with native people, experiencing local cuisine, or simply absorbing the everyday culture of the cities.

The tour was organized and conducted by Laurence Richter, a Senior Lecturer in the IU Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. Mr. Richter first conducted the tour in 1985 and has led more than fifteen tours to Russia. His wealth of knowledge and experience were invaluable to the success of the trip.

During our stay in Russia, the many sites we visited represented a valuable opportunity to learn about the current political, eco-

nomic, and cultural situation in the country. Our excursion to the recently reconstructed Church of Christ the Savior in Moscow presented me with my most uniquely Russian experience. We visited the church on a hot summer day, and I decided to wear shorts for some relief from the heat. Upon arriving at the church, I remembered that I would not be allowed to enter – shorts are not considered appropriate attire for most Russian churches.

As a result, while the rest of the group entered the church, I decided to make the most of the visit by exploring the surrounding area. While admiring the sculptures on the outside of the church, I noticed a large procession slowly marching towards the church. As the group approached, I saw that they were led by a group of Orthodox priests. The followers were carrying icons and banners featuring pictures of Russian saints. Four men carried a faux coffin adorned with an iconic picture of Tsar Nicholas II. The head priest shouted a speech indicting both the current government and the Soviet past for destroying Russian spirituality and called for a return of the tsar. A group of tourists and passer-bys began to gather near the front of the church to take a closer look. The marchers, numbering about fifty men and women, stopped in front of the church, and the priest began addressing the

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IU Cultural Immersion Projects Spread to Siberia

by Laura Stachowski

The Siberian city of Tomsk is a new placement site for IU Teacher Education majors who wish to complete a portion of their student teaching in an overseas location. Since the early 1970s, the Cultural Immersion Projects in the School of Education have provided preservice teachers with the opportunity to teach, live, and learn in culturally different settings. Through school- and community-based experiences and structured reports requiring the identification of new learning and related insights, thousands of beginning teachers have demonstrated that such opportunities can bring a worldview to their classrooms, thus impacting their pupils for years to come.

I participated in the Cultural Projects in the late 1970s and was placed in England. At that time, placements were limited to England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Navajo Indian Reservation. During my graduate studies I began work with the Cultural Projects and shortly after receiving my doctorate became director of the program. Since that time, I have added India, Taiwan, Kenya, Costa Rica, and Spain to the list of destinations. Indeed, the Cultural Projects have grown over the years not only in the number of placement sites offered, but also in the number of students who par-

ticipate annually. In the current academic year, over 130 students are completing the required year-long preparatory phase for overseas student teaching in 05-06. In addition, in 2001 the international



Stachowski (left) and Vladimir M. Zelichenko sign an "agreement on cooperation" between IU and Tomsk State

component of the Cultural Projects was recognized by the American Association for Colleges of Teacher Education with the *Best Practice Award for Global and International Teacher Education*.

The addition of Russia to the list of destinations came about quite unexpectedly. Prof. Emeritus Bob Arnove invited me to lunch last spring so that I could meet Elena Fedotova, a professor from Tomsk State Pedagogical University visiting on a research grant. Arnove had shared with Fedotova information about the Cultural Projects and she was interested in exploring this possibility. The lunch meeting led to an invitation to visit TSPU and local schools, which I did in late September of 2004. The visit was highly suc-

cessful in every respect, with all sides eager to pursue the placement of student teachers in Tomsk elementary and secondary schools.

Fedotova and her assistant, Vladimir Melnikov, planned and arranged a series of visits, meetings, and experiences for the six-day visit. We traveled to many schools in Tomsk, and, without exception, each offered a warm welcome, a lovely meal, an opportunity to meet with groups of children and teachers, and gifts of beautiful books and birch bark crafts. Each also exhibited a strong commitment to hosting student teachers from the US, who could fill a variety of roles, from teaching in content areas to providing support for the development of English language skills.

Two of these school visits stand out: one was at the TSPU Linguistic Gymnasia "Logos," where pupils shared information about their school and presented me with a photo journal of their experiences at the school. The other was at Gymnasia #2 in the nearby town of Yurga, where the children put on a special performance for me in the school auditorium, which included speeches, songs, questions and answers, photographs, and more gifts. Already overwhelmed by the thoughtfulness and generosity of everyone I had met, I was simply amazed when the school

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IU Hosts Russian Scholars through International Visitor Leadership Program

On December 14th Indiana University and the Russian and East European Institute hosted nine Russian policy scholars and analysts through the International Visitor Leadership Program coordinated by the U.S. State Department. IU alumnus David Marks (MA Russian Literature 1979; REEI Certificate 1981), a Foreign Service Officer with the US Embassy in Moscow, also helped organize IU's participation in the program.

The theme of this visit was "U.S.-Russian Foreign Policy Cooperation: Security in the 21st Century." The three-week program was designed to bring to the U.S. a group of Russian mid-career policy thinkers and commentators to engage with U.S. counterparts and to further mutual understanding and cooperation regarding foreign policy development. The visitors traveled to Washington, DC, Chicago, and Indianapolis before visiting Bloomington.

In the morning the visitors met with College of Arts and Sciences faculty David Ransel, Beate Sis-

senich, Michael Alexeev, William Pridemore, and Robert Campbell. At this meeting the participants discussed the global impact of the economic ascendancy of China and India, the prospects for violent



Russian policy scholars meet with College of Arts and Sciences faculty

confrontation over Central Asia's energy reserves, the influence of oil on the creation of market and democratic institutions, Russia's negative population growth rate, and crime patterns since the fall of the Soviet Union.

Following the morning session, the visitors dined in the Tudor Room in the Indiana Memorial Union, hosted by Dean for International Programs Patrick O'Meara.

After a brief visit to the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) holiday party and a meeting with Dean of SPEA, Astrid E. Merget, the visitors gathered in the Business Building for the second meeting of the day.

The afternoon meeting was held with SPEA faculty Robert Kravchuk, Matthew Auer, Evan Ringquist, Charles Wise, John Mike-sell, and Dean Emeritus Charles Bonser. At this meeting the participants discussed environmental activism, the Kyoto Protocol, the building of civil society in Russia, loan and investment structures in the former Soviet Union, and uncertainties in the Russian legal system.

The visit was a great success, as the meetings provided scholars from both the United States and Russia with the opportunity to discuss policy-related questions and gain a better understanding of the opinions and viewpoints of their foreign colleagues on issues that will affect the future development of both their countries and the world.

Anti-Trafficking

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Non-Governmental Organizations. In addition, I was honored to represent La Strada at various other seminars and roundtables on human trafficking.

This summer was an invaluable experience. I don't know for sure whether Maya was a victim of sex trafficking, and I'll probably never see her again. I can, however, take comfort and hope in what I saw this summer with my own eyes: sincere labor and cooperation on

behalf of the men, women, and children who suffer as a result of *torgivlia liud'my*: the trade and sale of human beings.

Alice Tobin is an MA/MPA student in REEI and SPEA.

Faculty Profile: Aurelian Craiutu

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to curtail liberal thinking and commentary in universities that might remind one of the McCarthy era. However, he adds that liberalism is a delicate word. “My liberalism is the European kind, like that of Tocqueville, Guizot, or Burke – liberals in their own time.”

Craiutu teaches political philosophy and theory because he believes

that they give an awareness of the past and show that “most of the values we believe in cannot be synthesized into one tensionless system. There will always be antinomies. So, political philosophy can teach us moderation, choices, and the dangers of extremism. I dislike fanatics of any kind. The growing use of positivism in the social sciences is one form of fanaticism. I advocate a pluralism of ideas. A single ideology is dangerous anywhere at anytime.”

Craiutu’s current research focuses on political moderation and the importance of avoiding political polarization. His recent book has two versions, one that has been published in Romanian, and one forthcoming that will be published in English.

Tom Fiske is an MA student in REEI.

Ukrainian Conference

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reunited with the east in 1939 when Stalin annexed it. These years of division set the stage for the modern split in national opinion about Ukraine’s president and the country’s future.

Sarah Phillips spoke next about the anthropological context of the events. She enthusiastically described how she is applying new research methods, such as observing conversations in Ukrainian online chat rooms, to gauge Ukrainians’ reactions to these events as they occur. She also discussed the role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the election, and Ukrainian audience members chimed in to provide information about a relatively new Ukrainian youth movement. The movement, *Pora*, which means “high time” in Ukrainian, played a key role in mobilizing the opposition to Yanukovich, soliciting funds from external parties, and motivating people to take to the streets in protest.

Robert Kravchuk took a more analytical approach in his presentation,

providing concrete statistics and maps detailing Ukrainians’ voting habits in presidential and legislative elections since independence in 1991. He explained that the east-west dividing line in public opinion that Blackwell described has been moving steadily eastward over the last 13 years. Some of the typically “western” political views are becoming more dominant in the center, leaving those holding “eastern,” Russian-oriented views as a shrinking minority. His progression of maps painted a clear picture for the audience of the steady movement of the line from west to east. Kravchuk also noted that 45% of Ukraine’s GDP derives from trade with Russia, which could present the nation and its populace with a dilemma regarding their economic future if public opinion continues to lean towards closer ties to the West.

Finally, Charles Wise explained how the elections and the battles surrounding them could contribute to strengthening Ukrainian democratic institutions. He likened the events in the court system to a “coming out party of the Ukrainian judiciary.” He

explained that the courts’ assertion of their rights to rule on the legality of government action could be compared in significance and substance to the *Marbury v. Madison* ruling in American judicial history. Wise also discussed the new legislation and institutional changes that he predicted will lead to freer and fairer Ukrainian elections in the future. At the time of the panel, the ultimate outcome of the election was still unknown, so Kravchuk joined Wise in speculating on possible scenarios.

On December 26, the world watched as yet another “color” revolution swept an undemocratic regime from power in a former Soviet country. The contest was decided in favor of Yushchenko by a margin of more than ten points. In the wake of these events, speculation is running rampant about which country will be next. Will a similar panel convene later this year to discuss an unexpected turn of events in the elections in Moldova or Kyrgyzstan?

Stephanie Hockman is an MA/MPA student in REEI and SPEA.

IU Summer Russia Trip

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crowd directly. Soon dozens of policemen joined the marchers, and I was worried that an ugly scene might unfold. But the police were there to protect the marchers and formed a wall between them and the crowd. In fact there was nearly one policeman for each marcher, a fact made all the more interesting by the calm, almost apathetic expres-

sions on the faces of the observers.

After about fifteen minutes of watching the scene and straining to comprehend the priest's words through a grainy megaphone, I was joined by the other members of my group as they filed out of the church and headed to the van. Although I wanted to witness the conclusion of this interesting event, it was time to go. As I left, I could not help but feel almost fortunate that I had not been able to enter the church.

While it is good to be back in the States, I will never forget my time in Russia. Despite the relatively short duration of the trip, we managed to visit a large number of diverse sights. Firsthand encounters with Russian language, culture, and history have definitely enhanced my understanding of the country. I look forward to a return visit in the near future.

Philip Hart is an MA student in REEI

Immersion Projects

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principal presented me a beautifully carved breadbox and matching spice rack, both locally made. Before returning home I had to purchase an additional suitcase just to transport these unexpected gifts home.

Every night, I returned to my room in Tomsk and chronicled the events of the day on my laptop. I did not want to forget a single detail – people, facts, insights, feelings – that might aid future student teachers placed there. After six whirlwind days in Tomsk and two in Moscow, my journal was 20 single-spaced pages in length, and I have returned to it time again to remember and reflect. Some of what I wrote during my October 4 flight home might also be a fitting conclusion to this story:

10/4, Monday: Somewhere Over the Atlantic

For *me*, being in Russia was extremely meaningful in multiple

personal and professional ways. But I question the extent to which my students will find the experience as rewarding and worthwhile. Indeed, there will be challenges. The language barrier may prove frustrating. English, both print and conversational, are rarely encountered in Tomsk. Learning the cultural nuances of the country will also pose a challenge but can facilitate the creation of relationships with locals. I was often assisted by kind Russians who guided me in the right direction. The weather may also be a concern, especially for sun-loving Americans whose usual cold-weather clothing is inadequate for the harsh Siberian winter.

Despite the challenges, I am certain that Russia will appeal to student teachers in the Cultural Projects. I am confident that Siberia will be a place, as it was for me, where personal and professional growth can take place in an environment that is challenging but also welcoming and supportive, a place where your presence

is valued and people are eager to share, collaborate, help, and reap the mutual rewards of people from different backgrounds coming together for common purposes. Like Kenya and India, Russia will not be well-suited for every student in the Project. It will be “too different” for some, too far, and even too difficult for those students whose threshold for change is low. But that is okay. I know that some students will find Tomsk to be the ideal placement site, will love Russia and Russians as much as I have, and will return home with their perspectives on *teaching* transformed by the time they have spent in this remarkable place.

Note: Although designed for teacher education majors, international placements in the Cultural Projects are also open to non-education majors who are interested in seeking “school internships” abroad. Contact Laura Stachowski, Director of Cultural Immersion Projects, for more information (Education 1044; 856-8507; stachows@indiana.edu).

Congratulations

MA Defenses

Che Clark (REEI) defended his essay "Integration Inaction: The Czech Republic, Domestic Politics, and Accession to the European Union." Dina Spechler chaired his committee.

PhD Dissertations

Martin Blackwell (History) defended his dissertation "Regime City of the First Category: The Experience of the Return of Soviet Power to Kyiv, Ukraine, 1943-1946." Hiroaki Kuromiya chaired his committee.

Sudha Rajagopalan (History) defended her dissertation "A Taste for Indian Films: Negotiating Cultural Boundaries in Post-Stalinist Soviet Society." Alexander Rabinowitch chaired her committee.

Donald F. Reindl (Slavics) defended his dissertation "The Effects of Historical German-Slovene Language Contact on the Slovene Language." Ronald Feldstein chaired his committee.

REEI undergraduate minors

Heather Holmes graduated in December with a BA in History.

Colin Nisbit graduated in December with a BA in Liberal Arts and Management Program.

Vernon O'Donnell graduated in December with a BA in Communication and Culture.

Dustin Schimp graduated in December with a BA in an Individualized Major Program.

Jeff Stoval graduated in December with a BA in Political Science and History.

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Observations

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people - much less foreigners - who had come by since mid-morning and they wanted to show us Ukrainian hospitality. It took quite a bit of effort to leave the station and get back on schedule.

Just as my mother and I witnessed a polling station open up for the day, my father and I stayed at another one for closing and counting. We had specifically chosen the one precinct in the area that could accept absentee ballots. Cracking down on absentee ballot falsification was a major priority after the second round. During that time, it was unfortunately all too common for people to simply pile into a bus, casting absentee ballots left and right in multiple precincts.

The only tension we felt during the entire voting process of that day was at that last polling station as the election workers started to count the ballots. Since everything is hand counted over and over again and there are a series of mathematical-logical checks to complete, people were concerned that things simply would not add up, even by one or two votes.

However, all that excitement was for naught. The commission's numbers added up right away. The ballots were wrapped in duck tape and whisked off to the territorial election commission in a beat-up Lada. I went along, sandwiched in the back seat between a police escort and the polling committee secretary.

My father and I dusted off our hands and returned home, arriving

at around midnight. It certainly was the most unusual Christmas holiday the Boyle household has experienced. I think that my mother and father walked away from it feeling a little more solidarity with Ukrainians and probably even with the rest of the world. Maintaining an honest democracy really is an international effort. We're already looking at the calendar and the globe to see where we can spend next Christmas. Do you happen to know where there will be elections around December 25, 2005?

Eric D. Boyle (MA/MPA REEI/SPEA 1999) lives and works in Kyiv, Ukraine, with his wife, Yulia P. Boyle (MPA SPEA 1999) and two children.

Alumni News

Richard Choppa (MA REEI 1994) currently works for The Boeing Company as an International Programs Manager. He is responsible for managing international partnerships and contracts with Russia, Ukraine, Turkey and Australia in the area of missile defense technology. Choppa accepted this position after retiring from the Army as a Lieutenant Colonel after twenty-one years of service. Assignments included: Director for Caucasus and Central Asia, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Defense and Army Attaché in Chisinau, Moldova and Minsk, Belarus; Russian Brigade Liaison Team

Chief for IFOR, Bosnia; tactical assignments in Airborne and Ranger units. Awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and Defense Meritorious Service Medal.

Brad Gutierrez (MA REEI 1994) published with Ellen Comisso "Eastern Europe or Central Europe? Exploring a Distinct Regional Identity," David L. Szanton ed., *The Politics of Knowledge: Area Studies and the Disciplines* (University of California Press, 2004). A digital version of the volume is available free of charge through the UCAS Digital Collection, a collabora-

tion between International and Area Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, the California Digital Library, and the University of California Press at <http://repositories.cdlib.org/uciaspubs/editedvolumes/3/>.

Jen Maceyko (MA REEI 2004) accepted a position as Writer/Editor for the Stanley Foundation in Muscatine, Iowa. The Stanley Foundation is a non-profit organization that works with the United Nations to promote and build support for principled multilateralism in addressing international issues.

Faculty News

Maria Bucur (History) was awarded a College Arts and Humanities Institute conference grant for the “Gender and Feminism under Post-Communism” conference.

Aurelian Craiutu (Political Science) was among five IU faculty to receive the Outstanding Junior Faculty Award for the 2004-2005 academic year. The award recognizes the achievements of junior faculty who have committed themselves to the teaching and service mission of the University while also developing nationally recognized programs in research and creative activity.

Bernd Fischer (History – IU Fort Wayne) published second editions of two books in Albanian: *Shqiperia gjates luftes, 1939-1945* and *Mbreti Zog dhe perpjekja per stabilitet ne Shqiperi* (both with Tirana: Cabej MCM Publishing, 2004). He also published two articles, “Shqiperia se laborator politik - zhvillimi i shtetit shqiptar gjate shekullit te njezete” in *Perpjekes* 19 (Spring-Summer 2004): 101-116, and “The Jews in Albania during the Zogist and Second World War Periods” in Martha Heide and Toma Ndue eds., *Religions and Civilizations in the New Millennium, The Albanian Case* (Albanian Center for Human Rights Press, 2004): 170-181. He presented a paper entitled “The Early Development of the Albanian National

Economy” at the Ninth International Congress of South-Eastern European Studies in Tirana, Albania, in September. During his visit he had a private meeting with the President of Albania, Alfred Moisiu, to enlist his support for a textbook project he is developing. He also delivered a talk entitled “Albanian Nationalism: A Brief Historical Overview” at a meeting on The Albanian National Question, sponsored by the Bureau of Research and Intelligence of the State Department and the CIA in Washington in November.

Charles Halperin (History) published “Omissions of National Memory: Russian Historiography on the Golden Horde as Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion” in the November edition of *Ab Imperio*.



Fischer with Alfred Moisiu,
President of Albania

Lynn Hooker (CEUS) and **Halina Goldberg** (Musicology) participated in a roundtable at AAASS in December titled “Sounds as Identity Symbols: The Potential for a ‘Musical Turn’ in the Study of Modern Eastern Europe.” Both

spoke about the ways minority issues are reflected and transformed through music: Hooker about her research on the “Gypsy question” in Hungarian music, and Goldberg about her research on the “Jewish question” in Polish music.

Bill Johnston (TESOL/Applied Linguistics) presented a talk entitled “Ashes or diamonds? Polish prose of the last ten years” at the annual meeting of the American Literary Translators Association in Las Vegas, Nevada, in late October. In December he was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship to translate Stefan Zeromski’s 1924 novel *The Coming Spring* (*Przedwiosnie*). He is currently on sabbatical at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland.

Michael Kaganovich (Economics) presented his paper “Education Reform and Access to Education in Russia” at the 2005 North American Winter Meetings of the Econometric Society, Philadelphia, PA, January 6-9, 2005. The paper is based on his research project “Taking Stock of Human Capital in the Post-Communist World: Education Issues in Transition Economies,” funded by a grant from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER), October 2002 – January 2005. As part of this same project, he also visited Estonia in May 2004 to study changes in access to higher education.

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Faculty News

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Dov-Ber Kerler (Germanic Studies) was awarded the Fenia and Yaakov Leviant Memorial Prize for his work *The Origins of Modern Literary Yiddish* (Oxford University Press) on November 22, 2004. This award is given by the Modern Language Association of America for an outstanding work in English in the field of Yiddish every other year.

John Mikesell (SPEA) and **C. Kurt Zorn** (SPEA) were awarded a grant by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, "Land Value Taxation to Support Local Government in Russia: A Case Study of Saratov Oblast," \$36,000 for the first year of a three year grant program.

William Pridemore (Criminal Justice) published several articles, including "Social Change, Institutional Anomie, and Serious Property Crime in Transitional Russia" in *British Journal of Criminology* 45 (2005): 81-97, with S.W. Kim. In November he gave a plenary talk entitled "Old and New Problems of Law, Crime, and Justice in 21st Century Russia" to The Russia Initiative at their annual convention in Houston, Texas.

Alexander Rabinowitch (History) published an essay about his father, "Eugene Rabinowitch: A Voice of Conscience for the Atomic Age," in a special issue of *Nestor*, the journal of the Institute of History, Russian Academy of

Sciences, St. Petersburg Branch. The issue is devoted to writings on scientists and government. An abridged, illustrated, English-language version of this essay, "Founder and Father," appears in the January-February issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

David Ransel (History/REEI) was awarded a fellowship for a semester off from the College Arts and Humanities Institute for his project "Civic Identities in Autocratic and Democratic Russia."

Marci Shore (History) published her article "Children of the Revolution: Communism, Zionism, and the Berman Brothers" in the current issue of *Jewish Social Studies*. She recently gave a talk in Vienna titled "Once Upon a Time, in a Cafe Called Ziemiańska: Making Choices and Coming to Marxism in the 1920s." She also gave two talks in London earlier this month. The first was for a conference at the University of London on her paper "When God Died: Slavoj Zizek on Modernity and Revolution in

Eastern Europe." The second was at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London, titled "A Funeral for Futurism." She has also been awarded a travel research grant from the College Arts and Humanities Institute for her work on "The Wonder of Words: Cosmopolitanism and the Avant-garde in East-Central Europe, 1910-1930."

Jeffrey Veidlinger (History) published "Simon Dubnow Re-contextualized: The Sociological Conception of Jewish History and the Russian Intellectual Legacy" in *The Simon Dubnow Institute Yearbook* Vol. III (2004): 411-427. He also delivered a series of talks on Russian and Ukrainian Jewry at the "Aitz Hayim Center for Jewish Living" in Highland Park, IL, and participated in a panel discussion at the symposium "Jewish Music and Jewish Identity: Papers Honoring Hans Tischler on his 90th Birthday" sponsored by the Indiana University School of Music Department of Musicology.

Student News

Neil Gipson (REEI/SPEA), **Stephanie Hockman** (REEI/SPEA), and **Shannon Finnegan** (SPEA) traveled to Columbus, Ohio, to volunteer with the Election Protection Commission as poll monitors. On election day (November 2nd) they worked at a local precinct on the south side of Columbus from before the polls

opened to late-morning when they were relieved by other monitors. Their responsibilities included helping voters identify their proper precinct and voting place, observing the voting process to ensure fair access for all voters, and providing contact for legal counsel in the event of problems.

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