

# REEIfication

NEWS FROM THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY RUSSIAN AND EAST EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

David L. Ransel, Director  
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## First McCloskey Fellow Arrives at IU

by Neil Gipson

The first Frank McCloskey Visiting Fellow has arrived in Bloomington to inaugurate the McCloskey Fellowship Program, a joint project of the Indiana University Russian & East European Institute, the National Democratic Institute and *Frank's Friends*. Jelena Savanovic, a third year law student at the University of Banja Luka in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will spend three months from January to mid-April in Bloomington and Washington, D.C. studying local government and youth policy.

The McCloskey Fellowship Program commemorates the life and work of Frank McCloskey, a former U.S. congressman, mayor of Bloomington, and IU alumnus. The program is designed to further one of McCloskey's most passionate causes: extending peace and democracy in the Balkan region. During his terms in Congress, McCloskey was one of the first U.S. officials to draw attention to the war and

genocide taking place in Bosnia, and his crusading efforts helped to persuade the U.S. government and the international community to engage the issue and stop the slaughter. After leaving Congress, McCloskey enrolled in the master's degree program at REEI to increase his knowledge of the Balkans while continuing his work in the region by serving as the rep-

resentative of the National Democratic Institute in Kosovo.

The Fellowship Program is intended to support the professional development of young scholars or activists with an interest in promoting democratic change in the Balkans and with demonstrated potential for civic and political leadership.

The program will encourage the growth of peace and democracy in the region by sponsoring up to two exchanges each year. An IU student may travel to the Balkans to work with the National Democratic Institute, and



*The first Frank McCloskey Fellow, Jelena Savanovic, has arrived in Bloomington from Bosnia & Herzegovina*

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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**

1998 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

**Welcome New REEI Students**

**Paul Andersen** grew up in Idaho and spent several years of his childhood in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He also lived for two years in Siberia on his LDS mission. Paul graduated from Brigham Young University in December 2005 with a degree in Russian and Political Science. He is interested in Russia's relations with Central Asia, including the politics and history of the region.



Andersen

**Emily Felt** was born and raised in Idaho before moving to Utah to attend Brigham Young University. She graduated Cum Laude from BYU in 2004 with a degree in American Studies. Emily spent a year and a half in Poland on an LDS mission and later returned in 2004 to the Summer Polish Language and Culture Course at the Catholic University of Lublin. Emily is pursuing a joint MLS/MA degree with REEI and the School of Library Science and aspires to work in an academic library with a focus on Poland and Eastern Europe.



Felt

**AATSEEL Awards to IU Faculty and Alumni**

The American Association of Teachers of Slavic and Eastern European Languages (AATSEEL) has presented its annual awards, and Indiana University faculty and alumni are among those honored for professional achievements.

**Maria Carlson** (PhD Slavic/REEI minor 1981) earned the award for Excellence in Post-secondary Teaching. She is currently Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature and Russian & East European Studies at the University of Kansas.

**Bill Johnston** (TESOL/Applied Linguistics) was honored for Best Translation Into English for his *Dreams and Stones*, a translation of Magdalena Tulli's Polish work *Sny i kamienie*. *Dreams and Stones* was published by Archipelago Books in 2004.

**Slavica Publishers** once again earned the award for Best Language Pedagogy Book for Laura Janda and Steven Clancy's *The Case Book of Russian*. Slavica plans to publish their follow-up, *The Case Book for Czech*, in late spring.

## Living in Oblivion: Internet Censorship in the Former Soviet Union

by Stephanie Hockman

The Internet has paved the way for free and open communication around the globe. In some countries of the former Soviet Union, however, governments have clamped down on citizen access to this information superhighway. In Belarus, for example, the government has effective control over Internet use because all communication flows through lines it controls. I experienced the effects of this kind of censorship firsthand in another former Soviet republic, Uzbekistan, after violent unrest there this summer.

In May 2005 on orders from the government of Uzbekistan, soldiers opened fire on a group of protesters in the province of Andijan. This group allegedly included women, children and the elderly, and unconfirmed reports counted over 700 dead. Local witnesses led foreign reporters to hidden mass graves. World leaders protested and some called for sanctions against Uzbekistan.

I arrived in Uzbekistan for a summer internship the day after these events began. I planned to spend the summer working for an American nongovernmental organization (NGO) on an educational Internet access program. Unfortunately, I had no idea at the time that these political events were occurring. Initially, my only

source of information about them were emails from friends in the United States inquiring about my safety and asking what was really happening in Uzbekistan. Once alerted to these events, I began to seek information from local citizens and from news outlets. Some Uzbeks and Russians that I had met since my arrival began timidly to discuss it with me after I had been there for a few days,

site, a Microsoft Network (MSN) web search engine page appeared. I would later learn that displaying the MSN search page is a clever trick of the Uzbek government to avoid admitting to Internet users that the requested website had been censored out of existence. I had the same problem when trying to access the BBC's web portal, that of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) and Human Rights Watch.

I began sharing my frustration over the dearth of information available to me with friends at home via email, and some of them emailed me links to articles on the Andijan events and their aftermath. Following electronic links to particular articles on other web pages didn't work, either. They, too, led to the MSN search page. How I learned to hate that page! I began asking friends to copy and

paste the text of articles about the Andijan events into emails to me. I discovered that I could receive emailed news articles in my email account without any problems, and so, finally, I read what the outside world thought of the recent events in Uzbekistan.

This personal encounter with Internet censorship led me to wonder how exactly a government coordinates such a large



*Stephanie Hockman (left) logs on to the internet in Uzbekistan. When the Uzbek government blocks a website, it impedes access for over eighty percent of internet service providers in the country.*

passing rumors and conjecture on to me.

I also turned to my usual source for information on any subject: the Internet. I was slightly perplexed at first when I opened Internet Explorer and was unable to access the New York Times website. I asked myself if the website could be down temporarily? Or maybe I typed the web address incorrectly? After I typed in the web address for the newspaper, instead of the newspaper's web-

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## Bringing Russia to an Indiana High School Orchestra

by Alice Tobin

The musicians of the Carmel (Indiana) High School orchestra will be among the first American high school students invited by the Russian Ministry of Culture to participate this April in its second annual “International Youth Music Festival in St. Petersburg.” The students will join other selected American and Russian concert bands for the fourth week of the month-long festival in St. Petersburg, where they will have the honor of performing side-by-side with other talented musicians in some of the finest concert halls in Russia – including the St. Petersburg philharmonia. As a recent REEI graduate and former outreach assistant, I was delighted to be invited to continue REEI’s outreach activities by helping the orchestra prepare for its journey to Russia.

Approximately seventy-five students and thirty-five parents from Carmel High School will travel to St. Petersburg to take part in performances and master classes and to enjoy some of the majestic sights of the city. To prepare for the trip, orchestra conductor Andrew King has assigned each student to research a topic related to Russia, its composers, or St. Petersburg itself. Each student will take a turn in teaching the rest of the class about his or her topic. To supplement these activities, the Orchestra Parents’ Club contacted REEI in search of additional linguistic and cultural

preparation for their trip.

In response, REEI and I have cooperated with parents and organizers to arrange an eight-week introduction to Russian language and culture for those going on the trip, as well as others affiliated with the Carmel High School orchestra. Classes will be held one evening each week for eight weeks, and interest has been very high. More than sixty people initially signed up to attend the classes, and we even had a ten-

***Carmel High School orchestra students will perform in some of the finest concert halls in Russia. Preparation for the trip includes learning about the Russian language and culture.***

year-old sign up to take the class alongside the high school students and their parents!

Course goals include learning the Cyrillic alphabet, acquiring the ability to make simple conversation with fellow Russian musicians and hosts, recognizing everyday signs in St. Petersburg, and gaining a general appreciation for Russian culture (small “c”) as well as the richness of Culture (capital “C”) that St. Petersburg has to offer. During the course, we will also welcome Jeffrey Holdeman, IU Slavic Language Coordinator,

and Denise Gardiner, Assistant Director of REEI for a special presentation on the history of Russian guitar and balalaika music.

The Carmel Orchestra travels to a major performance or festival once every three years, but the performance in Russia will mark the first time the orchestra has ever traveled internationally. One of the most exciting highlights of the St. Petersburg program will be the Carmel students’ performance at the final concert of the festival, to be attended by Russian, Canadian, and American diplomats. The group will play works from popular Russian and American composers, including Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky, Gershwin, and John Corigliano.

The class has already generated enthusiasm and positive feedback. One parent commented on how much her family is enjoying the course and how “we are all practicing saying those [Russian] phrases” with one another. Another parent commented on the cultural content of the course, noting how interesting it was “to learn about how Russians deal with personal space and the rules for contact between men and women.” A student was even prompted to ask broader historical questions, inquiring about “what happened to the Russian Orthodox Church while the Soviets were in power? And how has that changed since the fall of the Soviet Union?”

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## Alumni News

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**John Alexander** (PhD History/REEI certificate 1963) is Professor Emeritus in the Department of History and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, KS.

**Eric Batsie** (BA Slavic/REEI certificate 1994) is executive director of International Big Brothers/Big Sisters in Russia.

**Thomas Cooper** (PhD CEUS & Comparative Literature/REEI certificate 2003) is conducting research and teaching as a post-doctoral fellow at the Center for Comparative Literature and Society at Columbia University.

**Linda Dausch** (MA REEI/MLS SLIS 1993) is Electronic Resources and Serials Librarian at the Chicago Public Library.

**Steven Duke** (PhD History/REEI minor 1999) is assistant program director for education abroad in the Office for International Research, Education & Development at Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (Virginia Tech) in Blacksburg, VA.

**Kelley Fallon** (BA Political Science and East Asian Languages & Cultures/REEI certificate 1990) is a teacher and division chairper-

son at the Indiana Academy of Science, Math, and Humanities at Ball State University in Muncie, IN.

**Darel Gallagher** (MA REEI 1993) worked with the US Army's Task Force Russia on the identification of American POW/MIA's before leaving active duty and joining the Virginia Army National Guard. In 2001 he served in Bosnia conducting both military and humanitarian duties, and in 2004 he participated in a Partnership for Peace exchange visit to Tajikistan. He recently retired from the National Guard and now runs a successful financial services business in Richmond, VA.

**Mark von Hagen** (MA Slavic 1978) is Boris Bakhmeteff Professor of Russian and East European Studies at Columbia University. He presided over the sixth congress of the International Association for Ukrainian Studies in Donetsk in June and participated in two panels at the Roundtable "Ukraine's Quest for Mature National Statehood" in Washington, D.C. in September. His essay "Empires, Borderlands and Diasporas" (published last year in the *American Historical Review*) appeared in Ukrainian translation in *Moderna Ukraina* (no. 9); another essay, "I Love Russia, and/but Want Ukraine, or How a Russian General Became

Hetman of the Ukrainian State, 1917-1918" appeared in a Festschrift honoring Zenon Kohut and in the first volume of a new series on Ukraine and Belarus, edited by Leonid Gorizonotov at the Institute for Slavic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow. He is currently on sabbatical leave, writing a book on the emergence of modern Ukraine during World War I.

**Calvin T. Harris** (MA REEI/JD School of Law 1992/1995) is an Associate with the law firm Bryan Cave in London. His practice includes finance and corporate transactions, with a concentration on lending and other transactions involving clients doing business in the states of the former Soviet Union. Mr. Harris also served as a rule of law liaison with the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative in Minsk, Belarus.

**Matthew Kingsley** (BA Slavic/REEI certificate 1994) is a teacher at Tigard High School in Portland, OR.

**Frank Miller** (PhD Slavic 1976) will publish his book *Folklore for Stalin* in Russian translation this fall through Akademicheskii proekt in St. Petersburg. His *Handbook of Russian*

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## Alumni Profile: Jane Curry

by Neil Gipson

Professor Jane Curry of Santa Clara University recently delivered two lectures at IU, one on Polish communist censorship called “Censorship: The Tool of the Weak” and a second graduate and faculty seminar titled “Getting Memories On Tape: Thirty Plus Years of Researching with Interviews of Communists.” Curry is a political scientist and expert on censorship and the East European media. Although her visit to Bloomington was primarily professional, it was not devoted solely to scholarly presentations. She is an alumna of IU and appreciated the opportunity to revisit friends and colleagues from her years here as a student. “What I learned at IU was really important for the rest of my career...and I would love to come back more often,” she says. Her visit was sponsored by the School of Journalism, the Russian and East European Institute, the Polish Studies Center, and the Department of History.

Curry studied at IU from 1970 to 1971, earning a master’s degree in political science. She went on to earn her Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1979 and later taught at Manhattanville College and Colby College, before joining the Department of Political Science at Santa Clara University

in California.

Prior to her time in Bloomington, Curry traveled to Poland on one of the earliest host-family exchange programs and later on the first Fulbright scholar program behind the Iron Curtain. She says those experiences helped her to “learn the lay of the land” and to begin formulating questions about the media and political issues. In



*IU alumna Jane Curry is a leading expert on censorship and East European media.*

particular she describes going with her host mother, a journalist, to a large print shop to turn in the day’s article for the censors to review. “I remember not exactly fully understanding that process...but it sort of intrigued me, and you could begin to talk to people and hear things obtusely,”

says Curry. “And I got hooked.”

Her research network in Poland expanded through a combination of persistence and daring. Gradually, Curry says, she learned that “in Poland, if you knocked on the door enough, it would open, and there was always one more thing you could find out.” As a graduate student researching the media and censorship, she would be given the phone number for a renowned journalist and—having “really not much sense about what was appropriate”—she would simply call up and ask for an interview. She believes that many of these journalists agreed to meet

with her because of a combination of interest demonstrated by an outsider along with a growing frustration with political and economic developments in Poland. Often these interviews would run for several hours. After the interview, she would inquire about further contacts, and the cycle of interviews would continue.

Several of Curry’s more recent projects build on her experience with oral interviews and political development. Through a project related to the archiving of Radio Free Europe’s records, Curry conducted interviews with nearly fifty former communist leaders—including former prime ministers, first secretaries, politburo members, ministers, and others—who discuss not only their decisions related to mass media under communism but also their broader experiences, choices and political events. All of these interviews are archived and available to researchers at the Hoover Institution on the campus of Stanford University.

Looking toward the future, Curry is beginning research into two separate issues: transition justice and the expectations raised by the recent series of demonstrations and non-violent revolutions across Eastern Europe. In investigating transition justice, she is interested not merely in choices about legal prosecution, but also broader questions of the role that history

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## Director of National Virtual Translation Center Visits IUB Campus

The Director of the U.S. National Virtual Translation Center (NVTC) visited the IU Bloomington campus on November 15<sup>th</sup> to describe the Center's mission and to recruit translators from among qualified students.

The Russian & East European Institute coordinated Director Everette Jordan's visit, following up his first meeting with students by interactive video conference during the 2005 Summer Workshop in Slavic & East European Languages. More than forty students from five IU language centers crowded a Ballantine lecture hall to hear Jordan describe the opportunities available for translators in nearly every language imaginable.

The NVTC was established in February of 2003 to provide translations of foreign intelligence to all offices of the U.S. intelligence community. It acts as a clearinghouse for interagency use of translators in order to augment existing government translation capabilities. The Center is quickly building a team of linguists and translators who work from locations across the country and connect virtually to the program office in Washington, D.C.

Jordan described the opportunities available to translators with

the NVTC. "The Center's translators work throughout the United States. They work part-time and full-time, and they work on languages from across the globe." Translators receive assignments through the NVTC from a wide variety of government agencies, including the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of In-

cies evolve over time. Currently, the NVTC is actively recruiting translators of over twenty-five languages, from Albanian to Uzbek, and the Center continually accepts applications in all world languages.

Jordan emphasized during his lecture that Indiana University presents a natural recruiting pool for the NVTC because of its many language programs. In an informal survey during his lecture, he discovered that the students in attendance spoke more than ten languages, including critical need languages such as Arabic and less common languages such as Uyghur. Because IU offers such a wide range of languages through its area studies centers and across its curriculum, it can help the NVTC to fill gaps in its staffing.

Jordan even raised the possibility of creating a "pipeline" to channel talented student translators into the NVTC. An internship program already exists, and IU students are competitive candidates for those positions. Once the internships are complete, most interns continue on as contract linguists for the Center. Expanding the relationship between the NVTC and IU to involve more students would provide a steady stream of new translating talent in service to the United States.



*The NVTC recruits REEI and IU students and alumni across the country to translate critical materials for the U.S. government. More information is available on their website at [www.nvtc.gov](http://www.nvtc.gov).*

vestigation, National Security Agency, and others. They translate written documents, audio and video, articles from the press, and more. The challenge of working on high-priority projects with real-world applications attracts many people to the Center's work.

An additional attraction of the NVTC is the ability to work from home and to supplement another part- or full-time job. All translators work on contract and can take on as much or as little translation work as they prefer. This flexibility also allows the government to meet its changing needs as the priorities of government agen-



## Caviar in Crisis? Environmental Threats to Caspian Sea Sturgeon

by Richard Bakewell

At first glance, a crisis in caviar might seem like no crisis at all. After all, a decline in caviar would appear to hurt only a few wealthy consumers. Caviar, however, is only the tip of the iceberg. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, overfishing and black market trading have caused a rapid decline in stocks of the Caspian Sea sturgeon that provide much of the world's caviar. This decline in turn threatens not only the Caspian Sea's delicate ecological balance, but also its multi-billion dollar industry and the livelihoods of thousands of fishermen and their families. In short, caviar is big business.

Various described as earthy, fruity, or nutty, a good batch of caviar is said by some to capture the very essence of the sea. Just as every fine wine has its own, distinctive character, every batch of caviar also has its own assortment of distinguishing characteristics that make it unique, a singular experience to be savored in the moment.

The most important factor contributing to a batch of caviar's overall character is its species of origin, which in turn comprises a host of environmental factors, including water quality and food abundance. For traditionalist connoisseurs, the best caviar—indeed, the *only* real caviar—originates in

the Caspian region. Three Caspian sturgeon species are ranked highest among caviar lovers: the Russian, which produces *osetra* caviar; the Stellate, which produces *sevruga*; and the Beluga, source of *beluga* caviar, the world's finest and most coveted.

Other species of sturgeon ply the waters of all the large river sys-

generations of those species.

The history of caviar demonstrates how fickle human food preferences can be. For example, West Europeans and Americans up until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century were likely to feed sturgeon roe to pigs or give it away in saloons to whet appetites. (A similar phenomenon also took place in colonial

America, where indentured servants in New England bargained with their owners, asking that they be fed lobster *not* more than three times a week!) Once tastes changed, however, Europeans and Americans fueled a caviar boom that depleted sturgeon stocks throughout Europe and North America with stunning speed. A similar depletion is now taking place in the Caspian Sea, the current heartland of sturgeon and caviar.

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, an elaborate and well-orchestrated program for scientific management of the Caspian Sea sturgeon (Russian, Stellate, and Beluga) ceased to function. As a result, the Caspian Sea sturgeon fishery became an "open access" regime, and Russian, Stellate, and Beluga were exposed brusquely to the full force of global demand for their precious cargo. The Soviet ex-



*Overfishing and environmental threats have led to a decline in Caspian Sea sturgeon and related caviar products. Photo courtesy of Caviar Emptor.*

tems in the Northern hemisphere, and they produce roe that can be turned into caviar. Traditionalist connoisseurs, however, spurn caviar from these sturgeons. The reason may have less to do with the caviar's character than with its simple absence. Most of the once commercially viable sturgeon species inhabiting North American, West European, and East Asian systems have already been fished to near extinction. Over the last century connoisseurs desired their caviar in such quantities that they literally consumed entire future

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## Profile: Jane Curry

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plays in forming attitudes. With many people fondly recalling the communist era as an idyllic time of job security, free health care and cheap goods, Curry is investigating how societies can “create a base common agreement about history” in the aftermath of communism.

The questions raised by mass demonstrations and transitions—both earlier in Poland and more recently in Serbia, Georgia and Ukraine—have led Curry to inquire about why people take such risks, what they expect to happen as a consequence, and why many people are so rapidly disillusioned with the outcomes. “To my knowledge,” says Curry, “we haven’t done very much research

with people at the base level,” asking why individuals took the risks they did, what they expected, and what would be a better kind of policy agenda to respond to such events. Interviews with mid- and lower-level participants could be one way to begin to fill in that gap in our understanding.

Today Curry also continues her contacts and collaboration with IU colleagues in her research and writing. She has worked with IU faculty member Owen Johnson (Journalism) on projects about media in Eastern Europe, and she is finishing an edited textbook with IU alumna Sharon Wolchik (MA Political Science 1972) on the subject of Eastern Europe after the transition. The book will be published by Roman & Littlefield, and Curry and Wolchik plan

to dedicate it to Václav Beneš, one of their professors and mentors during their time at Indiana.

When asked what advice she might give to younger scholars starting in the field of Eastern European or post-Soviet studies, she suggests one key to success is to visit the region as often as possible. “Things are never as they seem in writing,” she says, and while archival research is important, reaching out personally and getting to know people can “open doors and help to make sense of events.” Given Curry’s own success in opening doors and making sense of events in closed, censored societies, her advice is worth heeding.

*Neil Gipson is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.*

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## Faculty News

**Maria Bucur** (History) organized a panel titled "Cinema: National, Transnational, and Global Culture" for the 2006 Annual Convention of the American Historical Association in Philadelphia.

**Randall Baker** (SPEA) was named Distinguished Professor by the New Bulgarian University on November 18, 2005. Professor Baker was involved in the founding of the University in 1992 and has supported it during its growth into a leading national institution with over 10,000 students.

**Malcolm Brown** (Emeritus Musicology) received the ASCAP Deems Taylor Award as editor of *A Shostakovich Casebook* (Indiana University Press, 2004), in recognition of the excellence of Laurel Fay's article "Volkov's Testimony Reconsidered" printed in the book. The American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers recognized Fay and Brown at the 38th Annual awards ceremony in New York City at Lincoln Center on December 15, 2005.

**Lidija Cvikic** (Visiting Instructor for Croatian and Serbian) co-authored *Hrvatski kao drugi i strani jezik* together with Z. Jelaska, V. Blagus, M. Bosnjak, G. Hrzica, I. Kusin, J. Novak Milic and N. Opacic (Hrvatska sveucilisna naklada, Zagreb, 2005). The work is the first book published in Croatian to address

the issue of Croatian as a second language from the perspectives of linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and language teaching. One of the book's co-authors, Jasna Novak, was also visiting instructor for Croatian at IU in 1999-2000.

**Andrew Durkin** (Slavic) participated in a panel in memory of Professor Robert Maguire of Columbia University ("The Legacies of Robert Maguire") at the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and Eastern European Languages (AATSEEL) convention in Washington, D.C., December 28-30.

**Jeffrey Holdeman** (Slavic) presented a paper entitled "Lexical evidence of the homeland of the Russian Old Believers in Erie, Pennsylvania" at the December 2005 AATSEEL meeting in Washington, D.C. At the AATSEEL convention he also chaired the meeting of the Slavic language coordinators committee. During the past summer he spent two months in Poland and Lithuania doing fieldwork and archival research on Old Believer communities, which are related to communities in the eastern United States. He spent four weeks at the Borderlands Foundation in Sejny, Poland, and four weeks in Vilnius and western Lithuania, documenting cemeteries, meeting with members of the communities and

leaders in the church, and investigating resources for reconstructing the history and migrations of these groups.

**Dov-Ber Kerler** (Jewish Studies) lectured on "Beyond What is Said and Done: Last Living Remnants of Jewish Culture in Ukraine" at the Ohio State University on January 25 in a program sponsored by the Melton Center for Jewish Studies.

**Hiroaki Kuromiya** (History) published *Stalin: Profiles in Power* (Longman, 2005).

**Ann Livschiz** (History, IPFW) published "De-Stalinizing Children: The Bumpy Road to Moral Rebirth," in *Negotiating Cultural and Social Change in the Khrushchev Era*, Polly Jones (ed.), (Routledge Press, 2005).

**Sarah Phillips** (Anthropology) guest edited the December, 2005 edition of *Ethnos* (vol. 70, no. 4), a theme issue on post-socialist governmentalities and subjectivities. She authored two articles in the volume, including "Postsocialism, Governmentality, and Subjectivity: An Introduction" and "Civil Society and Healing: Theorizing Women's Social Activism in Post-Soviet Ukraine."

**William Pridemore** (Criminal Justice) published "Social

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## Internet Censorship

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censorship effort in a nation of 27 million. The Uzbek government appears to accomplish it through a combination of technology and intimidation. Reporters Without Borders calculates that over 80 percent of Uzbekistan's Internet service providers (ISPs) must access web content outside of Uzbekistan via the government's state-owned ISP, UzPAK. This means that when the government blocks a website, it effectively impedes access to that site for a majority of the Internet users in the country.

An American friend explained that it is often possible to access forbidden web sites through the use of proxy servers. To do this, a user visits a website that is maintained outside of Uzbekistan's borders, which then reroutes the user to the forbidden site, thereby circumventing the government's efforts to restrict access.

This solution is far from perfect, however, as such use is subject to penalties in most public Internet cafes. I visited nearly 10 Internet cafes this summer, and there were signs threatening fines from \$2 to \$10 for each visit to a forbidden website. Visiting such sites represents a significant legal and financial risk in a country with average monthly incomes of less than \$50 and where private computer ownership is almost nonexistent. In this way, the Internet in Uzbekistan, instead of acting as an information superhighway, has become more of a pot-holed

dirt road. It may get you to a destination, but there are delays and possible costs along the way.

Since my return from Uzbekistan in August, I have continued to discover new information about the events in Andijan last May. I had not realized that the Uzbek government did not stop at Internet censorship in its attempts to restrict access to information about Andijan. In the weeks that followed, Russian television news broadcasts, which are generally considered more reliable and unbiased than Uzbek reporting, were also blocked. Radio broadcasts by BBC and RFE/RL were jammed. Foreign journalists were not allowed into the province of Andijan. Any witnesses to the events that had not fled Uzbekistan were eventually harassed, arrested and questioned. It is a strange feeling to become fully aware of this information blockade only now, six months later. It is stranger yet to realize that even I, an educated, resourceful citizen of a democratic state that expects and demands some transparency in governance and reporting, was contained within the veritable news vacuum created by the government of Uzbekistan.

My experience represents just one of the many kinds of Internet censorship practiced in countries of the former Soviet Union and beyond. In countries from Uzbekistan to China to Cuba the free and open Internet, which has presented a bulwark against government misinformation in many other countries, continues to be strangled. And as many of the voices

that call for increased freedom and transparency in repressive regimes are silenced, government control over its populace becomes ever more complete.

*Stephanie Hockman is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.*

## Student News

**Janel Anderson** (REEI) has been promoted from the state offices of Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska to assistant press secretary in the Senator's Washington, D.C. office.

**Andrew Burton** (REEI) and his wife, Amanda, recently announced that they are expecting their first child in July of 2006.

**Dawn Childress** (REEI/SLIS) has accepted the position of Collection Acquisitions Coordinator in the Subject and Area Librarians Council of the IU Libraries.

**Jody Prestia** (PhD History/REEI Minor) presented "Understanding the 'War between Slavism and Germanism': Constructing Character Psychology in Neutral Romania" at an international conference on Culture and International History sponsored by the Zentrum für Nordamerika-Forschung at the Universität Frankfurt am Main in Frankfurt, Germany December 19-21, 2005.



## Caspian Sea sturgeon

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port monopoly ceased to limit the sturgeon harvest, while other government protection and fisheries management programs have ground to a halt for lack of funding. The sturgeon have essentially been left to fend for themselves amid increasing avarice and de facto administration by criminal elements.

In the fifteen years since the Soviet collapse, the Caspian Sea sturgeon have declined significantly. No species has yet been completely fished out, though the coveted Beluga may be approaching extinction. Fearing such drastic declines in sturgeon stocks, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)—a UN Secretariat charged with regulating trade in vulnerable wildlife species—listed all sturgeon species as “threatened” in 1997, and therefore subject to trade regulations and quotas. Complementing the efforts of CITES, the United States Fish & Wildlife Service has also taken action to regulate trade in caviar. The Agency’s most recent and most significant regulation has been to ban import of all Beluga caviar into the United States beginning on October 1, 2005.

Most of these conservation efforts are aimed at slowing the legal trade in caviar and sturgeon. However, the illegal trade in caviar is estimated by some observers to exceed legal exports by several times. Organized crime syndi-

cates managed to export so much caviar that during one period in the mid-1990s real market prices for sevruga, osetra and beluga were half of their levels only ten years previously. Shortly thereafter, prices began to rise again slowly, reflecting increased scarcity—that is, a decline in the number of available fish. Currently, prices remain high and the regulatory and conservation communities are divided over the future of Caspian Sea sturgeon. The Beluga in particular has earned the unenviable distinction of being listed on the World Conservation Union’s list of the top 10 most endangered species.

History demonstrates how tastes change as supplies of goods rise and fall. And while the West’s appetite for caviar is not likely to abate soon, gourmands and connoisseurs may already be adapting to a world with fewer varieties of caviar. Renowned chefs in upscale American restaurants have been switching from wild-caught Caspian caviar to farm-raised and North American varieties. Caviar retailers also report a rise in demand for alternatives to Caspian varieties.

The Beluga and other Caspian sturgeon are too important for the long-term development potential of the region to be exhausted by one generation. As a renewable resource, Caspian Sea caviar has the potential to bring wealth and prosperity to the region long after oil and gas resources have been tapped out. For all the international efforts to limit the decline in sturgeon populations, the ulti-

mate responsibility for and fate of the Beluga and its cousins comes down to everyday Russians, Kazakhs, Turkmen, Iranians, and Azeris. The actions taken by these individuals over the next decade will determine how much and what type of caviar is available, and more importantly, which sturgeons survive.

*Richard Bakewell is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA.*

## Orchestra Travels to Russia

*continued from page 4*

Andrew King is confident that the group’s encounter with Russia will be meaningful, and he hopes that it will influence them for the rest of their lives. In addition, he expects the experience to “set [musical] standards for the kids that serve to motivate them for a long time after [they return to the States].” Indeed, he echoes the goals of the Russian Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography, which has conceived of this festival as a means to “build bridges of friendship between the people of USA and Russia by sharing the artistic and cultural heritage of our two countries.”

*Alice Tobin earned an MA/MPA degree from REEI and SPEA in December, 2005.*

## McCloskey Fellow

*continued from page 1*

a student from a university in the Balkans will travel to Bloomington and Washington, D.C. to study and research.

The first visiting fellow, Jelena Savanovic, arrived in Bloomington on January 17<sup>th</sup> to begin her program. An activist in local government, Savanovic serves on the youth advisory board of the mayor of Banja Luka, the coordination board of the youth council of the Republic of Srpska, and as president of the local ROTARACT club, a Rotary-sponsored service organization for young men and women. Savanovic plans to use her time in Bloomington to work with academics and local practitioners to learn about best practices in the development of youth policy.

Savanovic is particularly interested in filling the void left by the lack of local government programs in Banja Luka to provide information about opportunities available to young people. She writes that "local authorities in Banja Luka lack a strategy and procedures for the dissemination of relevant information to local youth. There is no place in town where young people can find information about relevant NGO projects, study options, scholarships, employment, human rights, local youth services, European and international programs, travel discounts, youth cards, etc. There isn't even a regular bulletin at the local level to offer that kind of information to young people." At the same time, she says, NGOs and local authori-

ties complain that they lack young volunteers for projects, applicants for scholarships and programs, and participants in seminars and conferences.

Savanovic hopes to gather information during her fellowship so that she may fill this gap by establishing a set of youth information policies in cooperation with local government and NGOs in her city. While in Bloomington she plans to work closely with public policy experts at Indiana University and also with officials from the Bloomington city government to identify successful local youth policies and ways to translate them into programs in Banja Luka. In particular Savanovic would like to document her research using video and audio in order to share her research with youth organizers, local government officials and colleagues back home in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The McCloskey Fellowship Program was initiated in 2005 through the efforts of Frank McCloskey's late wife, Roberta, and the McCloskeys' friends and colleagues. The program is supported by the generous contributions of over one hundred donors from the Bloomington area, Washington, D.C. and overseas, and it continues to grow. The program is expected to expand significantly over the next several years to ensure a lasting connection between Indiana University and the Balkan region.

*Neil Gipson is a joint degree student at REEI and SPEA*

## Faculty News

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structure and homicide in post-Soviet Russia" in *Social Science Research*, vol. 34, 2005.

**Anya Peterson Royce** (Anthropology) was awarded an Overseas Study Development Grant to develop a new Indiana University Summer Overseas Study/College of Arts and Sciences program in Oaxaca, Mexico. She was also awarded a New Frontiers in the Arts and Humanities Exploration Traveling Fellowship for a project on "Becoming an Ancestor: the Isthmus Zapotec Way of Death" and a College Arts and Humanities grant for the symposium "Acting on Indigenous Rights. Acting Out Indigenous Rites: A Forum on Minority Languages and Cultures in Latin America."

**William Snow** (Physics) has been selected to participate in a Short-Term Faculty Exchange with Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland during the 2006-07 academic year. He will teach a course on neutron physics and conduct joint research with several local faculty.

**Martin C. Spechler** (Economics, IUPUI) recently reviewed *East-West Trade and the Cold War* by Jari Eloranta and Jari Ojala for EH.net (the Economic History Association). Spechler's review of Robert Campbell's *Biographical Dictionary of Russian Economists* appeared in *Comparative*

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## Faculty News

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*Economic Studies* (vol. 47, no. 4, 2005) and his review of Andrei Shleifer's *Russia: A Normal Country* appeared in *Russian Review* (vol. 65, no. 1, 2006). He also attended the conference of the Global Development Network in St. Petersburg, Russia, on January 18-23 and presented an early report on his new project dealing with poverty reduction and pension reform in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

**Dmitry Shlapentokh** (History, IUSB) published "Eurasianism and Jews in Russia" (in Russian) in *Rusistika*, vol. 30, 2005. He also published "Russia's Foreign Policy and Eurasianism" in *Eurasianet.org*, on September 2, 2005.

**Jeffrey Veidlinger** (History)

participated in the plenary panel of the American Historical Association in Philadelphia in January, where he presented "Voices from the Shtetl: Yiddish Oral Histories in Eastern Europe" based on the Indiana University Yiddish Ethnographic Project. He also presented the paper "The Revolution in Jewish Public Culture, 1905-1914" at the "Jews and Russian Revolutions" conference at Stanford University in November and participated in a public symposium at Stanford in conjunction with the conference. At the Association for Jewish Studies conference in Washington, D.C. in December he participated in the panel "The Jews and the Soviet System." Professor Veidlinger recently published "...Even Beyond Pinsk: Yizker Bikher [Memorial Books] and Jewish Cultural Life in the Shtetl" in *Studies in Jewish Civilization Volume 16: The Jews of Eastern Europe*, L. Greenspoon,

R. Simkins and B. Horowitz (eds.), (Bison Books, 2005).

**Bronislava Volkova** (Slavic) delivered a presentation describing the Indiana University Czech Program at the national AATSEEL conference panel on "The Future of Czech Studies at American Universities," December 28-30 in Washington, D.C. She published "Smrt jako sémiotická událost" in the annual collection *Listopad* (Prague 2005). She also published her poetry in the September 2005 edition of *World Literature Today* and performed poetry readings at the Indianapolis Arts Garden on November 18 and in Bloomington on November 25. Her poetry collection *Only the Sea Keeps*, a benefit for tsunami victims, has become a bestseller in India and has come out in a new edition in Canada; it has also been listed among the Best Poems of 2005 in the *Montserrat Review*.

## Welcome Carnegie Research Fellow

Carnegie Research Fellow Elena Lukovitskaya arrived in Bloomington in January to take up her four month fellowship. Lukovitskaya teaches sociology, gender sociology and gender psychology at Novgorod State University in Novgorod, Russia. During her visit to Bloomington she will investigate how culture influences gender so-



*Lukovitskaya*

cialization and the differences in gender socialization between the United States and Russia. Her research will be published in a special volume prepared annually to showcase the international and cross-cultural research conducted by Carnegie Fellows.

In addition to her teaching, Lukovitskaya also directs the Novgorod Gender Center, a non-govern-

mental organization that conducts research and promotes gender education. Recently the Center has focused on how gender interests are perceived at the local level by municipal officials. Says Lukovitskaya, "Local female officials seem to consider and promote the different interests of women and men, while male officials think much less about gender issues in their day-to-day work."



## Alumni News

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*Verbs* was reissued in July, and the second edition of *Vputi* (with Olga Kagan and Anna Kudyma) was published in August. The new edition has a website and video supplement available at [www.prenhall.com/vputi](http://www.prenhall.com/vputi).

**Patrick O'Neil** (PhD Political Science/ REEI minor 1994) is an associate professor in the Department of Politics and Government at the University of Puget Sound. He is working on the second edition of his textbook, *Essentials of Comparative Politics* (Norton), which is due for release in fall 2006.

**Yulia Boyle** (MPA SPEA 1999) is a staff writer with the *Kyiv Post* in Ukraine. She recently published an interview with Ernesto Perez Rodriguez describing the Latin movement in Kyiv.

**William Pyle** (MA REEI 1992) is in the Department of Economics at Middlebury College in Middlebury, VT. He recently received grant support from NCEEER, Fulbright-Hays and IREX to research the evolution of business associations in Russia.

**Robert Sharlet** (PhD Political Science/REEI certificate 1968) recently published *Public Policy and Law in Russia*, Robert Sharlet and Ferdinand Feldbrugge, eds. (Boston/Leiden: Brill/Martinus Nijhoff 2005), a festschrift dedicated to Donald D. Barry, professor emeritus of Lehigh University. In the volume, a group of political scientists and law professors

**Daniel Stone** (PhD History 1973) published "The Cable Car at Kasprowy Wierch: An Environmental Debate in Interwar Poland" in *Slavic Review* (vol. 64, no. 3, 2005) and received the Krzyż Kombatancki (Combatants' Cross, Gold Medal) from the Polish Combatants' Association in Canada for service to the Combatants' Association and Polonia in Canada.

**Willard Sunderland** (PhD History 1997) published "Baron Ungern, Toxic Cosmopolitan" in *Ab Imperio*, No. 3, 2005.

**Tatyana Vdovina** (BA History/REEI minor 2002) is a PhD student in Second Language Acquisition at the University of Maryland. She presented her research at the 2005 Second Language Research Forum Conference at Columbia University.

**William Wood** (PhD CEUS/ REEI minor 1999) is professor of history at Point Loma Nazarene University in San Diego, CA. He participated as a junior resource faculty member in the SSRC Eurasia Program: Teaching Islam in Eurasia Summer Institute for Junior Faculty from Russia and Central Asia in Kazan, Tatarstan (Russia), June 20-July 3, 2005.



*Maria Carlson (PhD Slavic/REEI minor 1981) pictured with AATSEEL past president and award presenter Benjamin Rifkin. Carlson received the 2005 AATSEEL award for Excellence in Post-secondary Teaching.*

trace the attempt to complete the creation of a unified legal and political system in contemporary Russia.

**Joyce Smith** (MA REEI 1989) worked in Russian language fields for several years after graduation and then moved to computer science work. In September 2004 she opened her own business, a dog daycare and boarding kennel in Chantilly, VA.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY'S 11th Annual

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