After a formidable fourteen-year tenure, David Ransel has stepped down as director of the Russian and East European Institute. The faculty, students, and staff at REEI are all grateful for his dedication to the Institute. His accomplishments are long lasting and will serve us well as we prepare for another round of the Title VI competition this academic year. Although starting my tenure in the midst of a global recession, I feel confident that the intellectual resources and sustained institutional support we receive from Indiana University place REEI in a highly competitive position, as we serve the goal of educating university students and the wider public about Russian and East European cultures and of training a significant number of students in the languages of this area. Two of our faculty recently won a prestigious FIPSE three-year grant, which will help diversify and deepen exchanges with two academic partners in Russia, as well as enable Indiana University to develop specialized language materials in the area of environmental science.

Over the past year Indiana University has been lucky to recruit an energetic new director for the Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and Central Asian Languages (SWSEEL), Arianna Gotschalk-Stern. Another new faculty member is Sara Stefani, who joined the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature this fall to teach courses on Russian Literature. Finally, our Hungarian Chair for 2009-2010 is Balázs Ablonczy, a historian of modern Hungary, who is offering a new course on Hungarian historical debates in the modern period taught entirely in Hungarian.

In August we welcomed a new class of MA students, with interests in a variety of professional and disciplinary areas that span the entirety of Russia and East Europe. Six graduate students recently defended their MA theses, and most of them have taken professional jobs, while some continue their academic training in the US and overseas.

REEI has a busy year ahead. We are collaborating with the Indiana Democracy Consortium in hosting a number of scholars who work on democracy studies in Russia and East Central Europe in the fall, with more to come in the spring. In March, Tim Waters (Law) is organizing an international conference on the Milosevic Trial. The Indiana Roundtables on Postcommunism will also be held in the spring, with a focus on “Coping with Uncertainty: Individual Challenges and Institutional Change Twenty Years after the Introduction of Market Economies.” And throughout the year we will host visiting scholars through exchanges and international programs.

We look forward to catching up with alumni and friends in November at the AAASS conference, where IU will be hosting our traditional Friday evening (9:30 pm) reception. We have a few surprises in hand, so please be sure to attend.
**Student Awards**

**Daniel Armstrong Memorial Awards:**
The 2008-2009 Daniel Armstrong Memorial Essay Awards were presented at the Russian and East European Institute’s annual Fall Reception on September 9. Director Maria Bucur recognized the recipients for their outstanding work on Russian and East European topics during the previous school year. David Stira (REEI) won the Master’s Thesis award for “Remembering the Baltic Deportations” (Principal Advisor: Toivo Raun). The Graduate division featured two winners: Erin Biebuyck (REEI and History) for “The Collectivization of Pleasure: Normative Sexuality in Post-1966 Romania,” and Alex Tipei (History) for “How to Make Truth From a File: Private and Public Uses of Secret Police Archives”. Both papers were written in the History Department’s Seminar in East European History, taught by Maria Bucur.

Additionally, IU welcomes two new recipients of the Daniel Armstrong Memorial Scholarship: Caroline Martin and John Sims. This scholarship is awarded to incoming freshmen who have a record of academic excellence and have committed to pursue the study of Russian or an East European language throughout their undergraduate careers. The returning Armstrong scholars include Rebecca Baumgartner, Charles Krull, and Nina Kovalenko.

**Robert F. Byrnes Fellowship:**
Meghan White received this year’s Robert F. Byrnes fellowship (more about Meghan can be found in the New MA Students section on page 12). Emily Young is the returning Byrnes fellow. The fellowship preserves the memory of the first director of REEI by supporting an outstanding student with a stipend and fee remission during the first and second years of study. REEI would like to thank all those who have contributed to the 2009 Fund and especially recognize Eleanor Byrnes and her children, the principal contributors to the fellowship endowment.

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Matei Călinescu: Memoria in Aeterna
by Christina Zarifopol-Illias

Writing about Matei Călinescu, my mentor and close friend of thirty years, in the past tense is one of the most difficult things I have ever had to do. Hoping against hope, for the past two and a half months I have been telling myself that Matei is gone on one of the long trips abroad he used to take since he retired, and I have been expecting the phone to ring one day and to hear at the other end Matei’s familiar voice asking me the usual half serious, half joking opening question: “So, Christina, what’s new in our little country [i.e., Romania]?” But with every passing day that hope has grown fainter and fainter, and I am finally starting to realize that I will never hear his soft voice again and to accept the almost unbearable truth: Matei is gone on that trip from which there is no return.

I was barely eighteen years old and a freshman in the Classics Department at the University of Bucharest when I first met Matei Călinescu one afternoon in late September. We were introduced by a mutual friend during a chance encounter in downtown Bucharest. I remember clearly that moment. I can still see Matei, then a handsome man in his late twenties, with wavy dark hair and inquisitively intelligent and vivacious eyes, carrying casually on his shoulders a light coat on that warm autumn day. I knew of him from literary publications of the time, for he was considered, since his debut in 1958, a rising star in Romanian culture and the leading literary critic of his generation. Needless to say, Matei’s numerous outstanding academic and literary accomplishments, first in Romania until 1973 and then in the United States for the rest of his life, constitute an absolutely brilliant confirmation of that early fame and promise. A couple of years later we met again, but this time as professor and student. I have kept my student grade book with Matei’s grade and signature for an exam in world literature, a course he was teaching then as an assistant professor in the World Literature Department at the University of Bucharest. I also remember the deep sense of loss I felt in 1973 upon hearing that Matei had left the country and set out for writing in 1982 a very strong letter of recommendation when I was applying for admission in the PhD Program in the Classics Department at Indiana University and for his exceptional mentorship, advice and guidance over the years. When I took over the Romanian Studies Program at Indiana University in 1991, Matei became an enthusiastic, unwavering, and staunch supporter of the program, to which he most generously offered the benefit of his broad knowledge, experience and prestige. Our shared passionate interest in and dedication to the promotion of Romanian culture, as well as our individual contributions to it were recognized by the President of Romania, Emil Constantinescu, in November 2000, when he bestowed upon us a high Romanian order.

Nobody is irreplaceable, they say, but in my opinion that ancient piece of wisdom does not apply to Matei, and I strongly believe I am not alone in thinking that. His passing leaves a huge void in the academic world and beyond, both here and in Romania. A man of impressive erudition, a true humanist in the most profound sense of the word, Matei Călinescu excelled throughout his life in many areas: as an eminent literary critic and theoretician, an engaging and subtle essayist, an extremely gifted and sensitive writer and poet, a widely admired, respected, and loved professor. Matei Călinescu’s entire body of work, be it his seminal scholarly books or his much appreciated literary writings, from fiction and poetry to non-fiction (journals, a memoir written in dialogue with his best friend, and especially the deeply moving and poignantly beautiful tribute to his beloved son Matthew, who preceded him in death), is undoubtedly testimony to a uniquely accomplished intellectual and human destiny, and an exemplary one at that.

As a person, Matei was the embodiment of moderation, a man of deep-seated principles, of dialogue and tolerance, endowed with a special gift for friendship and a great sense of humor, a gentle and generous spirit, showing at times an endearing and refreshing childlike wonder and candor or a mischievous pleasure of provoking his interlocutor with a paradoxically persuasive argument. Freedom was Matei’s most cherished value. He could not stand brutality, vulgar ad hominem attacks, political or artistic amateurism, and kitsch. His elegance was an inner quality, and so were his selflessness, politeness, and kindness. In a world where so many are running after the proverbial...
A Thank You to the Slavic Buddha: Jerzy Kolodziej
by Lina Khawaldah

On the way to Nashville, off in the woods, there is a house that seems inaccessible for those trying to reach it. The forest shelters the house, its yard and the deck in the back. The tall trees covering the house and deck create a space separating one from the immediately surrounding world. Yet, there is no real sense of enclosure. There are no fences strictly dividing the house from the forest. The tall trees, partly covering the sky above the deck, seem to protect, but they also expand the space above those who have made it there. There is a fine line between human made objects, living space, and nature.

Upon reaching the house, one immediately feels the peace and calm, as well as the energy and warmth of the space. Even as more than forty people make their way into the woods and fill them with chatter, songs and laughter, the sense of peace and relaxation envelopes. The entire area is open to everyone to explore or to quietly enjoy. One is free to be part of the social group at the deck, to sit around the bonfire, to lay in the hammock by the river, to hang around the house, to go off for a walk in the woods or to keep changing locations. There is as much to see inside the house as there is to discover in the area around the deck. Each object has a story of how it was made, found, and how it got to its current place. Each guest is free to be on his or her own, but there is a great sense of community at Jerzy’s home.

The point of course is not the house itself. The house would be much less impressive without the kind host, who for many years has been warmly welcoming the people who make the Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and Central Asian Languages (SWSEEL) possible into his private space, as a way of thanking them for their hard work during the intense program. And what a thank you that is! As Shahyar Daneshgar, an Azerbaijani language instructor, said at this summer’s Closing Ceremonies Concert, Jerzy has been throwing some of the best parties around for years.

Jerzy has a way of making everyone feel at ease in his home. The house, the yard, the garden, the fountain, the deck and all the hidden statuettes around it, including a few Buddhas, and the warm welcome Jerzy gives to his guests, are, in a subtle way, a reflection of his character and approach to people and the Workshop. This is why some of us decided to put a Buddha on the surprise t-shirt for his retirement this past summer, to acknowledge in a small way what he has given us over all these years.

During his twenty-three years as the Director of SWSEEL, Jerzy has made life-long friends, but it is not his title of the Director that has forged these lasting friendships. (Nor is it solely the chance to get out of Bloomington into the woods and his house that has kept people close to Jerzy?) Rather, it is his warmth, his ability to challenge each of us to reach our potential, while giving us our own space to become better teachers, administrators, colleagues, and, most importantly, friends and people. Tricia Wall, the outgoing SWSEEL administrative assistant, in her speech honoring Jerzy at his end-of-SWSEEL party, aptly pointed out that he has taught us all a lot about friendship and respect for other people.

In addition to his Directorship, Jerzy was a valuable, memorable and friendly teacher. He was the kind of teacher who points to issues and possibilities, and lets one choose to stay on the path of self-improvement and to continue learning.

Many years ago, when I was fortunate to be invited to the-end-of-SWSEEL party at Jerzy’s for the very first time, I nicknamed his place “the enchanted house in the woods,” comparing it to a house from a fairy-tale. Over the years, the house and parties Jerzy has hosted there for the SWSEEL family, have not lost their sense of magic for me. However, I realize that, unlike the enchanted fairy-tale spaces, this fantastical place in the woods does not stay the same. The changes are subtle and each one comes in its own time. Jerzy seems to know when it is time for a change, small or big. The rest of us just have to enjoy the new discoveries and opportunities these changes bring to us.

At the SWSEEL Closing Ceremony this August, Stu Mackenzie, a Slavic PhD student, acknowledged that Jerzy is not a fan of being in the spotlight. I believe we have collectively managed to force (and probably even embarrass) him to be the center of attention at his last SWSEEL party and the two end-of-SWSEEL events. We were all witnesses to Jerzy’s humility. Yet, here we are again drawing attention to him. Thank you for being you, Jerzy!

Lina Khawaldah is a PhD student in Slavic Languages and Literature.
With Vice President Biden’s summer tour, the Obama administration sent a clear message to the rest of the world: the United States has a vested interest in Europe, specifically Eastern Europe. Biden visited Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Georgia and Ukraine — all countries of critical importance on the NATO divide.

Vice President Biden’s arrival in Sarajevo in May was billed as a homecoming of sorts. Having been a supporter of arming Bosnian Muslims in the wars of the 1990s, he oft recalls landing in Sarajevo in 1993 under gunfire. This time Biden came to Sarajevo with a message of renewed support and chiding disappointment. The Vice President emphasized that Bosnia must come together as a unified country, referring to the deep divide amongst the country’s two major entities the Bosnian and Croatian Federation and the Republika Srpska.

“God, when will you tire of that rhetoric?” Biden asked in his speech to the Bosnian Parliament, addressing the growing nationalism amongst politicians. He further emphasized that the United States would stand with Bosnia if its people choose to unify and work together to reach the set goals for acceptance into NATO and the European Union.

Biden’s speech at Georgia’s Parliament building on July 23, was met with standing ovations. The Vice President once again reaffirmed US support for Georgia, denouncing Russia’s “Nineteenth-century notion of spheres of influence” and urging the world not to formally recognize the separatist territories of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Biden addressed President Mikheil Saakashvili and lawmakers’ desire to reabsorb Abkhazia and South Ossetia by stating that, “There is no military option to reintegration.” His advice was to build a stable country to encourage the separatists to return of their own accord. He said, “When all the people of Abkhazia and South Ossetia see prosperity and opportunity in the rest of Georgia, and when they look north into Russia — unless it radically changes — and don’t see the same opportunity, they’re going to say to one another, ‘Regardless of ethnic background, I want to be in Georgia.’”

Biden’s comments in Georgia came just weeks after President Obama went to Moscow for a high-profile meeting with the Russian leadership. Obama emphasized to President Medvedev and Russian lawmakers that the US seeks a “strong, peaceful and prosperous Russia.” Georgia has looked to the United States for support and advocacy since the hostilities of August 2008, when Russian troops routed the Georgian army and took control of South Ossetia. Biden’s visit and speeches reaffirmed that support. At the end of his speech in Parliament he proclaimed, “I come here on behalf of the United States with a simple, straightforward message: We, the United States, stand by you on your journey to a secure, free and democratic, and once again united, Georgia.”

Biden’s message for both Georgia and Bosnia and Herzegovina was one of unity and working toward Western integration. The Obama administration is harking back to the Clinton administration’s use of US diplomacy in the Caucasus and Balkans in order to help stabilize these regions that remain unsteady after more than a decade since the cessation of outright war. Biden’s message to both countries was one of reassurance. He emphasized to Georgia that resetting US relations with Russia will not mean that Georgia is forgotten. Likewise, Biden promised further commitment to Bosnia, hoping to bolster and reunite the divided country. Whether this renewed interest in East Europe will bring about change over the next four years remains to be seen.

Lauren Butt is an MA student in REEI. She spent three months in Bosnia and Herzegovina this summer.

Laura Linderman is a PhD student in Anthropology. She returned to Georgia this summer after living there for a year and a half in 2005-2006.
Indiana University Receives Grant to Collaborate with Russian Universities on Advanced Language Learning and Global Environmental Issues

by Olena Chernishenko and Vicky Meretsky

Indiana University Bloomington has been awarded a three-year, $400,000 federal grant for a project in which faculty and students from three IU campuses will work with two Russian universities on language learning and the study of environmental science.

The grant, from the US Department of Education Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, will provide $123,918 in the first year and is expected to provide a similar amount in the following two years. The IU proposal, “Global environmental issues - Advanced language learning,” was ranked highest among the twenty-four proposals by joint decision of the US Department of Education and the Russian Ministry of Education and Science. The grant was awarded to the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in partnership with the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), both at IU Bloomington. IU will collaborate on the project with Tyumen State University (TSU) and Tyumen State Agricultural Academy (TSAA), Tyumen, Russia.

The IU-TSU-TSAA partnership will support US and Russian students in attaining higher levels of proficiency in Russian and English respectively. The strength of the language training program will be integrated within a joint IU-TSU-TSAA research program focusing on the broad topic of Global Environmental Issues, a field that joins environmental and social sciences in analyzing and moderating human impacts on the environment. While introducing innovative practices in foreign language instruction, the program will foster collaboration on environmental research between IU, TSU, and TSAA. Faculty and students will be drawn from the fields of environmental science, biology, geography, economics, and political science, in part through an exchange program that will take IU faculty and students to Tyumen each summer for three years. US Department of Education funding will support the exchange of faculty and students, the development of new foreign language and multi-disciplinary curricular materials, and the use of innovative technologies in teaching, with the goal of encouraging the study of Russian language by Indiana University students in a variety of environmental science and public policy fields.

Olena Chernishenko, of the Slavic Languages and Literatures department, and Vicky Meretsky, of SPEA, spearheaded the proposal and will serve as co-directors of the grant. Also involved with the project from IU are George Fowler and Jeffrey Holdeman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures; Christopher Craft, Flynn Picardal, and Diane Henshel of SPEA; and Markus Dickinson of the Department of Linguistics.

Staff of the Russian and Eastern European Institute assisted in preparation of the grant proposal and will provide logistical and other support over the duration of the grant, which places Indiana University on the forefront of academic exchanges and language learning in the field of environmental studies.

Requiescat in pace!

(A Romanian translation of this article has appeared in Orizont [September 30, 2009], p.9)

Christina Zarifopol-Illias is a Professor of Classical Studies and Romanian Language.
The Summer I Traveled 1,000 Years  
by Christine Beresniova

There is a saying in Lithuania that you know you have been in the country too long if you start telling everyone you meet that at one point Lithuania was the largest country in Europe, stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. It matters little that the date of this political triumph was in the fifteenth century, for the memories of Lithuanians are long. This summer I had the opportunity to experience firsthand just how long they really are.

Though Lithuania was a one-time media darling in the West after becoming the first (and most bloodied) Soviet Socialist Republic to declare independence from the Soviet Union, its significance in the West has seemingly diminished following NATO and EU accession. While these changes in the political scene make finding graduate grant money a little like digging for change in a couch, Lithuania remains a salient and unique site for scholarship, as a crucible where medieval history, socialist memory, and the post-Soviet democratic experiment meet. Nevertheless, Lithuania’s slide down the scale of US strategic interests means that there isn’t high supply or demand for advanced Lithuanian language training in the US. In order to master the language—the oldest living Indo-European language in the world—one must really travel to Lithuania to do so. Fortunately, I was able to do this, thanks to an OVPIA travel enhancement grant from IU and a stipend from the Lithuanian Ministry of Education.

The Summer Language and Culture Course at Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas provided three-five hours a day of intense grammar instruction in over nine (frustrating) categories of participles (175 endings!), as well as practical experience through cultural excursions, native-language lectures on politics, art, and current events, and films. Additionally, this program proved that, while memories may be long, the world is still small, as the only other American participant this summer was IU History/REEI alumnus (1989) Jim Niessen, who was learning the language to document family history.

Although program activities took up six days a week, I still found time to venture out on my own. I participated in the most impressive birthday party that I have ever attended, as Lithuania marked the 1,000th anniversary of its first mention in the Quedlinberg Chronicles. This significant date was the zenith (though not the end) of Vilnius’ co-reign with Linz, Austria, as the EU culture capitals of the year. During this event, the streets teemed with presidents and royalty, converging on the Presidential Palace. People in “national costume” headed to concerts at Vingio Parkas and visitors from all over the world witnessed a tradition of song and dance that honored the long memories, histories, and experiences of this thousand-year-old country.

This national celebration highlighted the pride that many Lithuanians share in the longevity of their country, even though its borders have certainly shifted over the last millennium. Yet during the summer I also witnessed other quiet contemplations of its storied past. Back in Kaunas, traveling to and from school every day, I was often awed by the spontaneous commemoration that occurred on a corner of the famous pedestrian walkway, Laisves Aleja. On this particular section of sidewalk, demarcated by wooden construction fences, large crowds gathered to watch the destruction of Merkurijus, a Soviet-era department store that was being torn down to make way for a more “modern” office building. At first glance, it didn’t seem to me that there was anything terribly interesting about the demolition, but a native of the city explained its meaning to me as being something more indelible than concrete and steel. It was a piece of national and personal history — now being erased — that was emblematic for part of their lifetime. Each day that I passed the site, I would take a moment to stop and watch — not the demolition, but the passersby who watched it. I could not guess what they were thinking, but I was reminded that, in addition to a myriad of linguistic participles and endings, there is much cultural specificity I still have to understand. It is this lesson, as well as my progress in Lithuanian, that inspires me to keep going back to try and understand Lithuania’s thousand-year past.

Christine Beresniova is a PhD student in the Department of Education.
Outreach Notes

REEI-Affiliated Russian Programs Thriving in Chicago
by Sara Ronald and Mark Trotter

Service to local pre-college Russian programs lies at the heart of the Russian and East European Institute’s outreach activities. REEI’s support for pre-college Russian takes many forms: classroom visits by REEI-affiliated faculty and staff, purchase of supplies, organization and sponsorship of interscholastic events with a focus on Russian, and in-service teacher training at IU language and methodology workshops. For most of REEI’s history, the primary beneficiaries of such support have been schools in Indiana, but over the last year and a half, REEI has expanded the geographical scope of its pre-college Russian involvement to include four high schools in Chicago, Illinois.

The Committee on College and Pre-College Russian of American University, which gathers data on study of Russian language in the United States, reports that interest in Russian language is rising among students at all levels throughout the country. The Chicago-based programs with which REEI has recently begun to work are in the vanguard of this development: three of them are among the eleven US schools to initiate Russian language instruction in the last two years. In this issue of REEIification, “Outreach Notes” introduces readers to these newest institutional members of the REEI pre-college Russian community.

Roosevelt High School. As the 2007-2008 school year drew to a close at Roosevelt High School, newly-hired English teacher Josh Bloom persuaded principal Dr. Alejandro Alvarez to let him revive the school’s Russian program, which had been terminated many years ago. In the following school year, Josh signed up more than thirty students for introductory Russian classes. So enthusiastic was the response to Russian at Roosevelt that in March many of Josh’s students travelled to Lafayette, Indiana, to compete in the REEI-sponsored Illinois-Indiana Russian Olympiada, where they finished with both gold and bronze medals. Josh currently teaches two levels of Russian, with thirty first-year and eighteen second-year students in his program. The classes, which take place in a computer lab and incorporate the internet to access online Russian resources, are “energetic, fun, and challenging,” according to the tireless Josh, who is also finishing up his MA at REEI. Signalling the strong commitment of both Josh and Dr. Alvarez to Russian instruction at Roosevelt, the school will host the next Illinois-Indiana Russian Olympiada in April 2010.

Pritzker Prep. A branch of Chicago’s multi-campus Noble Street Charter School, Pritzker Prep started operation in 2006 and will graduate its first class of seniors in the spring of 2010. Russian enjoys a privileged status at Pritzker as a compulsory subject for all juniors and seniors. Ryan Kasak, who directs the Russian program, has found that the best way to motivate his 228 students is to “hit them early and hit them hard with how I can make Russian relevant to them.” That approach has certainly paid off for Ryan’s student, Helia Garcia, who was recently named a Russian Scholar Laureate by the American Council of Teachers of Russian. Russian instruction at Pritzker takes place in a “completely inclusive classroom, where students at all learning levels and with a wide variety of learning issues are grouped into the same classes together.” In June of this year, a small grant from REEI enabled Ryan to attend the SWSEEL foreign language teaching methodology workshop, led by celebrated Russian-teaching methodologist Richard Robin, who addressed the use of computer technology and software in the language classroom. The Russian teaching staff at Pritzker, which also includes Phil Stosberg and Mihail Kostetsky, looks forward to fielding a strong Pritzker team at the Russian Olympiada in April.

Noble Street College Prep. At the flagship campus of the Noble Street Charter School network, the study of Russian language and culture has been a mainstay of the curriculum for juniors and seniors since the school’s establishment in 1999. The compulsory two-year program covers a broad range of material: the basics of Russian grammar and vocabulary, the history of the Soviet Union, Russian traditions, and Russian popular culture. “The best part of learning Russian is that now I can understand Cheburashka and Karlson Who Lives on the Roof,” comments Noble senior Jimena Ramirez, revealing a fondness for Russian cartoons common among students of the language. Russian teacher Alyssa Silverman points out that, with a student body that is nearly ninety percent Latino, Russian is a third language for many. Alyssa connects Noble Street students with the rich menu of Russian cultural opportunities in Chicago by supporting continued on following page
an extracurricular Russian club. Students in the club have sampled Russian cuisine, visited museum exhibits devoted to Russian history, and attended performances of Russian ballet and music. Alyssa is also preparing her students to compete at the Olympiada in April.

Rickover Naval Academy. This year, students of Russian at Rickover welcome a new teacher, Anna Niazov. Anna is eager to host IU Russian specialists in her classes, following the visit by Slavic Russian specialists Coordinator Jeff Holdeman, who spoke to Rickover students about Russian superstitions this past May. Rickover brought home gold, silver, and bronze medals from the Russian Olympiada last March and is preparing to field another strong team in April.

REEI offers warm thanks and congratulations to all of the Chicago-based pre-college Russian teachers for their truly remarkable commitment to Russian language education. We wish the teachers and their students every success in the current school year and look forward to meeting many of them in April at the Illinois-Indiana Russian Olympiada, an event to be sponsored by REEI and its counterpart centers at the University of Chicago (Center for East European and Russian/Eurasian Studies) and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center).

Sara Ronald is an MA student in REEI.  Mark Trotter is Assistant Director and Outreach Coordinator for REEI.

Student News

Recent REEI MA Essays

Ivan Sergeevich Turgenev's novel Fathers and Sons has received much literary acclaim for its discussion of the conflict between generations at a critical juncture in Russian history. Many critics have focused on the political implications of the novel, namely, the ideological differences between the men of the forties, as represented by the elder Kirsanovs, and those of the sixties, like Bazarov. However, the important theme of maturation has often been overlooked in the political and social uproar that the novel caused. The maturation of the characters or lack thereof is at the basis of all the novel's conflicts and in the characters’ fates. The characters’ relationships with nature reflect how well they develop. Those who are most comfortable in nature and who do not fight their own natures live the most fulfilling lives.

As the European Union expanded into East Europe, the flow of foreign capital into these countries increased dramatically. Nonetheless, nearly two decades after the fall of communism, corruption in this region represents a major transaction cost for Western multinationals operating there. This thesis assesses the varying levels of corruption in Romania and Hungary and shows that corruption presents a major obstacle to doing business in certain parts of Eastern Europe. It demonstrates that the presence of corruption has a negative impact on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and that there may be some potential strategies that Western firms can adopt to avoid corruption, specifically with regard to method of entry and by avoiding certain customers.

When the Baltic states were illegally incorporated into the Soviet Union, the Soviets wasted no time in eviscerating the intelligentsia of those countries. Massive waves of deportations hit during the 1940s, which reduced the population of the Baltic states by three to four percent. To this day, the pre- and post-war deportations are a major factor in Baltic hostility toward Russia. Scholars have constructed adequate histories of the deportations, but only a few sources cite the deportees’ actual experiences. Had the authors of secondary material looked through life histories, they would have discovered meaningful discrepancies between existing research and life histories. This essay aims to supplement the current understanding of these events by adding deportees’ life histories to the existing historical narrative. Although the life history sources used in this essay are by no means exhaustive, they do comprise most of what is available in the English language. These selected sources are broad enough in scope to identify trends and make a significant addition to the existing scholarship.
When I first encountered US State Department personnel in 2006, my knowledge of foreign affairs bordered on naught. But this soon changed as I learned more about State and, in particular, about US policy toward Russia and East Europe. Further knowledge spawned further intrigue, which later led me to apply for a summer internship with the International Communications and Information Policy (CIP) group at State’s Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs Bureau in Washington. Through a fortuitous chain of circumstances, CIP’s Bilateral and Regional Affairs (BA) section then kindly offered me a place; and after several months of awaiting a security clearance, I set off for our nation’s capital in June.

The mission of the CIP is threefold. The office advocates for policies that “expand access by all people to information and communication technologies (ICT)”; “improve efficiency and security in the worldwide ICT and telecommunications market”; and “ensure fair opportunities for US companies to participate in this important sector around the globe.” In doing so, CIP advances broader US foreign policy goals of promoting US business interests abroad, empowering people through access to information, and raising domestic and foreign living standards. CIP/BA in turn pursues these objectives within a bilateral and regional framework, and regularly collaborates with governments in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. CIP/BA thus offered an ideal environment where I could apply knowledge from my two degrees: information science and Russian/East European studies.

This summer proved an unusually exciting time for ICTs in volatile political contexts: In June, Twitter and other communication tools played a significant role in the Iranian election protests and in July, the Chinese government cracked down on Web 2.0 applications and mobile networks when ethnic riots erupted in Ürümqi. Amidst all this turmoil, international pressure also caused China to revoke its mandate that Chinese Internet users install the Green Dam Youth Escort web-filtering software on their computers.

The specter of these events informed many of the ICT-relevant talks that I attended and reported on as part of my internship duties. For instance, I attended a House hearing on the Global Online Freedom Act, during which speakers emphasized the Internet’s growing importance as an alternative forum for discussion and debate in societies where traditional media are suppressed. I also attended a George Washington University conference entitled “Faceoff to Facebook: From the Nixon-Khrushchev Kitchen Debate to Public Diplomacy in the 21st Century.” This event addressed US cultural and scientific outreach efforts in the Soviet Union and Russia, as well as the role of new media, such as Twitter and Facebook, in twenty-first century public diplomacy. It additionally brought to town such esteemed figures as William Safire, Sergei Khrushchev, Nina Khrushcheva, and Clay Shirky.

My other internship activities comprised several projects and myriad tasks. One project involved co-writing a background report on the telecommunications sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Another project required that I research and compile a list of US and foreign universities that integrate ICTs into their outreach efforts. I also completed other miscellaneous tasks, such as compiling, printing, and organizing a two-volume briefing book of 261 documents for the US Delegation’s attendance at a series of International Telecommunication Union meetings in Geneva.

My internship granted me access to the numerous networking and professional development activities that State assiduously provides to its DC interns. Whenever possible, I made sure to attend events where Foreign and Civil Service officers regaled us with tales of their experiences at State. I particularly remember a Q&A with Undersecretary William Burns, our most recent ambassador to Russia (2005-2008) and a town hall meeting with Secretary Hilary Clinton, wherein, among other things, she imparted wisdom vis-à-vis the virtues of “shopping in [her] closet.” (It’s “quite enlightening,” she says).

Upon beginning my internship, I had tasked myself with three goals: to become more deeply acquainted with the inner workings of State, to get a better sense of the processes and variables that affect US ICT policy formulation, and to learn more about how CIP contributes to broader US foreign policy goals. I am most fortunate that this summer internship provided ample opportunities for me to realize these objectives.
IU Participants in the AAASS Convention

The 41st National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) will be held in Boston, Massachusetts on November 12–15, 2009.

As always, REEI will host an Indiana University Alumni Reception: Friday, November 13, 2009 at 9:30 pm in Grand Ballroom Salon F.

Faculty Papers

Balázs Ablonczy (Visiting Hungarian Studies Chair): “Masaryk’s Friends – The Czechophiles in Hungary between the Two World Wars”

Justyna Anna Beinek (Slavic Languages and Literatures): “The Romantic Album as Autobiography”


Monica F. Kindraka-Jensen (REEI): “Speaking Lives II: Construction of Gender Identity”

Padraic Kenney (History): “Carnival of Revolution: Central Europe, 1989”

Alexander Rabinowitch (History, Emeritus): “Alexander Kerensky and V. I. Lenin as Political Leaders in Times of Crisis”

Frances Trix (Linguistics): “Mitrovice/a: Lives and Narrowing of Public Space in a Kosovar City”

Student Papers/Participant

Erin Kay Biebuyck (History): “The Collectivization of Pleasure: Sexual Ideals in Communist Romania”

Ramajana Hidic-Demirovic (History): “Performing Tradition in the Public Arena-Laura Papo Bohoreta and the Shephardi Identity in the Inter-war Bosnia”

Eran Livni (Communication & Culture): “Popfolk Music and Bulgarian Ambivalence toward Post-Socialist Democracy”

Joanna M. Matuszak (Fine Arts): “Watching Exemplary Mothers in Soviet Russia in 1926: The Case of Vsevolod Pudovkin’s Film ‘Mother’”

Tristra Newyear (Central Eurasian Studies): “Staging the Buryat Renaissance: Buryat Theater and the Public Sphere in the Early 20th Century”

Larisa Privalskaya (Comparative Literature): “Ilushkevich and Bunin: Correspondence from the Same Corner”

Susan Marie Williams (History): “Biographizing a Nation: Romani Publications in Interwar Romania”

Panel Chairs

Michael V. Alexeev (Economics): The Effects of Tax Reform on the Performance of Russia’s Tax System

Andrew R. Durkin (Slavic Languages and Literatures): Turgenev Redux: A Life in Literature Revisited

Eran Livni (Communication & Culture): Representing Romani (Gypsy) Lives: The Politics of Identity in Contemporary Eastern Europe


David L. Ransel (History): The Russian Provincial Nobility in the 18th Century: The Individual Faces in a Collective Portrait

Regina Anne Smyth (Political Science): United Russia: Power and Legitimacy

Jeffrey Veidlinger (History): Zionism in the Russian Contexts: Cultural and Literary Dialogues, 1897-1939

Deanna Gayle Wooley (History): Teaching 1989: New Resources and Strategies

Panel Discussants

Maria Bucur (History, REEI): Eugenic Thinking: Race, Gender, and Ethnicity in 19th- and 20th-Century Central Europe

Steven Laurence Franks (Slavic Languages and Literatures): Slavic Numerals I (Russian) and Slavic Numerals II (West Slavic)

Bill Johnston (Comparative Literature and Second Language Acquisition): Polish Queer: Theory, Practice, Representation

Padraic Kenny (History): The Inner and Outer Lives of ‘Social Movements’: Postsocialist Trajectories and Shifting Contexts in Slovakia

Vadim V. Liapunov (Slavic Languages and Literatures, Emeritus): Translating Brodsky with and by Brodsky: Ups and Downs of Poetic Transmogrification

Nina M. Perlina (Slavic Languages and Literatures, Emeritus): Émigré Lives in Letters: Aleksandr Amfiteatrov and His Correspondents

David L. Ransel (History): Writing Women’s Lives: Self-Representation and Exceptionalism in Women’s Biography

Regina Anne Smyth (Political Science): Russian Federalism in the Putin Era

John M. Thompson (History, Emeritus): The Role of the Individual in History: Revolutionary Russia

Roundtable Participants

Justyna Anna Beinek (Slavic Languages and Literatures): In Honor of William Mills Todd, III: Fiction, Society, Ideology (I)

Maria Bucur (History, REEI): Gender and Everyday Life in State Socialist Eastern Europe and Russia


Receptions and luncheons of note:

12:00 P.M. – Association for Women in Slavic Studies Luncheon, Awards Presentation and Business Meeting – Grand Ballroom Salon B (Luncheon by Ticket only; business meeting open to all. For tickets e-mail Maria Bucur - mbucur@indiana.edu)
Student News
New MA Students

Margaret Browndorf is pursuing a dual degree with REEI and SLIS in hopes of becoming an academic librarian. She graduated from Dickinson College in 2008 with degrees in Russian Area Studies and Russian Literature. Her interests include Russian and Czech Modernist literature, Czech and Polish film, as well as Eastern European bookplates and bibliography.

Jodi Griffith graduated from Indiana University in 2009 as an English major. She is interested in Slavic literature, history, film, and Czech language. After completing a Dual MA in Library Science and Russian studies, she will pursue a career in Slavic librarianship.

Ian Karanovich is an Indiana native who graduated from IU in 2008 with a BA in Geography-International Studies from IU in 2008. Moving to Belgrade, Serbia, after graduation, he worked as an English instructor and also volunteered for NGOs. At REEI, he is focusing on the history, politics and demography of the former Yugoslavia. Upon completion of his MA, Ian intends to return to Belgrade to pursue a doctorate in Political Science at the University of Belgrade.

Zach Kelly was born and raised in Wisconsin and finished his undergraduate studies in Russian Language and Literature at University of Wisconsin-Madison. He enjoyed spending his senior year in Saint Petersburg, Russia. Before coming to IU, he participated in the Baltic Studies Summer Institute (BALSSI) as a student of Estonian. His current focus is post-Soviet youth culture and gender studies in Russia and Estonia. He plans to continue onto his PhD, focusing on Northern European linguistics, i.e. Slavic and Finno-Ugric.

Coady Kleinert is originally from Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated from the University of Kentucky with a degree in Russian Studies in 2008. She spent a summer studying in Vladimir, Russia in 2006. Coady taught in Indianapolis for a year through Teach for America before starting graduate school. She is interested in literature and religion in Russia and Eastern Europe.

Kelly Lostroscio is originally from Chicago, but grew up in Dallas. She graduated from IU with a BA in Russian and Criminal Justice in 2007. In the spring of 2006, she studied abroad in Saint Petersburg, Russia. This experience fostered her research interests in economic development in the former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia. She is currently pursuing a joint MA/MPA degree and is studying Serbo-Croatian.

Heather McGurgan grew up just south of Atlanta, Georgia. She graduated from Florida State University in December 2008 with a BA in Russian and East European Studies, International Affairs, and Russian Language. Her research interests include early Soviet social and cultural history, the material culture of Russian Orthodoxy, and rural Russia. She hopes to work in microhistory and “history from below.”

Jeff Naylor is originally from central Missouri. He graduated from Truman State University in Kirksville, Missouri, in 2009 with BA degrees in History and Russian. While an undergraduate, he spent a summer in Moscow studying Russian. Continuing work begun with his undergraduate thesis, Jeff intends to study the populist movement in nineteenth-century Russia and its influence in Poland.

Katherine Pruess graduated from the University of Missouri in 2006 with degrees in Russian and Political Science. She worked as a research assistant at the Kennan Institute in Washington, DC, before spending two years as a teacher of English on the Fulbright Program in Russia. Her main interests are culture and history in Soviet and post-Soviet Russia.
Faculty News and Publications


Jack Bielasiak (Political Science) presented several conference papers and invited talks on electoral systems and the legacy of Solidarity this past spring and summer. These include “Party Systems Determinants of Electoral Reform in Post-communist States” (with John Hulsey) for the Workshop “Why Electoral Reform? The Determinants, Policy and Politics of Changing Electoral Systems,” at the European Consortium for Political Research Joint Sessions, Lisbon, in April and “Solidarity’s Political Legacy: Values and Interests in Poland’s Transformation,” for the Conference on “The Legacy of Polish Solidarity” at the Van Leer Institute, Jerusalem, in March.

Henry Cooper (Slavic Languages and Literatures) is in the process of assembling texts for An Anthology of Croatian Literature in English, to be published by Slavica Publishers. It is the fourth volume in the Slavica series An Anthology of South Slavic Literatures, which began with the bilingual Slovene volume in 2003 and continued with monolingual Serbian and Bulgarian volumes in 2004 and 2006 respectively. A fifth and final Macedonian volume is also in preparation in Skopje.

Mark Hooker, a Visiting Scholar in the Russian and East European Institute, recently published The Hobbitonian Anthology, the second volume in a series of Hooker’s essays published by Llyfrawr. Hooker also wrote Tolkien Through Russian Eyes, which was published by Walking Tree Publishers (2003). One of Hooker’s essays is included in the J.R.R. Tolkien’s The Lord of the Rings’ volume of the Bloom’s Literary Criticism series, billed as “the most comprehensive collection of literary reference in the world.” In recent presentations for SWSEEL and West European Studies this summer, Hooker discussed the translations of Tolkien’s work into the Slavic languages and Dutch, respectively.

Owen Johnson (Journalism) is spending the fall semester at the University of Warsaw as Fulbright Distinguished Chair of East European and Eurasian Studies. He will be teaching classes on the history of communist media in the Russia and East Europe and on contemporary Russian and East European area mass media. Among his summer guests on WFIU’s Profiles was Polish-American historian Jan Gross.

Bill Johnston (Comparative Literature, Second Language Studies, and Polish Studies Center) has published three major translations this year. In April, Open Letter published his translation of Jerzy Pilch’s novel The Mighty Angel (Pod mocnym aniołem). In July his translation of Juliusz Slowacki’s verse drama “Balladina” was included in Poland’s Angry Romantic. Two Poems and a Play by Juliusz Slowacki, was published by Cambridge Scholars Publishing. In September, Dalkey Archive released his translation of Fado, a book of essays by Andrzej Stasiuk. Johnston recently returned from research leave in Poland, where a Fulbright Research Award allowed him to conduct a year-long ethnographic study of an evangelical Christian language school.

Dov-Ber Kerler (Yiddish Studies) delivered an invited survey paper on contemporary Yiddish periodicals at the UCLA symposium, “Transforming a Culture between Soft Covers: Yiddish Journals in the New World,” and gave a talk in Yiddish in honor of the poet Moshe Szklar and his magazine Kheshbhn at the Los Angeles Yiddish Culture Club.

After a weeklong Yiddish ethnographic expedition to Ukraine (together with Jeffrey Veidlinger of History and Jewish Studies) in early June, he attended the Montreal International Yiddish Theatre Festival where he presented a paper on “Purimshpil in Living Memory: Precursor and Satellite of Modern Yiddish Theater” and introduced the special screening of the fully restored 1937 Yiddish film Der Purimshpiler (often translated as The Jester).

Bryan P. McCormick (HPER) presented a paper at the IV Macedonian Psychiatric Congress and International Meeting in Ohrid, Macedonia in May. The paper, “A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Qualities of Daily Activity and Emotion among Community Mental Health Services Clients,” was based on ongoing research with colleagues in mental health services in Serbia. Co-authors of the paper were Dr. Tomislav Gajić, Dr. Branka Stomatović-Gajić and Milena Maksimović.

Michael Parrish (Library and Information Science) published a review of Anna Cienciala, Natalia Lebedeva and Wojciech Mater ski: “Katyn: A Crime Without Punishment” in the Journal of Slavic Military Studies. He has also written the foreword for the forthcoming study by Vadim Birstein, Smersh, which is the first treatment of the subject in English. Smersh was a major instrument of repression during Stalin’s rule.

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William A. Pridemore (Criminal Justice) was recently promoted to Full Professor. He is also now the Director of the Workshop in Methods (part of the Center for Education and Social Science Research here at IU). His recent publications on Eastern Europe include “The 2003 Slovenian Alcohol Policy: Background, Supporters, and Opponents” in Contemporary Drug Problems, (with Aleksandra Snowden), “Reduction in Suicide Mortality Following a New National Alcohol Policy: An Interrupted Time Series Analysis of Slovenia,” in American Journal of Public Health, (with Aleskandra Snowden).

Bronislava Volkova (Slavic Languages and Literatures) presented “Žijeme jako ve snu” (“We Live in a Dream”), a poetry reading with an accompanying collage projection and music at the Czech PEN Club Center, Prague, in June. She also presented the same reading, as well as a paper “Czech Studies at Indiana University” at the Conference on the Integration and Testing of Foreigners in Foreign Language Learning Process in Poděbrady, in June. Additionally, Professor Volkova was honored with a Life Achievement Award by the Society of Arts and Sciences, Prague, under the auspices of the Czech Senate, in May 2009.

Christina Zarifopol-Iliias (Classics) was a guest lecturer at the first meeting of the Romanian academic institutions that offer Romanian Language and Civilization summer intensive courses for foreign students in Bucharest in June, organized by the Romanian Cultural Institute where Professor Zarifopol-Iliias also moderated the round-table dedicated to language teaching methodology and trained the Romanian language instructors. While in Bucharest, Professor Zarifopol-Iliias also spoke at two book presentations, lectured at the University of Bucharest, and gave interviews on national TV and radio, marking the 120th anniversary of the death of Mihai Eminescu, Romania’s national poet, whose previously unknown correspondence was published by Professor Zarifopol-Iliias in June 2000.

Erin Biebuyck (REEI and History) traveled to Romania to conduct archival research on psychoanalysis in interwar and communist Romania and to participate in the Romanian Cultural Institute’s course in Romanian Language, Culture, and Civilization. She received a full scholarship for the three week course, which was held in Brasov, Romania. In between her studies and research, Erin found time to travel to Tyulenovo on Bulgaria’s Black Sea coast to do some “deep water soloing” (rock climbing over deep water, without ropes or harnesses).

Chris Roush received his BA in Intelligence Studies from the American Military University. Chris is interested in Soviet History, especially the operations and influences of the Soviet intelligence and security apparatus. He hopes to pursue a PhD after completion of his MA degree.

Leah Tannen graduated from Indiana University in 2007 with a degree in Russian Language and Literature and minors in REEI and Telecommunications. Her main interests include music and folklore of the minorities throughout Eastern Europe.

Meg White is originally from California and graduated from UCLA with a BA in Psychology and a Russian Language minor. She traveled to Russia as an undergraduate and returned there to teach English for a year after graduation. Her time in Russia has sparked a passion for researching the construction of Russian national identity as well as Russia’s changing political and cultural relationship with Tajikistan and other countries of Central Asia.

Continuing Student Updates

Erin Biebuyck (REEI and History) traveled to Romania to conduct archival research on psychoanalysis in interwar and communist Romania and to participate in the Romanian Cultural Institute’s course in Romanian Language, Culture, and Civilization. She received a full scholarship for the three week course, which was held in Brasov, Romania. In between her studies and research, Erin found time to travel to Tyulenovo on Bulgaria’s Black Sea coast to do some “deep water soloing” (rock climbing over deep water, without ropes or harnesses).
Alumni News

Radha Balasubramian (Slavic, PhD 1987) was awarded the University of Nebraska Lincoln Research Council Faculty Seed Grant for her research entitled “Tolstoy and India.” This grant is funded by a gift from Maude Hammond Fling and is designated as a Maude Hammond Fling Faculty Research Fellowship for the year 2008. Dr. Balasubramian has since published two papers on this topic and two more are awaiting publication.

Aron Borok (SPEA, MA 2000) is currently a Manager at Environment International. His work has included performing biodiversity assessments for USAID in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.

James Bukowski (History, PhD 1972) recently published “Alternative Insurance Strategies for Construction Projects,” the lead cover article in the periodical Public Risk (April 2009).

Jan Chrypsinsky (History, MA/REEI, Certificate 1983) is currently a Foreign Area Officer, assisting with defense reform in Serbia and Montenegro.

Robert Fradkin (Slavic, PhD 1985) is a teacher of Latin, Russian, and French, in the Howard County, MD, Public Schools. He reports: “As many of my IU colleagues know, I met my wife while on IREX in 80-81. She is a Flemish-speaking Belgian, and we travel to her family in Antwerp every year. My Slavic and Semitic training took a whole new and refreshing Germanic twist when I started learning Dutch/Flemish. As for publications, I have a manuscript for a single-stem verb system for Latin including a dictionary of Latin stems. It is hardly ready for publication yet but may be by next year.”

Zdenek Salzmann (Anthropology, PhD 1963) reports that, as of July 2009, there are over 380 monographs or books, articles, book reviews, and poems attributed to Salzmann, as well as four articles and two book reviews in press.

Bernard Schechterman (Political Science, PhD 1973) just finished a new book, a reference work entitled Atlas and Survey History of the Middle East and North Africa. He is still consulting for the Department of Defense, CIA and Homeland Security on Middle East/North Africa terrorism and counterinsurgency programs. Dr. Schechterman also continues to guest lecture at University of Miami and Florida Atlantic University.

Student News

Amy Bedford (REEI) was awarded a Boren Fellowship to do research on Kyrgyzstan in 2010.

Lauren Butt (REEI) interned with the State Department at the US Embassy in Sarajevo this summer. She also received a McCloskey Fellowship to pursue research while in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Laura Linderman (Anthropology) received an IU International Enhancement Grant to study Georgian this summer. She spent six weeks traveling around Georgia, doing language study.

Joanna Matuszak (Art History) received a Summer Pre-Dissertation Travel Grant from OVPIA and a Lilly Fund Award, which enabled her to travel to Moscow for eight weeks in the summer. She conducted preliminary research on post-war Russian performance art, focusing on the 1990s. Joanna established contacts with a number of artists who made performances in the 1990s as well as art critics who have written on the subject. “Performances and so-called actions that took place in the 1990s are bold, witty, and transgressive. They are like a mirror in which the last decade of the twentieth century can be seen in its changing reflection,” says Joanna.

Colleen M. Moore (History) was awarded a Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad fellowship for 2009-2010. She will be conducting research in Moscow on the Russian peasantry during World War I.

Sally Ronald (REEI) studied Romanian in SWSEEL. She is still awaiting a call from Jeopardy, after her June audition for the game show.
IN-STATE TUITION and FUNDING AVAILABLE for all languages:

1st through 6th year Russian

1st year Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Georgian, Hungarian, Macedonian (pending), Mongolian, Polish, and Romanian.

1st through 2nd year Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Pashto and Turkmen.

1st through 3rd year Tajik and Uyghur.

2nd year Ukrainian.