



Выпуск 32, Октября 2013-ого г.

Welcome to our Homecoming issue of *Gazeta*! Just as we are welcoming back our alumni, this issue welcomes home current students and faculty and celebrates their diverse and adventurous travel experiences abroad.

This issue of *Gazeta* boasts a wealth of perspectives and stories from students who have traveled all over the world—not only to Russia. Cole Pearce's article (below) sheds light on the complex history of Kaliningrad, a Russian Oblast outside of Russia, and Rachel Waldon's humorous vignette (pg. 10) about local culinary specialties will speak to anyone who has ever found themselves in a delicate cultural situation. There's even an opportunity to reflect on American culture in our interview with Victoria Kim about her experiences in the USA. We have everything from Spain to Prague to Berlin—so make sure you check it out!



We at *Gazeta* are honored to bring you another year of Russian culture, history, and language. As always, we would like to thank the students and faculty whose contributions form the foundations and substance of *Gazeta* and who continue to make this publication a possibility; without you, the newspaper would not exist!

- Sophie Kosar & Emilie Clark, Editors-in-Chief

Всё о Калининграде Коул Пирс

Калининград—нетипичный русский город. Он находится рядом с Балтийским морем, но главное, что Калининград—эксклав.¹ Эксклав—это район страны, отделенный² от самой большой части страны. Калининград находится на западе России между Польшей и Литвой. Почему русский город там? Нам нужно найти ответ в истории.

Древний город Кёнигсберг был основан в 1225 году немецкими богатырями.³ С того времени много стран вою-

ют за Кёнигсберг. Речь Посполитая,⁴ Россия, Пруссия, и Германия контролировали Кёнигсберг. После победы Советского Союза во Второй мировой войне, немецкие граждане уехали из Калининграда. Россия заняла Кёнигсберг и его область в 1945 году. Советский Союз изменил имя города на имя важного большевика Михаила Калинина. После независимости Балтийских республик от Советского Союза, Калининград стал отдельным.

1. Exclave
2. Isolated
3. A legendary warrior from Ancient Rus'
4. Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

- 5. To visit
- 6. Thus
- 7. Secure

Однако сейчас в Калининграде самая быстрая скорость экономического роста в России. Там находится известный университет имени Иммануила Канта и важная военно-морская база. Большинство людей, которые живут в Калининграде, русские, но близкие международные границы делают город многонациональным. Поляки и литовцы посещают⁵ Калининград, а жители Калининграда часто покупают продукты или отдыхают на пляжах в этих странах. Недавно государства Польши и России договори-

лись о том, что передвижение через границы Калининграда должно стать легче. Поэтому они дают специальные билеты, с которыми люди могут выезжать за границу без визы. Таким образом,⁶ Калининград может скоро стать важным торговым центром области. У жителей Калининграда будет счастливое, обеспеченное⁷ будущее. ❖

What Did I Do Last Summer?

Elizabeth Ware

I love languages. In my opinion, they open the doors to the world, and that's why I wanted to go somewhere foreign this past summer. I decided that I wanted to study abroad in Prague, in the Czech Republic. I (and my parents) knew people who went there, and they loved it so I went, and they were right- it was unbelievable.

I learned a new language, met a lot of new people, ate great food (I now love goulash), and visited a lot of different places. One weekend, we went to Terezín and Lidice, two important places during World War II. Terezín was a city where the Nazis imprisoned Jews; it was the "Ghetto" for Prague. Lidice was a city that the Nazis completely razed to the ground because they thought that the man who killed Reinhard Heydrich lived there. Another weekend, we went to Český Krumlov, a small town which had a quaint castle and where we almost got stuck because there was a lot of flooding in the country. As it turned out, several trams and the metro in Prague closed due to the flooding. Then we went to Bratislava, Slovakia, caves, and

Sudetenland in the northern part of the Czech Republic. The following weekend, we went to Vienna, Austria. When we were in Prague, we studied at the Charles University, and when we had free time, we went to the ballet and the opera. The tickets were really cheap and so was the food! I loved the city, its people, the streets, the castle, the river and the history. You really can't describe its beauty with words, and pictures don't do it justice. I just know I want to go there again. ❖



Комикс Робин Пэрриш



Светильник Джека



Jack-o'-Lantern



Светильник Джека из Русской литературы

Робин Пэрриш



Russian literature Jack-o'-Lantern

Robin Parrish

Учеба в Германии Сиерра Барнс

Летом когда много студентов полетело в Санкт-Петербург, чтобы учить русский язык и русскую историю, я была в городе Трир¹ в Германии. Трир - самый древний город в Германии, который был основан² в 16-м году до Рождества Христова. Трир находится на границе между Германией и Люксембургом. Это очень красивый город. В Трире есть много интересных мест, например: дом, в котором родился Карл Маркс, Университет Трира, в котором я училась, и древнеримские руины, как Porta-Nigra -- Чёрные Ворота. Когда я была в Трире, я изучала немецкую литературу и немецкий язык.

После окончания учебы, я полетела в Берлин. Берлин очень большой город. Трир был не только меньше чем Берлин, но и тише и старше. По-моему мнению, Берлин был инте-

реснее и красивее, чем Трир. В Берлине есть музеи, художественные галереи, оперные театры, и много памятников. Я жила в маленькой квартире Восточного Берлина. Когда я была там, я интересовалась историей Восточной Германии. В Берлине сейчас не многим нравится Восточная Германия.

Мне очень удивило сколько русских было в Германии! Я даже видела Казака³ и его лошадь на улицах Дрездена. Я спросила у него вопрос по-русски, но он только говорил по-украински. Тем не менее, я думала, что это было интересно. Я не знала, на сколько будет полезно знать русский язык! ❖

1. Trier
2. Founded
3. Cossack



From Russian House Tutor to Visiting Professor: An interview with Victoria Kim about the how and why she came to America

Conducted by Elizabeth Ware

Wren Building
Credit: Stephen
Salpukas

Knowing from personal experience what it is like to travel outside of the United States, I decided to interview our very own Vika, the previous Russian house tutor turned visiting professor, about her experiences coming to the United States and how she ended up in America.

E: How long have you lived in the United States, and where?

V: 2 years in Williamsburg.

E: Had you ever been to the US before coming to William and Mary?

V: No.

E: Have you traveled to any other countries outside of the US and Russia? Did you notice any similarities or differences between the different countries (especially in regards to school life)?

V: I have been to Hungary, and I worked there in the university. Between American and Russian academics, the campus life is different. Students in America live [on campus], but most Russians study in the same city they are from, and the dorm is only a possibility if you are from outside the city so we don't really have the same idea of campus life as Americans. I like the campus life; it creates Tribe Pride.

E: Have you been able to travel much throughout the US? Any places you'd like to visit?

V: I have been to Florida, Indiana, Boston, Pennsylvania, New York City, and D.C. New York and D.C. were really neat. I want to go see the Grand Canyon, and I think it would be fun to go on road trips. It's not such a big thing in Russia, and it is safer to do here.

E: What made you decide to come to the United States?

V: Three things: 1) God's will; 2) It's cheap to work here; 3) It's a challenge for me; I can test myself.

E: How many years of English did you have before coming here?

V: I first learned English when I was 6; I was in an experimental class to teach young students, but then I stopped and restarted it in 5th grade. Now Russians begin to learn English in 1st-2nd grade.

E: Are there any words you really like in English?

V: In college I liked "curriculum," but now I like "what's up?" It's very American. I also like "collaboration" though I don't know why.

E: How often are you able to go back to Russia? Where do you go?

V: Usually every four months, but I have been here for a full year because of visa trouble. I go to St. Petersburg in the suburbs.

E: What are some of the things you miss most from Russia?

- V: Family, friends. At first I missed black bread, but no longer. Once you don't have something for a while you get used to not having it.
- E: Any big differences you noticed between the culture here and in Russia?
- V: The traffic is pretty bad in Williamsburg, but the biggest thing is diversity. There is a lot of diversity here. The most useful difference though is planning. Russians don't plan or organize, but here everyone does and now I use my calendar all the time. And it's not as obvious to people born here, but here people are more materialistic. They have more than others, and people from other cultures who come here experience a culture shock.
- E: Any funny stories about miscommunications that have happened while you've been here?
- V: I'm still learning the intonation differences. One time I thought one of my students was inviting me to his frat party, but he was not serious. And sometimes my students have to ask me if I am being serious because they can't tell.
- E: How comfortable do you feel now having lived in and traveled around the US compared to when you first arrived? Did you know anyone in America before coming over?
- V: Before I was here, I had an image of the culture from film and books, but I decided to come over and not expect anything. Two years ago I was a little uncomfortable. It was weird living in a dorm—in Russia I was at home and in Hungary I was in separate apartments for teachers—but I miss my students and dorm life. And I knew friends who had gone to America but no one in Virginia. I feel comfortable now and going from tutor to visiting professor is like real life and independence.
- E: What would you say to someone who wants to study abroad in Russia (or elsewhere)?
- V: Prepare yourself and if you feel uncomfortable with something be open and ask questions, like "why do you do/ say this?" Don't create your own answers; it may be a cultural event. ❖



The Twelve Collegia of St. Petersburg University
Source: Wikicommons

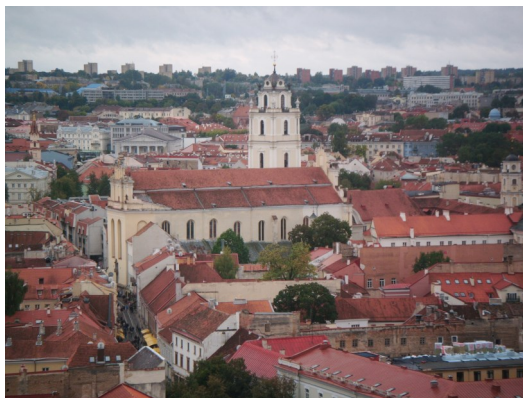
Жизнь в Вильнюсе

Джесика Паркс

1. Lithuania
2. Cloudy
3. Rainy
4. To prefer
5. Beef
6. Although
7. To become accustomed to

Две недели назад я приехала в Вильнюс, столица Литвы. Литва¹ расположена на Балтийском море в Северной Европе. Поэтому сейчас погода в Вильнюсе холодная, облачная,² и дождливая.³ Вильнюс очень старинный и красивый город. Так как он не очень большой, я предпочитаю⁴ гулять, а не ездить на автобусе или троллейбусе. В Вильнюсе нет метро, но сделано очень много дорог для велосипедов и люди любят ездить по ним на велосипедах. В Вильнюсе есть осторожные водители, они всегда останавливаются, когда люди переходят улицу. Это очень странно, особенно в европейском городе, но конечно я не жалуясь!

Помимо транспорта, Литовский язык—другая часть жизни в Вильнюсе. Некоторые люди в Литве говорят по-русски, но конечно большинство говорит по-литовски. Литовский язык—старинный и трудный язык. Он не славянский язык, а балтийский, также как и латышский язык. Я могу сказать <<Laba diena>> [Добрый день], <<Ačiū>> [спасибо], и <<Atsiprasau>> [извините]. Я надеюсь, что вскоре я выучу больше слов и фраз. Сейчас я говорю по-английски и иногда по-русски. Много русских туристов любят путешествовать по Литве, поэтому много людей в ресторанах и магазинах могут говорить по-русски, но конечно они предпочитают говорить по-литовски.



Третья часть жизни в Вильнюсе—продукты. Для того, чтобы готовить завтрак, обед, и ужин, я хожу в магазин за покупкой продуктов. Чтобы читать надписи на продуктах, я выучила некоторые слова как <<jautiena>> [говядина]⁵ и <<pienas>> [молоко]. Конечно, в магазине есть американские продукты (кока-кола, и т.д.), но они дороже чем европейские продукты.

Пока я в Литве, я очень хочу поехать в другие литовские города, особенно как Тракай и Клайпеда. Несмотря на то,⁶ что я живу в Литве только две недели и не совсем привыкла⁷ к жизни в Вильнюсе, мне очень нравится жить здесь. ❖

Russia Arms Expo 2013

Mikhail Vinarov

This past month, an international exhibition took place in Nizhny Tagil, Russia. This annual event was the Russia Arms Expo, a gathering of Russian arms manufacturers, government officials, military officers, foreign diplomats, and tourists. This bazaar of weapons has in the past been a great opportunity for Russia's arms industry to attract foreign customers and showcase new products and innovations. That was partially the case this year. Many exhibits featured tanks painted in desert camouflage and were surrounded by delegations from the Middle East. However, there was one major difference this year, highlighted by Dmitry Medvedev's presence at the expo: instead of focusing on foreign countries, Russia's arms industry was putting a lot of effort on attracting attention from Russia itself.

Putin's commitment to increase Russia's defense spending by over \$700 billion over the next ten years has had major impacts on the industry. Companies that used to cater to foreign defense needs are now fighting for contracts to supply the Russian military. Expected to surpass Britain after a 25% increase in defense spending from the previous year, Russia is now behind only America and China in defense expenditures. This extra spending seems to already be paying off. Many of the weapons displayed at the expo are considered to be on par or even superior to their American counterparts.

There are many reasons why the Russian government believes it should increase defense spending. Many technological advances that improved living standards and generated profits came as a result of military research, such as radios, aircraft, and nuclear energy. By stimulating and motivating private companies to invent new innovations, the government is hoping to boost the economy through the resulting technological advancement.

There are also political reasons for Putin to pour more money into the military. Putin has made many remarks about Russia's need to defend itself. By creating an atmosphere of fear and portraying himself as standing up to America and the West, Putin hopes to gain popularity. This tactic goes hand in hand with the Kremlin's frequent accusations of opposition leaders being



Dimitry Medvedev speaking at the expo

agents of foreign powers. The Russian government knows that it is not under threat from America or any other country. The only thing under threat is Putin's popularity amongst the Russian people. ❖

Мой опыт за границей¹

Лио Дел Рио

1. Abroad
2. Before
3. Similarities and differences
4. To differ
5. Tolerant

Несколько лет назад я жил в Испании. Я жил в Сиджесе, это туристический город, который входит в провинцию Барселоны. В Сиджесе я учился в международной школе ЭСКААН, потому что другие школы в Барселоне только преподавали на каталанском языке. В этой международной школе учились студенты из многих стран как Италия, Бразилия, Германия, много студентов из Нидерландов и конечно из России.

Один русский студент в ЭСКААН был моим соседом и вот так начался мой интерес к русской культуре. До того, как² мы познакомились, я никогда не встречал русских, но после нашего знакомства я узнал много характеристик о русской культуре. Мои отношения с моими одноклассниками меня научили, что между разными культурами есть больше сходства чем различия.³ Честно говоря, наши вкусы различались⁴ от футбола и спорта до музыки! По-моему, если бы мы были более открыты к межкультурному общению, мы стали бы более терпимы⁵ других. ❖

Tatarstan: Between East and West

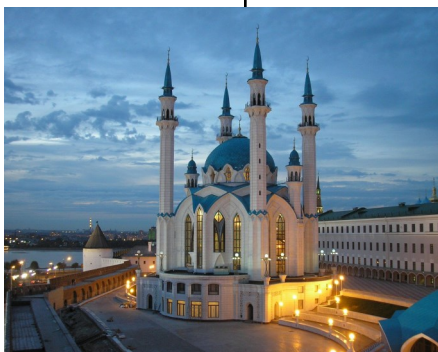
Sophie Kosar

As you well know, Russia is a massive country—almost twice the size of the US—and therefore possesses a great amount of cultural diversity across its many provinces. Just as the difference between, say, New York and Dallas is absolutely tangible here, the same goes for cities across Russia. I got to experience this firsthand last fall while studying abroad in Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan.

Tatarstan is an autonomous subject of Russia, meaning that it enjoys a special independence while technically remaining part of the Russian Federation. Its population is half Russian, half Tatar, an ethnic group with Muslim Turkic roots that has, since the 1990s, experienced a resurgence of cultural pride and independence. The special character of Kazan is prevalent in everyday life: the Tatar language is visible everywhere; Tatar music plays on the radio and in shops; there are as many mosques (мечети, in Russian) as there are Russian churches; the smell of Tatar and Uzbek foods spill out of cafes and markets as often, if not *more* frequently, as the smell of Russian cuisine does; one of the most popular TV shows is a Turkish drama called *Великолепный век*, which is about the 15th century Ottoman court; the beautiful, swirling, colorful geometric patterns of Islamic art are present in the city's architecture—even the Christian churches. Living there was a fascinating and refreshing new perspective on the cultures that exist in Russia, and how they are definitely not all Russian. Even the general mindset of the Kazan natives was a bit different from that I've experienced in other parts of Russia; the culture was more quietly traditional, but simultaneously more laid back.

I do miss Kazan and I want to go back, but for now I will simply be patient and highly recommend the decision to study abroad in Russia—and if you can (and so desire), to explore lesser-known areas and cultures that exist there. That way, you'll *really* never know what foods are going to pop up on your plate or what friends you're going to make! ❖

Below: Kul Sharif mosque in the Kazan Kremlin
Source:
gokazan.com



Уголок поэзии

Пётр Янев

В этом выпуске предлагаю свой перевод стихотворения Александра Твардовского «Мы на свете мало жили». Твардовский родился в 1910 г. в Смоленской области. Родители его часто читали вслух¹ классическую русскую литературу ночью, и в результате этого Твардовский с совсем раннего возраста начал заниматься поэзией. Когда он переехал в Москву, молодой Твардовский стал работать журналистом, а потом участвовал комиссаром в Советско-финской войне. Его самая влиятельная² поэма «Василий Тёркин», которую он написал во время Великой отечественной войны,³ набрала⁴ Твардовскому большую популярность. После войны, Твардовский почти 20 лет служил главным редактором журнала «Новый мир». Хотя он был награждён несколько раз разными советскими премиями, Твардовский контролировал публикацию запрещённой⁵ литературы, в том числе повесть⁶ Солженицына «Один день Ивана Денисовича». ❖

1. Aloud
2. Influential
3. Great Patriotic War (WWII)
4. To grow in
5. Banned
6. Short novel

We had not known this world for long,
And yet, even at the start
It seemed that we did not belong;
We resolved to live apart.

You came back for your belongings,
You were in great haste to go
But you paused before our parting
Just to stoop and light the stove.

And soon the fervid flames had spread,
The birchwood in the fire stirred.
You turned to me and gently said
But a few clean, quiet words.

Now at last we know the way
To make love's wondrous fire burn bright
I know this much – that, come what may,
We will keep our stove alight.

Translated by Petar Yanev

Мы на свете мало жили,
Показалось нам тогда,
Что на свете мы чужие,
Расстаёмся¹ навсегда.

Ты вернулась за вещами,
Ты спешила уходить
И решила на прощанье²
Только печку затопить.

Занялась огнём берёста,³
И защёлкали⁴ дрова.⁵
И сказала ты мне просто
Настоящие слова.

Знаем мы теперь с тобою,
Как любовь свою беречь.⁶
Чуть увидим что такое –
Так сейчас же топим печь.

1938

Я не люблю язык
Rachel Waldon

It immediately began to expand in my mouth, choking me and smothering my taste buds with its bumpy, yet smooth feel. The taste was fine; anything is palatable with enough salt. The texture, however, was another story. It was chewy but tough, rubbery but spongy, and altogether incredibly strange. I had braced myself when I had been told that we were having язык, but this was so much worse than what I had imagined. I managed to choke down the first bite, but there was no way I could keep eating. And a polite "no, thank you" would not suffice as it usually would because I wasn't in America. I was in Yaroslavl, Russia, and my хозяйка, or host mother, spoke no English. My limited Russian vocabulary did include, at the time, the phrase "я не люблю язык," but I was unsure of the proper way to say it so as to not offend my hostess.

Despite how challenging the grammar classes were, with their tangle of different cases that have no English equivalent, and how the city streets looked more like an Escher drawing than a map, cultural mores were completely incomprehensible. My хозяйка had been nothing but kind to me, and I really didn't want to offend her, but I could not finish the meal. Even with the little Russian I understood, I could tell that this was a delicacy. My older host sister had come over to meet me, and she was clearly excited about the nice dinner her mom had prepared. I perched hesitantly on a stool before my full plate at the tiny kitchen table, agonizing over how to let my хозяйка know that I could not force down another bite. After a full day of classes, my brain stuttered as I desperately searched for the proper words and grammatical structure to refuse the rest of the meal. I was balanced precariously between honesty and tact, and one false move would not only be entirely embarrassing to me, but completely offensive to my host family. My sense of social niceties, learned from my family at a young age, warred with my need to stop eating before I was sick. Finally, after much internal debate and slow chewing, I turned to my хозяйка and said quietly but steadily, flushing bright red with embarrassment,

"Я не люблю язык."

She took the news very well and didn't protest when I cleared my plate with one slice still on it. I thanked her profusely for the meal, then made a quick escape from the cramped kitchen. We never had that meal again throughout my six week stay. Despite my reprieve, however, the incident forced me to think about how very different the Russian culture was from the culture in America.

To this day, however, I will tell anyone who tries to feed it to me that I don't like cow tongue. ❖

Staff

Sophie Kosar—Co-Editor-in-Chief
 Emilie Clark—Co-Editor-in-Chief
 Vica Trofimova—Russian Language Editor
 Elizabeth Ware—English Language Editor
 Danny Falloon—Glosser
 Robin Parrish—Cartoonist
 Mikhail Vinarov—Staff Writer
 Petar Yanev—Staff Writer

Gazeta, the only Russian-language newspaper at William & Mary, is written and produced solely by students who have an interest in Russian language and culture. *Gazeta's* goal is to enhance students' understanding of the Russian language by providing a regular opportunity for them to read and write in Russian.

Gazeta is published with glossed vocabulary, to ensure that second-year students of Russian can read the newspaper without dependence on a dictionary.

Газета ищет талантливых писателей!

Желательно чтобы студенты владеющие русским языком писали статьи по-русски и чтобы все остальные писали по-английски. Писатели могут обсуждать любую тему связанную с русской культурой. Будут вопросы? Свяжитесь по e-mail с Софи Косар и Эмили Кларк. editor.wmgazeta@gmail.com

Interested in writing for *Gazeta*? Contact Sophie Kosar and Emily Clark at editor.wmgazeta@gmail.com.

Объявления Announcements

Make sure you don't miss any of the **RPSS Homecoming events!**

Homecoming Special: Public Lecture "*Demystifying International Development: A Guide to the Nonprofit World in DC.*" Aylara Odekova ('08) will share her experiences of working in international development during her talk.

Date: Friday, October 25, 3:30 pm in Washington 302

Annual RPSS Homecoming Reception

Where: At the Russian House -- Pleasants Hall, 3rd floor

When: Saturday, October 26, 5:00 - 7:00 pm

Keep an eye out for **Language House Applications** this November! Want to keep your language skills up outside the classroom? Looking for fun and friends? The W&M language houses are a great way to boost cultural competency, increase linguistic ability, take part in a close and vibrant community—and most of all, to have fun!! Feel free to stop by the Russian House on Pleasants 3rd Floor (Randolph Complex) to learn more about our Русский дом!

Come to Russian House for **Cultural Get-Togethers** hosted by our tutor, Olga Makarova! It's time to play boardgames, learn and sing songs, watch movies, cartoons and much more—it's all about Russia, its culture and diversity.

When: Wednesdays at 6.30pm (**1st year students are also welcome**)

Submit to *Gazeta*! Article submissions for the 2nd issue of *Gazeta* are due no later than Wednesday, November 6th at 5:00 pm. All articles must be accompanied by an original photograph or a picture in the public domain in order to be accepted. Early submissions are appreciated. All submissions and/or questions should be sent to the editors at editor.wmgazeta@gmail.com.

Below: Russian tutor Victoria Kim with students at the Russian

