Russians in Bloomington in the 1960s

Full version

by

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Introduction

Current residents of Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana probably do not know that at the height of the Cold War, Russians were flocking to Bloomington. Russian language instruction in the US Air Force Language Program and the Indiana University Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures led to a huge influx of Russians in the early 1960s. This article briefly reviews the history of those programs and identifies the great majority of the dozens of Russians who lived here during the 1960s.

Although most of the Russians moved away when the Air Force Language Program wound down, there remained a corps of dedicated instructors who contributed a great deal to the splendid reputation that Indiana University gained in the teaching of Russian during the 20th century. To honor them, a plaque hangs in Ballantine Hall 502 with the following inscription:

Dedicated in grateful memory to the émigré Russian language teachers of the Indiana University Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and the Summer Workshop, who provided exceptional language training to generations of American students. Through their tireless efforts and willingness to share their love of the language and culture of Russia, these dedicated educators made an invaluable contribution to the lives and careers of countless students at Indiana University and to the enhancement of Slavic Studies in the United States.

The plaque lists the following: Anna Ivanovna Borovkova, Aleksandra Sergeevna Četverikova, Margarita Petrovna Fedulova, Ekaterina Leonidovna Kuleshova, Natalia Lvovna Lopato, Galina Aleksandrovna McLaws, Zinaida Nikolaevna Malenko, Aleksandr Dmitrievich Martianov, Vera Grigorievna Oussenko, Moisej Ilarionovich Sednèv, Galina Selegen, Tatiana Yakovlevna Sklanchenko, Lidia Prokofievna Slavatinskaya, Marianna Ioakimovna Soudakova, Stepan Petrovich Soudakov, Wladimir Iosifovich Ushakov, Maria Fëdorovna Zalucki, and Elena Florianovna Zardetskaya.¹

The Russian instructors at IU belonged to all three waves of 20th-century émigrés from the Soviet Union. The First Wave left during the revolution, 1917-20, and included Četverikova, Martianov, Sklanchenko and Zardetskaya (with Soudakov, McLaws and Lopato being children of First Wave emigrants). The Second Wave émigrés left during
World War II (Borovkova, Oussenko, Slavatinskaya and Ushakow), while the Third Wave departed Russia during the Cold War era (Zalucki).

*The Air Force Language Program, 1959-1968*

One of the first Russians to arrive in Bloomington was Vera Oussenko whose name is found in the 1960 Bloomington *City Directory*, with her employer listed as the U.S. Air Force. At the time, IU hosted the Air Force Language Program to teach Russian to enlisted airmen.\(^2\)\(^3\) The 1962 graduating class of the Air Force Russian program had 52 members. Eventually the 37-week Russian course included approximately 300 students in a given year, with sixty four students in each class beginning their studies on the same date. They studied the Russian language six hours per day.\(^4\)\(^5\) From the inception of the Air Force Language Program, student-airs were enrolled as normal students at Indiana University. As many as 23 IU semester credit hours could be earned by those who completed between 946 and 1080 contact hours in the program.\(^6\) Many of the teachers spoke little or no English, and classes in the early years were conducted entirely in Russian.\(^7\)

A 1964 letter to the Deputy Director of the Defense Language Institute lists 51 people who were instructors as of July 1, 1963 or who had been selected for future employment.\(^8\) An appraisal of the program prepared for the 1967 accreditation visit by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools noted that the staff of native-born classroom instructors constituted one of the major strengths of the program. “They are experienced, capable and comparable in quality and qualifications to teachers in similar military language programs.”\(^9\) The program was scheduled to end on February 29, 1968, and as of March 25, 1968, the last person assigned to the Air Force Language Detachment had left Indiana University.\(^10\)

*Indiana University’s Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and the Summer Workshops*

As early as World War II, Indiana University had already begun a long partnership with the US military to teach Slavic languages.\(^11\) The predecessor to the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, the Slavic Studies Program, was formed in 1947.

The Summer Russian Workshop, an intensive educational experience that brought to Bloomington many Russian teachers from other locations in the US, was started in 1950. By 1960, the workshop included tours of the Soviet Union, such as the one in which I participated July 17-August 27, 1969. Many Russians, both Bloomington residents and visitors, taught at IU during the summers of the 1960s.\(^12\)

Anna Ivanovna Borovkova gives a vivid description of the vibrant intellectual atmosphere surrounding the summer workshops in a 1966 *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* article.\(^13\) Russian residents and students could take advantage of lectures about Russian art, literature, and culture given by E. E. Klimov, poetry readings by I. V. Chinnov, and a lecture by T. Ya. Sklanchenko. This last was about the famous performance of a play
based on the collection of Vosnesensky’s poems *Antimiry* (*Anti-Worlds*) which she saw the previous year in Moscow. Seven Russian films were shown in Bloomington during the summer, and Mussorgsky’s opera *Boris Godunov* was performed by the IU School of Music. The students themselves presented Valentin Kataev’s play *Kvadratura kruga*, (*Squaring the Circle*) directed by A. D. Martianov.

**Russian life outside the university**

Bloomington in the 1960s had a very large resident Russian community. By the mid-1960s, there were dozens of Russian families in Bloomington. Russian Orthodox Church services were performed at the house at 639 N. College Avenue during the period 1965-1968 by Rev. Michael J. Bylinsky, an instructor in the Air Force Language Program. Another Russian Orthodox priest, Wladimir Nikolaevich Strelnizki, who taught in the AF Language Program from 1959-63, also led services, and later Father Theophan Shishmanov came in from Chicago. During the 1960s, the congregation met in various locations in Bloomington, including Beck Chapel on the IU campus. For a period of time, Anna Ivanovna Borovkova taught a religious education program for children in the International House on the IU campus. Easter was always a very important holiday and cause for much celebration among the Russian community in Bloomington. Marriages also occurred among the Russian emigres in Bloomington. For example, Alexander Supranowitsch was 56 at the time he and his bride, Mila Anat Dekonsky, 45, applied for a license in Bloomington on August 28, 1962.

Most, but by no means all, of the Russians in Bloomington depended solely on the IU Slavic Department or the Air Force Language Program for their means of livelihood. *Polk’s Bloomington City Directory* for 1960 lists Alex and Anna Borovkoff at 215 N. Indiana Avenue and shows that Mr. Borovkoff operated The Russian Kitchen at that address. In the 1962 *City Directory* one finds that Basile and Antoinette Gonczarow were at 412 E. 9th Street, one room of which contained Russian-language books sold by Mr. Gonczarow. The building that housed The Brigantine Restaurant at the SE corner of Kirkwood and Walnut (now The Trojan Horse) was owned by Wladimir Iosifovich Ushakov (d. November 2006). He also owned various apartments in Bloomington.

Several of the other Russian families also rented rooms to students in their homes. I lived a total of 1 ½ years in the Borovkoff’s home at 1016 E. University Avenue during the period September 1965 through December 1967.

**Notes on some members of Bloomington’s Russian community**

Olga Abbott (b. 4/27/1924, d. 3/10/2010) belongs to the Second Wave of Russian émigrés. Her parents were Ivan Antonovich Beymas and Polina Riginsky Peregudova. As a teenager she was uprooted by the Germans from the southern part of the USSR and taken to Germany to work on a farm as a prisoner of war. It is in Germany that Olga met and married an American military man (Abbott). She received her BS degree from Texas Western College (now called the University of Texas at El Paso), then came to
Bloomington in 1964 and married Robert D. May on 8/17/1968. Olga was a very kind person who was always helping the sick, the old, or the poor.

Aleksandra Grigorievna (Alya) Baker was the wife of IU Slavic professor Robert L. Baker. They later moved to Middlebury, Vermont, where both were professors at Middlebury College.

As a youth, Aleksei Ivanovich Borovkoff (d. 8/26/1969) lived close to the Volga River in Russia. His ancestors settled around the village of Zamoshe. He was the son of Ivan Nikolaevich Borovkoff who died in 1911 at the age of 39. Aleksei Ivanovich was a student at the Rybinsk Commercial School. Anna Ivanovna (b. 12/22/1904 in Rostov; d. 4/21/1986; daughter of Ivan and Varvara Goriatchkine) and he met in Paris and came to the United States through the auspices of the Tolstoy Foundation. They were two of the many Russians who stayed at the Tolstoy Farm near Valley Cottage, NY (36 miles north of New York City) when they first arrived in the US. They often hosted Russian social gatherings in their home. Aleksei Ivanovich played accordion, and Anna Ivanovna played the piano. A frequent visitor was Ekaterina Petrovna Lehman (d. 9/13/1983), who, with her husband Georgii Georgievich Lehman, lived not far from the Borovkoffs at the southeast corner of University Avenue and Woodlawn.

The father of Aleksandra Sergeevna Četverikova (b. 8/17/1899, d. 3/16/1989) was a famous Orthodox priest in Paris and a well-known theologian.

There is an amusing story about the difficulty Margarita Petrovna Fedulova (b. 4/27/1901, d. 8/9/1979) had in making the trip to Bloomington from the West Coast. Unfortunately, she mistakenly went to Bloomington, Illinois instead of Bloomington, Indiana. Exhausted, she finally arrived here on a bus, but fainted as she came out the door. The first person Margarita Petrovna saw when she came to was a man in bib overalls speaking Russian to her. She thought to herself that Bloomington must be paradise because here even the janitors speak Russian. It was actually Dr. John F. Beebe, the academic director of the Air Force Language School in 1959-60, who had come to meet her. He often wore bib overalls around campus.

Margarita Petrovna was known to some of her students as “the maternal tractor.” She wanted only those students with good grades in her classes, and she was a hard task mistress. Jerzy Kolodziej was one of her students. On a Friday she told the students to study hard for an upcoming test on Monday. That night Jerzy had a dream that she stopped at his house on Grant Street to remind him to study for the test. Sure enough, he was awakened early on Saturday morning by a knock on the door. There stood Margarita Petrovna, and indeed, she had come to remind him of the exam. I remember that she would literally take cigarettes out of the hands of students who were smoking during the break from her intensive second-year Russian class. Margarita Petrovna would stamp them on the floor and warn the students of the hazards of smoking with a stern “Ne kurit’!” (“Don’t smoke!”)
There was a Byelorussian poet in Bloomington at the time by the name of Walter (Uladzimier?) Klishevich. Jerzy Kolodziej recalled a funny story about a time when the poet sat in on a lecture given by distinguished Professor Edward J. Brown. Klishevich interrupted Dr. Brown’s lecture to present him with a copy of his own poetry, explaining in a heavy accent. “Is poetry!” Another Byelorussian poet here at the time was Moisej Ilarionovich Sednev.

Natasha Lopato (born Natal’ia L’vovna Kanabeieva, then Lopato, now Wilson) was invited to IU as an instructor in 1965 and taught here until 1981, some years only in the summer workshops. She was also a graduate student at IU and completed her PhD coursework by 1971. Ultimately, Natasha got her PhD at the University of Alberta. She was born in Harbin, China. From there her family went to Europe and lived in France and Italy. In Harbin, Natasha received good training in languages and was quite fluent in several European and other languages (Russian, French, English, German, Italian, and also Japanese). Her son and grandchildren live in Europe. Since retiring in the spring of 1999, Natasha has kept busy in Edmonton taking courses of general interest and painting watercolors.

Aleksandr Dmitrievich Martianov (d. 10/20/1982) was a White Army officer during the Russian Revolution. He taught Russian phonetics at IU and also directed Russian plays with the assistance of his wife, Lydia Petrovna (b. 2/21/1907, d. 5/7/1991; daughter of Peter and Barbara Supranovich). She was also a fine pianist. The plays performed by students ranged from short skits to full productions, such as Chekhov’s Dyadya Vanya (Uncle Vanya) and the above mentioned Kvadratura kruga (Squaring of the Circle) by Kataev. Prior to coming to Bloomington, Aleksandr Dmitrievich lived in Vladivostock and later in Serbia. He and Lydia Petrovna had one daughter, Anya Martianoff (8/18/1940-11/5/2005), who was born in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. From 1945-1952, Anya and her parents lived in a Displaced Person's Camp in Kellerburg, Austria. In 1952 they immigrated to the United States. After living in a Russian community on the east coast for seven years, the family settled in Bloomington. Anya was an accredited Addictions Counselor for over 20 years. She had four children: John (Vanya), Victoria, Alex (Sasha), and Michael (Misha) and seven grandchildren. John Bigelow Martczyanov was a member of the Spirites band and was also a guitar maker. A graduate student during the 1960s, Dimitri N. Breschinsky (wife Zinaida A. Zukov), was Martianov’s distant nephew. Both of the Breschinskys are now professors in the Purdue University Department of Foreign Languages and Literature.

Galina Aleksandrovna McLaws (b. 4/15/1928 in Manchuria) came to IU from Minnesota. At IU, she was responsible for teaching advanced Russian grammar. Galina was instrumental in the teaching and training of IU students. For years she tirelessly created materials, exercises and teaching aids, both at the intermediate and advanced levels (not to mention, the numerous placement tests she developed for the Summer Workshop). She is very active in Bloomington’s Orthodox Church.

Tatiana Yakovlevna Sklanczenko (b. 1/18/1909) was one of the first Russian instructors in Bloomington, having arrived here in the early 1950s. She spoke Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian. In her later years, she resided in Lakewood, NJ, a place that has a large Russian community.
The father of Lidia Prokofievna Slavatinskaya (b. 10/24/1908, d. 8/5/1996) helped build the Trans-Siberian Railway. She left Bloomington around 1967 to teach at Queen’s College in New York City.

Stepan Petrovich Soudakoff (b. 3/25/1922) was born in Beijing, China. His father was an ophthalmologist who was also the doctor at the Russian embassy in Beijing. His mother was from the Russian upper class, and her brother was a diplomat in Beijing. The parents met in Beijing, but later lived in California, where he was Rachmaninoff’s doctor. Stepan Petrovich’s sister, Nina Petrovna Khordas (b. abt. 1921) also taught at IU during the 1960s. Stepan Petrovich had moved to Bloomington by 1962, and his mother later lived here with him and his wife Dorothy. Dorothy Soudakoff came to IU in 1962 for the intensive Russian program. She was hired to teach after one year and taught second-year Russian. She married Stepan Petrovich in 1966 and obtained a PhD in Slavic linguistics. The two later separated, and he went from IU to Texas, then to Monterey, and finally to the Defense Language Institute in Washington, from which he retired. It was there that he met and married a Russian woman, Anastasia. They now live in France.

Vladimir (Walter) Iosifovich Ushakow (d. November 4, 2006) was originally from Pyatigorsk, a city to which many famous Russian authors were exiled. At least one building there still bears their family name. His father, Iosif Petrovich Ushakow (b. abt. 1888, d. 8/18/1966) was an engineer and one of Russia’s first pilots. He and his wife, Evgeniia Karlovna Engelhardt (b. abt. 1891, d. 2/20/1975), came to Bloomington by way of the Tolstoy Farm. Vladimir Iosifovich wrote a number of articles for Novoe Russkoe Slovo, and those articles caught the attention of Slavic Department Chairman Dr. William J. Edgerton and Dr. John F. Beebe, who recruited him to IU in 1959. Walter also worked for a time at Rose Hulman University. His wife, Nina Leonidovna Ushakow (d. 2001) and Ekaterina Leonidovna Kuleshova were sisters. They initially lived together in Canada before coming to Bloomington in 1960 with the Ushakows’ son, Slava (Glory) to join Walter. (Glory’s Grandmother Safronova was a cousin to Tsar Nicholas II and lived near the winter palace.) Nina Leonidovna left Bloomington after she and Walter split up in 1970, first to teach at Hollins College, then at the Defense Language Program in Monterey. In 1974, Glory moved to California to live with her in Carmel, but eventually returned to Bloomington and now operates Glorious Moments Gallery at 109 E. Kirkwood.

Beata Waller (b. 10/6/1922 in Sablotow, Poland, d. 1/29/2009) taught at IU from about 1960 to 1967, when she, along with Lidia Prokofievna Slavatinskaya, went to Queen's College in New York City.

Elena Florianovna Zardetskaya (d. 9/18/1980) lived for years in China, in Harbin. There was a large Russian community in that city. At one point the Communists made her teach touch typing to young Chinese in a sort of commercial college. She emigrated first to Chile, and finally to the US. Her father was of Polish extraction. Thus, she was a Catholic and remained so until her death.
Conclusion

In the 1960s, the Russians in Bloomington contributed a great deal to the intellectual life of the city and the university. Although relatively few Russians remained after the heyday of Russian language teaching in the 1960s, some of them or their descendants were still living in Bloomington at the time of this writing. Among them are Galina McLaw, Slava (Glory) Ushakow, Raisa Strelnicki, and Boris Solnzeff.

Acknowledgments: Thanks to Lee Dodge, a member of the Monroe County Historical Society, and those associated with the IU programs in the 1960s for their assistance in researching this article: William Hopkins, Jerzy Kolodziej, Natasha Lopato Wilson, Frank Miller, Galina McLaw, Larry Richter, Dorothy Soudakoff, and Raisa Strelnicki. I take full responsibility for any errors in this article. --GW

Sources and Notes:

1. The plaque in Ballantine 502 was suggested by former student William Hopkins in his June 2002 acceptance speech for the Russian and East European Institute’s Distinguished Alumni Award. “Russian interpreter shares insights at ceremony,” DOSLAL Alumni Newsletter (Indiana University Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures), v. 7 no. 1, Fall 2002, p. 2. http://www.indiana.edu/~iuslavic/docs/DOSLAL02-03.pdf (accessed: 12/21/2009)

2. The U.S. Air Force met most of its foreign language training requirements in the 1950s and early 1960s through contract programs at universities such as Yale, Cornell, Syracuse, and Indiana. The university contract programs were gradually phased out. The U.S. Navy taught foreign languages at the Naval Intelligence School in Washington, D.C., and the Army had a large program at Monterey, California. In 1963, these were consolidated into the Defense Foreign Language Program, under which the Defense Language Institute (DLI) was established in Washington, D.C. The Army Language School became the DLI West Coast Branch, and the foreign language department at the Naval Intelligence School became the DLI East Coast Branch. “Defense Language Institute.” (Wikipedia) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defense_Language_Institute (accessed: 12/21/2009)

3. The Air Force Language Program at IU was created in 1959 with the primary aim of instructing cadets in spoken Russian. In 1962, the name of the program was changed to the Intensive Language Training Center (ILTC) in order to facilitate training beyond IU’s contract with the Air Force. Indiana University Intensive Language Training Center Records 1959-1972. http://purl.dlib.indiana.edu/iudl=findingaids/archives/InU-Ar-VAA2612 (accessed: 12/21/2009). Collection No. C38, Boxes 1-2.
4. Four of the Air Force students of the class of 1961/62 returned to study at IU after their tours of duty ended. They were John Mulvey, John Sheehan, Dave Matousek, and Monte (Max) Maxwell. Another graduate of the program, Scott Ferguson (8/30/1941-1/27/2010), was an Ellettsville Police Reserve Officer after serving 17 years in the Air Force. The first reunion of the AF Language Program graduates was held in Bloomington May 22-24, 2006. A second reunion was held in May 2008, and a third in 2010. Russian II [http://www.russian-two.org/] is a web site maintained by the former US Air Force airmen who studied Russian at Indiana University. “Airmen return to Bloomington for reunion.” DOSLAL Alumni Newsletter (Indiana University Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures), v. 11, Fall 2006, pp. 1-2. [http://www.indiana.edu/~iuslavic/docs/DOSLAL06-07.pdf] (accessed: 12/21/2009)

5. Indiana University (DLI Russian Program) DRAFT. No date, 17 pages. Indiana University Intensive Language Training Center records, Indiana University Archives. On page 12, it is stated that a total of 55 instructor personnel were associated with the course, a few of whom were part-time. That included 8 American linguists who were responsible for the grammar lectures. Approximately 2/3 of the native Russian speakers were men, and the average age of all native Russian speakers was about 54. Each native Russian speaker spent about 20 hours per week in contact with the classes.

6. IU interdepartmental communication from Orrin Frink, Director of the Air Force Language Program, to Dean Lynne Merritt, March 21, 1962. Indiana University Intensive Language Training Center records, Indiana University Archives.

7. Broome, Ted. Personal correspondence, 19 November 2009. Mr. Broome remembered that Indiana law in 1960 allowed any person on active duty to drink alcohol in the bars. Since he was only 17 when he entered the Air Force Language Program, he noted that this was quite a plus for him and a number of other airmen under 21.

Institute. An interdepartmental communication from Carleton T. Hodge, Director of the Intensive Language Training Center (which replaced the Air Force Language Program as the administrative arm of the program in 1962), to Dean Byrum Carter on October 24, 1966 listed three other Russian teachers: Olga Efremoff, Nadine Remisoff, and Basil Fomeen. Indiana University Intensive Language Training Center records, Indiana University Archives. Birth and death dates taken from the Monroe County (IN) Public Library Obituary Index or Ancestry.com.

9. IU interdepartmental communication from Carleton T. Hodge, Director of the Intensive Language Training Center, to Dean Joseph Sutton, January 19, 1967. Indiana University Intensive Language Training Center records, Indiana University Archives.


12. In 1951, the summer Russian workshop instructors were Marie Tolstoy and Dr. Serge A. Zenkovsky, the son of the Russian émigré economist Aleksandr V. Zenkovsky and the nephew of the Russian émigré philosopher Vasilii V. Zenkovsky. For a period of time, Professor Zenkovsky was on the faculty at IU and then for many years at Vanderbilt University. From 1952-59, Tatiana Sklancenko was the only instructor. In the 1960s, the Slavic workshop instructors and Russian visitors included Olga Abbott (May), Tatiana Akhonin, Tamara Yakovlevna Andreeva, Alexandra Grigorievna Baker, Nina Nikolaevna Berberova, Anna Borovkoff, Alexandra Četverikova, Tatiana Chizevska, Tatiana Kuzubova Ermolaeva, Margarita Petrovna Fedulova, Antonina Glasse, Jurij Ivask, Konstantin Mikhailovich Kally, Nicholas Karas, Liuba Pantfelievna Khalat, Nina Petrovnna Khordas (b. abt. 1921), Boris Stepanovich Ignatovich, Irena Ivanovna Kirk, Aleksei Evgenievich Klimov, Evgenii Evgenievich Klimov, Mariiia Klementievna Klimov, Walter Klishievich, Ekaterina Leonidovna Kuleshova, Vadim Vsevolodovich Liapunov, Natasha Lopato [Wilson], Zinaida Nikolaevna Malenko (b. 10/22/1915, d. 12/28/1994), Polikarp F. Mankow (d. 10/18/1998), Aleksandr Dimitrievich Martianov, Lidiia Petrovnna Martianova, Galina McLaws, Aleksandr Abramovich Navrotsky, Vera Oussenko (d. 11/11/1989), Elena Pashina, Fёdor Taras Radchenko (d. 6/2/1976), Tatiana Roman, Moisei Ilarionovich (Masej) Sednëv, Galina V. Selegen (b. 2/15/1898, d. 12/??/1981), Nona Shaw, Lidiia Slavatinskaya, Irina Mikhailovna Smolansky, Alexandr Ivanovich Solznell, Irina Mikhailovna Smolianskaia, Boris and Larisa Sorokin, Dorothy Soudakoff, Mariamna Ioakimovna Sudakova, Stephen Soudakoff, Ivan (John) Tally, K. and V. Taransky, Nina Tretiak, Wladimir Iosifovich (d. 8/18/1966) and Nina Leonidovna Ushakow, Vasilii Vasilievich Vavilov, Ol’ga Sergeevna Verkhovskaja, Aleksander Danilovich Von Depp, Marina Nikolaevna Vorob’eva, Beata L’vovna Waller, Zoia Osipovna Yurieva, Henry and Maria Zalucki, and Helen Zardetsky (d. 9/18/1980). Taken from
appointment letters and information provided by others. Frank Miller remembers a Mr. **Obolensky** and a Mr. **Shakhovskoj** who taught in the mid-1960s. Other visiting Russians who are thought to have taught during the summer Slavic workshops of the 1960s were Tamerlane **Salaty** and Aaron **Pressman**. Various appointment memos in the Indiana University Department of Slavic Languages and Literature records. Indiana University Archives. Birth and death dates taken from the Monroe County (IN) Public Library Obituary Index or Ancestry.com.

17. A condensed version of this article appeared on pages 6-7 of the 2010 Issue 3 of the *Monroe County Historian*, the newsletter of the Monroe County Historical Society. ([http://www.monroehistory.org/about_us/august_2010.pdf](http://www.monroehistory.org/about_us/august_2010.pdf))
18. Note on transliteration of Russian names: As a librarian, I was tempted to try to use the Library of Congress transliteration scheme as a uniform way of transliterating the Russian names, but I quickly abandoned that idea. In most cases, I simply took the form of the name that was listed in the source item. Since that led to conflicting transliterations at times, I tried to standardize some of the spellings or enhance the names by including the patronymics if known.
Pictures

Aleksei Ivanovich and Anna Ivanovna Borovkoff

Gary Wiggins and Margarita Petrovna Fedulova
Drawing by E. E. Klimov

James Soehnert at the Neptune Festival on a boat coming down the Volga during the 1969 Summer Workshop tour
Gary Wiggins, Jerzy Kolodziej, and William Hopkins at the reception following the June 2002 presentation to Bill of the REEI Distinguished Alumni Award