**Mission Statement**

The purpose of URI is to promote mutually beneficial humanitarian, cultural, educational, commercial and technological projects in order to foster greater understanding, friendship, free enterprise, civil society and a strong democracy among and between the citizens of the Russian Federation and the state of Utah in particular and the United States in general.

**inside This Issue:**

Consular Corner: 1
*Count Nikolai Tolstoy Returns to Utah*

Nikolai Tolstoy who is the head of the senior branch of the Tolstoy family and a stepson of the well-known British writer, Patrick O’Brien (author of the famous naval series *Master and Commander*), returned to UVSC to lecture during the week of October 24-29. A distinguished writer and a historian himself, Tolstoy has recently published a book *Patrick O’Brien: The Making of the Novelist*, the first of two volumes of a biography of his step-father, who died in 2000.

UVSC students had a chance to hear unique and never-before published stories about the life of Patrick O’Brien and about the making of the movie “The Far Side of the World” based on Master and Commander series and starring Russell Crowe. Attached to this newsletter are two news articles on Tolstoy’s visit. Also, readers may find more information about Count Tolstoy on UVSC’s website: www.uvsc.edu/russia/tolstoy.

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*Fried Potato Patties*

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*Valeriy Tsepkalo*

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*False Dmitry I*

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**November 1-5**
Free BYU International Cinema
Show times: http://ic.byu.edu
*Solaris*, Director Andrei Tarkovsky
*One Day in the Life of Andrei Arsenovich*

**November 4-5**
Vladimir Feltsman, Russian Pianist
Utah Symphony and Opera

**November 6-12**
UVSC Global Awareness Week

**November 9**
International Service and Learning Project

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**Recipe of the Month**

*Fried Potato Patties*

*Ingredients to serve 8 to 10*
3 lbs baking potatoes (peeled and quartered), 1 egg, 1/2 to 3/4 cup flour, 2 tsp salt
4 tbsp butter for frying

*Directions*
Boil potatoes until they are soft. Drain them and mash them. Beat in the egg, 1/2 cup of flour and the salt, and continue to beat vigorously until the mixture is smooth and dense enough to hold its shape almost solidly in a spoon. If the mixture seems too fluid, beat in the remaining flour, a tablespoon at a time.

Gather the potato in a ball, place it on a heavily floured surface and pat it into a thick rectangle. With a floured rolling pin, roll it into a large rectangle about 1” thick.

Cut 2-inch-wide strips down the length of the dough, then slice diagonally into 2 1/2-inch-wide lengths. Melt 2 tbsp of butter over high heat. When the foam almost subsided, add patties to the skillet and brown them 3-5 minutes on each side.

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**Upcoming Events**

Presentations including a presentation about UVSC-Kostroma 2005 expedition
6.00 p.m., UVSC Center Stage

**November 10**
Lecture by the President and CEO of the American Russian Chamber of Commerce (Denver, CO)
12.00 noon, UVSC Ragan Theater

**November 18-19**
Parker Plays Tchaikovsky
Utah Symphony and Opera
False Dmitry I

After the death of Ivan the Terrible, whose reign is known to be filled with horrors and atrocities, his heirs did not rule for long. On July 30, 1605 (Julian calendar), one of the most unusual rulers to ever ascend the Russian throne was crowned tsar. Tsar Dmitry Ivanovich, believed by the Russian people to be Ivan’s son, was most likely Grigory Otrepyev, a member of the lower gentry from Kostroma. Hence the name of “Dmitry the Pretender” or “False Dmitry.” The great Russian historian Vasily Klyuchevsky wrote:

“A young man [tsar] of below average height, unattractive, clumsy, with reddish hair and sad, thoughtful look on his face, his outward appearance did not at all reflect his spirit: he was richly endowed with talent and had a sharp mind, which easily dealt with the most difficult questions that came before the Boyar Council [boyar—male member of the upper class of medieval Russian society and state administration]. He had a lively, even passionate temperament, which in moments of danger turned his courage into daring, and an easily provoked tendency toward enthusiasm. He was a masterful speaker who displayed rather broad knowledge. He completely changed the haughty order of the old Moscovite sovereigns, with their heavy, oppressive attitude toward the people; he disrupted the cherished customs of Moscow’s hallowed old order; he did not sleep after the midday meal, did not go to banya, conducted himself with everyone simply and courteously—not at all like tsar. He immediately proved himself to be an active leader, shunned cruelty, delved into everything, made daily visits to Boyar Council. Conducted military training himself....He did not want to be a tool in the hands of the boyars and acted too independently, devised his own political plans—which were quite bold and sweeping in the area of foreign affairs.”

False Dmitry was afraid of no one, and as a result, he made many enemies. The Poles [who helped him to “reappear” in Moscow as Tsarevich Dmitry (the son of Ivan the Terrible and the lawful contender of the throne)] became disappointed with him, as they did not receive the lands he has promised them. The boyars did not understand him, and therefore feared him. The peasants and Cossacks who brought him to power were far removed from the Kremlin and hopefully awaited the arrival of a better day. Tsar Dmitry Ivanovich did not live to see that day. Less than a year after his ascent to the throne, he fell victim to a boyar plot. The secret of his true identity has intrigued historians to this day.