In cooperation with the UVSC Office of International Affairs and the Russian Consulate General in Utah, the upcoming international academic year at Utah Valley State will be one of the most historic ever. Here is a brief list of events, on and off campus:

- UVSC has published the new book of the President of Tajikistan (Central Asia), Emomali Rahmonov (photo left), in conjunction with Global Scholarly Publication in New York—*Tajikistan and its Roll in Globalization*. The publication was made possible by a private grant to UVSC. School personnel have been invited to New York prior to the opening of the U.N. General Assembly to meet with the President and publicly present the book. Former Utah Governor Olene Walker and her husband Myron are helping with the arrangements for this presentation. They are serving an L.D.S. mission in New York City.

- UVSC will co-sponsor, with Fordham University, a conference on global dialogue prior to the opening of the U.N. General Assembly in September. Many heads-of-state and U.N. ambassadors will attend.

- UVSC has been invited to send several student interns to the United Nations during both fall and spring semesters.

- The new ambassador of Kyrgyzstan to the United States, the Honorable Zamira B. Sydykova (photo right), will lecture at UVSC sometime in September—date TBA. Ambassador Sydykova was one of the key figures in the recent coup in her country that deposed the former president.

- The ambassador of Ethiopia to the United States, the Honorable Kassahun Ayele (photo left), will speak at UVSC during Global Awareness Week in November.

- The ambassador of Syria to the United States, the Honorable Imad Moustapha, Ph.D. (photo right), will speak at UVSC in January, 2006.

- Other ambassadors to the United Nations and the United States will come to UVSC during the year as well.

*Continued on page 4*
UVSC’s Butler Institute of International Understanding and Leslie DeeAnn Asian Center sponsored an evening of traditional Japanese Noh drama on July 7, 2005 at the UVSC Ragan Theater.

**Noh** is one of the oldest continually performed theater forms in the world. It combines dance, chant, music, and masks in a powerful and stately performance experience.

**Hakuhōza**, a troop of Noh performers from Sapporo, Japan, came to Utah to share their talents and to support UVSC as a diverse educational institution. Actors performed three acts: Takasago, Kagura (music only), and Hagoromo.

**Takasago** is performed at the beginning of every traditional Noh drama. An elderly couple appears on stage. Together in harmony as husband and wife, they relate the details of their country’s peace and the long reign of the current emperor. This performance exudes solemnity and majesty in its every part. It is a piece which can be likened to the morning sun rising in the heavens—bright, magnificent and sublime.

**Hagoromo** is a quintessential piece, representative of the Noh genre as a whole. Strolling through a pine grove on a lazy spring day, a fisherman finds an elegant robe (called a hagoromo) hung upon one of the trees. As he takes the robe and prepares to leave, a beautiful angel appears and asks the fisherman to give the robe back to her. Without this robe, weeps the angel, she cannot return to the heavens. The fisherman promises to return the robe if she will dance for him. The angel, rejoicing, performs an enchanting dance and leaves, returning to the heavens with her robe.

---

**Recipe of the Month: Halushki**

**Fluffy Egg Dumplings**

Ukrainian Cuisine

**Ingredients to make about 15 dumplings**

- 3/4 cup all-purpose flour
- 3/4 cup uncooked farina
- 2 tsp baking powder
- 3 tsp butter, cut into tiny bits and chilled
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1/4 cup milk
- 1 cup fried onions (optional)

Salt

- 2 quarts water
- 1 cup sour cream (optional)

**Instructions**

In a large, chilled mixing bowl, combine the flour, farina, baking powder, and butter. Working quickly, use your fingertips to rub the dry ingredients and butter together until they blend and look like flakes of coarse meal. Drop in the eggs and milk and stir vigorously with a large spoon until the batter is thick and smooth.

Bring 2 quarts of lightly salted water to a boil in a heavy 2 1/2-3-quart pan, then reduce the heat so that the water simmers gently. Dip a tablespoon in cold water, scoop up a tablespoon of batter, and drop it into the simmering water. Repeat—dipping the spoon beforehand in water each time—until 6 tablespoons of the batter have been used. Cover the pan and simmer 6 to 8 minutes until the dumplings have puffed up and have risen to the surface of the water. Remove with a slotted spoon and drain on paper towels while you cook the remaining dumplings. Serve either with a stew or roasted meat, or as a separate course topped with fried onions and sour cream.
Ilyin Day

Regardless of the hot days that August brought to Russia, Ilyin Day signified summer’s downturn toward autumn. Accompanied by traditional ceremonies, Ilyin Day also marked the beginning of grain harvest (villagers would start harvesting the day after since nobody was allowed to work on Ilyin Day). Reapers brought bread and salt to the fields, and after assembling the first sheaf of grain, they sat on it, ate bread and sang ritual songs. Another tradition was to decorate the first sheaf of grain with flowers and ribbons. Once the decorating was done, villagers took it through the village to their houses and placed it in the special “honorary” corner of the house speaking the words “this is for Ilya’s beard”.

Yet another tradition was to bake bread out of the first thrash of rye. The baking process was a festive ceremony in itself. Women would take special care to bake breads out of the freshly-grinded flour, sprinkle them with well water and cover them with a clean towel to “ripen”. Then, the traditional karavai (round loaf) was placed in the middle of the table, carefully cut and given to everybody around the table. The first slice always went to the oldest male in the gathering, a so-called “father-ploughman”, who would bless “new” bread for consumption.

Translated and edited by Maryna Storrs from http://www.tmn.fio.ru/works/33x/311/ilia

Old Testament prophet Ilya (Elijah the Prophet) has always been honored by the Orthodox church. Believers prayed to Ilya for rain or for cessation of rains, for increase in harvest of grain or medicinal herbs, and for healing of wounds. Ilya was also known to protect and heal people from witchcraft, wasting disease, bleeding, and fever. He would save people from evil spirits and thieves. According to the legend, whenever somebody needed protection, Ilya sent thirty angels equipped with bows and arrows. Nowadays, pilots consider Ilya their protector in the skies.

Many people believed that Ilya was also a Great Thunderer similar to the ancient pagan god of thunder and lightning—Perun. The association stemmed from the notion that while Ilya’s chariot rushed through heavens, it created a raucous sound.

Spass Days in August

There are three Spass days celebrated in August.

The first one, called Honey Spass, falls on August 14. This day signified a farewell to summer. According to Russian folklore, bees on the First Spass ceased to collect pollen. Bee keepers were supposed to cut the honeycombs and to take part of them to the less fortunate households, especially to the widows and orphans. Also, villagers would take water, a new crop of poppy seeds and honey to the church to be blessed for consumption. After the water had been sanctified, it was believed to give strength, health, and to wash away sins.

The Second Spass is celebrated on August 19 and coincides with the holiday of Transfiguration. It is also known as Apple Spass. The day brought the ripening of fruits and vegetables. Before this day, villagers were restricted in their choice of fruits and vegetables to eat, but on the Second Spass they would have a great feast to partake of. According to old time traditions, the sick and the poor would receive ripened fruits and vegetables as gifts. Whoever didn’t share their apples would be proclaimed unworthy. People held outdoor festivities geared toward prolonging the summer.

Finally, the Third Spass, known as Nut Spass, is on August 29. This particular holiday was dedicated to the beginning of the Indian summer (Бабье Лето) which would last until September 14. Housewives would see their husbands off to sew winter crops. Women would treat their men with bread and salt wishing them good luck with their labors. The name of this holiday, Nut Spass, comes from the belief that forest nuts (hazel nuts) were ready for harvest on this day. Please note that villagers were allowed to work on this day without repercussions.


milestone.roskultura.ru

Russian Cultural Page
International Events at Utah Valley State continued

One of the most historic events in the upcoming academic year at Utah Valley State will be the welcoming of Ambassador Baktybek Abdri-saev (photo left with wife) to the UVSC faculty as the school’s Distinguished International Professor. This will be a “first” among Utah universities. For nine years Dr. Abdri-saev was the Kyrgyz ambassador to the United States and Canada, and is well known in Washington diplomatic circles. He will teach courses in foreign policy, Islamic issues, the Middle East and Central Asia. Also, he will work with students on capstone papers and honors theses, as well as help organize two important conferences.

We hope that our friends will participate in as many of these events as possible. They are made possible through generous private gifts and are not funded by tax dollars.

---

**August**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 2</td>
<td>Ilyin Day (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2</td>
<td>Paratroopers Day (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 5</td>
<td>Day of Railway Army (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 9</td>
<td>Air Forces Day (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 14</td>
<td>First Spass (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 19</td>
<td>Transfiguration (Russia, Orthodox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 19</td>
<td>Second Spass (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>Day of the Russian Air Fleet (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22</td>
<td>Day of the Russian State Flag (Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 24</td>
<td>UVSC Classes Start for Fall 2005 Semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>Assumption (Russia, Orthodox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 29</td>
<td>Third Spass (Russia)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**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.

---

**Utah-Russia Institute**

- **Chief Executive Officer**
  - Kerry Romesburg
- **Executive Director-Utah**
  - Dr. R.E. “Rusty” Butler
- **Executive Director-Russia**
  - Dr. Vladimir Dmitriev

Founded in 1993 by Former Russian Federation Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy, Yegor T. Gaidar and by Former Utah Governor Michael O. Leavitt with the assistance of George Lendrihas