

CREEES

WINTER ISSUE 2006



Chronicle

INSIDE:

- 1** Director's Letter
- 2** Danielson Retirement
- 3** Romanian President Visit
Moscow Honors for Emmons
- 4** 30th Stanford/Berkeley
Conference
2006 Teacher Workshop
- 5** Summer Research News
- 7** Conquest Awarded Medal
of Freedom
- 8** Stanford at AAASS
- 9** Book News
- 10** Ukrainian Studies News
- 12** 2005-06 Sponsored Courses
- 13** Faculty News
- 14** 2005-06 Visiting Scholars
- 15** 2005-06 MA Students and
Alumni News
- 16** 2005-06 Dallin Lecture

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

With one quarter done and another underway in this academic year, CREEES is as busy as ever. We are particularly proud of our active speaker series and research workshops for faculty and graduate students. CREEES co-sponsors with the Stanford Humanities Center; for example, a research workshop on "Eurasian Borderlands: Violence and Ethnicity in the Shatter Zone of Empires," which brings together outside speakers, Stanford faculty and graduate students around the problems of empire and social change in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Our discussions have led us from Zionist philosophy in turn of the century Budapest to Soviet border guards in the Cold War; the series continues through Winter and Spring quarters. Similarly, CREEES co-sponsored with the Division of Literatures, Cultures and Languages a research workshop on Russian Orthodoxy, which featured a conference on "Orthodoxy and Literature" in March and focused around monthly discussions of readings on Orthodox theory and practice. We are happy to facilitate scholars getting together to further their research interests and explore new perspectives.

We have been honored with distinguished visitors this year, in each case co-sponsoring visits with the Hoover Institution. In September Traian Basescu, President of Romania, addressed a large audience on the problem of Romania's place in the broader Black Sea geopolitical sphere; in January the President of Estonia delivered a lecture jointly sponsored by CREEES and the European Forum and Preventive Defense Projects at FSI.

CREEES affiliated faculty continue to serve the University in leadership roles – this year Norman Naimark, Robert and Florence McDonnell Professor in East European Studies, assumed the Directorship of the newly endowed Bing Overseas Studies Program. Political Science Professor and Hoover Fellow Michael McFaul assumes the Directorship of the Center for Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law in the Freeman-Spogli Institute for International Studies. FSI itself is headed by CREEES Steering Committee member and Professor in Political Science Coit Blacker, who is taking a major leadership role in the University's new Initiative for International Studies. Finally, Gregory Freidin Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, is Acting Director of the Division of Literatures, Cultures and Languages.

In recent months we celebrated the retirements of two key figures in our community, both of whom we hope will continue to play active roles in the Center's life in their new Emerita status. Professor of Political Science and Research Fellow in the FSI Center for International Security and Cooperation Gail Lapidus retired. Professor Lapidus is a stalwart of the Slavic Studies community at Stanford; she has often taught seminars for the CREEES M.A. program and collaborated with CREEES on many scholarly events. We

(continued on page 2)

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CREEES is designated a National Resource Center for the study of Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia by the U.S. Department of Education, and receives Title VI funds for educational and outreach activities.

The center is a degree-granting program within the School of Humanities and Science at Stanford University.

Further information about CREEES at Stanford is available at <http://CREEES.stanford.edu>

will continue to lean on her expertise and experience. Hoover Institution Archivist and Associate Director of Library and Archives Elena Danielson also retired this past autumn; an indefatigable builder of the Russian and East European archival collections at the Hoover and a real hands-on advocate for scholars who used the Hoover's collections, Elena will be sorely missed.

We direct your attention to our on-going efforts to develop Ukrainian Studies, discussed in these pages; our students' fascinating research experiences; and other news of the Center. As always, we invite your input and feedback.

Nancy S. Kollmann

William H. Bonsall Professor in History

Director, Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies

Elena Danielson Retires from Hoover



Elena S. Danielson has retired as of this September from her positions as Director of Library and Archives and Associate Director of the Hoover Institution. She had served as Archivist since 1997. She was honored in a retirement reception at the Hoover Institution on August 31.

A Stanford alumna (Ph.D./A.M. in German Studies), Dr. Danielson joined the Hoover Archives in 1978, and over the years worked in technical services, outreach, and collection development. As Archivist, she was responsible for the acquisitions of hundreds of significant archival collections, including the Romanov family letters, the papers of Andrei Siniavsky, collections from Poland, Bulgaria, Germany, and various post-Soviet regions. She is widely published in scholarly journals in both European and Slavic studies, and has authored and co-authored volumes about Hoover Institution and its collections.

Over the years Dr. Danielson facilitated numerous special events, conferences and other opportunities for REEES scholars, and collaborated regularly with CREEES in support for scholars, students and events. She has been a true friend to the Center, and to scholars of the region. We thank her for her tremendous service, and wish her a productive retirement in her new role as Archivist Emerita.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT BASESCU VISITS STANFORD



President Basescu

His Excellency Traian Basescu, president of Romania, visited Stanford on September 15th of this year. Mr. Basescu visited the Hoover Institute Archives and delivered a policy address titled, “Achieving Democracy from the Black Sea to the Middle East and Beyond.”

Mr. Basescu’s policy address was free and open to the public, and he took questions from the audience following his speech. At the Hoover Institute, Mr. Basescu met with Hoover curators Maciej Siekierski and Rodica Claudino who shared with Mr. Basescu some of the historical material relating to Romania held by the Library and Archives.

Mr. Basescu’s visit was co-sponsored by CREEES and the Hoover Institution.

MOSCOW HONORS FOR HISTORIAN TERRY EMMONS



Terence Emmons

Professor Emeritus of History, Terence Emmons received an Honorary Doctoral Degree from the Academy of Sciences of Russia, and was made Honorary Professor at Moscow State University this past June.

The June 9, 2005 ceremony at MGU was preceded by a small luncheon with MGU Rector A.V. Sadovnichii and Dean of the History faculty S.P. Karpov. Emmons was then led to a ceremonial room down the hall where he was greeted by 18th century music from a live string quartet, and speeches from the Rector, the Dean, Larisa G. Zakharova, and Terry himself. The diploma was

presented in two versions – Russian and Latin – and Emmons was also presented a medal. In a June 23 ceremony I.S. Osipov, President of the RAN, presented Emmons with an honorary doctorate from the Academy of Sciences of Russia.

Following are excerpts from the MGU News Service:

June 9 a ceremonial session of the Academic Council of MGU, in which esteemed American scholar Terence Emmons, whose name is well known in the Russian academy, was honored with the title of “Honorary Professor of MGU.” Terence Emmons is a professor at Stanford University, a member of the supervisory Board at Hoover Institution, and has also curated Russian-American archival projects. Historian-Russianist Emmons, along with Academician P.A. Zaionchkovski and M. Malia, have made an enormous contribution to the study of Russian history, founding their own school in Russian studies in America. Among his 26 years of students are professors at universities all of the US.

MGU Rector asked Emmons the two traditional questions before presenting Emmons with the diploma: is he prepared always to carry the ideas of the world, and to serve science and education. Emmons answered affirmatively .. Emmons himself stated “I consider MGU my alma mater and I am grateful to Moscow State for the opportunity to work with such people, many of whom have become my close friends.

At the close of his remarks, Emmons presented the MGU library with books, in honor of P.A. Zaionchkovskii.

http://www.msu.ru/news/index.html?2005-07-07_11-28.075afb

**30th Annual Stanford/Berkeley Conference
on Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies:
Glasnost' Evaluated: 1986-2006**

Friday March 3, 2006
Oak Lounge, Tresidder Union, Stanford University

Presented by the Center for Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies at Stanford University and the Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. Support for this program provided in part by the U.S. Department of Education (Title VI).

Welcome:

Nancy S. Kollmann, William Bonsall Professor of History and Director, CREEES, Stanford University

Introductory Remarks:

Mary I. Dakin, Associate Director, CREEES, Stanford University

Panel One: Glasnost' in Scholarship and Culture

Amir Weiner, History, Stanford University

"What Have the Soviet Archives Taught Us in the Last Two Decades?"

Viktor Zhivov, Languages and Literatures, UC Berkeley and Institut russkogo iazyka, Akademiia nauk, Moscow

"Glasnost' and New Paradigms of History"

Lazar Fleishma, Slavic Languages and Literatures, Stanford University

"Glasnost' and the History of Russian Literature: Redefining 20th Century Culture"

Ekaterina Kozitskaia Fleishman, Green Library, Stanford University

"Glasnost' and the Underground: Rock Culture in the Soviet and Post-Soviet Era"

**Panel Two: Openness and Transparency
in 21st Century Russia**

Chair: Norman M. Naimark, History, Stanford University
Alla Kassianova, International Relations, Tomsk State University;
2005-06 Humanities and International Studies Fellow, Stanford University

"Transparency and the Military: Political Processes and the Military Budget"

John B. Dunlop, Hoover Institution, Stanford University

"The Cutting Edge of Present-Day Glasnost': The Newspaper Novaya Gazeta and Ekho Moskvyy Radio."

Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Center on Democracy, Development and Rule of Law, FSI, Stanford University

"Media, Civil Society and Transparency Under Putin"

**Panel Three: Conceptualizing Glasnost
and Its Consequences**

Chair: Jason Wittenberg, Political Science, UC Berkeley
Gail Lapidus, Senior Fellow, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and Political Science, Stanford University

"Dynamics of Glasnost' Under Gorbachev"

Edward Walker, Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies and Political Science, UC Berkeley

"Glasnost' and the 'Pre-Crisis' Situation in Soviet Society: Soviet Discourse on Brezhnevism, the Era of Stagnation, and the Braking Mechanism"

Ronald Grigor Suny, History, University of Michigan; Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford

"Costs of Glasnost': Toward the End of Empire"

Closing Remarks:

Yuri Slezkine, Professor of History and Director, ISEES, UC Berkeley

*The Center for Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies at
Stanford University and the Bay Area Global Education Program present:*

**2006 Teacher Training Workshop:
"Russia and America: From Rasputin to Putin"**

Saturday, March 11, 2006

Lecture 1: "The Confrontation, 1881 to 1933"

Bert Patenaude, Research Fellow, Hoover Institution and Lecturer in International Relation, Stanford University

Russia and America enjoyed cordial, if distant, relations until the end of the 19th century, when Americans grew hostile to tsarist autocracy. Meanwhile, Russians were dazzled by images of Amerika as the land of great size, speed, and efficiency, yet repulsed by stories of poverty, racism, and excessive freedom. When the Revolution of 1917 brought Lenin's Bolsheviks to power, Americans reacted with a mixture of horror and fascination. The U.S. government intervened militarily in the Russian Civil War and rounded up Reds at home, yet provided massive food relief during the Soviet famine of 1921. The onset of the Great Depression and the apparent failure of capitalism heightened interest in Soviet planning and in Stalin's crash campaign to build socialism.

Lecture 2: "From Yalta to Washington, 1918-1945"

Frederic L. Propas, Professor of History, San Jose State University

Professor Propas traces the evolution of Soviet-American relations from U.S. recognition of the Soviet Union through the formation of the wartime alliance to confront the Axis powers and then its disintegration when the postwar order began to emerge.

Lecture 3: "The Cold War Rivalry, 1945-1991"

Bert Patenaude, Research Fellow, Hoover Institution and Lecturer in International Relation, Stanford University

In this lecture Professor Patenaude surveys the major events and turning points of the Cold War, from the fall of Berlin to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the breakup of the Soviet Union. Along the way, it explores the fundamental question of whether the U.S.-Soviet contest was an ideological struggle of communism vs. capitalism, or the product of a deeper geostrategic rivalry, one predicted by Alexis de Tocqueville in his *Democracy in America* (1835), where he famously predicted of Russia and America that "each of them seems marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

Lecture 4: "Yeltsin, Putin and Beyond: The Post-Soviet Years, 1991-2006"

Gail Lapidus, Senior Fellow Emerita, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford University

The early post-Soviet years were a period of great optimism in US-Russia relations, characterized by close relations between leaders and promises of aid and cooperation. Professor Lapidus discusses this early period, and how the relationship has evolved in the face of economic crisis, war in Chechnya, the rise of international terrorism, and Russia's changing role on the world stage.

Lecture 5: "Curricular Resources on Russian-American Relations"

Terry Haugen, Teacher Trainer; History Teacher, Del Oro High School, Walnut Creek, CA

Terry Haugen presents curricular, video and web resources on US-Russia relations across the 20th century and beyond.

SUMMER RESEARCH NOTES

Each year CREEES invites graduate students to apply for summer travel and research grants administered by the Center. Eight students received CREEES research/travel grants in 2005. Here, several of them offer reflections on their experiences abroad.

Gender Politics Among WWII Yugoslav Partisans

Jelena Batinic

History

Thanks to this year's CREEES travel grant, I was able to resume my dissertation research in Serbia this past summer and fall. My dissertation in history examines gender politics in the communist-led Partisan movement in Yugoslavia in World War II, in which some 100,000 women served as combatants. I am interested in short- and long-term consequences of women's mass military and political mobilization during the war. In other words, my study is concerned with changes in gender norms caused by the war, revolution, and the establishment of the communist regime.

I spent my research trip in Serbia's capital, Belgrade, where I worked in local archives and libraries. The purpose of this trip was to complete one part of archival research for my project, upon which a specific chapter in my dissertation would be based. I thus focused specifically on the Partisan women's organization, the Antifascist Front of Women (AFW). The AFW was a unique organization developed by female Communist Party activists in order to facilitate the mass recruitment of women into the Partisan movement. Besides its support for the Partisan army, the women's front had a revolutionary mission: it strove to transform women into active political subjects and to ensure their integration on an equal basis into the political life of the country. Understanding the role, organizational life, and activism of the AFW is key to my project. My goal on this research trip was to find out as much as possible about its organizational structure, about the political and social activism of its members, and about the reception of their message among the – mostly peasant – masses in war torn Yugoslavia.

After having examined wartime AFW documents in the Archive of Yugoslavia (Arhiv Jugoslavije), I spent most of my time in the Archive of the Institute of Military History (Arhiv Vojnoistorijskog Instituta). The Institute holds a vast array of wartime records. Of particular interest for my project is its extensive NOP collection (NOP--National Liberation Movement). I managed to explore an important segment of this collection, focusing primarily on materials pertaining to AFW's various regional branches and to its Central Committee. I probed most of the extant AFW

documents that the Institute holds and numerous microfilmed documents, the originals of which, if saved, are now located in various archives in other Yugoslavia's successor states. Among these microfilms, I found records of the women's front activities in Croatia particularly useful, which is perhaps not surprising because the Croatian AFW was the most numerous and best-organized branch of the Yugoslav women's front.

In addition, I resumed working in the National Library, which holds many Partisan and AFW periodicals relevant for my project. There I studied wartime and postwar issues of the two most important journals of the women's front: *Zhena danas* (Woman Today), which was the official AF organ for Yugoslavia as a whole, and *Zhena u borbi* (Woman in Combat), the organ of the Croatian branch of the organization. The National Library also carries a large collection of published wartime recollections and memoirs in local languages, which proved very informative.

Although I did encounter difficulties typical for research in countries in transition -- short archive hours, lack of available photocopy machines, poor quality of copies one does manage to get, missing books and documents -- my research trip was successful. I am happy to report that I managed to fulfill my research plan. Thanks again, CREEES!

Kyrgyzstan, Post-Revolution

Jesse Driscoll

Political Science

From April to August 2005, I conducted preliminary fieldwork and intensive language training in Bishkek, the capital city of the Kyrgyz Republic. A fourth year in the Political Science department, I am working on a dissertation on military and paramilitary forces operating in the post-Soviet space. I had made plans long in advance to live with a Russian-speaking host family in Bishkek, taking 4 hours of Russian classes a day and immersing myself fully in the language and culture to prepare for a year of fieldwork. As it turned out, however, tumultuous political events were underway in Kyrgyzstan, and I took advantage of a unique opportunity to observe them up close.

The President Akaiev fled the country amidst popular protest in March 2005, just a few weeks

before I arrived. I was thus afforded a unique opportunity to observe the aftermath of the transition, as well as initial stages of party formation and political consolidation in Kyrgyzstan. At that time there were only three other American researchers in Kyrgyzstan. Though these events were not directly related to my original dissertation plans, the opportunity to chronicle these events was irresistible. Elections were announced to establish a new presidency, to be held in July. With the continued threat of looting and violent activism in the capital, and rumors of ethnic unrest in the southern portion of the country, observers feared that the electoral process would polarize the electorate and destabilize the country. The main two political candidates -- Bakiev and Kulov -- thus chose to merge into a unity party, rewriting the constitution to give the Prime Minister more power. This led to a sweeping electoral victory for the Bakiev and Kulov ticket, but with a questionable enduring legacy for democratization in Kyrgyzstan.

The transition also opened unexpected space for me to pursue my own research. After an abortive "second revolution" against the interim government successfully seized the White House, police and military forces from all over the country arrived in Bishkek to secure the capital in the run-up to elections. This meant that I could gather information about how order is provided in far-flung rural hamlets and inaccessible mountain towns. With the aid of 5 research assistants, I carried out dozens of interviews with soldiers and police officers about their experiences in the Kyrgyz security services.

I was also able to conduct high-level interviews with government officials from the Ministry of the Interior and the military, as well as OSCE and UN representatives that had worked closely with Akiev's security services. Since the mistakes of the past could be blamed on the already-departed head of state, there were myriad opportunities for collecting relatively sensitive sorts data -- crime statistics, off-the-record interviews, surveys of recent military academy graduates, and the like. Though I had not planned to write a dissertation chapter on Kyrgyzstan, I now plan to include a chapter on state consolidation and the security services.

After the landslide presidential election, I left Bishkek and traveled south to Osh, and then on to Tajikistan. I plan to return to the Ferghana Valley and Tajikistan in February of 2006.

MDR-TB in Central Asia

Kylea Liese

Anthropological Sciences

With the support of a CREEES summer travel grant, I spent June through August advancing my dissertation topic in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. A third year doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropological Sciences, I set off to Central Asia to study multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and begin training in the Russian language.

The epidemiology of tuberculosis in Central Asia differs greatly from research on the disease in Africa or South America. The slowly deteriorating health infrastructure from the Soviet era permits an inconsistent supply of low-quality medication for tuberculosis. The disease responds to the low doses of these medications by developing resistant strains that can then spread throughout the population. Treatment for these drug-resistant strains is exceptionally costly for both the patient and provider as it requires months of in-patient care with expensive medication. Western medical agencies, such as Project HOPE and MSF, have worked with the governments of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan to standardize treatment and provided resources for quality medications. However, the rates of disease have continued to increase. The increase has been attributed to high rates of non-compliance within the patient population. I am interested in why patients would risk their health and the health of their families by not complying with free treatment. I was especially interested in working in Aral Sea region of Uzbekistan where rates of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis are the second highest in the world.

For two months, I investigated this question from Bishkek, the capital city of Kyrgyzstan. I spent mornings taking four hours of Russian language classes with a private tutor and her afternoons meeting with high ranking medical officers for governmental and non-governmental organizations. My best contact was the tuberculosis research specialist for the TB Institute and Project HOPE. He was able to provide data on the sub-national TB epidemiology, training of physicians, and availability of medication. He also offered to share the historic demographic data on TB patients collected by the Soviets and kept by the TB institute.

My time in Kyrgyzstan gave me a unique footing in the impact of the health care transition on tuberculosis epidemiology and treatment. Likewise, by living and working in a small community on the outskirts of the city, I gained

valuable ethnographic insight into Kyrgyz culture and society. I had planned to apply this knowledge to her field work on Uzbekistan but the unexpected tragedy in Andizjan made travel to her field site impossible. Instead, I journeyed to Tajikistan to explore the opportunities for my research there.

During my short stay in Tajikistan, I met with the local medical coordinators of Project HOPE, CARE International, ACT, Ghamkori, MERLIN, and the CDC. From these interviews, I learned that the most pressing issue for Tajikistan was the health care transition writ large. During the month of August, the national health care system officially changed to a fee-for-service system. Leaders in the health community are meeting this transition with skepticism and concern because it is likely to negatively impact the health care for the poorest and most vulnerable subset of Tajiks. The health effects include a foreseeable increase in rates of not only multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, but also maternal mortality and childhood diseases.

I returned to Stanford with a host of difficult decisions to make regarding my dissertation topic and field site. The unforeseeable exclusion of studying multi-drug resistant tuberculosis in Uzbekistan as an option was softened by my ability to explore alternative topics in Tajikistan. After a great deal of consultation with the relevant faculty at Stanford, I decided to pursue her research in Tajikistan. My background research on Uzbekistan and preliminary work in Kyrgyzstan will allow me to place my dissertation within the larger framework of health care transitions in Central Asia. Most importantly, I was able to advance her Russian language skills significantly and begin my formal coursework at Stanford at the second-year level.

The difficulty I experienced over the summer getting into Uzbekistan and making choices to change the planned path of my research made me exceptionally grateful for the support of CREEES. It is only with this support that I was able to establish contacts in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan that will carry me through the next phase in my academic career.

Archival Research on Anti-Zionism in 1960s Poland

Anat Plocker

History

Over the summer I traveled to Poland for fieldwork towards my dissertation. I spent over a month in Warsaw, visiting the different archives

and libraries. First, I spent some time at the National Library, where I studied newspapers, newsletters and pamphlets published in the 1960s about World War II and about the Jews during and after the war, including the state of Israel, Zionism and the 1967 war. Also I followed the progress of the anti-Zionist campaign in the Polish press in 1968, reading dailies and weeklies.

Secondly, I visited the Archiwum Akt Nowych, where I went through the catalogues of the archive in search for files relating to the propaganda campaign of 1967-1968. I looked into the files of the central committee of the Polish United Workers Party, focusing on propaganda, the press and publishing houses, concentrating on debates about the representation of World War II and about Zionist influence in Poland. In the this archive I also read files of the party's first secretary in the 1960's, Wladyslaw Gomulka, containing speeches and memos from 1967-1968 and several files of the party's central committee that include transcripts of meetings and key decisions. In addition I checked the files of the ZBoWiD, the Polish veterans' organization that played a major role in publications about World War II during the 1950s and 1960s and was in the forefront of the anti-Zionist campaign in 1968.

I also went to the Instytut Pamieci Narodowej archive, where I submitted a request to see files related to the anti-Zionist campaign of 1967-1968 and the commemoration of World War II in the 1960s. The IPN archive contains the files of the Ministry of Interior and the Polish security services, therefore receiving files requires a long process, which I began this summer thanks to the CREEES travel grant. This summer research in the archives and library proved very beneficial for my current work in the archives in Warsaw during this academic year of 2005-2006.

Intellegentsia and Art-House Cinema Viewership in Almaty

Zhanara Nauruzbayeva

Cultural & Social Anthropology

The generous assistance of the CREEES graduate research travel grant supported the preliminary fieldwork for my dissertation in Stanford's department of Cultural and Social Anthropology (CASA). Specifically, my dissertation project proposes to study the transformation of intelligentsia in the past couple of decades in Kazakhstan through an ethnographic study of the art-house cinema viewership situated in Almaty.

CONQUEST RECEIVES MEDAL OF FREEDOM



Robert Conquest

Robert Conquest, a renowned historian of Soviet politics and foreign policy, received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President George Bush during a November 9 ceremony at the White House.

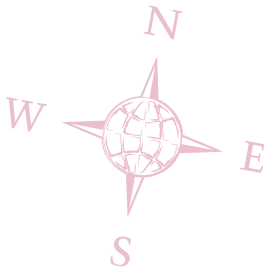
Conquest, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, was one of 14 recipients of the medal, the nation's highest civil award. He is known for his landmark work *The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties*. More than 35 years after its publication, the book remains one of the most influential studies of Soviet history and has been translated into more than 20 languages. Conquest also is author of the acclaimed books *Harvest of Sorrow*, *Stalin and the Kirov Murder*, *The Great Terror: A Reassessment*, *Stalin: Breaker of Nations* and *Reflections on a Ravaged Century*. His most recent book is *The Dragons of Expectation*.

Other 2005 recipients of the Medal of Freedom include legendary boxer Muhammad Ali, actress Carol Burnett, software designers Vinton Cerf and Robert Kahn, singer Aretha Franklin, economist Alan Greenspan, actor Andy Griffith, radio personality Paul Harvey, former congressman and veterans' activist Sonny Montgomery, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Richard B. Myers, golfer Jack Nicklaus, former baseball player and baseball team manager Frank Robinson, and Paul Rusesabagina, whose heroic actions during the 1994 Rwandan genocide inspired the movie *Hotel Rwanda*.

Established in 1963, the Medal of Freedom may be awarded by the president "to any person who has made an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, or world peace, or cultural or other significant public or private endeavors."

Stanford Report, November 16, 2005

<http://news-service.stanford.edu/news/2005/november30/conquest-113005.html>



Nauruzbayeva article continued from page 6

Almaty is the largest city in Kazakhstan and served as its capital until the government was moved north to Astana in 1997. Almaty boasts the reputation of a vibrant cultural and intellectual center not only in relation to other cities of Kazakhstan but also in Central Asia. It is also home to the Kazakhfilm, the first national cinema studio that was formed during the years of WWII when the Moscow cinema industry was evacuated to Kazakhstan.

There has been an observable increased interest in as well as easier availability of non-mainstream cinema that had been previously restricted to a select few in Kazakhstan. Through the engagement with the activities connected to watching non-mainstream cinema, I plan to reach to and explore

the various segments of intelligentsia that converge through their consumption of "high-art" movies.

I devoted this summer to the exploration of the intellectual scope - possibilities and limitations - as well as the logistical details for my proposed fieldwork project. To assess the relevance and applicability of my proposed project, I arranged meetings and conducted informal interviews with a number of scholars, academics and artists in Almaty and Bishkek, the capital of neighboring Kyrgyzstan. In particular, I discussed the prospects of how my research would be situated within the Soviet and post-Soviet social science scholarship, as one of my broader goals is to produce knowledge that would of relevance to both Anglo-American and Central Asian traditions of scholarship.

In addition, I have been able to figure out the logistic details for my fieldwork next year - something that I would have been unable to do except when being directly on site. For instance, one of such was the unavailability of the club for extended periods of time during summers. Despite this inability to participate in the formal club meetings, I nonetheless met and interviewed a number of people who were viewers of art-house cinema and in one way or another considered themselves as members of intelligentsia. This summer has allowed me to establish many contacts for my upcoming fieldwork. Finally, as a result of these experiences, I tested my own capabilities of being an ethnographer and "out in the field."

RECENT CONTRIBUTORS

MANY THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING DONORS FOR THEIR RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAYNE S. SARA STYS-VUCINCH FUND:

Jonathan Knell Gifford
Frederick Kellogg
Andrew W. Nussbaum
Lieutenant Col F.W. Seamon III
Mary Ann Miliias St. Peter

Special thanks
to the Silk Road Foundation for
generous support of Anthropology
courses on Central Asia

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Stanford at AAASS 2005

The following CREEES faculty, affiliates and graduate students participated in the 2005 Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Boston:

Gail Lapidus (Political Science, FSI) Chair, "What's in a Name? Does 'AAASS' Say What We Really Are?" Roundtable, "Russia in the Year 2005: Ed Hewett Memorial Panel."

Nancy Shields Kollmann (History, CREEES), Paper, "Ritual and Spectacle in Judicial Punishment." Chair, "Teaching Russian Orthodoxy as a System of Belief."

Anne Hruska (IHUM), Paper, "Serfdom and the Family Novel in the 1850s."

Lynn Ellen Patyk (Slavic), Paper, "War, Peace, and Political Assassination: Tolstoy's Unmasking of Revolutionary Terrorism."

Natalia V. Roudakova (Cultural and Social Anthropology), Paper, "The Press and 'the Public' in Russia after Socialism."

Amelia Glaser (Slavic), Roundtable, "New Economic Criticism: Money, Markets and Literary Exchange."

Karen Anne Rondstvedt (Green Library), Roundtable, "Digital Copyright: Practical Approaches."

John Barrett Dunlop (Hoover Institution), Chair, "Alexandr Dugin: Voice of Neo-Eurasianism." Discussant, "Religious Freedom under Yeltsin and Putin: Continuity and Change."

James Mace Ward (History), Paper, "The 1938 First Vienna Award and the Holocaust in Slovakia."

Marilena Ruscica (Slavic), Chair, "Muses of Modernism: Music,

Synaesthesia, and Symbolic Geographies in Nabokov." Paper, "'Gogol' and the Beauty of Disaster."

Monika Greenleaf (Slavic), Paper, "Tone-deafness and Synaesthesia: The Tricky Traces of Music in Nabokov's Compositions." Discussant, "O, Voice of Time, O, Metal's Clang! Time at the Turn of the Eighteenth Century."

Sara Pankenier (Slavic), Paper, "Nabokov's North."

Stuart D. Finkel (IHUM), Paper, "Spets Professional Societies in the 1920s."

Gabriella Safran (Slavic), Paper, "The Shaman's Shtreymel: The Life of S. An-sky and the Metaphor of Jews as Siberian Natives." Discussant, "East and West: Literary Explorations of Imperial Russia's Boundaries."

Leonora Soroka (Hoover Institution), Paper, "Frank Golder: Building the Hoover Slavic Collection."

Norman M. Naimark (History), Roundtable, "History and Public Discourse in Russia Today."

Martha M. F. Kelly (Slavic), Paper, "The Unnatural Nature of Natural Disaster in the Petersburg of Akhmatova's 'Poem Without a Hero.'"

Luba Golburt (Comparative Literature), Discussant, "Russian Culture Confronts the Calamities of Nature." Paper, "From Monument to Ruin and Back: Symbols of the Passing Age in the Early Nineteenth-Century Russian Lyric."

Seth Graham (Slavic), Paper, "The Power of the Yurt: Cinema, Metaphor, and Orientalism."

LIBRARY NEWS



Online Resources from the Region Available Through the Library

By Karen Rondestvedt, Slavic Curator

Stanford's Russian, East European and Eurasian library collection is no longer just books, journals, microfilms, videos, archives and other material physically shelved in a building. During the last five years the amount of research material available electronically from the region, especially Russia, has mushroomed. Some of it is free, and some of it is available only by subscription and quite expensive.

Our most popular subscription collection is Online Databases of Russian/NIS Publications, also called Universal Databases. Distributed by East View Information Services, it is an aggregation of the full texts of hundreds of newspapers, newswires, magazines and scholarly journals from Russia, Ukraine, other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Baltic States. New material is added as soon as it is released or published, often before the paper version hits the streets in its own city. Most of the articles are in Russian; other languages included are English and Ukrai-

nian. Subjects covered range from current events and analysis, to literature and culture, to history, to military and security topics and more.

Stanford researchers can read an issue from their homes or offices but more important, they can search the text of all or some of the periodicals. The results come sorted by relevance (how often the search terms are mentioned in the article), and they can be re-sorted by date or by any other column heading. Library websites allow the researcher to verify whether a publication he or she cannot find in North America exists and

perhaps to obtain a copy. Archive websites post at least contact information and often also hours of operation, times the archive is regularly closed, how to get there, online finding aids, etc.

While the library cannot stop collecting books, journals and other physical material from the region, online resources are playing an increasingly important part for most researchers at Stanford.

Mazour Interviews with Anatole Kerensky Added to the Hoover Archive



**Alexander Kerensky
at Stanford in the 1950s**

By Jessica Burke
MA candidate, International Policy Studies

The Hoover Archive has recently acquired an oral recording and film of Professor Anatole Mazour interviewing Alexander Kerensky.

The interview took place at Mills College in Oakland during the period that Kerensky lived at Stanford, sometime around 1965. The two CD's and one DVD document the visit of Kerensky to Mills College, as well as Stanford around 1965. The CDs were copied from 4 LP records, and the DVD was copied from a 16-mm film of Kerensky. Both the CDs and the DVD are housed with the Alexander Kerensky Collection, and are accessible to scholars in the reading room of the Hoover Institution Archives. Researchers can find out more

about this material, or about the Kerensky Collection in general, by contacting the Hoover reference department at (650)723-3563.

Professor Anatole Mazour taught at Stanford from 1945 to 1965 when he retired emeritus, and was one of the founders of Russian and East European Studies here. Shortly after his death in 1982, Professor Mazour's family created in his memory the Mazour Fund in History, which provides grants to graduate students to travel to Russia for historical research.

On the occasion of the recent death in 2005 of Professor Mazour's widow Josie, the family donated an additional \$25,000 to the fund. Generations of grateful History Department graduate students have been able to pursue their research thanks to these generous gifts.

UKRAINIAN STUDIES NEWS

Letter from the Director

Dear Friends of Ukrainian Studies at Stanford, As you may know, we recently finished up a fund-raising campaign that had featured a one-to-one match from an anonymous donor, and we are very satisfied at the results. We received many generous contributions at year's end, including a generous grant from the Cleveland Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union and many from individuals.

You will find a list of recent donors in this sec-

tion. These grants join our recent grants from the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union (Rochester, NY and Sacramento), the Chopivsky Family Foundation and the Northern California Committee to Aid Ukraine, to fund our new courses and lecture series. These activities are described in these pages. Our thanks to you all!

We continue, of course, to welcome your contributions, as our goal is to create a firm endowment for continued programs in Ukrainian

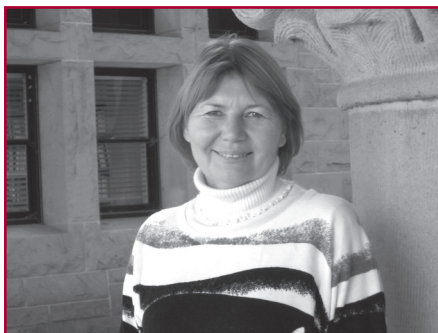
Studies. Visit our webpage (<http://ukrainianstudies.stanford.edu>) for updated information on our activities.

– Sincerely,



Nancy Kollmann, Director,
Program in Ukrainian Studies

2006 Chopivsky Fellow at Stanford: Iryna Lukyanenko



Iryna Lukyanenko

Ukrainian Studies at Stanford welcomes our second Chopivsky Fellow this winter. Thanks to a generous gift from the Chopivsky Family Foundation, Economist Iryna Lukyanenko joins us from the University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, where she is Chief of the Department of Finance, and Deputy Dean of the Department of Economics.

Professor Lukyanenko also serves on the faculty of the EERC Ukraine MA program in Economics at NaUKMA. Her research interests include econometric modeling and

forecasting, budget systems, and macroeconomic policy. Recent projects on the Ukrainian economy include studies of budgeting systems in Ukraine and the relationship of regional policy stability with local budgets.

The first Stanford Chopivsky Fellow, historian Valeriy Vasylyev, came to Stanford in Summer, 2005. CREEES welcomes Professor Lukyanenko and we wish her well in her research pursuits while at Stanford.

UKRAINIAN STUDIES AT STANFORD presents: 2006 Lectures on Ukraine

"Journey Beyond Words: Mapping Out Ukrainian Identity"

Thursday, October 27, 2005

Volodymyr Dibrova, Novelist; Preceptor in Slavic Languages Harvard University; Professor, Kyiv Mohyla Academy

"Ethnicity and the Reporting of Mass Murder: Krakivs'ki visti, the NKVD Massacres in 1941, and the Vinnytsia Exhumation"

Thursday, December 1, 2005

John-Paul Himka, Professor of History and Classics, University of Alberta

"Does Ukraine Have a History? Ten Years Later"

Thursday, February 16, 2006

Mark von Hagen, Boris Bakhmeteff Professor of Russian and East European Studies, Columbia University; recent past President, International Association for Ukrainian Studies

"Post Orange Media Media and the Parliamentary Election 2006"

Thursday, March 9, 2006

Marta Dyczok, Associate Professor of Political Science and History, University of Western Ontario

"Evangelical Movements in Late Soviet/Post-Soviet Ukraine"

Thursday, April 6, 2006

Catherine Wanner, Assistant Professor of Eastern European History and Religious Studies Pennsylvania State University

"Failed Authoritarianism in Ukraine: The Sources of the Orange Revolution"

Thursday, April 27, 2006

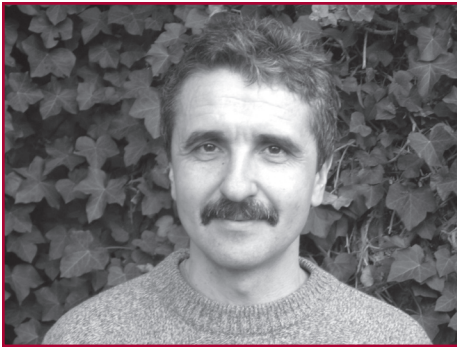
Lucan Way, Assistant Professor of History, Temple University

Ukrainian Studies Courses at Stanford 2005-06

Department	Title	Faculty
Special Languages	"Beginning Ukrainian"	Lessia Baidan Jarboe
Special Languages	"Ukrainian for Russian Speakers"	Amelia Glaser
Slavic Literature	"Literatures of Ukraine"	Amelia Glaser
Political Science	"Politics of Identity in Eastern Europe"	Volodymyr Kulyk
Related Courses		
Economics	"Socialist Economies in Transition"	Christina Gathmann
History	"Stalinism in Eastern Europe"	Malgorzata Fidelis
History	"Occupation, Terror, Civil War & Ethnic Cleansing"	Istvan Deak
History	"The Soviet Civilization"	Amir Weiner
Political Science	"Political Economy of Post-Communism"	Kathryn Stoner-Weiss
Political Science	"Comparative Democratization and Regime Change"	Terry Karl

AN INTERVIEW WITH VOLODYMYR KULYK

Volodymyr Kulyk is visiting faculty in Political Science for Winter, 2006; in 2006 he was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at Stanford CREEES. He is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, in Kyiv. He has been a visiting professor of Ukrainian Studies at Columbia University as well as a visiting scholar at the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the University of Alberta. Kulyk is the author of two books, and has also published a number of articles (in Ukrainian, English, Russian and Polish) on contemporary Ukrainian nationalism, politics of language and ethnicity, and media discourse. While at Stanford, he will conduct a comparative analysis of language politics in four multilingual countries (Canada, Spain, Finland, and the USA), with lessons to be drawn regarding what kind of language policy would be most appropriate for Ukraine.



Volodymyr Kulyk

Ukrainian Studies Program Coordinator Lessia Jarboe conducted the following interview Professor Kulyk in January, 2006.

Q. What do you think about current political situation in Ukraine?

A. The situation is determined first and foremost by the parliamentary election of March 2006. Both the government and the parliamentary factions refrain from those steps that are likely to be unpopular with the population, which impedes their ability to resolve urgent problems of Ukrainian society. At the same time, the outgoing parliamentarians seek to use their last chance of lobbying for businesses whose profits would be endangered by the government's policies, which is particularly the case with those laws necessary for Ukraine's admission into WTO. Another important factor is a change in the division of powers between the legislative and executive (with the latter taking over some of the prerogatives of the latter) which formally came into force on January 1 but which can only work after the new parliament convenes in May. At the moment, both parties seem to be uncertain how to proceed and what to expect from each other.

Q. Is the government keeping promises of the Orange Revolution?

A. Not in full. On the one hand, some people in power have not quite "Orange" views of how to govern post-revolutionary Ukraine. In particular, Yushchenko's close allies such as Poroshenko or Zhvaniia do not want to choose between their roles as big businessmen and high-ranking officials, and the President failed to make them do that. Even after their dismissal from the executive in September 2005 they retained their leading positions in the Our Ukraine party, which presents itself as (and is widely considered to be) implementing Yushchenko's political goals. On the other hand, the government has taken for granted the support of the Orange constituency of 2004 in the upcoming election and has tried to win the support of the former White-and-Blue (Yanukovych's) one. This has particularly manifested itself in its relationship with Russia, for example, in the executive's adhering to the idea of the United Economic Space of four post-Soviet states which was clearly rejected on the Maidan during the revolution. Hopefully, after the Kremlin's recent blackmail of the Ukrainian authorities over gas prices they will realize that the practice of courting Russia is counterproductive.

Q. Do you think anything should/could be done differently?

A. Yushchenko should more tightly control his executive and oust the people who are either ineffective in implementing them or sabotage the implementation because of their ideological positions or business interests. He should be more resolute in preventing other branches of power from infringing on the presidential prerogatives and thus undermining the constitutional order. In particular, the parliament's refusal to elect new judges of the Constitutional Court and swear in those appointed by the President which resulted in the court's dys-

function, should have led (long before the constitutional reform took effect) to the dissolution of the parliament by the president, unless the former agrees to duly fulfill its functions. Finally, the president should be more articulate and consistent in how he views Ukraine's system of power after the constitutional reform and stop provoking fears of those who suspect him of intentions to try to retain his former powers and scorns of others who consider him too weak to implement necessary reforms and uphold democracy and social stability.

Q. What is your biggest concern?

A. Unfortunately, the popular disappointment with the new government's perceived failure to keep its promises had led to a drastic decrease in the popularity of the Orange forces. Accordingly, the support for Yanukovych's party has increased impressively, and that revenge-oriented party will no doubt become victorious in the March election, which is all the more dangerous because of the parliament's expanded powers in accordance with the constitutional reform. It is far from certain whether Yushchenko will be able to prevent Yanukovych from forming an anti-Orange majority which would then nominate a prime minister and if so, what political price he would have to pay to those parties who choose to join his coalition.

Q. What are you currently working on at the Stanford?

A. First of all, I am teaching a course on the politics of identity in Eastern Europe which features Ukraine but also analyzes processes in a half dozen other counties of the former USSR/Soviet bloc. In addition, I am finishing a book on Ukrainian media discourse and doing library research for a new project on language politics in Western multilingual societies.

RECENT CONTRIBUTORS TO THE UKRAINIAN STUDIES FUND

Teri E. Allen
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 Vitali Vizir
 Olga and Curtis Vose

2006

CREES SPONSORED COURSES

The following courses were sponsored or co-sponsored by CREES, in some cases using Title VI funds provided by U.S. Department of Education.

PROFESSORS	COURSES
Jasmina Bojic - Director, United Nations Human Rights International Film Festival	"Camera as Witness; International Human Rights Documentaries" fall 2005.
Istvan Deak - Professor of History, Columbia University	"Occupation, Terror, Civil War and Ethnic Cleansing" fall 2005.
Mary Dakin - Associate Director, CREES	"Russian Politics" fall 2005 in Political Science
John Dunlop - Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution	"Russia and Islam" fall 2005 in International Policy Studies
Amelia Glaser - Lecturer in Slavic Literature and Jewish Studies	"Literatures of Ukraine: the Modern Period" fall 2005
Nancy Kollmann, and Richard Roberts - Director, CREES and Director, Center for African Studies	"Design and Methodology in International Field Research" in the Political Science Department this winter and spring
Volodymyr Kulyk , - Senior Researcher, Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine	"Politics of Identity in Eastern Europe" winter 2006
Alma Kunanbaeva - Visiting Professor, Cultural and Social Anthropology	"Women in Islam: the Central Asian Case" in winter and "Nationalism, Culture and Identity in Central Asia" spring 2006.
Kathryn Stoner Weiss - Senior Researcher and Associate Director for Research, CDDRL	"Political Economy of Post-Communism" in winter 2006
Izaly Zemtsovsky - Visiting Professor of Music	"Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky, Shostakovich & Beyond: A History of Russian Music" in spring 2006.

FACULTY NEWS

John Dunlop (Hoover Institution) was recently a speaker for The American Committee for Peace in Chechnya Freedom House and Radio Free Europe's presentation, "Beslan, Chechnya and the Search for Stability in the Caucasus." The event was held on Wednesday, October 12, 2005 and was sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Terrence Emmons (History Emeritus) was recently awarded an honorary doctorate by the Russian Academy of Sciences, and was made an honorary professor of Moscow University. Both award ceremonies took place in June 2005.

Lazar Fleishman (Slavic) together with **Gabriella Safran** and Michael Wachtel (Princeton), recently edited a Festschrift for Caryl Emerson "Word, Music, History" which was published in two volumes in the "Stanford Slavic Studies" department series. Fleishman also recently authored *Boris Pasternak i literaturnoe dvizhenie 1930-kh godov*, and "A Poetess-Terrorists," in *De la littérature russe: M'elanges offerts a Michel Aucouturier* (Paris, 2005).

Alma Kunanbaeva (Cultural and Social Anthropology) recently contributed to the CD "Songs from the Steppes: Kazakh Music Today" that was released in October. Kunanbaeva contributed the notes, translations of song texts, source study and glossary for the CD. She conducted a BBC Kazakh musical program at the Asia House in London in conjunction with the presentation of the new CD. She also participated in the "Asia Alive: Kazakh Art and Culture" series of presentations with storytelling at the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco. In September, she presented "The Modern Ethnic Voices of Central Asian Music" at the conference

"Modes of Contemporary Central Asian Culture" at the University of California at Berkeley.

Michael McFaul (Political Science/Hoover) recently assumed a new position as the Director of the Center on Democracy, Development and Rule of Law, Stanford Institute for International Studies. He received Georgetown University's Leggold Prize for best book in international relations, 2004 (for *Power and Purpose*, with James Goldgeier), 2005, and received Stanford's Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching, 2005.

Among his recent publications are *Revolutions in Orange: The Origins of Ukraine's Democratic Breakthrough* (edited by Anders Aslund) Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2006; *Democracy Promotion and American National Interests* (Washington: New American Foundation, September 2005). "The Second Wave of Democratic Breakthroughs in the post-Communist World Comparing Serbia 2000, Georgia 2003, Ukraine 2004, and Kyrgyzstan 2005," *Danyliw/Jazyck Working Papers, No.4.* (Toronto: University of Toronto, 2005); *American Interests and UN Reform: Report of the Task Force on the United Nations* (with several other task force members) (Washington: U.S. Institute of Peace, 2005); "What to Do about Russia," (with James Goldgeier) *Policy Review No. 133* (October-November 2005); "Russia and the West: A Dangerous Drift," *Current History*, (October 2005); "Transitions from Postcommunism," *Journal of Democracy*, Vo. 16, No. 3 (July 2005). He has also contributed recent Op-Ed pieces to *Los Angeles Times*, *Moscow Times*, *International Herald Tribune*, *Weekly Standard*, and *The Washington Post*.

Norman Naimark (History) recently co-edited *Sowjetische Politik in Oesterreich*

1945-1955, Dokumente aus Russischen Archiven – Sovetskaia politika v Avstrij 1945-1955gg; Dokumenty iz Rossiiskikh arkhivov (Vienna 2005) with Wolfgang Mueller; Arnold Suppan and Gennadij Bordiugov. Professor Naimark has also assumed a new position as the Director of the Bing Overseas Studies Program at Stanford.

Bissera Pentcheva (Art & Art History) and husband Stephen Atkinson are proud new parents of baby Olivia Maria, born Tuesday, November 2, 2005. Congratulations!

Izaly Zemtsovsky (Music) recently authored *The Heroic Epos of the Life and Works of Boris N. Putilov* (St Petersburg: European House, 2005), as well as several articles: "Apology of 'Musical Substance,'" in *Musical Academy* no. 2 (Moscow, 2005); "Neither East Nor West: In Between But Not a Bridge: A Riddle For a New Discipline, the Ethnogeomusicology," in *Musicology* no. 5 (Belgrade, 2005); "Which Instrument Kirsha Danilov Used to Play On?" in *Gusli* ed. By N.N. Glazunova (Russia, 2005). Zemtsovsky also produced two recent papers: "What Georgia Sings to the World?" that he presented to a brown bag talk at CREEES, and "Central Asian Ethnomusicology in the Frame of Multilayered Modern Context," that he presented at the conference "Modes of Contemporary Central Asian Culture" at the University of California Berkeley.

2005-2006 VISITING SCHOLARS AND FACULTY

Istvan Deak, Seth Low Professor Emeritus of History at Columbia University, taught "Occupation, Terror, Civil War and Ethnic Cleansing" in the Department of History in the autumn quarter.

Artur Domoslawski is the Lyle and Courrine Nelson International Journalism Fellow in the Knight Fellowship Program. Mr. Domoslawski is a columnist at *Gazeta Wyborcza* in Warsaw.

Amelia Glaser is Lecturer in Slavic and Jewish Studies this year. A recent Stanford Ph.D. in Comparative Literature, Amelia is teaching several courses, including "Literatures of Ukraine," "Yiddish language," and "Ukrainian for Russian Speakers."

Seth Graham is a Mellon Post-Doctoral Fellow in the Humanities, based in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. He is teaching courses in the Slavic Department, including "Gender in Post-War Russian Culture."

Vlad Florin, from Romania, is a fellow in the Stanford Program for International Legal Studies at Stanford Law School. He also works with the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Emily Harris is a US Fellow in the Stanford's Knight Fellowship Program. She is the Berlin Correspondent for National Public Radio; in the 1990s she served as Moscow correspondent.

Akbar Ismanjanov is a visiting fellow through the Open Society Institute Network Scholarship Program. He teaches Civil Law subjects at Kyrgyz-Uzbek University in Osh, Kyrgyzstan. His research focus on information, telecommunications and internet law.

Alla Kassianova is the 2005-06 Humanities and International Studies Fellow at both Freeman Spogli Institute and Stanford Humanities Center. Dr. Kassianova is professor of International Relations at Tomsk State University. Her research is on "Russian Defense Industrial Complex as Political Actor: Domestic and International Implications."

Volodymyr Kulyk, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, spent winter quarter at Stanford to teach a course on "Politics of Identity in Eastern Europe."

Folklorist **Alma Kunanbaeva** has returned to Stanford for the year, teaching courses in Cultural and Social Anthropology and Kazakh Language.

Jessie Labov is a Mellon Post-Doctoral Fellow in the Humanities, based in the Department of Comparative Literature. She is teaching courses this year on Central European Literature and Film.

Marketa Trimble Landova, originally from Czech Republic, is a fellow in the Stanford Program for International Legal Studies at Stanford Law School.

Iryna Lukyanenko is the 2006 Chopivsky Fellow at CREEES this spring. She is Chief of the Department of Finance, and Deputy Dean of the Department of Economics at University of Kyiv Mohylla Academy.

Eugene Mazo is a Visiting Researcher at CREEES this winter and spring. Gene holds a J.D. from Stanford, an M.A. in Russian Studies from Harvard, and is completing his doctoral thesis working with Archie Brown at Oxford University.

Jonathan Moore is the 2005-06 National Security Affairs Fellow at the Hoover Institution. A career foreign service officer, he has held posts in Namibia, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Belgrade and Washington, D.C.. As of June, 2006 he will assume the post of Deputy Chief of Mission at the US Embassy in Minsk.

Abdul Ghaffar Mughal is a Visiting Scholar at CREEES this year. An economist specializing in Central Asia and South Asia, Dr. Mughal teaches at California State University at Hayward.

Olena Nikolayenko is a visiting scholar at the Stanford Center on Adolescence. A doctoral candidate in Political Science at University of Toronto, she is working on her dissertation project on "Political Attitudes Among Adolescents in Russia and Ukraine."

Benoit Pleska is a Sloan Fellow at the Graduate School of Business. For the past ten years he has worked as a businessman in Romania; he heads to Ukraine at the end of this year at Stanford.

Sonja Schmid is a fellow at the Center for International Security and Cooperation at FSI,

working on nuclear reactor design choices in the Soviet Union and Russia.

David Stone, Associate Professor of History at Kansas State University, is a 2005-06 fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. A specialist in Soviet military history, his current research includes the role of foreign debt in the decline of the Soviet bloc, the Russian political crisis of October 1993 and the Russian military during World War I.

Ronald Grigor Suny is a 2005-06 fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. Ron is Professor of History at University of Michigan, and Professor Emeritus of History and Political Science at University of Chicago. Among his current research is a project on the role of emotions in politics.

J. Alexander Thier is a Visiting Fellow at the Center on Democracy, Development and Rule of Law at FSI. A lawyer and specialist on Afghanistan, his research is on issues of State-Building, Constitutional Development, Rule of Law, International Intervention and Failed States.

Alexey Timofeychev is a National Council for Eurasian and East European Research Carnegie Fellow at CREEES this winter. A doctoral student at the Institute for Political and Sociological Studies in Warsaw, he is writing on elite politics in Russia's regions, with a focus on Kaliningrad.

Izaly Zemtsovsky, an ethnomusicologist and folklorist who specializes in the cultures of Eurasia, has returned to Stanford for the spring quarter, teaching in the Music Department.

Christoph Zuercher is a Visiting Scholar at the Center on Democracy, Development and Rule of Law at FSI; he is at CDDRL on a Humboldt Fellowship. His research interests include state building and governance in developing states, externally sponsored state building, particularly in Central Asian states and the Caucasus.

CREEES MASTER STUDENTS

Kathryn Blair is a co-term Stanford student, majoring in history. She is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES.

Elizabeth Engraff earned her Bachelors degree at the University of Notre Dame, 2003, where she majored in history. She was a 2003-04 Fulbright Scholar to Poland and stayed a second year in Poznan, Poland teaching English at Adam Mickiewicz University. She is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES.

Erik Eriksson is a Swedish citizen. He earned a Bachelors degree at Lunds University, 2004, where he majored in East and Central European studies, and a Masters degree at Tekniska Hogskolan I Lund, 2005, for Industrial Engineering and Management. Erik is studying this year on a CREEES and CDDRL Tuition Fellowship/Research Assistantship.

Markian Romaniw received a Bachelor's degree from Georgetown University, 2005, where he majored in International Politics. Markian is studying at Stanford with a Hackard Fellowship in Russian and East European Studies.

Lucy Stringer received a Bachelor's degree from Duke University, 2003, where she majored in History. Lucy is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES.

Maria Taylor received a Bachelor's degree from Bryn Mawr College, 2002, where she majored in Math, and Growth & Structure of Cities. Maria is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES.

ALUMNI NEWS

Tarun Chhabra (A.B. SLAVIC/POLISCI) is now pursuing his M.Phil in International Relations at Oxford University.

Andrew J. Curry (A.M. REES 2000) contributed the cover story for the December 2005 issue of Smithsonian magazine, "Airborne Archeology."

Windi Blazyk Hary (A.M. REEES 2000) and **Mark Andre Hary** (M.S. Aero/Astro) were married in August at the Memorial Church at Stanford. They live in San Francisco, and Windi works at Philips in their Global PACS Business Unit. Congratulations, Windi and Mark!

Astrid Hedin (Postdoctoral Fellow, 2001-2004) is Research Fellow in the

Department of Government at Uppsala University. Currently Astrid is on maternity leave following the July birth of her twin boys, Erik and John. Congratulations, Astrid!

Jackie Kerr (A.M. REEES 2004) is a software engineer at Symantec in Santa Monica, CA.

Major Ray Kimball, US Army (A.M. REEES/History 2005) and his family have relocated to West Point, NY where both Ray and his wife Mindy are teaching at West Point. Ray was promoted to Major in October, 2005.

Sarah Lenti (A.M. REEES 1998) has accepted a positing at the Bryan Cave Strategies consulting firm in Washington D.C.

Ivo Lupis (A.M. REEES 2001) works for the Early Warning Unit of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs.

Crystal Sholts (A.B. IR2002) completed a Masters degree from London School of Economics in December, 2005; her thesis was on the Moldovan conflict. She has accepted a position at Google and is now living in San Francisco.

Michael Sulmeyer (A.M. REES 2003), a Foreign Area Officer in (A.B. IR/POLISCI 2002) completed his M.A. in the War Studies Department of King's College. He is now pursuing a D.Phil at Oxford University.

ALUMNI - What's your news?

Share your recent activities with us by calling 650.723.3562 or email mdakin@stanford.edu

Please include your full name, class year, and updated contact information.

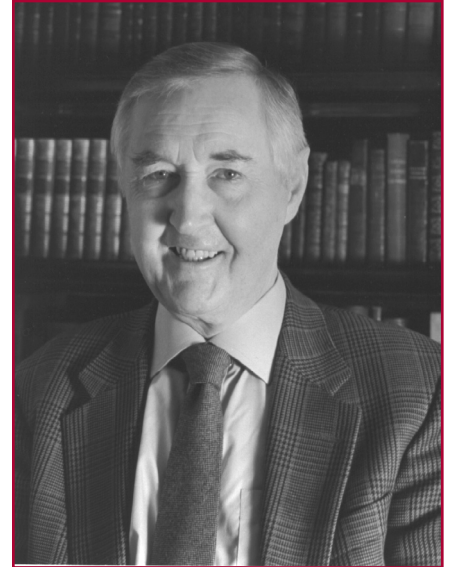
**2006 Annual Alexander Dallin Lecture
in Soviet/Post Soviet Affairs**

"Gorbachev Revisited"

Archie Brown, Professor of Politics, Emeritus
St. Anthony's College, Oxford University
Author of *The Gorbachev Factor* and *Seven Years that
Changed the World: Perestroika in Perspective*

Tuesday, April 18, 2006 5:00 pm

**Building 320 Room 105 (Geology Corner)
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