



# Newsletter

2003~04 Winter

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## Letter from the Director

Gregory Freidin

It is a pleasure and a privilege to serve as the Acting Director of CREEES this year, while Nancy Kollmann is on research leave. For me, this is an excellent opportunity to get to know CREEES from the inside and to work closely with the Center's excellent staff, Dr. Mary Dakin, Dr. Jack Kollmann, Rosemary Schnoor, and still new to us, Sue Purdy Pelosi. Their efforts make CREEES such an effective and smoothly operating research unit—one that serves what is perhaps the largest and most diverse area studies community of faculty, scholars and students at Stanford.

A growing community, we are delighted to be welcoming on board new faculty members: Robert Crews, Assistant Professor of History, an expert on Imperial Russia with a special focus on Central Asia; Maria Gough, Associate Professor of Art History, who has done important work on Russian and Soviet Avant-garde and Modernism; and Bissera Pentcheva, Assistant Professor of Art and Art History, whose main area of expertise is in the art of the Byzantine empire and, by extension, medieval Russian art.

We congratulate CREEES Steering Committee member Chip Blacker, who assumed his new position as Director of the Stanford Institute for International Studies in September. David Holloway (History and Political Science) recently completed a five-

year term as Director at SIIS, and now returns to fulltime teaching after spending fall quarter in Moscow with the Stanford in Moscow program.

This past fall CREEES hosted public lectures by many important scholars and researchers, including Marietta Chudakova, Vladimir Tismaneanu, Michael McFaul, Fiona Hill, Jane Curry, Valentina Izmirlieva, prominent reporters Steven Levine (*Wall Street Journal*) and Thomas Goltz, and public figures, among them, Davlat Khudonazarov, well-known perestroika reformer, and now a human and civil rights advocate for the Tajik Diaspora in Russia. We also continue our very active Russian & East European History Reading Group, which has continued its regular meetings during the academic year.

We continue our activities in Ukrainian Studies: in November CREEES mounted a symposium "Famine in Ukraine: 70 Years After," including presentations by Professor Amir Weiner of the Stanford History Department, and Volodymyr S. Lozitskyi, Director of the Central State Archives of Public Organizations of Ukraine. This spring CREEES is running our third Lecture Series on Contemporary Ukraine. We also continue a variety of activities on Central Asia, including a series of lectures over the course of this year on Central Asian history and politics; this spring (Continued on Page 2)



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CREEES hosted a scholarly workshop on "A Decade of the Taliban, 1994-2004," spearheaded by Robert Crews.

We are proud of an unusually strong and diverse group of CREEES MA students this year. Their short bios can be found on page 16. CREEES is sponsoring several courses taught by visiting faculty this year (*see page 5*); we want to extend special thanks to our CREEES visiting faculty for making it possible for us to extend our area coverage and giving Stanford students the opportunity to broaden their horizons.

Although Russian is still the lingua franca in many areas of the former Eastern Block, anyone doing research outside Russia proper should seriously consider learning the languages of the region. In recognition of this imperative, CREEES continues ongoing support for the less-commonly taught languages of our area. This year we are providing financial support for multiple sections of Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, Czech and Turkish; next year we will offer Kazakh.

As before, CREEES has been a major sponsor for conferences and events spearheaded by member departments and their faculty. We are proud to have been a major sponsor for the Isaac Babel Workshop, including the Babel Exhibition, the international conference and the production of Babel's play *Maria* (*see the article on page 4*), as well as the international conference and exhibition devoted to the life's work and legacy of

Boris Pasternak, organized by Professor Lazar Fleishman.

Early on in the academic year we were very sorry to learn of the Overseas Studies Center's decision -- ostensibly because of the new budgetary and programmatic priorities -- to close down the Overseas Study Program in Moscow. The program, presently in its last year, was started in 1993 and has had a successful decade-long run under the stewardship of Maxim Bratersky and his team, providing invaluable academic and on site learning experience for some 170 Stanford students. The CREEES community, including many program alumni among the students and faculty, has registered strong disagreement with the decision and has offered imaginative solutions for restructuring the program along lines more acceptable to OSP. After months of negotiations with the Moscow Program Focus Group, OSP is now committed to restarting a restructured Moscow program in 2005-06 academic year. I want to thank members of the CREEES community (including Nancy Kollmann, who interrupted her research leave to participate in this effort) for rallying to preserve Stanford in Moscow for another generation of Stanford students. I hope the next issue of our newsletter will contain more specific information on the resumption of the Moscow Program.

*Gregory Freidin*

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 Sciences at Stanford University. Further information about CREEES at Stanford is available at

<http://CREEES.stanford.edu>





Historian Robert Conquest with Oksana Komar Sullivan and CREEES Associate Director Mary Dakin

## Robert Conquest Honored at Stanford University Symposium “Famine in Ukraine: 70 Years After”

**Historian Robert Conquest, Senior Research Fellow and scholar-curator of the Russian and CIS Collection at the Hoover Institution, was honored at Stanford University for his pioneering research on the Ukrainian Famine.**

The Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies (CREEES) at Stanford held a symposium, “Famine in Ukraine: 70 Years After” – A symposium honoring Robert Conquest for his contribution to the study of the famine in Ukraine, on November 13, 2003. The symposium was co-sponsored by the Hoover Institution.

The symposium included a lecture by Amir Weiner, Associate Professor of History at Stanford, on “The 1932-33 Famine: Sources, Course and Legacies,” and a lecture by Volodymyr S. Lozytskyi, Director of the Central State Archives of Public Organizations of Ukraine, “Secret Documents about the 1932-33 Famine in the Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine.” A reception followed the presentations.

In addition to a moving tribute to his life’s work delivered by Nancy Kollmann, CREEES Director and Professor of History, Dr. Conquest was honored in the traditional Ukrainian fashion, with bread and salt. Following this tribute, bandurists Oksana Herasymenko of Lviv, and Ola Herasymenko-Olijnyk of San Francisco performed two pieces in his honor: a rendition of Taras Shevschenko’s “*Reve ta stohne Dnipr shyrokij*,” and an original piece composed by Oksana Herasymenko in commemoration of the famine.

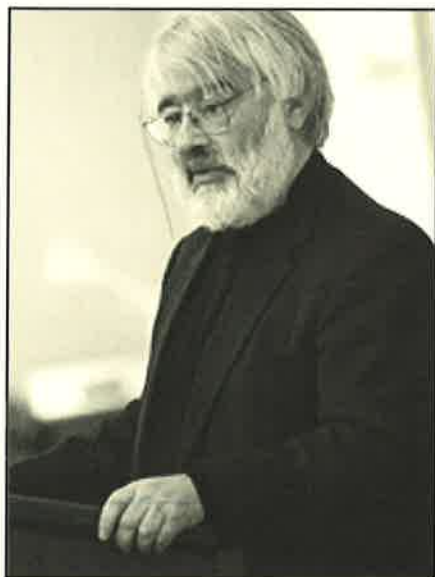
Robert Conquest is the author of seventeen books on Soviet history, politics, and international affairs, including the classic *The Great Terror* (1968) and the acclaimed *Harvest of Sorrow* (1986). He served through World War II in the British infantry and thereafter in His Majesty’s Diplomatic Service, being awarded the Order of the British Empire. Conquest is a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a fellow of the British Academy, an adjunct fellow of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C., and a research associate of Harvard University’s Ukrainian Research Institute.

Conquest is also a poet and novelist, the author of six volumes of poetry and one of literary criticism, a science fiction novel, and another novel authored jointly with Kingsley Amis.

In her remarks honoring Dr. Conquest, Nancy Kollmann stated: “In *Harvest of Sorrow*, Professor Conquest showed that the Famine that swept across Ukraine and Ukrainian ethnographic territories in the Kuban was a deliberate policy intended to accomplish what the campaign of collectivization in Ukraine had started – that is, the systematic elimination of social classes and national groups who posed a threat to Soviet power. In Ukraine, the target was peasants who rejected communistic collectivization of agriculture and who were regarded as the bedrock supporters of Ukrainian national culture. ... Conquest has put the Famine on the map as one of the most damning episodes in the tragic history of Soviet power.”

# Russian's Life Highlighted

## Stanford Event Views Influential Writer's Legacy



*CREEES Acting Director and Slavic Department Professor Gregory Freidin hosted the Babel Conference in February 2004*

The world Isaac Babel came into in 1894 was a world in turmoil, with war in the making and a revolution imminent in his native Russia.

Before he was 30, Babel had published three series of short stories. He'd written about his childhood in Odessa, in its pre-revolutionary heyday. He'd written about the Jewish underworld in that city and about his service as a soldier in the Russians' campaign against Poland.

The power of his language and ideas eventually led to his arrest and murder on Joseph Stalin's command in 1939. But his work made him the most translated Soviet author of his generation and an influence on major

American writers, including John Updike, Cynthia Ozick and Phillip Roth.

Freidin said. "Babel's work is considered among the most authentic legacies of the Revolution," he added.

**"What Babel did so well," said conference co-organizer and Stanford Slavic Studies professor Gregory Freidin, "was tell the outsider's story."**

In February, at Stanford University, Babel's widow and two daughters joined others in an international conference, "The Enigma of Isaac Babel," which included the U.S. premiere of a Babel play and an exhibition to bring Babel into a clearer light for more readers.

"What Babel did so well," said conference co-organizer and Stanford Slavic Studies professor Gregory Freidin, "was tell the outsider's story. Babel's is the story," Freidin said, of "an intellectual who joined men of action and violence, a humanist amid a horde of brutes, an abstract moralist amid a bunch of indiscriminate implementers of the 'great idea.' He was like them and not like them at the same time."

"It's a universal story," Freidin said, told by Babel with "economy of words, depth of thought and dark, super-dense prose. . . and he's unbelievably funny and entertaining." In "Red Cavalry," for instance, "You feel the energetic, electric seductive danger of the Revolution,"

Babel's play, "Maria," one of his two surviving plays, looks at that state of civilization where all the old rules have been thrown away and the lawless rule.

At the nearby Hoover Pavilion, visitors browsed through a collection of photographs, letters and other documents that illuminate how Babel's life and work put him on a political tightrope. "Babel," Freidin said, "was safe as long as Stalin was interested in the support of the Americans, French and English in the years before World War II. Babel's work often described a Russian people who were ambiguous -- heroic, perhaps, but also wild and savage."

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Source: by S.L. WYKES, San Jose Mercury News*

# 2003~04 CREEES Sponsored Courses

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

**Oksana Bulgakowa, Visiting Professor, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures**, taught "Models of Film Analysis" and "Staging the Revolution: Russian Theatre & Society 1917-37" in the Slavic Department this winter.

**Roy Gardner, Henry Remak Professor of European Studies and Chancellor's Professor of Economics at Indiana University** taught "Socialist Economies in Transition" in the Department of Economics this winter.

**Meredith Heiser-Durón, Professor of Political Science at Foothill College**, is teaching "Political Economy of the New Europe: The Eastern Enlargement of NATO and the EU" in the Political Science Department this spring.

**Gail Lapidus, Senior Fellow at CISAC and Courtesy Professor in Political Science**, is teaching "State and Nation-Building in Central Asia" in the Political Science Department this spring.

**Boris Marshak, Chief Research Fellow and Director of the Central Asian and Caucasus Section, State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg,**

**Russia**, taught "Pre-Islamic Art in Central Asia."

**Michael McFaul, Associate Professor of Political Science and Peter and Helen Bing Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution**, taught "Political Economy of Post-Communism" this winter in the Political Science Department.

**Aivars Stranga, Professor of History at University of Latvia, Riga**, taught "History of the Baltic States in the 20th Century" and "The Holocaust in Latvia" in the History Department this past fall.

## RECENT CONTRIBUTORS TO CREEES

Many thanks to the following donors for their recent contributions to CREEES:

*Robert C. Austin  
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Financial contributions in support of CREEES programs and activities are always welcome and greatly appreciated. Please make checks payable to Stanford University and send them to:

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For further information about the Wayne and Sara Stys Vucinich Fund and other endowed funds associated with CREEES, please contact us at (650) 723-3562.





# Visiting Scholars

**Alison Alter**, (Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) is a Visiting Scholar for the academic year at the Hoover Institution. Her research is on "The European Union Council of Ministers and the German Bundesrat."

**Venelin Ganev** (Department of Political Science, Miami University, Ohio) is a W. Glenn Campbell And Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellow for the academic year. His project is "Post-communist Political Capitalism: Theoretical and Comparative Aspects."

**Johanna Granville** (Department of Political Science, Clemson University) is a W. Glenn Campbell And Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellow for the academic year, researching "New Archival Evidence on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956: International Influences and Repercussions."

**Astrid Hedin** (Department of Political Science, Uppsala University, Sweden) is a post-doctoral scholar at CREEES and the Hoover Institution this year, funded by a fellowship from the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education. Her research interests include the Communist Party in East Germany, organizational studies and social networks.

**Siarhei Khomich**, (History, University of Minsk, Belarus) was

a Fulbright Fellow in the Department of History in the fall quarter.

**Olga Konovalova** (Political Science, Siberian Law Institute, Krasnoyarsk, Russia) was a Fulbright Fellow at CREEES for the fall quarter. She was researching the papers of V.M. Chernov in the Hoover Archives.

**Steve Levine** (*Wall Street Journal*) is a Visiting Scholar this year at the Center on Democracy, Development and Rule of Law (SIIS). A journalist with many years experience in Central Asia and the Caucasus, Steve is researching and writing a book on Caspian oil issues.

**Boris Marshak** (Chief Research Fellow and Director of the Central Asian and Caucasus Section, State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia) was a visiting professor in winter quarter in the Department of Art and Art History. Dr. Marshak taught a course on "Pre-Islamic Art in Central Asia." His visit was co-sponsored by the Silk Road Foundation, CREEES, and Art and Art History.

**Aleksander Perevesentsyev** (Department of History, Kazakhstan) is a Fulbright fellow in the Department of History for the academic year researching US-Soviet relations in the post-war period.

**Olena Prytula**, editor-in-chief and owner, *Ukrayinska Pravda*, Kiev, Ukraine, is the Lyle and Corrine

Nelson International Journalism Fellow in the John S. Knight Fellowship program in the Stanford Department of Communications this year. She is researching internet-based communications and new media technologies, as well as issues of free speech.

**Klaus Segbers** (Department of Political Science, Free University, Berlin) was a Visiting Scholar at CREEES in the winter quarter.

**Mette Skak** (Department of Political Science, University of Aarhus, Denmark) is a Visiting Scholar at CREEES from January-August, 2004. She is researching the "dissolution" of the Comintern post-WWII.

**Jeremi Suri** (Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison) is a W. Glenn Campbell And Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellow for the academic year. He is currently researching a biography of Henry Kissinger, "Henry Kissinger and the Transformation of International Society."

**Erika Weinthal** (Department of Political Science, Tel Aviv University) was a Postdoctoral Fellow at Center for International Security and Cooperation (SIIS) in Autumn and Winter quarters; she works on energy wealth and institutional development in the Soviet successor states 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 2003. Here, several of them offer reflections on their experiences abroad.*

## Research on Tomášek in Prague

Stuart Burnham,  
Music History

**M**y dissertation on the Czech composer Václav Jan Tomášek (1774-1850) and musical life in 19th-century Prague required that I visit the Czech Republic to obtain sources that remain unavailable in North America, including scores, newspaper articles by (and about) Tomášek, and articles discussing musical events during his era. I am grateful to CREEES for the grant that made this opportunity possible, and am pleased to report on the success of my trip. The materials I found will greatly enhance the depth and originality of my dissertation.

Dr. Jarmila Gabrielová, chair of the music department at Charles University, proposed that I spend most of my time in the National Library (Národní knihovna) rather than at Charles University, given the aims of my research. Also, because the Czech Museum of Music is in the process of relocating (delayed by the floods of 2002), any study of Tomášek's manuscripts will have to wait until 2004. However, I did have

the chance to meet with Dr. Marketa Kabelková, who heads the Tomášek division of the museum. She provided me with a list of helpful sources previously unfamiliar to me.

Working in the National Library was a learning experience, aided in no small part by the helpful librarians who seemed to appreciate a patron speaking Czech, even at a basic level. Once they explained the system for searching for and ordering material, I was able to locate a wealth of sources, most of which would arrive in one of the reading rooms within 3-24 hours of my request. (The department of music had an especially congenial staff that filled requests for scores within minutes.) The newspapers I was most eager to read included those in which Tomášek's own writings appeared, such as *Bohemia* and *Ost und West*. Fortunately, I was able to use the library's computer database to find and request the microfilms of particular years from these publications. Because the library is in the midst of modernizing to an online catalogue, some items are easily found on the computer; unfortunately, using the card catalogues remains the most comprehensive method for searching the collections.

The process of requesting materials could be tedious at times, especially since the library is extremely depart-

mentalized, with different rooms maintaining their own hours and procedures. (It was unclear to me why I was sent to the "Manuscripts" division to view certain microfilms, while other films would arrive in the "Periodicals" room.) These bureaucratic divisions sometimes delayed the receipt of materials. For example, if I unwittingly submitted a book request to the wrong place on a Thursday afternoon, I would not discover this error until Friday, the remedy of which would require submitting a new form in a different department (assuming it was open) and probably waiting until the following Monday to see the book.

The library's procedure for photocopying is also unusual. Unless something was published recently (usually post-1945, depending on the person working) a patron must complete a form requesting that something be copied for them. Fortunately, none of my requests were denied, despite the age of much of the material, and it only took about a week for copies of scores to arrive. I was surprised, however, to find the same system in place for copies from microfilm. I had hoped to use a microfilm reader with a printer, but neither the technology nor the bureaucracy allowed for this. Furthermore, instead of the one-week waiting period for copies of music,  
*(continued on page 8)*



(Tomásek cont'd from page 7)

copies from films took at least three weeks to be ready. I cannot fault the quality or accuracy of the copying; however the process itself left me impatient and nervous about errors.

I must emphasize that these criticisms do not overshadow the availability of the library's materials. Indeed, my eagerness to take advantage of the relatively unlimited access I was given to the collections was the cause for the impatience. While most libraries at American universities are probably more user-friendly than the Czech National Library, for purposes of my topic, collections in the U.S. are quite deficient in comparison. And I certainly doubt that any American librarian would allow a 200-year-old Tomásek edition to be copied for a foreign patron!

The research I was able to conduct in Prague over the course of just nine weeks will likely support some of the most interesting parts of my dissertation. I sincerely thank CREEES for the grant that made my research possible.

## Eighteenth Century Russian Culture

Luba Golburt,  
Comparative Literature

Thanks to the CREEES Summer Research Grant, I was able to spend this past June and July conducting research in St. Petersburg and Moscow. This research is to serve as a springboard for my dissertation under the working title: "The

Vanishing Point: Eighteenth Century in Russian Culture, 1800-1850."

During the five weeks that I spent working in the Russian National Library in St. Petersburg, I worked primarily in their rich microfilm collection of Russian periodical literature of the first half of the nineteenth century. I found most of the needed materials in microfilm format in the library's new branch on Moskovskiy Prospect. Only some of the provincial or short-lived publications could still be found in the original printed form; these included the ones I looked at attentively—*Oseniie Vechera*, *Moskovskii Zritel'*, and *Drug Rossiian*. Of those on microfilm, I found Sergei Glinka's *Russkii Vestnik* a particularly rich source for my topic.

One of the especially striking discoveries that I made through reading this and other magazines was the differentiation of literary and political spheres that occurred in rethinking the century. The eighteenth century as a distinct period existed in the popular—educated—imagination only in regard to literature. When one evoked authors of the Enlightenment, one consistently called them "writers of the eighteenth century." This phrase worked particularly in the contexts where one tried to differentiate one's own generation from the past or express a politically conservative judgment on the Enlightenment project to blame it for the French Revolution.

In the political domain, however, historical time was still measured by particular reigns; those of Peter I, Elizabeth Petrovna, and Catherine II were discussed as the most important figures. This differentiation shows that Reinhart Koselleck's conclusion, that toward the end of the eighteenth century reigns gave way to centuries as historical units, does not yet apply to Russia of the early nineteenth century. Working on periodical literature in St. Petersburg, particularly on the period of the Napoleonic wars, gave

me a good sense of the public opinion at the time.

The second part of my research went on in Moscow where I spent two and a half weeks at the State Archive of the Russian Federation (GARF) researching a much narrower topic: what happened to the ceremonial ode—a genre that is usually associated with and whose peak occurred in the eighteenth century—once other genres came to dominate in the nineteenth century?

To answer this question, I perused the catalogue of the Winter Palace Collection, which preserves most of the official imperial documents of the time. I found a fair number of odes, which did not prove as interesting as I had hoped. They only demonstrated that the genre had indeed survived well into the nineteenth century, but did not yield any real masterpieces.

In Moscow, I also had a chance to look at some of the school essays of the Grand Duke and future Emperor Nicholas I, an interesting essay on Peter I among them. Written in a schoolboy's hand in little notebooks, these essays gave me some idea of the historical education that members of the ruling families had received. Knowing that Sergei Glinka, the editor of *Russkii Vestnik*, was also a tutor to children of the royal family provided interesting interconnections and contexts for both the magazine and Nicholas' essay.

For my research results, for the discovery and exploration of the Russian library and archival system, and for the opportunity to revisit an altogether-altered Russia ten years after my family had left it for good, I would like again to take this opportunity to thank CREEES.



# An Overview of Sarajevo's Historical Resources

Emily Greble  
History

This past summer, with the assistance of a CREEES grant, I spent a few weeks investigating archives and libraries in Bosnia and Croatia in order to develop my dissertation topic on the social and political history of World War II Sarajevo. When I first became interested in working on Sarajevo, colleagues warned me that this project may not be feasible due to the lack of resources.

The image of Sarajevo's National Library, brutally bombed and scorched during the Siege (1992-1995), left the impression in the West that the war destroyed the bulk of the city's archival and library collections. However, due to the heroic efforts of librarians and archivists throughout the war, a large portion of the city's historical resources had been rescued. Partly through a series of conversations with local librarians, archivists, and historians, partly by reviewing the World War II resources in a number of institutions, I developed a viable research agenda. Moreover, I received a preliminary overview of the diverse historical resources that exist in the city, which I outline below.

There are three leading historical archives in Sarajevo: Arhiv Bosne i Hercegovine (the National Archive of Bosnia and Hercegovina), Istorijски Arhiv Sarajeva (the Historical Archive of Sarajevo), and Historijски Muzej Bosne i Hercegovine (the Historical Museum of Bosnia and Hercegovina).

The National Archive holds governmental, judicial, and ministry reports as well as some materials from social and cultural organizations, primarily from 1878 to the present. The archive is useful for individuals interested in Bosnian and Yugoslav political history; however, many of the collections are unavailable. There were two guides published before the war, which still offer useful overviews of the archive's collection. To determine what has been added, closed, or lost in particular areas, one should check with the reference librarians.

The Historical Archive of Sarajevo is a highly accessible institution with a rich collection on Sarajevo and its neighboring districts from the Middle Ages to the present. The archive's director recently published an excellent guide: several sections are available on the web at <http://www.arhivsa.ba/katalog/vodic.htm>). Although the bulk of the Historical Archive focuses on the socialist period (1945-1991), there are resources from the Ottoman era to the present on a variety of social, cultural, political, judicial, and industrial institutions. Scholars interested in any Bosnian topics should consult the guidebook and the archive for hidden gems and untapped collections.

The Historical Museum of Bosnia and Hercegovina, formerly the Museum of the Revolution, has the best collection of World War II materials in the region, with a large photography archive, newspapers and periodicals, personal testimonies, and other materials for social and cultural inquiries. Although the bulk of the museum was dedicated to World War II, the collection includes documents from 1878 to 1991 focusing on the "worker's movement" and cultural and social materials on everyday life in Bosnia during the Wars of Yugoslav Succession.

In addition to these major archives, there are a number of smaller institu-

tions with specialized collections, such as the Gazi Husrev Begova Biblioteka, a large Islamic library, which has an eclectic collection of periodicals, books, and documents from the Ottoman period to the present.

The Bosnian Institute is one of the most exhaustive libraries in Sarajevo, with an archive of general Bosnian documents, an archive of war-related materials, a map collection, and a large modern library with books and periodicals. In addition, both the Gazi Husrev Begova Biblioteka and the Bosnian Institute have searchable computerized databases.

For individuals interested in the Catholic community, there is a good collection of Church related documents from the 19th and 20th centuries at the Arhiv Svetog Ante. My attempt to find a similar collection for the Serbian Orthodox community was unsuccessful. Conversations with historians in Sarajevo and an administrator at the Serbian Orthodox Church suggested that information on this community is now interspersed in general city collections.

Finally, one of the most helpful institutions that I visited in Sarajevo was the Institut za Istoriju (Historical Institute). Although its library collection is much smaller than the city's other libraries, the Historical Institute has a wealth of human resources and can provide assistance on numerous historical topics.

In summary, scholars interested in Bosnian history, particularly topics on the 20th century, will find abundant resources in Sarajevo. Moreover, in contrast to many cities across Eastern Europe and the Balkans, the doors to most of these institutions are open to foreign scholars.

# Internationalism in 1930s Film

Steven Lee  
Modern Thought and Literature

10 **M**y project in St. Petersburg was two-fold: to take advanced Russian courses so that I would be able to read academic and scientific works, and to gather materials for a qualifying paper that I will be completing this academic year.

Immediately upon my arrival in the city, I enrolled in courses at Herzen University's department for Russian as a foreign language. By the latter half of my stay in Petersburg, my language skills had developed to the point that I was confident enough to begin work in the National Public Library on Nevsky Prospekt, gathering materials on my research topic: Soviet Nationality Policy as presented in film of the 1930s, with the long-term goal of comparing this policy with its American counterpart. The specific focus of my research is the G.

Aleksandrov musical *Circus* (1936) and the unfinished *Black and White* (production in the early 1930s). Both of these films deal specifically with American race relations, asserting the superiority of Soviet internationalism—interestingly, on a medium that constantly struggled with Hollywood's predominance. More specifically, I will use these films as a means not only of describing the propagation of Soviet Nationality Policy, but also attempts by Moscow to extend this policy beyond its borders—specifically to racial minorities in the U.S.

In Russia, I directed most of my energies towards *Black and White*—both the film's content and the circumstances surrounding its inception and demise. Interestingly, Moscow hired a delegation of African Americans, including Langston Hughes, to work on and star in the film, and perhaps my top find this summer was a copy of Hughes' *An American Negro Looks at Soviet Central Asia*. A contrast of American discrimination with Soviet internationalism, Hughes traveled to Central Asia and wrote the book soon after Moscow axed production of

*Black and White*. According to David Moore, who's been working on a new edition of this work for several years now, I found only the second known copy to exist, and therefore, it seems appropriate that my search spanned two-and-a-half humbling weeks of riding back and forth between the National Public Library's main building and its new branch on Moskovskiy Prospekt. Another useful find were two original screenplays for *Black and White* at Moscow's Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (RGALI).

In addition to the language training, what was especially valuable this summer was my orientation with how Russian libraries and archives work. The means of finding materials, the necessary documents, and the almighty stamps are now familiar to me. Once I recover from some unpleasant experiences during my last week—two thefts and a near-assault—I will be eager to return to Russia, hitting the ground running.



## New to the CREEES Library

CREEES has recently received a gift of the five-volume *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* and the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine: Index and Errata*. The *Encyclopedia* is edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyc. The *Index and Errata* provides a guide to individuals, civic and political groups, select places, institutions, and periodicals that are cited in the first five volumes of the *Encyclopedia*. The *Encyclopedia* is published by University of Toronto Press under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies.



# The Petersburg Tercentenary

Tomas Matza  
Modern Thought and Literature

I am extremely grateful to CREEES for supporting my research over the summer. The trip provided me with research from which I will draw directly for the writing of my qualifying paper, which I am required to complete as a Ph.D. student in the Modern Thought & Literature program.

I spent most of my month's stay in St. Petersburg studying the museums that had participated in the city's 300th anniversary celebration. I was particularly interested in the ways in which Russian cultural identity could be glimpsed in the practices of exhibition and representation. Because St. Petersburg has played a very particular, Westernizing role in Russian cultural history I was also looking for ways in which the discourse of Petersburg identity connects with the broader theme of national identity.

The project proved to be particularly rich and exciting. Over the course of the month I visited twenty-four different exhibits. Roughly speaking these can be grouped into cultural/artistic installations (painting, photography, etc.), ethnographic exhibits and exhibitions of objects. After these initial visits, the focus of my work became more clear, and I devoted the rest of my time to revisiting the museums I found most interesting in order to ensure I had sufficiently documented each. I also managed to interview a curator from the Museum of Russian Political History.

The essence of the project focussed on the way events in Russian cultural

and political history appeared (and disappeared) in each of three exhibits. The exhibits I focussed on most closely were: "Two Wars," which juxtaposed the photographs of an official Soviet photographer with those of a German soldier during the time of the siege of Leningrad; "St. Petersburg: Portraits of the City and its Citizens," which was put together by the Russian State Museum and combined material objects from the history of the city, paintings and drawings, and multimedia installations; and finally "Russian Politics: Petersburg's Face," which charted Petersburg political figures who rose to national significance.

I was particularly interested in approaching these exhibits historiographically. That is to say, I was looking closely at the ways that certain aspects of Russian political history were brought to the fore (such as the siege of Leningrad in World War II), while others disappeared or were reconfigured. I paid particular attention to the ways in which pre-1917 imperial Russia was in a continuing process of resuscitation, and also how the "rupture" of 1917 was handled—in this case I found that the most common historiographical practice was that of emphasizing a continuity between Soviet and Imperial Russia that was constructed through the medium of "the people." In all cases the construction of a new post-Soviet national identity was in the background. But cross-cutting this were also the complicated themes of selling the city to foreigners, and, indeed, turning the city itself into a kind of museum.

One set of questions I am interested in concerns the basic institutional funding structure of museums and how this correlates to the content of the exhibits. I am also interested in the question of audience: Was the tercentenary largely for tourists? For Russians? Both? How in each audience-context does the "message" of

the exhibits change? Finally, I plan to explore writings on Russian historiography, writings such as those by Lotman and Uspenski that take up the theme of how the past is remembered and recapitulated in the present, as well as theoretical writings on cultural memory. What I find most interesting is the fact that the decisions behind what gets put in a museum and where in such a visible event are inevitably highly politically charged.

From my research I also made some invaluable professional contacts in St. Petersburg. I found myself attending the first meeting of a new cross-cultural research project on social movements that is being started by V.V. Kostiushev at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. At the Center for Independent Social Research it was immensely useful to hear about the range of work that was being done, and to my great luck I met many researchers working on questions related to my own. In fact one sociologist was also in the process of working on the museums and had provided research for a comparative study a University of Helsinki professor was just completing comparing the tercentenary to previous centennial celebrations.

I am pleased to say that as a result of this experience my work on Russia has attained a level of focus and depth that it did not have previously. Let me extend my deepest thanks once again to the Center for its support of my work.

# Archival Decoding in Siberia

Erika Monahan  
History

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**T**hanks to a CREEES research grant I was able to spend three months in Siberia doing dissertation research in 2003. I had visited archives in Western Siberia in 2002 to scout out sources for my dissertation. The purpose of this trip was to move beyond the archival guides and collection descriptions and begin reading actual sources. Coursework completed, exams passed, dissertation proposal approved, I was off to begin my real dissertation research. After a series of visa problems that took too much time and money to rectify (who would have thought it could be so hard to send oneself into Siberian exile?), I finally landed in Tiumen. At last, this was the part where I start forging my own scholarly path!

I showed up to the archive raring to go. I was like a racehorse bursting out of the starting gate into a quagmire of quicksand. The details and data of the seventeenth century do not reveal themselves easily. They are masked behind archaic handwriting that native Russian speakers have difficulty reading. Suddenly, the nature of my daily historical work had changed as dramatically as the physical landscape before me had changed in going from the Bay Area to the Siberian steppe. Struggling in the archive in

Tiumen, it quickly became clear that the weekly paleography reading lessons with my advisor, Nancy Kollmann, had provided me with the only tools that mattered for my immediate existence. Facts, theory, mastery of secondary literature, analysis, synthesis, et cetera, all those other facets of thought a PhD candidate develops—they would, of course, be necessary down the road, but they were of little use to me at the outset of my archival research in Tiumen. Immediately before me was one task: there would be no dissertation unless I could decipher what was before me. It was a daunting realization. Those one hour a week lessons of the previous year, which had seemed such a curious change of pace from my standard graduate course activities on our palm-ridden campus, were now what I drew on all day every day.

I despaired as the quantity I could read in a day was measured not in terms of number of pages, but in the number of lines. Moreover, I became painfully aware of the gap that can exist between reading all the words on a page and understanding the meaning as I struggled to glimpse bits of life on the Siberian frontier in the seventeenth century through the written remnants left behind by the Tsar's bureaucratic servitors.

Fortunately, Russian chancellery documents repeat themselves. This formulaic repetition helped me to painstakingly start to make sense of the language. Every now and then I would catch myself in a moment where I could rightly call my activity reading, rather than decoding.

Almost imperceptibly, these moments came more and more frequently until I could once again count the quantity I read in a day in terms of pages. Tingling pains in my forearm from note taking made me realize that I was moving through material (and that I had better adopt a more conservative note-taking strategy!). I considered it a personal triumph when I read one entire customs book from 1663 in a week.

These months in Tiumen learning to read seventeenth-century handwriting have provided me not only with material for my doctoral dissertation, but also with skills that will serve me for years to come. No doubt I have described a typical rite of passage to which, in one degree or another, many historians can relate. I pause on this rite of passage in writing here because memory can be a slippery beast. Already, documents that once seemed indecipherable to me read fairly easily; I imagine there will be a time when I might be tempted to make light of my initial encounters with actual chancellery documents, to imagine that it was not so frustrating. Thus, for the sake of keeping my own historical record honest, and to send a message of solidarity to others who may experience the same, let the record show that some days I was brought to the brink of tears staring without comprehension at scrolls on which the ink dried over three centuries ago. But persistence is paying off. The fun starts once one can know what's on the page, and I am starting to see the actors behind these archaic and curious scripts.

## Join the CREEES Email List

CREEES emails announcements of its events, such as conferences, lectures, and panel discussions.

Send a request to [rschnoor@stanford.edu](mailto:rschnoor@stanford.edu) to be added to the list.



# The 'Hungarian' Half of Jozef Tiso's Life

James M. Ward  
History

In fall 1918, in the upper Hungarian city of Nyitra (today Nitra, Slovakia), a local priest formerly loyal to the Hungarian crown abruptly transformed into a Slovak revolutionary. Three decades later, he died on the gallows as the Slovak quisling, reputedly Hitler's most faithful ally. In between, he rose to the pinnacle of power in Slovakia, a leader and then head of the largest, nationalist Slovak party, prime minister of the 1938–1939 autonomous Slovakia, and president of the 1939–1945 German satellite Slovak state.

These are contours of the life of Jozef Tiso—the subject of my dissertation—as a Slovak politician; my research during the summer of 2003, with the support of a CREEES grant, dealt instead with the earlier, ostensibly Hungarian, and apolitical half of his life. While his apologists prefer to interpret this period as the story of a forcibly denationalized Slovak rediscovering his true identity, his critics tell it instead as the tawdry history of a Hungarian collaborator and opportunist. Alongside exploring just how Hungarian or apolitical (if at all) Tiso was, I was also interested in German and Hungarian commentary on his 1918 entry into politics, which was marked by radical anti-Semitism.

Since documents on the first half of Tiso's life are almost entirely in Hungarian, I dedicated the first half of the summer to studying this language. Though it might be counter-intuitive, Slovakia was a particularly

good place to do this. Hungarians are the largest minority in Slovakia, the Slovak media includes a Hungarian daily, and Hungarian channels are easily available on Slovak television. I quickly located a recent graduate of Bratislava's Comenius University trained in teaching Hungarian as a second language, and together we designed an 80-hour intensive course.

Training in Bratislava also had the important side benefits of letting me work in the Slovak National Archives and also letting me maintain my Slovak skills, which needed refreshing after a year working on a non-Slovak research project. Bratislava was not an ideal location, however, to practice Hungarian conversation, so I most often spent weekends with friends in Komárno, the seat of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia. By the end of the summer, I was pleased with the improvement I made in both languages.

The second half of the summer I dedicated to archival work in Nitra. I worked mainly at the state archive there, though the most interesting documents I found emerged from a branch archive of the above institution and from a small regional library. The Bishop's Office in Nitra also granted me access to the Nitra Diocesan Library, an esthetically exquisite institution at one time managed by Tiso.

This research was the most challenging I have ever done. Finding documents on the president of Slovakia is relatively easy; finding documents on an obscure village priest is entirely another story. I regularly reviewed a year of a journal to find only a short dispatch on Tiso. The newspaper record is moreover fragmentary, scattered, poorly preserved, and—especially when discussing Tiso's 1918 entry into politics—trilingual. Archive documents were rarely catalogued, frequently in collections

where one would not expect to find them, and all too often recorded in near illegible scrawls.

The results were nonetheless rewarding. Among other materials, I brought back copies of Tiso's high school record, including minutes of an extracurricular Hungarian literary society to which he belonged; rare press reports on his work as a newly ordained priest organizing religious societies; administrative documents on his career as a high school teacher, which included public lectures on the First World War; and over fifty articles he wrote describing his experiences as a field curate in 1915.

Perhaps because of the difficulty of researching this particular period of Tiso's life, several of the documents I found are (to the best of my knowledge) new sources on Tiso. Among these were the minutes of the Nitra Christian-Social Society, Tiso's political organization during the 1918 revolution, and perhaps the only existing copy of Nyitrai Lapok, a weekly associated with Nitra's Social Democrats, Tiso's 1918 political opponents. I moreover accumulated a wide range of background materials, on Tiso's education, on the Nitra diocese, on the Catholic autonomy movement in Hungary, on the Hungarian Catholic response to the rise of Social Democracy, and on the social environment of Tiso's parish posts between 1910 and 1918. Last, but not least, I collected a few materials from Tiso's later career, such as the 1919–1921 minutes of another of his social-political organizations.

In short, I have a lot of evidence to mull over, much of it, unfortunately, contradictory. In terms of Tiso's pre-war national identity, many documents lend themselves to multiple interpretations. For example, during a 1913 Church social, Tiso directed

*(continued on page 14)*

young Slovaks in both Hungarian and Slovak theatricals. For his Slovak nationalist defenders, this is surely proof of him cultivating Slovak identity in the face of Hungarian assimilationist pressure. For the reporter covering the event, however, it was a case of young Slovak actors voluntarily "battling" with the Hungarian language for the good of the "Hungarian national concept." Far less ambiguous, in contrast, was the commentary

of a Social Democrat on Tiso's radical nationalism and anti-Semitism in 1918-1919, over twenty years before the priest became deeply implicated in the destruction of Slovak Jewry. Questioning the Christianity of both Tiso and another local cleric, the critic bluntly described the pair as "spread[ing] and practic[ing] hatred."

Besides completing this section of archival research for my dissertation, I also used the summer to prepare for future research and to build relation-

ships with Slovak colleagues. Though I am confident that I have exhausted archival resources on Tiso's early life in Nitra and Bratislava, I identified other collections in Slovakia and Hungary that I want to read. I concluded preliminary arrangements with the Slovak Film Institute in Bratislava to view footage of Tiso in their holdings. And I had several meetings with Ivan Kamenec, Slovakia's leading biographer of Tiso, where we discussed mutual problems and shared materials.

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## Stanford at AAASS

*The following CREEES affiliates and graduate students participated in the 2003 Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, November 21-24, 2003 in Pittsburgh, PA:*

**Robert Crews (History)**, Discussant, "Religion and Imperial Policy: Islam and Orthodoxy in the Russian and Ottoman Empires."

**Oksana Bulgakowa (Slavic)**, Chair, "Dramatic Ironies: Staging the Soviet Experience in the 1930s."

**Mary Dakin (CREEES)**, Discussant, "Challenges to Research and Higher Education in the CIS."

**Malgorzata Fidelis (History)**, Paper "New Occupations and Traditional Hierarchies: The Case of Women Miners in Postwar Poland, 1951-57."

**Monika Greenleaf (Slavic)**, Paper, "Authoring a Legible People: Catherine the Great's Genres of Representation;" Discussant, "Ages of the World and Epochs of Human Life."

**Polina Ilieva (Hoover)**, Roundtable, "Virtual Archives: Creating and Exploring."

**Nancy Kollmann (History)**, Paper, "Crimes and Punishments in Early Modern Legal Practices;" Roundtable, "Russian Studies in History II: Far From Moscow – the Local and Regional in Russian Historiography."

**Gail Lapidus (IIS)**, Ed Hewitt Memorial Roundtable, "Russia in the Year 2003;" Discussant "State, Islam, and Opposition in Central Asia."

**Ann Livschiz (History)**, Paper, "The Road to Nowhere: Impact of Wartime Mobilization on Postwar Social Order;" Chair, "To Rear and Back: Evacuation, Propaganda and Return in the USSR During the Second World War."

**Ann Eakin Moss (Slavic)**, Paper, "Stalin's 'Cinderella' and Aleksandrov's 'Radiant Path': Authorship and the Act of Communication in Soviet Film of the Late 1930s"

**Norman Naimark (History)**, Discussant, "Retribution in East Central Europe 1945-1948;"

Discussant, "East Europe: Coming to Terms with Communism."

**Sara Pankenier (Slavic)**, Paper, "A Backward Revolution in Time: Childish Primitivism and the Russian Futurists."

**Marilena Ruscica (Slavic)**, Paper, "Poets Read History: Mirna Tsvetaeva's 'Response' to Osip Mandel'shtam."

**Gabriella Safran (Slavic)**, Paper, "The Writer as Messenger: S. Ansky's Life as Legend;" Chair, "Hoary Chestnuts: The Tradition(s) of the 'Fathers' and 'Sons' Revisited."

**Anatol Shmelev (Hoover)**, Paper, "The Russian Revolution as a Time of Troubles;" Chair, "Virtual Archives: Creating and Exploring."

**Sandra Staklis (Education)**, Paper, "Language, Higher Education and Ethnic Politics in the Republic of Latvia."

**Richard Starr (Hoover)**, Discussant, "Russian International Behavior Post-September 11."



# Alumni News

**Leah Cohen** (B.A. International Relations 2002) works on the Social Development Team for the Europe and Central Asia Region at the World Bank.

**Andrew Curry** (AMREEES 2001) has accepted the position of General Editor at *Smithsonian Magazine*, a general-interest monthly owned by the Smithsonian Institution. In the December, 2003 issues, Andrew authored the cover story "A Century of Flight." He also authored recent cover stories for *US News and World Report* on topics including the US Civil War and the Crusades.

**James Earl** (AMREEES 2002) continues in law school at University of Michigan. This year he is serving as a Graduate Student Instructor in Michigan's Slavic Department.

**Maria Kiehn** (AMREEES 2001) works in the Slavic and East European Studies Collection in the General Libraries at the University of Texas at Austin.

**Jocelyn Loftus-Williams** (B.A. Slavic 2002) is completing her first year of law school at Southern Methodist University.

**Ivo Lupis** (AMREEES, 2002) is a Humanitarian Affairs Officer/Early Warning Specialist in the Early Warning Unit of OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) at United Nations Headquarters, New York. By combining analytical work with field missions, the Early Warning Unit identifies, monitors and analyzes trends and developments that may push states and regions toward a humanitarian crisis and, possibly, toward failure. By working in tandem with various departments and programs within the UN and with international NGOs, think tanks and civil society groups, the Early Warning Unit seeks to

draw international attention to emerging crises, crises at risk of deterioration and potentially resurgent crises. Lupis contributed an Op-Ed piece to the *San Francisco Chronicle* last summer, "Baghdad's 'Morning After' – Much Like Sarajevo's."

**Martin Ryan** (AMREEES 2002) continues his career in the U.S. Army; he is Executive Officer for On-Site Inspection and Iraq Weapons Elimination Directorates with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

**Paul Stronski** (Ph.D. History 2003) is a Foreign Service Officer in the U.S. Department of State. Currently he is assigned to the National Security Council working on G-8 issues.

**Michael Sulmeyer** (B.A. International Relations/Political Science 2002) is a special assistant in the Office of the Secretary of Defense; recently he traveled to Iraq as part of a delegation consulting on rebuilding the Iraqi army. Michael has been awarded a Marshall Scholarship for the 2004-05 academic year; he will attend King's College at the University of London to pursue a doctorate in War Studies.

**Taleen Terzakian** (AMREEES 2003) is a first-year law student at Pepperdine University School of Law.

**Vera Trappmann** (AMREEES 2001) is a Researcher at the Landesinstitut Social Research Centre in Dortmund, Germany.

**Denise J. Youngblood** (Ph.D. History, 1980) has accepted appointment as Vice Provost for Faculty and Academic Affairs at the University of Vermont.

## Alumni - What's your news?

Share your recent activities with us by calling (650) 723-3562 or e-mailing [mdakin@stanford.edu](mailto:mdakin@stanford.edu); please include your full name, class year, and updated contact and career information.

# REEES MA Students



**Mark Derber**  
Major, U.S. Army; Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Training Program. He earned his B.S. in Russian from the U.S.

Military Academy (West Point), 1992. Mark studied at the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, specializing in Russian language; the George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies, Garmisch, Germany; and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, at Fort Leavenworth. He served in the U.S. Defense Attache Office in Tajikistan and visited many post-Soviet countries. Mark started Stanford in Summer 2003 and will teach Russian at West Point after finishing his Stanford M.A. degree.



**Kathryn Ducceschi** Major, U.S. Army; Foreign Area Officer Training Program. In 1989, Kathy earned a B.A. in Government

from Cornell University. She attended the Defense Language Institute, Monterey, specializing in Russian language; the George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies, Garmisch, Germany where she completed the Executive Program in International Security. Kathy served with the Defense Threat Reduction Office at the U.S. Embassy in Kiev, and she studied at the Escuela de Estado Mayor in Madrid (Spain's equivalent to the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College). Kathy has traveled in Russia, Poland, Georgia, Azervaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.

Kathryn graduated in December 2003.

**Lenka Fedorova** Lenka is a citizen of Slovak Republic. She earned a B.A., *Summa Cum Laude* in International Affairs and German Studies, from



Lewis & Clark College 2002. She studied at the Ludwig-Maximilian Universitaet, Munich, Germany, and

most recently was an intern at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.. Lenka is attending Stanford this year on a CREEES tuition fellowship; she will return to the Slovak Republic and work for the government.



**Brendan Franich** earned his B.S. in International Politics at Georgetown University, 2002.

He has interned at the Department of State and been a Paralegal Specialist for the Department of Justice. Brendan is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language & Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES. He plans to attend law school after his M.A. REEES degree at Stanford.



**Michael Keiser** is a co-term student double-majoring in Computer Science and Slavic Languages and Literatures.

He is attending Stanford with a Foreign Language & Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES. After graduation, he plans to spend more time in Russia, then pursue a Ph.D. in Computer Science or Bioinformatics.

**Jackie Kerr** earned her B.S. in Mathematics from Stanford in 2002. She studied with the Stanford Program in Moscow, and lived and worked in St. Petersburg as a Young



Leadership Fellow, sponsored by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX).

She also studied at the European University and St. Petersburg University. Jackie is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language & Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES.



**Matt Mettler** earned a B.A., *Magna Cum Laude*, double major in Russian Language and Area Studies and History, with

Honors, Gustavus Adolphus College, Saint Peter, Minnesota, 2002. He studied at Herzen Pedagogical Institute in St. Petersburg, with the ACTR Program (American Council of Teachers of Russian). Matt was awarded a Foreign Language & Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship for 2003-2004.



**Iga Zelazny** is a citizen of Poland. She is a co-term Stanford student, double-majoring in International

Relations and Economics. Iga studied for one year at Stanford's Berlin campus and at Humboldt University. This past summer, she studied Russian at Moscow State University. Iga is studying at Stanford with a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship awarded by CREEES.



# Volume on Ethnic Cleansing Published



CREEES is pleased to announce the publication of *Landscaping the Human Garden: Twentieth-Century Population Management in a Comparative Framework*, a new edited volume from Stanford University Press. Edited by **Amir Weiner**, Associate Professor of History here at Stanford, this volume grew out of a workshop held at the

Stanford Humanities Center (co-sponsored by CREEES) in March 1997. Contributors include Weiner, Peter Holquest, Elisabeth Domansky, Daniel Orlovsky, Mary Louise Roberts, Claudia Koonz, Omer Bartov, Gordon Chang, Istvan Deak, Norman Naimark, and Yael Zerubavel.

The essays in this volume study a number of significant efforts by twentieth-century states to reshape—either through social policy or brute force—their societies and their populations according to ideologies based on various theories of human perfectibility. The cases examined include Germany during World War I, the Russian Revolution and the subsequent Soviet regime, Germany under the Nazis, ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia, French anti-abortion policies in the interwar era, the treatment of Japanese Americans during World War II, attitudes toward postwar Soviet Jewry, the changing role of Israeli war widows, and the particular difficulties facing east central European governments from World War I until 1956.

## Book News

### New from

### Stanford University Press:

**Amir Weiner, Editor** *Landscaping the Human Garden: Twentieth-Century Population Management in a Comparative Framework*, 2003, ISBN 0804746303 paper ISBN 0804746222 cloth.

**Benjamin Harshav**, *Marc Chagall on Art and Culture*, 2003, 0804748314 paper ISBN 0804748306 cloth.

**Benjamin Harshav**, *Marc Chagall and His Times: A Documentary Narrative*, 2003, ISBN 0804742146 paper ISBN 0804742138 cloth

**Jan H. Kalicki and Eugene K., Lawson, Editors**, *Russian-Eurasian Renaissance? U.S. Trade and Investment in Russia and Eurasia*, 2003, ISBN 0804748284 paper ISBN 0804748276 cloth

**Stephanie Sandler**, *Commemorating Pushkin: Russia's Myth of a National Poet*, 2004, ISBN 0804734488 cloth

**Thomas W. Simons, Jr.**, *Islam in a Globalizing World*, 2003, ISBN 0804748330 paper ISBN 080474811X cloth

**Nikolai V. Ssorin-Chaikov**, *The Social Life of the State in Subarctic Siberia*, 2003, ISBN 0804734623 cloth

**Ilya V. Gaiduk**, *Confronting Vietnam Soviet Policy toward the Indochina Conflict, 1954-1963*, 2003, ISBN 0804747121 cloth

For further information or to purchase these books, please contact: <http://www.sup.org>

# 2004 Teacher Workshop: "Stalin and the Rise of Soviet Totalitarianism"

**CREEES and the Bay Area Global Education Program (BAGEP) presented a one-day workshop for K-14 teachers on February 7, 2004.**

"*Stalin and the Rise of Soviet Totalitarianism*" combined the expertise of Stanford specialists in history and politics with presentation of resources specifically useful at the junior high, high school and college levels. Stalin led a regime of terror under which millions were murdered, deported and repressed over decade.

The Great Terror, forced collectivization of agriculture, famine in Ukraine, deportations and repressions of many ethnic groups, and the massive "gulag" system of labor camps victimized generations of innocent citizens.

The social and economic system developed and imposed under Stalin changed the face of Europe and international relationships for decades. Yet many in the former Soviet Union credit Stalin with the modernization and industrialization of a backward

feudal nation, and with leading the USSR to victory over Hitler in World War II.

*Material covered addressed the California State History and Social Science Content Standards 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10, 11.4, and 11.7, and several National Standards for World History.*

**In this workshop, renowned Stanford scholars discussed the person, system, and legacy of a pivotal 20th-Century world leader. Here is the program of the day's events:**

**"Stalin: the Man and the System"**  
Amir Weiner, Stanford University

Professor Weiner discussed the life and career of Joseph Stalin; the pervasive structure of the social and economic systems that arose under Stalin; and the psychology of the man, his accomplices, and his victims.

**"Stalin as War Leader and Statesman"**  
David Holloway, Stanford University

Professor Holloway described Stalin's leadership before, during and after World War II as diplomat and military

leader. Further, he discussed Stalin's role in the rise of the Cold War.

**"Stalin's Ghost - the Cult and Legacy of Stalin"**  
Bertrand Patenaude, Stanford University

Professor Patenaude introduced a showing of the 1990 documentary film *Stalin's Ghost*, tracing the rise of the Stalin cult in the USSR to its culmination in the years following World War II. After Stalin's death and through to the collapse of Communism, Soviet society struggled to deal with Stalin's legacy. The new openness of the Gorbachev years led to a flood of new revelations about the crimes of Stalin and his regime, which ultimately helped to undermine the entire Communist regime.

**"Curricular Resources on Stalin and Totalitarianism"**  
Terry Haugen, BAGEP Teacher Trainer

Terry Haugen presented curricular, video, and web resources on Stalin and the phenomenon of Stalinism.

For more information about this event, please visit: <http://CREEES.stanford.edu/Workshop2004.html>

## CREEES VIDEO LENDING LIBRARY

Materials from the CREEES documentary video lending library are available for two-week check-out by instructors in the US and Canada for classroom use and curriculum development. Borrowers are responsible for paying postage and postal insurance for the return of the video.

For a full list of available videos, please check our website at  
<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREES/videolib.html>  
or contact Sue Purdy Pelosi, at (650) 725-2563 or [suepp@stanford.edu](mailto:suepp@stanford.edu).



# CREEES Faculty News

**Robert Crews** (History) In September, Robert addressed a symposium on an exhibition entitled "Russia Engages the World, 1453-1825" at the New York Public Library. He delivered two papers in November, 2003: "Warriors for God and Empire," for the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies, *Extremism in the New Eurasia* Seminar, University of California at Berkeley; and "Integrating Islam: Lessons from the Russian Past?" at the Conference on Islam in Russia: History, Politics, and Culture, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

**Lazar Fleishman** (Slavic) had two books republished in Russia this summer: *Boris Pasternak v dvadtsatye gody* (Wilhelm Fink Verlag, Muenchen, 1981) was brought out by the Petersburg publisher "Akademicheskii Proekt" and *Russii Berlin 1921-1923* (co-edited with Robert Hughes and Olga Raevskaya-Hughes, YMCA Press, Paris, 1983) is now reissued by the Moscow publisher "Russkii Put'." The Moscow publishing house "Novoe Literaturnoe Obozrenie" has published his new book *V tiskakh provokatsii: Operatsiia "Trest" i russkaia zarubezhnaia pechat'* in its series "Historia Rossica." Congratulations to Lazar and his wife Katya on the birth of their son Arnold on September 24, 2003

**Monika Greenleaf** (Slavic) authored "Performing Autobiography: Catherine the Great's Multiple Memoirs (1756-96)," forthcoming in Russian Review. Monika and **Oksana Bulgakowa** (Slavic) are running a yearlong workshop on "Film and Memory" as part of their ongoing "Visuality and Literacy" project.

**Nancy Shields Kollmann** (History) has been named the William H. Bonsall Professor in History. Congratulations, Nancy!

Three books by **Michael McFaul** (Political Science/Hoover) have been published in recent months: *Power and Purpose: U.S. Policy toward Russia after the Cold War* (Brookings Institution Press), written with James M. Goldgeier; *Popular Choice and Managed Democracy: The Russian Elections of 1999 and 2000* (Brookings Institution Press), written with Timothy J. Colton, and *Between Dictatorship And Democracy: Russian Post-Communist Political Reform* (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) written with Nikolai Petrov and Andrei Ryabov. McFaul has recently authored recent op-ed pieces for several publications including Weekly Standard Review, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, International Herald Tribune, and RFE/RL Political Weekly.

**Norman Naimark** (History) received the Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching (2002-3), the second time he has been thus honored. His book *Fires Of Hatred* is to come out in German (Beck) in spring 2004. Naimark contributed "Ethnic Cleansing between War and Peace" to the volume *Landscaping the Human Garden: 20th Century Population Management in a Comparative Framework*, recently published by Stanford University Press (see Book News page 17). Congratulations to Norman and **Katherine Jolluck** (History) on the birth of their son, Benjamin Naimark Jolluck, on February 7, 2004.

Congratulations to **Reviel Netz** (Classics) and his wife Maya Arad on the birth of their daughter Darya, March 11, 2004.

**Bert Patenaude** (History/Hoover) has been awarded the 2003 AAASS Marshall Shulman Book Prize for his recent book *The Big Show in Bololand: The American Relief Expedition to Soviet Russia in the Famine of 1921* (Stanford University Press).

**Geoffrey Rothwell** (Economics) gave the opening talk in a training program for the Russian Federal Energy Commission on October 12, 2003. He spoke on the definition and measurement of market power in electricity markets. The Russian United Energy System (RAO-UES) electricity generation plants will be privatized and organized into competitive regional markets during the next few years. The Russian FEC will be responsible for monitoring these markets.

**Richard Staar** (Hoover) continued to serve as distinguished visiting professor of political science at San Jose State University for the Fall, 2003 semester. He directed an upper division seminar on "Issues in World Politics."

## *In Celebration*

**WAYNE VUCINICH**, the Robert and Florence McDonnell Professor of East European History, Emeritus, was elected a foreign member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in October, four months after his 90th birthday.

A prolific scholar of Yugoslav history, Vucinich's most recent work appears in the volume *Yugoslavia and Its Historians: Understanding the Balkan Wars of the 1990s* (Stanford University Press, 2003),

edited by his former student Norman M. Naimark, the Robert and Florence McDonnell Professor of Eastern European Studies, and graduate student Holly Case.



*Professor Vucinich with CREEES Director Nancy Kollmann at the CREEES Fall Garden Party.*

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