



Center for Russian & East European Studies

Building 40, Main Quad, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2006

NEWSLETTER

Spring/Summer 1999-2000

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Director:

Nancy S. Kollmann

Assistant Director:

Mary I. Dakin

Academic Coordinator:

Jack Kollmann

Administrator:

Rosemary Schnoor

Newsletter Editors:

Molly McKew

Mikhail Seregine

(650) 725-6852

mdakin@leland.stanford.edu

<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/>

CREES/

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A NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Letter from the Director

It's the end of another busy and exciting year for CREES; it has certainly flown by. There were many highlights, perhaps the best of which was news that our Department of Education grant under Title VI has been renewed. In 1985, CREES was first designated a National Resource Center in Russian and East European Area Studies; this year we were again successful in the national competition for the three-year cycle of funding. This is a testimony to the strength of Stanford's programs and resources in Russian and East European Studies.

This year's CREES activities reflect the great variety of Russian and East European programming that takes place at Stanford. We supplemented the curriculum with visitors in fields ranging from Film Studies to East European Music to Socialist Economies in Transition. As usual we co-sponsored with the other Stanford area centers a graduate/undergraduate course on "Design and Methodology for International Field Research." We co-sponsored lectures and events with a wide variety of Stanford departments and programs. We hosted roundtables on Russia's war in Chechnia and the Russian parliamentary and presidential elections. CREES sponsored, jointly with the History and Slavic Departments respectively, two film series, presenting East European and Russian films. Our particular thanks go to Oksana Bulgakowa for her tireless efforts to create the Russian film series. We sponsored this year, also in conjunction with the History Department, a very active reading and discussion workshop on Russian and East European history, which brought in both local speakers and invited guests. Our thanks go to History professor Amir Weiner and graduate student Ann Livschiz for organizing these events.

It was a great year for conferences as well. In Winter and Spring we hosted a four-part Teacher Training Workshop on the Cold War. Bert Patenaude did yeoman's service organizing the program and presenting two sparkling lectures to frame the series. In April CREES sponsored a

symposium on the Balkans that also honored Professor Emeritus Wayne S. Vucinich. Thanks to the guidance of Professor Norman Naimark, this event was stimulating and intellectually rich, and we await the publication of the workshop essays. In May, jointly with the Institute for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Berkeley, we presented our annual conference; this year's theme was "Law, Legality and Justice in Russia and Eastern Europe." These are just some of the highlights; the full listing of our busy lecture and conference schedule is printed here. We truly appreciate our audiences for these varied activities. Attendance has been great and audience participation well-informed and lively.

This year several CREES supporters gave generously to fund our endowment, the Wayne S. and Sara Stys Vucinich Fund, and other funds. I want to reiterate my thanks to these donors, as well as to all our CREES supporters over the years. Our CREES Steering Committee members deserve praise for their hard work on advising the Director, deciding graduate admission and fulfilling the pleasant task of Awards Committee for our summer grants for language study and graduate research. Finally, none of our CREES activities could take place without the considerable talents and administrative skills of our CREES staff, Assistant Director Mary Dakin and Administrator Rosemary Schnoor. They are irreplaceable! We look forward next year to some new initiatives, particularly with the Law and Business Schools, and to continuing our work of strengthening Russian and East European studies at Stanford.

- Nancy S. Kollmann

**CREES 1999-2000
Lectures &
Co-Sponsored Events**

09/20/1999

Vitaly Korotich, Television Talk Show Host in Moscow, Former Editor-in-Chief of Ogonyok. "The Role of the Media in Russia Today"

10/07/1999

Leonid Gibianskii, Senior Researcher, Institute of Slavic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. "Russian Views of the Balkan Crisis"

10/15/1999

Walter D. Connor, Professor of Political Science, Boston University. "Jobs, Prices, Votes: Russia's Crises, Russia's Politics"

10/21/1999

Pavel Polian, Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences. "Forced Migrations in the USSR"

10/26/1999

Ben Rifkin, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Wisconsin at Madison. "Continuing the Discussion of Attitudes toward Foreign Language Learning"

10/27/1999

Alexander Dolinin, Professor of Slavic Language and Literatures, University of Wisconsin at Madison. "In Traits Not Real: A Revision of Nabokov's Autobiographical Myth-Making"

11/3/1999

Luise Druke, Ph.D., Head of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Kazakhstan. "Preparing for Refugee Crisis in Central Asia: the UNHCR in Kazakhstan"

11/8/1999

Fridrikh Firsov, Professor of History, Former Department Head of the Russian Archive RTsKHIDNI. "The Real Comintern in the Light of Archival Documents"

11/10/1999

William Craft Brumfield, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Tulane University. "Retrofitting Moscow: From Modern to Medieval"

11/12/1999

Paul Wackerbarth, US Department of State. "Early Stages of Economic Reform in Poland," and "Foreign Service Careers in Eastern Europe"

11/12/1999

Harriet Murav, Professor of Russian and Comparative Literature, UC Davis. "Vasili Rozanov, Avraam Uri Kovner, and the Carnal Jew"

11/15/1999

His Excellency Ambassador Ojars Kalnins of Latvia

11/15/1999

Edward Muehle, Director, Herder Institute, Marburg, Germany. "Recent German Scholarship on Eastern Europe"

11/23/1999

Michael George, Program Manager, American Councils for International Education (ACTR/ACCELS). "Opportunities for Research and Study in the FSU and Eastern Europe through ACTR/ACCELS"

12/01/1999

Harold Rogers, Attorney at Law (J.D., Stanford, 1955). "Doing Business in Russia: How Hard Is It? (Some Personal Experience in Negotiating Deals and a Little Perspective)"

01/11/2000

Milada Vachudova, Visiting Scholar, Center for European Studies, Harvard University. "Stabilizing the Balkans: The Strategy of the European Union"

01/24/2000

Peter Holquist, Associate Professor of History, Cornell University; 1999-2000 National Fellow, Hoover Institution. "The War is Socializing the Economy: The Political Economy of Food Supply in Russia, 1914-1921"

01/24/2000

Jules Levin, Professor of Slavic Literatures and Languages, UC Riverside. "Why the Cherry Orchard is a Comedy"

02/08/2000

Bernard Black, Professor, Stanford Law School. "Russian Privatization & Corporate Governance: What Went Wrong?"

02/08/2000

Alexander Fursenko, Academician, Director, Social Sciences Division, Russian Academy of Sciences. "From Stalin to Khrushchev: The Impact on Soviet Foreign Policy"

02/10/2000

Gail Kligman, Professor of Sociology, UCLA. "Gendering Postsocialism: Reproduction as Politics in East Central Europe"

02/16/2000

Gerard Libaridian, Senior Research Fellow, EastWest Institute. "Nagorno Karabagh and the New World Order"

02/23/2000

Klaus Segbers, Professor of Political Science, Institute for East European Affairs, Free University of Berlin. "A Patchwork Called Russia: Actors and Institutions Between the Past and the Global"

02/28/2000

Alexander Obolonsky, Institute of State and Law (Russian Academy of Sciences), Moscow. "Post-Soviet Russian Officialdom: the Quasi-Bureaucratic Ruling Class"

03/01/2000

Andrey Zorin, Professor, Russian State Humanities University, Visiting Professor, Dept. of Slavic Languages and Literatures. "Masonic Conspiracy in Nineteenth-Century Russia: History and Myth"

03/06/2000

Katerina Clark, Professor of Comparative Literature, Yale University. "Germanophone Refugees from Fascism in 1930s Moscow and Problems of Cultural Identity"

03/07/2000

Janek Radon, (J.D. Stanford Law School, 1971), Partner at Walter, Conston et al, LLP, Lead Legal advisor to President Shevardnadze of Georgia. "The Great Oil Game: Pipeline Negotiations in the Caucasus"

03/29/2000

Svetlana Yaroshenko, Research Fellow, Institute of Economic and Social Problems of the North, Komi, Russia. "Poverty During Economic Transition in Russia: the Practice of Social Exclusion"

04/03/2000

Konstantin Azadovsky, Writer, former Soviet dissident, Fulbright Scholar, Columbia University. "Galina Starovoitova: the Fate of a Woman in Contemporary Russian Politics"

04/05/2000

Arnold McMillin, Professor of Slavic Literatures, University of London. "Pushkin's Lyrics in the Hands of Russian Composers"

04/06/2000

Vyacheslav Igrunov, Deputy Chair, "Yabloko." "After Yeltsin: Russia's Presidential Election and What to Expect Now"

04/10/2000

Oleg Budnitskii, Visiting Fulbright Scholar, Stanford Dept. of History. "Historical Perspectives on Tsimbal's 1999 film *Ordinary Communism*"

04/11/2000

Galina Dovgopol, Kharkov Economic University and Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange. "Privatization and Economic Reforms in Ukraine: Successes and Failures"

04/14/2000

Jan Kavan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czech Republic. "EU Expansion: Political and Economic Implications"

04/17/2000

Hermann Field, author, Professor Emeritus, Urban and Environmental Policy, Tufts University. "Trapped in the Cold War"

04/19/2000

Aleksandr Galushkin, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of World Literature, Moscow. "Stalin and Soviet Literature in the 1920s and 1930s"

04/24/2000

Ambassador Mircea Dan Geoana of Romania. "Post-Transitional Central-Eastern Europe at the Crossroads"

04/27/2000

Alexander Kamenskii, Russian State Humanities University, Visiting Professor of History. "Urban Life in the Eighteenth-Century Russian Provinces"

05/02/2000

Kadir Alimov, Chair, Dept. of International Law, National University of Uzbekistan. "Political & Economic Reform in Uzbekistan"

05/04/2000

Gulnar Kendirbai, Thyssen Scholar, Institute for East European Studies, Germany, IREX Fellow, Columbia University. "The Early Twentieth-Century Struggle for Land in the Kazak Steppe"

05/10/2000

Michel Karsky, Professor, composer, University of Paris. "The Russian Revolution in Blok's *The Twelve*"

05/15/2000

Richard Wortman, Professor of History, Columbia University. "Nicholas II Revisited"

05/17/2000

Vadim Radaev, Deputy Rector, Higher School of Economics, Moscow. "Corruption and Entrepreneurial Strategies in Russia"

05/18/2000

Alma Kunanbaeva, Visiting Professor, Silkroad Foundation. "Kazakhstan: Tradition and Contemporaneity -- the View from Spring 2000"

05/18/2000

Fedor Burlatsky, Political analyst & journalist; former advisor to Khrushchev, Andropov and Gorbachev. "President V. Putin and the Political Development of Russia"

05/23/2000

Robert A. Sorenson, Former Regional Environmental Officer for Central Asia, U.S. Department of State; 1999-2000 Hoover Fellow. "Hollowed Institutions: Environmental Policy in Post-Soviet Central Asia"

05/23/2000

Izaly Zemtsovsky, Visiting Professor, Dept. of Slavic Languages & Literatures. *"Music and/in/as Politics: the Case of Eastern Europe"*

05/24/2000

Olga Kaznina, Senior Researcher, Institute of World Literature, RAN, Moscow; Fulbright Scholar, Dept. of Slavic Languages & Literatures. *"Russian Impact on English Literary Studies"*

05/25/2000

Sorin Antohi, Professor of History, Central European University; 1999-2000 Fellow, Center for Advanced Behavioral Sciences, Stanford. *"Romania's First Postcommunist Decade: Is Europe Getting Any Closer?"*

Film Series

Russian Film Series

Films shown Winter quarter:

- *Okno v Parizh* •
- *Barabaniada* •
- *Taxi Blues* •
- *Ono* •
- *Kavkazskii Plennik* •
- *Brat* •
- *Is It Easy To Be Young?* •
- *Prishvin's Paper Eyes* •

Films shown Spring quarter:

- *Little Vera* •
- *Barak* •
- *Dukhov Den'* •
- *Totalitarian Romance* •
- *Luna Park* •
- *Molokh* •
- *Final Verdict* •
- *Bolshe Vita* •

East European Film Series

Presented Spring quarter in conjunction with History 24S: "History and Cinema in East Central Europe," taught by Mikolaj Kunicki

- *Canal* •
- *Lotna* •
- *Time Stands Still* •
- *The Confession* •
- *Blind Chance* •
- *When Father was away on Business* •
- *Father* •

Special Events

11/23/1999

Round Table Discussion:

"The New War in Chechnia"

John Dunlop, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution; **Andrew Kuchins**, Associate Director, Center for International Security and Cooperation; **Gail Lapidus**, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies.

01/12/2000

Panel Discussion:

"The Polish Success Story: Foreign Policy and Domestic Considerations"

Thomas W. Simons, Consulting Professor of History, Stanford, & Former U.S. Ambassador to Poland and Pakistan; **Timothy Snyder**, Academy Scholar, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.

01/20/2000

Round Table Discussion:

"Elections in Russia: The Post-Yeltsin Years"

Gail Lapidus, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies; **John Dunlop**, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution; **Michael Urban**, Professor of Political Science, UC Santa Cruz.

Teacher Workshop Series: "The Cold War in Our Past and Present"

Session I: 02/26/2000

The Great Cold War Debates (Bert Patenaude, lecturer)

Session II: 03/11/2000

America's Responsibility in the Cold War (Bart Bernstein, lecturer)

Session III: 03/25/2000

The View from the Kremlin... and inside Russia's Archives (David Holloway, lecturer)

Session IV: 04/08/2000

Who Really Won the Cold War? (Bert Patenaude, lecturer)

CREES-Sponsored Film Series

CREES sponsored two film series this past winter and spring: a Russian film series, held Winter and Spring quarters, and an East European Film Series in the spring. Films aired weekly and were free and open to the public.

The Russian Film Series was conceived, designed and implemented by Oksana Bulgakowa, Visiting Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures. A specialist in Russian and East European film and theatre, Bulgakowa selected the films and provided introductory remarks at many of the showings. At Bulgakowa's suggestion, half of the films were shown at Stanford's Slavianskii Dom with English subtitles, and the other half were screened in a classroom with no translation. In one case, Oleg Budnitskii, a visiting Fulbright scholar this year in the History department, introduced the film "Ordinary Bolshevism" because he served as a consultant to the director during the making of this film.

CREES also sponsored an East European Film Series Spring quarter. Screenings were held in conjunction with a course on East European Film offered in the History Department. History Ph.D. candidate Mikolaj Kunicki, instructor for the course, selected the films, which included works by Wajda, Kieslowski and Szabo.

04/04/2000

CREES Endowed Lecture in Soviet and Post-Soviet Affairs

Jeffrey Brooks, Professor of History, Johns Hopkins University. *"Transitions in Imperial Russian and Soviet Public Culture"*

Lecture Series on Russian Art and Architecture

Jack Kollmann, Lecturer, CREES
April 10, 12, May 17, 23, 30

"Early Russian Art, 11th-16th Centuries"

"Early Russian Architecture, 11th-16th Centuries"

"A Century of Change: Russian Art and Architecture in the 17th Century"

"Peter the Great and the Founding of 'Sanktpiterburkh'"

"18th Century St. Petersburg: Art and Architecture in the Imperial Capital"

Conference & Symposium

04/14/2000 - 04/15/2000

Symposium: "The Balkans: Past and Future"

Session I: Boundaries and Mirrors

Session II: Pasts and Futures

Session III: Yugoslavia?

Session IV: Rogues and Heroes

05/12/2000

24th Annual Stanford-Berkeley

Conference: "Law, Legality and Justice in Russia & Eastern Europe"

Panel I: Law and Legality in Imperial and Soviet Russia

Panel II: Poetic Justice and Soviet Civilization

Panel III: Legality and Justice in Post Cold-War Eastern Europe and Russia

Special Thanks to our Co-sponsors

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- Department of Political Science
- Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
- Department of Sociology
- Feminist Studies Program

- Global Management Program, Graduate School of Business
- Hoover Institution
- Institute for International Studies
- Institute for Research and Gender
- International Law Society
- Program in Jewish Studies
- Slavianskii Dom

2001 FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Final Postcard from Samara

by Valery Yakubovich,
PhD Candidate in Sociology

It has been almost exactly four years since I received my first research grant from CREES for conducting my dissertation project in Russia. A lot has happened since then. CREES's seed money was followed by a major National Science Foundation research grant awarded to my advisor Mark Granovetter as the Principal Investigator and to me as his Research Assistant. The grant funded, among other things, five months of fieldwork in Samara during 1999 in which I led a survey team which conducted face-to-face interviews of approximately 1,200 workers and 900 employers from 100 different firms regarding their experience in the Samara labor market. In April 2000, I made a final trip to Samara to conduct ethnographic follow-up interviews with a small subsample of the respondents. These interviews were designed to enrich the quantitative data collected in the previous year, and the various personal stories I collected were meant to allow me to interpret accurately the findings from the statistical analysis. Although a substantial part of the statistical analysis and writing up still lies ahead, some preliminary conclusions can already be drawn.

First, although about 65-80% of hires takes place through personal contacts, this does not mean that the labor market is extremely closed or exclusive. The major features of the Samara labor market at this time are twofold: an overwhelming power on the part of employers and a mass deskilling of employees. The former leads to a complete ignorance of the Labor Code by employers, widespread discrimination (which is not even regarded as such), and an inability of trade unions to defend workers' interests. As a result, workers continue to personalize their relationships with employers, hoping that cliental ties will secure for them a benevolent attitude on the employer's side. Deskilling, on the other hand, makes professional criteria largely irrelevant in the labor market and opens opportunities for ad hoc hiring decisions based primarily on personal loyalty. Those few firms which do develop new technologies look for the best people they can find; the problem is that formal labor market intermediaries such as the Federal Employment Service and private employment agencies cannot organize the recruitment of such workers in a profes-

2000 CREES SUMMER FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS	
Foreign Language & Area Studies	
(FLAS) Fellowships	
Jess Olson (<i>History</i>), Russian at Monterey Institute of International Studies	Mikolaj Kunicki (<i>History</i>)
Sara Pankenier (<i>Slavic Languages and Literatures</i>), Russian at ACTR Summer Program in Moscow	Ann Livschiz (<i>History</i>)
Sandra Staklis (<i>Education</i>), Russian at Middlebury College	Mikolay Marinov (<i>Political Science</i>)
Paul Stronski (<i>History</i>), Uzbek at Indiana University	Natalia Roudakova (<i>Anthropology</i>)
	Marilena Ruscica (<i>Slavic Languages and Literatures</i>)
	Alexei Sitnikov (<i>Political Science</i>)
	Faculty:
	Serafima Gettys (<i>Slavic Languages and Literatures</i>), Conference paper in Moscow.
	Lazar Fleishman (<i>Slavic Languages and Literatures</i>), Conference and research in Helsinki.
	Nancy Kollmann (<i>History</i>), Conference paper and course development in Budapest and Prague.
	Geoffrey Rothwell (<i>Economics</i>), Research on the Russian electric utility industry in Moscow.
CREES Research & Travel Grants	
Graduate Students:	
Holly Case (<i>History</i>)	
Martin Dimitrov (<i>Political Science</i>)	
German Dziel (<i>Anthropology</i>)	
Malgorzata Fidelis (<i>History</i>)	
Amanda Fin and Inga Dorosz (<i>Art</i>)	
Andrey Kounov (<i>Political Science</i>)	

sional manner.

After my first trip to Samara in 1996, I wrote an article for CREES's Newsletter entitled "What Time Is It in Samara?" in which I claimed that the so-called transition from state socialism to a market economy resulted in an independent and relatively stable state with its own intrinsic logic. The time which has passed since that first article has strengthened my belief that the transition is a slow evolutionary process where continuity is as real as change and that their interaction often leads to unpredicted outcomes. One encounter during the latest trip to Samara was particularly telling in this regard.

I interviewed a foreman from a small firm which is in the middle of a battle for control between management and outside owners. The fight is proceeding in the typical post-Soviet manner with aggressive rhetoric, personal threats, demonstrations of raw power in the form of armed guards, falsification of the firm's charter, and the like. However, the most striking thing for me was something else. While describing the conflict, the foreman tried to avoid, by any means, the use of the word *sobstvennik* (owner) and referred to the outside owners as *uchriditeli* (founders) instead. The confusing thing was that the current outside owners were not the firm's founders; rather, they had purchased their shares from its late director. Although I do not know for sure, it

is possible that the outside owners first created a holding company which then purchased the shares of the firm. Such schemes are very common in Russia. If so, they are founders of the holding company at best. Why is this more important for the firm's employees than who owns them?

In fact, this was not the first time I noticed this peculiar bias in the common vocabulary. A couple of days earlier the manager of a grocery shop referred to her owners the same way. The reference did not sound strange to me because it was plausible that the owners and founders were the same people and/or firms in that case. However, linked together, these instances suddenly revealed a tendency: after an entire decade of transition, Russians still have a hard time with property rights and in fact have constructed a protective vocabulary with the apparent conscious or subconscious hope that the distraction will disappear if it cannot be articulated.

There is hope that this exercise in the social construction of reality will be counterbalanced. Even though the outside owners had attempted to remove the director, in the end he was reinstated in his position – not through the hiring of a contract killer, but via a court order obtained by an attorney (although he did have to resort to police help in enforcing it). Courts tend to operate with precise terminology and therefore their intervention

should be able to put definitions straight. At the same time, change in human minds and habits will be most difficult and will take the longest time to carry out. Finally, there is no guarantee that this change will proceed in the direction envisioned by reformers. In our example, both notions—owners and founders—are the product of the reforms, but only the latter took root in the public consciousness.

In general, my latest research gives the impression that Russian political and economic elites, as well as ordinary citizens, accept the routine persistent work on the improvement of social and economic institutions as the only path toward a more prosperous future. Even diehard liberals no longer believe that markets will take care of themselves. If this is the theme around which an emerging consolidation of Russian society takes place, the pain of the transition was not in vain. The sad thing is that sociologists, together with some institutional economists, have been telling this story for decades. Indeed, we learn only from our own mistakes.

Contributing to CREES

Financial contributions in support of CREES programs and activities are always welcome and greatly appreciated. Please make checks payable to Stanford University and send them directly to CREES at Building 40, Main Quad, Stanford, CA 94305-2006. For further information about the Wayne and Sara Stys Vucinich Fund and other special funds associated with CREES, please contact us at (650) 723-3562.

Recent contributors to the Wayne and Sara Stys Vucinich Fund:



Fields Tell Story of Cold War Terror

by Amy L. Kovac

Authors and Cold War survivors Hermann and Kate Field discussed their experiences from 1949 to 1954, when Mr. Field disappeared behind the Iron Curtain, in a series of public discussions at Stanford in April.

The Fields co-authored *Trapped in the Cold War: The Ordeal of an American Family*, which was recently published by Stanford University Press and includes an afterword written by History Prof. Norman Naimark.

The couple appeared at the Stanford Bookstore for a lecture and book signing. They also gave a seminar outlining their book and answering audience questions at the Hoover Institution.

"It is wonderful to have people who have lived through this kind of history to speak to scholars and students," Naimark said. "Hermann Field, in particular, is a marvelous, articulate spokesman for a generation of American progressives who were caught up in the dangerous web of Cold War rivalries."

Trapped in the Cold War is a double memoir that explores Mr. Field's incarceration by the Polish Security Ministry in Warsaw and his wife's attempts to find out what had happened to her husband.

The story begins in August 1949 in Warsaw where Mr. Field had traveled on a visit to Eastern Europe in order to try to find out what had happened to his brother, Noel, who had been arrested by communist officials in Czechoslovakia in 1949.

On his way back to Prague, Mr. Field

was abducted at the Warsaw airport and taken to a secret police prison, where he was held for five years. During this period, he was interrogated and psychologically pressured to confess that he had been a Western spy working to undermine the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

"*Trapped in the Cold War* will become a standard item in the growing literature on the Cold War and 'High Stalinism,'" Naimark wrote in his contribution to the book. "Hermann Field's sheer intelligence and human insight will surely establish the book alongside such classics as Artur London's *The Confession* and Arthur Koestler's *Darkness at Noon* as a primer for the psychology of internment and the pathology of prison warders in communist countries."

Recounting the first stage of his imprisonment, Mr. Field recalled thinking, "I don't know why I'm here but the best thing I can do is to tell them the whole story, then they can see that I am innocent."

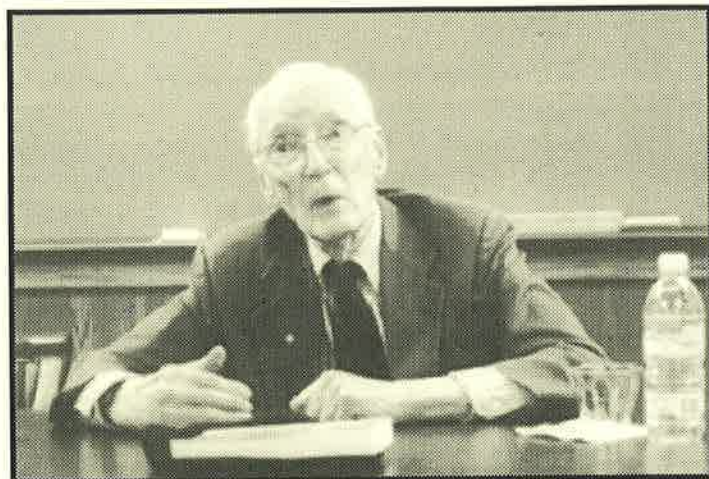
Unfortunately, this strategy didn't work. By using his friends as references, he tried to prove his innocence, but Field said, "I was in fact destroying them by this tactic, which is very tragic."

In the second stage of his internment, Mr. Field recounted that his interrogators "let you stew in your own juice. You ask yourself why, why, why. But, the more you ask why, the more you destroy yourself. They know this and they use it to break you."

On the other side of the Iron Curtain, Mrs. Field desperately tried to influence the State Department to take up her husband's case.

Immediately after Mr. Field's release in 1954, he and his wife set about to write down their experiences. Because of an acute concern for family and friends who still

(cont. p. 6)



Hermann Field at the Hoover Institution.

lived in Eastern Europe, they did not think about publishing their story until 1989. "We sensed that we were a part of a very important historical event," Mr. Field said.

For more information regarding *Trapped in the Cold War*, see <http://www.snailshell.com/trapped>.

This article originally appeared in the Stanford Daily, April 20, 2000. Amy Kovac is a recent CREES MA graduate.

Balkan Scholars Honor 'Uncle' Wayne

by Kathleen O'Toole

In the Romanian dictionaries of early last century, "Balkan" was defined as "something negative or hopeless," Romanian historian Sorin Antohi reported at the opening of a conference on the Balkans' many traumas. However, Professor Wayne Vucinich, a Balkan who, in his own words, is "always an optimist," defies such a definition.

Vucinich, 87, was surrounded April 14 and 15 by former students who addressed him as "Uncle Wayne." The Robert and Florence McDonnell Professor Emeritus of East European Studies was honored with a two-day symposium on the Balkans, hosted by the Stanford Center for Russian and East European Studies, which Vucinich helped found and directed for many years. Having trained more than two dozen academics in East European history, Vucinich was fondly remembered at the meeting as a friendly, protective professor, always willing to talk with them about their personal lives and encourage them to pursue his field.

"He made you feel special because of your background. You didn't have to be English or German or French. You could be what you were," said Mary Ann Miliias St. Peter, A.B. '67. A San Francisco investment manager now, St. Peter grew up in Gilroy, the child of Croatian immigrants who spoke little about their Balkan history because they were determined to assimilate. Vucinich, she said, "fit the pieces together for me. He is Serbian and I'm Croatian, but he was very objective in his lectures so that everyone who came from the region could feel special."

The conference focused on how Balkan history might affect its future. Vucinich stayed out of the debate, but proudly listened to some of his former students, including Roman Szporluk and Ana Siljak of Harvard,



Former Vucinich PhD students Norman Naimark, Reginald Zelnik, & Thomas Emmert

Ivo Banac of Yale, Reginald Zelnik of the University of California-Berkeley, Thomas Emmert of Gustavus Adolphus College, Andrew Rossos of the University of Toronto, Wendy Bracewell of University College London, Larry Wolff of Boston College and Norman Naimark of Stanford, who now holds the McDonnell chair and organized the symposium. Also presenting papers were Charles Jelavich of Indiana University, Gale Stokes of Rice University, Sorin Antohi of Central European University, Arnold Suppan of the University of Vienna, and John Fine of the University of Michigan.

Born in Butte, Mont., in 1913, Vucinich and two younger siblings were sent to live with relatives in a mountainous village in Herzegovina after both their parents and a brother died in the flu epidemic of 1918. He returned to the United States at age 15 to live with a godfather in Southern California and eventually earned a doctorate from UC-Berkeley. He came to Stanford's History Department in 1946 after having served in the Office of Strategic Intelligence, the forerunner of the CIA, in World War II. While at Stanford, he has authored several books and many articles on Eastern Europe, Russia and the Middle East. He also has been curator of the Hoover Institution collections on Eastern Europe and Russia, and taught both alumni and undergraduates abroad in Stanford's Overseas Studies and Alumni College programs.

When the Cold War began, Vucinich became interested in the creation of Yugo-

slavia and traveled there every year, usually with alumni groups. Early in his career, he said, his visits left him "under suspicion – both here and there. There's nothing you can do about it. But Stanford was nice to me. They provided me with a university lawyer, for example, when Yugoslav refugees in this country falsely accused me of betraying the king, of being for Tito, and other wild tales."

Naimark said he also found himself "with huge eyes" in Vucinich's Balkan history courses. "He was just a wonderful, very unusual mentor of young people, so that everybody felt enriched by his encouragement, his friendliness. He was so welcoming." Emmert, who graduated from Stanford in 1973, said he particularly admired Vucinich for developing and editing the Hoover Institution's series of books on the non-Russian peoples of the former Soviet Union.

"He has been a major figure in our discipline," Naimark said, "and he is responsible for pretty much everything we still do at the Stanford Center for Russian and East European Studies."

Funding for the symposium was provided by the Robert and Florence McDonnell Chair in East European Studies, the Steve P. Rados Fund for East European Studies, the U.S. Department of Education (Title IV of the Higher Education Act), the Hoover Institution, and the Stanford Department of History.

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Stanford-Berkeley Conference, May 12, 2000

The twenty-fourth annual joint conference of the Stanford Center for Russian and East European Studies and the Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies at the University of California at Berkeley was held at Stanford Friday, May 12. The topic of this year's conference was "Law, Legality and Justice in Russia and Eastern Europe."

The one-day conference was divided into three panels, focusing, respectively, on historical issues of law and justice, justice as a cultural construct, and law and legality in the post-Soviet era. The history panel, "Law and Legality in Imperial and Soviet Russia," was presented as a round table with Professors Reginald Zelnik and Yuri Slezkine from the Berkeley Department of History, and Asst. Professor Amir Weiner from Stanford. Professor Richard Wortman of Columbia University served as chair of the discussion.

The panel "Poetic Justice and Soviet Civilization" featured a presentation by Asst. Professor Julie Cassiday of Williams College, Department of Russian, a Stanford Ph.D., "Scripting the Show Trials of the 1920s and 1930s: Melodrama and Paradigms of Poetic Justice." Following the presentation, Professors Gregory Freidin, Gabriella Safran



Ned Walker, John Dunlop, and Martin Krygier at the conference

and Oksana Bulgakowa from Stanford Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures provided commentary on the paper, conceptualizations of the show trials, and the nature of melodrama and tragedy. The panel was chaired by Eric Naiman, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Berkeley. Both Bulgakowa and Freidin showed video excerpts from documentary and feature films of the era to illustrate their points.

The third panel "Legality and Justice in Post-Cold War Eastern Europe and Russia," was chaired by Gail Lapidus of the Institute for International Studies at Stanford, and began with a presentation by John Dunlop of the Hoover Institution. Dunlop discussed

the legality and validity of the conduct of the two most recent elections in Russia in December, 1999 and March, 2000. Martin Krygier, Professor of Law at the University of New South Wales in Australia, presented "Law after Communism in East Central Europe: Institutional Optimism, Cultural Pessimism and the Rule of Law." Professor Krygier was a visiting professor at Berkeley for the 1999-2000 academic year. Ned Walker, Executive Director of the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies, completed the panel with his presentation on "Supply vs. Demand: The Rule of Law in Post-Soviet Russia." Discussions were lively, and attendance over the course of the day totaled 120.

Congratulations, Class of 2000! MA in Russian and East European Studies



Andrew, Windi, Jack Kollmann, Amy, Artemis, and Askar in a champagne toast at graduation festivities on June 11, 2000.

ASKAR ASKAROV. Askar is a citizen of Azerbaijan and earned his B.A. in political science at St. Olaf College, Minnesota. Askar worked as a research assistant at CISAC while at Stanford, and will continue there this summer. He is accepted to pursue an A.M. in theology at the Luther Seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota. Askar is contemplating future doctoral work in history or political science.

WINDI BLAZYK. Windi earned her B.A. in European Studies magna cum laude at Vanderbilt University. She was recipient of a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship in Russian at Stanford. Windi is pursuing work either with an NGO or in the private sector, possibly in the former Soviet Union.

ANDREW CURRY. Andrew earned his B.A. in International Affairs at Georgetown University. He has studied at Stanford with a FLAS Fellowship in Polish. Already experienced as a journalist, Andrew will continue that career path this summer in an internship in Washington, D.C. at "U.S. News and World Report." He also remains interested in further graduate work in history.

ARTEMIS EYDEMON. A citizen of Greece, Artemis earned her B.A. at Boston College in Slavic Studies. She has previous experience in international relief work, and is considering work for an international NGO.

AMY KOVAC. Amy earned her B.A. with distinction in history at Stanford and was a recipient of a FLAS Fellowship in Russian. Experienced as a journalist and documentary filmmaker, Amy is off to Washington, D.C. to pursue a career in journalism.

Tank Museum Visit

CREES and IIS faculty, staff and students visited a local private museum of military history in June. Jacques Littlefield, alumnus of Stanford's Graduate School of Business, has made a hobby of collecting and restoring military equipment. Littlefield's Portola Valley estate is home to the "Military Vehicle Technology Foundation," the largest private collection of armored fighting vehicles in the world, with a current count of approximately 165 pieces, including 52 battle tanks. Foundation facilities include an extensive museum of tanks and equipment, and a large workshop that holds up to a dozen tanks at a time, with machinery and technical staff for complete overhaul and rebuilding.

Pieces in the collection range from early WWII to current, and include pieces from the U.S., Great Britain, Soviet Union/Russia, Germany, Japan, Hungary, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, China, Czechoslovakia, Israel, France, and Yugoslavia. Soviet military hardware in the collection includes these tanks and other pieces: T-34, T-54, T-55, T-55AM-2, T-62, PT-76, IS-III, BMP-1 and even a SCUD Missile. Also included are armored personnel carriers, self-propelled and towed artillery, recovery vehicles, large trucks, half-tracks, and various specialized vehicles.

The Foundation strives to restore all the vehicles to complete running condition, with the exception of the armament (which by law must be disabled). Every effort is made — using original manuals and other researched information — to assure that



Recent CREES MA grad Andrew Curry with SCUD missile

original fabrication and maintenance techniques are followed. Littlefield and his collection provide a major reference source for authors, modelers, industry, government, and the movie industry.

Littlefield personally led the tour for the fifteen Stanford visitors, providing remarkably detailed descriptions of the pieces and their engineering and battle usage histories. "This is the most interesting and extensive collection of armored vehicles I've seen in eleven years of military service. His group of German and Soviet models rivals war museums in the former Soviet Union. The best part of our visit was Jacques's gracious and knowledgeable remarks," said Major Martin Ryan, a graduate student in the CREES MA program.

UPCOMING CREES EVENTS

September 25, 2000

Anatoly Utkin

Director, International Studies Center, Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, Moscow; Foreign Policy Advisor to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Parliament

"Russia in the Framework of European Security"

Location and time TBA

October 26, 2000

Roy Gardner

Chancellor's Professor of Economics, Indiana University

"Corruption in Post-Soviet States: Top Down or Bottom Up?"

Location and time TBA

For more information on events, please see our online calendar at <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREES/>

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