

# Newsletter

2002~03 Fall/Winter

## In this issue

Letter from the Director	1
Faculty News	3
New REEES MA Students	4
2002 ~ 03 CREEES Sponsored Courses	5
Library News	5
Visiting Scholars and Faculty	6
Summer Research Notes	7
Book News	8
Stanford at AAASS	9
Alumni News	13
Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize	15
In Memoriam: Jan Triska	15
Andrei Codrescu Discerns Progress in Romanian Homeland	16

## Letter from the Director

Nancy S. Kollmann

We at CREEES have just completed our first quarter with our new name – Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies – and are getting used to the new acronym, and to expanded activities reflecting it. Even before we added "Eurasia" to our name, CREEES had been devoting significant attention in our activities to the non-Russian parts of the Former Soviet Union. However, in the post-September 11 situation, such a focus seems all the more important. This fall we inaugurated a popular faculty-graduate student workshop on Central Asia in addition to a lecture series on Central Asia that over the year will feature scholars including Martha Brill Olcott, Kathleen Collins and Coit Blacker. We also welcomed Eric McGlinchy as the first CREEES Postdoctoral Fellow in Central Asian and Islamic Studies. Eric is a recent Ph.D. in Political Science from Princeton, and will teach a course in Winter Quarter on "Central Asia in Transition? Reality and Models of Political Change in the 'Stans'."

CREEES is also providing other curriculum in the Eurasian field. In Autumn Quarter we sponsored a course by Professor Gail Lapidus on "The New Geopolitics of Central Asia," and in the Winter CREEES sponsored Professor John Dunlop's course on "Russia and Islam." We are also devoting our outreach program for secondary school teachers in Winter Quarter to the theme of "Islam and

Politics in the 20th Century," and plan to follow it up with a curriculum unit for high schools on "Understanding Islam", prepared in collaboration with CREEES by Stanford's Program in International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE). Student interest in Central Asia, Islam and the new republics of the Former Soviet Union is high on both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and attendance has been high at the various events we have sponsored on related topics.

Eurasia is, of course, not the only focus of CREEES activities. We welcomed a broad range of visitors to CREEES this autumn. Martina Winkler of the University of Leipzig continued her postdoctoral research on nineteenth-century Russian legal history with a Humboldt Foundation grant. Gunnar Opeide, a specialist in Russian history and culture from the University of Tromsø, is spending this academic year at CREEES as a Fulbright scholar. Fulbright has also sent CREEES another visitor, Dimitre Minchev from Bulgaria, whose project is entitled, "The Macedonian Question as a Source of Regional Tension in the Balkans." Visiting scholar Astrid Hedin of Uppsala University continues her research on East German relations with Sweden.

CREEES is also hosting new courses this year, including Jack Kollmann's "Major Topics in the (Continued on Page 2)



# C R E E S S t a f f

Center Director:

**Nancy S. Kollmann**

Professor of History  
kollmann@stanford.edu  
(650) 723-9475

Assistant Director:

**Mary I. Dakin**

mdakin@stanford.edu  
(650) 725-6852

Academic Coordinator:

**Jack Kollmann**

jack.kollmann@stanford.edu  
(650) 858-2167

Administrator:

**Rosemary Schnoor**

rschnoor@stanford.edu  
Tel: (650) 723-3562

Publicity Coordinator:

**Molly Quan**

yquan@stanford.edu  
(650) 725-2563



History of the Russian Orthodox Church" and "Collaboration, Resistance and Retribution in Europe during World War II," by Istvan Deak, Seth Low Professor Emeritus of History from Columbia University. We welcomed a new group of six students with impressive backgrounds to the CREEES M.A. program.

As the year unfolds we will be hosting a conference in honor of History Professor Terence Emmons, who retires this year, and participating in the annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference. This conference will be held at Berkeley on Friday, March 7th on the theme of "The Power of Ideas and Ideas of Power in East Europe and Eurasia." We also are hosting a series of distinguished visitors and seminars: this quarter saw NPR commentator Andre Codrescu visit campus; in the Winter and Spring we will co-sponsor a series of lectures on Lithuania, including lectures by Tomas Venclova and Vytautas Landsbergis, and host a series on Ukraine that will bring to Stanford scholars

in political science, history and anthropology as well as public figures including Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Yuri Scherbak and president of Freedom House Adrian Karatnycky. As usual, the year is full.

Perhaps the happiest news of all, however, was the arrival of William Patrick Aney, son of CREEES Assistant Director Mary Dakin and her husband John Aney, on October 12, 2002. We are delighted with the new member of our community! Special thanks to Maria Kiehn (MA 2001), now a new mother herself, for filling in during Mary's maternity leave.

We always look forward to your advice and suggestions for programming; contact us by phone or e-mail, and check in with our website.

## New Additions to the CREEES Family!

### **William Patrick Aney**

Born October 12, 2002 to Mary Dakin (CREEES Assistant Director) and her husband John Aney

### **Ronald William Kiehn**

Born January 20, 2003 to Maria Kiehn (MA 2001) and her husband Todd

### **Daniel Eric Leyde**

Born January 10, 2003 to Eric Leyde (MA 2003) and his wife Natasha

## *Congratulations!!!*



# Faculty News

**Oksana Bulgakowa** (Slavic) recently edited two new books, *The White Rectangle, Malevich on Film* and *Russische Filmkunst von Alfred Kerr*, and has authored a number of articles. She participated in a workshop on "Personality Cults in Stalinism: Practices, Experience, Meanings" this past summer. She is currently organizing a workshop with Monika Greenleaf entitled "Visuality and Literacy."

**Lazar Fleishman** (Slavic) recently finished a book on the Soviet counter-intelligence operation "The Trust" and the Russia Emigré Press. He participated in the conference "Russian Exile and Inner Emigration" in Tallinn and is on the organizing committee for an international conference organized by the Moscow publishing house and library "Russkoe Zarubezh'e" on "Russian Berlin" to take place in December.

**Serafima Gettys** (Slavic) has authored articles for the AATSEEL and Stanford CTL newsletters, as well as a chapter in the book *Vygotsky and Foreign Language Education: Implications of One Analogy*. She conducted a workshop for Russian teachers of American students in Russia in St. Petersburg and Moscow this past May under the auspices of ACTR and the American Councils of International Education. She is currently working on a concise dictionary for English speakers of Russian.

**Alex Inkeles** (Hoover) was recently awarded an honorary degree by the

Universidade Candido Mendes in Rio de Janeiro for his work as a sociologist and his service to the university in the sixties and seventies in its efforts to maintain a forum for discussion of democracy and open society under the military government.

**Katherine Jolluck** (History) recently published *Exile and Identity: Polish Women in the Soviet Union during World War II*, (2002, University of Pittsburgh Press) on the experiences of hundreds of thousands of Polish women forcibly deported into the USSR after the Soviet invasion and annexation of Poland in 1939.

**Michael McFaul** (Political Science, Hoover) won an American Political Science Association prize for the best paper on democratization for his article, "The Fourth Wave of Democracy and Dictatorship: Noncooperative Transitions in the Postcommunist World." In addition to articles in *Post-Soviet Affairs*, *Demokratizatsiya*, *Current History*, *Policy Review* and several chapters in books, he has continued to author pieces in *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Washington Post*, *Christian Science Monitor*, and *New York Times*. His book, *Russia's Unfinished Revolution: Political Change from Gorbachev to Putin*, was recently released in paperback. Congratulations to Mike and his wife, Donna on the birth of their second child, Luke Alexander, born September 23, 2002.

**Norman Naimark** (History) authored a number of articles, including an

essay on "Jan Gross's Neighbors" in *Slavic Review* and an article on new archival materials on Stalin in the postwar period in *Russian Review*. His book, *Fires of Hatred: Ethnic Cleansing in 20th Century Europe*, has just been released in paperback and in Italian. He spent the summer of 2002 on a fellowship at the Rockefeller Study Center in Bellagio.

**Geoffrey Rothwell** (Economics) is participating in a masters program at the New Economics School in Moscow that is looking at the restructuring of the Russian electric utility industry.

**Gabriella Safran** (Slavic) is spending the 2002-03 academic year on fellowship at the Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

**Richard Staar** (Hoover) presented a lecture at the opening of the summer session of the Center for Eastern Studies at the University of Warsaw. His lecture was entitled "U.S.-East Central Europe Relations and Future Prospects" and will be published in *Przeglad Wschodni*.

**Jan Triska** (Emeritus, Political Science) has been granted the Medal of Merit 1st Grade by Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech Republic. The award was given for Triska's "meritorious service" to his homeland. Triska's son, John, received the medal from Havel on his father's behalf at a ceremony in Washington, DC on September 19.

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 [www.Stanford.edu/dept/CREEES](http://www.Stanford.edu/dept/CREEES).

# New REEES MA Students



**Nathan Barrick** is a Major in the US Army in the Foreign Area Officer Program. He earned a BS in Military History in 1989 at the US Military Academy at West Point. He has also studied at the US Air Force Academy, DLI (Defense Language Institute, Monterey), George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Germany and completed Ranger school. Nate has served in Alaska, Georgia, Texas, American Samoa, Hawaii, California, Kansas, and Bosnia, and has traveled to Mongolia, Russia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan.



**Kathryn Ducceschi** is a Major in the US Army in the Foreign Area Officer Program. She holds a BA in Government from Cornell University (1989). From 1989 to 1993 Kathy served as an air defense officer and since 1993 has served as a military intelligence officer. She studied Russian at DLI and completed the Executive Program in International Security Studies at George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies. She served 3 months in Kiev with the Defense Threat Reduction Office. Last year she studied in Madrid at the Escuela de Estako Mayor, the Spanish equivalent of our US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. She has traveled to Russia, Poland, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.

**Rob Person** earned his BA with honors in Slavic Languages and Literatures at Stanford University (2002). He studied at the Stanford-in-Moscow Program in



2000, where he interned in the Internal Political Section of the US Embassy. He published an article in the *Stanford Journal of International Relations* (3 : 1, 2001) entitled "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Jargon: The Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership." In summer 2001, Rob did independent research work in Moscow on President Putin's foreign policies vis-a-vis domestic policies. This past summer he interned in the Policy Planning Office at the State Department. Rob is recipient of a FLAS fellowship for the 2002-2003 academic year.



**Michael Schaefer** earned his BA in Political Economy at Michigan State University in 2002, where he focused his studies on East Central Europe. He studied at Palacky University in the Czech Republic under a grant from the National Security Education Program. Michael is recipient of a FLAS fellowship in Czech language for the 2002-2003 academic year.



**Taleen Tertzakian** earned her BA in Russian Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles in 2001. She has completed internships at Eurasia Group, a political and economic consulting firm in New York City, in the Eurasia division of Cambridge University's Judge Institute of Management Studies, and at the Ministry of Justice in Yerevan,

Armenia. She is recipient of a FLAS fellowship in Russian for the 2002-2003 academic year.

## Continuing REEES MA Students



**Brian Fonville** earned his BA in French, summa cum laude, at the University of North Carolina in 1996, and studied Czech at Charles University in Prague. He has worked in London at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and in Prague as an intern in President Havel's office. He is completing both the AM REEES degree and a J.D. degree at Stanford Law School.



**Eric Leyde** is a Major in the US Army in the Foreign Area Officer Program. He earned a joint BA in Russian Language and Literature and in International Studies (REES) at the University of Washington, Seattle (Distinguished Military Graduate, 1991). He has studied at DLI (Defense Language Institute, Monterey) and at George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies in Germany. In Kiev he served in the Office of Defense Cooperation and in Georgia he served with a United Nations observer mission in 1996-97 and as operations officer for a military liaison team in the Georgian Ministry of Defense. He has also served in Korea, Texas, Michigan, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Eric and wife Natasha are the proud new parents of Daniel Eric Leyde, born January 10, 2003.



# 2002~03 CREEES Sponsored Courses

The following courses are 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 "Film and Propaganda: Soviet and German Films of the 30s" in the German and Slavic departments and "Modernism in Russian Theatre, 1898-1913" in the Slavic Department this fall, and will teach "Factory of the Eccentric Actor, 1921-29: Between Theatre and Film, Avant-Garde and Trivial Genres" and "Paradigms of Society and Culture in Literature and Film" in the Slavic Department in the winter quarter.

**Istvan Deak**, Seth Low Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, taught a colloquium on "Collaboration, Resistance and Retribution in Europe

during World War II" this fall in the History Department.

**John Dunlop**, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, will teach "Russia and Islam" in International Relations this winter quarter.

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

**Dietmar Hochmuth**, Filmmaker and Visiting Lecturer, will teach "Divided Focus: The Image of America in German Cinema and Literature from East and West since World War II" for German Studies and CREEES this winter quarter.

**Jack Kollmann**, Lecturer and CREEES Academic Coordinator, will teach

"Major Topics in the History of the Russian Orthodox Church" in the spring for the History and Religious Studies departments.

**Gail Lapidus**, Senior Fellow at CISAC and Courtesy Professor in Political Science, taught "The New Geopolitics of Central Asia" in the Political Science Department this fall.

**Michael McFaul**, Associate Professor of Political Science and Peter and Helen Bing Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution, is teaching "U.S.-Russian Relations in the 1990s" in the winter quarter in the Political Science Department.

**Eric McGlinchey**, CREEES Post-Doctoral Fellow on Central Asia and Islam, will teach "Central Asia in Transition? Political Change in the Stans, Models and Reality" in the Political Science Department this winter.

## Library News

*Stanford Now  
Provides Access  
to East View's  
Universal  
Databases  
(Russia and NIS)*

*Karen Rondestvedt*

*Curator for Slavic & East  
European Collections*

Stanford University Libraries (SUL) now offers access for the Stanford community to East View's Universal Databases. These products provide online access to a huge amount of information from Russia, Ukraine, other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Baltic States. Included are full-text versions of hundreds of newspapers, newswires and journals. New material is added as soon as it is released or published, often before the paper version hits the streets in its own city.

The material is primarily in Russian, but there is also a considerable amount in English, and a smaller amount in Ukrainian. The material can be searched, browsed, printed, saved or e-mailed—all with an English-language, user-friendly

interface. Searches are performed using words in the language of what the user hopes to retrieve. A Cyrillic keyboard is built in, but users can also use a Cyrillic keyboard on their own PCs or Library of Congress transliteration.

Access the Universal Databases from a Stanford IP address at <http://dlib.eastview.com/>. (Soon there will also be a link from the SUL website's Databases list.) A list of titles included in each Universal Database can be found by clicking on the database's name. There is a Help file, as well as a .pdf user's guide. The user's guide can be found at <http://online.eastview.com/help/UserGuide.pdf>. It displays in color, but can be printed and photocopied legibly in black and white.

# Visiting Scholars and Faculty

6

**Jane Burbank**, Professor of History at New York University, is a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. Her research focuses on Russian cultural, social and intellectual history.

**Lisa Cook**, a Research Fellow at the Center for International Development at Harvard University, is a 2002-2003 W. Glenn Campbell and Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellow at the Hoover Institution. Her project is "An Investigation into Russian Financial Markets, International Trade, and Firm Innovation."

**Istvan Deak**, Seth Low Professor Emeritus at Columbia University, was Visiting Professor of East European History in the Department of History in the fall quarter. He taught a colloquium on "Collaboration, Resistance and Retribution in Europe during World War II."

**Alexandr Golts**, a journalist in the political section of *Yezhenedelny Zhurnal*, is a Visiting Fellow at the Center for International Security and Cooperation. He is working on a project entitled "Military Reform and Politics in Post-Communist Russia."

**Astrid Hedin**, Assistant Professor of Political Science from Uppsala University, Sweden, is a post-doctoral scholar at CREEES and the Hoover Institution through 2003. She is the recipient of a fellowship from the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education. Dr. Hedin's research inter-



Eric McGlinchey

ests include organizational studies and social networks; her dissertation was "The Politics of Social Networks: Interpersonal Trust and Institutional Change in Post - Communist East Germany."

**Francine Hirsch**, Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, is a 2002-2003 W. Glenn Campbell and Rita Ricardo-Campbell National Fellow at the Hoover Institution. Her project is "Empire of Nations: Ethnographic Knowledge and the Making of the Soviet Union, 1910-1941."

**Eric McGlinchey**, a Princeton-educated scholar on post-Soviet regime changes in Central Asia, is the CREEES Post-Doctoral Fellow in Central Asian Studies. He is teaching a course on this topic in the Political Science Department in the winter quarter.

**Gunnar Opeide** is a Fulbright Scholar at CREEES on leave from his position

as a senior lecturer in the Russian Department at the University of Tromsø in Norway. He is working on a project entitled "Freedom and Power in Russian Political Culture."

**Nina Tannenwald** is a Visiting Scholar at the Center for International Security and Cooperation. She is on leave from the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University where she is an assistant research professor. She writes on the role of international norms in security issues, weapons and arms control. Her current project is "The Sociology of Danger: Weapons Stigmatization in International Politics".

**Martina Winkler** of Universit at Leipzig finished up a year as a Visiting Scholar at CREEES in December. She is the recipient of the Feodor Lynen Fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung. Her current research is on the cultures of property in Russia.



Gunnar Opeide



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 2002. Here, several of them offer reflections on their experiences abroad.

## Summer Research Notes

### The Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in the Czech Republic

Martin Dimitrov  
Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science

With the support of a CREEES travel grant, I spent three weeks in Prague this summer searching for an answer to a puzzle: what explained the remarkable success the Czech Republic has had in creating a functional regime for the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). I was intensely dissatisfied with the general findings of IPR literature, which argued that increased levels of per capita GDP, foreign direct investment (FDI), a large high-tech sector, and the threat of Special 301 trade sanctions correlated with improvements in IPR protection. Though the literature had documented the existence of those correlations, they were not robust and had very limited predictive value when applied to spe-

cific cases. For example, if the literature were correct, I would expect Slovenia to have a lower piracy rate than the Czech Republic (due to its larger per capita GDP and per capita FDI); yet, Slovenia has an IPR piracy rate that is much higher than that of the Czech Republic. This led me to believe that the correlation coefficients could not capture the rich complexity of on-the-ground enforcement of IPR laws in specific countries. Only conducting case studies could provide such deep, context-sensitive country-specific knowledge.

I left for Prague armed with three hypotheses. First, I believed that US pressure could lead to improvements in the protection of IPR. My interviews with US Embassy personnel, Czech bureaucrats, and local and foreign business people revealed that the influence of the US over enforcement of IPR laws in the Czech Republic was gradually declining. Worldwide, Special 301 trade sanctions (the main tool the US can use to punish countries that in its view failed to adequately protect IPR) have been declining in significance. The Czech Republic was no exception to this broad trend. However, interviewees stressed that the imminent entry of the Czech Republic in the EU had a very serious impact both on the formal harmoniza-

tion of the Czech IPR laws with the relevant EU legislation, and on the enforcement of IPR laws. Thus, my first hypothesis proved only partially correct.

My second hypothesis was that local rightholders' associations could serve as an additional vehicle for putting pressure on the government to achieve better enforcement of the IPR laws. To test this hypothesis, I interviewed representatives of both the local rightholders' associations (the Czech Anti-Piracy Union and the Association of Czech Booksellers and Publishers), as well as foreign entities (the Business Software Alliance and the International Federation of Phonographic Industry). Unlike rightholders' associations in other countries that I have studied (e.g. China), the Czech associations were actively serving as intermediaries between the rightholders and the law-enforcement bureaucracies. Thus, my second hypothesis was confirmed: rightholders' associations in the Czech Republic were instrumental in strengthening the enforcement of IPR laws.

My third hypothesis was that even if foreign and domestic pressure motivate law enforcement agencies to crack down on counterfeiters, their efforts

will have little deterrent effect if cases are not eventually brought to court. I could not obtain data on the number of cases transferred by the IPR enforcement bureaucracies to the police, but I obtained statistics showing that 10% of the cases handled by the Czech Police eventually ended up in criminal convictions (much higher than in Russia and China). Another measure of the efficacy of law enforcement is the number of criminal IPR cases handled by the Czech courts per million people (pmp). Here again, the Czech Republic proves to be a leader --it has 15 criminal IPR cases per million people, while Russia has 0.3 cases pmp, and China has only 0.2. This would help explain why piracy in the Czech Republic is so much lower than in other post-Socialist countries: infringers who get caught do in fact get punished in the end. The IPR enforcement bureaucracies (Customs, Czech Trade Inspectorate, Czech Food Inspectorate, and the State Institute for Drug Control) also stated that cases meeting the criminal liability threshold will unconditionally be transferred to the police. In addition, interviews with Ministry of Justice and Police officials revealed a growing awareness of the importance of imposing criminal punishments on those violating the IPR laws. Thus, my third hypothesis that a functional court system providing a high number of criminal convictions can serve as a serious impediment to piracy was confirmed.

Not everything is so rosy in the Czech Republic, however. The biggest remaining obstacle in the way of establishing better IPR protection is jurisdictional overlap among IPR enforcement bureaucracies. My research revealed that the Czech Republic has only 5 agencies engaged in the protection of IPR (Police, Customs, the Czech Trade Inspectorate, the Czech Food Inspectorate, and the Czech State Institute for Drug Control), as opposed to 11 agencies in China and 9 in Russia. Overlap exists in the area of copyrights (with the Police, Customs, and the Czech Trade Inspectorate sharing enforcement responsibility), trademarks (with the Police, Customs,

Czech Trade Inspectorate, and Czech Food Inspectorate sharing enforcement responsibility), and pharmaceuticals (with the Police, Customs, Czech Trade Inspectorate, and the State Institute for Drug Control sharing enforcement responsibility). Although the agencies do in fact share enforcement responsibility, their mandates are more clearly delineated than those of comparable agencies in China and Russia. However, as interviewees indicate, individual bureaucrats at the local level sometimes still refuse to get involved in specific enforcement actions, unless they are motivated by a bribe. As another interviewee pointed out, as long as the number of public officials sentenced for corruption remains close to zero, such bureaucratic behavior will persist and will continue to undermine the ability of the Czech state to govern effectively. When we put the Czech case in perspective, however, we can appreciate that though problems remain, the country has made enormous progress in establishing a vigorous IPR enforcement regime, particularly in comparison to its former socialist brethren.

My research in Prague produced an important insight that allowed me to re-conceptualize my entire dissertation. I realized that the way the bureaucracies functioned predicated the effectiveness of enforcement. In particular, I isolated several factors that had strong predictive validity: the number of agencies with overlapping jurisdictions engaged in the enforcement of IPR laws, the clarity of their mandates, and the adequacy of bureaucratic supervision. The policy recommendations that can be derived from this research are clear. If a government wants to establish a functional IPR protection regime, it should keep to a minimum the number of IPR enforcement bureaucracies, adopt laws clearly differentiating the enforcement responsibilities of those bureaucracies, and implement a system of bureaucratic supervision discouraging shirking and corruption. Unfortunately, this may be a tall order for the governments of most post-socialist countries.

## Book News

New from Stanford University Press:

**John Michael Archer**, *Old Worlds: Egypt, Southwest Asia, India and Russia in Early Modern English Writing*, 2001. Cloth, ISBN: 0804743371.

**Bertrand M. Patenaude**, *The Big Show in Bololand: The American Relief Expedition to Soviet Russia in the Famine of 1921*, 2002. Paper, ISBN: 0804744939; Cloth, ISBN: 080474467X.

<http://www.sup.org>

New from Hoover Institution Press:

**Marc Jansen and Nikita Petrov**, *Stalin's Loyal Executioner: People's Commissar Nikolai Ezhov 1895-1940*, 2002. Paper, ISBN: 0817929029.

**Semion Lyandres and Dietmar Wulff**, eds., *A Chronicle of the Civil War in Siberia and Exile in China: The Diaries of Petr Vasil'evich Vologodskii, 1918-1925*, 2002. Paper, ISBN: 081792972X.

<http://www-hoover.stanford.edu/press-website/hooverpress2.html>



# Higher Education in Latvia

Sandra Staklis

Ph.D. Student, School of Education

The Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford greatly helped my dissertation research program by providing a month of funding for my trip to Riga, Latvia during the summer of 2002. Combined with support provided by the American Councils for International Education, the funding from CREEES enabled me to spend four months in Latvia devoted to

research on the Latvian higher education system.

My research is on patterns of higher education attendance among the two primary ethnic and linguistic groups in Latvia, Latvians and Russian-speakers. Since the fall of communism in 1991, the higher education system in Latvia has changed radically. During the Soviet period, higher education was state-supported, limited to a select few, and offered in both the Latvian and Russian languages. Since 1991, the language of instruction at state-supported institutions has switched to Latvian (and to some extent, English), university attendance has nearly doubled, and the private sector has expanded to serve about 20% of all students. While Russian-speakers are rapidly learning Latvian in response to citizenship laws, integration pro-

grams, and job requirements, little is known about the impact of official language and education policies on university attendance. My dissertation addresses this issue.

Using the pilot study and interviews I conducted during the summer of 2001 as a guide for my work, this summer I focused on conducting interviews with policy makers and educators in the field of higher education to discover how factors such as EU membership and education financing are likely to affect education in the future. Additionally, I gathered over 700 surveys from students at both private and public institutions of higher education. These sources will form the basis of my dissertation analysis. I would like to thank CREEES for their continuing support of my work and for making my trip possible.

## Stanford at AAASS

The following CREEES affiliates and graduate students participated in the 2002 Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, November 21-24, 2002 in Pittsburgh, PA:

**Dusan Djordjevich** (History), Panel Discussant, "Serbia and Its Intellectuals"

**John Dunlop** (Hoover Institution), Panel Chair, "Ethnic and Religious Discrimination in the Russian Federation"

**Gregory Freidin** (Slavic), Panel Discussant, "Writing Terrorism in Russia"

**Amelia Glaser** (Slavic), Paper, "A Jewish Writer Goes to Church: The Cathedral in Russian Jewish Literature"

**Monika Greenleaf** (Slavic), Paper, "Polish Careerists in the Russian Empire: A Different Kind of Romanticism;" Panel Discussant, "The Poetics of Time in Russian Avant-Garde Literature and Art"

**Andrew Jenks** (History), Panel Chair, "Local Memory and Identity: Soviet Intelligenty Creating Usuable Pasts"

**Katherine R. Jolluck** (History), Panel Discussant, "Political and Social Sovietization

of the Western Territories, 1939-1950"  
**Nancy Kollmann** (History), Panel Chair, "Concepts of State and Nation in Ukrainian History;" Panel Discussant, "The View from the Local: Changing Perspectives on Early Modern Russian History"

**Mikolaj Kunicki** (History), Paper, "The Radical Right: The Politics of Boleslaw Piasecki"

**Gail Lapidus** (IIS), Roundtable Panelist, "Russia in the Year 2002 (The Ed Hewett Memorial Roundtable)"

**Ann Livschiz** (History), Paper, "Establishing Order and Protecting Virtue In and Out of the Classroom: Separate Education in Soviet Schools, 1943-1954"

**Michael McFaul** (Political Science/Hoover), Roundtable Panelist, "Political Science Intersection Panel"

**Molly Molloy** (Hoover Institution), Panel Chair, "Slavic Émigré Press and Publishing"

**Caitlin E. Murdock** (History), Paper, "From Border to Borderland: State and Popular Redefinition of the Bohemian-Saxon Borderlands, 1931-1938"

**Norman Naimark** (History), Panel Chair, "State and Society in Post-War Poland"

**Gunnar Opeide** (Fulbright Fellow), Paper, "The Significance of the Oprichnina"

**Lynn Ellen Patyk** (Slavic), Paper, "The Making of Mariia: The Female Terrorist as Revolutionary Icon"

**Karen Anne Rondestvedt** (Stanford Libraries), Paper, "Recent Developments in the Polish Book Trade"

**Gabriella Safran** (Slavic), Paper, "Developing a Jewish Aesthetics: S. Ansky on Terrorism and Non-Violence"

**Anatol Shmelev** (Hoover Institution), Paper, "Russian Émigré Military Literature;" Panel Chair, "Virtual Archives: Challenges and Recent Developments"

**James Mace Ward** (History), Paper, "Those Who Deserve it: Father Jozef Tiso and the Presidential Exemption"

**Amir Weiner** (History), Paper, "The Empire Pays a Visit: Hungary/Poland 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968, and Soviet Domestic Dissent"

# Jozef Tiso in Slovak History

James Ward  
Ph.D. Student, History

10 **T**hanks to my CREES grant for summer 2002, I made significant progress in my language training and research. The grant allowed me to study and conduct research in Bratislava, Slovakia, for over three months. During that time, I completed 75 hours of language instruction with a private tutor, worked in four archives and two libraries examining materials from over 20 collections, and taped over 13 hours of interviews with eleven prominent Slovak scholars. As a result, I greatly improved my conversational skills in Slovak, expanded and strengthened my professional relationships with Slovak colleagues, and completed fundamental research for two proposed dissertation chapters, one of which is now in article form. I returned from Slovakia with around 30 kilograms of books, photos, tapes, and documents. In short, the summer was immensely profitable for me intellectually and professionally, and I am grateful to the Center for their generous support.

My project for the summer, the revision of a paper on the postwar trial of the Slovak collaborator Jozef Tiso, turned out to be more work than expected. I originally developed the paper from two main primary sources: a condensed transcript of the trial and contemporaneous coverage in *Cas*, the press organ of the Democratic Party in Slovakia between 1945 and 1948. Following a short research trip to Slovakia in March 2002, I supplemented these sources with several Communist affiliated newspapers, including *Pravda*. My plan for the summer was to check my conclusions by comparing these sources with the offi-

cial unedited transcript in the National Court collection of the Slovak National Archive. While I expected to find discrepancies, the unedited transcript revealed far more than anticipated. It also presented the presiding judge, Igor Daxner, in a new light; rather than a Communist tool, he appeared remarkably independent and less biased than other sources indicated. These and other discoveries in the unedited transcript raised a host of questions that led me to 17 other collections of the Slovak National Archive. The result of all this was a significantly revised seminar paper, which I hope to present at the Stanford reading group in RESS history this year.

Because my research on Tiso's trial took up more time than expected, I had to be more flexible with another planned project for the summer, condensing into an article my MA thesis on the post-Communist historiographical, social, and political conflict over Tiso. I originally envisioned this project as primarily reorganizing my previous material and then rechecking my citations against the sources; the only new material I planned to incorporate were interviews with the involved historians. This new material, however, again raised new questions, and I felt compelled to check my oral sources against period documents. Fortunately, the historians of the Slovak Historical Institute were exceptionally cooperative, opening their internal correspondence to me, both in the office of the Historical Institute and in the Central Archive of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. I was less successful in getting similar cooperation from the Slovak Parliament and the Ministry of Culture, which both cooperated with and attacked the Historical Institute in the 1990s. While I wish I could have pursued this research thread more thoroughly, I nonetheless returned with sufficient sources to complete the article, which I hope to

present in the spring as part of the European History Workshop.

I also took advantage of my time in Slovakia to research holdings on Tiso in the Slovak Film Institute. The Institute has 68 weekly newsreels, 21 historical films, 4 television newsreels, and 4 documentary films that include footage of Tiso. I was able to view about an hour of footage, mostly of Tiso during his trial. I found this especially helpful and wanted to view the rest, but projection costs were too high. With any luck, I will be able to gain funding to do so next summer.

Though I originally planned to revise these articles for publication, I have since heeded the counsel of my advisor Norman Naimark and shifted my focus away from getting my research into print. Nonetheless, I did use my first week in the archives to tie up a few loose ends in my article on Tiso's use of exemptions to protect Jews from deportation in 1942. *Nationalities Papers* will publish it in December 2002.

Finally, Slovakia was a particularly exciting place to be this summer. The political scene was remarkably volatile, with unexpected splits occurring between the ultranationalist parties and within Slovakia's largest party just one month before the elections. Vladimir Meciar, the dominant Slovak political personality of the 1990s, melted down. South Africa arrested and extradited the former head of his Secret Service, Ivan Lexa, Slovakia's most wanted man for two years. The Slovak Supreme Court surprisingly immediately released him, conveniently in time to collect a gratis personal laptop from the National Parliament, to which he still belonged. This and other corruption scandals pushed the Court system into an acute state of crisis. And the Danube flooded.



# The Institute of National Remembrance in Poland

Mikolaj Kunicki  
Ph.D. Candidate, History

I spent this past summer working in Warsaw on my dissertation on Boleslaw Piasecki (1915-1979), a prominent Polish politician who started his career as a fascist and ended it as a pro-Communist Catholic activist. Piasecki's political career, the basis of my dissertation, is surrounded by an aura of mystery, especially his arrest and subsequent release by the Communists and his initial postwar activities. These events resulted in frequent accusations of Piasecki being a Soviet agent or Communist stooge. To understand this controversy and explore infiltration by the security police of Piasecki's political organization, PAX, I worked on the files of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs, and spent the final part of my summer research in Poland at the Instytut Pamięci Narodowej [IPN], the Institute for National Remembrance in Warsaw. Although I filed my application for access to the IPN last spring, I was forced to wait four months before obtaining permission to work on the security police files.

Instead of writing on my archival findings, I focus on the IPN, which I believe is an essential institution for studying 20th Century Poland. Created two years ago by decree of the Polish parliament, the IPN serves as research institute, archives and judicial institution. Scholars who followed the debate on the town of Jedwabne sparked by the publication of Jan T. Gross's *Neighbors* might remember that IPN launched the investigation of the Jedwabne murders. The institute

serves as the commission investigating political and war crimes in and against the Polish nation. Investigations conducted by the IPN include, among others, the Stalinist terror, the massacres of the Polish population in Volhynia during World War II, and the functioning of concentration camps for the German population in postwar Poland. An equally important aspect of the IPN's mission is its role in the areas of education and scholarly research. The institute periodically publishes bulletins of archival collections. IPN also conducts workshops for historians as well as history teachers and participates in the preparation of history textbooks.

From a researcher's point of view, the most important aspect of the IPN is its archival holdings. From 2000 to 2002, the institute acquired archival collections from the former Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Office for National Security, successor to the Communist security police and counterintelligence, thereby becoming the primary archival institution for the files of the Communist security police. For historians, these collections are treasures that describe the history and functioning of the apparatus of coercion and provide sources from the best-informed institution in totalitarian state. The IPN also allows individuals to research security police files on themselves or their close relatives. Access to these collections is primarily for either personal and family history research or scholarly research.

Scholars and members of the public who are interested in exploring the IPN collections must provide the institute with a statement of purpose describing their research project and identifying the individuals or institutions they intend to research. In addition, a recommendation letter from one's advisor is also required. All documents should be written in Polish. Requests should be submitted early. The review and approval process lasts from two to four months, and occasionally even longer. One should start inquiring two months after the submission of the request. Once access is granted, processing document orders takes two to three weeks. Researchers review materials in the institute's reading room, but catalogues are unavailable for classified documents. Unlike the main Polish state archive, Archiwum Akt Nowych [AAN] (New Documents Archive), the IPN's reading room is user-friendly. However, due to a shortage of seating space, one must schedule each visit in advance. Patience and tolerance are essential because, like many state-run institutions in Poland, the IPN is not adequately funded. The tiny reading room has a bolstering environment where both researchers and the institute's employees enthusiastically, and occasionally loudly, share the results of their work. If one survives the first week one becomes part of the group. Good hunting!

## CREEES Email List

CREEES has an email distribution list for announcements of its events, such as conferences, lectures, panel discussions.

If you would like to be added to our electronic mailing list send a request to [rschnoor@stanford.edu](mailto:rschnoor@stanford.edu).

# Russian Archives: From Western Siberia to St. Petersburg

Erika Monahan  
Ph.D. Student, History

**T**his past summer, as beneficiary of a travel research grant from CREEES, I had the opportunity to explore sources for a potential dissertation project in archives in Russia. My explorations took me to archives in Tiumen', Tobol'sk, Moscow and St. Petersburg, and brought me back to Palo Alto armed with new insights and experience, challenged by new questions, and incubating an as yet ephemeral, but emerging, dissertation topic. After two years of coursework, and having exhausted the published sources available in the U.S., it was in Western Siberia that I had my first introduction to one of the pillars of the historian's work: archival research. In addition to archival work, I occupied myself with other mainstays of historical work: library study and collaboration/interaction with other scholars.

I began my trip in Tiumen', a medium-sized city in Western Siberia. Tiumen' in the early modern period generally took second billing to Tobol'sk, home of the archepiscopate of Siberia, now five hours, but back then, a few days, up the road. In the twenty-first century, Tiumen' remains an "out of the way" place. Indeed, Tiumen's central emblem of modernity and oil wealth, the Zapsibgazprom building, a not-quite-skyscraper of aqua-colored glass that towers near the bus stop where I would wait each day after the archive closed, tries to give visitors the oppo-

site impression. But the flash of those shining glass panes does not hide the fact that Tiumen' is still an "out of the way" place. The bus promptly rounds the corner from the main drag onto streets of wooden residences without plumbing where one hears from behind fences the occasional bleat of a goat in the courtyard. Despite the wealth promised to this oblast capital from the oil rich region of Khanty Mansisk, during my time in Tiumen' I was struck anew with the force and reality of the standard adage, that Moscow is an island.

But what does all that have to do with early modern Russian history? Aside from being the first Russian-founded Siberian town still in existence, scholarly rumor and Soviet source study publications have it that Tiumen' holds the richest surviving regional archival collection for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. My goal was to scope out the source base for a potential dissertation topic focusing on merchants in the hopes that material would be sufficient enough to ask important questions about Russia's social, economic, and imperial history. Tiumen' is a particularly interesting place to locate such a regional study because in the seventeenth century it boasted a resident community of traders from the Bukharan khanate. Being an "out of the way" place, I discovered, also held practical advantages for me. The archivists were generous and indefatigable in sharing their knowledge, expertise and tea breaks with me.

After Tiumen' (and Tobol'sk), I headed to Moscow. Having lived in Moscow already for over two years, it was heartening to be back and to witness the recovery that is going on there (*nado byt' optimistom*); the word on the street from the 'thirty something' Russians and expatriates I know, was that things are 'almost like '97 again.' That quintessential Moscow energy could also be felt inside RGADA, the

State Archive of Ancient Acts, where, despite my experience in Moscow, I felt myself very much a newcomer. There, where desks and microfilm machines fill early in the morning and stay filled throughout the day, where writings from nearly a millennium are housed... if one knows how to find them, I understood gratefully that I had benefited from the patient guidance of the Tiumen' archivists, but it was still difficult not to be overwhelmed. In Moscow I read through detailed descriptions of archival collections, *opisi*, trying to assess quantitatively and qualitatively what material was there and how I might use it. Although I was anxious to practice my paleography by reading actual documents, I took solace in the knowledge that there will be plenty of that to come. In the meantime I found myself just as challenged trying to decipher the sprawling nineteenth-century hand of Russian Imperial archivists in the seemingly endless microfilms of the Siberian Prikaz collection.

In all, it was a challenging and gratifying summer, and I now find myself both excited and daunted by the dissertation ideas that are swirling and materializing before me. Moreover, having spent 1997-2000 working for a transport company in Russia before finally escaping the daily and eternal frustrations of transport to begin my graduate work, the irony that seventeenth and eighteenth century customs books will comprise one of my fundamental dissertation sources is almost too much to bear. (*Kuda ia denius'?*) But I am looking forward to it. Happily, I found that about one-third of the Chancellery records for Tiumen' reside in an archive in St. Petersburg. Thanks to this lucky discovery, I hope to schedule my dissertation research such that I trade the peak mosquito/*moshki* season in Western Siberia for White Nights in St. Petersburg.



# Center of Theatre Practices, Gardzienice

Kris Salata  
Ph.D. Student, Drama

**M**y summer research trip to Poland brought me extremely valuable practical and theoretical material whose significance only increases with my daily evaluation in the Drama Department. The work at the Center of Theatre Practices, Gardzienice provided me with a close look at a unique theatrical research methodology, gave me hands-on experience in the resulting practice, stimulated my analytical mind for the academic year, and most importantly, supplied me with important pre-dissertation research material.

Last year, I researched and followed the methods of two American classicists, Milman Parry and Albert Lord, who sought the answer to the Homeric question by investigating the living oral traditions of South Slavic Muslim cultures. The research in Gardzienice proved that a careful study of oral cultures still in existence in certain remote regions of Eastern Europe provides multiple clues about ancient performance techniques. Staniewski, the Center's director, brought his findings to bear on his re-staging of ancient Greek tragedy (with results that have been highly acclaimed by such major figures of world theatre as Andre Gregory, the Royal Shakespeare Company, and theatre-anthropologist Richard Scheckner). Jerzy Grotowski, who in his Laboratory Theatre in Wroclaw, Poland initiated the "Theatre of Sources" – an on-going research project on oral cultures - in order to preserve and include traditional performance techniques, also pursued inves-

tigation in a similar direction. Grotowski's practical work parallels theoretical attempts of C.G. Jung, who provided us with the term "collective unconscious." Further theoretical analysis of this parallel may become a part of my dissertation.

The Gardzienice acting training method has become a key of evaluating main-stream acting methodology. I observed, documented, and analyzed their process of assimilating various performative techniques acquired from the oral cultures of Poland, Ukraine, and the Balkans. In addition, the group proposed an entire theory of reconstruction of the ancient Greek theatre based on their investigations and practical applications. Such theory

is my primary academic interest. I am currently translating and editing an article based on an interview with members of the group in which they explain their approach. This academic year I will be forming my topic and writing my prospectus. It becomes apparent that the work of Gardzienice and the work of Grotowski will be included in my topic that will cover the concept of Theatre of Sources.

Since my grant fell a bit short fulfilling the second part of my research, I had to postpone visiting Wroclaw's Grotowski archives. However, I made all necessary arrangements to go there next year. The archives contain a valid element of my dissertation research material.

## Alumni News

**Sarah Cameron** (MA 2002) has accepted a position at the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in Washington, DC.

**James Earl** (MA 2002) is attending Law School at University of Michigan .

**Blair Burke Kaine** (MA 1990) is Director of Development at the Eurasia Foundation in Washington, D.C.

**Maria Kiehn** (MA 2001) is a Research Assistant at Hoover Institution. This fall she filled in for CREEES Assistant Director. Maria and her husband Todd are pleased

to announce the birth of Ronald William Kiehn January 20, 2003.

**Jeannette Leeney** (MA 2002) has accepted an associate position in the Moscow office of APCO Worldwide, an international public relations firm.

**Michael Sulmeyer** (International Relations/Political Science BA 2002) is a Research Assistant for U.S. Defense Policy in the International Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC.

**Major Gregory D. Wright** (MA 1994) is Assignments Officer stationed in Virginia.

## 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 full name, class year, and updated contact and career information.

# The Gardzienice Theatre Company in Poland

Kathryn Syssoyeva  
Ph.D. Candidate, Drama Department

**F**irst please allow me to thank everyone at CREEES who made possible what turned out to be, on many levels, a very successful expedition to Poland to spend two weeks working with the Gardzienice Theatre Company.

This working trip had several aspects: scholarly and artistic, personal and communal. My own participation as an organizer facilitated the participation of a group of 26 undergraduate and graduate students from both Stanford and Columbia Universities in a ten-day intensive training in the theatrical techniques of the Gardzienice company. It was an extraordinary opportunity for everyone involved.

The work at Gardzienice presents a rare model of alternative theatrical practice - a synthetic theatre of music, dance and text, fusing centuries-old East and West European performance traditions, informed by rigorous anthropological and historical research, and an intense commitment to artistic practice. The company, which for the past 25 years has been based in a tiny village southwest of Lublin, typically invests two to five years in the development of each new production. The ten-day workshop included lectures in theatre history, screenings of documentary material (footage of the company's cultural expeditions into marginalized ethnic communities of Ukraine, as well as

material documenting how these expeditions inform the company's artistic practice), and live performances and demonstrations - as well as a rigorous schedule of practical classes in singing technique (ancient Greek choral harmony, medieval liturgical music, and Polish, Romany, Ukrainian and Russian song), Gardzienice's unique approach to stage movement (partnering acrobatics; "mutuality", a technique of physical improvisation developed by the actors of the Gardzienice company emphasizing a deep focus upon one's partner; "iconography", the physical interpretation and staging of painterly images); and morning and nighttime group running, emphasizing ensemble breath work and a heightened connection to physical environment. Our workday ended each evening with two-hour sessions in which students explored individual passages of text under the guidance of Włodzimierz Staniewski, the company's artistic director, contextualizing these in group compositions of movement and music. By the end of ten days, this work gradually evolved toward a loosely unified theatrical composition on the theme of Euripides "Electra".

This practical work will continue in at least two projects this year: Kris Salata's "Electra", and my own production of Blok's "Balaganchik", to be staged in the spring as part of the Slavic Studies Symposium on Modernism in April. Both productions involve graduate and undergraduate students who worked together this summer at Gardzienice and build upon the common theatrical vocabulary developed there through continued training and rehearsal here at Stanford.

With regards to my individual work, my dissertation research was greatly aided by the summer's expedition. The theatrical tradition practiced at Gardzienice has roots in the theatrical practices of 1920s Russia, which are the

subject of my dissertation. As Staniewski remarked of himself in an interview, his concept of the theatre, and of the work of the actor in particular, is directly influenced by his understanding of the work of Meyerhold and Vakhtangov. It is my belief that for the theatre historian, living theatrical practice deeply informed by historical research has a special value as a form of scholarly interpretation - elucidating, demystifying, and giving life to written records of past practice, even as it takes those practices forward into a new era. The final chapter of my dissertation on acting methodologies of 1920s Russia will be an examination of current actor training techniques which have their roots in that aesthetic (the work of the Vakhtangov School in Moscow, the St. Petersburg Academy, and the Gardzienice Academy, the training arm of the Gardzienice company). My time at Gardzienice both confirmed that I am correct in my impulse to include their work in this chapter, and allowed me to establish an ongoing relationship with the company - spending additional days there following the institute, going through both written and video archives, conducting interviews with Staniewski and company members, writing preliminary notes toward my final chapter, and laying the foundation for additional research there.

Finally, I am currently working to bring Gardzienice to Stanford in the spring, in cooperation with Slavic Studies, Classics, and the Department of Drama. If this project succeeds, the company will offer our students three master classes (Ancient Music, Mutuality, and Iconography), two lectures (one on Gardzienice's musicological research, the other on their investigations into the performance techniques of minority ethnic communities on the eastern border), and a performance of "Metamorphosis", their current production.



## Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize

The 2002 Vucinich Prize, co-sponsored by AAASS and the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford University for an outstanding monograph in Russian, Eurasian, or East European studies in any discipline of the humanities published in 2001 was awarded to:

**Terry Martin**, Associate Professor, Harvard University for:

*The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923-1939* published by Cornell University Press

Honorable Mention was given to **Michael McFaul**, the Peter and Helen Bing Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution, Associate Professor, Stanford University and Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for:

*Russia's Unfinished Revolution: Political Change from Gorbachev to Putin* published by Cornell University Press

# In Memoriam

## Jan F. Triska (1922-2003)

TRISKA, Jan F. - J.U.D., J.S.D., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science and International Relations at Stanford University since 1960, died February 20, 2003 at the age of 81. He will be greatly missed by Carmel, his wife of 51 years; his sister Bozena Rehakova of the Czech Republic; his sons Mark and John, their spouses Maria and Christine, and his granddaughters Audra, Chiara, Karis, and Iris. Professor Triska was born January 26, 1922 in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He enjoyed athletics, distinguishing himself as a Sokol gymnast, a swimmer, canoeist, and tennis player. After graduating from gymnasium he began his studies at the Charles University Law School. When the Nazi occupation closed the universities, he was deported to a forced labor camp in Eisenach, Germany until liberation by Patton's Third Army in 1945. Returning to Prague, he barely completed his J.U.D. before the communist coup d'etat in 1948. A student-leader on the enemies list, he was sentenced to hard labor while awaiting trial. During this time he escaped to American-occupied Germany, and was granted a Sterling Fellowship at Yale Law School as a displaced person. At Yale Law School Professor Triska earned his LL.M. and J.S.D. He went on to earn his Ph.D. at Harvard University. At the Hoover Institution at Stanford University Professor Triska co-authored with Robert M. Slusser "The Theory, Law and Policy of Soviet Treaties" (1962), a definitive study of the Soviet Union as a treaty partner. Meanwhile he taught at U.C. Berkeley, and later at Cornell University, before beginning his professorship at Stanford. Professor Triska authored over 60 articles, 14 books, and two monograph series. His last book, "The Great War's Forgotten Front" (1998) is based on his father's battlefield diary while a conscripted soldier in WWI. At the time of his death, Professor Triska was writing his memoirs. In many respects a citizen of the world, Professor Triska was devoted to T.G. Masaryk's ideals of freedom, justice, human rights, and democracy. He directly witnessed many of the events that shaped Czechoslovakia through the century, including the Warsaw Pact invasion that ended the Prague Spring in 1968. He was proud to be twice President of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences, and to assist in the restructuring of Czech legal institutions after the Velvet Revolution. Among the many lifetime awards and honors he received, his latest honor came this past summer in Washington, D.C. during the Masaryk Memorial Dedication, when Czech President Vaclav Havel awarded Professor Triska the Medal of Merit, First Grade, for Meritorious Services to the Czech Republic. Professor Triska was passionate about fly-fishing. Fly rod in hand wherever his extensive travels took him, he was a founding member of the Palo Alto Fly Fishers. Family funeral services have been held. The family requests that donations designated "In Memory of Professor Jan F. Triska" for a scholarship fund be sent to: Memorial Gifts, 326 Galvez St., Stanford, CA 94305-6105. A memorial service will be held in early April.

- John Triska



L.A. Ciero / Stanford News Service

## Wry Commentator Discerns Progress in Romanian Homeland

Andrea M. Hamilton  
Stanford News Service

Unlike television, where looks are deemed important to draw viewers, a radio personality is known largely through his or her voice, its tone and timber and range as much as the words spoken -- and listeners are left to their imagination as to what the person looks like. Yet Andrei Codrescu, whose regular commentaries on National Public Radio have made his a familiar voice -- literally -- looks just like one imagines a college professor might: close-cropped hair, mustache, little round glasses, black turtleneck. When he speaks, NPR fans will instantly know the tone, the familiar heavy accent spitting out dark, sardonic humor and biting social commentary in the smoothest colloquial turns of phrase.

Codrescu, a member of the English Department faculty at Louisiana State University, is best known for his NPR commentaries, his poetry, his films like the award-winning *Road Scholar* and the online "anti-literary journal" *The Exquisite Corpse*. He read selections from a handful of his many books and then took questions from the audience

at a Nov. 5 lunchtime presentation sponsored by the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies and the Department of Comparative Literature.

Codrescu introduced his work by explaining that he had had only intermittent contact with his homeland until 1989, when he went back to report on the events of that tumultuous year -- the overthrow and execution of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Eastern bloc's transition out from under Communism. He cited a theme that summed up the era: "Escape is the art of our time," about the extremes people went to to get out in the years before the Berlin Wall came down and the Eastern bloc crumbled. Of his experiences in his homeland since then, Codrescu said, "The less I know, the more I go back."

Emigrating from his native Romania to the United States in 1966, Codrescu has been a U.S. citizen since 1981 and a wry commentator on its peculiarities since his arrival. Born in 1946 during the era of Stalinist deprivation behind

the Iron Curtain, he spoke of his "idyllic Stalinist childhood, in which there was no bad news. ... We existed in an amazing vacuum." He had a rude awakening at the tender age of 7 when Josef Stalin died and he quickly figured out that the cult of personality surrounding the "Great Father" whose portrait hung everywhere was a chimera.

A Romanian graduate student in the audience, now married and settled in the United States, asked Codrescu what changes he saw on his visits back to Romania and how he felt about them. He responded by first asking her about her perceptions. The woman admitted that the changes she saw were not all positive: There were things that disturbed her -- for instance, the prevalence of drugs among youth. Codrescu, while not dismissing her concerns, was more upbeat. "People look you in the eye now. They don't whisper when they talk about politics or controversial things."

He admitted to harboring affection for



his native country, though he would still choose to live in the United States. Viewing his adopted homeland with all its peculiarities through an outsider's eyes is a regular theme in Codrescu's work. It is his gift as a commentator that he can make his listeners and readers see these oddities too. And that is partly because his humor, while sharp, is not unkind: He has great fondness for this country -- even if he sometimes finds it truly weird. (The title of one recent book is indicative: *The Dog with the Chip in his Neck*.)

Asked what he considered his true home, if indeed he had one, Codrescu replied: "I feel mostly I am American, and I feel most American when I am in Europe. But we are not really one thing or another. The U.S. is such a mobile country. It's always moving, changing." For Americans, that is perhaps self-evident. For someone who grew up in a closed Communist police state where typewriters were considered subversive, that is a concept not to be taken for granted.

Having grown up in Transylvania, Codrescu is overly familiar with Americans' B-grade horror movie fascination with all things ghoulish, not to mention their lack of historical reference. Once his birthplace is known, the next question is always: "Is there really a Transylvania?" followed immediately by "Do you know Count Dracula?" Since the Hollywood character is based on a historical Romanian prince, he noted with trademark sarcasm, "Talking this way about my ancestor is like me saying George Washington is a blood-sucking sheep god."

*This story appeared in the November 11 issue of Stanford Report.*

## CONTRIBUTING TO CREEES

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 directly to CREEES at Building 40, Main Quad, Stanford, CA 94305-2006. 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.

### Recent contributors:

*Robert C. Austin*

*Amy Richardson Kellogg*

*Frederick Kellogg*

*Jennifer Medveckis Marzo*

*Eugene Marzo*

*NiSource Charitable Foundation*

*Andrew Nussbaum*

*Sophia Andrea Rae*

*Richard Paul Sobel*

*Mary Ann Miliias St. Peter*

*Wayne S. Vucinich*

## CREEES VIDEO LENDING LIBRARY

Materials from the CREEES documentary video lending library are available for two-week checkout 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/CREEES/videolib.html> or contact Molly Quan, CREEES Publicity Coordinator, at (650) 725-2563 or [yquan@stanford.edu](mailto:yquan@stanford.edu).

# 2003 Teacher Workshop Series: "Islam and Politics in the 20th Century"

The Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford University (CREES) and the Bay Area Global Education Program (BAGEP) presented this five day workshop series for teachers. This series looked at the history of Islamic nations in the 20th Century, linking that history to current events. Material covered addressed the California State History and Social Science Content Standards 7.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 10.10 and 11.9, and several National Standards for World History.

## Session One: January 11

9 am – 12 pm,  
"Islamic Religion and Culture: an Overview"  
**Ahmad Dallal**, Associate Professor of History, Stanford University

1 pm – 3:30 pm,  
Curricular Workshop: "Web Resources and Curricula on Islam"  
**Terry Haugen**, Teacher Trainer, BAGEP

## Session Two: January 25

9 am – 12 pm, Building 200, Room 34  
"The Formation of the Modern Middle East State System"  
**Joel Beinin**, Professor of Middle East History, Stanford University; President, Middle Eastern Studies Association

1 pm – 3:30 pm,  
Curricular Workshop: Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education presents a module from its new curriculum unit *Understanding Islam*.

## Session Three: February 8

9 am – 12 pm,  
"Islam in Soviet and Post-Soviet Central Asia"  
**Gail Lapidus**, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University

1 pm - 3:30 pm,  
"Islam in the Former Yugoslavia"  
**Ivo Lapis**, Research Associate, Center for Democracy, Development and Rule of Law, Stanford University

## Session Four: February 22

9 am – 12 pm,  
"The Cold War and Afghanistan"  
**Edward Walker**, Executive Director, Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies, UC Berkeley

1 pm – 3:30 pm,  
Curricular Workshop: "Web Resources and Curricula on Afghanistan and Central Asia"  
**Terry Haugen**, Teacher Trainer, BAGEP

## Session Five, March 1

9 am – 12 pm,  
"Women and Islam"  
**Jacqueline Armijo-Hussein**, Visiting Professor, Department of Religious Studies, Stanford University

1 pm – 3:30 pm,  
"Women in Afghanistan"  
**Rona Popal**, President, Afghan Women's International Association

For more information, please see <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREES/workshop2003.html>.

## 2002-2003 ALEXANDER DALLIN LECTURE IN SOVIET AND POST-SOVIET AFFAIRS

The 2002-03 Alexander Dallin Lecture in Soviet & Post-Soviet Affairs was presented this year by Stephen Sestanovich, Former US Ambassador at Large for the New Independent States, and currently Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and Professor at Columbia University.

Ambassador Sestanovich spoke on: "New War, New Allies: If the US Can't Go It Alone, Whom Should It Go With?"







The Center for Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies at Stanford University presents



# UKRAINE: EMERGING NATION

MONDAY FEBRUARY 10  
4:15 P.M.

**Michael McFaul, Associate Professor of Political Science**  
Stanford University  
"Ukraine's Place In The World: Domestic and International Factors"  
HARTLEY CONFERENCE CENTER, MITCHELL EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING

MONDAY FEBRUARY 24  
4:15 P.M.

**Olexiy Haran, Professor of Political Science**  
University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy  
"Democratization and Authoritarian Reaction in Ukraine"  
HARTLEY CONFERENCE CENTER, MITCHELL EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING

MONDAY MARCH 10  
4:15 P.M.

**Frank Sysyn, Professor of History**  
University of Alberta  
"Mykhailo Hrushevsky's Vision of the "Crucial Epoch"  
in Ukrainian History, 1626-1650"  
HARTLEY CONFERENCE CENTER, MITCHELL EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING

MONDAY APRIL 7  
4:15 P.M.

**Yuri Scherbak, Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada**  
"Ukraine: Geo-political Challenge for the 21st Century"  
SIEPR CONFERENCE ROOM A, LANDAU ECONOMICS BUILDING

MONDAY APRIL 21  
4:15 P.M.

**Laada Bilaniuk, Assistant Professor of Anthropology**  
University of Washington  
"The Politics of Language in Ukrainian Popular Culture"  
HARTLEY CONFERENCE CENTER, MITCHELL EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING

MONDAY MAY 19  
4:15 P.M.

**George Chopivsky, Chairman**  
Ukrainian Development Company  
"Business in Ukraine: Opportunities and Realities – Lessons from  
Personal Experience"  
HARTLEY CONFERENCE CENTER, MITCHELL EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING

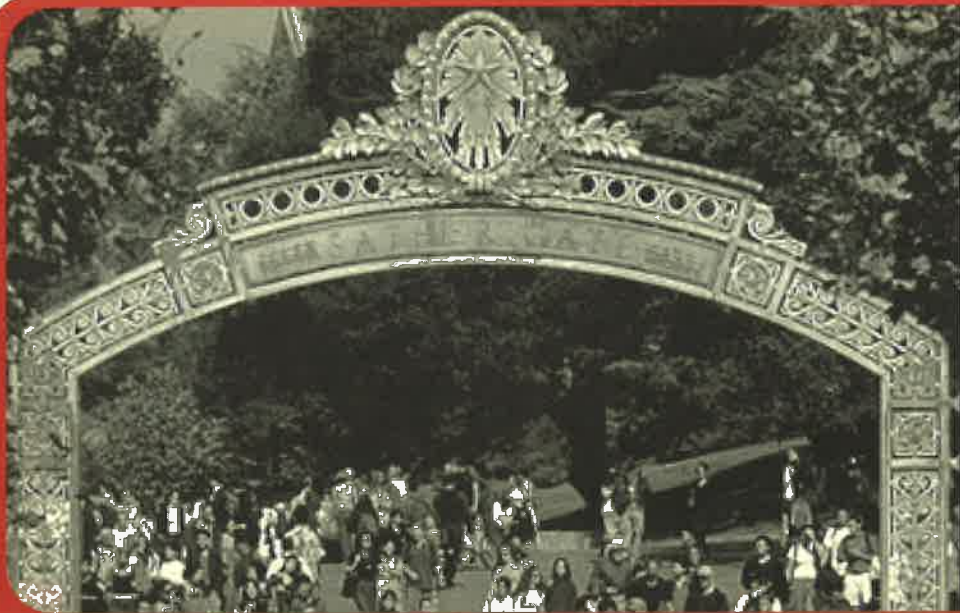
MONDAY JUNE 2  
4:15 P.M.

**Adrian Karatnycky, Counselor and Senior Scholar,**  
Freedom House  
"Ukraine After Kuchma: Political Contestation and Democratic Reform"  
HARTLEY CONFERENCE CENTER, MITCHELL EARTH SCIENCES BUILDING



This lecture series launches a CREES fundraising initiative to expand Ukrainian Studies at Stanford University. For information, see <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREES/UkrainianStudies.html>

For further information see <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREES> or call (650) 723-3562



**Friday  
March 7  
2003**

**Lipman Room, Barrows Hall  
UC Berkeley campus**

**XXVII Annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference:  
"The Power of Ideas and Ideas of Power  
in East Europe and Eurasia."**

*Sponsored by Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies, UC Berkeley &  
Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies, Stanford University*

For more information see <http://violet.berkeley.edu/%7Eiseees/berk-stan.html> or call (510) 642-3230

Center for Russian and East European Studies  
Building 40, Main Quad  
Stanford University  
Stanford CA 94305-2006

**Return Service Requested**

Non-Profit  
Organization  
U.S. Postage  
**P a i d**  
Palo Alto, CA  
Permit No. 28