

NEWS FROM THE HARRIMAN INSTITUTE

Columbia University in the City of New York
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Catharine Theimer Nepomnyashchy, Director

June 2005

From the Director

With the advent of spring, a season of commemorations is well upon us. The 60th anniversary of the end of World War II will be followed in the fall by the 60th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. At the same time, April 2005 marks the 20th anniversary of Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power. Moreover, as we look down the road to September 2006, we come to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Institute at Columbia University. As we remember these events that shaped the world we study and the way we study it, it is an appropriate moment to take stock of where we came from and where we are going.

As our graduates and friends well know, the Harriman Institute—which began its existence as the Russian Institute—is the oldest academic institution in the United States devoted to the study of our region. Founded in the wake of World War II, it was very much a product of the country's wartime experience. The crucible for the institute in this respect was the Soviet Division of the Office of Strategic Services, headed by Columbia history professor Geroid T. Robinson, who would become the first Director of the Russian Institute after he returned to the university after the war. In their approach to our wartime ally, the USSR, teams had learned the value of a multi-disciplinary approach wherein experts in the social sciences and humanities pooled their skills and perspectives to solve intelligence-gathering problems. This experience of working at the intersection of disciplinary and regional expertise served as the model for the visionary experiment in area studies in general and Sovietology in particular launched at Columbia when the Russian Institute opened its doors to students on the first day of classes of the fall 1946 semester. Then as now, recipients of the Harriman Certificate completed rigorous training in one discipline along with a program of area-related courses in other disciplines. Then as now, Columbia's location in New York City—whose international status had been

affirmed in 1946 with its selection as the site of the United Nations—made it the obvious place from which the United States would study the world. This bond is reaffirmed every fall when the General Assembly of the UN reconvenes in New York, and, as in past years, we expect a number of leaders from our region to visit Columbia when they come to New York in September to mark the United Nations anniversary. Yet, even as we celebrate our heritage, the radically transformed shape of our region in the wake of the processes set in motion by Mikhail Gorbachev's ascent to power two decades ago demands a serious consideration of how the area studies approach—in our teaching, scholarship, and policymaking—can become more comparative and flexible to respond to the complexities of a globalizing world without losing the depth of regional expertise that has been its strength and hallmark from the outset. Our season of commemoration, then, will also be a season of reflection.



Editor-in-Chief Paul Sonne, Jane Mikkelson and Elena Lagoutova present Cathy Nepomnyashchy with a framed cover of the first issue of "The Birch," the new undergraduate journal of Slavic culture, literature and politics. Photo courtesy of E. Lagoutova. Read the issue online: www.thebirchonline.org.

In this vein, building on the various Director's Seminars on the future of regional studies the Institute has sponsored in recent years, during the next two academic years, the Institute will launch a series on pipelines, organized by adjunct faculty member Jenik Radon, who was the key negotiator for the government of Georgia for the multi-billion dollar Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline, as well as its gas pipeline twin, which had its opening in late May. The construction of oil and gas pipelines is not only a burning, and often highly controversial, policy issue throughout our region, as well as in neighboring regions from China to India to Iran, but it poses an excellent test case for re-evaluating and retooling the regional studies paradigm to adapt it to the present-day context in which crossing borders and encounters among different states, societies and cultures have again moved to the center stage. In addition to the BTC pipeline, there is the historic controversial pacesetter, the 1972 Transgas pipeline from Russia to Germany and Europe. There are a significant number of transborder pipelines in the "planning" stage, and invariably their construction is politically, economically and socially, not to mention environmentally, laden. They include pipelines from Russia to Japan, from Kazakhstan to China and from Turkmenistan through Afghanistan to India, a competitor to the contemplated pipeline from Iran through Pakistan to India, which is actively opposed by the US. To explore how the "team" approach, which originally gave birth to area studies, can foster insights into twenty-first century issues, this series of roundtables and colloquiums will bring together regional specialists, as well as industry and finance experts, to discuss how pooling diverse perspectives and know-how can yield a productive understanding of the challenges we face in today's world and "solutions" on how to meet them—practically and theoretically.

This semester our new gallery space has for the first time been in full use. I am particularly pleased that our first exhibit of this year—Daniel Gerstle's photographs of "Frontline Families in the Azerbaijan-Armenian Conflict"—showcased the work of one of our students. Other exhibits have helped initiate the theme of looking back, beginning with a collection of works of photomontage from the Perestroika period by the artists Valery and Natasha Cherkashin. Many of you stopped by and enjoyed the exhibit of Horst Tappe's photographs of Vladimir Nabokov in Montreux which followed, and we hope that you will stop by and see the exhibition of Oldrick Škácha's photographs of Václav Havel, "Dissident-President-Citizen," co-sponsored by the Czech Center of New York, which will be hanging in our space all summer. Also in the spirit of renovation, I ask you to keep an eye on the Harriman Institute's web site, which will soon be

coming to you with a fresh, new look. I encourage you to make suggestions about features you would find useful if added to the site.

Last but not least, I am pleased to announce that I will be on leave both from teaching and the directorship of the Harriman Institute during the 2005-2006 academic year. The distinguished political scientist and Harriman certificate holder, Jack Snyder, Robert and Renee Belfer Professor of International Relations, will be serving as Acting Director during my absence. A specialist on post-Soviet politics and nationalism, Jack will work to infuse new energy into the involvement of the social sciences in the Institute. While I will be devoting the bulk of my time on leave to my own scholarship, I will look forward to keeping in touch with members of the institute community and enjoying events from the audience. I hope to return rested and refreshed to the Institute's 60th birthday celebration in September 2006.

I wish you all a regenerative summer and an invigorating academic year.

Catharine Nepomnyashchy



From the exhibit "Nabokov in Montreux, Photographs by Horst Tappe." Curated by Regina Khidekel, co-sponsored by the Russian American Cultural Center.

Faculty News

Rafis Abazov (Adjunct Visiting Professor) recently published his *Historical Dictionary of Turkmenistan* (Scarecrow Press, 2005). He presented his book and his research on recent economic development in Turkmenistan at the Harriman Institute in February 2005. Abazov is currently putting the final touches on his "Tajikistan" (Cultures of the World series) and plans to work on cultural development in other Central Asian republics.

Bradley Abrams (History; Associate Director, Harriman Institute) was one of three Graduate School of Arts and Sciences faculty members recognized for their work with graduate students. The Graduate Student Advisory Council awarded him Honorable Mention in its naming of recipients of the Faculty Mentoring Award. The awards will be presented at a banquet in the fall.

Alexander Cooley's (Political Science, Barnard) book, *The Logic of Hierarchy: The Organization of Empires, States and Military Occupations*, is forthcoming from Cornell University Press (fall 2005). The main empirical focus is the Soviet and post-Soviet administration of Central Asia and its legacies.

Anna Frajlich-Zajac (Slavic) gave readings of her poetry at the Szczecin Society, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and the Europa Club (Brooklyn). She participated and helped organize a number of tributes to Czeslaw Milosz, including those held by the *Polish American Daily*, the Brooklyn Public Library, Columbia, and the Kosciuszko Foundation. Her new publications include an essay on the Robert Frost Museum and her reminiscences of Milosz, both published in *Przegląd Polski*. She presented a paper on Shakespearean motifs in the poetry of Wislawa Szymborska at the 2004 AAASEEL convention, where she also participated in a panel discussion on models of instruction in teaching Polish language and gave a reading of her own poetry. A master's thesis on Frajlich's poetry has been defended in her native Poland, a doctoral dissertation is in the works.

Boris Gasparov (Slavic), together with Visiting Professor Alan Timberlake (University of California, Berkeley), organized a one-day symposium devoted to *The Tale of Prince Igor's Campaign*, the epic of twelfth-century Rus (March 23, 2005). The event was co-sponsored by the Harriman Institute.

Leopold H. Haimson's (History, Emeritus) new book, *Russia's Revolutionary Experience, 1905-1917: Two Essays* is forthcoming from Columbia University Press (May 2005). See page 11 for announcement of seminar devoted to Professor Haimson's recent works.

Mara Kashper (Slavic, Barnard) is co-author, with Olga Kagan and Yuliya Morozova, of *Cinema for Russian Conversation*, published by Focus in 2005. It is the first of a two-volume project designed to facilitate discussion in Russian of Russian-language films.

Christina Kiaer's (Art History) book, *Imagine No Possessions: The Socialist Objects of Russian Constructivism* is forthcoming from The MIT Press in December 2005.

Robert Legvold (Political Science) has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is co-editor, with Bruno Coppieters (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), of *Statehood and Security: Georgia after the Rose Revolution*, to be published by The MIT Press in September 2005. Russian and Georgian translations of the work are in progress.

John A. McGuckin (Religion) is the author of two new books, both published in 2004: *Handbook to Patristic Theology* (WJK Press) and *St. Cyril of Alexandria and the Christological Controversy* (SVS Press). He was awarded the Henry Luce III Fellowship in Theology, for a full year's sabbatical research leave (2006).

The U.S. edition of **Robert A. Maguire's** (Slavic, Emeritus) translation of Nikolai Gogol's *Dead Souls* was released earlier this year by Penguin.

Kimberly Marten and Alexander Cooley (both Political Science, Barnard) published an op-ed piece in the *International Herald Tribune*, entitled "Permanent Military Bases Won't Work in Iraq," which reflected the research they did about the U.S. air base at Manas in Kyrgyzstan in January (February 3, 2005). Marten's book, *Enforcing the Peace: Learning from the Imperial Past*, was published by Columbia University Press in 2004.

Ronald Meyer (Slavic) translated a selection from Mikhail Kozakov's *A Man Is Brought to His Knees* for *An Anthology of Jewish-Russian Literature: Two Centuries of Dual Identity in Prose and Poetry*, edited by M. Shroyer, to be published by M. E. Sharpe next year. Students in his class on Russian literary translation contributed translations of works by Vasily Grossman, Yury Karabchievsky and Andrei Sobol to the same anthology. Meyer was commissioned by the Atlantic Theater Co. to translate Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard* for playwright Tom Donaghy. Donaghy's adaptation of the work opens in June.

John S. Micgiel (HI Associate Director) convened several meetings at Columbia, including Paderewski Seminar on "The U.S. and Poland: A Special Relationship," held in September 2004, and a "Teach Europe Workshop" for high school educators, held in October 2004. John lectured at a Polish Educators' Conference, sponsored by the Polish American Congress' Educational Commission in February 2005, and again offered courses this spring at the Higher School of Business-National Louis University in Nowy Sacz, Poland. Together with Glenda Rosenthal,

Micgiel edited *The Changing Face of Transatlantic Relations* (Institute for the Study of Europe, 2004).

Catharine Nepomnyashchy (Director, Harriman Institute) is President of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages. This past spring semester she co-taught a new course on “The New Post-Coloniality” with Charles Armstrong (History). She is teaching a course on the “Great Russian Novel” for the Russian Practicum this summer session. Nepomnyashchy’s article “Imperially, my dear Watson’: Sherlock Holmes and the Decline of the Soviet Empire” appears in *Russian and Soviet Film Adaptations of Literature, 1900-2001*, edited by S. Hutchings & A. Vernitski (Routledge, 2005).

Jenik Radon (Adjunct Prof., Intl. & Public Affairs) taught as a Visiting Professor an inaugural class in January 2005 on the “Dynamics of Corruption” at the Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research in Mumbai, India. Radon organized and sponsored during summer 2004 a group of six graduate students from SIPA, Stanford and NYU Law Schools and the Tuck School of Business, Dartmouth, as part of the Eesti-Eurasian Public Service Fellowship of Columbia, to intern with ministries and public organizations in the Republic of Georgia, including the Ministries of Economy and state-owned enterprise, Georgian International Oil Corporation (GIOC), responsible for negotiating and overseeing the construction of the multi-billion oil pipeline from Azerbaijan through Georgia to Turkey. On behalf of the Republic of Georgia, Radon settled a dispute concerning the satisfaction of environmental construction conditions in the ecologically sensitive Borjomi area of Georgia, an area famed for its spring water, imposed in the construction permit issued to the oil consortium led by BP in respect of the construction of the multi-billion oil pipeline. He published the chapter, “The ABCs of Oil Contracts: License-Concession Agreements, Joint Ventures and Production Sharing Agreements” in *Covering Energy and Development: A Reporter’s Handbook*—a collaborative work between the Revenue Watch program of the Open Society Institute and the Initiative for Policy Dialogue.

Ivan Sanders (Slavic) presented papers at conferences commemorating the 60th anniversary of the deportation of Hungarian Jews, held in Washington’s Holocaust Museum and at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest in March and April 2004, respectively. Sanders also participated in a symposium on Imre Kertesz (Indiana University) and one on the works of Sandor Marai (Cambridge University). His review article on a new English translation of Karoly Pap’s novel *Azarel* appeared in the Winter 2004 issue of the *Hungarian Quarterly*. Sanders is one of the three judges on the jury for the Pen/Book of the Month Club Translation Prize.

Jack Snyder’s (Political Science) new publications include “One World, Rival Theories,” *Foreign Policy* (Nov.-Dec. 2004); *Electing to Fight: Why Emerging Democracies Go to War*, co-authored with Edward Mansfield (MIT Press, forthcoming in 2005), and “Myths of Empire and Strategies of Hegemony,” in Craig Calhoun, Frederick Cooper and Kevin Moore, eds., *Lessons of Empire* (New Press, 2005), revised as “Mythes d’empire et stratégies dhégémonie,” for *Critique internationale* (Jan. 2005).

Michael Stanislawski (History) is the author of the book, *Autobiographical Jews: Essays in Jewish Self-Fashioning*, published by University of Washington Press (2004).

David Stark (Sociology) was awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation for his project on “Technologies of Civil Society in East Central Europe.” His recent publications include “Organizing Technologies: Genre Forms of Online Civic Association in Eastern Europe” (with Balazs Vedres and Laszlo Bruszt), in Eric Klinenberg, ed., *Cultural Production in a Digital Age*, special issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (2004) and “Link, Search, Interact: The Co-evolution of NGOs and Interactive Technologies” (with Jonathan Bach), *Theory Culture and Society* (2004). Recent conference presentations: “Cognition and Re-Cognition,” Conference on Cognition and Innovation, Fondazione Cini, Venice, September 2004; “Economic Sociology and the Future of the Social Sciences,” Conference on “The Future of the Social Sciences,” organized by Douglass North, Washington University in St. Louis, October 9, 2004; “Social Times of Network Spaces: Sequence Analysis of Network Formation and Foreign Investment in Hungary” (with Balazs Vedres) Presented at the International Research Conference, Harvard Business School, October 2004.

Elizabeth Kridl Valkenier (HI Resident Scholar) lectured on Russian realist art at Yale University and Manhattanville College. Her essay on the correspondence between her father, Manfred Kridl, and Maria Renata Mayenova, his student from before World War II and a noted semiotics scholar after the war, is being published in a memorial volume on Mayenova (Bialystok University, 2005).

Richard Wortman (History) delivered a paper, “The Russian Coronation: Rite and Ritual” at the Coronation Conference in March 2004, held by the Society for Court Studies in London; the paper appeared in *The Court Historian* (vol. 9, no. 1). Three volumes of Wortman’s appeared in Russian translation in Moscow last year: *The Development of a Russian Legal Consciousness* was published under the title, *Vlastiteli i sudii: razvitie pravovogo soznaniia v imperatorskoi Rossii*, by NLO press; both volumes of the prize-winning *Scenarios of Power: Myth and Ceremony in Russian Monarchy* were published by OGI Press.

ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT

Hope M. Harrison



After completing her B.A. in Social Studies at Harvard, Hope came to Columbia to study at the Harriman Institute in 1986. She completed the certificate program in 1991 and earned her Ph.D. in Political Science in 1993. Hope has taught at Brandeis University and Lafayette College and is now a tenured Associate Professor of History and International Affairs at George Washington University, where she has been since 1999. In 2003, Princeton University Press published her book, *Driving the Soviets Up the Wall: Soviet-East German Relations, 1953-1961*, in the International History and Politics Series. The book won the AAASS 2004 Marshall Shulman prize for an outstanding monograph on the international behavior of the countries of the former communist bloc. Harrison was one of the first Western scholars to use the archives in Moscow and Berlin beginning in 1991-92. Her book is based on extensive archival research and argues that a persistent East German leadership was able to push the reluctant Soviets into building the Berlin Wall. As the citation for the Shulman Prize put it, "Harrison's interviews and extensive work in both Soviet and German archives make this book the definitive account of the foreign relations of the period, while also contributing significantly to our theoretical understanding of the dynamics between relatively strong and weak allied states." Harrison has appeared on CNN, C-SPAN, the History Channel and elsewhere in the media discussing her work.

Harrison's new research project examines how Germany since 1989 has been dealing with the East German communist past by political, legal, cultural and other means. To begin work on the project, Harrison was a fellow at the American Academy in Berlin in the spring of 2004 and at the Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung in Potsdam in the fall of 2004. In the fall of 2005, she will

become the Director for the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at George Washington's Elliott School of International Affairs.

Harrison has also been active outside of the academic world. She was a Director for European and Eurasian Affairs at the National Security Council from 2000 to 2001, as a Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellow. Harrison's portfolio included Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Greece and Cyprus.

Joseph M. Ha



If anyone asks me the rhetorical question of where I spent my most formative years and most intellectually stimulating time, I would, without hesitation, say my student days at the Russian Institute (now the Harriman Institute) of Columbia University.

The 1960s were exciting years for those who were majoring in Russian Studies. It was the height of the Cold War in the bipolar world. At that time, the Russian Institute attracted the brightest students from home and abroad, and the faculty was superb. It was able to arrange a stream of eminent scholars and practitioners in the discipline from, literally, all over the world as visiting professors or lecturers or speakers. Hardly a single day passed without one of these forums. The Institute was lively and truly the center of intellectual activities and learning.

Students studying at the Institute, whether specializing in politics, economics, history, literature, etc., had to take required courses in these subjects. It was a specialized area studies program. As a foreign student, having finished my undergraduate studies in three years, the Russian Institute helped fill an intellectual void for me.

I am indebted to all my professors, but if I may I would single out Professors John N. Hazard, Alexander Dallin,

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Geroid T. Robinson, and William T.R. Fox as professors to whom I am especially indebted. Although Professor Fox was not directly associated with the Russian Institute, his introductory course on International Politics was required for International Affairs majors. These professors were not only great scholars and teachers, but also great human beings. They were rigorous in the academic discipline, but sympathetic to students' interests. Professor Hazard was the epitome of the model scholar and teacher. I have never met a more civilized person than he. Many foreign students have fond memories of Christmas dinners at the home of Professor and Mrs. Fox. They literally opened their home and hearts to us.

Concurrently, in 1971, I received my certificate from the Russian Institute, and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences. Upon receiving my certificate and degree, I received several offers from colleges and universities for teaching positions. This good fortune was very much the result of great recommendations from Professors Hazard, Fox, and others. I still feel strongly that I am indebted to them for my career. Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oregon, offered me the opportunity to establish a new International Affairs department. Having always relished adventure and challenge, I accepted the position. Subsequently, if you will excuse my immodesty, I established one of the finest International Affairs departments in the country. In the beginning, when organizing the I.A. curriculum, Professors Fox and Hazard, spent generous time making suggestions to improve the curriculum. Within a few years, it became the largest department at the College and attracted, and continues to attract, the finest students from all over the world. I have sent many undergraduates to Columbia's SIPA. As part of the curriculum, I established an annual International Affairs Symposium, which still continues as one of the major events of the College. The Symposium speakers include leaders of the scholarly, political, economic, and civic worlds. When I retired, the Trustees of the College established a Distinguished International Lecture Series in my honor.

In 1974, I established the Trans Pacific Dialogue with Academician Georgi Arbatov, of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, Academy of Sciences, Soviet Union (at that time). We had an annual conference with Soviet experts. I believed that such a dialogue was necessary in the dangerous Cold War era. I continued this dialogue, alternately, in the Soviet Union and the U.S. until the early 1990s. I established many personal contacts with the Soviet leaders, including Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Evgeny M. Primakov, Vladimir P. Lukin, and Aleksandr Yakovlev. Later these relations helped me establish normal relations

between the Soviet Union, and Eastern European countries with the Republic of Korea. In 1992, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Arbatov's Institute granted me an honorary doctor's degree, one of only two people to have ever received such an honor from the Institute. It was an irony of history that the first person was Gus Hall, Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S., at that time. Gus Hall's citation described his "contribution to the cause of the Communist movement in the U.S." Mine was for the "contribution in helping to end the Cold War." Later I received two more honorary doctoral degrees from Russia: one from Khabarovsk State Pedagogical University and the other from Far Eastern State University in Vladivostok.

The education I received from the Russian Institute provided me with the necessary tools to negotiate with Russians and Eastern Europeans on various projects, too numerous to mention. Among them, however, I was instrumental in bringing the Soviet and Communist Bloc athletes to the 1988 Seoul Olympics, in my role as the principal advisor to the Olympics. At the same time I helped negotiate formal diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union. My primary contact for the negotiations was Evgeny M. Primakov, who was then a member of the Politburo. Msrs. Lukin, Arbatov, and Yakovlev were all involved at one stage or another. The South Korean government recognized my contribution and I was recognized with a distinguished service award from the Korean Broadcasting System and an honorary doctor's degree from Hanyang University in Korea. I also negotiated many business projects, representing both U.S. and South Korean firms, and was active in the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

During my academic career I have published several books, including three for the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other books in Korea and Japan, and I edited several books as well. I have written more than fifty scholarly articles published in *Problems of Communism*, *Asian Survey*, *Orbis*, *Pacific Affairs*, *Asian Perspective*, and many other journals.

Upon retiring from Lewis & Clark College, I took my current job with Nike as Vice President of International Business & Government Relations. My background and experience in Russia and Eastern Europe have helped me in establishing Nike companies in those regions, as well as in China, and other countries. I serve on the boards of many business organizations and academic institutions, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Council), and the SIPA Council, and am still active in giving lectures and participating in symposiums, both at home and abroad. I have received many honorary professorships and scholarly honors, but I note one in particular: In 1997 I received the First Annual

Alumni Appreciation Award from The Harriman Institute. I proudly display it on my office wall as a symbol and reminder of my intellectual origins and the noble men who mentored me.

More Alumni News

We wish to congratulate the students who just graduated this past May. Our SIPA graduates are: Stanislav Abramov, Maria Beliaeva, Michael Bohm, Michael Capone, Kristen Degan, Daniel Gerstle, Steven Johnson, Jamie Kosmar, Judith Lorimer, Renata Nowak Garmer, Ann Paabus and Ole Solvang. William Jong-Lambert earned his certificate in Teachers College; Jared Manasek is a History Dept. graduate.

Ole Solvang, Program Assistant and '05 SIPA graduate, is relocating to Moscow, where he will hold the position of Executive Director of Stichting Russian Justice Initiative, a legal aid organization that represents victims of human rights violations in Chechnya.

Renata Nowak-Garmer, who earned her certificate in East Central European Studies, works as a Research Officer for the Democratic Governance Group in the Bureau for Development Policy at the UNDP in New York.

Allen C. Lynch, Harriman Institute alumnus and former Institute Assistant Director, is the author of *How Russia Is Not Ruled: Reflections on Russian Political Development* (Cambridge University Press, 2005). Lynch is currently Director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies and Hugh S. and Winifred B. Cumming Memorial Professor of International Affairs at the University of Virginia.

Gene Sosin ('49) reports that his book, *Sparks of Liberty: An Insider's Memoir of Radio Liberty* (Penn State Press, 1999) has been published in Russia as *Iskry svobody* by Nobelstika, under the auspices of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

Murray Yanowitch

1923-2005

We mourn the loss of our longtime colleague and dear friend Murray (Mike) Yanowitch, economist, editor, and author, who died in New York on March 2, 2005.

Born in Harbin, Manchuria, in 1923, Yanowitch emigrated to the United States with his family in the early 1930s. After service as a radio gunner in World War II, he earned a doctorate at Columbia University, where he studied under Abram Bergson.

Yanowitch served as professor of economics at Hofstra University and maintained a long association with M.E. Sharpe Publishers beginning in 1960. He edited the

translation journals *Problems of Economics*, *International Journal of Sociology*, and *Soviet Sociology/Sociological Research*, featuring works by East European and Soviet economists and sociologists who represented reform currents in the social sciences.

Among his authored works are *Social and Economic Inequality in the Soviet Union: Six Studies* (1977), *Work in the Soviet Union: Attitudes and Issues* (1985), *Controversies in Soviet Social Thought: Democratization, Social Justice, and the Erosion of Official Ideology* (1991), and (with Bertram Silverman) *New Rich, New Poor, New Russia: Winners and Losers on the Russian Road to Capitalism* (1997, 2d ed. 2000).

All who had the opportunity to work with Mike will remember him as a wise and generous man with a droll sense of humor who was exacting but never unkind. We extend our condolences to his wife Rose, his son Philip, and daughters Nina and Lee.

Rado Lencek

1921-2005

Our friend and colleague, Rado Lencek, Professor Emeritus of Slavic Languages and Civilizations, died on January 27, 2005.

A prolific scholar of linguistics, philology and ethnography, Lencek taught at Columbia from 1965 to 1992. Lencek was a member of seven Central and Eastern European Academies of Sciences and Arts, and a founding member and past president of the Society for Slovene Studies. He authored and edited several books, including *A Bibliographical Guide to the Literature on Slavic Civilizations*, *The Structure and History of the Slovene Language*, and *Slovenes: The Eastern Alpine Slavs and their Cultural Heritage*.

Born in Mirna, Slovenia, in 1921, Lencek received his M.A. from the University of Chicago and Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Professor Lencek's many honors include an award from the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (1994) and an honorary ambassadorship of the Republic of Slovenia. In 2001 he received the honorary Medal of Freedom of the Republic of Slovenia.

Ukrainian Studies Program Advances

With the endowed fund for teaching Ukrainian history having surpassed the million dollar mark over the summer, the Ukrainian Studies Program was able to expand its curriculum during the 2004-2005 academic year. Last semester, Yaroslav Hrytsak, Professor of History at Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, offered a course in modern Ukrainian history. Full-time staff was also joined by Yuri Shevchuk, Lecturer of Ukrainian Language and Culture in the Department of Slavic Languages, who taught intermediate and advanced Ukrainian language. Rory Finnin, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Slavic Languages, continued to instruct introductory Ukrainian, while Antonina Berezenko, a visiting scholar from Kyiv State University, taught a specialized course about the influence of sociopolitical events on the Ukrainian language.

With an eye on current affairs, the Ukrainian Studies Program also organized a range of panel discussions, lunchtime roundtables and other events to inform the Columbia community about Ukraine. Ukraine's electoral crisis was, of course, a central topic. The Program invited panels of government representatives, leaders of non-governmental organizations and academics to speak before the first and after the second round of elections, and arranged a viewing of the first Ukrainian presidential debates. Furthermore, Professor Hrytsak spearheaded a petition signature drive among world scholars condemning Ukraine's electoral abuse, while the Ukrainian Studies Program worked with Columbia's Ukrainian Students Society to raise funds for students demonstrating for fair elections on the streets of Kyiv. Staff members, moreover, traveled to Ukraine to monitor elections (Rory Finnin with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in November, and Diana Howansky as a delegate from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in December).

Additional fall events included: a celebration of East European specialist Professor Jaroslaw Pelenski's lifelong work as a historian, publicist and advocate of Ukrainian scholarship (September 2004); a presentation by Ukrainian literary historian, Dr. Ola Hnatiuk of the Polish Academy of Sciences (October 2004); a lecture on the Chernobyl disaster's aftermath (November 2004); and a session devoted to human rights in Ukraine at a symposium in honor of Andrei Sakharov (December 2004).

In the fall, the Ukrainian Studies Program also helped launch the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia, directed by Yuri Shevchuk. Believing that film is an excellent way to promote Ukrainian culture within Columbia and the New York area, Dr. Shevchuk showed such new Ukrainian

films as *Mamay* by Oles Sanin (2003) and *Kinomania* by Hanna Yarovenko (2003). Additionally, for the screening of the short-length feature films *Shooting Gallery* (2001) and *Parched Land* (2001) by Taras Tomenko, and *The Tragic Love for Flighty Nuska* (2004) by Taras Tkachenko, the Ukrainian Film Club invited and treated its audience to an interview with both Kyiv-based directors. For detailed information about the Ukrainian Film Club, please see its website: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ufc/>.

Finally, the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia has been taking the leading role in organizing the Sixth Congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies, an organization with the mission of promoting development of Ukrainian studies and worldwide cooperation among scholars in this field. As the Congress is scheduled to take place from June 28 to July 1, 2005, in Donetsk, Ukraine—a location that recent events have shown to be particularly important to Ukraine's transformation—Columbia invited the rector of Donetsk State University and co-host of the upcoming Congress, Professor Volodymyr Shevchenko, for a visit in December. More information about this Congress can be found on the website <http://www.mau.org.ua>.

This spring, the Ukrainian Studies Program again offered three levels of Ukrainian language, in addition to a course in Ukrainian literature that considered how contemporary works have influenced identity in Ukraine. Maria Rewakowicz, a Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies Neporany Fellow and Visiting Professor at Columbia's Department of Slavic Languages, taught this literature course. Other Ukrainian Studies Program events in the spring included: the "Faces of the Orange Revolution" photo exhibit (see story on page 9); a panel discussion on the HIV/AIDS situation in Ukraine (March 2004); a performance by popular Ukrainian musician Maria Burmaka, a key participant in protest concerts in Kyiv during the Orange Revolution (March 2004); a lecture on reforming Ukraine's education system by Olena Dzhezhora, a Fulbright Scholar at Columbia from Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv; a panel discussion titled, "The First 100 Days of Yushchenko's Presidency: An Analysis" (April 2004); and a presentation featuring Ukrainian poet Oksana Zabuzhko (April 2004).

Information on the many events organized by the Ukrainian Studies Program can be found at <http://www.sipa.columbia.edu/ukrainianstudies/>. Please write to ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu to receive regular announcements by e-mail.

FACES OF THE ORANGE REVOLUTION



The Orange Revolution in Ukraine in November and December 2004 took the world by surprise. The number of people who joined the protest movement in Kyiv, the capital, and other locations all over the country, in order to defend their right to a fair presidential election, surprised the regime of President Leonid Kuchma and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, as well as many in the opposition. By far the most striking characteristic about the Orange Revolution was its spirit of millions of Ukrainians coming together, despite differences in ethnicity, language, religion or historical background. The Revolution gave birth to a new Ukraine, whose citizens suddenly realized that what divided them was much less important than what united them—an insatiable desire to live a dignified life in a free and democratic country, and a shared love of Ukraine.

For more than four weeks (November 21-December 26), the eyes of the world were riveted to the Maidan, the central square in Kyiv also known as Independence Square. The Maidan became the site of round-the-clock, non-violent protests, at one point holding more than a million chanting, singing and dancing people. “Together We Are Many, We Shall Not Be Overpowered” (Razom Nas Bahato, Nas Ne Podolaty)—the motto of the Maidan—proved prophetic. The Orange Revolution triumphed and, along with it, triumphed all of the people who had converged on Kyiv from the farthest corners of the country demanding to be heard. Even celebrities spoke out during

the Orange Revolution, from Ukrainian boxing champions Vitali and Wladimir Klitschko, to Ukrainian singer and 2004 Eurovision Song Contest winner Ruslana, to international stars such as Sting and Joe Cocker.

To mark this momentous event, the Ukrainian Studies Program and the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia University organized a photo exhibit titled, “Faces of the Orange Revolution.” This exhibit was launched on February 18, 2005, at Columbia's Lehman Library, with the support of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, Inc. and the Columbia University Libraries. It was then housed in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library from mid-March to mid-April. It will also travel to Toronto, Canada, to be displayed in the Harbourfront Centre as part of the Ukrainian ZABAVA Festival, September 2-5, 2005.

The photo exhibit, “Faces of the Orange Revolution,” is not about celebrities. The photographer, Kyiv's own Kyrilo Kysliakov, chose to focus his camera on the individual participants of the events—on the average, all-Ukrainian Oksana and Petro—the unlikely heroes of an awakened nation, whose dignity, love of freedom and dogged enthusiasm in the face of a brutal regime won the hearts and minds of people around the world. These people are the true faces of the Orange Revolution and of a new and free Ukraine. “I took the pictures of the Revolution because I could not help taking them. I sought to reflect the spirit of the events, above all, through the medium of portrait,” Kysliakov said.

Kyrylo Kysliakov is a freelance photographer, born in Kyiv in 1971. He graduated from the Kyiv School for the Arts. Among his recent, larger-scale projects are a photographic series about the cultural and historical sites of the Rivne and Chernihiv provinces, and a photo exhibit about five correctional facilities in Ukraine, titled the "Zone of Betrayal" and shown at the British Council in

Kyiv. Kysliakov photographed for KPP Publishing House (Kyiv), *The Kyiv Post* English-language weekly newspaper, and *Afisha* magazine. All pictures in the "Faces of the Orange Revolution" exhibit were shot with a Nikon D1x camera.

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We take great pride and pleasure in acknowledging the generous gifts made to the various funds and endowments of the Harriman Institute and the East Central European Center. For information about making a donation to the Harriman Institute, please contact Mr. Frank Bohan (212 854-6217; e-mail: fjb7@columbia.edu); inquiries regarding the East Central European funds should be directed to Dr. John Micgiel (212 854-4008; e-mail: jsm6@columbia.edu).

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History Workshop to Discuss the Recent Works of Professor Leopold Haimson

The first session of the History Workshop in Fall 2005 will be devoted to the recent works of Leopold Haimson (September 23, 5:00). Works to be discussed include Prof. Haimson's new book, *Russia's Revolutionary Experience, 1905-1917. Two Essays* (Columbia University Press, 2005), as well as his work-in-progress, "Political Struggles and Social Conflicts in Early Twentieth-Century Russia." Finally, also relevant to this discussion are the following recent articles by Haimson: "The Problem of Political and Social Stability in Urban Russia on the Eve of War and Revolution' Revisited" (*Slavic Review*, Winter 2000) and "Lenin's Revolutionary Career Revisited: Some Observations on Recent Discussions" (*Kritika*, Winter 2004). These publications will be made available in the Harriman Institute Reading Room. Professor Haimson would be delighted to see any of his former students. If possible, contact Prof. Richard Wortman, rsw3@columbia.edu, of your intention to attend.

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