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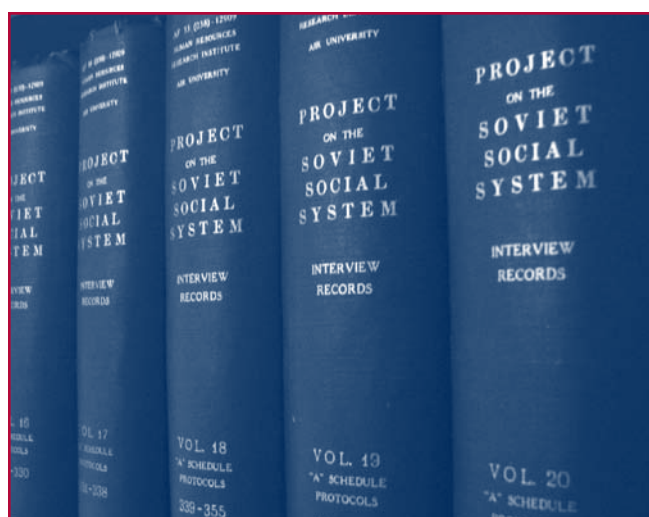
NEW LIFE FOR INTERVIEW PROJECT

ONLINE RESOURCE YIELDS NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR 1950S SOVIET REFUGEE DATA

IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR, A UNIQUE resource for studying the first years of the Soviet Union that for decades had been difficult to access and cumbersome to use—not to mention fading and falling apart from age—became freely available online. The central data from the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System, more than 700 summary interview transcripts from 1950–51 with Soviet citizens displaced by World War II, have been scanned and converted to fully searchable digital texts, and are now only keystrokes away from any researcher with access to the Internet.

The resource, known as the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System Online, at <http://hcl.harvard.edu/collections/hpsss/index.html>, is the result of the combined efforts of historians and librarians working on a Harvard University Library grant. It opens a range of potential new uses in teaching and scholarship for a collection that “boasts vast amounts of one-of-a-kind data on political, economic, social, and cultural conditions,” as the grant proposal put it. The original project was “organized according to a rigorous social science framework making it accessible to a broad range of students and scholars,” and its “breadth, depth, and English-language accessibility endow it with enormous potential, both as a pedagogical tool in the classroom and within a wider community of specialists on Soviet history, literature, and cultural studies.” Already it has allowed Harvard history students to use the collection in ways that would not have been possible with the print and microfilm version.

The Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System had its origins in the late 1940s. At the end of World War II, several million Soviet citizens remained outside the USSR, including forced laborers, former prisoners of war, and Nazi collaborators. Most had returned to the Soviet Union by



FULLY SEARCHABLE DIGITIZED VERSIONS NOW REPLACE THE MORE THAN 50 BOUND VOLUMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROJECT'S TRANSCRIPTS.

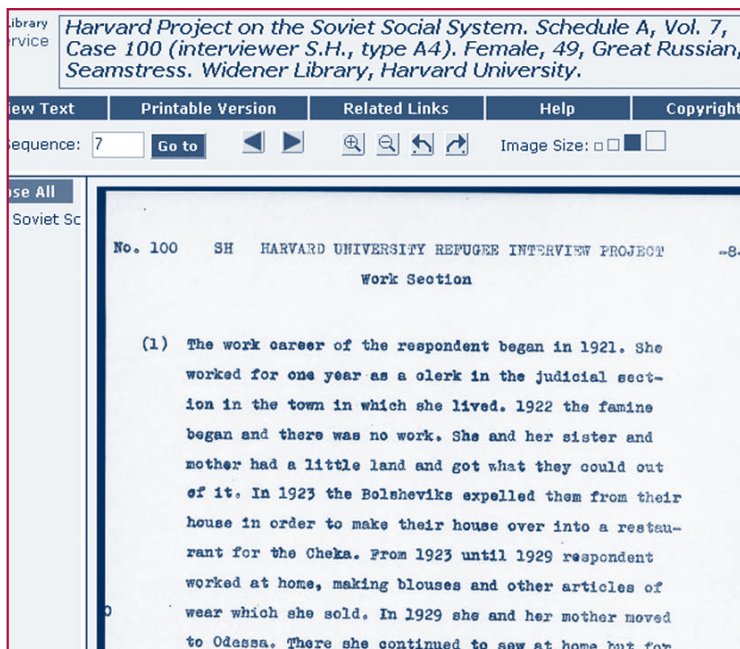
the late 1940s, but several hundred thousand refugees—or “non-returnees,” as they were known—had avoided repatriation and were still in Allied-controlled Western Europe, in displaced-person camps that were beginning to disperse. While some American scholars had made small-scale efforts to conduct research based on the refugees, the staff of the newly-created Russian Research Center saw an opportunity to take advantage of the refugees as a source of social science data on a broad scale. The directors of the project, as they later wrote, saw in the refugees “some hope of studying the day-to-day functioning of the [Soviet] system mediated through the feelings and aspirations of the human material of which the system is constituted.”

Merle Fainsod and **Paul Friedrich** of the Center performed preliminary interviews in Munich in 1949 to test whether such a venture was possible and what its value might be. Then in the spring of 1950, **Clyde Kluckhohn**, the Center's first director, secured a contract with the Human Resources

Research Institute, an intelligence organization of the U.S. Air Force at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. He named the sociologist **Alex Inkeles** as research director, who in turn added **Raymond Bauer**, a social psychologist, as codirector. While the project's initial charge was "to study Soviet society concentrating on its defense capabilities," the Harvard team found ways to expand their mandate, going on to spend over \$900,000.

From September 1950 to May 1951, the staff of the HPSSS conducted interviews with the refugees, mostly in Munich, though some were in Austria and the United States. The team of interviewers included **Mark Field**, who went on to study Soviet medicine and health care. Field recalls what an emotional experience it was to hear the refugees' stories. He remembers how it brought home for him that whatever the refugees' negative feelings about the Soviet government or the Communist Party, they reserved their real hatred for the secret police. In all, Field and his colleagues conducted 764 interviews, a total that included 329 general "sociological" interviews on the subjects' life histories, which were known as Schedule A, and 435 topical "anthropological" interviews with more focused lines of questioning, known as Schedule B. The team also collected thousands of written questionnaires.

The interviews were conducted mostly in Russian, with some in Ukrainian and occasionally German and English. They were not recorded directly; interviewers took notes during



THE MORE THAN 700 TRANSCRIPTS CAN BE VIEWED AND DOWNLOADED AS IMAGES OF THE ORIGINAL PAGES.

the sessions, which they then read into recording devices known as audiographs. These notes were transcribed by German secretaries onto ditto-master sheets to make copies, and sent on to Harvard, where they were eventually bound into two reference sets. The Schedule A interviews comprised 37 volumes, and the Schedule B, another 24. In addition, an elaborate system to code, categorize, and index the interviews was developed, which eventually required as many as 100 file drawers to store.

In the first decade, the data gleaned from the project gave rise to a wave of scholarship, but the huge investment of time required to take advantage of the materials, the cumbersome indexing and system of access, and the deteriorating physical condition of the materials themselves all led to a decline in scholarship based on the HPSSS. As the grant proposal for the digitization project noted, during the four decades leading up to 2005, fewer than a dozen books or articles appeared that made substantial use of the project materials,

though scholarly interest in the project had remained high.

It was against this background that an opportunity emerged to make the project data much more widely available. In January 2005, **David Brandenberger** of the Department of History of the University of Richmond, a Davis Center associate who had worked extensively with the HPSSS, noticed a call from the Harvard University Library for a new round of proposals for grants to support digital research

projects, part of a program known as the Library Digital Initiative. Brandenberger worked with **Terry Martin**, George F. Baker III Professor of Russian Studies and Davis Center Executive Committee member, to craft a proposal, and the Davis Center admin-

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istration also signed on, led by Director **Timothy Colton**, Morris and Anna Feldberg Professor of Government and Russian Studies.

Bradley Schaffner, head of the Slavic Division at Widener Library, joined the team as well, helping to write the grant proposal and then serving as project manager. **Ernest Zitser**, then librarian for the Davis Center Collection, also contributed. Efforts to lay the groundwork for the project and to refine the proposal continued through the summer, and the final version was submitted by the team in July 2005. It was formally accepted in September 2005. Once the project was underway, two librarians from Imaging Services of Harvard College Library did much of the day-to-day work: **Richard Lesage**, digital projects librarian, and **Maggie Hale**, librarian for collections digitization.

The nature and condition of the materials presented the team with some particular challenges. The various portions were held in paper and microfilm form in the Davis Center Collection at Fung Library, at Widener Library, and at Harvard College Library's off-site repository. Brandenberger had prepared an inventory of all the materials, which he and Martin then prioritized for scanning. Examination had shown that the disbound paper copies would be the best candidates for digitization. Even so, the fading purple print of the mimeographed pages proved inadequate for the use of optical character recognition software, or OCR, to identify the letters and words with sufficient accuracy for conversion to an electronic text, and an outside vendor had to be identified to retype the text from the fading originals. In the cases where the text was simply no longer legible, it was not entered. Work on scanning the pages, retyping the text, and assembling the various components of the digital version of the in-

terviews was completed in early 2007, and the finishing touches to the web-based resource, with the associated finding aid and background material, were completed in January 2008.

One virtue of the site is its ease of use. There is a single box to search the full text of the interviews. Users can

of the Soviet period and the Cold War, literary-studies specialists, or researchers in interdisciplinary fields such as cultural studies, scholars from around the world no longer have to travel to Cambridge and work for extended periods of time in order to take advantage of the materials. Brandenberger

DAVIS CENTER'S NEW LIBRARIAN



Hugh K. Truslow is the new librarian for the Davis Center Collection. He has an M.S. in Library and Information Science from Simmons College, and received his B.A. in Russian Language from the University of Vermont. He also spent a year at Moscow State University and attended the Middlebury College Russian Language School. In the early 1990s he worked briefly as an assistant—and envelope-stuffer—at the Russian Research Center before going on to work for *The New York Times*. More recently, Hugh has done archival processing at the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum and the Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center at Boston University. He has really been enjoying the work so far and looks forward to working closely with the Davis Center community. Stop by and say hello!

view the scanned images of the original pages or view only the retyped text. They can also download pages or entire interviews in PDF format. The site includes background on the project, some guidance for working with the materials, links to scanned versions of several original manuals and indexes created by the project, and a link to the detailed finding aid for the online collection in OASIS, Harvard's online catalog of archival materials. Across the top of the Web page is a montage of propaganda images taken by photographers of the Soviet Information Bureau from the late 1940s, part of a separate collection held by the Davis Center.

With this simple gateway, the HPSSS Online brings these materials to an international audience of scholars, teachers, and students. Whether historians

reports receiving notes of gratitude from researchers as far afield as Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Canada—not to mention the United States. Indeed, the first reference question that I was called upon to handle as the new librarian for the Davis Center Collection in January 2008 was from a researcher in England, working on a book about displaced persons after World War II, who needed help accessing interviews from the site.

While the HPSSS Online will have an enormous impact on research, it holds immense potential as a teaching resource, especially for undergraduates, who may be unaccustomed to working with archival documents and other primary sources. Because the HPSSS data was compiled in English, it is accessible to a broad student audience. Indeed,

A VISIT FROM KATHRYN DAVIS



We were honored to welcome **Mrs. Kathryn Wasserman Davis** to the Center in May. During her visit, Mrs. Davis met with a group of students and shared the story of her archaeological expedition on horseback through the Caucasus in the 1920s, and of her interactions with Soviet citizens during the height of Stalinist repression. All present were inspired by Mrs. Davis's keen wit, wisdom, and humor, and by her unwavering devotion to bettering the world through philanthropy. Her latest major initiative, 100 Projects for Peace, established on the occasion of Mrs. Davis's 100th birthday and now in its second year, challenges undergraduates to design grassroots projects that will bring about peace in the world. In addition to a significant pledge to the Center's endowment, the generosity of Mrs. Davis and her late husband Shelby Cullom Davis has made possible such programs as the annual Undergraduate Colloquium on Russian and Eurasian Studies and the Andrei Sakharov Program on Human Rights.

4 Professor Terry Martin used the original collection in his classes on Soviet history. Now that the materials have been digitized, problems of access, format, age, and indexing are eliminated, and the online version is transforming how students gather, analyze, and compare data from the project.

Benjamin Tromly (PhD '07), who used the HPSSS Online while teaching a research seminar on Stalinism during the 2007–08 academic year, says there is “no source like it.” To help students identify research topics, he presented them with a selection of quotations from the interviews. From this selection, Harvard undergraduate **Spenta Kutar** became interested in the topic of rumors and was able to search the contents of the rest of the interviews for that term, a simple but effective approach which would have been impossible with the collection in its print and microfilm form. Kutar was able to compile a list of all the interviews that mentioned rumors about Stalin, thematically categorize the ru-

mors, and then analyze each type.

Another of Tromly's students, **Sara Rhodin**, in the REECA master's program, used the HPSSS for a paper on abortion in 1930s after it had been forbidden by the 1936 family law. With keyword searching, she found many interviews that mentioned abortion. Using the ten most relevant ones, mostly interviews with doctors and fieldshers, she was able to gain insight into the abundant supply of illegal abortions, a topic which had not been extensively discussed in the literature. These are but two examples of the ways that the creation of the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System Online will open new possibilities for teaching and research, and new uses for the data that would never before have been possible.

MORE ABOUT THE PROJECT

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—HUGH K. TRUSLOW
*Librarian for the
Davis Center Collection*

CONFERENCE TO COMMEMORATE SAKHAROV

THE SAKHAROV PROGRAM ON Human Rights is hosting a conference celebrating the 40th anniversary of Andrei Sakharov's essay, "Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom." The conference will take place at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Norton's Woods, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on October 24–25, 2008.

Andrei Sakharov always called for constructive dialogue, cooperation, and convergence between Russia and the West. Despite recent conflicts, many factors favor closer Russian–Western relations. Russia is a source for oil, minerals, timber, and commodities needed by the West and developing nations. Russia needs the West as a customer and as a source of technology and consumer goods. Putin and Medvedev both speak of Russia as a European country, and Russia is a member of the Council of Europe, OSCE, the



G8, and other multilateral and bilateral institutions.

The conference's six panels will discuss reactions to Sakharov's essays, "Reflections on Progress, Intellectual Freedom, and Peaceful Coexistence" (1968) and "The Inevitability of Perestroika" (1988), and the continued relevance of his humanist vision. It will also address the nuclear issues with which he was concerned, and the chal-

lenge of improving relations between Russia and the West.

Made possible by the Andrei Sakharov Foundation, with additional support from the Davis Center's Cold War Studies Project and Harvard's Department of Physics, this conference aims to encourage constructive dialogue at a time when the administrations of both countries are in the process of change.

Among the participants will be **Ambassador Sir Rodric Braithwaite, Timothy Colton, Loren Graham, František Janouch, David Holloway, Mark Kramer, Pavel Litvinov, Ambassador Jack Matlock, Ambassador William Greene Miller, Yuri Orlov, Pavel Podvig, Peter Reddaway, Richard Wilson**, as well as **Elena Bonner**, Sakharov's widow. Also, a recent documentary on Sakharov will be screened.

—TATIANA YANKELEVICH

Program Director, Andrei Sakharov Program on Human Rights

SYMPOSIUM EXPLORES PUSHKIN'S BLACK HERITAGE

In April, scholars, students, artists, media professionals, alumni, and others gathered to study and celebrate Aleksandr Pushkin at a symposium sponsored by Harvard's W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research, with support from the Davis Center and six other Harvard departments.

F. Abiola Irele, visiting professor of African and African American Studies and Romance Languages and Literatures, served as lead faculty. Joining him as panel chairs were **Allison Blakely** (Du Bois Institute; Boston University), **Julie Buckler** (Slavic), **Sonia Ketchian** (Davis Center), **William Mills Todd III** (Slavic and Comparative Literature), and **Harold Weaver** (ChinaFilm and BlackFilm projects).

The Symposium sought to explore "the dual heritage of Russia's greatest poet, father of modern Russian literature, and the Black Russians of the 20th century." Presenters included **Catharine Nepomnyashchy** (Columbia), addressing

the meaning of "blackness" in Pushkin's works; derivatives of the Russian word for "black" as racial metaphors; and whether Pushkin's African heritage charges conventional poetic symbolism with particular intensity. **Dieudonné Gnamankou** explored meanings of translations of "*Arap Petra Velikogo*," the title of Pushkin's unfinished novel, and issues surrounding the writer's controversial biographical facts. **Sonia Ketchian** discussed "My Genealogy," contrasting the poet's amused irony for his ancient Pushkin lineage and his lofty tone for his African forebear Gannibal, the effect of which was to rebuke his detractor Bulgarin with Homeric laughter. Finally, **Joy Carew** (University of Louisville) discussed the "fresh possibilities of cross-racial and cross-cultural relationships" when mid-century Black Americans were lured to Soviet Russia's promise of a nonracial society.

—LOLITA PAIEWONSKY, JD; EDM '06

Project Coordinator

REASSESSMENTS OF THE COLD WAR IN NORTHEAST ASIA

THE DAVIS CENTER PLAYED a prominent role in an international symposium on “The Cold War in Northeast Asia: New Evidence and Perspectives,” hosted by Hokkaido University’s Slavic Research Center in Sapporo, Japan, on June 25–27, 2008. The symposium brought together more than two dozen scholars from Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Australia, North America, and Europe to discuss the role of Northeast Asia in the Cold War, from the 1940s to the early 1990s. Participants from the Davis Center included **Grzegorz Ekiert**, professor of government and member of the Center’s Executive Committee; **Dmitry Gorenburg**, Center associate and executive director of the American Association for the Advancement of

The scholars taking part in the symposium have been doing pathbreaking research on this topic by using declassified archival sources, memoirs, and official compilations of previously secret documents from the former USSR, the East European countries, China, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and numerous Western countries. Among the topics explored at the conference were the origins and conduct of the Korean War, the formation and demise of the Sino-Soviet alliance, the maneuvering among great powers before and during the Taiwan Strait crises, the failed attempts by Japan and the Soviet Union to resolve their territorial dispute, and the involvement of external powers in the Vietnam wars. Our understanding of these topics has been particularly

The best papers from the symposium will be submitted, in revised form, for possible publication in a special issue of the *Journal of Cold War Studies*, edited by Mark Kramer and published by MIT Press. One of the themes to be explored in the special issue will be how the Sino-Soviet alliance could have changed so drastically in the 1950s and 1960s. In the early to mid-1950s, especially when Joseph Stalin was still alive, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) readily deferred to the Soviet Union as the leader of the Communist world and subordinated China’s own interests to Stalin’s wishes. The CCP chairman, Mao Zedong, was eager to copy Soviet experience and to forge close, comprehensive ties with Moscow in the name of social-

ist internationalism. By the end of the 1950s, however, acute differences had emerged between the two countries, and those differences intensified throughout the 1960s, culminating in a series of deadly military

The release of diplomatic correspondence, intra-government memoranda, intelligence reports, transcripts of high-level meetings, military planning documents, and other sensitive items from former Warsaw Pact countries and China has provided crucial information about developments in Northeast Asia and the role of external powers during the Cold War.

Slavic Studies; **Mark Kramer**, program director of the Center’s Cold War Studies Project; and **Lisbeth Tarlow**, associate director of the Center, all of whom presented papers. The chief organizer of the conference, **David Wolff**, a professor of Eurasian history at Hokkaido University, will be a visiting scholar at the Davis Center during the 2008–09 academic year.

Most studies of the Cold War have focused predominantly on the United States and the Soviet Union, but over the past fifteen years the role of Northeast Asia has drawn increasing attention.

enriched by the partial opening of former East-bloc archives. The release of diplomatic correspondence, intra-government memoranda, intelligence reports, transcripts of high-level meetings, military planning documents, and other sensitive items from former Warsaw Pact countries and China has provided crucial information about developments in Northeast Asia and the role of external powers. The availability of these materials permits a much fuller understanding of the impact of great-power competition on local conflicts, and vice versa.

clashes along the Sino-Soviet border in 1969. Personal frictions between Mao and the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, were partly responsible for the Sino-Soviet split, but declassified East-bloc materials confirm that ideological disagreements—with the CCP’s embrace of a radical Marxist-Leninist ideology and the Soviet Union’s adherence to a more pragmatic approach—also played an important role.

These ideological differences flared to the surface in the late 1950s when Chinese leaders began vigorously championing—and, where possible,



COURTESY OF LISBETH TARLOW

LISBETH TARLOW, GRZEGORZ EKIERT, DMITRY GORENBURG, MARK KRAMER, AQUILA NAKACHI-WOLFF, AND DAVID WOLFF AT THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, “THE COLD WAR IN NORTHEAST ASIA: NEW EVIDENCE AND PERSPECTIVES,” IN SAPPORO, JAPAN.

actively promoting—“wars of national liberation” and “anti-imperialist struggles” in the developing world. This strategy mirrored the growing radicalization of China’s domestic politics at the time. It also flowed naturally from Mao’s view, first enunciated in November 1957, that “the East Wind is now stronger than the West Wind.” Recent Soviet breakthroughs with long-range nuclear missiles, according to Mao, would deter Western countries from responding to Communist-backed guerrilla movements. Soviet leaders tended to be more cautious—at least rhetorically—than their Chinese counterparts, not least because they were aware that the East–West military balance had not improved as much as most Chinese officials assumed. Soviet leaders periodically warned that local Third World conflicts could escalate to a highly destructive global war if the superpowers directly intervened on opposing sides.

One of the points that emerged at the Hokkaido symposium, however, was that in terms of actual policy the difference between Soviet and Chinese

approaches was relatively small. If only for logistical reasons, it was the Soviet Union, not China, that had been the primary arms supplier to Communist insurgents in numerous Third World countries (e.g., Indonesia, Malaysia, South Vietnam, Guatemala, the Philippines, and Cuba). Moreover, Chinese leaders, for all their seeming belligerence, were often hesitant about translating rhetoric into concrete policy. In private discussions with Soviet officials, senior Chinese representatives argued that “reasonable caution” was needed even when “conditions were ripe for the spread of progressive ideas in certain [Third World] countries.”

Other papers presented at the symposium, and slated for possible publication in the special issue, explored how the bitter rift between the Soviet Union and China gradually eased in the 1980s, especially during the years after Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. The availability of large volumes of declassified documents from the Gorbachev period, including tens of thousands of pages of materials stored

at the archive of the Gorbachev Foundation, permit a detailed reconstruction of the diminution of Sino-Soviet hostility. The improvement of relations was most strikingly symbolized by Gorbachev’s landmark visit to China in May 1989, the first such visit by a Soviet leader in thirty years. His visit came at a time of mass protests in Beijing by Chinese students, intellectuals, and workers. The Chinese authorities had hoped that the protests, which began in April 1989, would soon peter out and that the demonstrators would be gone from Tiananmen Square by the time Gorbachev arrived in mid-May. Far from diminishing, however, the protests—and foreign press coverage of them—increased sharply in the lead-up to Gorbachev’s visit. In early June 1989, barely two weeks after Gorbachev had returned to Moscow, the CCP Politburo authorized a brutal military crackdown on the protesters, resulting in more than a thousand deaths and thousands of injuries. Televised images of the bloodshed in China came as a jolt to Gorbachev and his advisers and reinforced their desire to avoid large-scale repressive violence in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union itself. A reassessment of this episode thus provides a valuable illustration of how events in Northeast Asia could have far-reaching repercussions elsewhere in the world. This was true not only during the height of the Cold War (e.g., the outbreak of the Korean War) but also in the momentous year when the Cold War was coming to an end. ♦

—MARK KRAMER
Program Director,
Cold War Studies Project

STUDENT AWARDS AND HONORS

THE DAVIS CENTER WAS pleased to expand its awards for undergraduate internships this year, enhancing student support for work experience in the region. The following is a list of undergraduate and graduate student awards.

GOLDMAN UNDERGRADUATE INTERNSHIP AWARDS

Arnold Behrer (Economics; Government), environmental education, World Wildlife Fund, Ulaanbaatar; **Alexander Brown** (Classics), archaeological excavation, Romania and Belarus; **Dimitry Doohovskoy** (Slavic; Economics), real estate investment, Jensen Group, St. Petersburg; **Davida Fernandez-Barkan**, executive search, Accent Advisory, Moscow; **Peyton Greenside**, pediatric medicine, Hospital for Mother and Child, Chisinau; **Sean Loosli** (Slavic; Psychology), web-based curriculum development, Moscow State University Center for International Education, Moscow; **Dimitrije Ruzic** (Economics), outsourcing, consulting, and auditing, Bellerage Vostok, Moscow; **Saba Sulaiman** (Economics; Middle Eastern Studies—Wellesley), corporate communications and public relations, MCS Global Strategies, Moscow; **Cathy Sun** (Social Studies), corporate communications and public relations, MCS Global Strategies, Moscow; **Mary Szpak** (Earth and Planetary Science), political science curriculum development, Jagiellonian University, Kraków; **Jan Zilinsky** (Economics; Applied Mathematics), health care system analysis, Institute for Economic and Social Reforms, Bratislava.

ANDREI SAKHAROV PROGRAM ON HUMAN RIGHTS SUMMER INTERNSHIPS

Marino Auffant (History), Slavic Center for Law and Justice, Civic Assistance Committee, Moscow; **Nafees Syed** (Government), International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, The Hague.

GOLDMAN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH TRAVEL GRANTS

Alexander Berman (Visual and Environmental Studies), “Another Russia: A Documentary on Rangers in the Kamchatka Peninsula,” Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky; **Laura Crisafulli** (Russian—Wellesley), “The Art of Russian Realist Vassili Vereshchagin,” Uzbekistan; **Emmet McDermott** (Literature), “Banned Literature and the Investigation of the Satirical Purpose in Soviet Russia,” Moscow; **Katherine Peisker** (Government), “The Relationship between Religious Affiliation and Voting Patterns in Ukraine and Russia,” Lviv; **Jan Straka** (Social Studies), “The Relationship between Charter 77 and Ecological and Pacifist Movements in 1980s Czechoslovakia,” Prague; **Anna Whittington** (History), “From One Adopted *Heimat* to Another: German Emigration from the Soviet Union to Germany,” Berlin.

DISSERTATION COMPLETION FELLOWSHIPS

Diana Kudayarova (History), “Engineers in Soviet Society, 1947–1965”; **Mikhail Pryadilnikov** (Government), “State-Building in Transition: The Evolution of Regulatory Reform in Russia, 2000–2007.”

OPTIMUS AWARD

George Soroka (Government), “Representation and Democracy in the Post-Communist Space: Political Elites and the Conception of Governance,” Warsaw.

PADMA DESAI RESEARCH PRIZE

Masha Hedberg (Government), “Representing Business Interests in Post-Communist Politics,” Moscow.

REECA ALUMNI PRIZES

Christina Jarymowycz (REECA), “Clash of Memories: Reconstructing World War II in a Kiev Museum,” Kiev, Lviv; **Molly Pucci** (REECA), “How the 1948–1954 Show Trials Helped Build a Stalinist System in Czechoslovakia,” Prague, Podebrady.

ABBY AND GEORGE O’NEILL FUND AWARDS

Jennifer Howk (Government), “Losing Ground: Climate Change, Uncertainty, and Social Mobilization in Three Arctic Communities,” Moscow, Murmansk; **Diana Kudayarova** (History), “Engineers in Soviet Society, 1947–1965,” Ekaterinburg; **Inna Mattei** (Slavic), “How the Steel Was Corroded: Aesthetic Dissent and the Crisis of Utopia in Late Soviet Culture,” Moscow, Kiev, Minsk; **Ana Olenina** (Comparative Literature), “Intersections Between Cinema and Biomedical Science in Russia in the 1910s–20s: The Cases of Rudovkin and the FEKS,” St. Petersburg, Moscow; **Maya Peterson** (History), “Technologies of Rule: Empire, Water, and the Modernization of Central Asia,” Moscow, Biskhek; **Rebecca Reich** (Slavic), “Pleading Insanity: Diagnosis and Self-Definition in the Late Soviet Period,” Moscow; **Katherine Rose** (Slavic), “Folk Cul-

ture and the Remnants of Tradition: The Art and Culture of Irkutsk and Vladimir,” Irkutsk, Vladimir, Moscow; **George Soroka** (Government), “Representation and Democracy in the Post-Communist Space: Political Elites and the Conception of Governance,” Kiev, Sofia.

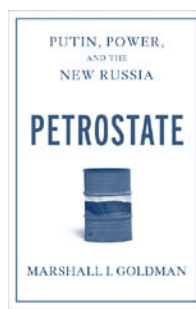
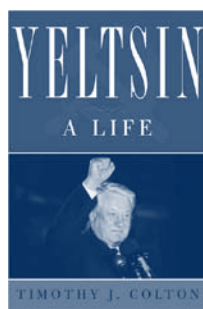
MAURICE LAZARUS FUND AWARDS

Mikhail Akulov (History), “The Origins and Development of the Atamans in Southern Ukraine during the Civil War (1917–1922),” Kiev, Moscow; **Oliver Bevan** (Government), Russian language study, Russia; **Johanna Conterio** (History), “Constructing Soviet Paradise: Health Resorts, Environmental Medicine, and the Mobilization of Nature in the Proletarian State,” Moscow, St. Petersburg, Sochi; **Sofiya Grachova** (History), German language study, Berlin; **Nataliya Kun** (Slavic), “Normative Literary Language and Conscious Mistake as Literary Device,” Moscow, St. Petersburg; **Kyongjoon Kwon** (Slavic), “Archaism and Innovations in the Old Novgorod Dialect,” Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novgorod; **Hassan Malik** (History), “Russia as an Emerging Market,” Moscow; **Kyle Marquardt** (REECA), “Language and the Assertion of Autonomy and Independence: A Comparative Analysis of Language Policy in Kazakhstan and Tartarstan,” Kazan, Almaty, Astana; **Dylan Myles-Primakoff** (REECA), “Indigenous Land Rights in Russia,” Moscow, Tyumen, Yakutsk; **Tamara Pavasovic** (Sociology), “Socializing Children into Ethnic Prejudice and Hostility in Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia,” Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo; **Sabrina Peric** (Social Anthropology), “Silver Bosnia: Precious Metals and the Western Balkans, 1390–2008,” Bosnia; **Maxim Pozdorovkin** (Slavic), “Shadows of the Golden Man: Turkmenistan and Turkmenbashi,” Ashgabat and other

cities; **Sara Rhodin** (REECA), “Love for the Motherland Starts at Home: Russian Family Policy Since 1936,” Moscow; **Jonathan Schlesinger** (History), “Natural Frontiers in the Qing Empire in Boreal Manchuria, 1570–1907,” St. Petersburg; **Aleksandr Senderovich** (Slavic), “The Soviet Shibboleth: Translation and Border-Crossing in Russian-Jewish Literature (1917–1939),” Minsk, Odessa; **Katherine Surmanski** (REECA),

“Surface and Substance: The Political and Economic Causes of Soviet-Era *Pokazukha*, and Its Post-Soviet Legacy,” Moscow; **Andras Tilcsik** (Organizational Behavior), “Rebuilding Civil Society in Eastern Europe: The Effect of ‘Percentage Laws’ on the Nonprofit Sector,” Budapest; **Olga Voronina** (Slavic), “Winning Hearts and Minds: The Cold War in Russian Literature (1946–1968),” Moscow, St. Petersburg.

BOOK CORNER



SEVERAL DAVIS CENTER affiliates published books during the past year. Director **Timothy Colton**’s biography *Yeltsin: A Life* (Basic Books) draws on interviews and previously unavailable sources to examine the former Russian leader’s evolution from his boyhood in the Urals through the various phases of his political career. Senior Scholar **Marshall Goldman**’s new book, *Petrostate: Putin, Power, and the New Russia* (Oxford University Press), describes Russia’s reemergence as a world power through ever-expanding energy wealth, and is under contract for publication in Japanese, German, Russian, Estonian, and British editions. Executive Committee member **Loren Graham**’s *Science in the New Russia: Crisis, Aid, Reform* (Indiana University Press), coauthored with Russian scholar **Irina Dezhina**, chron-

icles developments in Russian science since the collapse of the Soviet Union (see “Trends in the Russian Academy,” *Novosti* vol. XIV, no. 2, for an adapted excerpt). Executive Committee member **Serhii Plokhy**’s *Ukraine and Russia: Representations of the Past* (University of Toronto Press) addresses important questions of Ukrainian and Russian historiography and their ramifications for politics and culture from the eighteenth century to the present day.

We extend congratulations to Center Associate **Linda Cook** on her publication of *Postcommunist Welfare States: Reform Politics in Russia and Eastern Europe* (Cornell University Press) last fall; and Center Associate **Maxim Shrayer**, whose two-volume *Anthology of Jewish-Russian Literature* (M.E. Sharpe) received a 2007 National Jewish Book Award for Eastern European Studies. ♦

ALUMNI NOTES: CLASSES OF 1950–1997

Mark G. Field (AM '50; PhD '55) was feted in recognition of his 60 years' association with the Center in February. This spring he gave a talk at the Lexington Veterans' Association concerning his liaison work with the Russians in Germany while a member of the US Army. **Paul Henze** (AM '50) published *Ethiopia in Mengistu's Final Years*, now being used to educate young people throughout Ethiopia about the nature of the Communist regime. **Marvin Kalb** (AM '53) is writing a book on the Vietnam War's influence on presidential decision making. He also moderates a National Press Club seminar on public policy and the media, and travels to Russia and the Middle East. **Zdenek V. David** (AM '54; PhD '60) has held an appointment as senior scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, since 2002. **Seymour Becker** (AM '58; PhD '63) has retired from Rutgers and is at work on a book tentatively entitled "The Borderlands in the Mind of 19th-Century Russia." **Robert Miller** (AM '59; PhD '65) was reappointed as a visiting fellow in the Transformation of Communist Systems Project, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, at the Australian National University. **William Taubman** (AB '62) was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, to serve in 2008 as vice-president/president-elect, and as president in 2009. **Shimon Redlich** (AM '64) was awarded the Order of Merit of the third degree by President Victor Yushchenko for his research on Ukrainian–Jewish relations and his efforts to acknowledge the late Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytski as a Righteous Gentile. **Daniel Waugh** (AM '65; PhD '72) has retired from the University of Washington and is affiliated with the Department of Modern Languages at Uppsala University, working on a book about Muscovite acquisition of foreign news. **Carol Ban** (AM '66) stepped down as dean of the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, after serving for 10 years, and spent a sabbatical year studying the enlargement of the European Union and the impact of new member states and staff on the management and organizational culture of the European Commission. **Steven Rosefielde** (AM '66; PhD '72) has been working on several book projects, the latest of which to appear is *The Russian Economy: From Lenin to Putin*. **Thomas C. Owen** (AM '69; PhD '73) published an article, "Chukchi Gold: American Enterprise and Russian Xenophobia in the Northeastern Siberian Company," in *Pacific Historical Review* in Feb. 2008. **Joseph Bradley** (AM '71; PhD '78) had a short-term grant at the Kennan Institute last October. **Angela Stent** (AM '72) was awarded a Fulbright fellowship to teach a course on US–Russian Relations at MGIMO. She also received a Berlin Prize fellowship to support her project "Dueling Narratives: How the United States, Europe, and Russia Interpret the Collapse of the USSR and the Rise of the Post-Soviet States in Eurasia." **Akio Kawato** (AM '74) recently conducted a joint research project with Prof. S. Tabata of Hokkaido University about the future of the Russian econo-

my. **Arseny James (Jim) Melnick** (AM '77) published *America's Oldest Corporation and First CEO: Harvard and Henry Dunster*. He continues to work in the Russian field, primarily tracking Russian hackers and new developments in cybercrime.

Cathy A. Frierson (AM '78; PhD '85) received an NEH fellowship to support her work on oral history interviews with persons whose parents were designated "enemies of the people" in the 1930s and 1940s. The University of New Hampshire selected her for its 2008 Award for Excellence in International Engagement. She has also been named a senior fellow at the Davis Center for 2008–09. **Paul R. Josephson** (AM '78) begins his term as chair of the History Department at Colby College in September. He recently completed a biography of Nobel Laureate in Physics Zhores Alferov. He continues to run, adding the Rotterdam and Berlin Marathons to his list during this sabbatical year. **Paul Crego** (AM '79) received a fellowship at the Library of Congress' Kluge Center for his project "Abkhazia and the Abkhazians: A History in Context."

Charles Hecker (AM '87) is director, Russia/CIS, at Control Risks, a British business risk consultancy based in London. Charles runs a team of 24 consultants whose primary task is to advise clients on risks to investments in Russia and across the former Soviet Union. **Steven R. Meier** (AM '90) is an attorney and partner at the Chicago office of Jenner & Block LLP. He recently traveled to Nigeria to meet with the board of directors of his client, the US-headquartered Nelson Mandela Institution. Steven is happily married, with two wonderful children (Nathan, 4; Layla, 1). **Kendra Smith Williams** (AM '91) is a senior vice president and manager of the High Yield Team in the Corporate Finance Group at Moody's Corporation. She and husband Trevor are the proud parents of twin boys—Trevor John and Karl Hosea. **Chuck Squires** (AM '91) is director of operations for Red Star Enterprises Limited and Minacorp Limited, trade and finance companies operating in Eurasia and Africa. He spends most of his time in Bishkek and Kabul, managing fuel supply contracts for the US Forces in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. **Hans Brechbühl** (AM '92), his wife Ann, and their three children live in Norwich, Vt. Hans runs the Center for Digital Strategies at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth. He still gets to Central and Eastern Europe about once a year, but not to Russia anymore.

Kelly Adams-Smith (AM '95) is deputy chief of the Political/Economic Section at the US Embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria, where she focuses on energy security and other economic issues. She and her husband, Steve Adams-Smith (MTS '95), moved with their two children to Sofia last July. **James Reische** (AM '95) is now senior writer in the University of Michigan's Office of University Development. **Christopher J. Tone** (AM '95) has left the Pentagon and is in Afghanistan for a year.

Michael Beckelhimer (AM '96) has been awarded a Likhachev Foundation Residency to work on his documentary film, "Literary Russia," in St. Petersburg this summer. **Ivan Bilaniuk**

ALUMNI NOTES: CLASSES OF 1997–2007

(AM '97) and wife Andrea welcomed their second son, Peter Damien, on April 9, 2007. Ivan is an attorney in the Litigation Department and International Practice Group at McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP in Washington, DC. **Essence McGill Arzu** (AM '97) is a senior corporate associate at Foley Hoag LLP. She married Aaron Arzu (AB '94), senior litigation associate at Duane Morris LLP, on September 15, 2007. **Fredo Arias-King** (MBA '97; AM '98) has been participating in round tables and conferences in Miami and elsewhere to share the lessons of the post-communist transitions in Eurasia, now that Cuba seems poised for a transition of its own.

Hadi Deeb (AM '98) recently married Irina Itkin and joined the State Department as a foreign service officer. He begins his post in Mexico City this September. **Gregory Feifer** (AM '98) is into his third year as NPR correspondent in Moscow, where he lives with wife Elizabeth and son Sebastian. He is also finishing

a book about the Soviet War in Afghanistan, entitled "The Great Gamble." Colonel **Philip Wasielewski** (AM '00) USMCR spent much of 2007 in Al Anbar province on active duty with the Second Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). He served as the MEF's liaison officer to the provincial government of Al Anbar as it worked with the Marines to counter Al Qaeda of Iraq and restore Iraqi government services to the people of the province. **Christine Chen** (AM '01) is in the final stages of a PhD in cultural history from Cambridge University and has a full-time, tenure-track teaching position at St. John's College. She regularly performs on the violin in Santa Fe and Albuquerque. **Elsa Ransom** (AM '01) was married last year and lives in New York, working at the Social Science Research Council on a graduate fellowship program. **Jim Lampton** (AM '02) has been serving since 2005 on the International Military Staff at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, where he is responsible for the military aspects of cooperation with member-nations of the Partnership for Peace program (Moldova, Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic), as well as several Central Asian and Balkan partner countries. From summer 2008, he will be attending the US Army War College in Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. **Bryan L. Lee** (AM '02) has taken over as chief of Russian military forces analysis at the Defense Intelligence Agency, to serve for several more months before returning to arms control and counterproliferation with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. **Stefani Bell Alleyne** (AM '03) and

family welcomed daughter Imara, on December 26, 2007. **Eric Lohr** (AM '03) was promoted to associate professor of history at American University. **Bryan Wockley** (AM '03) joined the Foreign Service in 2007 and, having run the rigors of a year of intensive Kazakh language training, will continue his current posting as economic officer at the US Embassy in Astana until late 2009. **Lenka Siroky** (AM '04) is a PhD

candidate at Duke, Department of Political Science. **Gleb Tsipursky** (AM '04) recently passed his comprehensive exams in Russian history and received an IREX fellowship for long-term dissertation research in Russia. **Tanya Abrams** (AM '05) was accepted to the JD program at Yale Law School, where she plans to focus on national security, civil liberties, and criminal law. Since graduating from Harvard, Tanya has worked as a Persian (Farsi) linguist and analyst for the federal government. **Marina Levitina**

(AM '05) is working on a PhD on early Soviet cinema at University of Dublin Trinity College; she also teaches Soviet cinema both at Trinity and at National University of Ireland (Galway).

Ellen Pfeiffer (AM '05) and **Erdin Beshimov** (AM '06) were married in April in Washington, DC, in the presence of several fellow REECA graduates. They will celebrate their marriage again this summer in Bishkek, Erdin's hometown. **Dana Ponte** (AM '05) was named senior program officer at the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER), and now manages the Carnegie Research Fellowship Program, a position which has taken her as far west as Tbilisi and as far east as Vladivostok. **Anya Schmemmann** (AM '05) was appointed director of task forces and director of communications at the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington, DC.

Matt McCluskey (AM '07) has been having a great time in Kazakhstan. **Benjamin Paloff** (PhD '07) has published a translation of *Tworcki*, a novel by Polish author Marek Bienczyk, with Northwestern University Press. His daughter, Breina Filomena Paloff, was born on November 6, 2007.

IN MEMORIAM Harvey Fireside (BA '52; AM '55) died February 1, 2008. He was Charles A. Dana Professor Emeritus of Politics at Ithaca College. A lifelong advocate for human rights and social justice, he formed the Ithaca chapter of Amnesty International in 1973, and together with his wife, Bryna, was a founding member of Congregation Tikun v'Or—The Ithaca Reform Temple.



REECA CLASS OF 2008: YUKA MINAGAWA, JILL POKORNEY, ALMIRA ZAKIYEVA, XIYUE WANG, LAURA POP, COCO DOWNEY, NOAH TUCKER. CAMERA SHY: CRISTINA PLAMADEALA



SAVE THE DATE FOR OUR SIXTIETH!

THE DAVIS CENTER FIRST opened its doors in January 1948 as the Russian Research Center. To mark its sixtieth anniversary, the Center is hosting a symposium that will examine the history and the future of Russian studies in the United States. This event will bring together some of the most prominent American scholars of Russian literature, culture, history, and politics, from Harvard and beyond.

Please hold the date and plan to join us in celebrating this milestone. Invitations will be sent in October. ♦

CELEBRATING

60

YEARS OF THE DAVIS CENTER

DECEMBER 4–5, 2008

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