



University of California, Berkeley

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

Newsletter

Fall 2002
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Newsletter of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies

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comments and suggestions.

Notes from the Director

One year after the events of September 11, 2001, major geopolitical shifts are still underway in our region of study. These rearrangements in global alignments, and their implications for domestic affairs, will serve as a backdrop for some of the activities ISEES has planned for the coming academic year. Our first major event will be the Colin Miller Memorial Lecture on Friday, October 18. Strobe Talbott, currently President of the Brookings Institution and former Deputy Secretary of State in the Clinton administration, will speak on "America and the World: Foreign Policy in an Age of Preeminence." His talk will examine the impact and reception abroad of the Bush administration's foreign policy.

The Annual Berkeley-Stanford conference will be held at Berkeley on Friday, March 7. Each year this conference brings together colleagues from the two campuses to discuss a topic of significance. The 2003 Berkeley-Stanford conference, "The Power of Ideas and Ideas of Power in East Europe and Eurasia," will include three panels (Before World War I, The Communist Era, After Communism) that explore the impact, transformation, and transmission of ideas that have changed the course of events on our region.

This will be followed, on March 14–15, by a conference, "Rocks and Hard Places: Society and the Environment in Central Asia," organized by the Caucasus and Central Asia Program (CCASP). The conference will investigate how the environment has influenced the historical development of the region and the domestic and foreign policies of the Central Asian successor states, as well as current environmental problems and means for effectively managing the region's abundant natural resources.

The Annual Teacher Outreach Conference, "The Muslim World in Eastern Europe and Eurasia," will take place on April 24–25, 2003; registration materials will be available in the spring. The conference is part of a broader effort we will be undertaking to understand better the relations between Muslim and non-Muslim populations in our region. The conference is made possible by a Title VI grant from the US Department of Education, which recently received expanded funding from Congress to strengthen training, research, and outreach programs of National Resource Centers in the aftermath of 9/11.

We are also sponsoring an expanded program on the Balkans. Veljko Vujacic, Associate Professor of Sociology at Oberlin, will present a talk on October 2, "Two Years After Milosevic: The State of Democracy in Serbia," analyzing the Serbian elections that are scheduled for the end of September. A second Balkan lecture, scheduled for November 15, features Dr. Xavier Bougarel, Researcher at the CNRS in Paris, on the subject, "Bosnia: How Do International Actors Divide a Society They Claim (and Believe) to Reintegrate?"

Finally, we are pleased to cosponsor a student-organized conference on November 8–10, 2002, “One Ring to Rule Them All? Power and Power Relations in East European Politics and Societies.” The conference brings together young scholars from many different countries to present their research on a variety of topics relating to politics, culture, economy, and society in Eastern Europe, which is broadly construed to include all the former Soviet bloc countries. Ph.D. candidates James Krapfl (History) and Maria Stoilkova (Anthropology) are co-organizers of this event.

We are fortunate to be hosting many visiting scholars at Berkeley this academic year. Volodymyr Chumak, from the National Institute for Strategic Studies in Kiev, is a Fulbright scholar pursuing his research interests in US foreign policy on the former Soviet Union. Edith Clowes, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Kansas, is carrying out research on Russian literature and intellectual history. Roumen Daskalov, Associate Professor of History at the University of Bulgaria and the Central European University in Budapest, will teach courses in East European history in the spring. Andreas Johns, whose Ph.D. is from Berkeley in 1996, is teaching a course for the Slavic Department in the fall on Slavic folklore. Md. Maimul Ahsan Khan, from Tashkent State University, is offering a course this fall on Islamic law at the Boalt Law School. Vitaly Naumkin, President of

the International Center for Strategic and Political Studies in Moscow, will teach a course entitled “Islam and Politics in Soviet Successor States” for the political science department in the spring. Inger Skjelsbaek, from the Institute for Peace Research in Oslo (PRIO), is carrying out research as a visiting ISEES scholar on sexual violence and war, with particular focus on the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Paulina Stoycheva is a specialist in Bulgarian literature is a visiting Fulbright scholar in the Slavic Department in the fall. And Alfred Thomas, a visiting professor in fall 2002, is teaching a course for the Slavic Department, “From Komensky to Kundera: Master-works of Czech Literature.”

Finally, our community was deeply saddened by the untimely passing of Carol Milosz, the wife of Czeslaw Milosz, in August 2002. She will be greatly missed.

I look forward to seeing Associates of the Slavic Center at our events as well as members of the campus and non-campus community.

Victoria E. Bonnell
Director, Institute of Slavic, East European, and
Eurasian Studies
Professor, Department of Sociology

Fall 2002 Courses

Selected Faculty Course Offerings and Selected Area-Related Courses

Anthro 4	Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology	A. Yurchak
Comp Lit 201	Comparative Literature Proseminar	E. Naiman
Comp Lit 223	Lessons in Dread: Terror in Literature, Ideology, and History	E. Naiman
Comp Lit 240.1 (Slavic 287)	The Futurist Avant-garde	H. Ram
East Euro Studies 100	Advanced Hungarian Readings	A. Mihalik
Econ 161	Economics of Transition: Eastern Europe	G. Roland
Econ 260A	Economics of Transition I	G. Roland
Econ 261	Seminar in Comparative Systems	G. Roland
English 125C (Slavic 132)	The European Novel: Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and the English Novel	L. Knapp
English 143N.3	Prose Nonfiction: Writing a Story	P. Najarian
Film 100	History of Film Theory	A. Nesbet
Film 240.1 (Slavic 280.1)	Russian and Soviet Silent Film	A. Nesbet
Geography C55 (NES C26)	Introduction to Central Asia	S. Mehendale
History 100.2 (Slavic 158)	Poles and Others: Culture and History in Modern Poland	D. Frick

History 101.010	Women and Revolution	E. Doxiadis
History 103F.2	Qing Empire and Central Asian Frontier	Kim
History 171A	Russia to Peter the Great	N. Riasanovsky
History 171B	Imperial Russia	R. Zelnik
History 177B	Armenia	S. Astourian
History 275B	Introduction to Late Modern European History	R. Zelnik
History 280B.7	The Great War: Crucible of the Twentieth Century	M. Anderson
Music 76	History of Western Music: The 18th and 19th Centuries	R. Taruskin
Music 200B	Introduction to Music Scholarship II	R. Taruskin
Poli Sci 137C	Transitions to Democracy	M. S. Fish
Poli Sci 200	Theories of Comparative Government	A. Janos
Poli Sci 210.5	Political Leadership	G. Breslauer
Poli Sci 210.4	Political Participation and Political Transition	H. Brady
Rhetoric 24.1	Understanding Genocide	D. Cohen
Rhetoric 240F	Rhetorical Theory	D. Cohen/E. Stover
Slavic R5A.2	Ethnic and Ideological Cleansing in 20th Century Europe	T. Lindsey
Slavic R5B.1	Reading and Composition	Staff
Slavic R5B.2	The Literary Journey	I. Kleepsies
Slavic 39B	Stalin and Totalitarian Culture	O. Matich
Slavic 45	Nineteenth Century Russian Literature	H. Ram
Slavic 50	Introduction to Russian/East European/Eurasian Cultures	A. Timberlake
Slavic 132 (English 125C)	Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and the English Novel	L. Knapp
Slavic 134D	Leo Tolstoy	L. Knapp
Slavic C139 (Linguistics C139)	Language Spread	J. Nichols
Slavic 147	Slavic and East European Folklore	R. Alexander
Slavic 158 (History 100.2)	Poles and Others: Culture and History in Modern Poland	D. Frick
Slavic 162	From Komensky to Kundera: Masterworks of Czech Literature	A. Thomas
Slavic 181	Readings in Russian Literature	O. Matich
Slavic 214	Medieval Orthodox Slavic Texts	A. Timberlake
Slavic 222	Introduction to Descriptive Grammar of Slavic Languages	J. Nichols
Slavic 280.1 (Film 240.1)	Russian Silent Film	A. Nesbet
Slavic 280.2	Studies in Slavic Linguistics	J. Nichols
Slavic 287 (Comp Lit 240.1)	The Futurist Avant-garde as an International Phenomenon	H. Ram
Sociology 190.1	The Sociology of Everyday Life	V. Bonnell
Sociology 190.7	Post-Socialist/-Communist Transformation	J. Won
Theater 126	Chekhov	H. McLean
Theater 139	Playwriting	M. Gordon

Language Instruction: In addition to the listings above, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures is offering language courses in Bulgarian, Czech, Georgian, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, and Serbian/Croatian.

Alexander Rodchenko: Modern Photography, Photomontage, Film

The exhibition, "Alexander Rodchenko: Modern Photography, Photomontage, Film," is currently at the Berkeley Art Museum/Pacific Film Archive and runs through October 20, 2002.

The Russian artist Alexander Rodchenko (1891–1956) worked in many fields—painting, graphic design, advertising, and photography. In each, he coined a stunning, instantly recognizable visual idiom. The quintessential Rodchenko book covers, posters, and photographs of people and sites have become icons of the Russian avant-garde of the 1920s. A founder of Constructivism, a movement that sought to inscribe art into everyday life, Rodchenko emphasized the conceptual, rather than aesthetic or spiritual, possibilities of such fundamentals of visual expression as color, texture, and form.

Constructivism, which coalesced as a practice in Soviet Russia in 1921, cannot be understood as merely an episode of inspired formal innovation, dissociated from its revolutionary context. It was a collective project aimed at the production of a new human being (the new Soviet citizen) through art. Constructivism was preoccupied with the question of how an artist could fit into a new classless, revolutionary society—how to reconcile modernism and politics.

Rodchenko's work developed in association with the LEF group, a loose network of writers, artists, theoreticians, and filmmakers (among them Vladimir Mayakovsky and Dziga Vertov) who were involved with the journals *Lef* (1923–1925) and *Novyi Lef* (1927–1928). Rodchenko was the designer for both journals, which called for an art—expressed in utilitarian objects as well as images—that would transform consciousness. Rodchenko designed fabrics, a tea set, a worker's costume, and furniture. When he turned to photomontage and photography, he insisted on oblique angles, unexpected viewpoints and juxtapositions—a new vision for a new viewer. "We don't see what we are looking at," he wrote. "We don't see remarkable perspectives—angles and positions of objects. We, accustomed to seeing the familiar and the habitual, must reveal the visible world."

Rodchenko drew much of his unflagging inventiveness from being a part of a collective enterprise to which he dedicated his life. Like all artists whose work had been deeply rooted in collective goals, by the mid-1930s, when Stalin's rise to power ended the relative cultural tolerance and diversity, Rodchenko felt painfully isolated. He

returned to painting, and died in 1956, the year in which Stalin's cult and crimes were publicly denounced.

Alexander Rodchenko: Modern Photography, Photomontage, and Film demonstrates that Rodchenko's contributions continue to be artistically relevant through their unique ability to maximize the graphic impact of all visual experience. They were developed at the dawn of the era when an artist became a mass communicator, capable of employing new technologies and forms to reach a broad audience. The exhibition includes original photographic



Lily Brik, 1924; modern gelatin print; 7 x 8 ⁵/₈ in.; collection of Howard Schickler. Copyright © 2002, The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

publications and cinematic montages created in collaboration with such innovators as filmmaker Dziga Vertov, as well as portraits by Rodchenko of his contemporaries during the peak years of the Russian avant-garde: Osip and Lily Brik, Vladimir Mayakovsky, and Alexander Gan, among others.

Steve Yates, Curator of Photography at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe where the exhibition originated, rightly describes the selected artwork as "visually stunning and formally dynamic." Yet, can it be admired suppressing

the knowledge that Rodchenko capitulated to each turn of Party ideology and willingly abetted criminality? He took thousands of propaganda photographs at the White Sea Canal project, gazing through his camera at a slow-motion massacre of 200,000 persons. By the mid-1930s his photographic work was hardly distinguishable from that of his German contemporary Leni Riefenstahl whose romance with the Nazis forever stained her brilliant visual innovations.

The thorny issue, recently taken up by scholars and critics, is to be addressed in the panel discussion in conjunction with the exhibition, "Rodchenko Redux," held on September 29. Sponsored by the Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive and ISEES, the panel was moderated by Dr. Alla Efimova, associate curator, and featured presentations by Anne Nesbet, assistant professor with Berkeley's Department of Slavic Languages and

Literatures, Erika Wolf, visiting professor of visual and cultural studies at the University of Rochester, and Sven Spieker, associate professor with the Department of Germanic, Slavic, and Semitic Languages at UC Santa Barbara.

The exhibition, which runs through October 20, is organized by the University Art Museum, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, and is circulated by Curatorial Assistance Traveling Exhibitions, Los Angeles. Support for the exhibition in Berkeley is provided by the BAM/PFA International Fellows, ISEES, and by the Consortium for the Arts at UC Berkeley.

Alla Efimova, Ph.D.
Associate Curator
Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive

Campus Visitors

Nigora Bozorova will be visiting the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in spring 2003 to teach Uzbek. She is a Ph.D. candidate in linguistics at Tashkent State University.

Volodymyr Chumak is a visiting Fulbright scholar at ISEES this academic year. Dr. Chumak comes to Berkeley from the National Institute for Strategic Studies in Kiev, where he is head of the Foreign Policy Strategy Department, to conduct research on US foreign policy on the former Soviet Union.

Edith Clowes, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Kansas, is a visiting scholar with the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures this fall. She specializes in Russian literature and intellectual history.

Roumen Daskalov, associate professor of history at the University of Bulgaria, Sofia and the Central European University in Budapest, will be a visiting professor in spring 2003. He will be teaching courses on Eastern Europe for the Department of History.

Andreas Johns is a visiting lecturer with the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures this fall, teaching a course on Slavic folklore. Andreas received his Ph.D. from the Slavic department here at Berkeley in 1996.

Md. Maimul Ahsan Khan is visiting this fall at the Boalt School of Law. Dr. Khan earned a Ph.D. in law at Tashkent State University and most recently was a visiting professor with the University of Illinois' College of Law.

Shorena Kurtsikidze is teaching Georgian in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures with Johanna Nichols this year. Shorena holds a Ph.D. in cultural anthropology from the Institute of History and Ethnography, Tbilisi, Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Peter Molnar is visiting the Graduate School of Journalism in the spring where he is teaching a course on hate speech in East European media. Dr. Molnar is a former member of the Hungarian Parliament, specializing in media law.

Vitaly Naumkin, president of the International Center for Strategic and Political Studies, St. Petersburg, will be a visiting professor with the Department of Political Science in spring 2003. He will be teaching a course entitled "Islam and Politics in Soviet Successor States."

Inger Skjelsbaek is a visiting scholar at ISEES this academic year. She will be conducting research for her dissertation with the Institute for Peace Research in Oslo (PRIO).

Paulina Stoycheva is a visiting Fulbright scholar in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures this fall. She will be conducting research on Bulgarian literature.

Alfred Thomas is a visiting professor during fall 2002 in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures where he will be teaching a course entitled "From Komensky To Kundera: Masterworks of Czech Literature."

Documenting the Lives of Romania's Street Children

Scott Squire

Scott Squire is earning his Master of Journalism degree at the Graduate School of Journalism, specializing in humanistic documentary photography. He believes, in spite of considerable anecdotal evidence to the contrary, that journalism can still do Good in the world.

I traveled to Bucharest, Romania this summer, where I documented the lives of a group of about 20 homeless kids, in photographs and recorded interviews. Many of these young people, between the ages of 13 and 27, have either "aged out" or escaped from the state-run orphanages and homes for destitute children.

In the twelve years since the collapse of Communism, many journalists have taken compelling looks into the myriad problems affecting children on the margins of Romanian society. Depending upon whose numbers you believe, there are between 1,500 and 12,000 street children in Bucharest; but regardless of whose figures you believe, the number seems fairly stable.

Before this summer, I had never visited or formally studied Eastern Europe. My interest in this situation stems from my (purely nonacademic) fascination with the struggle of ex-Communist societies to make themselves viable in a global social and economic context. I am

interested in how this plays out on the ground, in the lives of individual people. Not least, I want to learn (and show) why this problem of youth homelessness persists.

Due to Romania's desire to gain accession into the European Union, children's rights has become a banner political issue. The government has made it a priority to reduce the number of children in state care and living in the streets. Many question the capacity of the social welfare system to affect the specified changes, and are predicting a dramatic rise in homelessness among children as a result.

As a journalist covering this situation, my job is to look at all these factors, and try to build a context for the stories I want to show unfolding.

As a documentary photographer, access is the key. My project follows on the heels of work by another concerned photographer, who passed on many of his contacts among the children and the NGO personnel working with them. I would have to get close to these people in order to make the kinds of intimate photographs required to tell the story.

Once I arrived in Bucharest, however, I quickly realized that access would not be a problem. The street kids were generally pretty media-savvy, in the sense that they recognized that my telling their story might help them in the long run.

Thanks in part to generous grants from ISEES (covering my travel expenses) and the School of Journalism (for film and processing), I had the luxury of some time to spend with my subjects. The day-to-day work I did had the feeling of being as much anthropological as journalistic.

The Constantin Brincoveanu metro station lies about eight kilometers south of the center of Bucharest, right on the edge of that city's sprawl of communist era apartment blocks. The entrance to the station is just at the corner of a large public amusement park, rather dilapidated but still quite active.



The group of homeless kids at Bucharest's Brincoveanu station pride themselves on being cleaner and "more civilized" compared with other homeless kids in the city. The key, they say, is that they usually have access to running water.

At the edge of this park is a tiny railway station, for the kiddie train which tours the park on weekends.

During the warm months, the homeless kids of Brincoveanu live on the platform of this station. From October to May, when it's cooler, they live underground, in the nearby access tunnels for the city's sewage system. In the best of times, it's neither a healthy nor a pleasant existence; at its worst it is utterly wretched. The fetid air contributes to an alarmingly high incidence of tuberculosis among the homeless, and there is constant risk of fire in the confined space. Access to the maze of passages is through a handful of manholes that empty onto the park's fields.

I spoke no Romanian, but a few of my subjects had a working grasp of English—we could converse easily about practical matters, and with some creativity about abstract issues. As my project was mostly visual, I figured at first this would be sufficient. With a good deal of sign language and pantomime, and taxing my “translator's” patience, I worked for six weeks photographing the everyday lives of these kids.

What did they do? Where did they go? How did they deal with mainstream society (and how did society deal with them)? Where did they get food, shoes, drugs? What was their relationship with the police? These were some of the smaller questions I attempted to answer in order to get a handle on the larger question: What is their life like?

In the day-to-day, the kids mostly just sat around the platform of their little station and huffed Aurolac, a



The system of sewer tunnels below the Brincoveanu station is accessed through a string of manholes. Below, the kids have set up Spartan—but generally quite clean—homes.



“Cola,” seated, holds his plastic bag of Aurolac under his shirt to avoid drawing attention of other subway passengers. The lacquer paint's volatile fumes provide a cheap, dangerous high and a heavy social stigma.

volatile silver lacquer, from little plastic bags. Most of the street kids are addicted to it (the Romanian nickname for street children is “Aurolacs”), and they'll tell you it's a necessary component of life on the street. It takes away the hunger, they say, and makes you forget that you don't have a life, they say.

And it costs about fifteen cents for enough to keep yourself high for a day, as opposed to about five bucks a dose for heroin. Most of the kids are only vaguely aware of the physical damage the inhalants are causing them, in spite of the best efforts of missionaries and aid workers to educate them of the risks.

Even with the limited communication, it was very quickly evident that the problem is very, very complicated. In the stories I've seen published on this, there's a tendency to portray the street kids as innocent

victims of a corrupt government, to dismiss their plight as “just another horrific aspect of the legacy of that evil Ceausescu.”

To be sure, there is some merit in these categorizations. But, appealing though it may be, this kind of oversimplification is not serving anybody except the papers who wish to publish stories that make people gasp.

I was spending about half my days with the kids, feeling pretty good about the job I was doing capturing the various aspects of their lives on film. About two weeks before I was to wrap things up, one of my subjects was arrested and taken to jail. I desperately wanted to interview him and to photograph him in jail, but had little hope I’d manage to work my way through the bureaucratic system to gain permission to do this. At the same time, I needed to begin the final phase of my summer’s work, which was a formal portrait and recorded interview with many of my subjects.

In order to do this, I knew I would need to find a Romanian journalist. I found Anca. Anca Paduraru, formerly with the Associated Press, is now a correspondent for DW. Like many Romanians, Anca wasn’t particularly impressed when I told her what my project was about. “Streetkids, schmeetkids, we’ve heard it before!” seemed



The kids say they huff Aurolac to make them forget their hunger. The short-lived high comes with a sharp headache. Only a few of the kids acknowledge the longer-term health risks of their inhalant addiction.

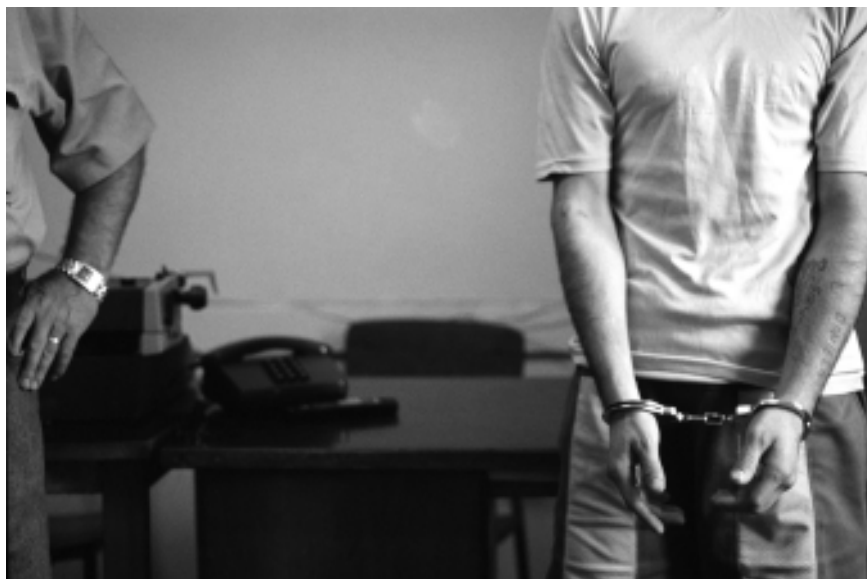
to be the prevailing attitude.

However, Anca’s interest was aroused when I explained that I didn’t want to tell the same old story, that I wasn’t interested in sanctifying or vilifying anybody. That I just wanted to tell the story, honestly and candidly.

I got way more than I bargained for, as Anca not only arranged permission for us to interview my subject in jail, but also smoothed relations between me and the police (after a misunderstanding had erupted over what was and was not permissible to photograph in the police station). She also worked closely with me to conduct, record, and edit interviews with the subjects.

Anca took me into her home, showed me why Romanian hospitality is legendary. In spite of her modest means, I ate and drank very well in her flat, and we formed a personal and professional friendship that I am certain will last for years.

The collaboration resulted in the best interviews of the trip and really opened my eyes to the need for true, nuanced communication even in projects as visually driven as mine. I am continuing to work with Anca via



“Moldoveanu” is in jail for beating a man, and is accused of (but not charged with) robbing him. The relationship between police and the homeless children is a tense one—as a result of some awkward lawmaking, the police role extends beyond law enforcement to territory traditionally reserved for social workers. Homeless young people and police alike resent this.

email, in preparation for my follow up reporting trip to Bucharest in December.

It is with great anticipation and a bit of dread that I'm planning my return.

Far from being an unconcerned observer of events, I came to consider many of these street kids my friends. Street life in the bitter cold winter is sure to look and feel dramatically different than in the summer.

The miserable conditions of the sewer-canal homes will certainly make for dramatic pictures; I hope I will also be able to photograph evidence of positive change, as promised by the state's PR office.

I wish to thank the Institute for its support of this documentary project through the travel grant. As the work comes closer to completion, I will present a gallery exhibition of photographs of the life of the Brincoveanu street kids. Please watch these pages for an announcement.



A couple of times a week, one of several foundations delivers buckets of soup and loaves of day-old bread to the station where the kids live. Laurentiu, 4, along with his three brothers and a sister, are part of the second-generation of street kids. Their parents first lived on the streets in 1990, just after Ceausescu's communist government collapsed.

eScholarship Repository

Titles from the BPS Working Paper Series are now included in the eScholarship Repository. An electronic scholarship initiative of the California Digital Library, the eScholarship Repository was recently launched as a central location for working papers. Through a set of Web pages, users can choose from a number of working papers and download them, free of charge, to read or print as a PDF document. In addition to working papers, the eScholarship Repository includes digital journals, digital books, and data sets.

The URL for the BPS Working Paper Series is <http://repositories.cdlib.org/iseees/bps/>. The seventeen existing titles are posted at this address, in addition to their original location on the BPS Web site, <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~bsp/publications.html>. Future titles will be included in the repository as they become available.

The BPS and ISEEEES eScholarship pages are included under the University of California International and Area Studies (UCIAS) initiative, which encompasses international and area studies at the eight UC campuses. Books previously published by Berkeley's IAS Publications—including *Identities in Transition: Eastern Europe and Russia After the Collapse of Communism* (Victoria E. Bonnell, editor) and *Workers and Intelligentsia in Late Imperial Russia: Realities, Representations, Reflections* (Reginald E. Zelnik, editor)—can be found at <http://repositories.cdlib.org/uciaspubs/research/>.

Georgia's Pankisi Gorge

Shorena Kurtsikidze and Vakhtang Chikovani

Shorena Kurtsikidze is a Research Associate with the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at UC Berkeley. She has a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology from the Institute of History and Ethnology, Tbilisi, Academy of Sciences of Georgia. Vakhtang Chikovani is a freelance researcher/anthropologist. He has a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Erevan, Academy of Sciences of Armenia and is a former head of the Department of Ethnology at the Institute of History and Ethnology, Tbilisi.

The events of September 11, 2001 brought about a radical change of course for the Republic of Georgia.¹ In particular, the Pankisi Gorge region of the Republic of Georgia has become the focus of much international attention in recent months. In early February 2002, the American chargé d'affaires in Tbilisi, Philip Remler, asserted that Islamic radicals fleeing Afghanistan were moving into the region. To help Georgian authorities reestablish control of the region, the US government announced that it would send some 100–150 Special Forces advisors to Georgia to train the country's counterinsurgency troops. The announcement was met with a hue-and-cry by many pundits in Moscow, where it was taken as evidence of yet another American encroachment into Russia's traditional sphere of influence. The protests only abated after Russia's president, Vladimir Putin, stated that in his opinion the US military support for Georgia was in fact "no tragedy."

The Pankisi Gorge is a region in the Republic of Georgia measuring about eight miles long and two and a half miles wide and is located just south of the Georgian-Chechen border in the Georgian district of Akhmeta. It rests along the southeastern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains, the highest mountain range in Europe, where the headwaters of the Alazani River flow down through the woody mountains and foothills of the Gorge and from there south to Georgia's Kakheti region, famous for its wines, and then on east to the Caspian Sea.² Today, most of the inhabitants of the Pankisi region are descendants of ethnic Chechens and Ingush (who together share the common ethnonym "Vainakh") who migrated into the region from the North Caucasus between 1830 and 1870. Called "Kists" in Georgian, they are typically bilingual in Chechen and Georgian and number approximately 5,000.

Since December 1994, when war broke out between Chechen resistance fighters and the Russian-supported central government in Chechnya, Pankisi has witnessed an influx of refugees from Chechnya. Among them were many families of the Pankisi Kists, who after the disintegration of the Soviet Union left for Chechnya. The tide of refugees picked up considerably after the collapse of the 1995 Russian-Chechen cease-fire agreement and the new round of violence that broke out in late 1999. Between September and December 1999, refugees began pouring into Chechnya's southern highland areas from northern

parts of the republic, particularly Grozny, Urus Martan, Atchoi Martan, Sernovodsk, and Samashki. When Russian military aircraft began bombing the villages of the Itum Qale region, where the refugees were hoping to find shelter, the Chechen refugees started moving south once again, this time along the Argun Canyon where they used snow-covered cattle tracks to cross the Russian-Georgian border. They headed for the village of Shatili in Georgia's Khevsureti province, and from there they proceeded to the Pankisi Gorge. There, local Kists ended up sheltering some 85 percent of the refugees.³

The inflow of refugees in 1999 and 2000 aggravated an already difficult economic and social environment in the Pankisi region. Crime worsened: drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and kidnappings became commonplace. At the same time, the missionary activities of so-called "Wahhabis"—radical Islamists with traditional ties to the official state religion of Saudi Arabia—increased significantly. By late 1999, Georgia's central government, which also suffered from a reputation for corruption, had effectively lost control of the region. Over the next several years, the Georgian ruling elite, which had splintered into conflicting clans, focused its energies on dividing up the country's resources and controlling the "lawful" distribution of Western credits.

Since September 11, 2001, Chechen refugees in Pankisi began supporting Georgian partisans in the breakaway republic of Abkhazia. To prevent a heightening of tensions with the Abkhaz, Tbilisi ordered local police forces in Pankisi, who had previously been sympathetic to the Chechens, to make efforts to control the Chechen refugees. The police made a series of arrests, to which the local population responded with a series of kidnappings.⁴ As political tensions in the region rose, the Georgian government declared Pankisi closed to journalists. Meanwhile, relations between the Kists and ethnic Georgians and Ossets in neighboring villages were worsening, to the point where ethnic Georgians began organizing protests. A so-called "people's army" of armed groups of ethnic Georgian villagers began to block access to the Gorge.⁵

The Russian government claims that among the Chechen refugees in Pankisi are armed groups that use the

passes of the Gorge—as well as the Pshavi, Khevsureti, and Tusheti districts of Georgia—to return to Chechnya, where they carry out terrorist activities against the Russian administration and military forces. Over the past two years, Russian aircraft have gone so far as to bomb villages in East Georgia. On November 27, 2001, five Russian military helicopters bombed unpopulated areas of the Gorge near the villages of Omalo and Birkiani.⁶ The result was a further heightening of tensions between Russia and Georgia. Russia also demanded that the Georgian government establish proper control of Pankisi and prevent separatist groups from using it as a staging ground for attacks on Russian forces and for “terrorism.” Tbilisi, however, refused to comply with the Russian demands because the Russian parliament continues to support the Abkhaz and Osset separatist movements in Georgia. Moreover, the Kists of Pankisi actively supported the Georgian fight for independence, as did their Chechen neighbors to the north. Today, when the Chechens themselves are fighting for independence, both the Georgian government and regular Georgian citizens find it extremely difficult to openly take the side of Russia against the Chechens. Finally, the newly independent Georgian military does not yet have the experience or firepower to enforce the writ of the central government in Pankisi. This is why the involvement of a neutral power, the United States, became necessary.⁷

According to the Georgian press, conditions in Pankisi have changed substantially since mid-February. The Georgian government is preparing to register all Chechen refugees in the region.⁸ Russia and Georgia have also started talks about the voluntary repatriation of the Chechen refugees to Russia.⁹ As a result, the situation in Pankisi and the surrounding region has become very tense. The recent arrest of a Pankisi man for selling drugs by the anti-narcotics trafficking unit of the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs has only further inflamed the situation. In response to the arrest, four policemen were kidnapped. The kidnappers demanded that the authorities release the

arrested man, a powerful figure in the drug business, in exchange for the kidnapped police officers.¹⁰

Today, the inhabitants of the Pankisi Gorge face some major social and political problems. There is consensus that the government needs to do more to combat criminality, including bringing interior ministry forces to bear on the problem. Recently, there was a series of kidnappings in the Pankisi Gorge, though the local population avows that they were committed by criminals from different regions of Georgia who are hiding in the Gorge. For the month of April there were 15 detainees in a local “prison,” among them locals and refugees caught on charges of stealing cattle, committing robberies, and using and selling drugs. So far, the government has avoided directly involving the internal forces since it fears such action may provide Russia and local criminal clans the opportunity to provoke ethnic conflict in the region.

Another important issue was the creation of a traditional Muslim (*shariat*) court in the village of Duisi, which provoked considerable controversy. For the majority of population, this court seemed very strange and unwelcome. As reported in the *Black Sea Press* in January 2002, the decision to establish the court was made in order to combat criminality in the Gorge. *Shariat* courts are now quite common in Chechnya, but this is the first time one has been introduced in the Pankisi region of Georgia. A *Qadi*, or Muslim holy man, executes the functions of judge. He and his assistants periodically meet in the mosque of Duisi to investigate criminal activity. This *shariat* court has the right to make arrests, to order beatings, and to impose the death penalty. It can also impose other punishments.

Before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, interethnic relations in this region were quite stable. Later, conflicts in Georgia and the Caucasus¹¹ influenced the situation of the local population in the Pankisi Gorge and the Akhmeta district as a whole. Relationships between the Ossets and Georgians and between the Kists and Ossets became tense. They are still tense today. The Osset inhabitants are sympathetic to the Chechen refugees, whom they see as protecting them against oppression by the Kists. The Ossets feel pressured by the Kists and have been leaving their villages in the Pankisi Gorge to resettle in Northern Ossetia. Because they often cannot sell their properties, they leave behind cultivated lands and houses built over many generations. Kists and Chechen refugees have settled in these abandoned houses. In this manner, the Osset villages of Dumasturi, Kvemo Khalatsani, and Tsinubani were vacated from 1998 to 2002. Currently, the dwellers of the village Koreti are also preparing to leave. According to one local dweller there is no other choice: Kist criminals took her son’s car. Then one night, criminals armed with automatic guns terrorized the family. Not finding any money, they took the family cow.¹²



*Sacred shrines decorated with antlers of ibexes and deer.
Amgha village, Khevruei district, Georgia.*

Because of the crisis of criminality in Pankisi, not only Ossets but Georgians and Kists themselves feel unsafe. The ubiquity of firearms adds tension even to ordinary discussions. In the last few years, there have been several clashes between rival criminal groups, who tend to be organized ethnically. Consequently, the Georgian population of remote villages in the Gorge have started moving to the other parts of the Akhmeta district. In the current year, the Pshavs left the village of Zemo Khalatsani and sold their houses to Kists. The Kists are now the only inhabitants of villages on the left bank of the Alazani River.

Confrontations between different ethnic groups have taken the form of competition for space. On one side, there are those villages inhabited by the Vainakhs (the Kists and Chechen refugees). On the other side, there are the villages inhabited by Georgians. Despite the difficult political and economic situation of the country, the Vainakh part of the population in Pankisi is undergoing a kind of renaissance. Their Georgian neighbors, on the other hand, claim they have been forgotten by their government and even by God.¹³ Today, the Vainakhs of Pankisi are the center of attention, with both the Georgian government and international organizations providing aid to the refugees.¹⁴ Emblematic of the Vainakh renaissance are the newly-built Muslim mosques and minarets that now dominate the Gorge.¹⁵

The Vainakh population of Pankisi have close contacts with the armed forces functioning in Chechnya, and they have amassed large quantities of firearms.¹⁶ Criminals are the primary beneficiaries of this situation. Under the influence of Wahhabi propaganda, the traditional value system, which was always characterized by religious tolerance, is changing.¹⁷ Given these trends, the region's Christians, Georgians, and Ossets are increasingly vulnerable.

The older generation of Vainakh are concerned that the younger generation are losing their traditional values. They also fear that the spread of Arabic culture, especially Wahhabism, threatens not only their ethnic identity but also their relations with neighboring ethnic and religious groups. Even relations with Muslim neighbors like the Azeris and Daghestanis are threatened because Wahhabis consider them as much infidels as Christians. Wahhabi propaganda also impacts the young generation's attitude towards the United States. According to representatives of the older generation, some young people blame the US for its financial and political support of a local government seen as corrupt and dominated by the former Communist elite.

It seems that the non-Kist population of Pankisi must turn to Georgian and Osset mafia organizations for protection. Needless to say, rivalry between different ethnic mafias will only worsen the already tense situation in the Gorge. Usually these groups have influential allies and protectors in the criminal world of Tbilisi,



Watch tower, Khevsureti. This type of watch tower is widespread in the Central Caucasus. (Photos by V. Chikovani, 1970-1989.)

Vladikavkaz, and Groznyy who are themselves closely tied to different political circles and branches of the state.¹⁸

None of this should be surprising. These are relationships that were shaped over many decades and have withstood the test of time. Since the 1960s, a semi-official system of economic administration has evolved in the former Soviet Union. The directors of the official, planned economy were Communist party workers. The illegal shadow economy was guided by so-called *sakmosnebi* (Georgian slang), *deltsi*, and *tsekhaviki* (Russian slang). Whatever their names, these shadow bosses would usually hire professional criminals—*shavebi* (“blacks”), *kanonieri kurdebi* (“lawful thieves”), *zveli bichebi* (“top/prime guys”)—to administer their various, very lucrative operations. Usually, these professional criminals collaborated closely with the local Communist nomenclature and the administrative organs, the police and KGB.

Trust in the government and in official institutions is extremely low among the population of the Gorge. This is one important factor in the popularity of both international humanitarian and Islamic missionary organizations in the region. It has also fueled the revitalization of old ethnic and religious traditions. The Kists' endeavors to revive the council of elders, the annual pilgrimage of Georgians to their ancestors' sacred shrines,¹⁹ the creation of “people's armies”²⁰ to defend villages are all part of this rediscovery of tradition.

Many empires (Greek and Roman, Persian, Arabic, Byzantine, Mongolian, Ottoman, and Soviet) have left their marks on the ethnic cultures of the Caucasus. Today, as the Russian military forces near the last stage of their with-

drawal from the Transcaucasus, the region's inhabitants are searching for new ethnic and political identities. How future history plays out will depend largely on what kind of leadership emerges. The older generations are hoping for a geopolitical miracle, that "magic helpers" will appear in this tiny, beautiful Gorge, where the Kists of Pankisi—those peaceful relatives of the rebel Chechens—continue to live. The majority of Kists are hopeful for a future not dominated by criminal structures and warlords of jihad under the shadow of high-rise minarets.

On July 29 and 30, 2002 three military helicopters from the Russian Federation bombed the areas north of the Pankisi Gorge: pastures of the Girevi village (Akhmeta region) and the adjacent territories of the Nakerela Mountain.²¹ Bombings continued through the month of August.

To understand the changing political situation in Pankisi today, it is important to appreciate the history and ethnography of the region of the Central Caucasus of which Pankisi is a part.²²

A working paper by the authors provides an ethnographic study of Kists in the Pankisi Gorge region—detailing their historical background, family and kinship structures, wedding customs, funeral customs, customary law and revenge practices, and religious practices—and discusses other ethnic groups of the region. Published by the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies, the working paper is available to download as a PDF document from the BPS publications page, <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~bsp/publications.html>.

Notes

¹ One element of this change was that the former ambassador of Georgia to the United States, Tedo Japaridze, known in the Georgian press as "the man who knows what the US wants," was appointed Secretary of the National Security Council of the Republic of Georgia.

² D. Ukleba, *The Landscapes and Physical-Geographical Areas of the Mountain Regions of Eastern Georgia*, Tbilisi, 1974 (in Georgian).

³ "Interviews with Chechen Refugees in Georgia," Doctors without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), December 1999, <http://www.amina.com/>.

⁴ K. Chakvetadze, "Kidnapped Policemen in Pankisi Thrown into a Cellar Full of Preserves and Compotes," *Akhali Versia* (New Version) 9: 34 (March 4–9, 2002), (in Georgian).

⁵ Some Georgian commentators have argued that these actions were the result of efforts by Russian intelligence services to provoke a confrontation among Chechen refugees, the local host population, and other inhabitants of the region. See I. Gogorishvili, "There are Talibs in Georgia," *Akhali Taoba* (New Generation) 44 (February

16, 2002); "Ilto Canyon is Blocked," *Sakartvelos Respublika* (Republic of Georgia) 41: 4100 (February 19, 2002); "Criminals are Leaving the Gorge," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 65 (March 17, 2002); "There are 120 Chechen Marauders in Pankisi," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 70 (March 23, 2002); "Pankisi is Preparing for Census," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 85: 4144 (April 9, 2002); "The Chechen Journalist Detained in Tbilisi is Innocent," *Akhali Taoba* 99 (April 12, 2002); "Chechen-Georgian Committee Demands the Immediate Release of Chechen Journalist," *Akhali Taoba* 99 (April 12, 2002); M. Papunashvili and T. Gavashelishvili, "Pankisi, Where There Is Neither Bin Laden nor the Georgian Government: The Black Marijuana, so called Afghan 'Black' Appeared in Drug-Markets of Tbilisi," "One of the Main Sources of Al-Qaeda Income Found its Way in Georgia Too," *Akhali Shvidi Dghe* (New Seven Days), (April 12–18, 2002); G. Targamadze, "The Agony of Shevardnadze's Big Family: Big Family Diminishes, Diminished Family Panics," *Akhali Versia* 37 (March 25–31, 2002); G. Targamadze, "This is a Way Shevardnadze Fights Corruption," *Akhali Versia* 39 (April 8–14, 2002).

⁶ "Pankisi Crisis Presented by Civil Georgia," <http://www.civil.ge/pankisi/>.

⁷ "The Special Operation in Pankisi Together with Russia will Cause Big Problems," *Akhali Taoba* 14 (February 16, 2002), (in Georgian); "Are USA and Russia Preparing for a Joint Operation in the Pankisi Gorge?" *Sakartvelos Respublika* 43: 4102 (February 21, 2001), (in Georgian).

⁸ "Chechens Can Get Refugee Status in Georgia," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 44 (February 16, 2002), (in Georgian); "The New Registration Will Take Place in April," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 65 (March 17, 2002), (in Georgian).

⁹ "Chechen Refugees Must Voluntarily Return to their Homeland," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 37: 4096 (February 14, 2002), (in Georgian).

¹⁰ "The Deal with Criminals is Out of the Question," *Sakartvelos Respublika* 41: 4100 (February 19, 2002), (in Georgian).

¹¹ S. Chervonnaya, "Conflict in the Caucasus," *Georgia, Abkhazia and the Russian Shadow*, London, 1994; R.G. Suny, *The Making of the Georgian Nation*, Indiana University Press, 1994, see chapter "The Georgian Road to Independence," pp. 317–337; "The Emergence of Political Society in Georgia," *Transcaucasia, Nationalism and Social Change: Essays in the History of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia*, ed. R.G. Suny, University of Michigan, 1999, pp. 109–142. For the influence of Caucasian conflicts on scientific activities and relations of cultural anthropologists of Georgia and Russia, see *Sovetskaia Etnografia* 2 (1991), pp. 153–155 (in Russian); and *Etnograficheskoe Obozrenie* 6 (1993), p. 133 (in Russian).

¹² *Akhali Shvidi Dghe* (New Seven Day), April 12–18, 2002 (in Georgian).

¹³ The socially and economically disadvantaged part of the population of Georgia cannot afford even simple religious services. At the same time, for the elite of Georgian police and members of administrative organs, it became very prestigious to provide personal funds to build churches. There are never-ending jokes about this subject. For example, he who takes the biggest bribes and commits the biggest sins builds the biggest church; he who takes smaller bribes and has lesser sins builds a smaller church. Many people of older and middle-age generations still remember the period of 1960s–1980s when young policemen (former militia) and KGB agents (today's church-builders) treated their pals with beatings for visiting the churches during celebrations.

¹⁴ Refugees sell part of the humanitarian aid in the markets of Duisi and Akhmeta.

¹⁵ There is a lot of information in the local mass media about the problems of the Pankisi Gorge. Humanitarian and scientific organizations are frequent guests of Vainakhs. The scientific accounts and studies about the problems of the Kist population of the Gorge are being published. The dancing group of the Kist youth does performances in Western Europe and the countries of the Near East, etc.

¹⁶ The political changes that followed the September 11, 2001 attack also altered political terminology. If the Chechen rebels were formerly called independence fighters, today the same people are called terrorists and criminals. From these changes arise particularly controversial feelings at the local level, including in the Pankisi Gorge where part of the population still supports old terms while the other part demands that the government employ the new terms and that it take steps to assert political control of the region.

¹⁷ On the ethnic, linguistic, and cultural-historical relations among Caucasian peoples, see R.W. Thompson, pp. 2–7; K. Kekelidze, "Classification and Geographical Locations of Peoples in Old Georgian Literature," *Studies*, Vol. 1, Tbilisi, 1956 (in Georgian); I. Javakhishvili, *The Primordial System and Relationship of Georgian and Caucasian Languages*, Vol. 1–2, Tbilisi, 1937 (in Georgian); I. Javakhishvili, *Historical and Ethnological Problems of Georgia, the Caucasus and Near East*, Tbilisi, 1950 (in Georgian); G. Melikishvili, *Questions About the Ancient Inhabitants of Georgia, the Caucasus, and Near East*, Tbilisi, 1965 (in Georgian); A. Robakidze, pp. 7–11, 72–90 (in Russian); A. Robakidze, "The Subjects of Caucasian Studies in Georgian Ethnography," *Caucasian Ethnographic Collections*, Vol. 4, Tbilisi, 1972 (in Russian); A. Chikobava, *The History of the Study of the Iberian-Caucasian Languages*, Tbilisi, 1966 (in Georgian); G. Qorashvili, "Questions of Ethnic Identity According to Leonti Mroveli's Historical

Chronicles," *Studies*, Vol. 1, Tbilisi, 1995; R. Z. Betrozov, *The Adygeans: Emergence and Development of an Ethnos*, Nalchik, 1998 (in Russian); V.A. Avksentiev, *The North Caucasus in the Ethnic Picture of the World*, Stavropol, 1998 (in Russian).

¹⁸ On the close connections between the Caucasian criminal world and local governing elites, see J. Gould, *Vodka, Tears, and Lenin's Angel: My Adventures in the Wild and Woolly Former Soviet Union*, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1997; A.W. Knight, *Spies Without Cloaks: The KGB's Successors*, Ranston University Press, 1996; and S. Handelman, *Comrade Criminal: Russia's New Mafiya*, Yale University Press, 1997. According to G. Targamadze, a member of the Georgian parliament's anticorruption council, the Pankisi "island" was artificially created by Russian and Chechen drug-business bosses. He also claimed that the Russian magnate Boris Berezovsky and his assistant, a Georgian businessman named Patarkatsishvili, were involved in the region [*Akhali Versia* 37 (March 25–31, 2002)]. Patarkatsishvili has had close relations with the former director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kakha Targamadze.

¹⁹ The ancient tradition of pilgrimage still exists among the Georgian highlanders. See V. Chikovani, *Tradition and Innovation*, pp. 81–85 (in Georgian). The traditions of pilgrimage are also addressed in the ethnographic film, *The Tree of Life of Georgia*, directed by Z. Inashvili, screenplay by V. Chikovani, Documentary Film Studios of Georgian State Television, 1991 (in Georgian).

²⁰ The population of the Akhmeta district villages—Maghraani, Argokhi, and Pichkhovani—were so disturbed by the activities of the Pankisi criminals that they created a so-called "people's army," or Kakheti militia group. On July 18, 2001 the "people's army" blocked the entrance to the Pankisi Gorge for two weeks. These local villages are inhabited by Georgians and Georgians of Osset origin. A Tush, Luka Ramazashvili, was elected leader of this armed formation. Many members of the "people's army" were veterans of the Soviet war in Afghanistan, which created even more tension between them and the Muslim population of the Pankisi Gorge. Soon after the public of the Akhmeta district intervened in the process, the "people's army" stopped functioning and members of the army returned to their families.

²¹ *Sakartvelos Respublika* 184 (July 31, 2002), (in Georgian). See also *New York Times* (August 13, 2002), "Georgia Hearing Heavy Footsteps from Russia's War in Chechnia," by Steven Lee Meyers.

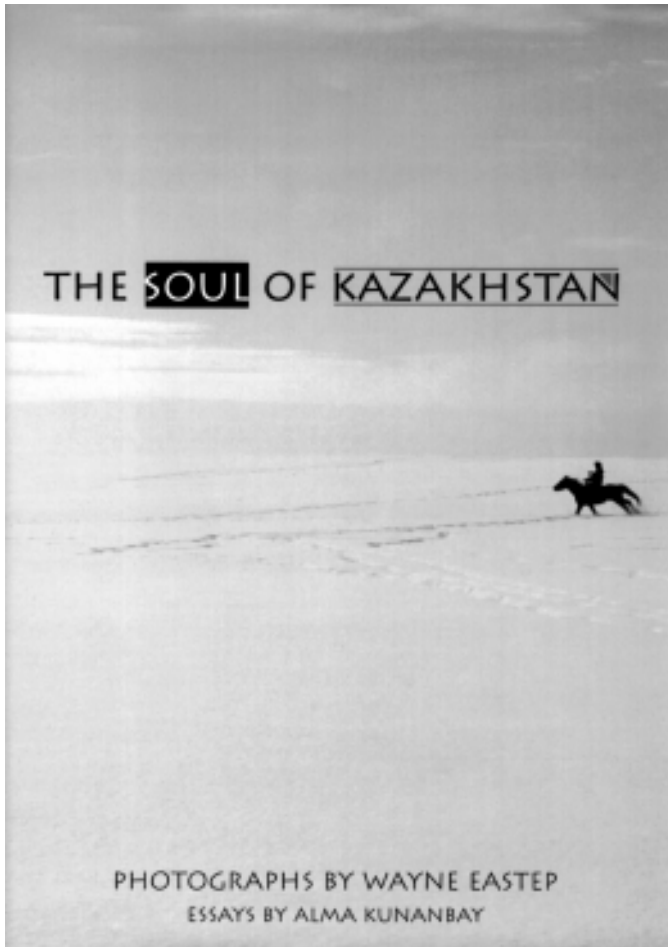
²² The cultural and historical area of the Central Caucasus includes the following ethnographic provinces of the Eastern Georgian Highlands: Mtiuleti, Gudamaqai, Khevi, Khevsureti, Pshavi, Tusheti, Pankisi Gorge, and Shida Kartli (Inner Kartli or so-called South Ossetia). The northern side of this region incorporates North Ossetia, Chechnya, and Ingushetia.

Book Review: *The Soul of Kazakhstan*

Sanjyot Mehendale

Wayne Eastep and Alma Kunanbay, The Soul of Kazakhstan. New York: Easten Press, 2001, 264 pages.

Among the many books that have been published on Central Asia in the last decade, none is as visually stunning and captivating, and as textually richly detailed, as the *Soul of Kazakhstan*. A combination of exquisite photographs by renowned photographer Wayne Eastep and illuminating, subtle essays by Kazakh anthropologist Dr. Alma Kunanbay, the book is an attempt to reconnect with the cultural—and in particular, nomadic—traditions of Kazakhstan long suppressed by the Soviet Union. Kazakhstan became an independent nation in 1991 and, with its other ex-Soviet Central Asian neighbors, is seeking to reestablish its national identity.



Despite a title and some chapter headings which might suggest a single, identifiable Kazakh identity and the possibility of rendering in book form an “essence” of Kazakh cultural traditions, in fact the book presents a diverse and complex set of windows—a kind of cultural mosaic—into many different aspects of life in Kazakhstan. In this sense, the book resists the kind of cultural reductionism that plagues so many attempts to “bring” a distant region to a popular Western audience. At the same time, it avoids an arcane scholasticism which might have placed the text beyond the reach of all but a few academics.

Organized into seven chapters, the book includes sections on the relationship of Kazakhs and their physical environment, the region’s rich archaeology, daily rites and customs, popular/traditional arts and crafts, visions of the “soul of Kazakhstan” as projected through the eyes of modern artists, the culture’s rich traditions in poetry and performance, and traditions which mark the cyclical passages of life. Each chapter is exquisitely illustrated by the photographs of Wayne Eastep, who spent four years training his sensitive eye to capture revealing aspects of the Kazakh cultural heritage. The photographs are paired with thoughtful and insightful essays by Dr. Alma Kunanbay, a Kazakhstan-born anthropologist and ethnographer whose combination of deep personal connection to Kazakhstan, extensive and creative scholarship, and supple writing offers us a rare glimpse into the nature of Kazakh life.

This book, blending text and visual imagery into a feast for both eye and mind, is equally accessible to academics, students, and the general public and is a must for anyone interested in the culture of Central Asia in general, and Kazakhstan in particular.

Dr. Sanjyot Mehendale is an archaeologist and art historian of Central Asia. She teaches Central Asian studies in the Department of Near Eastern Studies at UC Berkeley. She is also the executive director of UC Berkeley’s Caucasus and Central Asia Program and the co-director of the Uzbek-Berkeley Archaeological Mission which conducts research in the Shahrissabz region of Uzbekistan.

Outreach Programs

The Role of Food in World History

The ORIAS Summer Institute for Teachers took place July 29–August 2, 2002 to examine “The Role of Food in World History.” Forty educators, from middle school through community college, participated in the week’s lectures, discussion sessions, and workshops. The eight UC Berkeley National Resource Centers, including the Center for Slavic and East European Studies, cosponsored the program and contributed their regional expertise. The two presentations on our region are summarized here.

The Neolithic in the Balkans

Katheryn Twiss and **William Whitehead**, Ph.D. candidates in anthropology, presented “**The Spread of Domestication in the Near East, the Balkans, and Europe**” on the first day of the institute to lay a historical framework for the week’s presentations.

The Neolithic age, marking the transition from hunter-gatherer to agriculturist, is an intriguing period in archaeology. After two hundred thousand years of hunting and gathering, the shift to agriculture was relatively rapid. The Neolithic began in the Middle East circa 8,000 BC and entered Europe circa 7,000–6,500 BC where it first took hold in South-East Europe—in Anatolia and the Balkan region. From there, it spread to Central Europe circa 5,000 BC and covered all of Europe by about 1,000 BC.

In the Neolithic age, people in South-East Europe cultivated wheat, barley, and legumes and domesticated sheep and goats and later cattle and pigs. Katheryn Twiss addressed domesticating animals: how certain kinds of animals, such as those that live in social groups, are more easily domesticated (as opposed to those that are solitary or those that migrate); and how animals change physically through domestication, generally growing smaller in size. The red deer had previously been a staple food during Europe’s Paleolithic era but was replaced as a primary food source by domesticated animals. As William Whitehead pointed out, domestication is a process of plant and animal manipulation, while agriculture is a form of production that can (but need not) follow. Domesticating plants increases the size of their usable products and increases their abundance, but can also cause them to lose their ability to reproduce or to lose some of their natural defense mechanisms. People in the European Neolithic cultivated large areas of ground and even cleared shrubbery and trees to improve their land. They chose to plant in locations that had sources of water and would harvest grain and store it for future use.

With domestication and agriculture, it is not surprising that the Neolithic is also characterized by building

permanent structures and the manufacture of pottery. Both architecture and pottery are closely connected with agriculture: people with stationary crops and animals built permanent dwellings, and pottery vessels could be used to store grain in their homes. Architecture and pottery, in turn, would enable other social institutions, such as cemeteries and metallurgy, to develop.

How is the shift to agriculture significant, other than it represents the beginning of a way of life that we still share today? Hunter-gatherers had only portable items and dwellings, ate a diverse diet, lived in small groups, and had a broad but general knowledge about their world. In contrast, Neolithic people relied on reserves of food but consumed fewer varieties, which could diminish their nutrition. Their surplus foods could support larger populations who now lived together in villages, and they built their dwellings close together, creating concepts of private property and the need for rules to regulate society. Neolithic people also had the opportunity to develop labor specialization that gave rise to social hierarchy and stratification. People could have a group identity and develop unique cultures. In short, the Neolithic revolution paved the way for “civilization.”

These developments were not without great costs: living in one place makes a society more vulnerable to changes in climate; large populations living in close quarters allow more diseases to develop and spread; agriculture involves more physical labor than hunting-gathering does; labor specialization can cause repetitive stress injuries; Neolithic people suffered dental caries from eating grains that contained grit from their grinding stones; agriculture has an environmental impact of a much larger scale than hunting and gathering; and so on.

One question that archaeologists ponder: Why invent agriculture? How did people decide to make the transition from hunter-gatherer to agriculturists? Some ideas are: they did so out of necessity, to support a larger population in times of climate change (though Twiss said this is the least likely of the scenarios she presented); they had the luxury to develop things and wanted to have a surplus to consume at feasts; or they didn’t mean to—they developed a surplus by accident and their population grew accordingly. An important thing to keep in mind is that all Neolithic people did not make this transition simultaneously: some chose to remain nomadic while others settled down, and some chose to go back and forth between the two ways of living.

While the Neolithic era in general is an important time in human history, exploring Neolithic Europe can

answer some points that may go unexplored in the history–social science classroom. Why do we study the Paleolithic and Neolithic eras, followed by ancient cultures of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and so on? Surplus goods created opportunities for trade and to expand cultural practices, so cultures in South-East Europe, who had agricultural practices the longest, developed earlier than their European neighbors. It is no coincidence that some of the earliest European cultures we hear of—Minoans, Mycenaeans, Amazons, Scythians—come from this region. And after the discovery of copper in this region and the invention of bronze that followed, subsequent cultures such as the Ancient Greeks were able to conquer other lands and create empires.

To explore the European Neolithic in the classroom, visit the curriculum modules on ancient civilizations created by the Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility for the sixth grade (<http://interactiveu.berkeley.edu:8000/DLMindex/stories/ar3>). Read what it might be like to live in a Neolithic house at Çatalhöyük, Turkey and how important the technology of clay was to Neolithic people, and then augment this with the Science Museum of Minnesota's site on the "Mysteries of Çatalhöyük," <http://www.smm.org/catal/home.html>.

Cuisine in Uzbekistan

Sanjyot Mehendale, director of our Caucasus and Central Asia Program, spoke to the group on "**Plof in Uzbekistan**." A specialist on the art and archaeology of the Silk Road, she is director of the Uzbek-Berkeley Archaeological Mission and drew from her experience of being invited to people's homes for a meal while working in Uzbekistan.

A former Soviet republic, Uzbekistan shares in a larger Central Asian culture. Central Asia is a landlocked region, with no influence of a sea on its climate, and this dry climate has a significant impact on food production. There are three types of landscape of Central Asia: steppe, desert, and river valley. The steppe supports pastoral nomadism, with herds of animals but no cattle. Before the modern era, agriculture only took place in the river valleys of southern Central Asia and by sedentary cultures. The predominant foods of Central Asia are **rice**, which is grown in river valleys; **mutton** (sheep and goats), not beef; and **vegetables**—all of these items are important ingredients for making *plof* (a variation on the word "pilaf"), the main dish of Uzbekistan.

Only ten percent of Uzbekistan is arable land, greatly affecting its agricultural production, but some areas are very fertile. In addition to the cotton industry and mulberry trees for silk production, Uzbekistan grows fruits in the summer and fruits, vegetables, and nuts in autumn. These foods are consumed both by themselves in meals and as ingredients in, you guessed it, *plof*. Another very important food in Uzbekistan is *non*, a type of flat bread that is produced in a *tandir* oven. If not only this type of flat

bread and oven, but also their very names seem familiar, they are common throughout the Central Asian region.

Dr. Mehendale described a typical meal for us, highlighting some of the accompanying rituals and placing them within the larger framework of Uzbek culture. The most important themes were **community**—both in urban and rural settings, includes both family and neighbors; and **hospitality**. Hospitality is offered regardless of the wealth of the hosts with no expectation of reciprocation, and guests are the most honored people in the home at the time.

Our typical Uzbek meal begins with tea, either black or green, and requires a tea-making ritual that includes pouring tea from and then back into the pot. This is said to bring good luck, but in a practical sense, it ensures that the pot is properly brewed and stirred. Next, fruit and nuts comprise the first course and are served with wine or vodka, even at a midday meal. This requires a good deal of toasting, first to Amir Timur, the Uzbek leader better known to Western Europe as Tamerlane, and then to such things as friends, family, and good luck. Finally, *plof* is served as the last course.

Plof is such an integral part of Uzbek culture that it is served as an everyday dish, even as a snack in the bazaar, and most importantly, as the main dish for guests. On special occasions, *plof* is cooked by men and can be prepared in huge cauldrons with 150 kilos of rice. At home, of course, it is served in much smaller amounts, though always enough to cover a huge platter. *Plof* is prepared in one pot: first onions are sautéed, then finely shredded carrots, then the meat is added, and finally the rice and water are added. The rice isn't mixed into the dish as you might prepare a stew; it is cooked on top of the meat and kept separate by carefully pouring the water at the side of the pan and by stirring only one level down once the rice is added. When the dish is served, the rice is first mounded into a conical form with the meat and sauce placed around and against the rice.

An excellent description of preparing the dish can be found in the recipes in *Polishing the Mirror: A Curriculum Unit on Central and Inner Eurasia*, produced by the Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies at the University of Michigan. The chapter on food describes the general culture throughout the region, not only Uzbek culture, and the accompanying slides show some variations on pilaf—some prepared with fruit, others more savory. Though the ingredients may vary, pilaf in Central Asian cultures share the shape and serving of the dish and the meaning of the meal.

When served traditionally, *plof* is eaten directly with the hand and from a communal dish. A person takes a little meat and a little rice in the same hand. Though the flat

continued on page 25

One Ring to Rule Them All?

Power and Power Relations in East European Politics and Societies

NOVEMBER 8–10, 2002

Sponsored by
The Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies

in association with
The School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London

and with the support of
The Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies
The Arts and Humanities Division of the College of Letters and Science
The Social Sciences Division of the College of Letters and Science
The Institute of European Studies
The Graduate Division
The Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities
The Institute of International Studies
The Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation

– *Conference Panels* –

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8

- War and Reconstruction in Former Yugoslavia
- Religion and the Churches
- Transcending “Corruption”
- Reproduction and Demography
- The Challenge of Maintaining Civil Societies
- Intellectual Ferment in the Long 19th Century
- Labor and Entrepreneurship
- The Changing Scope of International Relations

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9

- Social and Cultural Geography
- Contemporary Literature and Art
- The Experience of Building Socialism
- Monetary Policy and Foreign Investment

- Between Fascism and Stalinism
- Representation and Discursive Fields in Contemporary Russia and Belarus
- The Uses of History
- Enlarging the European Union

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10

- “Bio-Nationalism”
- The Power and Politics of Mass Media
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- The Effervescence of the Eighties
- Rethinking Communist Politics
- Education and Social Engineering
- Legal Culture in the Soviet Successor States
- New Directions in Philosophy and Political Theory

All panels will be held in 370 and 3335 Dwinelle Hall.
The full conference program will be posted at <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~krapfl/>.

Upcoming Events

Events are subject to change; for current information on ISEES-sponsored events, please call (510) 642-3230.

Sunday, September 29, 2002. *Panel Discussion:* "Rodchenko Redux." In the PFA Theater, 2575 Bancroft Way, 3:00 p.m. Sponsored by ISEES and the Berkeley Art Museum/Pacific Film Archive.

Speakers: Anne Nesbet, assistant professor, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, UC Berkeley, "Rodchenko and Film"; Erika Wolf, visiting professor, Program in Visual and Cultural Studies, University of Rochester, "Modernism's Willing Executioner: Rodchenko and the NKVD"; Sven Spieker, associate professor, Department of Germanic, Slavic, and Semitic Languages, UC Santa Barbara, "Rodchenko, Media, Storage"; Moderator: Alla Efimova, associate curator, Berkeley Art Museum/Pacific Film Archive.

Wednesday, October 2, 2002. *Brown Bag Talk:* Veljko Vujacic, professor of sociology, Oberlin College, will speak on "Two Years After Milosevic: The State of Democracy in Serbia." In 223 Moses, 12 noon. Sponsored by ISEES.

Monday, October 7, 2002. *Colloquium:* Galina Rylkova, professor, Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies, University of Florida, will speak on "Notes from the Dead City: Literary Critics as Undertakers." In 219 Dwinelle Hall, 4 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, the Department of Comparative Literature, ISEES, and CSEES. Contact: the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, (510) 642-2979.

Tuesday, October 8, 2002. *Public Lecture:* Alexander Leskov, the Rodney S. Young Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania and former head of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient Art, Museum of Oriental Art, Moscow, will speak on "Iranians in Central Asia: Scythians and Scythian Art." In 271 Barrows Hall, 4:10 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Near Eastern Studies and ISEES.

Wednesday, October 9, 2002. *Annual Fall Reception.* Please join us in welcoming the new academic year. In the Toll Room, Alumni House, 4 p.m. Sponsored by ISEES.

Thursday, October 10, 2002. *Public Lecture:* Martha Brill Olcott, senior associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and author of *Kazakhstan: Unfulfilled Promise*, will speak on "Kazakhstan's Unfulfilled Promise: Challenges for the US." In the Geballe Room, 220 Stephens Hall, 5 p.m. Sponsored by ISEES and BPS.

Sunday, October 13, 2002. *Performance:* Russian Chamber Orchestra. At Mt. Tamalpais United Methodist Church, Mill Valley, 5 p.m. Fees: \$20 general, \$17 ages 21 and under/ages 55 and over, 12 and under free. Tickets may be purchased in advance at (415) 927-1446 or at the door. Contact: the Russian Chamber Orchestra Society, <http://www.russianchamberorch.org/> or (415) 927-1446.

Friday, October 18, 2002. *Annual Colin Miller Memorial Lecture:* Strobe Talbott, former US Deputy Secretary of State and president of the Brookings Institution, will speak on "America and the World: Foreign Policy in an Age of Preeminence." In Sibley Auditorium, Bechtel Engineering Center, 4 p.m. Sponsored by ISEES.

Sunday, October 27, 2002. *Recital:* Isabel Bayrakdarian, soprano. At Hertz Hall, UC Berkeley, 3 p.m. Fees: \$42. Contact: Cal Performances, <http://www.calperfs.berkeley.edu/> or (510) 642-9988.

Monday, October 28, 2002. *Colloquium:* Evgenii Bershtein, assistant professor, Department of Russian Language and Literature, Reed College, will speak on "Otto Weininger in Russian Symbolism and Revolution." In 219 Dwinelle Hall, 4 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, ISEES, and CSEES. Contact: the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, (510) 642-2979.

November 3–20, 2002. *Performance:* the San Francisco Opera will perform *Kat'a Kabanova* by Leos Janacek. At the War Memorial Opera House, 301 Van Ness Ave, San Francisco, times vary. Tickets: SF Opera Box Office, 199 Grove Street at Van Ness, San Francisco, (415) 864-3330. Contact: San Francisco Opera, (415) 861-4008 or <http://sfopera.com/operahome.asp>.

Monday, November 4, 2002. *Colloquium:* Edith Clowes, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Kansas, will be the speaker; a topic will be announced. In 219 Dwinelle Hall, 4 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, ISEES, and CSEES. Contact: the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, (510) 642-2979.

November 6–10, 2002. *Performance:* the Bolshoi Ballet will perform *Swan Lake*, with music by Tchaikovsky. At Zellerbach Hall, UC Berkeley, times vary. Fees: \$38/56/84. Contact: Cal Performances, <http://www.calperfs.berkeley.edu/> or (510) 642-9988.

Friday–Sunday, November 8–10, 2002. *Conference:* "One Ring to Rule Them All? Power and Power Relations

in East European Politics and Societies.” In 370 and 3335 Dwinelle Hall; a schedule will be announced. Sponsored by ISEES and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London; with support from the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies; the Arts and Humanities Division of the College of Letters and Science; the Social Sciences Division of the College of Letters and Science; the Institute of European Studies; the Graduate Division; the Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities; the Institute of International Studies; and the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation. For information, please contact: ISEES, (510) 642-3230.

Friday, November 15, 2002. *Public Lecture:* Xavier Bougarel, researcher at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, will speak on “Bosnia: How Do International Actors Divide a Society They Claim (and Believe) to Reintegrate?” In 223 Moses Hall, 12 noon. Sponsored by ISEES.

Sunday, November 17, 2002. *Performance:* Prazak Quartet. At Hertz Hall, UC Berkeley, 3 p.m. Fees: \$38. Contact: Cal Performances, <http://www.calperfs.berkeley.edu/> or (510) 642-9988.

Sunday, November 17, 2002. *Performance:* the Russian Chamber Orchestra will perform Dvorak’s *Slavonic Dances*. At Mt. Tamalpais United Methodist Church, Mill Valley, 5 p.m. Fees: \$20 general, \$17 ages 21 and under/ages 55 and over, 12 and under free. Tickets may be purchased in advance at (415) 927-1446 or at the door. Contact: Russian Chamber Orchestra Society, <http://www.russianchamberorch.org/> or (415) 927-1446.

Tuesday, November 19, 2002. *Public Lecture:* Leonidas Chrysanthopoulos, Greek Ambassador to Canada, will speak on “Nation-Building and Diplomacy in Armenia, 1993–94.” At 6 p.m.; a campus location will be announced. Sponsored by ISEES, BPS, CCAsP, and the Armenian Studies Program.

Monday, December 2, 2002. *Colloquium:* Alfred Thomas, visiting professor, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, will speak on “‘The Wycliffite Lady’: Reading Women in Fifteenth-Century Bohemia.” In 219 Dwinelle Hall, 4 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, ISEES, and CSEES. Contact: the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, (510) 642-2979.

Sunday, December 3, 2002. *Lecture:* Tom Marioni, conceptual artist and founder of the Museum of Conceptual Art, will discuss conceptual art with a special emphasis on Eastern Europe. At the Berkeley Art Museum, 2626 Bancroft Way; 3 p.m. Fees: free with museum entrance (\$6 general, \$4 students/seniors/disabled, UCB students/faculty/staff free). Contact: BAM, (510) 642-

0808 or <http://www.bampfa.berkeley.edu/main.html>.

Saturday, December 14, 2002. *Performance:* the San Francisco Symphony Youth Orchestra will perform Prokofiev’s *Peter and the Wolf*. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. Tickets: SFS Box Office, (415) 864-6000. Contact: SF Symphony, <http://www.sfsymphony.org/> or (415) 552-8000.

Wednesday–Sunday, January 15–19, 2003. *Performance:* Aeros. This athletic display of acrobatics features performers from the Romanian Gymnastics Federation. At Zellerbach Hall, times vary. Fees: \$20/30/40; 16 and under 1/2 price. Contact: Cal Performances, <http://www.calperfs.berkeley.edu/> or (510) 642-9988.

Wednesday–Saturday, January 15–18, 2003. *Performance:* the San Francisco Symphony, Michael Tilson Thomas conducting, will perform Rachmaninoff, featuring Lang Lang, piano. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, 8 p.m. each date, plus Wed. at 10 a.m. Tickets: SFS Box Office, (415) 864-6000. Contact: SF Symphony, <http://www.sfsymphony.org/> or (415) 552-8000.

Sunday, January 19, 2003. *Performance:* the Hungarian National Philharmonic, Zoltan Kocsis conducting, will perform works by Liszt, Bartok, and Kodaly. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, 7:30 p.m. Tickets: SFS Box Office, (415) 864-6000. Contact: SF Symphony, <http://www.sfsymphony.org/> or (415) 552-8000.

Friday, March 7, 2003. *Annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference:* “The Power of Ideas and Ideas of Power in East Europe and Eurasia.” In Toll Room, Alumni House; a schedule will be announced. Sponsored by ISEES and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at Stanford University.

Friday–Saturday, March 14–March 15, 2003. *Annual CCAsP Conference:* “Rocks and Hard Places: Society and the Environment In Central Asia.” Details will be announced in the spring. Sponsored by ISEES and CCAsP.

Saturday–Sunday, April 26–27, 2003. *Annual Teacher Outreach Conference:* “The Muslim World in Eastern Europe and Eurasia.” In the Toll Room, Alumni House; a schedule will be announced. This conference will require registration; materials will be available in the spring. Sponsored by ISEES and CSEES.

Faculty and Student News

Mieczyslaw Boduszynski, Ph.D. candidate in political science, participated in the Junior Scholars Training Seminar sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Center's East European Studies Program. A forum for advanced graduate students to share their dissertation research, the seminar was held in August 2002.

Chad Bryant (Ph.D. in history, 2002) has accepted a tenure track position with the Department of History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Michael Carpenter (Ph.D. in political science, 2002) has accepted a position with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs at the US Department of State. He will be dealing with multilateral human rights policy.

David Frick, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, traveled to the University of Vilnius, Lithuania, in June 2002 to speak about his research on medieval Vilnius.

Tomasz Grabowski (Ph.D. in political science, 2002) has accepted a position with the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies at Warsaw University.

Olya Gurevich, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, presented a paper on "The Direction/Location Alternation in Russian: A Constructional Approach" at the International Construction Grammar Conference, held September 6–8, 2002 in Helsinki.

Olya then presented "Bulgarkov's *The Master and Margarita*: Why Can't Critics Understand It?" at the Slavic Cognitive Linguistics Conference, held September 13–15, 2002 in Turku, Finland.

Galina Hale (Ph.D. in economics, 2002) has taken up a position as assistant professor of economics at Yale University.

Lise Morjé Howard (Ph.D. in political science, 2001) has accepted a position as assistant professor with the Department of Government at Wesleyan University.

Raymond June, Ph.D. candidate in social and cultural studies at the School of Education, participated in the Junior Scholars Training Seminar sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Center's East European Studies Program in August.

James Krapfl, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of History, presented a paper on "Legitimacy and the Sacred: Contrasting Approaches to the Place of Violence in Czechoslovakia's 'Gentle' Revolution" at the conference

"The Contours of Legitimacy in Central Europe," held May 24–26, 2002 at St. Anthony's College, Oxford.

Brian McCook, Ph.D. candidate in history, participated in the Junior Scholars Training Seminar sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Center's East European Studies program in August.

Grigore Pop-Eleches (Ph.D. candidate in political science) is now an assistant professor at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Harsha Ram, associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures, has been selected as an Associate Fellow for 2002–2003 by the Townsend Center for the Humanities. He will undertake a comparative study of literary futurism as an international phenomenon based on futurist writings of Italy, Russia, and Georgia. He will collaborate with T. J. Clarke, professor of art history, who specializes in European modernist art.

Sabine Stoll (Ph.D. in Slavic languages and literatures, 2001) has a postdoctoral fellowship this year at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig.

Rachael Stryker, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, has joined the Department of Anthropology at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado. Rachael recently filed her dissertation on Russian-American adoptions.

Ilya Vinkovetsky (Ph.D. in history, 2002) is now an assistant professor of history at the American University in Bulgaria.

Jane Zavisca, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, presented a paper on "Production vs. Consumption: Class Position and Class Identity in Post-Soviet Russia" at the Sociology of Consumption Conference, held August 15–19, 2002 in Chicago.

Reginald Zelnik, professor of history, co-edited the recently published volume, *The Free Speech Movement: Reflections on a Campus Rebellion* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002). Zelnik also contributed "On the Side of the Angels: The Berkeley Faculty and the FSM" to the volume. Other authors of essays in this collection include President Clark Kerr and the late Mario Savio.

Degrees Awarded During 2001–2002

Carl Rogers Ackerman received a Ph.D. from the Department of History in spring 2002 for his dissertation entitled “National and Religious Sentiment in the Writing of Alexander Ivanovich Herzen.”

James McGhie Allan received a Ph.D. from the Department of Anthropology in fall 2001 for his dissertation entitled “Forge and Falseworks: An Archaeological Investigation of the Russian American Company’s Industrial Complex at Colony Ross.”

Ashok Bardhan received a Ph.D. from the Department of Economics in fall 2001 for his dissertation entitled “Currency Substitution in Russia, 1991–1999.”

Chad Carl Bryant received a Ph.D. from the Department of History in spring 2002 for his dissertation entitled “Making the Czechs German: Nationality and Nazi Rule in the Protectorate of Bohemia Moravia, 1939–1945.”

Nina Borisova Bubnova received a Ph.D. from the Department of Public Policy in fall 2001 for her dissertation entitled “Evidence from the International Patterns of Infrastructure Bond Risk Pricing.”

Michael Randell Carpenter received a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science in spring 2002 for his dissertation entitled “The Politics of Identity and the Breakthrough to Liberal Democracy in Poland, 1980–1999.”

Anne Louise Clunan received a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science in fall 2001 for her dissertation entitled “Identity and the Emergence of National Interests in Post-Soviet Russia.”

Catherine Marie Dale received a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science in fall 2001 for her dissertation entitled “Internal Conflict in Post-Soviet Georgia.”

Kristen Rogheh Ghodsee received a Ph.D. from the Department of Education – Social and Cultural Studies in spring 2002 for her dissertation entitled “Sun, Sand, and Socialism: Women, Economic Transformation, and Tourism in Post-Communist Bulgaria.”

Tomasz Grabowski received a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science in spring 2002 for his dissertation entitled “Breaking Through to Individualism: Poland’s Western Frontier, 1945–1995.”

Galina Borisova Hale received a Ph.D. from the Department of Economics in spring 2002 for her dissertation

entitled “International Debt and Financial Crises in Emerging Market Economies.”

Lise Morjé Howard received a Ph.D. from the Department of Political Science in fall 2001 for her dissertation entitled “Learning to Keep the Peace? United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping in Civil Wars.”

Anne Ellen Hruska received a Ph.D. from the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in fall 2001 for her dissertation entitled “Infected Families: Belonging and Exclusion in the Works of Leo Tolstoy.”

Christina Diane Kincaid received an M.Arch. from the Department of Architecture in spring 2002 for her dissertation entitled “Translating the House of Culture: Reuse in a Post-Soviet Context.”

Eiko Kuwana received a Ph.D. from the Department of History in spring 2002 for her dissertation entitled “Intellectuals, Social Science, and Politics in Turn-of-the-Century Budapest: The Huszadik Circle, 1900–1907.”

Sean Alexander McMeekin received a Ph.D. from the Department of History in fall 2001 for his dissertation entitled “Munzenberg: Rise and fall of a Communist Tycoon, 1917–1940.”

Jan Plamper received a Ph.D. from the Department of History in fall 2001 for his dissertation entitled “The Stalin Cult in the Visual Arts, 1929–1953.”

Sabine Erika Stoll received a Ph.D. from the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in fall 2001 for her dissertation entitled “The Acquisition of Russian Aspect.”

Ilya Vinkovetsky received a Ph.D. from the Department of History in spring 2002 for his dissertation entitled “Native Americans and the Russian Empire, 1804–1867.”

Berkeley Participants in the ASN 2002 World Convention

The Association for the Study of Nationalities held its Seventh Annual World Convention on April 11–13, 2002 at Columbia University.

Neil Abrams, Ph.D. candidate in political science, presented “Nationalist Mobilization and Imperial Collapse: Serbian and Russian Nationalism Compared, 1987–1991” at the panel “Empires, Faiths, and Economics: Explaining Balkan History.”

S. Wali Ahmadi, assistant professor of Near Eastern Studies, participated in the panel on “Afghanistan on the Path of History.”

Robin Brooks, Ph.D. candidate in political science, presented “Step-Mother Tongue: Language and Identity Among Bulgarian Pomaks” at the panel “Re-Ethnization in Post-Communist Europe.”

Michael Carpenter, Ph.D. candidate in history, presented “From State to Civil Society: The Evolution of Liberal Ideologies in Poland, 1807–1989” at the panel on contemporary Poland.

Kari Johnstone (Ph.D. in political science, 2002) presented “The Influence of Diasporic States on Ethnic Minority Policy in Ukraine and Slovakia” at the panel “Dealing With Diasporas.”

Daniel Kronenfeld, Ph.D. candidate in political science, presented “Latvia After Ten Years: Assimilation, Integration, or Separation?” at the panel “Re-Ethnization in Post-Communist Europe.”

Harsha Ram, associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures, served as discussant on the panel “Re-Ethnization in Post-Communist Europe: The Role of Language.”

Suzanne Wertheim, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, presented “Language ‘Purity’ and the Declassification of Tatar” at the panel “Re-Ethnization in Post-Communist Europe: The Role of Language.”

Berkeley Participants in the 2002 California Slavic Colloquium

The California Slavic Colloquium was held this year on April 6–7, 2002 at Stanford University. This event brings together graduate students in Slavic studies from California to present their research. The following UC Berkeley affiliates participated in the colloquium:

Polina Barskova, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, presented “Love and Death of Anna Karamazoff.”

Christopher Caes, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, presented “The Stoic as Entrepreneur: Zbigniew Herbert’s Economy of Taste.”

David Frick, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, chaired a panel on Saturday.

Michael Kunichika, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, presented “The Talking Horseman, the Silent Caryatid: Ekphrasis in Bely’s *Petersburg*.”

Anna Muza, lecturer in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, chaired a panel on Sunday.

Renee Perelmutter, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, presented “Thoughts on Nom/Gen Distribution in Negated 1KBL Sentences.”

Alan Timberlake, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, chaired a panel on Sunday.

Michelle Viise, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, presented “Structures of Nationhood in Dedications to Orthodox Texts in Kyjiv, 1616–1627: Sarmatia and the Princes of Volodimyr.”

FLAS Fellowships Awarded for Summer 2002

Edward Bodine, Ph.D. candidate in social and cultural studies with the Graduate School of Education, received funding for Polish.

Anne Dwyer, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, received funding for Polish.

Gabriel White, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, received funding for Czech.

Suzanne Wilhite, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, received funding for Hungarian.

FLAS Fellowships Awarded for AY 2002–2003

Judy An, J.D. candidate in law, received funding for Bulgarian.

Stephen Brain, incoming student in history, received funding for Russian.

Christopher Caes, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, received funding for Hungarian.

Jordan Gans-Morse, incoming student in political science, received funding for Russian.

Olya Gurevich, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, received funding for Georgian.

Kimberly Hedges, incoming student in Slavic languages and literatures, received funding for Russian.

James Krapfl, Ph.D. candidate in history, received funding for Hungarian.

John Matsunaga, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, received funding for Serbian/Croatian.

Sean Murphy, Ph.D. candidate in history, received funding for Russian.

Emily Shaw, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding for Serbian/Croatian.

Cinzia Solari, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, received funding for Russian.

Gabriel White, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, received funding for Czech.

Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships allow US citizens and permanent residents to acquire a high level of competency in modern foreign languages. FLAS funding for studying Russia and Eastern Europe comes to UC Berkeley through a Title VI grant from the US Department of Education to the Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES). Applications are handled through the Graduate Fellowships Office.

BPS Fellowships Awarded for Summer 2002

Neil Abrams, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received a language training grant for Russian.

Tatyana Mamut, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, received a grant for summer field research in Russia.

Elizabeth McGuire, Ph.D. candidate in history, received a grant for summer field research in Russia.

Kirsten Rodine, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received a summer research grant to travel to the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary.

Conor O'Dwyer, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received a summer research fellowship.

Grigore Pop-Eleches, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received a dissertation fellowship.

Rachael Stryker, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, received a dissertation write-up fellowship.

Suzanne Wertheim, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, received a summer research fellowship.

Deborah Yalen, Ph.D. candidate in history, received a summer research fellowship.

BPS Fellowships Awarded for AY 2002–2003

Matthew Bencke, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received a dissertation write-up fellowship.

Dace Dzenovska, incoming student in anthropology, received funding for graduate training.

Sean Murphy, Ph.D. candidate in history, received a graduate training fellowship.

Amita Satyal, Ph.D. candidate in history, received a dissertation field research fellowship for travel and research in Uzbekistan.

Maria Stoilkova, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, received a dissertation write-up fellowship.

Lisa Walker, Ph.D. candidate in history, received a dissertation write-up fellowship.

Deborah Yalen, Ph.D. candidate in history, received a dissertation write-up fellowship.

Jane Zavisca, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, received a dissertation write-up fellowship.

Graduate students affiliated with the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies (BPS) are eligible to apply for funding for graduate training, language training, field research, and dissertation writing. For information on BPS and affiliation eligibility, consult its Web site, <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~bsp/> or contact Connie Hwong, program assistant, at (510) 643-6737.

Cuisine in Uzbekistan, continued from page 17

bread would seem like a good tool for scooping up the food, it is not used that way in Uzbekistan. Sometimes a spoon is added for visitors to use, but individual plates are rarely provided. Using a communal serving dish and to eating directly with one's hand reinforces both the sense of community and the welcoming nature of Uzbek hospitality, so next time you find yourself in Bukhara or Samarqand, don't offend your hosts, participate in their culture.

Exploring *plof* in the classroom can have many purposes. It can be an entry point to discussing the region of Central Asia geographically, historically, and culturally. It can be used to discuss nutrition—place this meal on the food pyramid; to introduce the concepts of nomadic and sedentary cultures—making one pot meals would be useful

for nomadic cooking; or to finish the study of Tamerlane with some contemporary Uzbek culture. Now more than ever, with US troops stationed at Uzbekistan's bases, students should be knowledgeable about Central Asia.

A joint program of the Title VI National Resource Centers at UC Berkeley, ORIAS is dedicated to providing scholarly resources and supporting professional development for educators on international studies. ORIAS can be reached at <http://www.ias.berkeley.edu/orias/>, orias@uclink4.berkeley.edu, or (510) 643-0868.

Associates of the Slavic Center

The Center acknowledges with sincere appreciation the following individuals who have contributed to the annual giving program, the Associates of the Slavic Center (or have been enrolled due to their particular generosity toward Cal to support some aspect of Slavic & East European Studies), between June 1 and August 31, 2002. Financial support from the Associates is vital to our program of research, training, and extra-curricular activities. We would like to thank all members of ASC for their generous assistance.

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For those of you who are not yet members, we encourage you to join. We believe you will enjoy the stimulating programs; even if you cannot participate as often as you might wish, your continuing contribution critically supports the Center's mission and goals.

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Send your check, made payable to the Regents of the University of California, to:

Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
University of California, Berkeley
260 Stephens Hall # 2304
Berkeley CA 94720-2304
Attn: ASC

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Fellowship and Other Opportunities

ISEEES Travel Grants provide up to \$400 domestic (\$1000 international) in limited travel support for faculty and ISEEES-affiliated graduate students. Awards are made to those presenting a paper at a meeting of a recognized scholarly organization. Awards are made on a first-come, first-served basis, and priority is given to those who did not receive ISEEES funding in the past AY. To apply send request with budget. Deadline: on-going. Contact: Barbara Voytek, ISEEES, UC Berkeley, 260 Stephens Hall # 2304, Berkeley CA 94720-2304; Tel: 510-643-6736; bvoytek@socrates.berkeley.edu.

Thursday, November 21, 2002. *Fellowship Meeting:* Liz Veatch, director of the National Security Education Program's David L. Boren Graduates Fellowships, will conduct an informational meeting about the program. In 340 Stephens Hall, 3 p.m.

American Association of University Women

American Fellowships provide \$20,000 to women doctoral candidates completing dissertations and \$30,000 for women scholars seeking funds for postdoc research leave or for preparing completed research for publication. Applicants must be US citizens or permanent residents. Application forms may be requested online. Deadline: 11/1/02 to request application; 11/15/02 for application.

International Fellowships provide \$18,000 to M.A. candidates, \$20,000 to Ph.D. candidates and \$30,000 to postdocs for full-time study or research in the US. Applicants must be women who are not US citizens or permanent residents. Deadline: 11/15/02 to request applications; 12/16/02 for applications.

Contact for both: AAUW Educational Foundation, Department 60, 2201 N Dodge St, Iowa City IA 52243-4030; Tel: 319-337-1716, ext. 60; info@aauw.org; <http://www.aauw.org/>.

American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS)

Library of Congress Fellowships in International Studies provide a stipend of \$3,500 per month for 4-9 months of postdoctoral research in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences using the foreign language collections of the Library of Congress. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: Fellowship Office, ACLS, 228 E 45th St, New York NY, 10017-3398; Fax: 212-949-8058; grants@acsls.org; <http://www.acsls.org/>.

ACLS/SSRC

Eastern Europe Program Dissertation Fellowships provide up to \$15,000 for one year of dissertation research and writing on Eastern Europe. Research must be conducted outside Eastern Europe. Only US citizens or permanent residents may apply.

Eastern Europe Program Fellowships for Postdoctoral Research provide up to \$25,000 to US citizens or permanent

residents who hold a Ph.D. Fellowship funds 6-12 consecutive months of full-time research or writing related to Eastern Europe. Funding is intended as salary replacement or to supplement sabbatical salaries or rewards from other sources.

Deadline for both: 11/1/02. Contact: ACLS, Office of Fellowships and Grants, 228 E 45th St, New York NY 10017-3398; Tel: 212-697-1505; Fax: 212-949-8058; grants@acsls.org; <http://www.acsls.org/eeguide.htm>.

ACTR/ACCELS

The Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe Language Program provides up to \$2,500 for summer study of Albanian, Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian, Bulgarian, Czech, Hungarian, Macedonian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, or Slovene. Applicants should present proposals for attendance at intensive courses offered by institutions of higher education in the US or, in exceptional cases, for study at the advanced level in courses in Eastern Europe. Deadline: 1/15/03. Contact: Outbound Program, American Councils for International Education, 1776 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 700, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-833-7522; Fax: 202-833-7523; outbound@actr.org; <http://www.actr.org/>.

The Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe Research Scholar Program provides \$12,000-25,000 for 3-9 months of research and/or language training in Albania, the Baltics, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and former Yugoslavia. Fellowship includes round-trip international travel, housing, living stipends, visas, insurance, affiliation fees, archive access, research advising, and logistical support. Applicants must be US citizens or permanent residents and work in the humanities, social sciences, literature and linguistics, or area studies. Deadline: 1/15/03. Contact: Outbound Program, American Councils for International Education, 1776 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 700, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-833-7522; Fax: 202-833-7523; outbound@actr.org; <http://www.actr.org/>.

Language and Research Programs in Eastern Europe and NIS offers a fee-based program but awards some 3-12 month fellowships for language study, professional internships, and research in all languages and regions of the NIS and the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, including group and individualized programs for language study, individual research programs, and combined research and language programs. Deadline: 11/15/02 for spring 2002; 3/1/03 for summer 2003, 4/1/02 for next AY. Contact: ACTR/ACCELS, 1776 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 700, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-833-7522; outbound@actr.org; <http://www.actr.org/>.

The NIS Research Scholar Program provide funding to US graduate students, postdocs, and faculty in all fields to study and conduct research at key academic centers in the NIS of the former Soviet Union. Deadline: 1/15/03 for either summer or fall. Contact: ACTR/ACCELS, 1776 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 700, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-833-7522; research@actr.org; <http://www.actr.org/>.

The **Regional Scholar Exchange Program** provides \$8,000-15,000 for round-trip international travel, living stipends, etc. to scholars from the US to conduct independent research projects in the NIS in the humanities or social sciences. Advanced grad students and university faculty in the early to middle stages of their career who are between the ages of 24-60 may apply. Deadline: 2/15/03. Contact: Outbound Program, American Councils for International Education, 1776 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 700, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-833-7522; Fax: 202-833-7523; outbound@actr.org; <http://www.actr.org/>.

American Historical Association/Library of Congress

The **J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History** provides a \$10,000 stipend for postdocs. This supports significant scholarly research for one semester in the collections of the Library of Congress by scholars of history at an early stage in their careers. Deadline: 1/15/03. Contact: J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship, American Historical Association, 400 A St SE, Washington DC 20003; Tel: 202-544-2422; Fax: 202-544-8307; aha@theaha.org; <http://www.theaha.org/info/fawards.html>.

Association of American Geographers

Dissertation Research Grants provide up to \$500 to grads preparing doctoral dissertations in geography. Applicants must have been an AAG member for at least one year and should have completed all Ph.D. requirements. Deadline: 12/31/02. Contact: Ehsan M Khater, Association of American Geographers, 1710 16th St NW, Washington DC 20009-3198; Tel: 202-234-1450; Fax: 202-234-2744; gaia@aag.org; <http://www.aag.org/>.

Brookings Institution

The **Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Early-Career Fellowship in Economic Studies** provides a salary and partial support to outstanding economists for a year of postdoc research on their independent research on applied and policy issues in economics while in residence. Fellows will also participate in workshops and conferences at Brookings. Deadline: 12/1/02.

Residential Fellowships provide a \$19,500 stipend to doctoral candidates in economic, foreign policy, or governmental studies whose research will benefit from access to the Brookings Institution and the Washington, DC area. Candidates must be nominated by a graduate department. Deadline: 12/15/02 for nominations; apps then due by 2/15/03.

Contact for both: The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-797-6000; Fax: 202-797-6004; <http://www.brook.edu/admin/fellowships.htm>.

DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service)

Grants for Study in Germany provide a stipend for 1-6 months, insurance, and international travel subsidy to Berkeley undergraduate seniors, graduate students, and postdoc researchers (2 years or less beyond the Ph.D.) for up to 10 months of study and research in Germany during AY 2003-2004. Deadline: 11/18/02. Contact: Graduate Fellowships Office, 318 Sproul Hall # 5900; Tel: 510-642-0672; <http://www.grad.berkeley.edu/events/felldead.htm>.

Five College Women's Studies Research Center

Ford Associates receive a \$12,000 stipend and a \$3,000 housing/travel allowance to spend a semester in residence pursuing their research, participating in faculty seminars, and forging connections with the feminist community in Western Massachusetts. Associates also teach an undergraduate women's studies course at one of the Five Colleges.

Women's Studies Research Associates receive a \$12,000 stipend, plus a \$3,000 housing/travel allowance for research and teaching on women's studies while in residence at one of the five colleges. Also, research associateships are available to feminist scholars, teachers, artists, writers, and activists for non-stipendiary visiting residencies.

Deadline for both: 2/8/03. Contact: Five College Women's Studies Research Center, Mount Holyoke College, 50 College St, South Hadley MA 01075-6406; Tel: 413-538-2275; Fax: 413-538-3121; fcwsrcc@wscenter.hampshire.edu; <http://wscenter.hampshire.edu/>.

Harriman Institute

Postdoctoral Fellows receive funding to spend either a semester or AY in residence to revise their dissertations for publication in book form. Deadline: 1/2/02. Contact: Harriman Institute, Harriman Institute Fellowship Committee, 420 W 118th St 12th Fl MC #3345, New York NY 10027; Tel: 212-854-4623; Fax: 212-666-348; <http://sipa.columbia.edu/regional/hi/>.

Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies Academy Scholars Program Dissertation and Postdoctoral Fellowships award \$24,000 (dissertation), \$36,000 (postdoc) per year for two years. Predoctoral applicants must have completed all course work and exams by the beginning of the award period and have made some significant progress on their dissertations. Award funds advanced work while in residence, although research travel is allowed. Deadline: 10/15/02. Contact: The Academy Scholars Program, Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies, 1033 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge MA 02138; Beth Baiter, Program Coordinator: bbaiter@wcfia.harvard.edu or James Clem, Executive Officer: jclem@wcfia.harvard.edu; Tel: 617-495-2137; Fax: 617-384-9259; <http://www.wcfia.harvard.edu/academy/>.

Harvard University

The **Davis Center for Russian Studies** offers **Postdoctoral and Senior Research Fellowships** of up to \$32,000 to postdocs and up to \$20,000 for faculty salary supplements for research in residence. Award funds postdoc research in the humanities and social sciences on Russia, the Soviet Union, and the Soviet successor states. Applicants may be either US or foreign citizens and must have received their Ph.D. within the past five years or by the end of the academic year. Deadline: 12/14/02. Contact: Fellowship Program, Davis Center for Russian Studies, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge St, Cambridge MA 02138; Tel: 617-495-4037; Fax: 617-495-8319; davisrcs@harvard.edu; <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~davisrcs/>.

Human Rights Watch

Schnell and Finberg Fellowships in International Human Rights provide a salary of \$35,000 plus benefits to postdocs for one year of

full-time work with one or more divisions of Human Rights Watch, based in New York or Washington, DC. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: Human Rights Watch, Attn: Fellowship Committee, 350 Fifth Ave 34th Fl, New York NY 10118-3299; Tel: 212-290-4700, ext. 312; <http://www.hrw.org/hrw/about/info/fellows.html>.

Kosciuszko Foundation

Funds for **Graduate and Postgraduate Study and Research in Poland** provide a tuition waiver, housing, and stipend for American students to pursue a course of graduate or postgraduate study and research in Poland for an academic year or semester. It is also open to university faculty who wish to spend a sabbatical conducting research in Poland. Deadline: 1/16/03. Contact: Graduate and Postgraduate Study and Research Program, The Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 E 65th St, New York NY 10021-6595; Tel: 212-734-2130; Fax: 212-628-4552; <http://www.kosciuszkofoundation.org/>.

Tuition Scholarships provide \$1,000-5,000 to US citizens of Polish descent for graduate studies in any field at colleges and universities in the United States and to Americans of non-Polish descent whose studies at American universities are primarily focused on Polish subjects. Deadline: 1/16/03. Contact: Tuition Scholarships, The Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 E 65th St, New York NY 10021-6595; Tel: 212-734-2130; Fax: 212-628-4552; <http://www.kosciuszkofoundation.org/>.

Funds for a **Year Abroad at Jagiellonian University** include tuition, housing, and a stipend for American students to study Polish language, history, literature, and culture for credit at the undergraduate level at Jagiellonian University. Deadline: 1/16/03. Contact: Year Abroad Program, The Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 E 65th St, New York NY 10021-6595; Tel: 212-734-2130; Fax: 212-628-4552; <http://www.kosciuszkofoundation.org/>.

Leo Baeck Institute

The **Fritz Halbers Fellowship** provides up to \$3,000 for Ph.D. candidates whose projects are connected with the culture and history of German speaking Jewry. Funding covers research but not travel. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: The Leo Baeck Institute, Attn: Halbers Fellowship, 15 W 16th St, New York NY 10011; Tel: 212-744-6400; Fax: 212-988-1305; lbaeck@lbi.cjh.org; <http://www.lbi.org/>.

New York University

The **International Center for Advanced Studies** offers **Post Cold War Fellowships** that provide stipends of \$35,000 to postdocs for 9 months of study related to the year's research theme. Scholars, writers, and policy analysts from the US and abroad may apply. Deadline: 1/15/03. Contact: International Center for Advanced Studies, 5 Washington Square South, New York NY 10012-1098; Tel: 212-998-770; Fax: 212-995-4546; <http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/icas/application.htm>.

Oxford University

The **Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy** offers **Markle Fellowships** up to \$1,500 per month to grad students and up to \$2,500 per month to postdocs. Both long- and short-term awards are for outstanding scholars, practitioners, and students from developing countries to become further involved in the debate over

Internet regulation and governance, the digital divide, convergence, and other media law areas. Deadline: 11/1/02 for spring. Contact: Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy, Fellows in Information Society, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6UD, United Kingdom; Tel: 44-1865-284-220; Fax: 44-1865-284253; louise.scott@csls.ox.ac.uk; <http://pcmlp.socleg.ox.ac.uk/MarkleFellows.htm>.

RAND Corporation

Fellows in Population Studies and the Study of Aging receive an annual stipend of \$38,250-50,000 for 1-2 years. Awards are for scholars with interests in population research and in the study of aging to sharpen their analytic skills, learn to communicate research results effectively, and develop a future research agenda. Deadline: 2/1/03. Contact: Jim Tebow, Project Coordinator, RAND M-16b, 1700 Main St, Santa Monica CA 90407-2138; Tel: 310-393-0411, ext. 7173; Jim_Tebow@rand.org; <http://www.rand.org/labor/fellows/>.

Social Science Research Council (SSRC)

Sexuality Research Fellowships provide \$28,000 to grads and \$38,000 to postdocs annually for 1-2 years. Awards fund projects to formulate new research questions, generate new theories, and apply new methods in sexuality research. Deadline: 12/16/02. Contact: Diane di Mauro, Sexuality Research Fellowship Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave 31st Fl, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; srfp@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

The **Eurasia Program's Postdoctoral Fellowships** award \$24,000 to improve the academic employment and tenure opportunities of recent Ph.D. recipients (up to six years since degree) in the social sciences and humanities. Untenured Ph.D. recipients in either academic or non-academic positions are eligible and junior faculty in tenure-track positions are especially encouraged. Applicants must be US citizens or permanent residents. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: Eurasia Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; eurasia@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

The **Eurasia Program** offers **Dissertation Write-Up Fellowships** of \$15,000 for one AY. Grad students currently enrolled in doctoral programs in the social sciences and humanities who have completed dissertation research and who expect to complete the writing of the dissertation during the award year are eligible. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: Eurasia Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; eurasia@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

The **Eurasia Program's Predissertation Training Fellowships** provide \$3,000-\$7,000 to grad students in their first or second year. Awards support language learning, graduate training, and well-defined exploratory research for the dissertation proposal. No more than four months may be spent outside the US. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: Eurasia Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; eurasia@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

Dissertation Fellowships on Global Security and Cooperation provide up to \$19,000 per year for two years to students working towards the Ph.D. or equivalent. The first year must be spent working at a non-governmental, international, or multilateral organization on peace and security issues outside the applicant's country of residence. The second year must be spent conducting a research project related to that experience. Deadline: 12/2/02. Contact: Program on Global Security & Cooperation, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; gsc@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

Postdoctoral Fellowships on Global Security and Cooperation provide up to \$38,000 for 8-18 months of support. Scholars holding a Ph.D. or equivalent are eligible to apply. The first half of the fellowship is to be spent working in a nongovernmental, international or multilateral organization involved in peace and security issues. The second half must be spent conducting a research project informed by that experience. A significant intellectual product is expected as a result. Deadline: 12/2/02. Contact: Program on Global Security & Cooperation, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; gsc@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

International Dissertation Field Research Fellowships provide up to \$17,000 to full-time Ph.D. candidates in US programs studying in the social sciences or humanities. Funding provides support for 9-12 months of dissertation field research on all world regions. Applicants must have all Ph.D. work completed except fieldwork by the award period. Deadline: 11/12/02. Contact: IDRF, Social Science Research Council, 810 7th Ave, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-377-2700; Fax: 212-377-2727; idrf@ssrc.org; <http://www.ssrc.org/>.

Soros Foundations Network

Paul and Daisy Soros Fellowships for New Americans provide a stipend of \$20,000 and partial tuition support for up to two years of graduate study in the US in a professional field or academic discipline in the humanities, social sciences, arts, or sciences. Fellowships are for individuals who have applied for naturalization, have been naturalized as US citizens, or are the children of two parents who are both naturalized citizens. Applicants must have Bachelor's degree, be pursuing graduate study, or be in their final year of undergraduate studies at the time of application. Applicants must be at least 20-28 years old. Deadline: 11/30/02. Contact: Paul and Daisy Soros Fellowships for New Americans, 400 W 59th St, New York NY 10019; Tel: 212-547-6926; Fax: 212-548-4623; pdsoros_fellows@sorosny.org; <http://www.pdsoros.org/>.

UC Berkeley

Bancroft Library Study Awards are for outstanding continuing students enrolled at any UC campus who plan to conduct advanced research on a subject for which source materials are available in the Bancroft Library. See funding Web site at <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/BANC/Fellows/>. Deadline: 2/7/03.

Graduate Division Summer Grants provide financial assistance to doctoral students in the humanities, social sciences, and professional schools during the summer months. Students must be registered for the fall 2002 semester at the time the application is submitted.

Projects must be completed by September 30, 2003. Deadline: 10/28/02.

Jacob K. Javits Fellowships provide up to four years of support for graduate study at the doctoral or Master of Fine Arts level in a selected field of the arts, humanities, or social sciences. Eligibility is limited to US citizens and permanent residents. See funding Web site at <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/HEP/iegps/javits.html>. Deadline: 11/29/02.

Mabelle McLeod Lewis Fellowships are awarded to advanced doctoral candidates in the humanities for completion of a scholarly dissertation project on which significant progress has already been made. Deadline: 1/14/03.

Mangasar M. Mangasarian Scholarships provide funding to graduate students who are of Armenian descent and registered at the University for the fall semester. Scholarships are awarded to eligible students with demonstrated financial need. Deadline: 10/27/02.

Soroptimist International Founder Region Women's Fellowships are open to outstanding graduate women, preferably in the last year of study, who are working toward the doctoral degree. Deadline: 2/1/03.

Contact for all: Graduate Fellowships Office, 318 Sproul Hall # 5900; Tel: 510-642-0672; http://www.grad.berkeley.edu/fellowships/fellowships_deadlines.shtml.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies Fellowships provide up to \$3,500 per month for 3 months to an AY to support research and writing projects for which the sponsor's archival and other resources are critical, or for which there is a special justification to undertake the project in residence. Eligible applicants are Ph.D. candidates, postdoctoral researchers, and senior scholars. Deadline: 11/30/02. Contact: Visiting Scholar Programs, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW, Washington DC 20024-2126; Tel: 202-314-0378; Fax: 202-479-9726; wlower@ushmm.org; <http://www.ushmm.org/research/>.

United States Institute of Peace

The **Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace** offers **Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships** of \$17,000 for outstanding doctoral students from any country enrolled in recognized programs in universities in the US. Awards support one year of dissertation research and writing on topics addressing the sources and nature of international conflict and ways to prevent/end conflict, sustain peace. Awards may not be deferred or combined with any other major award. Candidates must have completed all coursework and doctoral exams by the time fellowships begin. Peace scholars work at their universities or appropriate research sites and are expected to submit periodic reports on their work to the USIP. Deadline: 11/1/02. Contact: United States Institute of Peace, Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace, 1200 17th St NW Ste 200; Washington DC 20036-3006; Tel: 202-457-1700; <http://www.usip.org/>.

University of California

The **President's Postdoctoral Fellowship Program** awards \$32,000 plus benefits for a year and is renewable for a second year. Fellowships are designed to enhance one's prospects for appointment to faculty positions at UC or other institutions. Applicants must obtain the sponsorship of a UC faculty member, other than their thesis advisor, to serve as a mentor during the fellowship. Deadline: 11/15/02. Contact: Office of the President, University of California, 1111 Franklin St 11th Fl, Oakland CA 94607-5200; Tel: 510-987-9500; <http://www.ucop.edu/acadadv/>.

University of Utah

The **Obert C. and Grace A. Tanner Humanities Center** provides \$32,500 for research in the humanities by tenured and untenured faculty and independent scholars. Applicants must have Ph.D.; no grad funding is available. Funding includes office space and library privileges. Deadline: 12/2/02. Contact: Holly V. Campbell JD, Obert C. and Grace A. Tanner Humanities Center, University of Utah, 380 S 1400 E Rm 201, Salt Lake City UT 84112-0312; Tel: 801-581-7127; Fax: 801-585-3510; <http://www.hum.utah.edu/humcntr/>.

Washington University

The **Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship** provides \$37,200 per year for two years of research and teaching. Fellows will teach three undergraduate courses in their home discipline and collaborate each spring semester in leading a seminar in the theory and methods of interdisciplinary research. Deadline: 12/1/02. Contact: Steven Zwicker, Department of English, Washington University Campus Box 1122, One Brookings Drive, St Louis MO 63130; Tel: 314-935-5190; szwicker@artsci.wustl.edu; http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~szwicker/Mellon_Postdoctoral_Program.html.

Wenner-Gren Foundation

Individual Research Grants up to \$25,000 are available for basic research in all branches of anthropology. Grants are made to seed innovative approaches and ideas, to cover specific expenses or phases of a project, and/or to encourage aid from other funding agencies. The foundation, under its Individual Research Grants Program, offers Dissertation Fieldwork Grants, Post-Ph.D. Grants, and Richard Carley Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowships. Deadline: 11/1/02 (for grants to begin 7/1/03); 5/1/03 (for grants to begin 1/1/04). Contact: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research Inc., 220 Fifth Ave 16th Fl, New York NY 10001-7708; Tel: 212-683-5000; Fax: 212-683-9151; <http://www.wennergren.org/>.

Wolfsonian-Florida International University

Funding is available for 3-5 weeks of research using the **Wolfsonian collection** on North American and European decorative, propaganda, and fine arts of the period 1885-1945, including the former Soviet Union and Hungary. Eligibility is limited to those with a master's degree or higher; doctoral candidates are eligible to apply. Deadline: 12/31/02. Contact: Academic Programs Coordinator, The Wolfsonian-FIU, 1001 Washington Ave, Miami Beach FL 33139; Tel: 305-535-2613; Fax: 305-531-2133; research@thewolf.fiu.edu; <http://www.wolfsonian.fiu.edu/education/research/index.html>.

Woodrow Wilson Center

East European Studies Short Term Grants provide a stipend of \$100 a day, up to one month, to grad students and postdocs who are engaged in specialized research requiring access to Washington, DC and its research institutions. Grants do not include residence at the Wilson Center. Deadline: 12/1/02, 3/1/03. Contact: East European Studies, Woodrow Wilson Center, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20523; Tel: 202-691-4000; Fax: 202-691-4001; kneppm@wwic.si.edu; <http://wwics.si.edu/ees/grants.htm>.

The **Kennan Institute** offers a **Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution** that provides 9 months of support to postdocs in residence. The award includes a monthly stipend, research facilities, word processing support, and research assistance. The Starovoitova Fellow is expected to hold public lectures on themes of conflict resolution and human rights while conducting research on a specific topic and will actively participate in Kennan Institute programs. Deadline: 1/1/03. Contact: Fellowships and Grants, Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza; 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20523; Tel: 202-691-4100; Fax: 202-691-4001; popsonna@wwic.si.edu; <http://wwics.si.edu/>.

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation

Dissertation Grants in Women's Studies provide \$3,000 to encourage original and significant research about women that crosses disciplinary, regional, or cultural boundaries. Deadline: 11/4/02. Contact: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Dept WS CN 5281, Princeton NJ 08543-5281; Tel: 609-452-7007; Fax: 609-452-0066; wsw@woodrow.org; <http://www.woodrow.org/womens-studies/>.

Funding opportunities are also
posted to our Web site at:
<http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~iseees/funding.html>

1470632324

Center for Slavic and East European Studies
University of California, Berkeley
Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
260 Stephens Hall # 2304
Berkeley, CA 94720-2304

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