The
Russian Institute/
Harriman Institute

Fifty Years
1946–1996

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
"The Harriman Institute . . .

George Rupp
the President of Columbia University
and Richard C. Holbrooke
Chairman of the National Advisory Council
of the Harriman Institute
request the pleasure of your company
at an Address to be Presented by

Strobe Talbott
Deputy Secretary of State

in Celebration of Fifty Years of Russian Studies
at Columbia University

with Additional Remarks by
Pamela Harriman
United States Ambassador to France

Tuesday, the twenty-ninth of October
Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-Six
at Four-thirty in the Afternoon

The Rotunda
Low Memorial Library

RSVP

Clockwise: The Honorable Richard C. Holbrooke; Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Ambassador Pamela C. Harriman; Ambassador Harriman.
... a national, and international, treasure"

Strobe Talbott
Deputy Secretary of State
October 29, 1996

Celebrating the Institute's 50th Anniversary
October 29, 1996
The Harriman Institute is governed by an Executive Committee consisting of the Director, Associate Director, and senior faculty. The Institute's functions are supervised by various faculty committees. The Institute receives guidance from its National Advisory Council, a group of eminent public leaders, scholars, journalists, business professionals, and benefactors. In addition, members of the Professional Advisory Board often provide consultation on aspects of the program. The Institute is dedicated to the free and objective exchange of ideas and intellectual inquiry and is completely nonpartisan.

The Institute is a nonprofit organization and is funded almost entirely by endowments, gifts, and limited-term grants from individuals, foundations, corporations, and, for language teaching only, the U.S. Department of Education.
The Harriman Institute is the graduate institute within Columbia University’s School of International and Public Affairs devoted to the interdisciplinary study of the Russian empire, the Soviet Union, and all the newly independent nations that emerged from the disintegration of the USSR.

The Institute was founded in September 1946 as The Russian Institute, and it is the oldest major university center in the United States for the specialized study of that region of the world. A year and a half later, in February 1948, Harvard University established its Russian Research Center, now known as the Davis Center for Russian Studies.

Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, these two institutions have been central to our country’s training of experts, and the dissemination of expertise, on Russia and the Soviet Union. And when the Soviet Union collapsed, the Harriman Institute extended its scope of study to include all of the new nations to emerge from the former USSR—the Soviet successor states—as well as the contiguous regions of Eastern Europe and the Black Sea area.

In 1982, the Institute’s name was changed in gratitude for the generous endowment from Governor W. Averell Harriman and his wife, the Honorable Pamela C. Harriman (presently the United States ambassador to France).

September 1996 marked the beginning of our 50th anniversary year, and to celebrate and share the occasion we have prepared this overview of the Institute—its history, programs and activities, scholars past and present, and plans for the future.

“Congratulations and best wishes to our older sibling and collaborator as well as competitor. Fortunately anti-trust legislation has not restricted our relationship, and our collaboration, going back to the 1970s, has been a very useful one. This has involved sponsoring annual conferences for the business and governmental communities as well as weekend symposia for graduate students. I think it’s also fair to say that neither one of us would have survived without a collaborative fundraising effort, which also began in the 1970s. And while there have been times when I have openly envied your efforts at Columbia, there is no doubt in my mind that your accomplishments also drove us to embark on similar programs. I hope it continues that way for the next 50 years.”

Marshall I. Goldman
Associate Director
The Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian Studies
Harvard University
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Acknowledgments

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We are also indebted to the many people who contributed their time and efforts to assist in obtaining, and providing background information on, the photographs used in this volume. In particular, we wish to thank Cheryl Regan of the Office of Interpretive Programs and Jeff Flannery, Reference Librarian in the Manuscript Division, both at the Library of Congress; Stephanie Ogden-Gurung in the Office of Public Affairs at Columbia University; Leslie M. Bernstein, Editor-in-Chief of COLUMBIA magazine; Hollee Haswell, Curator of Columbia’s Columbia collection; Ronald J. Grele, Director, and Anne Gefell, of Columbia’s Oral History Research Office; and, most especially, Ellen Scaruffi, Curator of the Bakhteroff Archive in Columbia University’s Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

We would also like to express our appreciation to all the photographers whose work we have used and, we hope, acknowledged in the “Photo Credits” section. Special thanks go to Jonathan Sanders, Moscow correspondent for CBS News and an alumnus, former faculty member, and Assistant Director of the Institute and a current member of the National Advisory Council, and to Professors Marshall Shulman and Robert Legvold, former Directors of the Institute, for their recollections, insights, and advice.

This booklet could not have been printed without the talents and labors of colleagues in Columbia University’s Office of Publications. Our gratitude for their invaluable contributions goes to production editor Margaret Ross Griffel; graphic artist Tik Chuaviriya; and, above all, to Associate Director Donna Snyder, who, as supervisor of the entire publication process, patiently and graciously guided it through every stage and detail with exemplary care, efficiency, and swiftness.

There are a great number of people to whom the Institute owes not only a debt of gratitude, but its very existence: our students and faculty, who are the lifeblood of the Institute; all the colleagues throughout the University, and particularly within the School of International and Public Affairs, who assist us in so many ways, administratively and logistically—we only wish we had room to name them all; the alumni and other professional affiliates and advisors who care about the Institute and give so generously of their valuable time to assist its efforts; and the many visiting scholars and other guests who enrich our programs. A special Thank You goes to the alumni and past guests who have contributed to this volume.

The Institute has been singularly fortunate that the successive Presidents of Columbia University during its lifetime—Dwight D. Eisenhower, Grayson Kirk, Andrew W. Cordier, William J. McGill, Michael I. Sovern, and George Rupp—have been deeply committed to international studies in general and to the study of the Soviet Union and the Soviet successor states in particular, and we are most grateful to them for their supportiveness. We also wish to thank Mrs. Anne McSweeney, Deputy Vice President and Special Advisor to the President for Development, to whom we are especially indebted for her great efforts on behalf of the Institute.

We would also like to make particular mention of the creative contributions of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation to the establishment and maintenance of Russian and Soviet studies in the United States.

Last, but with special gratitude, we thank Ambassador Pamela C. Harriman and her late husband, Governor W. Averell Harriman, and the many other donors acknowledged at the back of this booklet whose financial support has made the Institute’s work possible.
W. Averell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce, 1946
"For many years, and on many different assignments, I have had the good fortune to work side by side with Averell. I have come to know his strength of character, his vision, his wisdom, and his total dedication to public service and to the commonweal. In particular, during the long months when we were engaged together in the thorny Vietnam negotiations, his uniring efforts, his dogged perseverance, his extraordinary common sense—in fact, really uncommon common sense—were an inspiration to me. If ever a man deserved to be called 'statesman,' that man is Averell Harriman."

Cyrus R. Vance
Former Secretary of State
Harriman Institute Dedication Ceremony, October 1982

"Change will occur in the Soviet Union. . . . I have such faith in the influence of the Soviet people that I believe the changes will come of their own accord. But there will be no change for the better if we do not try to do our best to find the ways and means to work together."

W. Averell Harriman
Harriman Institute Dedication Ceremony, October 1982
W. Averell Harriman

William Averell Harriman was born in New York City on November 15, 1891, son of the railroad magnate Edward H. Harriman and Mary W. Harriman. In 1915, two years after receiving a B.A. from Yale, he became vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad and director of the Illinois Central Railroad. He soon began to display his own financial acumen, and within the next two decades he had founded and been named Chairman of the Board of the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation; become a major presence in international shipping; founded the financial house of W. A. Harriman & Co. (which later became Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.); traveled to the Soviet Union, where he had significant investments in manganese, to negotiate a contract for its extraction with, among others, Leon Trotsky; become Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.; cofounded, with Vincent Astor, Today magazine (which merged with Newsweek a few years later); and founded the ski resort of Sun Valley, Idaho.

Yet this rail, ore and shipping magnate, financier, publisher and land developer was a New Deal Democrat. In 1935, he became administrator of the National Recovery Administration, setting him on the road of the distinguished public service career which would make him a Cabinet member, ambassador, U.S. negotiator, candidate for presidential nomination, state governor, close aide and advisor to five U.S. presidents, and, eventually, preeminent elder statesman.

In 1941, President Roosevelt sent Averell Harriman to Britain as his special envoy in charge of Lend-Lease, and then, from 1943 to 1946, to the Soviet Union, where, as U.S. ambassador, his most important mission was to assure that Russia remained an active ally in the war. After World War II, he and his former deputy chief of mission in Moscow, George F. Kennan, undertook to make America aware of the necessity to shift from a celebration of wartime collaboration with the USSR to firmness in dealing with the Soviet Union on postwar problems.

President Truman appointed Harriman ambassador to Great Britain in 1946 but then recalled him to become Secretary of Commerce. Later, as U.S. coordinator of the Marshall Plan (1948–50), Harriman devoted his energies to rebuilding Western Europe, convinced that stability there was essential to any stabilization of U.S.-Soviet relations. Between 1950 and 1953, he then served as Special Assistant to President Truman, U.S. Representative and Chairman of the North Atlantic Commission on Defense Plans, and Director of the Mutual Security Agency. In 1952, he was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, but lost to Adlai E. Stevenson. When the Democrats were defeated in that presidential election, Harriman turned his attention to state politics and was elected Governor of New York in 1955.

When he was unsuccessful in his bid for a second term as Governor, he returned to national service. In the early 1960s he was President Kennedy's personal emissary and ambassador-at-large, U.S. representative to the Geneva Accords on Laos, and Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. Harriman had long seen the need for managing the U.S.-Soviet nuclear military competition as being paramount for the prevention of war, and in 1963 he went to Moscow as President Kennedy's envoy to negotiate what became the Partial Test Ban Treaty. During the Johnson administration, he was Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Chairman of the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968, and, most importantly, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks with North Vietnam. In the 1970s he served as an advisor to President Carter, and throughout the 1970s and into the 1980s, well past his 80th birthday, he continued to travel on frequent diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union and other parts of the world. Indeed, he remained influential in Soviet-American affairs until well into his nineties.

From the President

When Averell Harriman endowed the Harriman Institute, absorbing and expanding our University’s renowned Russian Institute, he said: “Policy should be based on knowledge and understanding. To base policy on ignorance and illusion is very dangerous.”

In strengthening Russian studies at Columbia, Governor Harriman was acting on a deeply felt concern that America’s ignorance of the Soviet Union posed a major threat to our future.

At that time, America had few experts on the Soviet Union, and a generation of scholars was retiring. Thanks to the generous leadership of the Harriman family, the Harriman Institute began to reverse the losses, attracting first-rate students, faculty, and research fellows, and bringing together in conferences outstanding experts. The Institute gained a worldwide reputation for scholarship of integrity and the dispersal of full, objective information.

Today, the USSR is gone, but the Harriman Institute on its 50th anniversary continues to build bridges of understanding to the peoples of the former Soviet Union. My best birthday wishes go to the people of the Harriman Institute who build those bridges. May the Institute’s next half-century be as fruitful in scholarship and as vital to the world as the first!

George Rupp
President
Columbia University
From the Dean

When the School of International Affairs—as it was called then—was founded in 1946, the United States needed to train professionals to plan for and meet the nation’s suddenly expanded responsibilities. The founding of the Russian Institute—later to become the Harriman Institute—that same year was a response to the need for research and analysis to equip those professionals, and the nation at large, to understand the new challenges.

Even before the dramatic transformation of Eastern Europe, the task grew and became more complex. The Institute and the School grew to meet the challenge. Security questions, which at first were paramount, became intertwined with questions of economic development. Cold War military rivalry became entangled with questions of trade, political competition in the Third World, and the movement to defend human rights. Since the end of the Cold War, professionals working in the areas of the former Soviet Union have also needed to know about the evolution of business, environmental protection, media, elections, and many other fields, preparing themselves not only for U.S. government service, but for the private sector, for non-governmental organizations and foreign governments.

This half-century has tested the Institute and the School together. We look forward to the next with confidence.

Douglas A. Chalmers
Acting Dean
School of International and Public Affairs
From the Director

As we look ahead to the next fifty years in the Institute's life, we have the privilege of standing on the shoulders of those pioneers in the field of Russian and Soviet studies whose vision and lifelong devotion to their disciplines and chosen object of study afford us the opportunity to celebrate their accomplishments today. The Russian Institute (and its successor Harriman Institute) was born in an era of fundamental national and international transformations, when the United States recognized the need for a well-trained cadre of specialists who could help their fellow citizens make sense of the turbulent events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Today, at the end of the twentieth century, the United States faces new challenges as it enters into unprecedented and often previously unimagined new relationships with the post-Soviet states and their societies. Acting in the spirit of the original founders of the Institute and of Governor W. Averell Harriman and his family to sustain the critical expertise about the region, and acknowledging the tremendous intellectual and institutional debts we owe to our predecessors, we are working to train a new generation of specialists equipped to meet the challenges of the post-Soviet world. We appeal to our alumni and friends around the world to help us in that important mission.

Mark L. von Hagen
Director
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The Institute’s homes, past . . .

Dean’s Row, the row of brownstones on West 117th Street where the institutes of the School of International Affairs were first housed.

The Institute’s second lodgings, 1967–1971
McVicker Hall, 622 West 113th Street.

The first home of the Russian Institute, 1946–1967
431 West 117th Street.

Background image: Center of the Morningide campus, with the International Affairs Building at right rear.
... and present

The International Affairs Building—home of the Institute since 1971, and views of the Morningside campus and the 116th Street Broadway IRT subway station.
A Brief History of the Institute

We have all been witness to the fall of an empire and the end of an epoch—the collapse of the Soviet bloc and the disappearance of the Soviet Union. Extraordinary as those events seemed at the time, only a few short years later it is already hard to remember how much the Soviet Union dominated our political consciousness for most of the past half-century. It takes an active effort to recollect what it was like when the USSR was “the other superpower,” the great rival for global socio-politico-economic preeminence, an enigmatic and seemingly monolithic police state, land of gulags, and leader of a mighty military pact threatening us with the specter of nuclear annihilation. But when we do think back on those decades, it is again quite amazing to realize all that is now in the past.

In 1943, however, it was still in the future. The Soviet Union and the United States were allies in World War II, the Soviet Union was far from being a major world power, no Soviet bloc or Warsaw Pact yet existed, and there was relatively little Western preoccupation with—much less expertise on—the Soviet Union. It was therefore with some considerable prescience that Geroid Tanquary Robinson, a Columbia University historian, forewarned at the time that “…Russia will hold a very powerful place in the world after the war, and as a direct result, American academic activity in the field of Russian studies will show a considerable expansion.” So sure was he that this would be the case that he set out to convince Columbia University authorities to create a center for the study of the Soviet Union. Such a center would have “two interlocking objectives of national importance: the direct advancement of knowledge in the Russian field through the coordinated research work of faculty and students, and the training of these students … as American specialists who will subsequently do work of authority and influence in the Russian field.”

The Russian Institute opened in September 1946, thanks largely to Professor Robinson’s efforts and to both the financial and creative support of the Rockefeller Foundation, the staff of which included several leading social scientists who made a substantive contribution to the concept of area studies. The country’s first university center for Soviet studies, it soon became the first regional institute in Columbia’s new School of International Affairs (now the School of International and Public Affairs). The Russian Institute also offered specialized training on Eastern Europe until Columbia’s Institute on East Central Europe was established in 1954.

The Russian Institute’s original faculty consisted of such pioneers in the field as Abram Bergson (economics), John N. Hazard (law and government), Philip E. Mosely (international relations), Ernest J. Simmons (literature), and Professor Robinson (history). Each had spent considerable time engaged in scholarly research in Russia, all played an important role in the postwar development of Russian area studies, and four of the five did substantial government service as specialists on Russian problems: Professor Robinson had been chief of the USSR Division, Research and Analysis Branch in the OSS (1941–45) and Department of State (1945). Professor Bergson had been chief of the Economics Subdivision of the same OSS branch and a member of the U.S. delegation to the Reparations Conference in Moscow in 1945. Professor Hazard (who, after receiving the LL.B. from Harvard, had gone to Moscow to study Soviet law) was deputy chief of the USSR division of the Lend-Lease Administration and later participated in the negotiations concerning the drafting of the Nuremberg indictments. Professor Mosely served as chief of the Division of Territorial Studies in the Department of State, concerned with research and policy studies for the postwar settlements, and had been a member of the U.S. delegations to the Moscow Conference (1943), the European Advisory Commission (1944–45), the Potsdam Conference (1945), and the Council of Foreign Ministers (1945–46), as well as the U.S. representative on the Four-Power Commission for the Investigation of the Yugoslav-Italian Boundary (1946).

John N. Hazard's class photo from the Moscow Juridical Institute, 1937. Professor Hazard is at center, third row from bottom.
When the Institute welcomed its first class, its objectives were “to prepare a limited number of well-qualified Americans to understand the Soviet Union and its people and, as regional specialists, to do work of value in business, finance, journalism, various branches of government service, and in academic research and teaching in the social sciences and in literature.” The Institute offered a two-year Certificate program to “graduate students of high standing” who would complete “an intensive program that imposes requirements substantially in excess of those usually set for the first two years of graduate work.” The program was designed “to assist each candidate for the Certificate to gain: a broad and well-integrated knowledge of Russia and the Soviet Union; command of a well-developed specialty in a selected academic discipline, as applied to that country; and a broad training in the more general aspects of this selected discipline.” These remain the goals of the Institute’s Certificate program to this day, the only difference being that “that country” has been replaced by several countries.

In 1947, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made the first of its many generous grants to the Institute, this in support of student fellowships, and the Rockefeller Foundation provided another major grant—also to be followed by many more in the future—to fund Senior Fellowships. These enabled established scholars to come to the Institute, usually for one or two semesters, to do advanced research. Institute Senior Fellowships both enhanced the teaching program through the scholars’ participation in Institute activities and enriched the field through the contributions made by their research. The Senior Fellowship program attracted leading scholars from throughout the United States, Canada, Asia, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

Two of the most important professional organizations in our field of study, the AAASS (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies) and IREX (International Research and Exchanges Board), began at the Institute. The AAASS was born largely as a result of the charter John Hazard wrote to have Slavic Review, which for some years he and Ernest Simmons edited at the Institute, incorporated under the laws of New York State; the charter provided for a membership organization, which eventually came into being as the AAASS. IREX, which for the past several decades has been the chief vehicle for the exchange of scholars between the United States, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union/CIS, started out at Columbia University as the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants. The Current Digest of the Soviet Press, too, was published here in the early years of the Institute’s life.

By the early 1950s, the Institute had become so well known nationally and internationally that applications for admission vastly exceeded the number of students who could be accommodated.

Institute Director Philip E. Mosely examining an issue of The Current Digest of the Soviet Press with assistant editor Fred Holling in 1953.
ТОРГОВЦЫ КЛЕВЕТОЙ

приведенные выше материалы проиллюстрированы
некоторыми рисунками, которые отношены к
хронике событий, происходящих в СССР.

В начале 20-х годов, когда в СССР началась борьба
за власть, появился новый тип преступника —
торговец клеветой. Он использовал свои связи
в коррумпированных органах власти, чтобы
вымогать взятки у местных властей. Правда,
его деятельность была ограничена только
территорией СССР, так как он боялся быть
пойманным Интерполом. Однако, когда в
СССР начался процесс перестройки, торговцы
клеветой стали активнее, используя свои связи
в новых органах власти, чтобы получить
власть и контроль над своими районами.

Однако, в последние годы, судьба торговцев
клеветой изменилась. Они стали мигрантами,
переселяясь из СССР в другие страны, чтобы
избежать преследования. Это привело к
никаким изменениям в нынешнем мире, где
торговцы клеветой продолжают активно
деятельствовать, используя свои связи
в разных организациях и органах власти.
"Reviews" from the Soviet side, however, were decidedly less favorable and may be seen as interesting reflections of the fluctuations in U.S.-Soviet relations. The first known public statement from a Soviet source regarding the Institute was a brief broadcast from Moscow, in English, on June 22, 1945, which simply mentioned the award of the Rockefeller Foundation grant and the purpose of the Institute was designed to fulfill. By July 24, 1951, however, an article in Pravda called the Institute a "hotbed of American slanders, spies and diversionaries," where "ignorant 'professors' deliver lectures in a course of deliberate drivel to young listeners selected on the basis of the greatest mental defectiveness and the least moral decency." And on April 26, 1952, Pravda stated: "...at the head of the 'Russian Institute' stand arch reactionaries...who are systematically poisoning the students' minds with slander about the Soviet Union."

With the vicissitudes of U.S.-Soviet relations came changing enthusiasms—and support—for Soviet studies. After the first decade of slow growth, the field was suddenly galvanized by the 1957 launching of Sputnik; with it came the National Defense Education Act, and within one year the number of people studying Russian had multiplied tenfold. By the 1970s, however, funding sources had decreased and the field was in decline; by the early 1980s, it was in something of a crisis. A New York Times piece of February 23, 1982 pointed out: "The United States suffers from a serious depletion of expertise on Soviet and East European affairs. The Soviet Union is estimated to have three times as many academic specialists examining American foreign policy as the United States has engaged in the study of Soviet foreign policy."

A Newsweek article of October 25th of the same year clarified the reasons for this state of affairs: "These are difficult days for the humanities in most American universities. But for the field of Soviet studies, it's a full-scale depression. Since 1965, funding for Soviet studies has dropped 77 percent...Since 1974, the number of American students completing dissertations on Soviet foreign policy has averaged only five per year. The number of Americans doing research in the Soviet Union now is about half of what it was in the mid-1970s, and only a handful are studying critical areas like the Soviet economy or the non-Russian minority groups. The academic shortfall is beginning to produce an ignorant government."

Clearly there was an urgent need to revive serious academic training of specialists on the Soviet Union, training on an advanced level and with sufficient financial underpinnings so that programs would not be dependent upon year-to-year grants or government appropriations. Marshall Shulman, the Institute's director, had already recognized this need, and, in consultation with Anne McSweeney, Deputy Vice President and Special Advisor to the President [of Columbia University] for Development, had turned for help to Governor W. Averell Harriman and his wife Pamela. Both had a unique understanding of the Soviet Union—Governor Harriman, one of our country's most distinguished statesmen, had been U.S. ambassador to the USSR and had had a professional association with that country dating back to the 1920s; Mrs. Harriman, now U.S. ambassador to France, had gained firsthand insights into the country and its leaders during World War II, when she was the daughter-in-law and confidante of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
Governor Harriman's daughter Kathleen Mortimer recalls: “The seeds for the Harriman Institute were sown during the winter months in 1981 in Barbados. Marshall Shulman was staying with my father. Marshall spoke about the dwindling of endowment support for Russian studies throughout the United States, and Averell was appalled. The need for broader, more profound understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union was a credo he had long preached as being a crucial cornerstone for world peace, and he became convinced he wanted to play a major role in the enlightenment process. By October 1982, he had pledged ten million dollars and the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union became a reality. Averell was pleased his name was attached. It gave him the legacy he had sought.”

Governor Harriman himself explained his motivation as follows:

I began to think that we had to have a place where Russian studies were given the attention they should have... I found that Columbia was doing more than any other university and was the strongest in the field. And I believe in building on strength. With Marshall Shulman as director of the Russian Institute, Columbia had wanted to do what was necessary for the welfare and safety of this country—to have more advanced studies of the Soviet Union. I think this is very important not only to the academic world, but to the security of our nation.

My objective is very clear. I want to stimulate and encourage advanced study of Soviet affairs. This study is absolutely essential to this country now when there is so much misinformation about what is going on in the Soviet Union, and it is especially important for those in the highest authority in government. To base policy on ignorance and illusion is very dangerous. Policy should be based on knowledge and understanding.

In 1982, in gratitude for and recognition of the Harrimans' gift, the Russian Institute changed its name to The W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union, and in 1992, after the Soviet Union had ceased to exist, the name was changed again to, simply, The Harriman Institute.
New Directions and Plans for the Future

The fact that the Soviet Union no longer exists does not mean that the region it once occupied is any less central to U.S. and global security. Democratization of the region has not been a panacea resolving all problems; rather, the complex new realities of the post-Soviet era have created new problems and dangers in addition to great new opportunities and potentials.

Threats to the security of the world will continue to emerge from the former USSR and its surrounding regions, but those threats will no longer focus on the nuclear superpower rivalry of old. They are more likely to derive from environmental disasters such as Chernobyl or the Aral Sea; ethnic and religious wars such as those in the former Yugoslavia, Chechnya, and Afghanistan; large-scale economic, political and social destabilization arising from rapidly growing economic disparity, corruption, and uncontrolled population flows from depressed areas to more prosperous ones; decentralization of nuclear arsenals; the flourishing black market in nuclear weapons components; and dangerous uncontrolled information flows—as, for example, unemployed or long-unpaid scientists sell their services elsewhere. These are but some of the factors that illustrate the changing character of the international political economy and the increasing interdependence of major regions of the world. And just as the world has changed fundamentally in the past five years, so, too, must the way we study and teach about the states and societies of the former Soviet bloc change.

Seeing increasing interdependence as the hallmark of the future, the Harriman Institute made the difficult decision to formally expand its focus to encompass all fifteen Soviet successor states, Eastern Europe, and other key contiguous areas, the only former Soviet studies center in North America to do so. The decision was a difficult one because of the enormous demands inherent in taking on the study of what was recently one country and is now fifteen, particularly at a time when funding for studies of the area has again been slashed—and far more drastically than at any time in the past.

One of the most important developments of the post-Soviet period has been the shift of political, economic, social and cultural dynamics away from the "totalitarian" center—Moscow—and outward to the regions and successor states. In response, the Harriman Institute has restructured its academic program to offer four distinct regional area concentrations, and it is now the site of a unique convergence of interests in life beyond Moscow, with faculty working on, and in, many other Russian cities and regions and other former Soviet bloc countries. Ukraine, as one of the largest successor states and the second largest state in Europe, figures especially prominently in the reformulation of our identity and focus.

We are looking to explore new relationships, such as with members of the local diasporas from our area of study, that will make a positive contribution to our educational program and to our own community here at home. And, as the Soviet bloc successor states have begun to integrate themselves into new regional and international blocs and organizations, so too are we striving to integrate our expertise into that of our colleagues specializing in other areas, such as the Middle East, South and East Asia, and Western Europe; other fields, such as ecology and environmental policy studies; and other disciplines, such as some of the natural sciences.

Science, technology, the environment, and public health are key areas that were virtually ignored by Soviet studies, largely to our peril and deriving from the overly narrow national security focus dictated by the superpower rivalry. The recent tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster is a sobering reminder of the urgent need for Americans to develop more knowledge and skills that combine science with some of the more familiar aspects of area specialization. Some of the areas we foresee as being absolutely central in the twenty-first century, and which particularly lend themselves to meaningful interaction between the scientific communities in the West and the former Soviet bloc, are computer technology, environmental cleanup and protection, ecological
conservation, and space technology and exploration. One of our major new goals is to build a strong program in environmental, science and technology studies, and at the same time to actively foster innovative collaborations and undertakings, exploring new linkages with our own scientific communities and scientists in the successor states to bring them together with each other and with our faculty and students.

Another important set of issues that the transformation of the former Soviet bloc has posed lies at the intersection of human rights and collective justice. In the conditions of marketization and the new political structures and norms that are shaping daily life across the region, several populations have emerged as especially vulnerable to the new dangers of unemployment, discrimination, violence, and general exclusion from participation in the democratic processes; most notably, these populations include women, children, the elderly, and ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities. The Institute has already long collaborated with the human rights organization “Memorial” in Moscow and with Columbia University’s Center for the Study of Human Rights, and plans to undertake a systematic program of workshops and courses in conjunction with the Center, Columbia’s School of Law, and various human rights monitoring organizations in the New York area.

The days in which university centers such as ours had a near-monopoly on information about and access to the political economies and societies of our region of study are now gone, one hopes forever. Professionals in a wide range of business, legal, and nonprofit sectors, as well as the social and natural sciences, are able to engage in unprecedented forms of collaboration with colleagues in the former Soviet bloc countries. Nevertheless, we have a crucial role to play.

What remains our distinctive research and teaching mission is our commitment to a broad multi- and interdisciplinary approach to training and the analysis of medium- and long-term trends in far greater depth than day-to-day practitioners in the government, business, and the media can afford themselves. Taking on new directions and goals, however, does not mean ignoring our traditional and current strengths; on the contrary, what we do in the future must and will incorporate and build upon the legacy of our accomplishments to date.

Our primary goals, as always, remain the preparation of future generations of area specialists educated with both breadth and depth in the languages and cultures, the political economies and societies of the region that starts at the German-Polish border and stretches to the Pacific Ocean, and, through our many academic and public affairs programs, publications, and sponsored research, helping to keep discussion of the new challenges and opportunities the region presents at a highly informed level.
The Certificate Program

In fulfilling its educational mission, the Institute has always been committed to meeting three objectives:

- The preparation of graduate students for professional and scholarly careers
- The promotion of advanced research
- The public dissemination of objective nonpartisan information, analysis, and opinion generated by the Institute's faculty, fellows, and students.

The Institute prepares students by offering a Certificate program that students pursue in conjunction with a graduate degree program at Columbia University. In order to obtain the Certificate, students must complete a rigorous prescribed combination of courses, establish proficiency in at least two languages relevant to their area, and deposit a thesis, or "Certificate Essay." The Harriman Institute Certificate, while not a degree, is recognized in the field as an attestation that recipients both met the competitive criteria for admission to the Institute and successfully completed an intensive, interdisciplinary area concentration.

The Institute is one of the regional institutes in Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs, and as such is an integral part of Columbia University. Our students are all enrolled in graduate-degree programs at the University, our courses are regular University courses, and faculty members who teach courses accepted by the Institute for credit toward the Certificate are considered to be members of the Institute's faculty.

Institute students come from many different degree programs and professional schools within the University. In order to ensure that they receive both breadth and depth in their training, they must choose one area of concentration from the four current academic programs—Black Sea Area/Central Asian Studies, East Central European Studies, Russian Area Studies, or Ukrainian Studies—and take a certain number of accredited courses in both the social sciences (anthropology, business, economics, history, international relations, journalism, law, political science, psychology, sociology) and the humanities (architecture, art history, fine arts, history, journalism, literature, music, philosophy, religion). In addition, all students take a special Core Colloquium on "Legacies of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union."

The Institute promotes advanced research through its sponsorship of visiting scholars, its fellowship programs, special research projects undertaken by its faculty, and its publications. Information is disseminated to the public through publications, conferences and other special events, and interviews and lectures given by faculty, students and fellows. More information on all these activities is contained in later sections of this booklet.
The Peter Jacyk Ukrainian Studies Program

One of the largest, most powerful, and important countries to emerge from the disintegration of the Soviet Union is Ukraine. The Institute—and the field—are therefore very fortunate that Mr. Peter Jacyk, a noted Ukrainian-Canadian philanthropist, has had the farsightedness to endow Ukrainian studies at major university centers in Canada, the United States, and England. The Harriman Institute is grateful to be one of these centers, for thanks largely to Mr. Jacyk’s generosity, and with much support from the Ukrainian community as well, we have been able to build a strong Ukrainian studies component within the few years since Ukrainian independence. We have added to the curriculum courses in Ukrainian language, literature, linguistics, history, politics, foreign relations, and culture, and are working toward establishing an endowed visiting professorship in Ukrainian studies. We also have several visiting scholars from Ukraine in residence each semester; they take an active part in the program and ensure that Ukrainian is heard in all our halls and meeting places.

The Institute also sponsors a rich and varied program of guest lectures, conferences, and other events devoted to Ukraine. Institute Director Mark von Hagen, a specialist on Russia and Ukraine, was recently co-director (with Andreas Kappeler of the Seminar für osteuropäische Geschichte at the University of Cologne, Germany, and Zenon Kohut and Frank Sysyn of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in Canada) of a major international project on “The Russian-Ukrainian Encounter,” which brought together scholars from the U.S., Canada, Ukraine, Russia, Germany, and England to examine the many dimensions of the Ukrainian-Russian relationship. The Institute hosted the final conference of the project last year and published several of the working papers.

Another special conference was devoted to the work of Professor George Shevelov, the eminent linguist and literary critic and former faculty member of the Institute.

Last year, too, saw visits by two Presidents of Ukraine. Former President Leonid Kravchuk visited in January, giving a special lecture to benefit the Institute’s Ukrainian studies program and the Foundation for an Independent and Democratic Ukraine; the evening was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian-American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. In October, President Leonid Kuchma came to deliver an address on “Ukraine in Today’s World.” After his talk, the Dean of the School of International and Public Affairs presented him with the School’s Distinguished Service Award for his role in steering Ukraine through its transition to a sovereign democratic state.
Other Ukrainian dignitaries who have spoken at the Institute or taken part in its events include Foreign Minister Hennadi Udovenko, Administrative Chief of Staff Dmytro Tabachnyk, Vice-Prime Ministers for Humanitarian Affairs Ivan Kuras and Vasyl Dudynev, National Security Advisor Dmytro Vydrin, Economic Advisor to President Kuchma Anatoly Halchynsky, and the current and former ambassadors to the United States and the United Nations, Yuri Shcherbak, Anatoly Zlenko, and Viktor Batiuk.

A great number of other conferences, seminars, and special lectures have been devoted to Ukrainian language and linguistics, literature, history, politics, international relations, business and economics, ethnic and religious issues, and culture. We have also sponsored several cultural events for the University community and the public, including two performances by the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, and several literary evenings of prose and poetry readings.

The archive of The New York Group of Poets, a group of contemporary Ukrainian poets of the diaspora, is housed in the Bakhmeteff Archive in Columbia University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library. The archive contains correspondence, manuscripts, artwork, and photographs dating from the 1960s to the present.

The Harriman Institute is also a co-sponsor of Ukrainian Economic Review, published by the International Ukrainian Economic Association, and the Institute's Professor of Economics Richard Ericson serves on its Advisory Board.

The Institute has established several close collaborations with Ukrainian institutions in the United States, Canada, and Ukraine. These include Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, and the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv, Ukraine. Ever-increasing numbers of Institute students and faculty are traveling to Ukraine to do research or participate in professional conferences, and several students have spent summers working in Kyiv as interns in Ukrainian government ministries and banks.
Nationality Studies

The Institute recognized early the importance of issues relating to the many different nationalities of the Soviet Union and instituted a program to study them some two decades before the eruption of the ethnic turmoil that was a catalyst for the USSR’s collapse. Several Institute faculty members—Edward A. Allworth, Robert A. Lewis, Robert Austerlitz, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Seweryn Bialew—did pioneering work in the field; indeed, Professors Allworth and Lewis created the field of Central Asian studies.

The University’s commitment to the study of the USSR’s non-Russian nations began in 1970 with the Program on Soviet Nationality Problems, directed by Professor Allworth. The Harriman Institute built on the legacy of that program when in 1988 it established the Nationality and Siberian Studies Program, directed by Professor Alexander J. Motyl. These programs offered students the chance to take a concentration in this critical but generally neglected area. They sponsored courses and the acquisition of important materials for the Columbia libraries and the Institute’s Reading Room; organized dozens of conferences, symposia, roundtables, workshops, and lectures; provided fellowships for student and faculty research; and generated the publication of many reports, articles, and books. Graduate students were encouraged to work closely with faculty on various projects and were given the opportunity to write, co-write, or edit several of the publications. The Nationality and Siberian Studies Program also ran the Seminar on Soviet Republics and Regional Issues, chaired by Professor Laurie P. Saltan of The Johns Hopkins University. This interdisciplinary Seminar met once or twice a month for five years, bringing together scholars from many universities and disciplines. Synopses of its sessions were published regularly in the journal Nationalities Papers.

Over the 22 years they ran, these programs encouraged Sovietologists to pay closer attention to the multiethnic dimension of Soviet society and politics, helped to integrate nationality studies into mainstream Sovietology and the social sciences, and succeeded in training a cadre of needed specialists by the time the new nations of the former USSR emerged to take their place in the world arena.

Nationality issues within the Soviet successor states remain a key area of interest to several Institute faculty and students. Professor Allworth continues to be one of the world’s leading authorities on Central Asia. Professor Motyl, a political scientist, concentrates primarily on Russia, Ukraine, the nations of the Black Sea area, and the European successor states. Historian Mark von Hagen works on Russian and Ukrainian nationality issues. Anthropologist David Koester has been working with the Irelmen people in Kamchatka, Siberia for several years. Sociologists Karen Barkey and Susan G. Lehmann are engaged respectively in a major comparative study of the mechanisms by which multinational states regulate inter-ethnic relations and in research on religious and ethnic tolerance in Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Dagestan, and Kabardino-Balkaria. And this past summer, Mark von Hagen and historian Michael Stanislawski taught an intensive six-week seminar on “Empire and Nation in Russian and Soviet History” under the auspices of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), one of the three seminars on Russian-related themes sponsored by the NEH for college teachers and independent scholars nationwide to give them the opportunity to work with leading scholars in a given field.

Anthropologist David Koester in Kamchatka with Tarsana Petrosyana Lukashkina, an Irelmen elder and teacher of native Kamchatkan cultural traditions for the past half-century.
The Institute has established an internship program at the Kamchatka Institute for Ecology and Management of the Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, where graduate students in anthropology, political science, economics, sociology, journalism, and cultural studies are able to spend up to a year working with local officials and scholars on research projects designed to solve problems in the field. And a great number of special lectures and conferences continue to bring together specialists on, and examine a myriad of problems relevant to, nationality issues throughout the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

One of these was the First Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), held at the Institute from April 26–28, 1996. Panelists and audience participants from many universities and institutions in the United States and abroad discussed such issues in the Soviet successor states and neighboring regions as nationalism and transition, religious identity, remaking national identities, ethnic “cleansing,” cultural and political identity, ethnicity and political mobilization, ethnic diasporas, and the politics of indigenization in the new states. The Institute continues to work closely with the ASN and will host its Second Annual Convention in Spring 1997.
The National Resource Center and Language Teaching

Because of its commitment to local educational institutions and civic organizations, the Institute, together with its sister institute, Columbia's Institute on East Central Europe (IECE), has been designated a National Resource Center by the U.S. Department of Education under its Title VI program. Fewer than 20 American universities enjoy this distinction, and nationwide competition to be awarded the designation is reopened every three years. Our Center, formally known as the East European, Russian, and Eurasian National Resource Center—the EERENRC—has continually won renewal of its status ever since the designation was created more than 30 years ago.

In their EERENRC capacity, the Harriman Institute and the Institute on East Central Europe are engaged in a major program of curriculum enrichment for the public, private, and parochial high schools of the tri-state (New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut) area. Every year the Center holds one major or several smaller conferences, organized with the valued collaboration of Dr. Mary Alice Mazzara of Teachers College, for social studies teachers from these schools. Here, over the course of several days and through lectures, panel presentations, and workshops, they are given intensive training on the former Soviet Union, the Soviet successor states, and Eastern Europe and guidance on enriching their teaching curricula. EERENRC personnel—that is, faculty and advanced graduate students from the two Institutes—also visit local high schools and adult-education groups to give talks on their areas of expertise and take part in classroom instruction.

Beyond being able to take pride in contributing to the quality of secondary-school teaching in our area of study, we also receive a tangible return from the Department of Education—crucial funding for language teaching and fellowships for language study. Columbia University's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures offers a wealth of courses in Russian language and literature and several in Ukrainian. Thanks to Title VI funding, we have also been able to offer courses in Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Tajik, and Uzbek. In addition, courses in Armenian, Georgian, Turkish, and Uyghur have been offered by the Department of Middle East and Asian Languages and Cultures. And the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures has sponsored several intensive summer Russian language programs, from the Russian Practicum formerly taught at Columbia to summer study abroad in various cities of Russia.
In a classroom at Krasnodar's Kuban State University.

Leigh Sarry, now with the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

Institute students studying Russian in Krasnodar, Russia, Summer 1986
Studies in the Environment, Science and Technology

When Chernobyl exploded onto the world's awareness, and a few years later the nations of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe became open societies, it became evident that the old regimes had allowed serious environmental and technological abuses to go unchecked for decades. As a result, both the region and the world are faced with ecological problems of enormous magnitude — potential future "Chernobyl," major air and water pollution, and large-scale destruction of ecosystems to name but a few. In addition, post-Soviet socio-economic factors have led to a "brain drain" of unemployed or long-unpaid scientists, insufficient controls on nuclear and chemical weapons stockpiles, and a flagrant illicit trade in nuclear weapons components.

These are some of the new dangers of the post-Soviet era and are among the most serious threats to global security, yet there is no community of area specialists trained to deal with them. There is an urgent need to prepare a cadre of scholars and policymakers to meet these new challenges, and to guarantee the preparation of future generations of specialists by integrating environmental, science and technology studies into the mainstream area studies curriculum.

Since 1994, the Institute has held several lectures and roundtables on these issues, as well as four major international conferences focusing on some of the most pressing: the deforestation of the Russian taiga, the degradation of critical water systems such as the Aral Sea and Lake Baikal, environmental and security issues of economic globalization, and the ongoing consequences of Chernobyl ten years after the disaster. In 1996-97, the Institute is planning a series of interdisciplinary symposia and workshops on environmental issues, conservation, and indigenous rights on Siberia's Kamchatka peninsula.

Fortunately, Columbia University and the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) are strongly committed to the multidisciplinary study of global change and the relationship between the environment and international security, and the Institute is able to build upon their excellent resources. Students can take a concentration in environmental policy studies at SIPA, and other professional schools of the University also offer courses in environmental and related scientific studies.

Together with colleagues from Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, many natural sciences departments, the School of Public Health, and other divisions of the University, the Institute is a member of the University's Center for Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC); our current role is to enhance collaboration with scientists and conservationists from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

We are also exploring innovative ways to foster collaboration not only to combat the dangers of the post-Soviet era, but to take advantage of the vast scientific, technological, and environmental opportunities it presents.
Conference on "Chornobyl: Ten Years After"
April 1996

Rez Abrams (Correspondent, WABC-TV, New York), Nadia Martinesky (Executive Director, Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund), Mark von Hagen (Director, Harriman Institute), and Yuri Shcherbak (Ambassador of Ukraine to the United States).

Mark von Hagen, Columbia University President George Bopp, and Ukrainian Ambassador to the United Nations Anatoly Zlenko.

Mark von Hagen with Congressman Ben Gilman (R-NY), Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

Featured speakers Ambassador Shcherbak and Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Chairman of the Democratic Party of Ukraine.
Programs for the Business Community

The Institute holds several events each year for the benefit of the business community. These include many seminars and conferences on trade and investment in the Soviet successor states and other topics of direct interest to the community, often sponsored in collaboration with major corporations, banks and other financial institutions and leading professional associations, such as the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, whose President and CEO, Dr. Deborah Anne Palmieri, is a Harriman Institute alumna.

Special programs are often created to meet special circumstances. In 1986, for example, after Mikhail Gorbachev had been in power in the Soviet Union for one year, the Institute organized a series of small monthly luncheon meetings for approximately one dozen leaders of the U.S. business community to explore in ways useful to them the new directions being charted in the USSR. Analytical briefings for the press and the business community have been held before, or after, events likely to affect policy or relations with the United States, such as Soviet Party Congresses, summit meetings, and the August 1991 coup attempt, or in response to topical issues, such as the question of foreign aid to support reform in the Soviet successor states.

The centerpiece of the Institute’s program for the business community, however, is the Executive Briefings program. A subscription series of frequent, intensive informational sessions, each on one specific topic, held at various corporate offices in Manhattan. The Executive Briefings were created in consultation with the American Chamber of Commerce in Russia, the U.S.-Russian Business Council, and U.S. and international corporations active in our region of study. They are run by professional business consultant Susan Gold, and speakers come from the University’s faculty, the private sector, government, and other areas. This year’s series includes sessions on banking and finance in Russia and Ukraine; the politics of transcontinental pipelines; consumer goods, agriculture, health care, and pharmaceuticals in Russia and Ukraine; and telecommunications in the Soviet successor states.

The other linchpin of our business outreach program for the past twenty years has been the Annual Arden House Conference. This three-day conference on major economic and political issues in the Soviet Union, and now the successor states, is attended by a subscription audience of business executives and other professionals; the 1996 conference was devoted to an examination of how growing nationalism in Russia and the results of the Russian elections would affect investments in that country. The Arden House Conferences are jointly sponsored by the Institute and the Davis Center for Russian Studies (formerly the Russian Research Center) of Harvard University. Their lasting success and popularity have been due in great part to the efforts of the primary organizer and administrator, Professor Marshall I. Goldman, Associate Director.
of the Davis Center and one of our country's foremost experts on the Soviet and post-Soviet economies, and we would like to take this opportunity to express our enormous gratitude to Professor Goldman.

The Institute, in conjunction with the School of International and Public Affairs and faculty of the Graduate School of Business, is a co-sponsor of the International Technical Assistance Program for Transitional Economies (ITAP), an innovative business-oriented training program for managers and government officials from the Soviet successor states. Training is conducted both in New York City and in the participants' own countries.

"I'm grateful to Columbia University and the Harriman Institute for the opportunity they gave me to pursue what at the time in the early '80s was an academically nonorthodox topic—an analysis of the changing role of the Soviet Union in the global economy, an assertion that the USSR was changing and would inevitably marketize and integrate with Western institutions. Not only that, but the U.S. needed to rethink its economic policy towards this awakening giant, which would one day become a modern economic nation. My academic advisors permitted me the academic freedom to develop my dissertation topic the way I wanted, despite the skepticism of academic orthodoxy. Columbia and the Harriman Institute thus have maintained over the years the ability to produce innovative and leading-edge research. They are acclaimed and historically mature institutions and academic bodies not afraid to explore new research frontiers and expand creative research horizons. Thank you, Harriman Institute and outstanding faculty for an absolutely rewarding and challenging graduate school experience. I am proud and honored to be a recipient of your Ph.D. degree and it has served me well professionally."

Deborah Anne Palmieri, HI '86
President and CEO
Russian-American Chamber of Commerce
Aurora, Colorado

Panelists Richard Ericson and Robert Legvold of the Harriman Institute
and Marshall Goldman of Harvard's Russian Research Center
(now the Davis Center for Russian Studies).

In addition, as part of Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs, the Institute participates in the School's International Corporate Council, a program which fosters the mutual exchange of ideas between the international corporate community and the academic international affairs community and serves major multinational firms by giving them ongoing and early access to the research and expertise of the School's faculty. Individual faculty members, too, are often invited by business and law firms, corporations, banks and other commercial organizations to provide briefings or consultations.
The Public Affairs Program

A major part of the Institute's mandate is to share the expertise of its scholars and the results of their research with the rest of the academic community and the informed public. The Harriman Institute therefore sponsors a large number of special conferences, seminars, symposia, roundtables, workshops, lectures, press briefings, and cultural events throughout the academic year, both for the benefit of the Institute and Columbia University communities as well as to serve the needs of such outside constituencies as the policy community, journalists, businesspeople, secondary-school educators, students and faculty from other universities, and the Institute's alumni.

A number of these events are held on a regular basis. Briefings and workshops for the press, for example, at which Institute scholars provide objective analysis of both breaking news stories and longer-term developments in our area of study have been conducted periodically since the mid-1980s. Each year the Institute and the Associated Press co-sponsor a conference on issues of particular interest to journalists, organized with the assistance of Tom Kent, International Editor at the Associated Press. Last year's conference evaluated Russia's prospects after the presidential elections in 1996—the role of the presidency and the KGB, prospects for business and the private sector, and freedom of the press. Speakers included journalists from the United States and Russia, as well as Yuri Lavrov, Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the United Nations.

The Institute has also held frequent workshops for members of the Washington, DC press corps, particularly at times of major events affecting the Soviet Union and the successor states. Occasionally special events are organized, such as the Tele-Press Conference on Aid to the Former USSR, at which a live television hook-up linked discussants in Washington's National Press Club and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The Institute's faculty also share their expertise through frequent articles and interviews in the print and broadcast media.

For the past several decades, the Institute has participated in the Columbia University Seminars program. These interdisciplinary seminars provide a forum for Columbia faculty, scholars from other institutions, and specialists from many fields to meet once a month throughout the academic year to probe their subject in great depth and from diverse perspectives. University Seminars chaired by Institute faculty members have included those on Communism; Arms Control; Slavic Culture and History; and Post-Communist States, Societies, and Economies.

Each year from now on, the Institute, together with Columbia University's School of Law, the Columbia Society for International Law, and the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, will hold an annual conference on law-related matters in the former Soviet Union in memory of Professor John Hazard. The first Annual John N. Hazard Memorial Conference took place in February 1996, devoted to the subject of crime and corruption in Russia and their impact on Western involvement.

The Institute also sponsors a wide range of cultural events for the public, including literary evenings, concerts, film showings, and professional theater performances.

(please note that many more of our regular and special events are described elsewhere in this booklet.)
“Snapshots” of a few Institute events

Columbia University President Michael J. Sovern, Marshall Shulman, Robert Legvold, and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Faculty members Elizabeth Volkmer, Richard Ericson, Jack Matlock and Alexander Motyl speak to the press about the October 1993 crisis over Boris Yeltsin's relations with the Supreme Soviet.

George F. Kennan and Pamela Harriman.

Professor John Miegl and Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

Vladimir Voinovich and Institute Director William Hawkins.

Institute alumna Natasha Lance Rogoff with Colette Shulman, Marshall Shulman, Pamela Harriman, and Institute Director Richard Ericson at the premiere screening of the 1992 documentary "Russia for Sale: The Rough Road to Capitalism," made for PBS by Ms. Lance Rogoff, who has recently won acclaim for producing a Russian version of "Sesame Street" for Russian TV.
Special Guest Speakers

Many of the Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers of our countries of study have delivered special lectures at the Institute or before a wider audience within the University community. Among such distinguished guests in recent years have been the Presidents of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine; the Prime Ministers of Estonia, Poland, and Romania; and the Foreign Ministers of Austria, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.

Many other high-ranking government officials and diplomats from the region come to the Institute to lecture or take part in conferences and other events. Among such visitors in recent years have been the Ukrainian National Security Advisor, Economic Advisor to the President of Ukraine, and Ukrainian Vice-Prime Ministers for Humanitarian Affairs; members of the Russian Presidential and Security Councils and State Duma; the President of the Crimean Tatar National Mejlis; Ambassadors of Greece, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine to the U.S. or U.N.; the governor of Omsk oblast, deputy governor of Ulianovsk oblast, and Presidential Representative to Nizhny Novgorod oblast; the mayors of Moscow and St. Petersburg; and other officials of the governments of Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

One of the most popular traditions at the Institute, and one of the features which most enrich the program, are the “Brown Bag Lectures.” This series of lunch-time lectures brings one or more special speakers to the Institute each week to speak on a vast variety of topics. Speakers come from every part of the United States and the former Soviet Union, as well as from many other countries. They include scholars from a multitude of disciplines, government officials and diplomats, journalists, businesspeople, representatives of NGOs, and cultural figures.

The Institute also sponsors a distinguished lecture series, the Annual W. Averell Harriman Lectures, which are described in the following section.
President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine speaking on "Ukraine in Today's World" at the Harriman Institute/School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) in October 1995. After President Kuchma's address, SIPA Dean John Ruggie presented him with the School's Distinguished Service Award for his role in leading Ukraine through its transition to a sovereign democratic state.

SIPA Dean John Ruggie, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, Columbia University Provost Jonathan Cole, and Professor Padma Desai.

The President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbaev, being honored by Columbia University President George Rupp and SIPA Dean John Ruggie for his role in dismantling nuclear weapons.
A few "Brown Bag" Luncheon Lecturers:
Top row and left center: Members of the Soviet film industry, with Institute Assistant Director Jonathan Sanders;
Right center: Mark Johnson;
Bottom: Erik P. Hoffmann,
Martha Brill Olcott.
Top row: Gail Lapidus; Congressman Thomas J. Downey (D-NY), Jonathan Sanders, and Institute alumnus Jeff Moore; William Taubman.
Bottom row: Natasha Sadurskaya; Georgii Arbatov; Jonathan Sanders and Seymour (Sy) Goodman.
The Annual W. Averell Harriman Lectures

The Annual W. Averell Harriman Lectures were inaugurated in 1989 to honor the memory of our principal benefactor by making a special intellectual contribution to the University community and to our field.

We do this by each year inviting a preeminent scholar, political figure, or cultural luminary related in some way to our area of study to deliver a major address for the entire University community and many other guests. Each Lecture is followed by a reception at which members of the audience can meet the speaker, and the texts of the Lectures are published.

W. Averell Harriman Lecturers to date have been Aleksandr Yakovlev, counselor and key advisor to Mikhail Gorbachev and one of the prime architects of perestroika; world-renowned scholars Barrington Moore, Ernest Gellner, Dmitrii Sergeyevich Likhachev, and Alec Nove; and Andrei Sinyavsky, one of the great figures of twentieth-century Russian literature.

The Lectures are generally single ones, and their texts are published by the Institute. In 1996, however, Andrei Sinyavsky presented a series of three consecutive lectures, and they are being published by Columbia University Press.


Pamela Harriman and her son Winston Churchill standing on either side of 1991 Harriman Lecturer Aleksandr Yakovlev. At left are Institute Director Robert Legvold and Columbia University President Michael I. Sovern.

1996 Harriman Lecturer Andrei Sinyavsky.
Visiting Scholars

Each year, the Institute hosts roughly a dozen visiting scholars who come to take advantage of the personnel and archival resources of the Institute and the University for their research. While most are scholars from other universities, some are journalists and professionals from other fields. They usually spend one or two semesters in residence at the Institute. These scholars take an active part in the academic life of the Institute during their stays, giving lectures, participating in conferences and social events, and being available for consultation and conversation. Some also teach courses. Our visiting scholars are a unique resource who literally “bring the world” to us: In the past few years, we have hosted scholars from across the United States, as well as from Abkhazia, Armenia, Australia, Canada, China, France, Georgia, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Venezuela.

The majority of our visiting scholars, however, are from the former Soviet Union, and a large number of them come to us through the auspices of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) and the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars (CIES).

The Institute also hosts a number of special guests for periods of several months to a year or more. These are individuals of international renown who ask to come to the Institute, almost invariably to work on a book. Two recent such guests have been former Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who spent a year at the Institute under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to begin work on his memoir In Confidence: Moscow’s Ambassador to America’s Six Cold War Presidents, and Anatoly N. Rybakov, one of Russia’s leading contemporary literary figures, who spent three years at the Institute completing the second and third novels in his internationally acclaimed Children of the Arbat trilogy—Fear and Dust and Ashes.

The Institute has also had various fellowship programs for visiting scholars. In the past, the prestigious Senior Fellows program brought leading senior scholars and specialists to the Institute—people like Mordechai Altshuler, Joseph S. Berliner, Cyril Black, Joseph Brodsky, Edward J. Brown, Nathalie Babel Brown, Stephen F. Cohen, Robert Conquest, Charlotte Douglas, Oleh Fedysyn, Sheila Fitzpatrick, Ziva Galili, Stanislaw Gomulka, William Griffith, Max Hayward, Jerry Hough, Lev Kopelev, Ernst Kux, Gail Lapidus, Marie Lavigne, John Le Donne, Wolfgang Leonhard, Herbert S. Levine, Moshe Lewin, Herbert Marcuse, Alexander Rabinowitch, Peter Reddaway, T. H. Rigby, Gordon H. Skilling, William Taubman, Robert Tucker, and Bertram D. Wolfe, to name but a few.

The Senior Fellows program was also exceptionally important in that it hosted scholars from countries which had no academic Soviet studies centers of their own who then returned home and established such centers using the Institute as a model. Among the countries for which this was the case are England, France, Japan, Korea, and (at the time, West) Germany.
Unfortunately, this program ended when funding ran out a few years ago. So, too, did the Mid-Career Training Fellowships. These provided advanced training to journalists and government officials who desired to deepen and broaden their expertise in Russian, Soviet, and post-Soviet studies. With faculty guidance, they crafted a program of courses that suited their personal educational needs and the requirements of their sponsoring organizations.

Mid-Career Fellows included officials from the U.S. State Department and correspondents for The Wall Street Journal, The Los Angeles Times, and The Miami Herald. The Postdoctoral Fellows program continues, however, and brings from two to four outstanding young scholars to the Institute each year, primarily to work on revising their dissertations for publication.

"It is with pleasure that I congratulate the Harriman Institute on its auspicious anniversary. The Institute worthily carries the name of an outstanding man, a wise statesman and diplomat, whom I knew personally for many years and who advocated the fostering of good relations between our countries.

I am especially grateful to the Institute for the gracious collaboration shown to me while I was there writing my book on Soviet-American relations over the 25 years during which I had the honor of being Soviet ambassador to the United States."

Anatoly F. Dobrynin
Ambassador of the USSR to the United States, 1962–1986

"I lived in Butler Hall from March 1992 to March 1995, and there I wrote my novel Dust and Ashes, the last work in my trilogy Children of the Arbat. Russian-language materials in the Institute’s Reading Room, as well as the kind assistance of the staff, were a great help to me and I remember them with gratitude and affection."

Anatoly N. Rybakov
Russian writer
“When Gorbachev began to open up the Soviet Union, I had been quite detached from Russian affairs for many years. The Institute, with its talented staff and teachers, as well as rich discussion programs, warmly supported my “re-education.” The Institute has helped promote a second career, combining my experience as a trial lawyer and knowledge of matters Russian, to propagate rule of law in the former Soviet republics. May the Institute continue to thrive!”

Nicholas A. Arena
Attorney and Counselor at Law

“This occasion of your 50th brings back the memory of the hugely pleasant and productive semester I spent as a visitor at the Institute years ago. I recall most of all the vitality of the program packed with seminars and meetings. Come to think of it, I didn’t get much done because I was forever running from one event to another. But I learned a lot and luxuriated in the hospitality.”

Joseph S. Berliner
Associate
Davis Center for Russian Studies
Harvard University

“My very best wishes to the Harriman Institute on its jubilee. We appreciate the work the Harriman Institute has been doing over the decades to further Russian-American understanding, academic cooperation, and dialogue between our two cultures and societies. It is good to know there are people in far-away America who are willing and in most cases able to transcend stereotypes in thinking about and analyzing Russia.”

Alexei Bogatsurov
Chairman, Department of U.S.-Eurasian Studies
Institute of the USA and Canada
Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

“Columbia University and the Harriman Institute welcomed me with open arms when I came to work on my book on American women, Amerikanki. I found it a great help to be in the creative atmosphere engendered by the Harriman Institute and by Professor Robert Belknap and his colleagues in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. I am particularly grateful to three marvelous professors—Marina Ledkowsky, Cathy Theimer Nepomnyashchy, and Boris Gasparov—for their guidance and input on my topic. I am also grateful to the Harriman Institute staff who put up with my perpetual confusion and computer incompetence, and I recall my stay at the Institute and Columbia with great warmth.”

Zoya Boguslavskaya
Russian writer

“I was a guest of the Harriman Institute twice—in 1989 and 1994. I have extremely fond and happy memories of the Institute, with its warm, congenial and open atmosphere and its highly professional faculty. Indeed, two distinguished professors of the Institute—Leo Haimson and Richard Worman—have become my closest friends, something I consider a great honor. And I shall never forget the Thanksgiving Day celebration at which Mark von Hagen, in his beautiful Russian, sang humorous Red Army ‘chastushki’ songs.”

Rafail Ganelin
Historian, St. Petersburg
Corresponding member, Russian Academy of Sciences
"After all my years of working with the Harriman Institute as Executive Editor of Foreign Affairs, you gave me a much-welcomed home as I finished up the research and writing of Gentleman Spy: The Life of Allen Dulles in 1993. My thanks to you all, and what would people like me do without you!"

Peter Grose

"I returned from a six-year assignment in Moscow in 1992 looking for a respite from the pressures of daily journalism—and a place where I could share the excitement and questions left by the collapse of the old empire. I found both at the Harriman Institute. The most tangible result of the time I spent as a visiting scholar was my book Comrade Criminal (published in 1995 by Yale University Press). But the intangible results I have valued just as highly, in the stimulation from students and faculty, and a conviction that the work being done now at the Harriman is crucial to the understanding of the post-Soviet world—a conviction I still exploit by the privilege of continuing to serve as a member of the Institute’s Professional Advisory Board."

Stephen Handelman

"My time at the Harriman Institute as a visiting Fulbright scholar was a unique experience for me as well as for my family in understanding America."

Olexiy Haran
Professor
The University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
Kyiv, Ukraine

"I visited the Harriman Institute to discuss the current research being conducted, especially in the field of Political Science. A second objective was to study the organisation of the Institute—as I am chair of the advisory board of Australia’s only centre for Russian and Euro-Asian studies, I wanted to see how the USA’s oldest centre in this field operated. I was also able to conduct research on corruption in Russia for my latest book, using mainly contemporary periodicals in the Reading Room. I found my short stay extremely productive and was able to forge new ties which I hope to develop."

Leslie Holmes
Professor of Political Science
University of Melbourne, Australia,
and Editor of the ICCEES Newsletter
"I was a guest scholar at the Institute during the first months of 1990. The Wall had just fallen, and the Soviet Union was already beginning to shake. Should the West help Gorbachev? What kind of reforms could really work? The Institute was bustling with discussions, meetings, lectures, and its most prominent members were constantly seen on TV, explaining what was happening. This was a fascinating time: everything was changing, and anything could happen. One felt very privileged to be there just at that time."

**Marie Lavigne**  
Professor of Economics  
Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour  
Pau, France

"The year I spent at the Harriman Institute as a visiting scholar was the most pleasant period in my life. I will cherish this memory forever."

**Ni Xiaoquan**  
Professor in Russian Foreign Policy  
Institute of East European, Russian and Central Asian Studies  
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
Beijing

"When I returned from Moscow in 1993 to write a book on life in Russia, the Harriman Institute became a haven where I was not alone in my obsession about survivors of the old Soviet Union. That is reason enough to offer my deepest thanks, but there is more. The Institute also provided expertise and advice that I could not get elsewhere. The libraries, the brown bag luncheons, the conferences, the counsel—they offered the kinds of depth that journalists seldom find in our fast world."

**Eleanor Randolph**  
National Correspondent, The Los Angeles Times

"The support and facilities provided me at the Harriman Institute not only contributed to the completion of my book, 1905 in St. Petersburg: Labor, Society and Revolution, but gave me access to the intellectual stimulation of the Institute's other activities and personnel, as well as of the wider University community. Both have been of immeasurable value in my subsequent work and career."

**Gerald Suhr**  
Department of History  
College of Humanities and Social Sciences  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, North Carolina
The Students and Student Life at the Institute

To be eligible for admission to the Institute, students must be accepted into one of Columbia University's regular graduate degree programs, usually the Ph.D., the M.A., or the M.I.A. (Master of International Affairs). The Institute usually has some 150 students enrolled at any given time. While most are from the United States, a large number are from other countries; in recent years, these have included Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, England, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Norway, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.

As an integral part of Columbia University, the Institute has very rich and varied course offerings. In addition, through the many special programs and events it sponsors, the distinguished visiting scholars and guests it hosts, other student services it provides, and its nature as "home" to area-studies students from many different disciplines and professional schools within Columbia, the Institute offers a multifaceted environment which can enrich a student's graduate experience far beyond what the classroom alone can provide.

Students attend weekly "Brown Bag" luncheon lectures and many special lectures by distinguished guest speakers, participate in numerous seminars, and conduct individual guided research projects under faculty supervision. Advanced graduate students frequently lecture in area high schools, present papers at professional conferences, publish in scholarly journals, and intern at leading professional institutions in the United States and abroad. The Institute provides fellowship support to enable its students to travel to their countries of study to conduct advanced research, to engage in relevant discussion with scholars and government officials, and to establish important professional contacts for their future careers.
The Institute encourages and supports student initiatives to organize conferences, lectures, and other such events. In 1995, for example, a group of Institute students from the School of International and Public Affairs conceived the idea for a conference to examine economic reform in Russia and its social impact in the progressive city of Nizhny Novgorod. Setting up "shop" in a small office in the Institute, the students independently organized every facet of this major two-day international conference, from fundraising to conceptual planning to logistical arrangements to convening and running the conference, in which prominent politicians from Nizhny Novgorod, including the city's mayor, as well as a number of high-level U.S. officials, participated. The conference was one of the most interesting and successful we have had, and its proceedings were published by the Institute.

The Annual Ivy League Graduate Student Conference, co-sponsored by the Institute and its Ivy League counterparts and held each year at one of the participating universities, gives students an excellent chance to interact with, and submit their work for review by, peers and faculty commentators from other leading universities.

The Institute also offers a range of other facilities and activities. Our Reading Room contains leading newspapers and periodicals from the Soviet successor states, Eastern Europe and the West, reference books and materials, a number of rare nineteenth-century Russian journals, and course reserve materials; it provides a convenient and pleasant place for students, faculty and fellows to read and study, and computers are currently being installed to provide access to on-line services. The Institute also has a lounge, which is open all day and most evenings during the week for the Institute community to enjoy.

In 1984, thanks largely to the imagination, efforts, and technological expertise of Professor Jonathan Sanders, Assistant Director at the time, the Institute became the first major American Soviet studies center to receive live television broadcasting via satellite from Moscow—a groundbreaking teaching and research tool. A "Working Group on Soviet Television," made up of student volunteers, taped, logged and analyzed much of the programming for the next decade, creating a unique videotape archive. Today, the Russian Television Room features broadcasts from several Russian TV networks, as well as some Russian-language programming produced in the United States.

The Student Organization of the Harriman Institute organizes a wide range of program-related and extracurricular activities, including special lectures, conferences, outings, and trips. And informal discussion sessions, film showings, language-conversation groups, "Sherry Hours," holiday parties, and other social gatherings provide a congenial atmosphere for contact between students, faculty, and visiting scholars.
Scenes from student life at the Institute

Center: Engaged in informal discussion;
Counterclockwise from upper left:
A class (the Core Colloquium) in session in the Institute's seminar room; studying in the Reading Room; attending a Brown Bag lunch lecture; at a town meeting with the Dean (of the School of International and Public Affairs), John Ruggie; conversing at a reception; relaxing in the lounge; having a discussion with a faculty member (Professor John Hazard); Commencement!
The Faculty

The Russian Institute was founded by some of the giants in our field, and the Institute’s faculty has always been among the most eminent to be found in any university. Each of its senior members is a distinguished scholar and author in his or her own discipline. Their expertise is in constant demand by the national and international media: Institute faculty members frequently appear as guest commentators and analysts, or in interviews, op-ed pieces and articles, on the major television networks (ABC, CBS, CNN, NBC, and PBS), National Public Radio, in newspapers and magazines such as The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, The Los Angeles Times, Time, and Newsweek, and many local television programs and newspapers nationwide, as well as on national television, radio, and in newspapers and journals in many foreign countries.

Some have been invited to advise U.S. presidents, presidential candidates, and state governors, as well as to provide expert testimony before congressional committees. Many faculty members are in great demand as guest speakers at universities and professional conferences and as consultants to private corporations throughout our nation and abroad. The Institute is also host to a steady stream of foreign scholars and government officials requesting meetings and consultations with the faculty. And a number of the faculty have had (and continue to have) access to the highest levels of the Soviet and post-Soviet governments, meeting with top officials (including ambassadors, foreign ministers, presidential advisors, and presidents) for substantive discussions.

Because many high-ranking officials in the U.S. government originally came from academia, they are often personal friends or professional associates of Institute faculty members. In addition, some of our faculty have themselves held high-level posts in the U.S. government, such as National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Soviet Affairs Marshall D. Shulman.

The Institute enriches its faculty complement even further by regularly inviting leading scholars and specialists in various fields to teach courses as members of the adjunct faculty.
"I was at the Harriman Institute at an exciting time—the Fall semester of 1985, very early in the Gorbachev era. I was an optimist about the prospects for change and recall stimulating conversations both with colleagues (not least Marshall Shulman, Bob Legvold and Rick Ericson) and with an excellent group of graduate students whom I got to know well."

Archie Brown
Professor of Politics
Oxford University
and Sub-Warden of St Antony's College

Faculty of the Russian Institute and Harriman Institute, 1946–1996*

Anthony Adamovich
Edward A. Allworth
David Andrews
David E. Aptsiauri
John A. Armstrong
Alla Arsenian
Vernon V. Aspaturian
Robert Austerlitz
Paul H. Avrich
Frederick C. Barghoorn
Karen Barkey
A. Doak Barnett
Isaac Barzilay
Olena Bekh
Edward Beliaev
Robert L. Belknap
Daniel Bell
Alexandre Bennigsen
George Z. F. Bereday
Antonina Berezovenko
Abram Bergson
Harold J. Berman
Thomas P. Bernstein
Eugene Beshenkovsky
Seweryn Bialer
Bernard S. Black
Cyril E. Black
Joseph Brodsky
Archie Brown
Edward J. Brown
Zbigniew Brzezinski
Kathleen R. Burrill
Ellen Chances
Vitali Chernetsky
Michael A. Cherniavsky
Katerina Clark
Jesse D. Clarkson
Stephen F. Cohen
George R. Collins
Walter D. Connor
Zaza Corinteli
S. Peter Cowe
Robert O. Crummey
Alexander Dallin
Viktor P. Danilov
Lynn E. Davis
István Déák
Richard T. De George
Bogdan Denitch
Padma Desai
Evsey D. Domar
Theodore Draper
Vera S. Dunham
Harvey L. Dyck
William B. Edgerton
R. Randle Edwards
Jon Elster
Richard E. Ericson
Alexander Érich
Shmuel Ettinger
Ann E. Farkas
Walter Feldman
Yael S. Feldman
Murray Feshbach
Daniel Field
Ronald Findlay
George Fischer
Harold H. Fisher
Lynn Fisher
Wesley Fisher
Sheila Fitzpatrick
George P. Fletcher
Michael T. Florinsky
Duncan K. Foley
Anna Frajlich-Zajac
Maurice A. Friedberg
Nina G. Garsoïan
Zygmunt J. Gasiorowski
Boris Gasparov
Charles Gati
James H. Giffen
Frank Golczewski
Andrew Goodman
Loren R. Graham
Richard A. Gregg
William E. Griffith
Richard F. Gustafson
Leopold Haimson
Tibor Halasi-Kun
Darrell P. Hammer
Robert M. Hankin
William E. Harkins
John N. Hazard
George Helms
Joel Hellman
Leonid Heretz
Dale R. Herspring
Marvin Herzog
Ed. A. Hewett
Grey Hodnett
Oleg Hoeftling
Terence K. Hopkins
Arnold Horelick
Jerry F. Hough
Harry N. Howard
Yaroslav Hrytsak
Robert Jervis
Paul R. Josephson
Peter H. Juvelier
Eugene Kamenka
Andrzej Kamiński

*We sincerely apologize if anyone has inadvertently been omitted due to gaps in the records.
"It is at the Harriman Institute long ago that I learned and managed to think, to work, and to write and at the end of my teaching career to lead seminars in Russian literature and culture with the most stimulating, receptive and competent graduate students."

Vera S. Dunham
Top row: Robert Maquire; Philip Mosely, Henry Roberts, Gerold Robson, and Alexander Dallas; Abram Bergson; Center row: Charles Gati and Jonathan Sanders; Eugene Basmensky; Elizabeth Kroll Vallier; Bottom row: Nina Garoian; Ernest Simmons; Frank Miller.
Top row: Alexander Erlich; Jack Snyder; Susan Lehmann; Robert Lewis;
Center row: Marshall Shulman, Jack Matlock, and John Hazard; Padma Desai;
Edward Altvorth;
Bottom row: Peter Juwiler and Allen Lynch; Robert Legvold
and Seweryn Bialer.
Colette and Marshall Shulman at the Institute party celebrating Marshall’s 80th birthday April 8, 1996.

Clockwise from lower left: Michael Stanislawski; Robert Belknap; Stanislaw Wellitz; Karen Barkey; Steven Solnick; Joseph Rothchild; Warren Zimmermann.
Institute Alumni

“In the ’60s the Russian Institute provided those of us enrolled in the University’s Public Law and Government Department a home base: intellectual sustenance, camaraderie, and a sense of purpose. Although happily most of what we learned is now archeology, the discipline and love of the subject continue. Here’s to the next 50!”

Madeleine Albright, RI ’68
U.S. Secretary of State

The Institute is proud of its alumni, many of whom have gone on to distinguished careers in government and diplomacy, business and banking, law, journalism, and education, among other fields.

Their ranks include the current U.S. Secretary of State; a former member of Congress; several U.S. ambassadors (to the United Nations, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Venezuela, and the Soviet Union); high-ranking officials of the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Education, Transportation, and Agriculture, the National Security Council, and other federal and state government agencies; and well-known print and broadcast journalists.

Institute graduates can be found on the faculties of virtually every major U.S. university; at the United Nations, the World Bank, leading commercial banks, the New York Stock Exchange, a multitude of legal and commercial firms and corporations, think-tanks and non-governmental and non-profit organizations; and, in the case of our international students, in the governments, universities, and public and private sectors of many foreign countries.

We are delighted that so many Institute alumni still generously continue to play an active role in the life of the Institute. We maintain this important relationship through a number of events for alumni, and work with alumni on projects to benefit current generations of students.

The Institute, and our alumni themselves, try to bring the alumni together periodically to maintain old ties and friendships and make new ones. We hold an Alumni Conference once a year, and it is fast becoming a tradition for the Institute to hold a large reception for alumni at the annual AAASS convention. Several alumni, too, have been kind enough to host alumni gatherings in their homes—including in Moscow!
"The Institute opened opportunities that a young ex-GI from the Bronx never dreamed existed: top journalism posts (Moscow and Paris), fellowships (Fulbright, Murrow), international civil service (United Nations), book publication (The Moscow Correspondents), much fun and a sense of accomplishment. The moral and intellectual support I received from the original Institute faculty was astonishing. Years after I’d been hired by the United Press for the Moscow assignment, I was surprised to learn that Professor Phil Mosely had written a letter of recommendation 12 pages long. I had no idea what he could say about a student with merely an MA, but it was persuasive—I won the assignment."

Whitman Bassow, RI ’48

"The program at the Institute was very important, both intellectually and personally. In the pre-Reform Columbia days when the History Department was huge and faculty direction minimal, the Institute served as a tether for contact, for friendship, for advice, for small classes and small seminars. It also tethered us to reality, political and practical. When I think of Columbia, I think of the Institute. They are pleasant memories, and the lessons learned there have helped me to this day."

Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, RI ’68
Program Officer, National Endowment for the Humanities and
Professorial Lecturer in History
George Washington University

"I recall above all, and value even more as the years pass, the wonderfully eclectic collection of senior scholars gathered at the Institute in the 1960s—all of them devoted in their own ways to understanding and teaching about Russia, none of them instilling any orthodoxy in their students, and few of them afflicted by the cold-war passions of the time. I know of no academic institution that could have been a better place to study, then or now."

Stephen F. Cohen, RI ’69
Professor of Politics and Russian Studies
Princeton University
"My two fondest memories of the Institute are: getting an A- and a personal letter congratulating me for it from Zbigniew Brzezinski in his course on Soviet politics, and sitting next to Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. at a lunch at the Plaza Hotel in honor of Russian Institute fellows. That was pretty heady stuff for a boy from the Bronx! Best wishes for the 50th anniversary celebrations! It is encouraging to know that the Institute and I were both "founded" in the same year."

Henry R. Cooper, Jr., RI '69
Professor and Chair
Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
Indiana University, Bloomington

"Having experienced the Institute in all possible positions—as student, faculty member, director, and visiting scholar—I can testify that they're all enjoyable. Of all academic associations, it certainly had the greatest impact on me and my career."

Alexander Dallin, RI '48
Raymond A. Spruance Professor
Emeritus of International History
Stanford University

"I think that my studies at the Russian Institute were perhaps the best intellectual experiences I have had in my life, given the fact that I had the opportunity of studying with such 'greats' as Zbigniew Brzezinski (my dissertation advisor), Alexander Dallin, Alexander Erlich, John Hazard and many others."

Robert O. Freedman, RI '65
Peggy Meyerhoff Pearlstone
Professor of Political Science and
Acting President
Baltimore Hebrew University
Jonathan Sanders, Moscow correspondent for CBS News.

Claire Shipman, CNN White House correspondent, interviewing First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.
"The intellectual excitement of the classes and meetings, the dedication of the professors, and the camaraderie of the student body—that's what the Russian Institute was all about. I'm glad that the U.S. doesn't have Communism to kick around any more, and that the Institute has adjusted so well to the study and interpretation of the post-Soviet world!"

Toby T. Gati, RI '72
Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research
U.S. Department of State

"The experience of working closely with scholars such as John Hazard, Philip Mosely and Henry Roberts was indeed a highlight of my life and provided, I believe, a solid basis for my work in various aspects of international law and relations in later years."

Franklin E. Gill, RI '59
Research Professor
The University of New Mexico School of Law

"As a graduate of one of the Russian Institute's earlier classes, I felt part of a groundbreaking experience, and this served as the foundation for my subsequent academic career. I was also fortunate that my mentor was Philip Mosely, scholar and superb human being."

Elliot R. Goodman, RI '51
Professor Emeritus of Political Science
Brown University

"The Harriman Institute/Russian Institute at Columbia was the formative institution in my intellectual life. Coming there as a beginning graduate student in 1958, I stayed on until I received my Ph.D. in 1963, and three years later joined the history and Russian Institute faculties at Columbia, where I stayed until 1978. My professors and colleagues at Columbia are vivid memories to this day, and those who are still living remain my close friends. Let me just pay tribute to several no longer with us: Henry Roberts, Alexander Erlich, John Hazard, and Rufus Mathewson. May their spirits live on!"

Loren R. Graham, RI '60
Professor of History
MIT and Harvard University
"My most cherished memories of the Harriman Institute are of the seminars I took with Professor Leopold Haimson. His colloquia on the social and political history of late Imperial Russia were the most exhilarating and intellectually stimulating experience of all my years in graduate school. Only occasionally did our fascination with the drama of Russian society before the Revolution give way to acute worries when we watched how Professor Haimson was trying to smoke a filter cigarette that he had accidentally lit at the wrong end."

Jochen Hellbeck, HI '96
Berlin, Germany

"My education at the Russian Institute under the late Professor John Hazard—for which I am everlastingly grateful—opened up for me a career in government as a lawyer working on trade and environmental relations with the former Soviet Union."

Thomas W. Hoyt, RI '66
Administrative Law Judge
Environmental Protection Agency

"I have always been very proud of having earned the Certificate of the Institute and having studied under Hazard, Mosely, Robinson, Simmons and Bergson. In their time they were the stars of Soviet studies—and to have had them all gathered together in a single program was remarkable good fortune for me and for my peers. The Institute performed a great national service in being for decades the premier facility training specialists to cope with the area of major threat to national security. And while the nature of that threat has been redirected, the area—by nature of its history, huge economic potential, variety and instability—retains its centrality. Congratulations on having reached this milestone, and best wishes as the Institute approaches a new century and new challenges."

Dan N. Jacobs, RI '53
Professor of Political Science
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio
"For me, the crumbling of the Soviet Union finally forced the Institute to become what it should have been all along, not an institution devoted solely to Russian studies, but one that keeps a finger on the pulse of the plethora of other nations and movements in the area known as the Former Soviet Union. In a graphic sense, this change began when the newsletter editor, upon my suggestion from Munich (I was at that time the Analyst for Estonian Affairs at the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute), removed the Lenin medal from the letterhead of the newsletter, in keeping with the removal of Lenin heads from newspapers across the USSR, and ended when the Institute did away with the long and awkward 'for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union' in favor of just being The Harriman Institute. In other words, my fondest memories of the Institute came when the USSR collapsed, which was a personal and professional victory for me."

Riina Kionka, HI '87
General Director of the Political Department
Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

"The Institute has been invaluable in providing me with both a broad background and highly specialized skills for the several careers I pursued as teacher, researcher and writer."

William Korey, RI '48
Professor Emeritus of History and
former Director of International Policy Research
B'nai B'rith

"I remember with great fondness Philip Mosely, the late director of the Institute and a teacher at Columbia, who encouraged me in my work on 'Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine,' a topic which, in those days, was viewed by some as dealing with 'the lunatic fringe' (Ukraine)."

George S. N. Luckyj, RI '51
Professor Emeritus of Russian and Ukrainian Literatures
University of Toronto

"I was not a graduate of the Russian Institute when I went to it. However, I did take a year and a half of the program before getting my Masters in Public Law and Government with an emphasis on Russian Studies. I have greatly appreciated my association with the graduates of the Russian Institute over the many years that I have been involved in Soviet Union and Russian affairs and consider my brief association with the Institute one of the high points of my early career. The work there and the friendships I developed around the Russian Institute have been a central part of my career during the last forty years."

William H. Luers, RI '56–57
President
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
New York, New York
"The Russian Institute gave me a solid foundation—and a flying start—in a lifelong career dealing with Russia and the Soviet Union. The Institute's interdisciplinary, area-focused approach was ideally suited for one who needed to understand the whole society, not just a single aspect."

Jack F. Matlock, Jr., RI '52
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton

"Those were exciting, pioneering days at the old Russian Institute brownstone building in 1947–49, when I boldly entered upon Russian studies without a speck of Russian language or Russian history courses as an undergraduate. But I have never regretted that decision, which led on to a doctorate in Russian history and a career of college teaching. I will always be grateful to have experienced the early years at the Institute presided over by its initial faculty quintet of Professors Robinson, Mosely, Hazard, Bergson, and Simmons, and supported by Professor Stilman and his cohort of Russian language teachers, who had to work hard to get us students in shape fast. It was an unusual time—the Cold War beginning to boil, McCarthyism at home, the future a bit uncertain—but I think all of us sensed the enduring importance of our training and the dire need to expand American understanding of Russia and the USSR as speedily as possible."

Kermit E. McKenzie, RI '49
Professor Emeritus of History
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

"My studies at the Russian Institute were put to immediate use when I was assigned as a lieutenant to the post of Assistant U.S. Naval Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Moscow, USSR (1956–58). The duty during those darkest days of the Cold War was fascinating but very frustrating. Any travel beyond a 25-mile radius from the center of Moscow required the permission of the government of the USSR, and that was frequently revoked after prior approval up to the minute of departure. At the time of the Hungarian Revolution, however, when all military and many State Department personnel requested permission to travel toward the western border of the USSR, approval was immediately granted—the Soviets wanted us to see that they weren't starting World War III!"

Walter N. Morgan, RI '56
Captain, USN, Ret.

"I have many fond memories of my years at the Harriman Institute—full of Russian music, good friends, and the chance to meet so many interesting people."

Martha Taylor Murphy, HI '91
Director
San Jose Export Assistance Center
U.S. Department of Commerce
“Columbia, and the Institute, stand very high on my personal list of Worthwhile Things With Which I Have Been Associated. Although I was at Columbia during the height of the Cold War frenzy, I found on Morningside Heights calm detachment, solid learning, and an enlightened attitude about things Russian. I have especially reverential memories of Alex Dallin and Marshall Shulman (my two dissertation advisors) and of John Hazard. It was thanks to Columbia that I had the satisfying and rewarding Foreign Service career that I did.

Columbia University illuminated the truth of a critical half-century in such a way that the higher interests of humankind could be served. This goes beyond scholarship to wisdom, and is much to be praised.”

Jack Perry, RI '58
U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria, 1979–81

“Columbia set the standard when I went through, partly because the richness of the Soviet area studies program was combined with a broad and rigorous foundation in political science and even more so because of the exceptional quality of the faculty.”

Cynthia Roberts, HI '92
Director, Russian Area Studies Program
Hunter College
City University of New York

“The Russian Institute has meant a great deal to me over the years. Whenever I found myself tending towards a closed mind on any given foreign relations issue, I would recall John Hazard’s remarks at the beginning of his course on Soviet governmental institutions, to the following effect: ‘I am under no illusions that any of you will change your opinions as a result of this course. As is well known, opinions are formed by age 15; thereafter, we go through life documenting them.’

My class was the Institute’s first, following World War II. Most of us had unusual backgrounds for a course of study in international affairs. Mine was an A.B. in Math and Physics followed by three years of training and work for the U.S. Navy in radar maintenance. This technical background, coupled with the Russian Institute experience, prepared me well for many years of work controlling high technology exports and, for a change of pace, managing programs of scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe during the period of détente, from 1974 to 1976.

I remained in close touch with the Institute all this time, largely because of Professor Hazard’s continuing personal interest in the welfare of his students. This meant a great deal to me.”

William A. Root, RI '48
Export Control Consultant
and former member of the State Department
Foreign Service, 1950–1983
"My two years at the Russian Institute got me a job at The Washington Post, the Moscow bureau, a wife (an American I met in Moscow), a career, a life."

Stephen S. Rosenfeld, RI '59
Deputy Editorial Page Editor
The Washington Post

"While at the Institute I made strong friendships that I still maintain and established contacts that have been very important to me professionally over the more than 30 years since I received the Institute Certificate. My best wishes for the celebration of the Institute's 50th anniversary!"

Karl W. Ryavec, RI '62
Professor of Political Science
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

"The Russian Institute was a warm, caring home inside a sprawling university all too often cold and bureaucratic, despite its best intentions. Inculcation of a spirit of critical-mindedness was the hallmark of the Russian Institute. The informal cross-fertilization of ideas, discussions in the halls with visiting scholars and students from a wide variety of disciplines, and intense "brown bag" lunches where professors like Alexander Erlich and Marshall Shulman by example encouraged students to challenge conventional wisdoms as well as retain a certain kind of moral humanism in all inquiries—these were the highlight of my graduate school days. Occasionally, wise dissidents presented their views firsthand—especially memorable the late Andrei Amalrik talking about whether the Soviet Union would survive until 1984.

I also recall silly incidents—when the Institute was besieged and some of us sprayed with red paint by Columbia College's "Student Struggle for Soviet Jews" because in their muddleheaded reasoning we were complicit in Kremlin oppression. There was also the time a certain senior professor of history got so excited at an Institute discussion that he tried to chew gum, smoke a cigar, smoke a pipe, and argue at the same time. Mostly, however, the Institute was serious and self-importantly solemn in the 1970s. It was amazing to watch the Institute, through its faculty members and senior fellows (Leopold Haimson, Loren Graham, Stephen Cohen, Sheila Fitzpatrick, and Moshe Lewin) create twentieth-century Russian/Soviet history as a legitimate and highly relevant field.

However, the most inspiring episode I witnessed at the Institute was when Marshall Shulman, on his return from national service in the Carter administration, selflessly devoted himself to creating the Harriman Institute. Marshall not only raised money, he raised spirits and fostered an excitement about ideas. It was his generosity of spirit and open-mindedness that encouraged those of us who wanted to open a new technological window onto Soviet reality, through the reception of Soviet TV, to try something new, something grounded in popular culture and visual communications. And looking for less-than-traditional approaches to understanding what was then daily called "the evil empire," Marshall eschewed ideologically-driven analysis and encouraged others to open new lines of inquiry—into non-Russian nationality studies and having the Business School offer a course on doing business in the Soviet Union."

Jonathan E. Sanders, RI '76
Moscow Correspondent, CBS News
“The esprit de corps and supportive faculty of the Harriman Institute created a lively forum for exploring the incredible changes in our field during my time there. Thanks especially to Alex Motyl, with whose support I was able to publish Perestroika from Below, an anthology on the early social movements, and to Richard Ericson and Mark von Hagen for all their guidance and enthusiasm for Russian studies. Here’s to keeping it alive for another 50 years.”

Judith Sedaitis, HI ’90
Research Associate
Center for International Security and Arms Control
Stanford University

“The Institute was a home as well as a school, the place where we worked with, rather than ‘under,’ such wonderful mentors as Alex Dallin, Henry Roberts, Marc Raeff, and Leo Haimson—together in an effort to understand a rather elusive land. And it was particularly fitting that my years in graduate school, where I had been studying a revolution, ended with their own kind of revolution in 1968. I remember standing on the ledge of Low Library alongside Marc Raeff, who had just returned from Europe and was somewhat bewildered by what was happening (who wasn’t?), trying to explain to him the ‘hedge, wedge, ledge’ problem. What are we with our white armbands supposed to do in this exposed position, ostensibly protecting the students in the library against the angry anti-radicals gathering at the hedge, if a wedge of them reaches the ledge? All this while being pelted with vegetables. Ah, graduate school!”

Ronald Grigor Suny, RI ’65
Professor of Political Science
The University of Chicago

“I feel fortunate to have been at the Institute at what was probably the most exciting time ever in our field. It was great to have the daily TV to keep us constantly updated on the tumultuous events taking place. We were also very lucky to have the chance to work with the many visiting scholars in residence from our area of study and to receive Institute fellowship support to travel there ourselves.”

Shahrbanou Tadjakhsh, HI ’94
United Nations Development Program Consultant
on Gender Programs in Central Asia and the Caucasus

“The Harriman Institute was critical in enabling me to pursue a career in Soviet and post-Soviet studies. I am very grateful for both the intellectual stimulation and the financial support provided by the Institute and its excellent faculty and staff during my years as a Ph.D. candidate in political science at Columbia. Happy 50th!”

Edward W. Walker, HI ’92
Executive Director
Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies
University of California at Berkeley
"I consider myself one of a very fortunate group of alumni of the Russian Institute, having spent two years under the tutelage of Professor Geroid T. Robinson and the other great founders and teachers of the Institute. We received the best education possible in the areas of the USSR and Eastern Europe during the early post-World War II years. The Korean War brought me back to the USAF, where I had served from 1941–45, and I decided to make the military a career. During the subsequent twenty years, my Russian Institute studies contributed greatly to enabling me to better understand the Cold War problems and to advise the military and other officials with whom I served. My Russian Institute background was especially useful during my Pentagon and Air University assignments, and as a senior faculty member at the Air Command and Staff College, I invited former Russian Institute faculty and classmates to lecture and advise. My studies at the Institute in particular and at Columbia in general made it possible for me to combine my military career with an academic one, and to make an immediate transition to the academic world upon my retirement from the military."

Theodore G. Tatsios, RI '49
Athens, Greece

"Inspired by Professors Mosely and Robinson, I built a career on studying the history of Russia and the Soviet Union."

Theodore H. Von Laue, RI '48
Jacob and Frances Hiatt Professor of History, emeritus
Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

"The Russian Institute was one of my most important intellectual homes throughout my scholarly career."

Donald S. Zagoria, RI '49
Professor of Government
Hunter College
City University of New York
Alumnae Colette Shulman and Elizabeth Krill Valkenier.

John Hazard and alumni of various generations at the 1991 Alumni Conference.
Collaboration with Other Divisions, Institutions, and Organizations

The Harriman Institute further enriches its programs through extensive collaboration with many of the other regional institutes in the School of International and Public Affairs and academic divisions of Columbia University, as well as a multitude of outside institutions and organizations in the United States and abroad. Such collaboration takes many forms: joint research projects, sponsorship of conferences and lectures or other special events, faculty and student exchanges, and various other undertakings.

Within the University, the Institute regularly collaborates with the Institute on East Central Europe, Middle East Institute, Center for the Study of Central Asia, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Department of Middle East and Asian Languages and Cultures, Department of Anthropology, Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Center for Environmental Research and Conservation, Center for the Study of Human Rights, School of Law, Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, and Columbia Society for International Law, as well as the Institute of International Studies and the International Education Division at Teachers College.

Some outside partners in recent years have been the:

- American Assembly
- American Chamber of Commerce in Russia (Moscow)
- American Association for the Advancement of Science
- American Forum for Global Education
- Associated Press
- Association for Slavic and Eurasian Educational Research
- Association for the Study of Nationalities
- Austrian Cultural Institute of New York
- Austrian Ministry of Science and Research (Vienna, Austria)
- Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (University of Alberta, Canada)
- Center for International Studies (Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey)
- Center for Russian and East European Studies (Yale University)
- Central European University (Budapest, Hungary)
- Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund
- City University of New York
- Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian Studies (formerly the Russian Research Center), Harvard University
- Deutsches Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde (Germany)
- European University (St. Petersburg, Russia)
- Foreign Policy Association
- Humanitarian Foundation for Tajikistan
- Institute for International Relations (Clingendael, The Netherlands)
- Institute for Policy Studies
- International Center for Cultural Cooperation in Central Europe (Austria)
- International Institute on Global and Regional Security (Kyiv, Ukraine)
- International Society for Ecology and Culture
- Kamchatka Institute of Ecology and Nature Management (Russia)
- Mayorality of the City of Yakutsk (Yakutia)
- Memorial (Russia)
- Moshulu-Montefiore Community Center (Bronx, New York)
- Netherlands Atlantic Commission
- New York City Board of Education
- Russian-American Chamber of Commerce (Aurora, Colorado)
- School of Public Health (Yale University)
- Shevchenko Scientific Society (New York)
- Sierra Club
- Social Science Research Council
- Soros Foundations
- Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.
- Ukrainian-American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey
- Ukrainian Research Institute (Harvard University)
- University of Cologne (Germany)
- University of Kazan (Russia)
- University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (Kyiv, Ukraine)
- U.S. Agency for International Development
- U.S. Information Agency
- U.S. Embassy, Moscow
- U.S.-Russian Business Council (Washington, DC)
Fellowships

It has always been one of the Institute's top priorities to be able to offer fellowship support to its students, as well as for faculty research and visiting scholars. The Harriman Institute Fellowship Committee awards several categories of fellowships to students and faculty, ranging from short-term travel and research grants to stipends covering a year's full tuition. Several of these are made possible by grants from PepsiCo, Inc. Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships are funded by the Department of Education under its Title VI program and are awarded for language study.

Other student fellowships made possible by endowments from private individuals are the Joseph I. Meiers Fellowship, endowed by Mrs. Ann Meiers in memory of her husband, and the Philip E. Mosely/John H. Backer Fellowship, endowed by John H. and Evelyn C. Backer in honor of Philip Mosely, one of the founders of the Institute and its second director, and expanded by Mrs. Backer after her husband's death to honor his memory as well.

More recently, the Janet Younker Willen Visiting Scholars Program provided fellowships for senior scholars from the Soviet Union, just one of the several major gifts Mrs. Willen has made to the Institute.

The Institute continues to offer an average of two to four Postdoctoral Fellowships annually, enabling outstanding young scholars from around the world who have recently completed the Ph.D. to spend up to a year at the Institute revising their dissertations for publication.

The Jaan Pennar Fellowship Fund for Baltic Studies

This fellowship fund was recently established as a permanent endowment of the Harriman Institute by family and friends of the late Jaan Pennar to commemorate his life by promoting understanding and appreciation of the politics, economics, culture, and history of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Income from the fund will be awarded each year to a graduate student who will be known as The Jaan Pennar Fellow. In some years, if no appropriate recipient can be selected, the fellowship may either be carried over to the next year or used to help finance lectures, seminars, or other educational activities in furtherance of the Fund's basic purpose.

Jaan Pennar was born in Tallinn, Estonia, in 1924, and spent his youth there during a brief period of Estonian independence. He escaped during the Nazi occupation in late 1943, traveled to Finland and Sweden, and eventually emigrated to the United States, where he became a citizen in 1953. That same year, he received a Ph.D. in political science from Princeton University. For many years he was a director of the New York office of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, and in 1970–1971 was a senior fellow and visiting scholar at Columbia University's Research Institute on Communist Affairs. From 1976–1990, he held various positions at Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe in Munich, Germany.

Jaan Pennar was the author of *The USSR and the Arabs* (1973) and numerous articles about Soviet politics and Soviet nationality policy, especially with respect to Estonia and the other Baltic republics. He had a lifelong interest in issues both historical and contemporary relating to the Baltic nations, especially his homeland Estonia.
The John N. Hazard and Henry Ergas Memorial Scholarship Funds

The Institute has also recently established two memorial scholarship funds honoring two gentlemen and scholars who were very special to the Institute—John N. Hazard (1909–1995) and Henry Ergas (1924–1996). The John N. Hazard Scholarship will be awarded to graduate students who have shown excellence in the study of the rule of law in Russia, and the Henry Ergas Scholarship, which has received an initial endowment from the Ergas family, will be awarded to outstanding students in Turkish and Turkic Studies.

John N. Hazard

Virtually anyone who was ever associated with the Institute from the day it first opened in fall 1946 until the, for us, very sad month of April 1995 knew and remembers with fondness John Hazard, Nash Professor of Law, pioneering Sovietologist, one of the founders of the Institute, and one of its most respected and beloved figures.

John Newbold Hazard was born in Syracuse, New York, on January 1, 1909. He received the A.B. from Yale in 1930, the LL.B. from Harvard in 1933, and the J.S.D. from the University of Chicago in 1939. In addition, after graduating from Harvard, he went to the Soviet Union as a fellow of the Institute of Current World Affairs to study Soviet law—the first American ever to do so—at the Moscow Juridical Institute, from which he graduated in 1937 (his class picture is on page 26 of this booklet). In those days, what little scholarship existed on Russia was primarily in historical studies, and Professor Hazard’s work on the Soviet juridical system was groundbreaking.

When World War II began, Professor Hazard joined the U.S. government, becoming deputy chief of the USSR division of the Lend-Lease Administration. As an expert on the USSR, he accompanied Vice-President Henry Wallace on his secret mission to China in May 1944. A year later, he participated in the drafting of the Nuremberg indictments and took part in preparing the prosecution of Nazi war criminals. He joined the faculty of Columbia University in 1946, and helped to found the Russian Institute in the same year. He was also a founder of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) and of Slavic Review. His many books on Soviet law are classics in the field. But above all, Professor Hazard was a devoted and gifted teacher who cared deeply about his students; that the feeling was reciprocated was evidenced by the continual visits from his former students of many generations and from all corners of the world who would make a point of stopping by when in New York especially to see him again.

Henry Ergas

Henry Ergas was born on March 18, 1924 in Istanbul, Turkey. He received his degree in economics at the University of Leeds in England. He then served in the Research Division of the Economic Commission for Europe, as Director of the Research Department of the Bank of Greece, Advisor on Economic Affairs to the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Director of the FAO Investment Centre and founder of the FAO-World Bank Cooperative Programme, and finally as a Director of N. M. Rothschild International and N. M. Rothschild & Sons. After his retirement in 1991, he devoted himself to his lifetime passion—scholarship. He joined the Harriman Institute in 1994 as a visiting scholar and came to think of it as his “second home.” At the time of his sudden death, he was writing a historical analysis of Russo-Turkish relations.

Irrepressibly witty and energetic, Henry Ergas had a passion for social justice and development, believing that knowledge should serve the cause of peace and humanity.
Research and Publications

The core of the Institute’s research program lies in the work of its permanent faculty members. The scholarship produced by this large and diverse group spans many disciplines of the social sciences and humanities. Faculty are at work on subjects ranging from the labor movement in Russia from 1905 to 1917 to the Russian painter Valentin Serov, from the impact of post-Soviet international relations on the larger international order to modeling industry restructuring during transition, from Pushkin’s place in the culture of Romanticism to the mechanisms by which multinational states regulate inter-ethnic relations—to cite but a tiny sampling. In addition, while teaching or in residence at the Institute, fellows, visiting scholars, and many adjunct faculty members pursue individual research projects which often result in publications.

The Institute sponsors a book series, Studies of the Harriman Institute, consisting of selected books written by Institute faculty, visiting scholars, and alumni, and published by major commercial and university presses. Inaugurated in 1953, the series now counts more than 100 titles. A complete listing of these books is included in this volume.

In past years, the Institute sponsored two other, much smaller, book series—Sources and Translations, which published in English translation important works of Russian and Soviet history, literature and criticism, as well as memoirs and other source materials not previously available in English, and the Russian Archival Series, the purpose of which was to make available memoirs, political and literary commentaries and documents that had remained unpublished in archives and private collections.

The Institute has also published a great variety of shorter scholarly publications over the decades. In recent years, the most notable was The Harriman Institute Forum, a subscription serial which featured one in-depth essay each month by a leading authority in one of a wide range of disciplines. The Forum was superseded in 1994 by The Harriman Review, a quarterly featuring several review essays and articles.

Additional Institute publications have included an “Occasional Papers” series, the Institute’s Program Guide, texts of the Annual W. Averell Harriman Lectures, summaries of selected “Brown Bag” and other lectures, a newsletter, and a large number of special reports, pamphlets, and brochures.
Library and Archival Resources

Students and scholars coming to the Harriman Institute have at their disposal one of the finest collections in the West of materials on Russia, the Soviet Union, and the Soviet successor states. In addition to a full range of Western books and periodicals, Columbia has extensive holdings in Russian and other languages of the former USSR, including more than 400,000 books, 1,000 pre-revolutionary, Soviet and post-Soviet newspapers, 4,000 journals, and 4,500 items on microforms. The unique Post-Soviet Nationalities Collection contains over 15,000 volumes in 45 languages of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The University maintains an active exchange program with libraries in the former Soviet Union and regularly acquires new materials.

The Harriman Institute supplements this collection with its own modest Reading Room, which houses a core collection of reference books, historic journals, and newspapers and periodicals from the Soviet successor states, Eastern Europe, and the West. Also stored in the Institute are the archives of the Inter-University Project on the History of the Menshevik Movement.

The University's Oral History Research Office, the oldest and largest oral history archive in the world, includes the reminiscences of Nikita S. Khrushchev, recorded on tape by Khrushchev himself, which formed the basis for the three volumes of his memoirs—Khrushchev Remembers, Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament, and Khrushchev Remembers: The Glasnost Tapes. The tapes and transcripts were generously donated to the University by Time, Incorporated. The Oral History Research Office also houses the Radio Liberty Project, a collection of memoirs of members of the cultural intelligentsia who were witness to, or participants in, the events of 1917 in Russia.

The archive of The New York Group of Poets, contemporary Ukrainian poets of the diaspora, is located in Columbia University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library, and contains correspondence, manuscripts, artwork, and photographs from the 1960s to the present.

An additional wealth of materials can be found in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library and its Bakhmeteff Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, which contains some 1,300,000 items (letters, diaries, memoirs, photographs, manuscripts, and other materials) from the seventeenth century to the present. Among the treasures in these collections are 124 letters from Leo Tolstoy to his English translator Aylmer Maude; a large collection of letters from Aleksandr Herzen and his wife Natalia to their friends Nikolai and Tatyana Astrakov; and three nineteenth-century albums, known as "the Vereshchagin Albums," which contain poems, drawings, and watercolors, several of which are by the great Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov. We have reproduced a few of these and other rarities from the collections in this booklet and hope that you enjoy them.

Presentation of Khrushchev tapes to Columbia University in October 1991. Left to right: Strobe Talbott, then editor-at-large of Time magazine (and now Deputy Secretary of State); Sergei Khrushchev, son of Nikita S. Khrushchev; Marshall Shulman of the Harriman Institute; Ronald J. Grele, director of Columbia's Oral History Research Office; and Roger Donald of Little, Brown, publishers of the Khrushchev memoirs based on the tapes.
"Varvara Lopukhina-Bakhtereva," watercolor by Mikhail Yurevich Lermontov. Varvara Lopukhina-Bakhtereva, a relative of the Veshchagins and the owner of one of the three so-called "Veshchagina Albums," was an early sweetheart of Lermontov's. From the Veshchagina Albums, Columbia University Libraries.
Манускрипт текстов двух поэм М. Ю. Лермонтова — “Отворите мне тенницу” и “По прозябло чудной воле”. Вторая подпись.

Из альбома Веры Шевченко, Колумбийский университет, библиотеки.
IL A ÉTÉ TIRÉ DE CETTE ÉDITION
100 EXEMPLAIRES

UN EXEMPLAIRE UNIQUE, PORTANT LE N° 1, SUR
JAPON SUPERNACRÉ, CONTENANT TOUS LES
DESSINS ET CROQUIS ORIGINAUX, TOUS LES
ÉTATS, UNE SUITE DÉFINITIVE ET LA DÉCOM-
POSITION DES COULEURS DES EAUX-FORTES.

99 EXEMPLAIRES, NUMÉROTÉS DE 2 À 100, SUR
VELIN À LA FORME DES PAPIERIES DE RIVES.

IL A ÉTÉ TIRÉ EN OUTRE 10 EXEMPLAIRES, NU-
MÉROTÉS DE 1 À X, SUR VELIN À LA FORME DE
RIVES, NON MIS DANS LE COMMERCE. TOUS CES
EXEMPLAIRES SONT NUMÉROTÉS À LA PRESSE.
LA COUVERTURE EST DE N. ALTMAN.

LE TEXTE A ÉTÉ ACHÉVÉ D’IMPRIMER SUR LES
PRESSES DU MAÎTRE IMPRIMEUR R. COLOUMA,
A ARGENTEUIL, H. BARTHÉLEMY DIRECTEUR,
ET LES EAUX-FORTES AU RÉPERAGE, AINSI QUE
LA LETTRE GRAVÉE, PAR E. RIGAL, SUR SES
PRESSES À BRAS A FONTEVAV-AUX-ROSES, POUR
LE COMPTE DES ÉDITIONS DE LA PLEIADE,
73, BOULEVARD SAINT-MICHEL, A PARIS,
LE XX SEPTEMBRE MCMXXXI.

EXEMPLAIRE N° 94
Ваш Елисардов Николаю Ивановичу Астраханову
В Москве.
База Домского Пяты, приход Вознесенения
на Округе — Собственные дни.

Любезный друг. Я к тебе с просьбою нового рода, с просьбой "ради имени Христа". Вот в чем дело. Кажется, Пожарский не отмечает поползать отца. В Воспитательном доме открывается отделение для воспитания детей купцовских именем 6 класса, и туда поступает либо поступила просьба Вдова Медведевой из Волги, жены Александра на Строительной Комиссии к Техническим Советникам Петра Медведева — то есть сих дает просьбу купца. А я тебя заведомо, что эта почитаемая женщина не имеет хлеба вкусного, православного. И так, передай Пожарскому мою просьбу. Я уже шел и к Николаю Алексеевичу об этом.

И привет.

А. Герцен.

Letter of 19 February 1904 from Leo Tolstoy to his English translator, Aynmer Maude, with Maude's typed and annotated translation.

The Bakhtin Archive, Columbia University Libraries.
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