It seems like only yesterday that we celebrated the Harriman Institute’s 60th Anniversary, but nearly a decade has passed. September 25, 2016, will mark 70 years since the Russian Institute, the first institution of its kind in the United States, opened its doors to students and embarked on its daring and influential academic journey. How has the institute evolved over the years? What role has regional studies played in the development of the academy and the policymaking communities? And where are we now? As I settle into my new role as the Institute’s director, I am eager to begin what promises to be an insightful and exciting endeavor: this fall, in collaboration with Columbia’s Center for Oral History, we have laid the groundwork for conducting an oral history of the Harriman Institute—a series of interviews with some of the Institute’s key actors that will allow us to reconstruct and examine the evolution of the Institute’s history over time.

It is difficult to imagine launching such a project without the participation of one of the Institute’s guiding forces—last March we lost our dear friend, faculty member, alumna, and former Harriman Institute director Catharine Nepomnyashchy to a battle with cancer. With her incredible passion, vibrancy and gregarious spirit, Cathy was instrumental in expanding the Institute’s focus and influence during her eight years as director (2001-2009). We celebrated Cathy’s life and work on October 2, with a beautiful ceremony at Union Theological Seminary followed by a reception at Barnard’s Diana Center, and continue to cherish our memories of her as we feel her absence around campus. I am very thankful to Cathy, who was a great friend and mentor to me since my arrival back in the Columbia community in 2001. She taught me the importance of networking with disparate communities, listening to and including new viewpoints, and always seizing opportunities to further enrich and push myself.

I am also deeply grateful to Tim Frye for his many years of thoughtful and highly effective leadership. Under Tim the Institute went from strength to strength, affirming its global reputation as a leading center of scholarship and a vibrant hub for Eurasia-related issues. I look forward to continuing our long tradition of fostering academic excellence, supporting the broader Columbia academic community working on the region, and providing a safe space that encourages research, investigation and debate.

I would like to congratulate Padma Desai, Gladys and Roland Harriman Professor Emerita of Comparative Economic Systems, who retired from a long and successful career at Columbia last spring. We are grateful to her for her intellectual contributions to our community and for her years of tireless service to the Harriman Institute and Columbia at large. We also extend our gratitude to Padma for her generous contribution to the Harriman Institute that enabled us to launch the Padma Desai Summer Fellowship last year. The fellowship supports travel and living expenses for summer research, travel, language training, or internship opportunities for undergraduates and/or graduate students whose interests include Russian and/or Soviet Studies; it has already funded two student trips abroad. Padma has been an influential figure in our community and, although she will no longer be teaching, we are happy that she will continue to work in her office a few floors away.

In other news, you have probably noticed a new face around the Harriman Institute this fall. We are delighted to welcome Carly Jackson, a 2015 alumna of Columbia College, who is in charge of the herculean task of coordinating the Harriman Institute’s multitude of events.

We are also pleased to welcome, Dr. Dmitry Dubrovsky, who will be an associate research scholar at the...
The Harriman Institute, partnering with Columbia University’s World Leaders Forum, hosted three world leaders this fall. On September 29, we welcomed President Petro Poroshenko from Ukraine, who discussed his country’s goals in the aftermath of Euromaidan and the administrative reforms undertaken by the new leadership. On October 1, we welcomed Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, President of the Republic of Croatia, who discussed Croatia’s European Union membership, the country’s latest reforms, and the refugee crisis in Europe; and later that same day Kosovo’s President Atifete Jahjaga, who discussed Kosovo’s independence, and the continued struggle to strengthen the country’s institutions and society in the wake of its painful past. Please visit our website or our YouTube channel for the video of these events.

Clockwise from top: In the green room before President Poroshenko’s address. On the right side of the table: Columbia President Lee C. Bollinger, Harriman Institute Director Alexander Cooley, and Valery Kuchinsky, Adjunct Professor of International Affairs, with President Poroshenko and his team on the left; President Atifete Jahjaga shakes hands with Director Alexander Cooley; President Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović.
Harriman News  3

For more information about conferences and available event videos, please visit the Conference page on the Harriman website.

100 Years of Suprematism
On December 11-12, 2015, the Harriman Institute hosted the conference “100 Years of Suprematism,” in celebration of the centenary of Kazimir Malevich’s invention of Suprematism and the first public display of his Suprematist paintings in December 1915. The conference was organized by the Malevich Society, the Lazar Khidekel Society and SHERA. The conference featured presentations by an international group of scholars from the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

The Politics of Memory: Victimization, Violence, and Contested Memories of the Past
On December 3-5, 2015, the Harriman Institute and the Historical Dialogues, Justice, and Memory Network held their annual conference on “The Politics of Memory: Victimization, Violence, and Contested Memories of the Past.” The 2015 conference aimed to explore issues relating to memory, victimhood and violence.

Détente and Its Collapse in the 1970s: Lessons for Today?
On November 6, 2015, the Program on U.S.-Russia Relations hosted its inaugural academic conference on “Detente and Its Collapse in the 1970s.” The conference brought together leading scholars from the U.S. and Russia, including historians with deep knowledge of U.S. and Soviet archives and other primary sources, and political scientists specializing in analysis of the current fraught U.S.-Russian relationship. The goals of the conference were to encourage creative thinking about enduring international patterns and their disruption, to seek useful wisdom for current policy from past experiences, and to create new scholarly networks across disciplinary and national divides.

20th Anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords: Bosnia’s Uncharted Future and Balkan Lessons for Global Application
On November 12 the Harriman Institute kicked off a two-day conference on the “20th Anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords.” Scholars and practitioners assessed the current political, economic and social development in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Western Balkans and reviewed events from the past twenty years. The conference commenced with a screening of the award-winning documentary Seeking Truth in the Balkans, about the legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal of the Former Yugoslavia, which is slowly wrapping up its last cases in The Hague.

Extractive Resources and Global Governance: Distributive Justice and Institutions
On October 23 the Harriman Institute co-sponsored the conference “Extractive Resources and Global Governance: Distributive Justice and Institutions,” with the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University, in memory of recently deceased Columbia alumna Natasha Chichilnisky-Heal (’11).

Accommodations: Positive Strategies for Documenting, Conserving and Reinhabiting “Outmoded” Spaces (Poland and East Central Europe)
On October 23, 2015, the East Central European Center held a workshop to consider the growing countercultural commentary that reckons with “outmoded” motifs in the built landscapes of Eastern and Central Europe. Socialist building projects are too often savored as ruins and filed away as elegies to utopian chimeras. Signatures of moved and dispersed populations in the topography of these regions are often memorialized in a discourse of nostalgia forecloses on the future. Are there other stories to tell about buildings and spaces that have outlived their original ideological assignments?

Through the Transnational Lenses of Dubravka Ugrešić
On October 22-23, the Harriman Institute hosted “Through the Transnational Lenses of Dubravka Ugrešić,” a two-day conference that examined the performative...
LAUNCHING THE UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM

Thanks to a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Harriman Institute has joined forces with five other universities to launch a unique academic venture called the University Consortium (UC), an inter-regional academic network that promotes training, research, engagement and policy outreach on Euro-Atlantic issues critical to addressing the crisis in Russia-West relations. The Harriman Institute hosted the first UC module November 6-13, 2015.

The University Consortium draws from faculty, postdocs and students from the following universities in Russia, Europe and the United States:

- The Moscow State Institute for International Relations (MGIMO)
- The National Research University—Higher School of Economics in Moscow (HSE)
- St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford
- Freie Universität in Berlin
- Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University
- Harriman Institute, Columbia University.

Together, our six universities aim to build a new, distinct Euro-Atlantic network of students and faculty who will gain greater mutual understanding through intensive engagement with one another across three geographic regions. Through our joint events, teaching, and student and faculty exchanges, the University Consortium will shed constructive, new light on the competing narratives that divide Russia and the West, particularly on the sources (domestic and international, material and ideational) of those divisions. And, in the process, we seek to identify potential areas of common ground and to generate innovative and accessible policy-oriented ideas to enhance the prospect for renewed Euro-Atlantic cooperation that is indispensable for tackling the increasingly difficult global challenges of the twenty-first century.

NEW PROGRAM ON U.S.-RUSSIA RELATIONS

The Program on U.S.-Russia Relations was established in 2015 to promote and reinvigorate study of the international relationship that drove the Institute’s founding nearly 70 years ago.

Through courses, scholarly and policy conferences, and visiting speaker series, the Program probes the history of U.S.-Soviet and U.S.-Russian relations and the range of current challenges and opportunities facing the two countries today. Its ultimate goal is to provoke both scholarly and policy reconsiderations of the possibilities and limits of U.S.-Russia relations going forward.

Many events of the Program on U.S.-Russia Relations will be recorded for later broadcast on our YouTube channel, but most will be advertised by invitation only. Our goal is to invite students, faculty, alumni and current and retired professionals from the New York City region who span a broad range of viewpoints, and who bring real added value to the discussions because of their deep interest and expertise in the region. If you would like to be considered for addition to our invitation list, please send your name, current affiliation or title, email and other contact information, and a brief description of your work, study, or other interest in U.S.-Russia relations, to Program Director Kimberly Marten at km2225@columbia.edu.

Read about the first PURR conference, “Détente and Its Collapse in the 1970s: Lessons for Today?” on page 3. Video from the conference is available on the Harriman YouTube page: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKWSMiS-sC7IOXIoMx0PIA

Program Faculty

Program Director: Kimberly Marten, Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Political Science, Barnard College
Alexander Cooley, Director, Harriman Institute; Professor of Political Science, Barnard College
Timothy M. Frye, Marshall D. Shulman Professor of Post-Soviet Foreign Policy, Department of Political Science
Lynn Garafola, Professor of Dance, Barnard College
Elise Giuliano, Lecturer in Discipline, Political Science
Robert Jervis, Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics, Department of Political Science
Austin Long, Assistant Professor of International and Public Affairs, School of International and Public Affairs
Stephen Sestanovich, Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Professor of International Diplomacy, School of International and Public Affairs
Jack Snyder, Robert and Renee Belfer Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Science
Olga Bertelsen received her Ph.D. in History from the University of Nottingham (UK) in 2013, her B.A. from Bloomsburg University (US) and her Doctor of Medicine degree from Kharkiv Medical University (Ukraine). Her doctoral thesis examined the Soviet secret police’s tactics employed in interrogation rooms, and analyzed how the elimination of most prominent intellectuals in Ukraine was organized, rationalized and politicized in the 1930s. Her current research focuses on the formation of an imperial and colonial consciousness in writers residing in the Russian/Soviet empire, and conceptually should be placed at the intersection of postcolonial studies, social history and cultural history. More specifically, this study explores the literary and intellectual landscape of the last century and a decade of the new millennium in Soviet and post-Soviet space, a place where Russian poets and writers lived, wrote, and matured as human beings and artists. Beyond its broad range, covering more than eight decades of history and culture, the study offers an analysis of factors and influences that shaped the writers’ attitudes towards the Russian/Soviet empire and its “colonies,” the former Soviet republics in general, and Ukraine in particular. The central figure of the narrative is the 1987 Nobel Prize Laureate in Literature Joseph Brodsky. Her most recent book entitled *Les’ Kurbas and the Theatre “Berezil”* is forthcoming. She is also editing a collection of essays for the volume entitled *The Revolution of Dignity: Ukraine, its Challenges and Independence*, which will be published by Indiana University Press.

Nikolas Drosos (Ph.D., City University of New York, 2015) is an art historian specializing in art and architecture in Eastern Europe during the post-1945 period. His dissertation, entitled “Modernism with a Human Face: Synthesis of Art and Architecture in Eastern Europe, 1954-1958,” examines the theory and practices relating to the “synthesis of the arts” and the integration of art into architecture, in three distinct political contexts within postwar Eastern Europe: the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia. Focusing on the relationships between artists, architects and craftspeople, the trope of synthesis was political at its core: non-hierarchical artistic collaboration was envisioned as a metaphor for the classless society that was to come. The dissertation focuses on the few years following Stalin’s death, and traces the transformation of the concept of synthesis against a rapidly changing historical background, including the de-Stalinization of 1956, the ensuing revolts and reformist movements that sought “communism with a human face” and the beginnings of the non-aligned movement.

Drosos holds a M.A. in Art History from the Courtauld Institute of Art, London, and a B.A. in Archaeology and Art History from the University of Athens, Greece. He has been the recipient of a Fulbright scholarship, a Chancellor’s Fellowship from the City University of New York, as well as the 2013-2015 Chester Dale Predoctoral Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Maksim Hanukai completed his Ph.D. in Slavic Languages and Literatures at Columbia University in 2014. His research interests include Romantic literature and culture, the Russian avant-gardes, and contemporary Russian theater and performance art. Entitled “Pushkin’s Tragic Visions,” his first book project aims to give the first comprehensive account of Alexander Pushkin’s development as a tragic poet in the context of Russian and European Romanticism. Reading works of drama side-by-side with Pushkin’s narrative poems, prose tales and lyrics, Hanukai offers an alternative perspective both on Pushkin’s poetic career and on the ongoing debate about the fate of tragedy in the Romantic period. In addition to his work on Romanticism, Hanukai has also developed an interest in contemporary performance. In the summer of 2015, he travelled to Moscow on a research grant from the American Philosophical Society to begin a project on political theater and performance art under Putin. He reported on his findings in several articles and at a special sub-conference on “Post-Soviet Political Performance” that he organized for the 2015 ASEEES convention in Philadelphia. Prior to coming to the Harriman Institute, he was a visiting faculty member at the University of Notre Dame.
Franziska Barbara Keller received her Ph.D. in Political Science from New York University in 2015. Her research uses social network analysis to conceptualize informal institutions and study the inner workings of non-democratic governments, in particular one-party regimes. Her dissertation “Networks of Power” relies on publicly available information to unveil informal networks among Chinese political elites, and explains how complex constellations of relationships influence those elites’ chances of rising to the top. An article presenting the main findings of her dissertation was awarded last year’s John Sprague Award of the American Political Science Association’s Political Networks Section.

As a fellow at the Harriman Institute Keller will revise and expand her dissertation into a comparative monograph. In particular, she plans to conduct a similar analysis of Soviet elites, and explore the effect of such networks during purges and anti-corruption campaigns. She is also interested in studying elite networks in contemporary Russia.

She has conducted field research in China, Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, where she also spent a year working for the UNHCR. She was a New Generation China Scholar at the University of Chicago’s Center in Beijing, and a visiting scholar at the International Center for the Study of Institutions and Development at the Higher School of Economics in Moscow.

Joseph MacKay completed his Ph.D. in Political Science in July 2015 at the University of Toronto, specializing on international relations and political theory. His postdoctoral research will focus on the role of legitimacy in inter-imperial relations, during periods of imperial expansion. The project develops a typology of ways in which empires claim legitimate rule over their peripheries, defining empires as either universalist, asserting a unique right to rule; competitive, asserting membership in an elite club of imperial powers; or mimetic, making no such systematic claims, and instead mirroring the authority claims of others. Since empires will lose legitimacy if their actions are inconsistent with these claims, such claims made before subordinates likely constrain imperial policymaking. Consequently, interactions between imperial cores will likely be shaped by imperial commitments at the periphery. The project explores these ideas in the context of imperial expansion into Central Asia, with a focus on the British, Russian, and Chinese empires, interacting with one another and with the region’s indigenous power structures. Previously, MacKay’s doctoral research, entitled “Experimental Wars: Learning and Complexity in Counterinsurgency,” concerned individual-level foreign policy learning processes, in the context of complex policy problems, with a focus on counterinsurgent warfare. His research has appeared or is forthcoming in the Review of International Studies, International Relations of the Asia-Pacific, Central Asian Survey, and Social Science History, and with co-authors in the Journal of International Relations and Development, International Studies Review, Terrorism and Political Violence, and International Politics.

Louisa McClintock completed her Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Chicago in 2015. Her research focuses on how local, national and international communities have sought and seek to address “difficult pasts” characterized by political violence and mass atrocities, with a special emphasis on twentieth-century Germany, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Her dissertation, “Projects of Punishment in Post-War Poland: War Criminals, Collaborators, Traitors, and the Re-Construction of the Nation” analyzes how the development of “technologies” of retribution designed by socialist elites and legal personnel inherited from the prewar period intersected with the larger project of socialist regime transition in postwar Poland. In doing so, she shows how the courtroom became a site of ethno-national state construction. During her time at the Harriman Institute, she plans to expand the theoretical and temporal scope of her dissertation by using the institutional transformation of the “Main Commission to Investigate Crimes Against the Polish Nation” as a frame to link Poland’s immediate postwar projects of punishment to more recent post-socialist efforts to punish the crimes of communism.
Rune Steenberg is a trained anthropologist and human geographer. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Freie Universität Berlin and has subsequently been a postdoctoral fellow at the Dahlem Research School of Freie Universität Berlin and Crossroads Asia Fellow at Bonn University. Steenberg has done research in Kyrgyzstan and Xinjiang since 2007. In southern Kyrgyzstan, he examined social interaction around the annual walnut harvest and the networks of Uyghur traders from western Xinjiang. He has followed these networks to their villages of origin around Kashgar city, where he found marriages to be a central institution for their success in business and more generally social organization beyond markets and state institutions. At the center of Steenberg’s research is a focus on conceptualizations of social relations and their expression and constitution in spatial, bodily, verbal and exchange practices.

During his time in Berlin Steenberg has taught courses on the history of anthropological theory, methods of social anthropology, methods of human geography and Uyghur language. At the Harriman Institute, Steenberg will explore nuances in the language of giving at life cycle rituals in a more comparative perspective across Post-Soviet and Chinese Central Asia and its multiplex interaction with state institutions. As an extension of this research he has recently started to explore the meanings and social significance of money lending, money transfer, monetization and financialization among Uyghurs in Xinjiang and beyond. A further strand of his research interest concerns the historical development of Uyghur kinship practices and conceptualizations in Xinjiang. Steenberg has also been working in eastern China and Indonesia.


FROM THE EXHIBIT “THE LAST NOVEMBER” BY NATASHA AND VALERA CHERKASHIN (SEE PAGE 11).
Harriman Graduates and Fellows 2015-16

Master of Arts in Regional Studies — Russia, Eurasia and Eastern Europe (May 2015 Graduation)
Lauren Bisio
Kelsey Davis
Viktoriya Gilvarg
Maria Lechtarova
Casey Michel
Stephen Szypulski

Harriman Certificate 2015
Irina Denischenko
Clayton Merkley
Thomas Hartman
Stephen Szypulski

East Central Europe Certificate 2015
Ajla Karajko (BA/MA Barnard/SIPA)

Summer Language Fellows 2015
Alex Braslavsky (CC)
Marlow Davis (Slavic)
Abby Downing-Beaver (MARS)
Alina Dunlap (CC)
Hannah Elmer (History)
Nicholas Iannuzzi (SIPA)
Sydney Kyne (Barnard)
Max Lawton (CC)
Dominic Leach (Slavic)
Joseph Mayberry (SIPA)
Marina Mclellan (SIPA)
Maria Morales (CC)
Eliza Rose (Slavic)
Angela Wheeler (GSAPP)

Desai Fellow 2015
Egor Lazarev (Poli Sci)
Emily Holland (Poli Sci)

Civil Society Fellows 2015
Andrew Dolinar (Human Rights)
Emily Anne Jensen (Teachers College)

Summer Pepsico Awards 2015
Maximilian de Haldevang (MARS)
Irina Denischenko (Slavic)
Anca Matioc (SIPA)
Ole Jakob Skatun (History)
Irina Soboleva (Poli Sci)
Anastasia Tkach (MARS)
Angela Wheeler (GSAPP)
Abby Downing-Beaver (MARS)
Zoltan Dujisin-Muharay (Sociology)
Lucia Savchick (SIPA)

2015-2016 Harriman Academic Year Awards

Junior Fellowships
Maria Doubrovskiaia (Slavic)
Nicholas Iannuzzi (SIPA)
Joseph Mayberry (SIPA)
Marina Mclellan (SIPA)
Caitlin O’Donnell (SIPA)
Adriana Popa (SIPA)
Angela Wheeler (GSAPP)

Pepsico Junior Fellowship
Usukhbaya Bold (SIPA)
Andrew Dolinar (Human Rights)
Anna Veduta (SIPA)

MARS Fellowships
Maximilian de Haldevang (MARS)
Abby Downing-Beaver (MARS)

Bazarko Fellowship
Joseph Mayberry (SIPA)

Moseley/Backer Fellowship
Brittany Pheiffer (Slavic)

Ergas
Lucia Savchick (SIPA)

Hazard
Lucia Savchick (SIPA)

Meiers
Anastasia Tkach (MARS)

Csaba Békés (István Deák Visiting Professor of East Central European Studies) is coeditor of *Soviet Occupation of Romania, Hungary, and Austria (1944/45–1948/49)*, published by CEU Press in 2015.

Jason Bordoff’s (Director, Center on Global Energy Policy) recent publications include “Navigating the U.S. Oil Debate” (Center on Global Energy Policy) and “Oil Shock—Decoding the Causes and Consequences of the 2014 Oil Price Drop,” *Horizons* (Spring 2015). He testified before the congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding the U.S. oil export ban (Apr. 2015); authored two op-eds for the Wall Street Journal: “Don’t Get Used to Cheap Gas” (Sept. 18, 2015), “Coal Isn’t Dead Yet” (Sept. 15); and delivered the keynote lecture “The Role of Energy in the Special Relationship” at Rice University’s Baker Institute for Public Policy on the 60th Anniversary of the Marshall Scholarship.


Padma Desai (Economics) argues in her letter “Intensified Sanctions May Work to Putin’s Advantage” to the *Financial Times* (Nov. 18, 2015) that additional sanctions against Russia could backfire.

Tanya Domi (International Affairs) was interviewed on Voice of America Bosnian Service regarding the Harriman’s 20 Years after Dayton Conference and about the current political situation in Bosnia (Nov. 18, 2015).

Anna Frajlich (Slavic) was named laureate of the 2015 Prize by the Union of Polish Writers in Exile. Frajlich, the author of 10 books of poetry, one prose volume, and two books of criticism about the work of Jozef Wittlin and Czeslaw Milosz, was awarded the prize for her work as a whole. “Her literary roots lie deep in Polish, Jewish and American culture, but it is in the Polish language that she finds a safe haven and belonging.... The journey, exile, the passing of time are frequent themes in her works, but she seeks not only her own place in the world, but goodness and beauty. Her work has a deep humanitarian dimension.”


Lynn Garafola (Dance) is the editor of *Russian Movement Culture of the 1920s and 1930s*, proceedings...
of a conference held at the Harriman Institute on 12-14 February 2015, which she organized, together with Catharine Theimer Nepomnyashchy. The work is on the Publications page of the Harriman Website.

Boris Gasparov (Slavic) has been appointed Chair of the Department of Comparative Literature at the Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg.


Valentina Izmirlieva was awarded the Association for the Study of Eastern Christian History and Culture’s Distinguished Article Prize for her article “Christian Hajjis—The Other Orthodox Pilgrims to Jerusalem,” Slavic Review 73 (2014). In February 2015, she gave a lecture titled “Saints and Sinners in Putin’s Russia” at the Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies at Miami University in Oxford, OH. In April, while developing a joint Columbia-Boğaziçi University summer program for Balkan Transcultural Studies, as part of the Mellon Global Core Initiative, she gave a talk on the Christian Hajjis of the late Ottoman Empire at Columbia University’s Global Center in Istanbul.


Rebecca Kobrin (History) is co-editor, with Adam Teller, of Purchasing Power: The Economics of Modern Jewish History (U Penn Press 2015).


Ronald Meyer is a juror for the PEN Translation Prize, which will be awarded in April 2016. His short memoir “Cold War Dress Code: Remembering Inna Lisnyanskaya” appeared on the PEN American Center’s Banned Book Blog in Sept. 2015.

In August 2015, the Kyiv-based Zhupansky Publishers issued the translation of George Orwell’s Animal Farm by Yuri Shevchuk (Slavic). This past summer Shevchuk gave interviews to television, radio, and the press regarding issues of language, culture, identity and politics. A small sampling includes an interview on Radio Kultura, Kyiv; an interview on the popular program Evening with Mykola KNiazhynsky of Expresso TV, Kyiv; a segment on the language situation and bilingualism in Ukraine on the ICTV channel; and an interview for the Ukrainian broadcast division of Radio Liberty (all in Ukrainian). Shevchuk lectured on “The Policy of Language Pairing and the Future of the Ukrainian Language” at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (June 2015), and gave a public lecture on “Ukrainian Identity, Language and Culture” at Ye Bookstore in Kyiv.

In light of Fisher vs. University of Texas, the affirmative action case back before the Supreme Court on December 9, 2015, David Stark (Sociology) and Sheen S. Levine (University of Texas at Dallas), discuss the results of their study on the effects of racial and ethnic diversity in a New York Times op-ed, “Diversity Makes You Brighter.”
**Harriman News**

**From the Director, continued from page 1**

Harriman Institute throughout the 2015-16 academic year. Dubrovsky, who focuses primarily on issues relating to xenophobia, ultra-right nationalism, hate crimes, and hate speech as they relate to freedom of conscience and freedom of speech, was most recently a fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy. Prior to that he served as associate professor of international relations, political science, and human rights at St. Petersburg State University, where he was affiliated with the Andrew Gagarin Center for Human Rights.

And, last but not least, we are delighted to announce the launch of our important new Program on U.S.-Russia Relations, directed by Kimberly Marten, Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Political Science, Barnard College. The program seeks to provoke a reconsideration of the possibilities and limits of U.S.-Russia relations going forward through courses and student programming, scholarly and policy conferences, and a series of visiting speakers. Many of the program’s events will be recorded for broadcast on our YouTube channel, but most will be by invitation only. Please see page 4 for instructions on how to be considered for addition to the invitation list.

The Harriman Institute’s events calendar is vibrant as ever in the upcoming academic year. Please check our website for news about our programming. If you aren’t doing so already, please follow us on Twitter and like us on Facebook. We hope to see you on the 12th floor!

*My very best,*

*Alexander Cooley*  
*October 2015*

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**HARRIMAN FALL EXHIBITS**

The Harriman Institute mounted three art exhibits in fall 2015. The first, “The Lost World of Subcarpathian Rus’: The Lens of Rudolph Hůlka (1887-1961),” featured two dozen prints obtained from the Czech National Library (The Národní Knihovna or, popularly, the Klementinum), of recently discovered color slides, photographic prints and glass plate negatives (dating principally from the early 1920s) by Rudolf Hůlka (1887-1961), a Czech economic official by profession, as well as an artist, humanitarian, and eminent man of culture. The prints depict pastoral scenes from a mountainous region now located in Ukraine. The exhibit, organized by Robert H. Davis, Digital Humanities Librarian, Columbia University Libraries, with the help of Edward Kasinec and Filip Tuček, was reported in the *New York Times* (“Rudolf Hulka Photos Show Europe and North Africa in the 1920s,” Sept. 10, 2015). The second exhibit commemorated the “The Last November”—the final official celebration of the October Socialist Revolution to take place on Red Square. The exhibit featured unique black-and-white, hand-manipulated photographs by the artists Natasha and Valery Cherkashin, from their series “Art for the People,” which captures portraits of the bronze sculptures of Soviet heroes and workers from the 1930s in Moscow’s Revolutionary Square metro station. Last, but not least “Suprematism Infinity: Reflections, Interpretations, Explorations,” opened on December 1. This series of works by artists Irina Nakhova, Tom Chambers, Max Semakov and Mark Khidekel, inspired by Suprematism, a radical and influential art movement founded by Kazimir Malevich one hundred years ago, was mounted in conjunction with the Suprematism conference held at the Harriman Institute on December 11-12, co-sponsored by the Malevich Society.

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**Conferences, continued from page 3**

force of Ugrešić’s writing and sought to further the discussion of its local and global effects. Ugrešić started off the conference with a keynote address titled, “What We Talk about When We Talk about Literature.” Ugrešić was Harriman Writer in Residence in October 2015.

**Learning From Transition: Who’s Learning from Whom**

On September 18-19, the Harriman Institute hosted a closed workshop, as part of the Harriman Core Project 2014-2015, where participants reconsidered the past 25 years of economic and political transformations in Eastern Europe, China and the Middle East. Lively discussions took place, covering several topics, including types and uses of imitation; what constitutes a “model” for development and whether Russia and China are offering themselves as alternatives to Western market democracies; what lessons European leaders and central bankers have drawn from Eastern enlargement and the recent financial and refugee crises; state experimentation and technological entrepreneurship under authoritarian political regimes; and the role of religion and toleration in democratic transitions.
FROM THE EXHIBIT “THE LOST WORLD OF SUBCARPATHIAN RUS’: THE LENS OF RUDOLF HULKA (SEE PAGE 11).