RUSSIAN, EAST EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN STUDIES

Courses offered by the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies are listed under the subject code REES on the ExploreCourses web site (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/CourseSearch/search/?view=catalog&catalog=&page=0&q=REES&filter-catalognumber-REES=on) and in the Stanford Bulletin’s (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/CourseSearch/search/?view=catalog&catalog=&page=0&q=REES&filter-catalognumber-REES=on) Undergraduate Programs in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies Program. Information on the center’s degree programs and other activities is available at the CREEES (http://CREEES.stanford.edu) web site. CREEES and its degree programs are directed by the CREEES Steering Committee, composed of faculty members associated with the Center. The program draws on the strengths of nationally recognized area faculty and research affiliates and significant library and archival collections at Stanford. The Center is a U.S. Department of Education Title VI National Resource Center for Russia, East Europe, and Eurasia.

Undergraduate Programs in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies

Students interested in a minor should consult the "Minors in Slavic Languages and Literatures (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/schoolofhumanitiesandsciences/slaviclanguagesandliteratures/#minortext)" section of this bulletin which describes the following relevant minors:

- Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies
- Russian Language
- Russian Language, Literature and Culture
- Russian Culture

Slavic Theme House

Slavianskii Dom (SlavDom), at 650 Mayfield Avenue, is an undergraduate residence which houses 50 students and offers a wide variety of opportunities to expand knowledge, understanding and appreciation of Russia and the nations of East Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Overseas Studies Programs

Undergraduates interested in the study of languages, history, culture and social organization of the countries of Russia, Eurasia and East Europe may apply to study at the Stanford centers in Istanbul and Berlin. Information about these programs is available at the Bing Overseas Studies Program (http://bosp.stanford.edu) at web site.

Graduate Programs in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies

The center offers an M.A. in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies, a coterminal M.A. in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies, and a joint M.A./J.D. in conjunction with the Stanford Law School.

Learning Outcomes (Graduate)

The purpose of the master’s program and the joint M.A./J.D. program is to further develop knowledge and skills in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies and to prepare students for a professional career or doctoral studies. This is achieved through completion of courses, in the primary field as well as related areas, and experience with independent work and specialization.

Financial Aid

CREEES offers a number of full- and partial-tuition scholarships to incoming CREEES M.A. students. These awards are made for one year of full-time study on the basis of merit. All applicants to the CREEES M.A. program automatically are considered for a tuition award, and successful applicants are notified of their aid awards simultaneously with their admissions offers.

Doctoral Programs

Since the University does not offer a Ph.D. in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies, students wishing to pursue a REEES-related doctoral program must apply to one of the departments offering a Ph.D. with an emphasis on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe, such as the departments of History, Anthropology, Political Science, or Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Undergraduate Minor in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies

Students interested in a minor should consult the "Minors in Slavic Languages and Literatures (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/schoolofhumanitiesandsciences/slaviclanguagesandliteratures/#minortext)" section of this bulletin which describes the following relevant minors:

- Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies
- Russian Language
- Russian Language, Literature, and Culture
- Russian Culture

Master of Arts in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies

CREEES offers a one-year interdisciplinary master’s degree program in Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies for students with a strong prior language and area studies background.

The program structure allows students the flexibility to pursue their particular academic interests, while providing intellectual cohesion through a required core curriculum that addresses historical and contemporary processes of change in the Russian Federation, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia.

The core curriculum consists of three courses (one each quarter), the REES 200 Current Issues in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies seminar series in Autumn and Winter quarters, and REES 300 MA Capstone Seminar in Spring Quarter. The program may be taken separately or coterminally with a bachelor’s degree program.

The interdisciplinary M.A. program typically serves three types of students:

1. Those who intend to apply to a Ph.D. program involving Russian, East European and Eurasian studies and who need to enhance their academic skills and credentials
2. Those who intend to pursue careers and/or advanced degrees in such fields as journalism, education, business, government, law, or medicine, and who wish to establish competence in Russian, East European and Eurasian studies.
3. Those who are mid-career professionals and/or students interested in gaining competence or continuing their interest in and wish to gain competence in Russian, East European and Eurasian studies.

**Admission**

Applicants apply electronically; see the Office of Graduate Admissions (http://gradadmissions.stanford.edu) website for a link to the electronic application and general information regarding graduate admission. In addition, prospective applicants may consult with the CREEES associate director regarding the application process.

To qualify for admission to the program, the following apply:

1. Applicants must have earned a B.A. or B.S. degree, or the equivalent.
2. At least three years of college-level language study in Russian, an East European or Central Asian language is preferred. Candidates with fewer years of area language study will be considered.
3. A one-page statement of purpose that explains how the program would advance the applicant’s academic or career goals.
4. Applicants must include the following additional materials in their online application: a writing sample of 20 pages or less in English on an academic topic in Russian, East European, or Eurasian studies and a resume of college-level courses taken that are relevant to Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies, including language courses, with self-reported final grades. These additional materials may be uploaded as “Additional Materials” in a single file along with the application.
5. Applicants must send official transcripts from all post-secondary institutions attended to CREEES.
6. The Graduate Record Examination (GRE) is not required.
7. Applicants whose native language is not English and do not possess a U.S. bachelor’s degree are expected to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and have the results sent to Graduate Admissions, Office of the University Registrar.

The deadline for submission of applications for admission and for financial aid is January 12, 2021. Admission is normally granted for Autumn quarter, but requests for exceptions are considered.

The successful applicant generally demonstrates the following strengths: requisite foreign language study, significant course work in Russian, East European and Eurasian studies in multiple disciplines, outstanding grades in previous academic work, strong analytical writing skills, high GRE scores (particularly verbal and analytical writing), study or work experience in the region, strong letters of recommendation from faculty members in the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies field (one letter may be from a language instructor), and a persuasive statement of purpose explaining how the program would advance the applicant’s academic and career goals.

**Degree Requirements**

Candidates for the M.A. degree must meet University requirements for an M.A. degree as described in the “Graduate Degrees” section of this bulletin.

The M.A. program in REEES can ordinarily be completed in one academic year by a well-prepared student; longer periods of study are permitted.

Requirements to complete the interdisciplinary M.A. degree are principally ones of distribution, with the exception of three required core courses and a core seminar, as described below. Each student, with the advice of the CREEES associate director, selects courses according to the student’s interests, needs, and goals.

All students in the M.A. REEES program must complete a minimum of 48 academic credit units within the following guidelines.

1. **Core Courses**: Students must complete 3 designated core courses, for 5 units each, during the 2020-21 academic year.
2. **Core Seminar Series**: REES 200 Current Issues in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies is required of all students in the M.A. program in Autumn and Winter quarters (2 units total). The goal of this seminar series is to survey current methodological and substantive issues in Russian, East European and Eurasian studies, acquaint students with Stanford resources and faculty, and present professional development and career options.
3. **Interdisciplinary Course Work**: All courses (other than language courses and approved activity courses) must be taken on the graduate level (200-level or higher). Courses in Russian, East European and Eurasian studies must be completed and distributed among at least three disciplines. All course work applied to the 48-unit minimum must deal primarily with Russian, Eurasian, or East European studies.
4. **Language Study**: Students in the program are encouraged to study Russian, an East European or Central Asian language, or a language from the Caucasus. Credit towards the 48-unit minimum (maximum 4 units per quarter, 12 units total) is allowed for advanced language work.
5. Course work qualifying for the 48-unit minimum must have a letter grade of ‘B’ or higher. (‘B-’ does not count for degree credit, nor does ‘CR’). Students may apply a maximum of three units of course work with a final grade of ‘S’ to the 48-unit minimum. ‘S’ units counting towards the 48-unit minimum must be approved by the CREEES associate director.
6. All courses counting towards the 48-unit minimum must be approved by the CREEES associate director, who ensures that planned course work satisfies requirements towards the degree. The CREEES director and steering committee determine the requirements. The list of pre-approved courses for the current academic year appears below. Students can petition to have courses that do not appear on this list counted towards the degree.
7. **Capstone Requirement**: Students must complete a capstone project (research paper and/or research presentation) in consultation with a faculty adviser, the CREEES director and associate director. Students enroll in REES 300 MA Capstone Seminar for 1 unit in Spring Quarter.

Pre-Approved Courses

The courses that have been approved to satisfy the M.A. interdisciplinary course work requirement appear on the “Approved Courses (p. 3)” tab of this CREEES section of this bulletin. Note that not all of the courses may be offered in the current academic year. For a list of courses being offered in the current academic year, see the Courses page (https://creees.stanford.edu/courses/) of the CREEES website and filter for “MA Pre-approved Courses” for the current academic year.

This list of courses may be updated as relevant courses are offered. Courses not appearing on this list may be counted towards the M.A. through a petition process in consultation with the CREEES associate director.

Coterminal Master’s Program in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies

To qualify for a coterminal M.A. degree in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies, besides completing University requirements for the B.A. degree, a student must:

1. Submit the Coterminal Online Application (https://applyweb.com/stanterm/) for admission to the program by the CREEES M.A. admission deadline.
2. Include in the application a proposal which outlines, by quarter, the schedule of courses the student plans to complete toward the M.A. degree. The student should seek the advice of the CREEES associate director in drafting this schedule. The application also should include:
a. a current Stanford transcript
b. a one-page statement of purpose
c. three letters of recommendation from Stanford faculty (one may be from a language instructor)
d. a writing sample of 20 pages or less in English on an academic topic in Russian, East European, or Eurasian Studies

3. Applicants must have a grade point average (GPA) of at least 3.0 (B)
4. Complete 15 full-time quarters or the equivalent, or three quarters in full-time residence after completing 180 units; and complete, in addition to the 180 units required for the bachelor’s degree, a minimum of 48 units for the master’s degree.

University Coterminal Requirements
Coterminal master’s degree candidates are expected to complete all master’s degree requirements as described in this bulletin. University requirements for the coterminal master’s degree are described in the “Coterminal Master’s Program” (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/cotermdegrees/) section. University requirements for the master’s degree are described in the “Graduate Degrees” (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#masterstext) section of this bulletin.

After accepting admission to this coterminal master’s degree program, students may request transfer of courses from the undergraduate to the graduate career to satisfy requirements for the master’s degree. Transfer of courses to the graduate career requires review and approval of both the undergraduate and graduate programs on a case by case basis.

In this master’s program, courses taken three quarters prior to the first graduate quarter, or later, are eligible for consideration for transfer to the graduate career. No courses taken prior to the first quarter of the sophomore year may be used to meet master’s degree requirements.

Course transfers are not possible after the bachelor’s degree has been conferred.

The University requires that the graduate advisor be assigned in the student’s first graduate quarter even though the undergraduate career may still be open. The University also requires that the Master’s Degree Program Proposal be completed by the student and approved by the department by the end of the student’s first graduate quarter.

Joint Degree Program in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies
The joint degree program in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies and Law allows students to pursue the M.A. degree in REES concurrently with the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree, with a significant number of courses that may apply to both degrees. It is designed to train students interested in a career in teaching, research, or the practice of law related to REES legal affairs. Students must apply separately to the REES M.A. program and to the Stanford School of Law and be accepted by both. Completing this combined course of study requires approximately four academic years, depending on the student’s background and level of language training. For more information, see the Joint Degree Programs (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#jointdegreestext) section of this bulletin and the Stanford Law School (http://www.law.stanford.edu/)’s website. Students who have been accepted by both programs should consult with the departments to determine which courses can be double-counted.

COVID-19 Policies
On July 30, the Academic Senate adopted grading policies effective for all undergraduate and graduate programs, excepting the professional Graduate School of Business, School of Law, and the School of Medicine M.D. Program. For a complete list of those and other academic policies relating to the pandemic, see the “COVID-19 and Academic Continuity” (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/covid-19-policy-changes/#tempdepttemplatetabtext) section of this bulletin.

The Senate decided that all undergraduate and graduate courses offered for a letter grade must also offer students the option of taking the course for a “credit” or “no credit” grade and recommended that deans, departments, and programs consider adopting local policies to count courses taken for a “credit” or “satisfactory” grade toward the fulfillment of degree-program requirements and/or alter program requirements as appropriate.

Graduate Degree Requirements
Grading
In accommodation of these new policies, the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies has decided to accept ‘CR’ (credit) or ‘S’ (satisfactory) grades for elective and language courses taken during the 2020-21 academic year towards the meeting of degree requirements; normally these courses require a grade of ‘B’ or higher). However, the three designated core courses must be taken for a letter grade, and a grade of ‘B’ or higher must be attained, in order for the courses to count towards the M.A. degree.

Graduate Advising Expectations
The Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies is committed to providing academic advising in support of graduate student scholarly and professional development. When most effective, this advising relationship entails collaborative and sustained engagement by both the adviser and the advisee. As a best practice, advising expectations should be periodically discussed and reviewed to ensure mutual understanding. Both the adviser and the advisee are expected to maintain professionalism and integrity.

Faculty advisers guide students in key areas such as selecting courses, designing and conducting research, developing teaching pedagogy, navigating policies and degree requirements, and exploring academic opportunities and professional pathways.

Graduate students are active contributors to the advising relationship, proactively seeking academic and professional guidance and taking responsibility for informing themselves of policies and degree requirements for their graduate program.

For a statement of University policy on graduate advising, see the “Graduate Advising” (http://exploredegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#advisingandcredentialstext) section of this bulletin.

Approved Content Courses
The courses that have been approved to satisfy the M.A. interdisciplinary course work requirement appear in the table below. Note that not all of the courses listed below are offered in the current academic year. For a list of courses being offered in the current academic year, visit the Courses page (https://creees.stanford.edu/courses/) of the CREEES website and filter for “MA Pre-approved Courses” for the current academic year.

This list of courses may be updated as relevant courses are offered. Courses not appearing on this list may be counted towards the M.A. through a petition process in consultation with the CREEES associate director.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARTHIST 208</td>
<td>Hagia Sophia</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>FILMSTUD 345</td>
<td>Politics and Aesthetics in East European Cinema</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>HISTORY 302F</td>
<td>Surveillance States and Societies</td>
<td>4-5</td>
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HISTORY 302G  Peoples, Armies and Governments of the Second World War 4-5
HISTORY 307E  Totalitarianism 4-5
HISTORY 310  The History of Occupation, 1914-2010 4-5
HISTORY 322A  Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Europe and Russia 4-5
HISTORY 324C  Genocide and Humanitarian Intervention 3
HISTORY 326E  Famine in the Modern World 3
HISTORY 327B  The Business of Socialism: Economic Life in Cold War Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union 4-5
HISTORY 328  Circles of Hell: Poland in World War II 5
HISTORY 384  The Russian Empire: Conquest, Coexistence, and Coffee 4-5
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INTLPOL 211  A New Cold War? Great Power Relations in the 21st Century 2
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LINGUIST 272A  Structure of Slavic 2-4
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REES 224A  The Soviet Civilization 4-5
REES 227  All Quiet on the Eastern Front? East Europe and Russia in the First World War 3-5
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REES 237  Political Exhumations. Killing Sites Research in Comparative Perspective 3-5
REES 240P  Populism and the Erosion of Democracy 5
REES 254  Animism, Gaia, and Alternative Approaches to the Environment 3-5
REES 259C  Ecological Humanities 3
REES 301B  History and Politics in Russian and Eastern European Cinema 5
REES 304G  War and Society 4-5
REES 326  The Russian Revolution: Politics, Society, Culture 3-5
REES 327  All Quiet on the Eastern Front? East Europe and Russia in the First World War 3-5
REES 348  Slavic Literature and Culture since the Death of Stalin 3-5
REES 409  Theories of the Image: Byzantium, Islam and the Latin West 5
SLAVIC 221  Ukraine at a Crossroads 3-5
SLAVIC 226  Bakhtin and his Legacy 3-5
SLAVIC 230  18th Century Russian Literature 3-4
SLAVIC 231  Tarkovsky 3-5
SLAVIC 325  Readings in Russian Realism 3-5

SLAVIC 327  Boris Pasternak and the Poetry of the Russian Avant-garde 3-4
SLAVIC 329  Russian Versification: History and Theory 3-4
SLAVIC 345  Survey of Russian Literature: The Age of Experiment 3-5
SLAVIC 346  The Great Russian Novel: Tolstoy and Dostoevsky 3-5
SLAVIC 347  Modern Russian Literature and Culture: The Age of War and Revolution 3-5
SLAVIC 356  Vladimir Nabokov: Displacement and the Liberated Eye 3-5
SLAVIC 360  Cultural Hybridity in Central-Eastern Europe 2-5
SLAVIC 370  Pushkin 3-5
SLAVIC 379  Literature from Medieval Rus’ and Early Modern Russia 3-5
SLAVIC 387  Classical Russian Poetry 3-5
SLAVIC 388  20th century Russian Poetry. From Aleksandr Blok to Joseph Brodsky 3-4
SLAVIC 395  Russian and East European Theater 3-5
SLAVIC 398  Writing Between Languages: The Case of Eastern European Jewish Literature 1-5

Director of the Center: Amir Weiner
Associate Director: Jovana Knezevic
Director of Graduate Studies: Amir Weiner

Affiliated Faculty and Staff:
Anthropology: Ewa Domanska (visiting)

Art and Art History: Srdan Keca, Pavle Levi, Karla Oeler, Bissera Pentcheva

Comparative Literature: Burcu Karahan

Education, School of: Martin Carnoy

Engineering, School of: Margaret Brandeau, Siegfried Hecker, William Perry (emeritus)

English: Nancy Ruttenburg

Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies: Coit Blacker, Christophe Crombez, Gail Lapidus (emerita), Kathryn Stoner

Graduate School of Business: Ilya Strebulaev

History: Robert Crews, Terence Emmons (emeritus), David Holloway (emeritus), Katherine Jolluck, Nancy Kollmann, Norman Naimark, Aron Rodrigue, Amir Weiner, Ali Yaycioglu, Steven Zipperstein

Hoover Institute: Elena Danielson (emerita), John Dunlop (emeritus), Timothy Garton Ash, Paul Gregory, Bertrand Patenaude, Anatol Shmelev, Maciej Siekierski

International Policy Studies: Eric Morris

International Relations: Robert Rakove

Language Center: Jara Dusatko, Rima Greenhill, Lessia Jarboe, Leelo Kask, Eugenia Khassina, Suzan Negip Schatt, Biserak Rakicevic, Eva Soos Szoke, Gerarda Malgorzata Szudelski

Law, School of: Allen Weiner

Linguistics: Boris Harizanov, Vera Gribanov

Medicine, School of: Grant Miller, Douglas Owens
Political Science: Anna Grzymala-Busse, David Holloway (emeritus), David Laitin, Michael McFaul

Psychology: Lera Boroditsky

Slavic Languages and Literatures: Lazar Fleishman, Gregory Freidin (emeritus), Monika Greenleaf, Yuliya Ilchuk, Gabriella Safran, Richard Schubbach (emeritus), Nariman Skakov

Sociology: Nancy Tuma (emeritus),

Stanford Libraries: Zachary Baker (emeritus), Liisi Esse, John Elfts, Margarita Nafpaktitis, Karen Rondestvedt (emerita), Wojciech Zalewski (emeritus)

Theater and Performance Studies: Branislav Jakovljevic

Courses

REES 85B. Jews in the Contemporary World: The American Jewish Present & Past in Popular Culture, Film, & TV. 3 Units.
(HISTORY 85B is 3 units; HISTORY 185B is 5 units.) Who are American Jews as depicted in popular media—film, television, etc.—since the Second World War? How are their religion, politics, mores, and practices represented and what ways, if at all, do such portraits reflect historical trends among Jews and society in general? What can be learned from film or tv about Jewish identity, notions of Jewish power and powerlessness, communal cohesiveness and assimilation, sexuality and the wages of intermarriage or race?.
Same as: CSRE 85B, HISTORY 85B, JEWISHST 85B

REES 100. Current Issues in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies. 1-2 Unit.
Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia comprise a vast region of the world that is vitally important politically, strategically, historically and culturally. This seminar series brings leading experts, from around the world - scholars and practitioners - representing a broad range of fields, to share their cutting-edge research and insights into the challenges and issues that have confronted this region in a global context.
Note: class meets Fridays 12:00-1:15pm.
Same as: REES 200

REES 128. Literature of the former Yugoslavia. 3-5 Units.
What do Slavoj Zizek, Novak Djokovic, Marina Abramovic, Melania Trump, Emir Kusturica, and the captain of the Croatian national football team have in common? All were born in a country that no longer exists, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1945-1992). This course will introduce masterpieces of Yugoslav literature and film, examining the social and political complexities of a multicultural society that collapsed into civil war (i.e. Bosnia, Kosovo) in the 1990s. In English with material available in Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian.
Same as: COMPLIT 128, SLAVIC 128

REES 145D. Jewish American Literature and Film. 5 Units.
From its inception, Jewish-American literature has taken as its subject as well as its context the idea of Jewishness itself. Jewish culture is a diasporic one, and for this reason the concept of Jewishness differs from country to country and across time. What stays remarkably similar, though, is Jewish self-perception and relatedly Jewish literary style. This is as true for the first-generation immigrant writers like Isaac Bashevis Singer and Anzia Yezierska who came to the United States from abroad as it is for their second-generation children born in the United States, and the children of those children. In this course, we will consider the difficulties of displacement for the emigrant generation and their efforts to sustain their cultural integrity in the multicultural American environment. We'll also examine the often comic revolt of their American-born children and grandchildren against their (grand-)parents nostalgia and failure to assimilate. Only by considering these transnational roots can one understand the particularity of the Jewish-American novel in relation to mainstream and minority American literatures. In investigating the link between American Jewish writers and their literary progenitors, we will draw largely but not exclusively from Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe.
Same as: AMSTUD 145D, ENGLISH 145D, JEWISHST 155D

REES 185B. Jews in the Contemporary World: The American Jewish Present & Past in Popular Culture, Film, & TV. 4-5 Units.
(HISTORY 185B is 3 units; HISTORY 85B is 3 units.) Who are American Jews as depicted in popular media—film, television, etc. – since the Second World War? How are their religion, politics, mores, and practices represented and what ways, if at all, do such portraits reflect historical trends among Jews and society in general? What can be learned from film or tv about Jewish identity, notions of Jewish power and powerlessness, communal cohesiveness and assimilation, sexuality and the wages of intermarriage or race?.
Same as: CSRE 185B, HISTORY 185B, HISTORY 385C, JEWISHST 185B, SLAVIC 183

REES 200. Current Issues in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies. 1-2 Unit.
Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia comprise a vast region of the world that is vitally important politically, strategically, historically and culturally. This seminar series brings leading experts, from around the world - scholars and practitioners - representing a broad range of fields, to share their cutting-edge research and insights into the challenges and issues that have confronted this region in a global context. 
Note: class meets Fridays 12:00-1:15pm.
Same as: REES 100

REES 204. Cities of Empire: An Urban Journey through Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. 3-5 Units.
This course explores the cities of the Habsburg, Ottoman and Russian empires in the dynamic and turbulent period of their greatest transformation from the 19th century through the Two World Wars. Through the reading of urban biographies of Venice and Trieste, Vienna, Budapest, Cracow, Lviv, Sarajevo, Belgrade, Salonica, and Odessa, we consider broad historical trends of political, economic, and social modernization, urbanization, identity formation, imperialism, cosmopolitanism, and orientalism. As vibrant centers of coexistence and economic exchange, social and cultural borderlands, and sites of transgression, these cities provide an ideal lens through which to examine these themes in the context of transition from imperial to post-imperial space.
Same as: HISTORY 223E, HISTORY 323E, REES 304
REES 205. The Business of Socialism: Economic Life in Cold War Eastern Europe. 5 Units.

This colloquium investigates the processes of buying, making, and selling goods and services in Cold War Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. We will familiarize ourselves with a variety of approaches to writing the history of economic life and discuss to what extent they are applicable to state socialist systems. Our focus will not be on theories of socialism but on empirically grounded studies that allow for insights into how the system operated in practice and interacted with capitalism. We will, among others, explore the following questions: What was the role of the state in the economies east and west of the Iron Curtain? Are socialism and capitalism two incompatible systems? How did women experience and shape economic life after the Second World War? What had a greater impact on the economies of the region: Cold War politics or globalization?
Same as: HISTORY 227B

REES 210. Readings in Russian Realism. 3-5 Units.

For graduate students or upper-level undergraduates. What did Realism mean for late imperial Russian writers? What has it meant for twentieth-century literary theory? As we seek to answer these questions, we read Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Turgenev, and Chekhov, alongside their brilliant but less often taught contemporaries such as Goncharov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Leskov, Garshin, Korolenko, Gorky, Andreev, and Bunin. Taught in English; readings in Russian. Prerequisite: Three years of Russian.
Same as: SLAVIC 325

REES 213. US-Russia Relations After the Cold War. 2 Units.

A quarter century ago, the Soviet Union collapsed and the Cold War ended. At the time, Russian leaders aspired to build democratic and market institutions at home. They also wanted to join the West. American presidents Democrat and Republican encouraged these domestic and international changes. Today, U.S.-Russia relations are once again confrontational, reminiscent of relations during the Cold War. This course seeks to analyze shifts in U.S.-Russia relations, with special attention given to the U.S.-Russia relationship during Obama’s presidency. Readings will include academic articles and a book manuscript by Professor McFaul on Obama’s reset policy. Open to students with previous coursework involving Russia.
Same as: POLISCI 213, POLISCI 313

REES 219. A New Cold War? Great Power Relations in the 21st Century. 2 Units.

Thirty years ago the Cold War ended. Today, great power competition is back - or so it seems - with many describing our present era as a "New Cold War" between the United States and China and Russia. What happened? Is the Cold War label an illuminating or distorting analogy? What should the U.S. do to meet the challengers of great power competition in the 21st century? This course seeks to answer these questions about contemporary great power relations, first by tracing the historical origins of the U.S.-Russia and U.S.-China relationships, next by assessing the similarities and differences between the Cold War and U.S.-Russia relations and U.S-China relations today along three dimensions – (1) Power; (2) Ideology; (3) Interdependence and Multilateralism - and third by discussing unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral policy prescriptions of US. policymakers.nnThe main text for this course will be a new book in draft by Professor McFaul, as well accompanying academic articles. The deadline to apply for this course is March 14th.
Same as: INTLREL 211, POLISCI 212

REES 224A. The Soviet Civilization. 4-5 Units.

This course seeks to answer the following questions: What was the role of the state in the economies east and west of the Iron Curtain? Are socialism and capitalism two incompatible systems? How did women experience and shape economic life after the Second World War? What had a greater impact on the economies of the region: Cold War politics or globalization?
Same as: HISTORY 224A, HISTORY 424A

REES 225E. From Vladimir to Putin: Key Themes in Russian History. 4-5 Units.

Formative issues in Russian history from Muscovy to the present: autocracy and totalitarianism; tsars, emperors, and party secretaries; multi-ethnicity and nationalism; serfdom, peasantry; rebellions and revolutions, dissent and opposition; law and legality; public and private spheres; religion and atheism; patterns of collapse. Class format will be discussion of one to two assigned books or major articles per class.
Same as: HISTORY 225E, HISTORY 325E

REES 227. All Quiet on the Eastern Front? East Europe and Russia in the First World War. 3-5 Units.

Until recently history has been comparatively quiet about the experience of World War I in the east. Far from being a peripheral theater of war, however, the experiences of war on the Eastern Front were central to shaping the 20th century. Not only was the first shot of the war fired in the east, it was also the site of the most dramatic political revolution. Using scholarly texts, literature and film, this course combines political, military, cultural and social approaches to introduce the causes, conduct and consequences of World War I with a focus on the experiences of soldiers and civilians on the Eastern Front. Topics include: the war of movement, occupation, extreme violence against civilians, the Armenian genocide, population exchanges, the Russian Revolution and civil war, and the disintegration of empires and rise of nation-states.
Same as: HISTORY 227D, HISTORY 327D, REES 327

REES 231B. Understanding Russia: Its Power and Purpose in a New Global Order. 5 Units.

Russia presents a puzzle for theories of socio-economic development and modernization and their relationship to state power in international politics. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 brought into being the new Russia (or Russian Federation) as its successor in international politics. Russia suffered one of the worst recessions and experienced 25 years of halting reform. Despite these issues, Russia is again a central player in international affairs. COURSE ANALYZES MOTIVATIONS BEHIND CONTEMPORARY RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY BY REVIEWING ITS DOMESTIC AND ECONOMIC UNDERPINNINGS. EXAMINATION OF CONCEPT OF STATE POWER IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS TO ASSESS RUSSIA’S CAPABILITIES TO INFLUENCE OTHER STATES’ POLICIES, AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS ITS LEADERS USE THESE RESOURCES. IS CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA STRONG OR WEAK? WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS ITS PROJECTION OF POWER BEYOND ITS BORDERS? WHAT ARE THE DETERMINANTS OF STATE POWER IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY? INCLUDES LECTURES, READINGS, CLASS DISCUSSIONS, FILMS AND DOCUMENTARIES.
Same as: INTLREL 231B, INTNLREL 131, POLISCI 213C

REES 237. Political Exhumations. Killing Sites Research in Comparative Perspective. 3-5 Units.

This course explores the politics and practices of exhumation of individual and mass graves. The problem of exhumations will be considered as a distinct socio-political phenomenon characteristic of contemporary times and related to transitional justice. The course will offer analysis of case studies of political exhumations of victims of the Dirty War in Argentina, ethnic cleansing in former Yugoslavia, the Holocaust, communist violence in Poland, the Rwandan genocide, and the Spanish Civil War. The course will make use of new interpretations of genocide studies, research of mass graves, such as environmental and forensic approaches.
Same as: ANTHRO 137D, ARCHLGY 137, ARCHLGY 237, DLCL 237

REES 240P. Populism and the Erosion of Democracy. 5 Units.

What is populism, and how much of a threat to democracy is it? How different is it from fascism or other anti-liberal movements? This course explores the conditions for the rise of populism, evaluates how much of a danger it poses, and examines the different forms it takes.
Same as: POLISCI 140P
REES 254. Animism, Gaia, and Alternative Approaches to the Environment. 3-5 Units.

Indigenous knowledges have been traditionally treated as a field of research for anthropologists and as mistaken epistemologies, i.e., un-scientific and irrational folklore. However, within the framework of environmental humanities, current interest in non-anthropocentric approaches and epistemic injustice, animism emerged as a critique of modern epistemology and an alternative to the Western worldview. Treating native thought as an equivalent to Western knowledge will be presented as a (potentially) decolonizing and liberating practice. This course may be of interest to anthropology, archaeology and literature students working in the fields of ecocriticism and the environmental humanities/social sciences, students interested in the Anthropocene, geologic/mineral, bio-, eco- and geosocial collectives, symbiotic life-forms and non-human agencies. The course is designed as a research seminar for students interested in theory of the humanities and social sciences and simultaneously helping students to develop their individual projects and thesis.

Same as: ANTHRO 154C, ANTHRO 254C, ARCHLGY 154, ARCHLGY 254, DLCL 254

REES 295C. Ecological Humanities. 3 Units.

What sort of topics, research questions, approaches, theories and concepts lead to an integration of various kinds of knowledge? Ecological Humanities provides a conceptual platform for a merger of humanities and social sciences with earth and life sciences, soil science and forensic sciences. The course will discuss such selected topics as the Anthropocene, geologic/mineral and exhumed subjects/personae, bio- and geosocial collectives, symbiotic life-forms, non-human agencies, and forensic landscapes as examples of this merger.

Same as: ANTHRO 159C, ANTHRO 259C, DLCL 259C

REES 299. Directed Reading. 1-12 Unit.

REES 300. MA Capstone Seminar. 1-3 Unit.

Required for and limited to REES MA candidates. Colloquia with CREEES Director and Associate Director to assist with refinement of research topic, advisor support, literature review, research, and thesis writing.

REES 301B. History and Politics in Russian and Eastern European Cinema. 5 Units.

From 1945 to the mid-80s, emphasizing Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, and Yugoslav contexts. The relationship between art and politics; postwar establishment of film industries; and emergence of national film movements such as the Polish school, Czech new wave, and new Yugoslav film. Thematic and aesthetic preoccupations of filmmakers such as Wajda, Jancso, Forman, and Kusturica. Permission of instructor required prior to the first day of classes.

Same as: FILMSTUD 245B, FILMSTUD 445B

REES 304. Cities of Empire: An Urban Journey through Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. 3-5 Units.

This course explores the cities of the Habsburg, Ottoman and Russian empires in the dynamic and turbulent period of their greatest transformation from the 19th century through the Two World Wars. Through the reading of urban biographies of Venice and Trieste, Vienna, Budapest, Cracow, Lviv, Sarajevo, Belgrade, Salonica, and Odessa, we consider broad historical trends of political, economic, and social modernization, urbanization, identity formation, imperialism, cosmopolitanism, and orientalism. As vibrant centers of coexistence and economic exchange, social and cultural borderlands, and sites of transgression, these cities provide an ideal lens through which to examine these themes in the context of transition from imperial to post-imperial space.

Same as: HISTORY 223E, HISTORY 323E, REES 204

REES 304G. War and Society. 4-5 Units.

(History 204G is an undergraduate course offered for 5 units; History 304G is a graduate course offered for 4-5 units.) How Western societies and cultures have responded to modern warfare. The relationship between its destructive capacity and effects on those who produce, are subject to, and must come to terms with its aftermath. Literary representations of WW I; destructive psychological effects of modern warfare including those who take pleasure in killing; changes in relations between the genders; consequences of genocidal ideology and racial prejudice; the theory of just war and its practical implementation; how wars end and commemorated.

Same as: HISTORY 204G, HISTORY 304G

REES 326. The Russian Revolution: Politics, Society, Culture. 3-5 Units.

The centennial of the Russian Revolution of 1917 serves as the occasion for this course, which surveys the political, social, and cultural upheavals that transformed Russia under the last Tsars and the first Soviet commissars. The course will be offered in conjunction with the exhibition "The Crown under the Hammer: Russia, Romanovs & Revolution," jointly sponsored by the Hoover Institution and the Cantor Arts Center at Stanford and opening at both venues on October 18, 2017. Several class sessions will be held at the Hoover Institution, where students will be invited to examine archival documents, rare books and periodicals, and the visual arts, including propaganda posters, photographs, motion picture film, and paintings in the collections of the Hoover Institution Library & Archives. One class session will be held at the Cantor Arts Center. The course is open to undergraduate and graduate students.

REES 327. All Quiet on the Eastern Front? East Europe and Russia in the First World War. 3-5 Units.

Until recently history has been comparatively quiet about the experience of World War I in the east. Far from being a peripheral theater of war, however, the experiences of war on the Eastern Front were central to shaping the 20th century. Not only was the first shot of the war fired in the east, it was also the site of the most dramatic political revolution. Using scholarly texts, literature and film, this course combines political, military, cultural and social approaches to introduce the causes, conduct and consequences of World War I with a focus on the experiences of soldiers and civilians on the Eastern Front. Topics include: the war of movement, occupation, extreme violence against civilians, the Armenian genocide, population exchanges, the Russian Revolution and civil war, and the disintegration of empires and rise of nation-states.

Same as: HISTORY 227D, HISTORY 327D, REES 227

REES 348. Slavic Literature and Culture since the Death of Stalin. 3-5 Units.

The course offers a survey of Soviet and post-Soviet literary texts and films created by Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian artists and marginalized or repressed by the Soviet regime. The first part of the course will focus on the topics of opposition and dissent, generational conflict, modernization, Soviet everyday life, gender, citizenship and national identity, state-published and samizdat literature, “village” and “cosmopolitan” culture, etc. The second part of it will be devoted to the postmodernist aesthetics and ideology in the dismantlement of totalitarian society, as well as in the process of shaping post-Soviet identities. The reading materials range from the fictional, poetic, and publicistic works written by Noble-prize (Solzhenitsyn, Brodsky, Alexievich) and other major writers of the period to the drama, film, and popular culture.

Same as: SLAVIC 148, SLAVIC 348
REES 409. Theories of the Image: Byzantium, Islam and the Latin West. 5 Units.
This seminar explores the role of images in the three major powers of the medieval Mediterranean: the Umayyads, the Carolingians, and the Byzantines. For each the definition of an image—sura, imago, or eikon respectively—became an important means of establishing religious identity and a fault-line between distinct cultural traditions. This course troubles the identification of image with figural representation and presents instead a performative paradigm where chant or recitation are treated as images. As such, students will be able to see the connections between medieval image theory and contemporary art practices such as installation.
Same as: ARTHIST 209C, ARTHIST 409, CLASSICS 158, CLASSICS 258

REES 801. TGR Project. 0 Units.