Я разный  
- я натруженный и праздный.  
Я целенаправленный,  
и нецелесообразный.  
Я весь несовместимый,  
неудобный,  
застенчивый и наглый,  
злой и добрый.  
Я так люблю,  
чтоб все перемежалось!  
И столько всякого во мне перемешалось  
от запада  
и до востока,  
от зависти  
и до восторга!  
Я знаю-вы мне скажете:  
“Где цельность?”

Evgenii Evtushenko, “Prologue” (1955)

By now, as 2011 draws to a close, we have had ample opportunity to look back on how much the parts of the world that we study have changed. This has taken place in a series of “Twenty Years Later” retrospectives that began two years ago in reflections on 1989 and will no doubt meet more requiems as we approach the New Year. Many of us have been straining to defend the importance of our teaching and research at a time of deep budget cuts. In following these efforts—at my own university as well as with the association—I was struck by one of the very few high-profile gestures of support out of Washington, when Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta declared language skills and area studies knowledge to be “enduring warfighting competencies.” This might be purple prose for how some of us view our research and training, but Panetta’s remark might remind all of us that if we believe in the importance of our work then fight, somehow, we must. Consider, for example, one of the more remarked-upon dimension of changes afoot on the campuses where most of our members teach (or were taught), where almost every major research center or program has added “Eurasia” to its banner. Along the way, to be sure, most stumble to determine

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what exactly Eurasian means, and whom it is meant to embrace. In this context, as the field around us shifts, I want to ask not just, how many of the peoples we work with are “Eurasian,” but how many of us are Eurasian, too?

In this excursion, I am not looking to revisit the recent renaming of the association (although I remain optimistic about the new name, hard as it might be to decide how to pronounce. “aSEEES,” my personal favorite, seems to only sound like someone sneezing, while “A-seees” (when shortened, as it often is, to “ACES”) sounds like we are trying to be a matchmaking agency for “winners.” I was moved recently when one colleague pointed out that A-S-Triple E-S bore the same number of syllables as the now-mothballed AAASS. But we might take some comfort that even back in 1948, when the newly constituted Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the ACLS and the SSRC voted to form our current operations, one of the organizers’ main concerns was that the fledgling association would be known only as Aaass. And we got past that.)

Instead, consider a moment when I was working with colleagues back in 2010, as we were putting together this year’s conference theme. I first had simply penned, “Authority across Eurasia,” when someone had to stop me to say, “Wait, but you can’t say that. You don’t mean everyone, right?” I paused and said, “Yes, really. I did mean everyone. We are all Eurasian.”

That did not go over so well, and interjections followed. “Look, chances are that no one in the Caucasus and Central Asia really cares because we don’t have so many members from there, anyway. The Russians and the Russianists might not mind because they are used to it. But the Eastern Europeans will get offended for sure. They are very invested in being European.” And so Eurasia, in this context, as it often has elsewhere, came to signify simply the non-Russian former Soviet republics (Except, of course, for the Baltics, who don’t want to be Eurasian either, or Moldova and Belarus, because they are somehow exceptions to most rules, and Ukraine, which is not prone to agreeing with Russia on most subjects).4

There have been ample studies to remind all of us that the term “Eurasia” has begun to outstrip us all while we fiddle over what it does and does not mean. The State Department and its related intelligence bodies for our area now work through something called the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, a body stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific which, while embracing many familiar suspects, including Turkey, omits Central Asia (it is joined, instead, to South Asia). On university campuses—where Eurasia now joins the list of areal charges—most shuffle the deck as they go along, not unlike the recently formed Journal of Eurasian Studies, which aims to capture the entire former Soviet bloc in its purview, but which hedges its bets by referring to “Russia and Eurasia” in its sub-sections.

Some have objected, a priori, that since virtually no one in the area under consideration self-identifies as “Eurasian,” the term has little right to stick. This has always struck me as something of a canard, since we are meant to be analysts rather than patriots. Most of us already live in a world where we are designated by all manner of categories that we might or might not identify with. Few people ever identified with the categories of First, Second, and Third World, though they reigned among scholars for decades. By another example: few hard laborers, I imagine, often thought about their relationship to a concept like “surplus value.” But that did not stop Marx from turning a sixth of the world on its head by rerouting that value into new political and economic forms. What I am trying to observe is that meaningful analytic terms do not always correspond to the ones in use by everyone around us.

There has been quite sophisticated work on what “Eurasia” means in historical contexts, such as the extensive and path-breaking work by Mark Bassin, Sergey Glebov, Marlène Laruelle, and Viktor Shnirelman, to name only a few.5 Sergey Glebov, in particular, has argued that most contemporary manifestations of the Eurasian paradigm are neo-imperial ones, although that has not frightened off our colleagues in Moscow at the excellent and quite dynamic New Eurasia Foundation. Steve Kotkin has taken this point a step further by suggesting that, if we aim to embrace a territory stretching from Eastern Europe to China, with Persia, Turkey, Central, and even the northern ends of South are doing, 20 years on,” Guardian Datablog, 17 August 2011, online at: http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2011/aug/17/ussr-soviet-countries-data.

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4 In another euphemistic gesture gaining ground, The Guardian, for example, recently identified Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine as “EU borderlands.” [Guardian staff, “End of the USSR: Visualising how the former Soviet countries
Asia in its purview, we might supplant the Eurasian moniker
simply by calling it “post-Mongol space.”

What some of these lively attempts to define who is
in Eurasia might distract us from, however, is why we might
want to embrace a term that has proven, in the past ten years,
to be foremost a euphemism for sudden realignments (or
what an imaginative group of graduate students at Columbia
did some years back when they simply referred to the world
region in question as TECBOT, “the entity covered by our
title.”). While all in good cheer, I would suggest that this
distracts us from the generative aspects of the very existence
of this term, regardless of how we might choose to define it in
one context or another. The idea of Eurasia, at its core, enables
us to move past the same kind of stock-in-trade assumptions
about metropoles and hinterlands that have long bedeviled
studies of Europe and its colonies. Dipesh Chakrabarty has
perhaps inspired the most readers on this front through his
provocatively titled, Provincializing Europe, where he argues
that Europe’s mythical status as the founder of all things good
defines all other regions through their relative remoteness,
lack, or even absence.

The concept of remoteness is something I know
a little bit about through my initial fieldwork on Sakhalin
Island, off the Russian Pacific coast. For many Russians,
Sakhalin might have long defined the dictionary definition
of distance, at least as the word “remote” has come to us in
English, where “remote” doesn’t so much mean “far away,”
but “removed.” To be remote, one literally has to have been
removed from a field of attention, something painfully clear
to the many prisoners and political exiles who were sent to
that island penal colony across the nineteenth and early-
twentieth centuries. But this act of removal is also something
that Chakrabarty was trying to get at. Provincializing is a
forceful act. And if we want to realign our fields of vision, we
have to fight back a bit.

I am not trying to undermine the usual political
vectors that readily remind us that some persons and regions
hold more power—if not more power and authority—than
others. Sakhaliners, and any residents of Siberia or the Far
East, for example, are routinely reminded of their distance
from the capital every time they board a local train, whose
schedule is still set on Moscow time. And the allure of
“European Russia,” if not the broader pull of western
destinations themselves, was brought home to me squarely
on my very first fieldwork stay on the island in 1990. At
the time the entire island was still a closed border zone, and I
had spent a long, though by no means unhappy year and a
half in Moscow prior, reading up on Siberian ethnography,
and angling for a travel visa through all manner of effort.

Despite my extensive academic preparations, when
I finally managed to get there, my abilities to make a good
first impression were frequently tripped up by the small
but dogged problem of being entirely unable to actually
pronounce the name of the people I was intended to study:
Nivkhi. Armed with a stutter since early childhood, I had
long ago worked out most of my English-language control
strategies through the help of nuns at the aptly named
Toronto elementary school, Our Lady of Perpetual Help.
But Russian, and most new languages, open up tricky new
terrain. I had been at work with a remarkably patient (and,
I might note, freely provided) speech therapist in Moscow—
in Russian parlance, the cheerful defektolog—prior to the
Sakhalin trip, but little seemed to help in conquering the
inconveniently named group in question. So it was my fate
to head to a spot roughly 8000 miles away from the site of
our Washington conference only to tell people, “Da, ia khotel
by zanimat’sia niiiiii … niiiiiiiiiiiiii.” Again and again and again.
Now, people are people, of course, and given that a good 99%
of those with whom I interacted had never met a Canadian
before—or for that matter, in a closed border zone in 1990, a
foreigner before—a careful politeness reigned.

Things came to a head one dark and snowy evening
in March, on the very first trip that I made to the village of
Ryboe—site the site that would prove the home for my research
over the next year, when snow prevented some scheduled
travel—and I and my small party of government minders
were hosted by the secretary of the local sel’sovet, or village
council, for dinner in her snowbound home. Under the
circumstances, it was a lavish evening of salmon pel’meni,
pickled wild onions, and vodka. Conversation flowed—
on my own part for better and for worse—until one of my
minders, a very heavily eye-shadowed and beehive-haired
indigenous official from the local raispolkom, and by then
rather pickled herself, remarked flatly: “This is just so typical.
We Nivkhi are always getting the wrong end of the stick.
And wouldn’t you know it? A foreign anthropologist finally
comes to study us, and they send us a defective one. I bet that
all the really good anthropologists get to go to Europe!”
They laughed, I laughed. We all understood what she was talking about. Remoteness, indeed.

But in different kinds of empirical terms—and by some contrast—it also soon became apparent that for many residents of the Russian Far East, their lives were central to themselves, and so too were their personal geographies. Or, to paraphrase a professor I met in graduate school, remarking on the great philosopher, Giambattista Vico: Vico may have led what many called an obscure life, but it was probably not obscure to Vico, himself.10 This theme of the centrality of experience became all the more entrenched only a few short years after that first visit to Sakhalin when the end of the USSR left so many former Soviet communities stranded in more ways than one. To speak of the last time I was there—just this past summer of 2011, in fact—you can now see the rise of an entire generation who are far more oriented to Vladivostok, to Seoul, and to Tokyo, than they are currently able to afford to be in relation to Moscow. And why, after all, should we see any place that is only 200 km north of Japan as “Siberian,” with all the distantial and geographical malapropisms that entails, when calling it “East Asia” might just as handily do the trick? Tell someone that you are flying to Tokyo and you are most often asked how much leg room you had on the flight. Tell someone that you are flying to Sakhalin, and the impressive range of strangely impressed responses returns us to our problem at hand.

In this context, I want to ask: What happens when the lesser known persons and regions of the world area we study are not peripheral to our own ranges of vision, or even to the metropoles that have historically governed them, but central, unto themselves? This is a familiar gesture, perhaps, to many, but one that I would argue is remarkably difficult to respond to, given the trackings of habit and the weight of extant source materials available to most of us.

Hence, by my own experience, the Sakhalin Island of one hundred years ago started to look dramatically different when one considered the comparatively remarkable mobility of indigenous peoples across the region—trading regularly with Japanese, Chinese, and Americans, as well as Russians—a far cry from the notion of “children of nature” that Soviet-era canons would later maintain.11

Even more vividly, my colleague in anthropology, Caroline Humphrey, has written how very differently the Stalinist era could be understood in the autonomous Buryat republic, when a number of Buddhists across the region pronounced Stalin to be the third and final reincarnation of a famous Blue Elephant who once lived in India and had vowed to destroy Buddhism three times through his returns among us.12 A rather different Stalin, indeed.

Closer to my current area of research, in the Caucasus, the historian Michael Kemper has been quietly revolutionizing our understandings of north Caucasus affiliations through a close reading of long-neglected village documents and legal agreements penned, of course, in the Arabic of Daghestan’s eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sovereignty, in Kemper’s hands, appears a far less absolute and far more flexible scene of negotiation among friends, neighbors, and enemies than conventional accounts of the region have normally allowed.13

One could, as well, take one of the great borderlands of our region, Ukraine, with all its paradoxes as both the home of Russia itself—in the form of Kievan Rus’—and as Russia’s longtime competitor. In her wonderfully titled book, A Biography of No Place, Kate Brown makes the arbitrary, powerful, and indeed often violent struggle over definitions of center and periphery, and makes it the very focus of her analysis of this space once entirely of Russia and Poland—a space that has also been, more simply, home to the generations of Poles, Germans, Jews, Ukrainians, and Russians (among others) who watched this often brutal pageant of heartland, homeland, and borderland rockily define their worlds.14

Institutionally speaking, if we liked, we could call any of these “crossover projects”—geographically, perhaps, in the case of Brown, or institutionally, in the case of Humphrey and Kemper, who draw on parallel training in East Asian or Islamic Studies. But rather than shrug our shoulders in this way, it seems to me that what each of these scholars did, foremost, was to take seriously the empirical predicament of each of their subject areas, recognizing all the facets of experience they were confronted with, and not just the narrower ones that most of us are able to tackle through more


classically rendered area studies and disciplinary frames. To me that makes these path-breaking projects, but I would also consider them parcel to what the riddle of “Eurasia” signals in the context of our rapidly changing field. I am less concerned, therefore, with which countries are included in any given context, than I am with what the promise of these continually shifting alignments offer us as scholars looking for better ways to understand the past, the present, and the future.

My immediate predecessor as President of this association, Mark von Hagen, wrote presciently some years back of Eurasia as an “anti-paradigm.” His idea at that time, if I can accurately capture it, is that the newness of the Eurasian category would open up fresh terrain by challenging sedimented wisdoms increasingly being shaken by new archival discoveries and area studies reconfigurations. I am obviously very much advocating this kind of approach. But I also think that we can look back on the work done by so many in the association over the past several years and start to see where such an anti-paradigm has been taking us, and how it can be defined in more positive ways. This points to a new generation of scholars who are offering examples of worlds far less closed, or at least less contained, than we might otherwise have been casting them.

It is in this spirit that I hope for all of us—not just those of us working the Caucasus and Central Asia—to see ourselves as Eurasian. Being Eurasian, in this context, is nothing more than a reminder of how difficult it is to do what the best of scholars from our community have long already known for decades—keeping our eyes and ears open to the multiple flows of sense, sensibility, context, and experience that constitute the worlds we seek to better understand.

Nor is this a term that I might even need to be pressing had Gorbachev’s proposals for a “common European home”—stretching from the Urals to the Atlantic—been taken more seriously by the European Union in the early 1990s, opening up the possibility for a geopolitical space that would cross a far greater range of cultural and religious formations than is currently the case. The concept of an obrshchii evropeiskii dom may not have gained much traction at a time when simply reuniting East and West Germany may have seemed more than enough of a challenge. But its failure, I would argue, has left the door open for a new kind of Eurasianist sentiment—fully acknowledging it as the

Consider a moment from not twenty, but ten years back, at another time of unexpected and profound shift, when the United States was attacked on September 11, 2001. The next day in Paris, Le Monde ran with the front-page headline, “Nous sommes tous Americains.” We are all Americans. This generous gesture, I am contending, reminds us in another way of how empathy can not only rewrite the centrality of other lives, but of our own. For a brief moment, in a world of walls, many came down, and our perspectives on the globe (and perhaps even on each other) could look different and be reconsidered. We may not have lived in fifteenth-century Muscovy, but to capture it after all these years, and to know it better, means that we, too, need to be “of Muscovy” in our imaginations, in our readings of extant documents, and in our assumptions of the centrality of the experiences of that time and place. Most of us at this Washington conference may not be Buryats, but understanding the full repertoire of Buryat cultural, historical, and religious referents sheds new light, indeed, on what the Stalinist era meant to the many Californians who were lost to its anti-religious juggernauts.

While thinking about these questions not long ago—of empathy, of centrality, and of the connections fostered by thinking in a Eurasian way—I was reading an essay on cultural politics in Latin America. Some of you may remember the surge of violence plaguing the Chiapas region of Mexico when the Zapatistas, or EZLN, declared war on the Mexican state in 1994. The EZLN was then (and is, apparently, still now) led by the mysteriously masked Subcomandante Marcos, a man who refuses the usual trappings of leadership by going to considerable lengths to avoid becoming a figurehead in his own right. Trying to find chinks in this uncommon character armor, a reporter asked Marcos if he was gay. Marcos replied of himself, characteristically, in the third person:

Marcos is gay in San Francisco, black in South Africa, an Asian in Europe, a Chicano in San Ysidro, an anarchist in Spain, a Palestinian in Israel, a Mayan Indian in the streets of San Cristobal, a gang member in Neza, a rocker in the National University, a Jew in Germany, an Ombudsman in the Defense Ministry, a Communist in the post-Cold War era, an artist without gallery or portfolio, a pacifist in Bosnia, a housewife alone on a Saturday night in any neighbourhood in any city in Mexico, a reporter filing stories for the back pages, a single woman on the subway at 10 P.M., a peasant without

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16 Mary Elise Sarotte, 1989: The Struggle to Create Post-Cold War Europe (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2009). The underfunded work of the fledgling “Council of Europe,” which counts a more promising range of members than most other European organizations, speaks to the limits of such efforts today.
land, an unemployed worker, a dissident amid free-market economics, a writer without books or readers, and, of course, a Zapatista in the mountains of southern Mexico.”

This is a mouthful, I realize (and one hopes that this was an email response rather than reported speech). Being Eurasian, or at least, thinking Eurasianly, I would contend, does not have to mean that we are gratuitously all things to all people. But it does suggest a flexibility of experience that leaves all of us of open to the rest of the world around us. Marcos might choose his own politics and his violence, quite selectively. But it is not so far from how Marx and Engels reached out to all of us when they exhorted that the working man has no country.

If you forgive me the anachronism, I would like to suggest that there is something very Eurasian in what Marx and Engels were up to in their manifesto of 163 years back. I would like to suggest that there is something very Eurasian about research that many in this association have been doing for years without calling it that, when they have been attuned to worlds in flux and scenes of encounter. I would like to suggest that the “Eurasian” in the title of our organization is, at least to me, one of the best things that has happened to it in my own humble twenty five years of membership. It partly redefines us as a community, to be sure, as a self-consciously more diverse one, albeit no less diverse than we ever were. But it also inserts an existential moment into our collective project, a recognition of both the impossibility, or perhaps better put, the quixotic project of living in someone else’s shoes, no matter what part of the world we are from, of occupying other times, other spaces, other knowledges, and other lives.

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Forthcoming in *Slavic Review*

**Spring 2012**

**ARTICLES**

Edyta Bojanowska, “Empire by Consent: Strakhov, Dostoevskii, and the Polish Uprising of 1863”

Norihiro Naganawa, “Holidays in Kazan: The Public Sphere and the Politics of Religious Authority among Tatars in 1914”

Katerina Clark, “Sergei Eisenstein’s *Ivan the Terrible* and the Renaissance: An Example of Stalinist Cosmopolitanism?”

Ann Komaromi, “Samizdat and Soviet Dissident Publics”


Madeleine Reeves, “Black Work, Green Money: Remittances, Ritual, and Domestic Economies in Southern Kyrgyzstan”

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**WILLIAMS COLLEGE SEeks VISITING PROFESSOR**

A one-year visiting position in Russian language and literature. Specialization open; the ability to teach courses on Russian culture and in Comparative Literature is desirable. The ideal candidate will have a lively interest in teaching undergraduates and be willing to participate in co-curricular events for the department. Native or near-native fluency in Russian. Should have Ph.D. in hand or dissertation completed by time of appointment. Appointment normally at the assistant professor level, although a more senior appointment is possible under special circumstances. Send application letter, c.v., and three letters of recommendation postmarked by Feb. 1, 2012 to Gail Newman. Beyond meeting fully its legal obligations for non-discrimination, Williams College is committed to building a diverse and inclusive community where members from all backgrounds can live, learn and thrive.
The Association congratulates the winners of the following prizes

THE ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN IN SLAVIC STUDIES (AWSS) HELDT PRIZES

Best Book by a Woman in any area of Slavic/East European/Eurasian Studies:


Honorable Mention:


Best book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women's Studies:


Honorable Mention:


The award for Best Article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women's Studies goes to

Michelle Lamarche Marrese, “’The Poetics of Everyday Behavior’ Revisited: Lotman, Gender, and the Evolution of Russian Noble Identity,” *Kritika* 11, No 4 (fall 2010).

Best Translation in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women's Studies:


Graduate Essay Prize: Agnieszka Zajaczkowska (PhD candidate, Law and Society, University of Victoria, BC), for interdisciplinary ethnographic fieldwork exploring the decision-making processes pertaining to women’s involuntary admissions to psychiatric institutions in Poland.

AWSS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD: Marina Goldovskaya

Marina Goldovskaya has made a unique and enormous contribution not only to Soviet/Russian documentary film, but also to the strengthening of the documentary genre world-wide, through her teaching at UCLA and her documentaries on non-Russian subjects as well as Russian ones. An acclaimed observational documentarian, Professor Goldovskaya has given documentary filmmaking in Russia a sense of the physical place and real time rarely found in film anywhere. She is the most important documentary filmmaker of her generation, and one of a handful of women in Russia who have successfully moved from other areas of film into directing.

AWSS is especially honored to recognize Professor Goldovskaya this year at the time of the appearance of her latest film, “A Bitter Taste of Freedom.” The film candidly portrays her long-time, cherished friend and colleague, the late investigative journalist Anna Politkovskaya. In an assassination that produced international shockwaves, Politkovskaya lost her life, most probably for her pursuit of truth about war crimes against civilians in the two Chechnya wars. As “A Bitter Taste of Freedom” shows, Anna Politkovskaya was one of the few Russian journalists fearless enough to openly criticize the Putin regime. Marina Goldovskaya’s portrait of the journalist is a passionate tribute to Politkovskaya’s
brave fight against authoritarianism and in support of freedom and openness, causes to which she as a filmmaker has contributed so much herself.

AWSS MARY ZIRIN PRIZE FOR INDEPENDENT SCHOLARS: Stepanka Korytova

In a distinguished field of nominees, Stepanka Korytova stood out for both her innovative scholarship and a current research agenda that promises to make an important intervention in Slavic women's studies. Without benefit of a permanent academic home, Dr. Korytova has amassed an impressive record of scholarship, including monographs in both English and Czech on immigration to the United States from the Czech and Slovak lands. Demonstrating the organizational and human connections between communities in Europe and the U.S., she brings a fresh take to the history of U.S. immigration through her use of archives on both sides of the Atlantic. She complicates the story of the American immigrant experience by focusing our attention on immigrants as not only recipients of charitable aid for newcomers, but as providers of assistance to members in their communities.

Her interests in recent years have taken a new direction, one that concerns one of the world's most pressing human rights issues: global human trafficking. Like Mary Zirin, Korytova makes an important contribution to the field as a bibliographer with her forthcoming work, Global Human Trafficking. In support her current study of sex trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, and in recognition of her past scholarly accomplishments, the AWSS 2011 Mary Zirin Prize committee is pleased to bestow this year's award on Dr. Korytova.

THE 2011 JOHN D. BELL MEMORIAL BOOK PRIZE
The John D. Bell Memorial Book Prize for most outstanding book in Bulgarian studies was awarded by the Bulgarian Studies Association to Kristen Ghodsee for Muslim Lives in Eastern Europe: Gender, Ethnicity, & the Transformation of Islam in Postsocialist Bulgaria. (Princeton University Press, 2010)

CZECHOSLOVAK STUDIES ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES ITS 2009-2010 BOOK PRIZE
The winner of the 2009-2010 CSA Book Prize is Howard Louthan’s Converting Bohemia: Force and Persuasion in the Catholic Reformation. (Cambridge University Press, 2009)

MARC RAEFF BOOK PRIZE
The Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association, an affiliate organization of the Association for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies, is proud to award the first annual Marc Raeff Book Prize to Guzel’ Vazykhanova Ibneeva, Associate Professor of History at Kazan Federal University in Kazan, Russia. Ibneeva’s book, Имперская политика Екатерины II в зеркале венценосных путешествий (Pamiatniki istoricheskoj mysli, 2009)

MARK PITTAWAY ARTICLE PRIZE
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Tuition Waived

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June 25 – August 17, 2012

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http://cli.asu.edu

Application Deadline: March 2, 2012

BALKAN LANGUAGE INITIATIVE

The Balkan Language Initiative provides graduate students, undergraduates, scholars, and working professionals the unique opportunity to study Balkan language and culture in an overseas, immersion setting. Expert faculty from leading local institutions conduct courses during Fall, Spring, Summer, and Academic-Year terms.

LANGUAGES & LOCATIONS

• Albanian in Tirana
• Bosnian in Sarajevo
• Macedonian in Skopje
• Serbian in Belgrade

APPLY TODAY

Balkan Language Initiative programs are highly customized to each participant’s needs and academic focus. Additional program details and application information can be found online:

http://acbalkansabroad.org
## University of Pittsburgh

### 2012 Intensive Language Programs

#### In Pittsburgh beginning June 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6-week intensive programs:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian</strong> - 3 levels</td>
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<td><strong>Bulgarian</strong> - Beginning</td>
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<td><strong>Czech</strong> - Beginning</td>
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<td><strong>Hungarian</strong> - Beginning</td>
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<td><strong>Polish</strong> - Beginning and Intermediate</td>
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<td><strong>Slovak</strong> - 3 levels</td>
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<td><strong>Turkish</strong> - Beginning</td>
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<td><strong>Ukrainian</strong> - Beginning</td>
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#### NEW in 2012!!

| **Estonian** - Beginning and Intermediate |
| **Latvian** - Beginning and Intermediate |
| **Lithuanian** - Beginning and Intermediate |

#### 8-week programs:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Russian - 4 levels</th>
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**Rolling admission for non-abroad programs**

#### 2012 Abroad Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6+4 and 5+5 Pittsburgh and Abroad:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(5-6 weeks in Pittsburgh; 4-5 weeks abroad immediately following)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pitt-Moscow 5+5</strong></td>
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<td>(limited to 32 students - apply early)</td>
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<td><strong>Pitt-Sofia 6+4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pitt-Kraków 6+4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pitt-Bratislava 6+4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pitt-Montenegro 6+4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pitt-Debrecen 6+4</strong></td>
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<th>6-week Programs Abroad:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Intermediate and Advanced</td>
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<td><strong>Czech</strong> in Prague</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced <strong>Polish</strong> in Krakow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Mastery <strong>B/C/S</strong> in Belgrade/Sarajevo/Zagreb</td>
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<th>4-week Add-on Abroad Programs:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kraków, Bratislava, Sofia and Montenegro</strong> (phone interview required)</td>
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**APPLICATION DEADLINE FOR ABROAD PROGRAMS: MARCH 16, 2012**

Generous scholarships available through SLI and CREES-FLAS. Funding for graduate students available for Beginning Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian and Beginning Latvian and Lithuanian through a grant from ACLS. Over 90% of SLI participants receive partial or full tuition funding. Scholarship application deadline: **March 16, 2012**.

**Contact Information:**
Dept. of Slavic Languages and Literatures
1417 Cathedral of Learning
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
412-624-5906
email: SLIadmin@pitt.edu

Applications accepted beginning **January 1, 2012**.

For applications and more information, visit our web page at: http://www.slavic.pitt.edu/sli/
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>□ Dr. □ Prof. □ Mr. □ Mrs. □ Ms. □ Other:</th>
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<th>Middle Name:</th>
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#### ADD A JOINT MEMBER

Joint member shares your publications. Include joint member information below.

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<th>Title:</th>
<th>□ Dr. □ Prof. □ Mr. □ Mrs. □ Ms. □ Other:</th>
<th>First Name:</th>
<th>Middle Name:</th>
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The online Directory of Members will list only your most recent degree.

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<th>Degree:</th>
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☐ Professor, Assistant
☐ Professor, Associate
☐ Professor, Emeritus
☐ Professor, Full
☐ Researcher
☐ Retired
☐ Student
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☐ Belarus
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☐ Czech Republic
☐ Estonia
☐ Finland
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☐ Germany
☐ Greece
☐ Hungary
☐ Kazakhstan
☐ Kyrgyzstan
☐ Latvia
☐ Lithuania
☐ Macedonia
☐ Moldova
☐ Mongolia
☐ Montenegro
☐ Poland
☐ Romania
☐ Russia
☐ Serbia
☐ Slovakia
☐ Slovenia
☐ Tajikistan
☐ Turkmenistan
☐ Ukraine
☐ Uzbekistan

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☐ Armenian
☐ Azeri
☐ Belarusian
☐ Bosnian
☐ Bulgarian
☐ Chinese Languages
☐ Croatian
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☐ Estonian
☐ Finnish
☐ French
☐ Georgian
☐ German
☐ Hungarian
☐ Kazak
☐ Kyrgyz
☐ Latvian
☐ Lithuanian
☐ Macedonian
☐ Mongolian
☐ Old Church Slavonic
☐ Polish
☐ Romanian
☐ Russian
☐ Serbian
☐ Slovak
☐ Slovene
☐ Tatar
☐ Turkmen
☐ Uighur
☐ Ukrainian
☐ Uzbek
☐ Yiddish
☐ Other ______________________

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☐ pre-18th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 19th Century ☐ 20th Century ☐ 21st Century

January 2012 • NewsNet
Over the past 50 years, the conduct of research has changed dramatically. The time between discovery, development, and commercialization has been compressed and science has grown more complex. The boundaries between disciplines have been blurred and international collaborations have become increasingly necessary to bring about the advances we have come to expect. In an effort to foster international scientific alliances and offer undergraduate science students the opportunity to experience Russian culture, The George Washington University and Lomonsov Moscow State University recently established the “Biotechnology and Russian Program,” a five-week summer program in Moscow that allows five to six students, from ASEEES member institutions, to practice cutting-edge science in another language and culture.

According to program director, Michael Bukrinsky, M.D., Ph.D., interim chair and professor of Microbiology, Immunology, and Tropical Medicine in GW’s School of Medicine and Health Sciences, the program “provides undergraduate life science majors with a first-hand experience in the Russian research environment, an introduction to the culture of science at our partner Moscow State University, and additional Russian language training. Students have an opportunity to initiate personal relationships that will better enable them to collaborate with foreign scientists in the future.”

In 2011, Sarah Bluher (Princeton), Krizia Gupiteo (NYU), Braden Larson (U of Oregon), Thomas Parmer (Indiana U), and Matthew Regner (U of Wisconsin-Madison) were nominated by their school and chosen by program leaders to participate in the pilot program. During their residence in Moscow, students received intensive Russian language instruction at the Russian Language Centre of Moscow State. The students also “took up residence” in the Department of Molecular Biology where they attended seminars, toured biotechnology companies, and worked side-by-side with their Russian counterparts to isolate novel fluorescence genes from coral. Students explored Moscow and St. Petersburg and experienced the cities’ cultural offerings.

“I never thought that I would have the chance to live in Moscow and practice Russian with native speakers,” said Krizia Gupiteo. “It was a unique opportunity to be immersed in the language and culture, as well as the scientific community at Moscow State. It was interesting to see the hands-on approach to learning in the biotechnology laboratory component. Overall, this program provided many great experiences, and I encourage students to apply.”

The program is funded the U.S.-Russia Program of the U.S. Department of Education’s Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. The U.S.-Russia Program supports partnerships and educational opportunities between higher education institutions from the two countries, particularly in the areas of foreign language learning.

“We have created a unique educational program, in terms of programmatic breadth and content. The students were acquainted with scientific life of the University and the educational process, while at the same time, they enjoyed festivals, attended scientific lectures, and research thesis defenses by biology undergraduates. All in all, in my opinion, it is hard to overestimate the value that both faculty and students acquired due to this program,” said Tatyana S. Kalebina, Ph.D., Co-Director of the Department of Molecular Biology in the Faculty of Biology at Lomonosov Moscow State University.

Each participant receives round-trip airfare from his/her home city to Moscow, room and board, and tuition for language and science courses. The grant also supports a visit each year by an advanced Moscow State student to D.C., to conduct part of his/her thesis research at GW.

Application materials for Summer 2012 will be mailed to ASEEES institutions. Tentative dates for the program are May 17-June 23. Additional information is available at www.gwumc.edu/Microbiology. Questions may be directed to Jeffrey Sich, Ph.D., Program Co-Director, Associate Professor and Director of Educational Programs, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Tropical Medicine at GW’s School of Medicine and Health Sciences - (jsich@gwu.edu or 202-994-7613).
The online service “Federacja Bibliotek Cyfrowych” (The Federation of Digital Libraries) is a logistical boon to observers of Polish digital libraries. Launched in 2007, at a time when dozens of substantial digital library projects were being implemented in Poland, it catalogs existing digital libraries, registers the projects in progress, and generates statistical data and analyses. The information provided includes the history, size, and number of participating institutions. While selective rather than comprehensive, it is still highly relevant and well organized. The data, thus compiled, is sure to help understand the developmental characteristics and the current state of Polish digital libraries.

According to the FBC, Poland has 77 digital libraries currently in operation nationwide, with seven new ones poised to be launched in the near future. The Digital Libraries Team of the Poznan Supercomputer Networking Center (Zespół Bibliotek Cyfrowych, Poznańskie Centrum Superkomputerowo-Sieciowe), the developer of the most popular digital library platform of Poland called “dLibra,” cautiously predicts that this number is likely to grow to over 100 by the end of this year. Supported by the government and encouraged by high demand and popularity, Polish digital libraries showed a pattern of robust and steady growth since the Wielkopolska Digital Library (Wielkopolska Biblioteka Cyfrowa, or WBC) became the first Polish digital library in 2002. Sometimes a digital library outdoes its own growth projection: The Malopolska Digital Library (Malopolska Biblioteka Cyfrowa), currently the fourth largest with more than 60,000 publications in it, launched in 2007 with a modest 2,600 publications and predicted annual growth of 5,000–10,000 new publications. Another important factor that contributed to the robust growth of digital libraries in Poland was the early development of the aforementioned dLibra. Since the WBC’s debut in 2002, dLibra continues to be the most popular platform in Poland thanks to its superior reliability. Now dLibra’s clientele accounts for more than 75% of Polish digital libraries and 97% of the digital contents contained in all Polish digital libraries. The ready availability of a tested digital library platform is very likely to continue to facilitate new project initiatives.

Polish digital libraries are built by university libraries, research institutes, and public libraries. They build single-institution digital libraries based on their own individual collections. The better known examples of this type of digital library would include those of the University of Warsaw (e-biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego), the Jagiellonian University (Jagiellońska Biblioteka Cyfrowa), the University of Wrocław (Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego), and the Polish National Library (Cyfrowa Biblioteka Narodowa). More frequently, however, libraries come together to build region-specific digital libraries, or regional digital libraries (regionalne biblioteki cyfrowe). In many respects, these regional collaborations were the driving forces behind the growth of Polish digital libraries from the outset. They opened the era of the digital library itself for Poland in 2002 with the launching of the WBC. Now, by publication count they account for more than half of what all Polish digital libraries combined offer.

Regional digital libraries share a fairly standardized design, as well as two common, broad missions. One is to meet the cultural and educational needs of the general population of their region; the other is to preserve and provide enhanced access to the national and regional cultural heritage. The WBC, though far from representative of regional digital libraries in terms of its scale (itself accounting for 19% of all Polish digital library contents), may provide a clear example of how a Polish regional digital library would aspire to organize its contents in order to meet these missions. The WBC divides its contents into a main collection and the section of “allotted” (wydzielone) collections. The first is, in turn, divided into four subsections: educational materials such as textbooks and handbooks; regional materials related to Poznan and Wielkopolska; valuable written records (piśmiennictwa) under the rubric of national cultural heritage (Dziedzictwo kulturowe); and music materials, mainly musical scores. Notably, a “Publication plans” (Plany wprowadzania publikacji) section is provided so that users can provide their input by clicking on the titles of their interest. It is an interesting case of user-driven collection development applied to digital library collection development. The second section is populated by collections distinguished either by their themes or by their formats. The thematic collections include the Acts of the Unity of the Brethren (Akta Braci Czeskich) originating from Leszno (the historical stronghold of the denomination in Poland); publications relating to the January Insurrection of 1863; the Kościuszko greetings cards (Telegramy Kościuszkowskie), which were in currency in Wielkopolska around 1894; and collection of the Polish armed forces, mainly from the Second Republic. The format-specific collections include albums, dissertations (both doctoral and Habilitation), address books, bibliographies, and periodicals.

The Wielkopolska Digital Library is extensive by Polish standards, but more significantly, it is transparently designed, user-friendly, stable, and popular as reflected in the library’s user statistics. Its success helps us understand why digital library construction in Poland has been progressing robustly for the past ten or so years.

Submitted by Wookjin Cheun wcheun@indiana.edu Librarian for Slavic and East European Studies, Indiana University

(Endnotes)
ASEEES News: 2011 Executive Director’s Report

With the conclusion of the Association's first full year at its new office in Pittsburgh, I hereby submit the following report for 2011.

Our 2011 membership was slightly lower than the previous year. In 2011 we had 2,680 members with 535 being student members, compared to 2,693 members (581 student members) in 2010 and 2,754 (557 student members) in 2009. In January of 2011, a membership e-mail was sent to 1,407 lapsed members who were members as late as 2009 but not in 2010, which resulted in the return of some 450 members. It does appear that our membership fluctuates quite a bit in a given year. In 2011, we have 745 members who were not members in 2010, and 764 in 2010 who did not renew in 2011. I plan to look into this fluctuation further. The executive office's goal is to increase the Association's membership to 3,000 by 2013 (the Boston convention), which should be achievable, with your help. For trends in membership over the last decade, please see the table appended to this report.

Our institutional membership has remained steady in total numbers. We have 13 premium members (3 new members) and 39 regular institutional members (8 new) for 2011; we had 11 premium members and 40 regular members in 2010. Throughout the year, I reached out to prospective institutions to join ASEEES, which resulted in some of the new members. I plan to intensify this effort with international institutions in our field and lapsed members.

We are also in the process of redesigning our website that will have more features for both individual and institutional members. We have launched the new Member site, although not all the features are in place yet. Once completed, the site will have: searchable individual and institutional member directories, social networking capability, group discussions, committee discussion/document sharing capability, online resources library, and announcements of member news, jobs, fellowship/grant announcement and conferences. The Convention site will have a searchable online convention schedule and the ability to create individual member schedule for the convention, downloadable to their online calendar or smart phone. Meanwhile, we ask for the patience and understanding of the members as we work through the redesign process.

The 2011 Annual Convention at the Omni Shoreham in Washington, DC, was a resounding success. We had 440 panels and roundtables and 39 meetings. Approximately 2,200 attendees participated in the convention (compared to 1,500 at the LA convention in 2010). We had 60 exhibit booths by 55 companies/organizations in the Exhibit Hall. The disciplinary breakdown of the panels is similar to recent years, with 36 percent in history, 29 percent in literature and culture, 15 percent in social sciences, 1.2 percent in religion, 1.6 percent in library and information sciences, and 17.2 percent in interdisciplinary and themed panels. Bruce Grant gave a brilliant and personal President’s Address that examined the concept of “Eurasian,” and thought-provokingly claimed that “we are all Eurasians.” The Presidential Plenary

Membership by year

[Graph showing membership by year from 2000 to 2011]
addressed “Authoritarian Turns” with presentations by Irina Paperno, Adeeb Khalid, and Serguei Alex Oushakine. We thank the convention program committee, especially the chair, Bob Geraci, for their hard work on the convention.

The 2012 convention will be held at the New Orleans Marriott on Nov. 15-18. The convention program committee co-chairs are Rex Wade and Michael Hickey. For the 2013 Convention in Boston, Valerie Sperling has agreed to serve as the program committee chair, and Kristen Ghodsee will serve as the associate chair.

Our third attempt at holding annual elections for the board of directors electronically was a great success. The election results were the following: Diane Koenker was elected vice-president/ president-elect for 2012; Irina Reyfman and Olga Shevchenko as members-at-large for 2012-2014; and Leslie Waters as graduate student representative for 2012-2013. Voter turnout was 44.6 percent, which is phenomenal. We had 38.2 percent in 2011, and prior to electronic voting, our average was 20-25 percent. Another incoming board member is Joshua Tucker, representing APSA, for 2012-2014.

While our three-year fundraising drive to match $50,000 from our members for Kathryn Davis’s $100,000 gift ended successfully in January 2011, we continue to receive contributions to the Davis Fund, which supports student travel grants. In total, we received $12,064 in contributions to both the Davis and general endowment fund in fiscal year 2011, which ended on June 30. Moving forward, we are working on a strategic plan for development, both in terms of fundraising and programs. We ask that you consider giving to ASEEES.

The Kathryn Davis Fund supports the Davis Graduate Student Travel Grants that were given to 12 awardees this year to attend the convention in Washington, DC. The grants went to students across a variety of disciplines and from across the United States, Canada and a number of European countries. We strongly encourage students in all disciplines to apply for the grant that is due on April 15.

_Slavic Review_ is venturing into a new era in 2012 by partnering with JSTOR’s Current Scholarship Program and joining the e-publishing world. Institutional subscribers will now have the option of subscribing to _Slavic Review_ as electronic-only. ASEEES members will have access to the entire run of _Slavic Review_ on the JSTOR website as well as receiving hard copies of Slavic Review, unless they opt out. There are substantial expenses involved in e-publishing that will temporarily lower the revenue from _Slavic Review_. Nonetheless, the move to e-publishing was essential for the future of _Slavic Review_ and the Association.

As you know, we have been working on a number of advocacy issues, particularly regarding Title VI/Fulbright-Hays and Title VIII funding. In the current federal budget climate, both are in precarious positions.

Concerning Title VI/Fulbright-Hays: ASEEES is a member of the Coalition for International Education (CIE). The CIE has been lobbying Congress and the Department of Education to maintain the Title VI/Fulbright-Hays funding with a mixed outcome. In the Continuing Resolution for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, the Title VI funding was unexpectedly cut by some 40%. Many Title VI centers had to scramble to keep the program and staff going with such a drastic cut. Since then, the CIE has been calling for the restoration of Title VI funding back to FY 2010 level, but we knew that this would be difficult. The CIE is now calling for the Senate to hold the line on its mark-up for FY 2012, which is at the same level as the FY 2011. Unfortunately this is the best that can be achieved for now. As a more long-term strategy, the CIE is working to better inform Congress and the Department of Education on the importance of Title VI.

Concerning Title VIII: The Title VIII funding, administered by the Department of State, funds much of advanced research and many summer language programs in our field for US scholars and students. Title VIII managed to maintain its FY 2010 funding level last year, thanks to late Bob Huber at NCEEER, who was a tireless champion for Title VIII. Bob’s untimely passing was a big loss not only for the ASEEES community at large, but especially for the Title VIII grantees. The Title VIII grantees will continue Bob’s efforts in making sure that Congress sees the value of Title VIII funding and continues to support it.

Information on other ASEEES advocacy efforts can be found on our website at [www.aseees.org/new/advocacy.php](http://www.aseees.org/new/advocacy.php).

The Pittsburgh office is now fully staffed with permanent hires: Mary Arnstein, Communications Coordinator and *NewsNet* editor; Jonathon Swiderski, Membership and Subscription Coordinator; and Maureen Ryczaj, Financial Assistant. Wendy Walker continues as our independent-contractor Convention Coordinator from Boston. I thank our staff and Wendy for their dedication and hard work through this transition period.

Finally, I would like to thank our Board and committee members for their service. The Association and our scholarly community benefit enormously from their time and effort.

Respectfully Submitted by:

Lynda Park, Executive Director
To ensure you have no further problems obtaining recent Russian books, all you now need to do is e-mail a request for our lists to:

INFO@NKBOOKS.RO


The 1920 edition of *Gorod*, a collection of Russian poetry by Aleksandr Rubakin, illustrated by Natalia Goncharova, has recently been republished. The new edition includes the original Russian poetry, a French translation of all the poems, the original illustrations by Natalia Goncharova, and two essays, one, a biographical piece by Susan Solomon, and the other, a history of art appreciation by Nancy Perloff.


In the early sixteenth century, the monk Filofei proclaimed Moscow the “Third Rome.” By the 1930s, intellectuals and artists all over the world thought of Moscow as a mecca of secular enlightenment. In *Moscow, the Fourth Rome*, Katerina Clark shows how Soviet officials and intellectuals, in seeking to capture the imagination of leftist and anti-fascist intellectuals throughout the world, sought to establish their capital as the cosmopolitan center of a post-Christian confederation and to rebuild it to become a beacon for the rest of the world.

*Moscow, the Fourth Rome* breaches the intellectual iron curtain that has circumscribed cultural histories of Stalinist Russia, by broadening the framework to include considerable interaction with Western intellectuals and trends. Its integration of the understudied international dimension into the interpretation of Soviet culture remedies misunderstandings of the world-historical significance of Moscow under Stalin.


As Georgy Ivanov, that quintessential antihero of Russian poetry, is getting ready to introduce himself to his English-language readers, serious doubts may—and should—be raised as to whether he is worthy of a handshake in the first place. There is no question that, when presented quite impartially, a number of facts about his biography will attest to his propensity toward behaving in the manner of an outright scoundrel. It is his poetry, however—or a peculiar brand of lyricism characteristic of his poetry, to be precise—that against all odds (and certainly in stark contrast to Ivanov’s seemingly irrepressible urge to disgust his readers and dismay his scholars) carries him through, making the sparse poetic output of this deeply divisive figure a phenomenon, a territory that deserves not only to be discovered, but also revisited.

Michael David-Fox’s book, *Showcasing the Great Experiment: Cultural Diplomacy and Western Visitors to the Soviet Union, 1921-1941*, was published in November 2011 by Oxford University Press.

Oxford University Press published Donald J. Raleigh’s *Soviet Baby Boomers: An Oral History of Russia’s Cold War Generation*. Raleigh is the Jay Richard Judson Distinguished Professor of History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

*Soviet and Post-Soviet Identities*, edited by Mark Bassin and Catriona Kelly, discusses how questions of identity have dominated the culture not only of Russia, but of all the countries of the former Soviet bloc. This timely collection examines the ways in which cultural activities such as fiction, TV, cinema, architecture and exhibitions have addressed these questions and also describes other cultural flashpoints, from attitudes to language to the use of passports. It discusses definitions of political and cultural nationalism, as well as the myths, institutions and practices that moulded and expressed national identity. From post-Soviet recollections of food shortages to the attempts by officials to control popular religion, it analyses a variety of unexpected and compelling topics to offer fresh insights about this key area of world culture. Illustrated with numerous photographs, it presents the results of recent research in an accessible and lively way.

*Srbi na Putevima Balkana, Evrope i Sredozemlja*, by Jelena Milojkovic-Djuric, was recently published by Zavod za udzbenike.

Marianna Choldin received the Public Service Award from the University of Chicago. This award honors those alumni who have fulfilled the obligations of their education through creative citizenship and exemplary leadership ways that benefit society and reflect credit on the University. Ms. Choldin is the Mortenson Distinguished Professor Emerita at University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. She received the award for her contributions to improved library services in more than 70 countries, promoting new technology and especially freedom of information, and for exceptional services to promote Russian culture and cultural and educational exchange between Russia and other countries, for which she was also awarded the Pushkin Gold Medal.

Liberty Award was bestowed upon an outstanding American scholar and Russian expert. Stephen Cohen of New York University.

Since 1998, Cohen has been professor of Russian Studies and History at New York University, where he teaches a course titled Russia Since 1917. He is also Professor Emeritus of Politics at Princeton University. He has written several books, including, Rethinking the Soviet Experience: Politics and History Since 1917; Sovieticus: American and Soviet Realities; Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution: A Political Biography, 1888-1938; Failed Crusade: America and the Tragedy of Post-Communist Russia; Soviet Fates and Lost Alternatives; and The Victims Return: Survivors of the Gulag After Stalin.

Liberty Prize is the first-ever award established specifically for the purpose of recognizing and honoring people who have made an outstanding contribution to the Russian-American culture. It is a non-governmental, non-political, non-partisan prize, bestowed every year since 1999 by an independent jury. Liberty Prize is sponsored by the Washington-based non-profit organizations Kontinent USA and the American University in Moscow.

Michael David-Fox has accepted a tenured joint appointment in the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service and the Department of History at Georgetown University. Georgetown is now also the new home of Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History, the journal for which David-Fox serves as Executive Editor.

Robert Geraci is spending the 2011-2012 academic year at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, where he is a member of the School of Historical Studies.

Murray Feshbach has donated his papers to VCU Libraries. The collection includes some 23 linear feet of papers, including research and teaching materials from the later part of the 20th century. The papers are in Russian and English, and cover Feshbach’s research into the population, health and environmental crises of the Soviet Union and Russia. In addition to the papers, Feshbach donated approximately 400 books and statistical volumes, including materials from the Soviet and Russian census. Many items in the collection are unique and out-of-print, including personal correspondence with Soviet and Russian researchers and government officials, representing a priceless resource to scholars and policy analysts world-wide.

Feshbach’s research in the demographics of the Soviet Union—the health and welfare of its people—offered insight into the closed society of the USSR during the tumultuous years of the Cold War. He retired from government service in 1981, some 10 years before the collapse of the Soviet Union and before Gorbachev, perestroika and glasnost. He was a research professor at Georgetown University until 2000 when he retired as professor emeritus. He continues to publish and consult with government agencies, both in the United States and around the world.

His prominent scholarship combines an intriguing educational background: Feshbach studied history at Syracuse University, holds a master’s degree in diplomatic history from Columbia University, and earned his doctorate in economics at American University.

The Feshbach Collection strengthens holdings at VCU that focus on recent U.S. history and support teaching and research by VCU faculty in related fields. Dr. Judy Twigg in VCU’s Wilder School is an internationally recognized expert in health and demographics of contemporary Russia. According to Twigg, “Murray is the undisputed global authority on matters related to human capital in the former Soviet Union and Russia. He has served as a mentor to so many of us who strive to emulate his meticulous data collection and analysis. The donation of these materials is just one example of Murray’s continual intellectual and personal generosity, and it’s an honor for VCU to benefit from it.”

Michael R. Katz, C.V. Starr Professor Emeritus of Russian and East European Studies at Middlebury College, has been awarded a Mellon Emeritus Fellowship for his research on the “Tolstoy Family Story Contest.” He is currently translating Sofiya Andreevna’s story “Ch’ya vina?” and Lev Lvovich’s story “Prelyudia Chopena,” both written in response to Leo Tolstoy’s controversial “Kreutzer So-

Duke History professor, Anna Krylova, received the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize from the the American Historical Association (AHA) for her work *Soviet Women in Combat: A History of Violence on the Eastern Front* (Cambridge University Press). This book explores the historical phenomenon of Soviet young women’s en masse volunteering for World War II combat by narrating the stories of Soviet young women who came to think of themselves as “women soldiers” in Stalinist Russia in the 1930s and who shared modern combat. Several rose to command positions on the Eastern front between 1941 and 1945.

The Adams Prize is awarded for a distinguished first book by a young scholar in the field of European history. The prize was established in 1905 in memory of the first secretary of the Association, Herbert Baxter Adams of Johns Hopkins University, who was also one of the AHA founders.

Krylova was previously the recipient of the FHI’s Mellon Faculty Book Manuscript Workshop award.

Patricia Ann Polansky, a University of Hawai’i at Mānoa librarian, was presented with Russia’s Medal of Pushkin during a presentation ceremony at Hamilton Library on November 11. Polansky has served as Russian bibliographer for the Northeast Asia Collection housed at Hamilton Library since 1970. From 1988 to 1992, she also served as director of the Center for Russia in Asia in the School of Pacific and Asian Studies.

The Honorable Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov, minister of foreign affairs, presented the medal to Polansky. Also in attendance was His Excellency, Ambassador of Russia Sergey I. Kislyak.

The Medal of Pushkin is awarded for achievements in the fields of culture, education, human sciences, literature and art. It recognizes great contribution to the study and preservation of the cultural heritage of that country or for the promotion of cultural exchange. There is only one other U.S. awardee among the 650 previous Medal of Pushkin recipients.

The Association for Jewish Studies is pleased to announce that Gabriella Safran, Stanford University, received an Honorable Mention for 2011 Jordan Schnitzer Book Awards in the Category of Jewish Literature and Linguistics. Ms. Safran’s book is entitled *Wandering Soul: The Dybbuk’s Creator, S. An-Sky* (Harvard University Press). She received the award at a reception on Sunday, December 18, 2011.

Gleb Tsipursky received the Bernadotte E. Schmitt Grant from the American Historical Association.

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**LAFAYETTE COLLEGE**

Lafayette College is a selective, private, liberal arts college of 2,400 undergraduates. Our 110-acre campus is located one and a half hours from both New York City and Philadelphia. Degree programs are offered in the liberal arts, sciences and engineering.

**Assistant Professor Russian and East European Studies Program**

Lafayette College invites applications for a one-semester visiting assistant professor in the Russian and East European Studies Program, for fall semester of 2012.

Applicants should send a letter of application that includes a discussion of the courses the applicant might like to teach, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference via the online application system at http://rees.lafayette.edu/job-opportunities/ by January 15, 2012. Questions regarding this position should be addressed to the chair of the search committee, Professor Joshua Sanborn, at sanbornj@lafayette.edu or 610-330-5777.

Lafayette College is committed to creating a diverse community: one that is inclusive and responsive, and is supportive of each and all of its faculty, students, and staff. All members of the College community share a responsibility for creating, maintaining, and developing a learning environment in which difference is valued, equity is sought, and inclusiveness is practiced.

Lafayette College is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from women and minorities.

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**ASEEES 43rd Annual Convention**

**Call for Papers**


The 43rd Annual Convention of the Association will be held in New Orleans, LA, from Thursday, November 15, to Sunday, November 18, 2012 at the New Orleans Marriott. The theme of the 2012 convention is “Boundary, Barrier and Border Crossing.”

2012 Convention call for papers and proposal forms are now available. Online submission is preferred. To submit a proposal online, please visit the members only site: https://netforum.avectra.com/eweb/DynamicPage.aspx?WebCode=LoginRequired&Site=aseees

Paper forms are available for download here: http://aseees.org/convention/cfp.html. Proposals must be received by 15 January 2012.
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Izvestiia Digital Archive

Access the most important newspapers of the Soviet era. Now available online in complete archives, in full-image and searchable text.

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1912-2009

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ICCEES INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

Please be on the look out for the upcoming ICCEES Newsletter, slated for publication in January 2012. This newsletter is published by the International Council for Central and East European Studies at the ICCEES International Information Centre, Münster, Germany. Back issues are available at http://www.iccees.org/newsletter.html

2012 MIDWEST SLAVIC CONFERENCE

The Midwest Slavic Association and the Ohio State University Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES) are proud to announce the 2012 Midwest Slavic Conference, to be held at OSU March 30 - April 1, 2012.

Conference organizers invite proposals for panels or individual papers addressing all disciplines related to Russia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Caucasus. The conference will open with a keynote address and a reception on March 30th, followed by two days of panels. If you would like to participate, please send a one-paragraph abstract and brief C.V. to csees@osu.edu by January 7, 2012. Undergraduate and graduate students are encouraged to submit presentations. Limited funding will be available to subsidize student lodging.

Application Deadline: January 7
Notification of Acceptance: February 1
Panels Announced: March 1
C.V. and Paper Submission Deadline: March 15

CSEES would also like to announce the Midwest Slavic K-12 Teacher Workshop: “Islam Outside the Middle East.” This workshop will take place on Saturday, March 31st and is open to all current and pre-service K-12 teachers of all subjects and grade levels. For more information on the workshop, please contact Ms. Jordan Peters at CSEES.Outreach@oia.osu.edu.

For more information...
Center for Slavic and East European Studies at OSU
303 Oxley Hall, 1712 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210
(614) 292-8770 ~ CSEES@osu.edu
SlavicCenter.osu.edu

TUFTS UNIVERSITY

Department of German, Russian, and Asian Languages and Literatures
One-year Full-time Lecturer Position in Russian Language and Literature
2012-2013

The Department of German, Russian, and Asian Languages and Literatures at Tufts University invites applications for a one-year Full-time Lecturer position in Russian Language and Literature for the 2012-2013 academic year. Salary competitive and commensurate with experience and qualifications.

Requirements: PhD in Russian Literature; native or near-native fluency in Russian and English; preference given to candidates with demonstrated experience in designing and teaching both Russian literature and Russian language courses at the college level in the U.S.

Responsibilities include teaching primarily survey courses in 19th and 20th century literature as well as language courses at various levels; three courses per semester;

Letter of application and CV should be sent electronically to ruslecturer@tufts.edu and a hard copy should also be sent to: Prof. Vida Johnson, Director, Program in Russian, Department of German, Russian, Asian Languages and Literatures, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155. In addition, three letters of recommendations must be sent directly from recommenders or from a confidential file with a reference letter service, both electronically and in hard copy.

Review of application will begin January 10th and will continue until the position is filled. Tufts University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. We are committed to increasing the diversity of our faculty. Members of underrepresented groups are strongly encouraged to apply.
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC STUDIES CELEBRATES ITS 50th ANNIVERSARY

In 1962, the first meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies took place, jointly sponsored by Duke University and the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. The founders of this new organization audaciously labeled their conference the “first annual,” and from this modest beginning SCSS has met every year. SCSS, the oldest and largest affiliate of AAASS/ASEES will hold its 50th annual anniversary conference in Savannah from March 29-31, 2012.

The original organizing committee included John Shelton Curtiss of Duke University, and our annual banquet lecture is named for Professor Curtiss. Other members of what was called the “temporary organizing committee” included James Blackman, Clifford Foust, Bronislas De Leval Jesierski, Jordan Kurland, Warren Lerner, and Robert Rupen. The first conference heard papers from Kermit McKenzie, Stanley Zyzniewski, Richard Starr, Vlad Treml, and others, with the Conference Address delivered by Geroid Robinson.

And for the next 50 years the vision of these founders has been more than fulfilled. Our Curtiss Lecture series reads like a who's who in Slavic Studies: Robinson was followed by Philip Mosely, and over the years a succession of stars in our profession—Alex Inkeles, Merle Fainsod, Nicholas Riasanovsky, Frederick Barghoorn, James Billington, Ralph Fisher, Marshall Shulman, Edward Keenan, Moshe Lewin, Robert Tucker, Blair Ruble, Ron Suny, and too many others to list here.

The Curtiss Lecture brings high quality speakers from all over the country to our meetings. At the same time we also award a Senior Scholar Award to a member of SCSS who has achieved a national reputation in our field. We have never had a shortage of outstanding candidates for this award as a selected list of some of our recipients would indicate: John Curtiss, Victor Mamatey, Sam Baron, Thomas Hammond, Richard Stites, Robert Warth, Walter Arndt, David MacKenzie, James Falen, Hugh Ragsdale, Madeline Levine, Rex Wade, David Goldfrank, Don Raleigh, David Crowe, and the list goes on! The Senior Scholar Award is now named for our much-missed colleague: Richard Stites. Our membership is simply loaded with great scholars, and we are excited about the young and talented members who are maintaining the high academic standards for which SCSS is celebrated.

SCSS fulfills its educational mission in many different ways. Our annual conference now attracts well over 100 participants to hear more than 30 panels on history, politics, literature, film, and a variety of other topics as well. For reasons that even astound us, the high quality of the academic presentations is matched by an ongoing collegiality and warm sense of friendship that keeps so many members coming back year after year. First time participants always mention these two factors—excellent scholarship and genuine cordiality—that lead them to become lifetime supporters of SCSS.

SCSS sponsors several awards for its members. For students, we offer a best graduate and best undergraduate paper prize, and we have recently inaugurated a prize for the best book in Slavic studies written by one of our members. In all of these endeavors we are sustained by our membership of nearly 400 slavicists from universities and colleges throughout the southern region of the U.S. At the same time we have members from all over the country who have recognized the quality of our meetings and the benefits of SCSS participation.

As a result of these and other activities, SCSS has more than lived up to the charge in our constitution:

“In order to promote scholarship, education, and in all other ways to advance scholarly interest in Russian, Soviet, and East European studies in the Southern region of the United States, this constitution for the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies is established.”

Twice a year our members receive a copy of Beartracks, our internal newsletter that keeps us informed about the next annual meeting, news and information about members who have published a new book or article, received tenure or promotion, or achieved some other noteworthy honor. Our next issue of Beartracks will include additional details about the upcoming Savannah anniversary meeting. In the meantime, you may contact the author of this article who accepts responsibility for its content: Harold J. Goldberg, Chair Department of History, Underdown Distinguished Professor, SCSS Secretary-Treasurer, University of the South, Sewanee, TNoldber@sewanee.edu

Indiana University
Summer Language Workshop
June 4- July 27, 2012

Apply Now: www.indiana.edu/~swseel/
Priority Deadline: March 1, 2012
With more than 35 years of experience, American Councils' world-renowned research and language immersion programs are rated by participants as “the best” in their regions. Our language and culture programs in Russia, Eurasia and the Balkans offer the highest quality language training, host family options, weekly and extended travel excursions, peer tutoring, internship and service learning opportunities. Summer, semester and academic year terms available. U.S. academic credit provided.

Funded Programs for Graduate Students & Teachers

- **Title VIII Research Scholar Program** - FULL SCHOLARSHIP support for research trips to Central Asia, Moldova, Russia, the South Caucasus, Southeast Europe, and Ukraine. **Application Deadline: October 1st**

- **Title VIII Combined Research & Language Training Program** - FULL SCHOLARSHIP support for research trips combined with language study in Central Asia, Moldova, Russia, the South Caucasus, Southeast Europe, and Ukraine. **Application Deadline: October 1st**

- **Summer Russian Language Teachers Program** - LARGE SCHOLARSHIPS available for university and secondary school teachers of Russian to study abroad in Moscow for six weeks. Graduate students are encouraged to apply. **Application Deadline: March 1st, 2012 (pending funding from the U.S. Department of Education)**

Immersion Programs for Undergraduate & Graduate Students

- **Advanced Russian Language & Area Studies Program** - Live and study in Moscow, St. Petersburg, or Vladimir for a comprehensive immersion experience in Russian language and culture.

- **Eurasian Regional Language Program** - Experience Eurasia with language immersion programs in Armenian, Azeri, Chechen, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Persian (Dari, Farsi, Tajiki), Romanian, Turkmen, Ukrainian, and Uzbek.

- **Balkan Language Initiative** - Explore Balkan languages and cultures with programs in Albanian, Bosnian, Macedonian, and Serbian.

Apply Today

**Program Websites & Applications** [http://www.acstudyabroad.org](http://www.acstudyabroad.org)

**Questions?** Email: outbound@americancouncils.org

Scholarships are available for most American Councils programs. Funding sources include U.S. Department of State (Title VIII) and U.S. Department of Education (Fulbright-Hays).
Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History
Volume 12, no. 4 (Fall 2011)

The State of the Field
Russian History Twenty Years after the Fall
Special Issue

Eve Levin
Muscovy and Its Mythologies

Martina Winkler
Rulers and Ruled, 1700–1917

Victoria Frede
Russian Intellectual History since 1991

Willard Sunderland
What Is Asia to Us?

Susan Smith-Peter
Bringing the Provinces into Focus

Paul W. Werth
Lived Orthodoxy and Confessional Diversity

Mark von Hagen
New Directions in Military History, 1900–1950

Michael David-Fox
The Implications of Transnationalism

Miriam Dobson
The Post-Stalin Era

Jane R. Zavisca
Explaining and Interpreting the End of Soviet Rule

NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

Elaine Rusinke, ed. “God Is a Rusyn”: Anthology of Contemporary Carpatho-Rusyn Literature. Translated by Elaine Rusinke, with Bogdan Horbal and Slavomir Olejar, 322 p., 2011 (ISBN 978-0-89357-381-2), $29.95. Situated at a crossroads of states, cultures, and languages, Rusyn literature has survived a history of linguistic disorder, political oppression, and cultural denigration. Today a renewed Rusyn literature, written in newly codified linguistic variants, plays a decisive role in shaping the identity of the stateless Carpatho-Rusyn people. This anthology is the first comprehensive compilation of Carpatho-Rusyn literature in English.


Priscilla Hunt and Svitlana Kobets, eds. Holy Foolishness in Russia: New Perspectives, 413 p., 2011 (ISBN 978-0-89357-383-6), $34.95. This richly illustrated volume’s innovative interdisciplinary approaches and engagement with the newest scholarly literature presents a new basis for exploration of holy foolishness in Russia as a unique expression of national identity.

Henry R. Cooper, ed. An Anthology of Croatian Literature, 340 p., 2011 (ISBN 978-0-89357-391-1), $29.95. As a result of the slow dissolution and then violent collapse of the Yugoslav federation, the individualities of its literary traditions have come to the fore once again. This anthology, featuring excerpts from the works of 66 writers, spans 10 centuries of Croatian literature. With its overview of Croatian literary history, explanatory footnotes, and brief biographical sketches for each author, the volume also seeks to contextualize Croatian writers, enabling the curious reader to seek out and understand other translations not included here.
Institutional Member News

THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

New Publications:


Speaker Series: Spotlight on Central Eurasia
The Spotlight on Central Eurasia Speaker Series, launched in November 2011, aims to inform DC-based scholars and practitioners of the latest research on a range of topics impacting the future of the Caucasus and Central Asia. Throughout the academic year, speakers from various disciplines, including political science, anthropology, sociology, and history, will present highlights from their recent articles and books on the region. The Speaker Series is organized by Regine Spector, lecturer at Smith College and University of Massachusetts Amherst and former Kennan Institute Title VIII-Supported Research Scholar.

Grant Opportunities:
KENNAN INSTITUTE SHORT-TERM GRANTS

*Up to one month's duration. Must be US citizen.*

The Kennan Institute offers Short-Term Grants to scholars whose research in the social sciences or humanities focuses on the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), and who demonstrate a particular need to utilize the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the Washington, D.C. area. Policy-relevant research is preferred. Academic participants must either possess a doctoral degree or be doctoral candidates who have nearly completed their dissertations. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected.

Short-Term Grants provide a stipend of $3,200 for 31 days. While KI cannot provide office space for Short-Term scholars, we do provide a carrel with a computer and internet access. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant. There is no official application form for Short-Term Grants. The applicant is requested to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, CV, a statement on preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted at the Kennan Institute. Recommendation letters must be signed. Applicants should also state their citizenship status in their materials. Applications may be submitted via e-mail, fax or post. Hard copy applications must be in clear, dark type, printed on one side only, without staples.

Grant recipients are required to be in residence in D.C. for the duration of their grant. Four rounds of competitive selection for Short-Term Grants are held each year. The next closing date is **December 1, 2012**. Applicants are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. Only U.S. citizens are currently eligible for Short-Term Grants. The Short-Term Grant Program is supported by the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union (Title VIII) of the U.S. Department of State and the Kennan Institute endowment.

For more information, please contact Lauren Crabtree by one of the following methods: Email: Lauren.Crabtree@ wilsoncenter.org; Phone: (202) 691-4274; Fax: (202) 691-4247; or, please see our website at www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan. Please send all application materials to: Lauren Crabtree, Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004-3027.

Scholars in Residence:
KI sponsors between 35-40 scholars to conduct humanities, social science, and policy research in D.C. Grant opportunities include Title VIII Research Scholarships, Title VIII Summer and Short-Term grants, Fulbright-Kennan Scholarships, and Starovoitova Fellowships. KI welcomes the following scholars in the new year:

Galina Starovoitova Fellows on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution
Natalya Kaminarskaya, Executive Secretary, Russia Donors Forum. “Philanthropy and Lobbyism: Models and Cases.”

Senior Scholars

Public Policy
Karen Dawisha, Walter E. Havighurst Professor and Director, Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies, Miami U, Ohio. “The Authoritarian Moment in Russia.”


Title VIII-Supported Research Scholars

Jody LaPorte, Ph.D. candidate, UC, Berkeley. “Political Opposition in Post-Soviet Authoritarian Regimes.”

Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholars
Viktor Susak, Associate Professor, Chair of History & Theory of Sociology, Ivan Franko National U of Lviv. “Regionalism in the Context of Multiple Modernity of Contemporary Ukrainian Society.”
SRAS PUBLISHES NEW POSTERS

The School of Russian and Asian Studies (SRAS) recently published two new posters. Some of you have requested more, and some of you may not have received any yet. Please let me know if you would like any copies, or more copies (no charge whatsoever - please just include your mailing address and how many copies of each poster you would like).

The first, "Why Russia," contains a number of thought-provoking facts and visually striking photos to convince readers that the Russian language and study abroad can open doors to intriguing opportunities.

The second, our “All Programs” poster highlights the range of subjects you can explore in locations across Russia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan. It is, essentially, our program search engine in print form; On the back all dates, costs, and other information for all programs are listed on one convenient sheet.

You can also download the PDF of these posters, as well as other materials: http://www.sras.org/sras_posters_published.

UNC TO HOST CONFERENCE

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Center for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies (CSEEES) will host Who “Owns” The Arctic?: An International and Interdisciplinary Conference on March 28, 2012. The conference will bring together policymakers, academics, students, and environmentalists to explore diverse issues related to Arctic resource and energy management from Russian, Canadian, American, and other perspectives. Confirmed speakers include the following: Michael Byers, Canada Research Chair in Global Politics and International Law at the University of British Columbia; Pavel Baev, Research Professor at Peace Research Institute Oslo; and Richard Andres, Senior Fellow and Energy and Environment Security and Policy Chair at the Institute for National Strategic Studies. The conference is co-sponsored by the Government of Canada, the Canadian Studies Center at Duke University, the Duke Center for Slavic, Eurasian and East European Studies (CSEEES), the Canadian Consulate, and the UNC Institute for the Environment. Conference papers will be disseminated by the Woodrow Wilson Canada Institute. For additional information, contact conference organizer, Dr. Jacqueline Olich <jmolich@email.unc.edu>.

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute
JUNE 25 TO AUGUST 10, 2012

Courses in Ukrainian Studies

Contemporary Ukraine:
History, Geography, and Political Thought
Mykhailo Minakov, Associate Professor
National University of "Kyiv Mohyla Academy"

Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature:
Rethinking the Canon
George G. Grabowicz
D. Čyževs’kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature
Harvard University

Beginning Ukrainian
Yuri Shevchuk, Lecturer
Department of Slavic Languages
Columbia University

Ukrainian for Reading Knowledge
Volodymyr Dibrova, Preceptor
Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
Harvard University

Important Deadlines
~Language program is FLAS eligible~
FLAS application deadline: February 3, 2012

Friday, March 2, 2012
Financial aid application deadline
~Scholarship aid is available~

See Institute website for forthcoming information
Ukrainian Research Institute - Harvard University
http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html
The University of Kansas Summer Language and Area Studies program in Lviv, Ukraine offers a unique opportunity for students to study intensive Ukrainian language and area studies for graduate and upper-level undergraduate credit. The program includes numerous teacher-accompanied excursions in and around Lviv, Kyiv, the Carpathian mountains, and Olesko.


- The program awards 9 hours of KU credit and is FLAS eligible.
- The program cost for Summer 2012 will be approximately $8,307 ($8,547 for non-KU students) and includes tuition, all educational and administrative fees, full room and board, group excursions, and field trips.

**DAVIS STUDENT TRAVEL GRANT**

**Deadline: April 15, 2012**

Kathryn W. Davis’s generous donation to our organization, combined with matching donations from ASEEES members, enables us to help subsidize travel costs for graduate students presenting papers at the 2012 ASEEES Convention. We are especially committed to subsidizing those graduate students who are attending the convention for the first time or who have no local institutional resources for travel support. **Students may only receive ONE Davis Graduate Travel Grant over the course of their graduate studies.**

**Grant Provisions:**
The Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant is a merit- and need-based open competition. This one-time award funds travel for graduate students presenting papers at the 2012 ASEEES Convention, which will be held in New Orleans.

**Eligibility:**
- Students working at either the master’s or doctoral level in any field of Slavic, East European, or Eurasian Studies may apply;
- Citizens of any country may apply;
- All applicants must be members of ASEEES at the time of application.

Applications will be judged on intellectual merit with a broader view to disciplinary and regional balances. Preference is given to first-time presenters, though students who have presented in the past may also apply. Since our funding is limited and we wish to fund as many deserving applicants as possible, we urge applicants to be practical in estimating their travel and lodging budget. Please consider sharing a room with another graduate student at the convention hotel if feasible.

**Applications:**
All applicants must submit the following materials:
- Grant application form available online here: [http://aseees.org/convention/davisgrant.html](http://aseees.org/convention/davisgrant.html)
- Curriculum vitae; Abstract of the paper to be presented at the convention;
- Tentative budget; Statement of need, describing anticipated travel costs and potential other sources of funding;
- Scholarly letter of reference from advisor or department chair which also includes confirmation that departmental and/or institutional conference travel funds are insufficient.

Application materials should be emailed to: aseees@pitt.edu

For more information contact Dr. Alex Tsiovkh at crees@ku.edu
www.crees.ku.edu
Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES)
203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue • Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424
tel.: 412-648-9911 • fax: 412-648-9815 • e-mail: aseees@pitt.edu
• www.aseeess.org • www.aseeessmembers.org
Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), established in 1948, is a non-profit, non-political, scholarly society and is the leading private organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Russia, Central Eurasia, and Eastern and Central Europe.

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NewsNet (ISSN 1074-3057) is published five times a year (January, March, May/June, August, and October; however, the May/June edition is only available online.) ASEEES members receive Slavic Review (the ASEEES quarterly of Russian, Eurasian, and East European Studies), and NewsNet. Affiliates receive only NewsNet. Institutional members receive two copies of each publication. Membership is on a calendar year basis. Individual membership is open to all individuals interested in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies. Institutional membership is open to all education-related organizations in the field of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies. ASEEES' office is located at 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.

Subscription to NewsNet is $25.00 for U.S. subscribers and $40 for non-U.S. subscribers. Single copies are $5.00 each. To subscribe or order back issues, contact Jonathon Swiderski. Back issues are available up to two years only. Periodicals postage paid at Pittsburgh, PA, and additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: ASEEES, 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.

Individual Membership Rates Institutional Membership Rates
If you are interested in becoming an individual or institutional member, please visit: http://www.aseeess.org/membership/membershipindividual.html

Submission of materials
Announcements submitted to all regular columns are published free of charge. NewsNet frequently publishes unsolicited material. All submissions should be e-mailed to: newsnet@pitt.edu

Deadlines for submissions (ads, articles, announcements)
January issue—1 December;
March issue—1 February;
May issue—1 April;
August issue—5 July;
October issue—1 September

ASEEES CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please consider submitting articles to be published in future NewsNets.

NewsNet articles are a forum for brief essays on contemporary issues or matters of broad professional interest to our members. They can include summary discussions of new research (for example, reports on well-attended and much-talked about sessions at the annual convention). Please keep in mind that NewsNet is not a venue for extensive research essays. Most cover articles run between 2,500 and 3,000 words in length.

We encourage members, including graduate students, who are interested in proposing a NewsNet article to contact the Communications Coordinator, Mary Arnstein (newsnet@pitt.edu) or the Communications advisory committee’s chairperson, Serguei A. Oushakine, Princeton University (oushakin@Princeton.EDU).
2012

March 29-April 1. The special 50th anniversary meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies. For further information, contact Harold Goldberg (hgoldber@sewanee.edu), Olavi Arens (Olavi.Arens@armstrong.edu), or John Steinberg (sohisjs@georgiasouthern.edu). For information on the program (proposals due January 10, 2012), please contact <Sharon_Kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu>
April 6. Migration and Society Conference hosted by Higher School of Economics, Moscow. Contact Andrei V. Korobkov, Ph.D. at korobkov@mtsu.edu with questions.
April 26-28. 23rd Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS): The Global Baltics: The Next Twenty Years, Chicago, Illinois. The biennial Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies conference welcomes papers, panels, and roundtable presentations in fields related to the Baltic region, its countries, and populations within those countries, including minorities. Contributions are encouraged from disciplines Baltic studies. Interdisciplinary and comparative work is welcome. http://depts.washington.edu/aabs/
June 10-13. International Symposium on Language and Communication: Research trends and challenges (ISLC). The symposium is to be held in the Atatürk Congress Center, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey. www.inlcs.org/2012
August 25-27. The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Slavic Linguistics Society at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, KS The conference website is here: http://www2.ku.edu/~slavic/conference/
October 12-13. The annual conference of the Wisconsin chapter of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL) will be held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, WI. For more information, please contact Sarah Kapp (skapp@wisc.edu).
November 15-18. The 44th Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), New Orleans, LA; New Orleans Marriott