

NewsNet

News of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies

Revolutions: A Guided Tour

2013 Presidential Address by Diane P. Koenker, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The following Presidential Address was given on November 23, 2013 at the 45th Annual ASEES Convention.

I would like to welcome you tonight to my virtual museum of revolutions. As your tour guide, my task will be to escort you through the various rooms of my museum, an eclectic and seemingly random commemoration of moments of rupture. Unlike Orhan Pamuk’s remarkable “Museum of Innocence” in Istanbul, which he purchased and conceptualized even before he wrote his novel of the same name, mine is a pop-up museum, here for your visit for one night only. I am this museum’s only curator, and I will be your guide, licensed by the trust the association members vested in me by choosing me as this year’s president.

We begin our itinerary with the hall of presidents and presidential addresses. An obligatory stop in this museum is the presidential room of the “state of the field.” The revolutions here are the change in the subject matter of the presidential addresses, and the change in the disciplinary affiliations of our presidents. As far back as 1987, when the addresses began to be published in the newsletter, presidents reported on the “state of field” in terms of crisis and pessimism. In 1987, Charles Jelavich lamented the lack of funding for language training and for the replacement of specialists.¹ Robert Daniels was even gloomier in 1992. Because

of government funding cuts, he said, “A whole generation of experts is at risk.”² Yet while those observations sound very familiar today, we’ve seen a revolution in the focus of these presidential addresses from the “crisis of the field” to the “field” itself: recent presidents have addressed the substance of the scholarly world that we study, drawing on their own research.

There has been a small revolution in the disciplinary distribution of our presidents as well, which could be summarized as “Goodbye economists, hello anthropologists.” Of the first ten presidents, five were social scientists, including two economists. The last ten presidents included four social scientists – none were economists, and two were anthropologists. And among all forty-four presidents, there have been as many economist-presidents as literature-presidents – six of each.

Now let’s move on to the next hall of our museum of revolutions – watch your step, that last room was a little stuffy and small, but we are entering a much roomier space, as we cross the threshold from the profession’s association to the profession’s work: our disciplinary fields.

As the identity of presidents indicates, there have been disciplinary shifts (part of the “crisis” lamented by some

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presidents, the opportunities hailed by others.) The discipline of anthropology has been a welcome addition to our scholarly enterprise, although we regret that our national conventions too often overlap, inhibiting interdisciplinary interchange at our own national meeting. Anthropology has been a protean discipline, influencing historians and literary scholars alike, as you can see from looking at any recent publication in our field.

Another revolutionary transformation has occurred in my lifetime as member of this profession, and that is the incorporation of gender as a category of analysis. Let me call your attention to the showcase of the three Barbaras. The work of Barbara Clements and Barbara Engel and Barbara Heldt has pioneered this transformation, shifting our focus from the normative man to men and women, and then to gender systems more broadly. Gender analysis permeates all of our scholarly disciplines from history to cinema to literature to sociology.

In my own field of history, I have observed a number of methodological revolutions that have produced profound paradigm shifts in the way in which we have approached our inquiries. I began my work in the field as one of the band of social historians seeking to do battle with the established political and intellectual histories of our predecessors. Social history in turn gave way via the linguistic turn to cultural history, and more recently the paradigm of empire has helped to provide new ways of organizing our work that incorporate social, cultural, intellectual, political *and* spatial history.

These revolutions have paralleled a broader one that I might characterize as a shift from objectivity to subjectivity. As historians, we have become suspicious of the allure of statistical data as mirrors of reality because we have investigated how the sausage was made. Not content with approximations or probability, or with the fixed meanings of categories, we have turned our attention to subjectivity itself as an object of study. We can see here the powerful influence of cultural and literary studies on the practice of history. The history profession, once ensconced in social science divisions across the country, is now a proud defender of the “humanities” and has eschewed its identity as “historical science.” But in our proud defense – prompted by the hemorrhaging of students away from the humanities towards “shovel-ready” careerist majors – I worry that this emerging epistemological polarization may bode ill for common language and common knowledge in our area. Humanities defenders: let’s promote our value for education and knowledge production as part of the *liberal arts*, and let’s continue to lean on one another across the humanities and social sciences.

But now move over to this corner of the hall – to a happier revolution brought about by transformations in the region. We have moved, again in my professional lifetime, from severe restrictions on access to archives to an explosion of archival opportunities, from no archives to an avalanche

of archives. One positive result of this methodological revolution is to diminish the power of archival fetishism. When archives were scarce and access conferred a special aura on those who could use them, archival materials gained a magical quality. At the same time, this limited access encouraged scholars to find creative alternatives to government repositories, such as the published press, memoirs, or oral history. Let’s not forget the value of this kind of alternative “archive” now that access is more open.

Our final stop in this hall is the cabinet of area studies, hiding over here behind the pillar of American exceptionalism. It seems today that “area studies” has become a dirty word in American academia, labeled a relic of the Cold War that serves no epistemological purpose in our globalized world of markets and democracies. The grand challenges of the twenty-first century, we are told, derive from universal problems such as environment, health, and energy, and their solutions do not require local knowledge, let alone deep cultural understandings of the variety of human conditions. This revolution has placed “area studies” as an epistemological tool in the dustbin of history. As Steve Hanson has written, however, this debate about the meaning and relevance of area studies has been going on for a long time, and this is one revolution that should not succeed.³ Despite the apologists for American exceptionalism, you in this real hall know that the need for deep knowledge of the world and of its myriad differences, has only increased. We may need to adapt our terminology – if “area studies” is as hopelessly compromised by its Cold War taint as some believe, then perhaps we need a new term for the twenty-first century that expresses the intellectual, social, and policy value of deep studies of bounded regions beyond the unit of the nation-state, regions whose commonalities provide the epistemological bedrock on which to engage in our studies. Our twenty-first century study of our regions needs to be grounded, yet nimble enough to recognize the importance of shifting borders, and flexible enough to engage those borders, whether between Asia and Eurasia, east Europe and central Europe, metropole and periphery.

In defense of area studies, by whatever name we may decide to call it, I want to take as my example here our field’s deep knowledge of revolutions, which have occupied many of us in one forum or another. Please step along now into the next room of my museum, the hall of comparative revolutions.

You are now entering the main exhibit hall: revolutions and why we study them. Our field – Russia and east Europe – has provided scholars with ample data on revolutions and revolutionary processes, although by no means do we have a monopoly on revolution. Nonetheless, we can look to 1848 in east and central Europe, 1905 and 1917 in Russia, 1989 across eastern Europe, and following 1991, revolutionary transformations in many of the post-Soviet republics, the phenomena sometimes labeled the “color revolutions.”

Our plenary session on Thursday night reflected on the ways in which “our” revolutions might provide paradigms and insights for students of revolution elsewhere. The reports were somewhat gloomy. Sheila Fitzpatrick regretted that in public consciousness it is the Gulag and not the 1917 revolution and its possibilities that people remember. Padraic Kenney suggested that one of the most important lessons of 1989 is the importance of the local. Henry Hale suggested that understanding revolutions tends to become distorted by the euphoria of the scholars who study them as euphoric events, that we have overestimated the power of popular movements.

Nonetheless, our revolutions have certainly provided grist for bold syntheses of historical processes. Our interdisciplinary approaches have lent themselves particularly well to these kinds of syntheses. Come this way to this alcove labeled “theories of revolutions,” where history and sociology met political science. Over here you will see a bust of Karl Marx, whose writings on the 1848 revolutions in Europe produced a most powerful theory of revolutions, you know, the one based on class struggle and the inevitability of class struggle and revolution. The emphasis on social structure derived from material relations of production has been a remarkably productive generator of historical interpretive paradigms. Historians of the American civil war, for example, are still considering the ways in which the civil war represented a failed bourgeois-democratic revolution.

The scientific search for principles of revolution, for a natural history of revolution, continued into the twentieth century. Crane Brinton’s 1938 work, *Anatomy of Revolution*, used the medical metaphor to identify the common traits of the so-called “Great Revolutions,” the glorious one in England, America, France, and Russia.⁴ Like Marx, he began with class antagonisms, and then identified the ensuing stages of rule of moderates, accession of extremists, reign of terror, and Thermidor, in the persons of Napoleon Bonaparte and Joseph Stalin.

Theda Skocpol brought the state back in with her 1979 volume, *States and Social Revolutions*, which examines the three cases of France, Russia, and China.⁵ In addition to structures – and she emphasized peasant insurrections as much as the class revolt of the urban proletariat – Skocpol emphasized the autonomy of the state as an equal factor in the outcome of revolutions. Another sociologist who was tremendously influential for my own work, Charles Tilly, wrote extensively on revolutions as a specific type of collective action.⁶ Instead of the impersonal forces of class struggle, he emphasized the mobilization of resources, and then the struggle between the possessors of those resources, the collective and alternate coalitions. Tim McDaniel, a sociologist trained in our region, took these structural approaches and the contribution of modernization theory to compare the Russian revolution with the Iranian revolution that toppled the Shah.⁷

Works like these, using our own “great revolution” of 1917, established a framework of revolution that identified beginnings, process, and end. The revolution had become a well-defined entity with universal applicability. What we learned from these studies and our own continuing work can inform our understanding of contemporary social and political change, most recently of course the so-called Arab spring revolutions since 2011. Jack Goldstone, a sociologist with a long-term interest in theories of revolution, recently applied the standard analyses in a *Foreign Affairs* article, weighing the traditional factors of social structure, polarization, and the state – in this case, he posits a particular set of sultanate states whose overthrow between 1949 and 1979 have always resulted in a communist or Islamist regime.⁸ He holds out “hope” that a “truly democratic” outcome is achievable. Here we see the enduring power of the Great English, American, and French revolutions, which led to the hegemonic culture of market-based economic freedom and political democracy. Contemporary social scientists ignore the lessons of *our* revolutions at their peril: that revolutionary participants have not always agreed on their desired outcomes, and that the revolutionary process is *invariably* contested.

As a tourist, you might be feeling a little weary after all this serious museum work. Let’s stop for a few minutes in the museum coffee shop (it is a replica of the Soviet-era Lenin library *bufet*), and over a cup of weak and milky coffee and a slice of tort Praga, you can ask your excursion leader why she led you on this mad tour through the museum of revolution. It is because the theme of revolution brings together my early interests in the field and my own personal revolution away from revolution.

It is appropriate to link my own intellectual trajectory to a book whose fiftieth anniversary is being feted this fall across academia, E.P. Thompson’s *The Making of the English Working Class*.⁹ Because of Thompson, I came to Russian history with a curiosity about revolutionary change and a commitment to history from below. At the time I was in graduate school in the early 1970s, the history of the Soviet Union seemed to be forbidden territory. I was told that in some universities, Russian history ended in 1917. Bill Rosenberg got me thinking about 1917 as a research topic – as an excellent site for investigating history from below, and because it was a historical moment in which flourishing and multi-vocal political newspapers could provide a unique sort of “archive,” even if the documentary records – such as the archive of the Moscow soviet – remained closed to me. And they did remain closed until the 1990s. But it turned out that the newspapers constituted an archive of considerable riches. And so I wrote a couple of books about 1917, one of them together with Bill Rosenberg.¹⁰

But let’s return to our tour. We are now entering the Great Hall of the Future, dedicated to the history of what the revolution brought, because many people understand the “Russian revolution” to mean the entire society, politics,

and practices enabled by the October 1917 Soviet takeover of power. For me, as an historian of the working class and a disciple of E. P. Thompson, I had concluded that Russian urban workers in October 1917 had acquired a sense of class identity that provided the basis of their allegiances and actions. But following Thompson, I also recognized that this moment was fluid, and that the constellation of identities might change under different circumstances and social arrangements. So I wondered what would become of the class consciousness that helped make October, once the workers had been empowered. And I turned my own scholarly attention away from revolution as rupture, toward the revolution as the entire Soviet experience. I became increasingly interested in accommodation and practice and evolution over time. In other words, my work turned from class war to class victory; and then from class at work to class at rest, as I became interested in Soviet vacations and tourism and consumer practices. And in this work, I discovered that a new Soviet history from below was revealing a new middle class, the intelligentsia; that workers as a class had disappeared; and that urban Soviet society by the 1960s had become a relatively mass, relatively equal consumer society.

I have not lost my interest in revolution, but recently instead decided to look at revolution as an object of consumption, of the tourist gaze. So please look away from that grand maquette of Magnitostroi and those replica Gulag watch towers and that hanging Sputnik, to come to this alcove labeled “the revolution as tourist attraction.”

As a tourist attraction, “revolution” bears some similarity to war: both evoke social rupture, sacrifice and loss, heroism and national pride. But revolution as “event” is more plastic than a war: precisely because of the ambiguity between “revolution” as event and as the metonym for everything that came after the event, almost anything can be included as a revolutionary tourist attraction.

Investigating the guidebooks that Soviet tourists could buy from the 1920s onward, it turns out that the 1905 and 1917 revolutions as a tourist attraction were never especially prominent. In the 1920s and 1930s, there was no single official marker of revolution, no obligatory stop that a tourist itinerary could honor for its revolutionary memory. Tourists in 1923 could choose from an extensive list of museums, including those dedicated to art, literature, and public health.¹¹ Guidebooks in the 1920s offered possibilities, rather than prescriptions, and “revolution” meant all the changes that 1917 had set in motion. Even after the tenth anniversary celebrations in 1927 signaled a more activist agenda for defining the meaning of the 1917 revolution, Moscow’s excursion bureau in 1928 continued to offer the visiting tourist choices rather than a party line.¹² All tourists should visit the Lenin mausoleum, the site of the mummified embodiment of the revolution but lacking any historical narrative. Otherwise, they could choose from various excursion “cycles.” Guidebooks dating from the first five-year plans continued to em-

phasize the construction of socialism, the present and future of Soviet Union, not its past, not even its revolutionary past. A 1930 Moscow guidebook published by the Society of Proletarian Tourists emphasized political and industrial walking tours of the city, placing 1905 and 1917 as the twelfth and thirteenth of fourteen suggested walks (“old Moscow” was the fourteenth).¹³ The 1917 revolution was even less central in guidebooks for Leningrad, which emphasized instead social and industrial transformation, on the one hand, and art and architecture on the other.

The expansion of tourism in the 1950s and 1960s brought the 1917 revolution no additional prominence. In 1956, tourists to Moscow would first read what Pushkin, Lermontov, and Aksakov had written about the capital before encountering the sites of revolutionary memory.¹⁴ Data on Moscow tourist excursions in 1959 confirms the small place occupied by the Russian revolutionary past in the post-Stalin tourist itinerary. In this year, 17,000 tourists took the bus tour of the “capital of the Rodina,” and 16,000 visited memorable Lenin places by bus, but only 300 took the bus tour “October in Moscow,” and 120 took the tour dedicated to the December 1905 armed uprising. Over 15,000 took the tour of the Moscow metro. Personality (in the form of Lenin) trumped process. The Museum of Revolution, with over 10,000 visitors in 1959, might have been sufficient to satisfy the tourist’s desire to remember the revolution, but this was the least frequented museum on the tourist itinerary.¹⁵ And as it had in 1930, the museum served a double purpose; an exemplar of eighteenth-century architecture on the walking tour of Gor’kii Street as well as the repository for “relics of the Great October socialist revolution.” The revolution made possible the building of socialism in the Soviet Union, and tourists appeared to be much more interested in what the revolution enabled than in the revolutionary events themselves.

Now let us return to the Great Hall of Soviet Future and hurry through to the end. To reach the exit, we’ll need to walk over this narrow suspension bridge, the path to the new, new tomorrow, that began in 1985. We’ll walk at a dizzying height over the abyss of perestroika and the crisis years of the 1990s. Be careful! Don’t look down, until we arrive at the final small room of my museum.

This room represents St. Petersburg in 2013, where I visited the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg this last July. The museum had mounted a history of St. Petersburg up to 1918. Just as was the case when I began my formal study of Russia, Russian history now ends before the Soviet period. The exhibit instead celebrates the rise of the Russian bourgeoisie. And even more stunning, in the final room of that exhibition, almost all of the displays for the period 1914-1918 were devoted to Petrograd and the Great War. It’s true that the anniversary of the onset of the war is attracting huge and contentious attention. In St Petersburg in 2013, the 1917 revolution is given scarcely a glimpse, and is marked

only as the occasion for the lamentable departure of some of Russia’s best capitalists for abroad.

To find memories of 1917 in St. Petersburg, you can visit the Museum of Political History, or take a marshrutka to Kronstadt, the naval fortress now connected by causeway to the mainland. Here the main event is the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the sailors’ cathedral, very impressively cleaned up and regilded and with religious ceremonies in full swing. Yet the monument to revolution in Anchor Square remains, with its eternal flame commemorating the victims of tsarist oppression in 1917. And in the small and newly refurbished historical museum, located in a remote corner of the island, you’ll find that the 1917 revolution does play a significant role in that city’s commemoration of its past, and neither the role of the Kronstadt sailors in the October insurrection nor its defiant opposition to Soviet power in 1921 has yet been airbrushed out of the historical record. Kronstadt continues to march to its different drummer.

As we leave the museum, we may stop to meditate again on the meaning of “revolution” for our field today. Judging by the convention program, “revolution” is all around us, from revolutionary Tolstoy (three panels!) to the e-book revolution to gender revolutions in literature to theories of revolution to political revolutions great and small. I counted 137 panels with revolution in their titles, but only 26 of these deal with revolutionary events as ruptures in the sense I have been discussing here. Of these, eight panels examine the revolutionary events of 1989 to 1991, and seven the Russian revolution of 1917, one of those Great Revolutions that provided data for the analysis of theorists of revolution like Brinton and Skocpol.

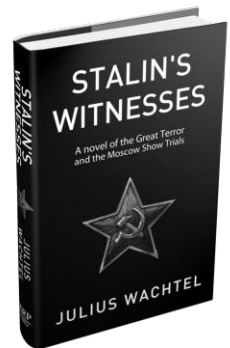
Perhaps the label “revolution” as shorthand for many kinds of transition and change comes so readily to us in the field because of the drama of some of the founding events that we study. Perhaps we need to be more parsimonious in our application of the term. As historians, it can be just as rewarding, if not so dramatic, to investigate persistence and stability as rupture. For myself, I’m putting revolutionary concerns to the side, in favor of exploring less dramatic social and cultural change, the emergence of a modern Soviet consumer society in the 1960s. I’ll be looking at leisure and food consumption and shopping. And with that confession, our tour comes to an end. As befits my new preoccupation – would you please exit through the gift shop.

(Endnotes)

- 1 AAASS, *Newsletter*, 28:1 (January 1988): 1, 2-4.
- 2 AAASS, *Newsletter*, 33:1 (January 1993): 1-3.
- 3 Stephen E. Hanson, “The Contribution of Area Studies,” *The Sage Handbook of Comparative Politics*, ed. Todd Landman and Neil Robinson (London: Sage, 2009), 159-174.

- 4 Crane Brinton, *The Anatomy of Revolution* (New York: Norton, 1938).
- 5 Theda Skocpol, *States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979).
- 6 For example, Charles Tilly, *From Mobilization to Revolution* (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1978).
- 7 Tim McDaniel, *Autocracy, Modernization, and Revolution in Russia and Iran* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991).
- 8 Jack A. Goldstone, “Understanding the Revolutions of 2011,” *Foreign Affairs*, 90:3 (May-June 2011): 8-16.
- 9 E. P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class* (London: Victor Gollancz, 1963).
- 10 Diane Koenker, *Moscow Workers and the 1917 Revolution* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981), and Diane P. Koenker and William G. Rosenberg, *Strikes and Revolution in Russia, 1917* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1989).
- 11 *Putevoditel’ po novoi Moskvie so vsem ee dostoprimechatel’nostiax drevnymi i sovremennymi*. comp. M. S-v. (Moscow: Avrora, 1923).
- 12 *Sputnik ekskursanta: Prosveshchentsa po Moskvie* (Moscow: Rabotnik prosveshcheniia, 1928).
- 13 *Moskva: Sputnik turista*. (Biblioteka Proletarskogo turista.) (Moscow-Leningrad: “Fizkul’tura i sport,” 1930).
- 14 *Turistskie marshruty po SSSR* (Moscow: Profizdat, 1956).
- 15 Tsentral’nyi Gosudarstvennyi Arkhiv goroda Moskvy, f. 28 (Moskovskoe turistsko-ekskursionnoe upravlenie MGSPS), op. 1, d. 6, l. 115.

ON THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT MOSCOW SHOW TRIALS...



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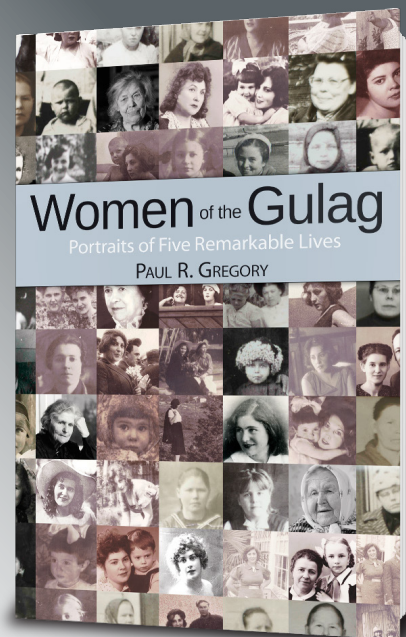
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Submissions of Pre-organized Panels are strongly encouraged and will be given some priority in the selection process. Individual papers are also welcome and will be assigned by the Program Committee to an appropriate panel with a chair and a discussant.

The deadline for submission: January 22 2014

Forthcoming in *Slavic Review*

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ARTICLES

"Through the Lens of Loss: Marina Tsvetaeva's
Elegiac Photo-Poetics"
Molly Thomasy Blasing

"Fiction as Mapmaking: Moscow as Ivan
Bunin's Russian Memory Palace"
Angela Brintlinger

"Transnational Identities in Diaspora Writing:
The Narratives of Vasily Yanovsky"
Maria Rubins

"Selling Market Socialism:
Hungary in the 1960s"
Beth Greene

"Recalcitrant Women: Internationalism and the
Redefinition of Welfare Limits in the
Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Labor Exchange
Program"
Alena Alamgir



Enhancing Opportunities and Avoiding Mistakes: the Value of Area Studies to Business Benjamin Loring (Georgetown U) interviews Trevor Gunn (Medtronic)



Trevor Gunn is managing director for international relations at Minneapolis-based Medtronic, the world's largest independent medical technology company. Previously, he was long-time director of the Commerce Department's Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States, the clearinghouse for US Government information on doing business in the former Soviet Union. He received his Ph.D. in International Relations from the London School of Economics. Gunn has taught "Business Dynamics in Eurasia" for the past 20 years at Georgetown University and sits on the advisory board of the Wisconsin School of Business Center for International Business Education and Research.

From his background in international business, Gunn has worked to attract the support of business and government leaders for the continuation and development of area studies in U.S. colleges and universities. In this interview, he offers practical insights into the type of knowledge acquired in area studies programs, the importance of that knowledge and mindset in a globalized economy, and how companies such as Medtronic are adapting.

BL: Area studies centers have tended to be less oriented toward the business community than toward government or academia in terms of the skills they teach our students. Why is area studies knowledge important in business?

TG: That is the same question that students ask every year in my class. Typically, the vast majority come from an area studies background in language, culture, history, and so forth, and companies are actually submitting proposals for them to fulfill. The companies are wanting to go to Ukraine, let's say, and do some project, and the students' first question is, "Are we actually meaningful for them?" And the basic answer is, "you are able to do things that the companies cannot do themselves. Why would the company come to you if they can do it internally?"

So there is some admission there that the companies lack something: either they don't have the skills and experience, or they don't have them at the headquarters, or they've had some bad experiences with managers, for example, putting people in the field who are what I call "barefoot MBA's"—those are all things that area studies students can remedy. My own view is that if you have a technical orientation, a business orientation, and area studies, it's an unstop-

pable combination—you can really go anywhere in the world and do anything you want. But if you only have one or two of those, you are sending managers into situations that they are not prepared for. You can learn the business side, but it's a lot more difficult to learn the other things that are going to keep you out of trouble or enhance the opportunity.

BL: Then, as far as businesses see things, what are the skills that area studies centers should provide?

TG: Languages, languages, languages. I recently gave a talk at the [Georgetown McDonough School of Business] Emerging Markets Network conference where I asked a question: what is the most important language for business? I got all kinds of guesses. The answer is whatever the language of the client is. You have to figure out how to be empathetic and compassionate when the time is right, and how do you do that if you don't have the language? For a business person, I would also say that it puts you on an equal footing with your negotiating partner. Do you always want to be going through a third party, or do you want them to know that you understand their culture, understand their thinking and certainly understand a lot of what they're saying? They will be more alert and more respectful, and that's ultimately what you need in a negotiation.

In almost any place in the world except in the United States, the discussion doesn't start on business, and you're often sitting there for an hour talking about other things. If you are just sitting there waiting for the bottom line, your dialog partner has completely lost interest and trust in you and knows that you're only there for the deal. There is no sense that we're in this together. That's not a great way to start the negotiation. In Latin America, the discussion starts with family, and then you get to business. I'm not saying that in Eurasia that's always the case, but often the discussion is going to go other places. If you don't have that knowledge or those skills, you start the negotiation in the wrong position.

BL: There are many in academia who believe that area studies knowledge is beside the point because we can now make quantitatively based comparisons across regions of the world and that it is not as important as, say, understanding production modeling methods or trade theory.

TG: Most of the cultural differences that you know about as an area specialist carry over to the business world. But you need specific examples to make the case. You need to demonstrate that we saved the deal or saved money. One of the examples that I give in class is the sense of time that people have in different parts of the world. The American arrives at the negotiation with the idea that it's an hour-long meet-

ing, but the Russian, Ukrainian, or Kazakh will have a more expansive sense of time. An hour passes, and the American will be ready to leave at the same time that the dialog partner is ready to start. How can that be a good thing?

You need examples of how to build trust when one party in the negotiations does something that the other does not understand. Let's choose a Russian example where the dialog partner throws something outlandish on the table. The senior vice-president from IBM who heads a huge global team with thousands of employees talks to a relatively unknown IT company from Russia. But the small IT company says, basically, "Why should I be talking to you? Sure, you're IBM, but we have our own business. Yes, you do servers, but you're really minor players," and so on. This is a typical Russian negotiating strategy, sometimes called the "serve and return," intended to put the negotiating partner at a disadvantage, perhaps in order to see how the potential business partner reacts. You can imagine what effect this would have on the unaccustomed American from some totally domestic business unit without any prior regional experience or awareness of this negotiating strategy. It could be disastrous. But if you have the training and know to expect it, then you are ready for it. You need the modesty to recognize what you don't understand, but that doesn't often happen with executives in big American companies.

BL: You seem to be speaking about a "global mindset," which is what area studies centers seek to engender in addition to the area-specific knowledge. Is that important?

TG: Yes. There are common denominators between all international and area studies topics. I teach ["Business Dynamics in Eurasia"] because the region is, arguably, seen as the hardest part of the world to do business. If you understand working elements of business in this region, you can take that skill set to any other emerging market. Risk is in all emerging markets. You need to know how to mitigate risk, and the human element is critical. But just because it's seen to be "soft," and difficult to measure doesn't mean it's not incredibly valuable and often decisive. You need a different way to explain the value.

BL: As you have discussions with business leaders and government officials, is there a broad sense that area studies education is valuable and should be continued, or is that a harder case to make nowadays?

TG: I don't think that it's harder to make the case, but we have a tremendously long distance to go. If I were a Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Korean, Turkish, or Brazilian businessman in any one of those economies, this discussion would not probably occur. Because we have a huge internal market, most American companies are still oriented toward the United States. So, there still is not a business necessity for people to change. If you woke up tomorrow morning and the domestic market dried up, you would have to undergo

a massive transformation just to keep your enterprise alive, whether it's a large business or a small one.

Let's take a company like Medtronic. Our annual revenue is \$17 billion, and 55% of it is still in the US, which is by far our largest market. We have 46,000 employees, who are hard-working and well qualified. People in the company want to do more internationally, but often can't find colleagues who know which exact steps to take. We can't change everybody tomorrow, but we are starting to put in training programs, globalization programs, and language programs. A year ago, there were a limited number of people in corporate management who were saying that we need to re-orient ourselves, but until our new Bangladeshi CEO said to do it, we didn't truly re-focus on emerging markets. This is an incredibly exciting transition for us: now we're looking for skill sets that we would have never looked at a year ago.

In other firms, this could be a leader change or a market change, and it could happen suddenly or progressively. But once you start to think internationally to the point where it becomes the core of what you're doing, you see all these changes taking place. And this is true of more and more companies.

BL: What case should area studies centers make to business leaders to make sure that programs like the Department of Education's Title VI programs continue?

TG: The case to make is that the skill sets that you are training the students in (and others that you may add over time) have direct implications for success or failure in international markets. How you make that case might be through accenting how mistakes were made--cultural mistakes in particular. If you're really serious about international business, you're going to send people abroad or you're going to find local people. So, you are going to need local knowledge. Hopefully, if you decide to have a Western manager, that person also has cultural training. In reality, the [former] Soviet Union is not seen as a very attractive place to send people because of a variety of different factors that are not well appreciated. But if you can make the case that you are able to train leaders who can more quickly acclimate to the region, they will hit the ground running and that improves your return on investment. It comes back to avoiding mistakes and enhancing opportunities. And all of those skill sets are ones that you actually teach through area studies.

Trevor Gunn's October 17th talk at Georgetown University: "Doing Business in Eurasia"



Benjamin Loring is Associate Director of the Center for Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies (CERES) at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.

The Association Congratulates the Winners of the 2013 Affiliate Organizations' Prizes

AATSEEL is pleased to announce the following recipients of its book awards for 2013. The awards will be presented at the annual conference in Chicago, 9-12 January 2014.

Best Book in Literary/Cultural Studies:

Nina Gurianova, *The Aesthetics of Anarchy: Art and Ideology in the Early Avant-Garde* (University of California Press, 2012)

Best Translation into English:

Sigizmund Krzhizhanovsky, *The Letter Killers Club* (New York Review Books, 2012). Translated from the Russian by Joanne Turnbull with Nikolai Formozov. Introduction by Caryl Emerson.

Best Scholarly Translation into English:

Alexander Herzen, *A Herzen Reader* (Northwestern University Press, 2012). Translated from the Russian by Kathleen Parthé.

Best Contribution to Language Pedagogy:

Linda Mëniku and Héctor Campos, *Discovering Albanian 1: Textbook, Workbook, Audio Supplement* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2011)

Best Contribution to Slavic Linguistics:

John Frederick Bailyn, *The Syntax of Russian* (Cambridge University Press, 2012)

The Bulgarian Studies Association John D. Bell 2013 Memorial Book Prize: Panos Sophoulis' *Byzantium and Bulgaria, 775-831*, published in Vol. 16 of *East Central and Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages, 450-1450* (Brill, 2011). In argument of its decision, the Book Prize committee states: "Panos Sophoulis's book on the relations between these two powers is an important scholarly contribution to the field of Bulgarian history. Although it has an apparently narrow chronological focus on the relations of the Byzantine Empire with the emerging Bulgarian state, its broader themes encompass their concepts of nationhood and empire, and firmly site his topic within the development of medieval Europe. Through impressive documentation from Byzantine and Western sources, and integration of recent archaeological discoveries, Sophoulis provides a thorough explanation and convincing analysis of this critical period: the iconoclasm controversy, numerous changes of ruler in the Byzantine Empire, the disastrous defeat of the Emperor Nikephoros in 811, and the resulting expansion of the Bulgarian state under khans Krum and Omurtag. In particular, his detailed discussions of the conventional historiography, why it must be re-evaluated in the light of material evidence, and what new information this approach elicits, provide a thorough explanation and convincing analysis of this important period."

The Polish Studies Association Aquila Polonica Article Prize for 2013: Katherine Lebow for "The Conscience of the Skin: Interwar Autobiography and Social Rights," *Humanity* 3:3 (Winter 2012): 297-319. The selection committee noted that Dr. Lebow "recovered an immensely significant yet almost entirely neglected set of sources, viewing them through a complex analytical lens of social rights and achieving, thereby, the rare feat of illuminating both the sources themselves and the lens through which they are viewed. Combining the interpretive skills of historian and textual critic, in her elegantly written article, Lebow directs the attention of human rights theorists to the voices of working class Poles in the interwar years and to the meanings inherent in both the collection and the casual neglect of their writings. By publishing "The Conscience of the Skin" in an interdisciplinary, transnational journal of human rights scholarship, Lebow clearly demonstrates that the study of Polish subjects can be of the broadest interest across the disciplines both within and beyond the spheres of Polish Studies."

2013 Marc Raeff Book Prize of the Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association:

Alexander M. Martin's monograph, *Enlightened Metropolis: Constructing Imperial Moscow, 1762-1855* (Oxford University Press, 2013)

The Association Congratulates the Winners of the 2013 Affiliate Organizations' Prizes

2013 AWSS Heldt Prizes

Best Book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Studies:

Karen Petrone, *The Great War in Russian Memory* (Indiana University, Bloomington, 2011)

Honorable Mention: Nancy Kollmann, *Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Russia* (Cambridge University Press, 2012)

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

Judith Pallot and Laura Piacentini, with the assistance of Dominique Moran, *Gender, Geography, and Punishment. The Experience of Women in Carceral Russia* (Oxford University Press, 2012)

Honorable Mention: Louise McReynolds. *Murder Most Russian. True Crime and Punishment in Late Imperial Russia* (Cornell University Press, 2013)

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

Yana Hashamova, "War Rape: (Re)defining Motherhood, Fatherhood, and Nationhood" in Helena Goscilo and Yana Hashamova edited, *Embracing Arms. Cultural Representation of Slavic and Balkan Women in War* (Central European University Press, 2012)

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

Vladimir Propp, *The Russian Folktale* (Wayne State University Press, 2012). Translated and edited by Sibelan Forrester

2013 Graduate Essay Prize:

Steven Jug, PhD Candidate in History at the University of Illinois, and lecturer at Baylor University, for "Hating and Killing: Defining Oneself Against Enemy and Non-Combatant Amidst Defeat, 1942," a chapter of his dissertation, *All Stalin's Men? Soldierly Masculinities in the Soviet War Effort*

2013 Mary Zirin Prize winner: Carolyn J. Pouncy

As an editor, Dr. Pouncy has contributed substantially to contemporary Slavic Studies. Dr. Pouncy presently serves as Managing Editor of *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History* (School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University), as Assistant Editor of *Russian Studies in History* and as Assistant Editor of *Russian Politics and Law*. Moreover, she has completed editorial work for the journals *Sociological Research*, *Problems of Post-Communism*, and *Chinese Studies in History*. As a freelance editor for Cornell University Press, she has helped bring into print a number of books of interest to women in Slavic Studies. Dr. Pouncy has maintained, independently, a robust research agenda, producing an article, "Stumbling Toward Socialist Realism: Ballet in Leningrad, 1927-1937" on the life and times of Agrippina Vaganova (*Russian History/Histoire Russe* 32, no. 2: 171-93). But her heart remains with Moscovite Russia. Dr. Pouncy's current and independent research involves Moscow and the Tatar khanates of the 1530s, the setting for a series of five historical novels. The first novel, *The Golden Lynx (Legends of the Five Directions 1: West)*, was published in 2012, under the pseudonym C. P. Lesley. The second novel, *The Winged Horse (Legends of the Five Directions 2: East)*, is forthcoming in 2013-14. With this series of books, Dr. Pouncy wishes "to extend the teaching of Russian history—especially Muscovite history—beyond the confines of the classroom while ensuring that the history is accurate." The committee wishes to acknowledge Dr. Pouncy's valuable service to the field of Slavic Studies, her behind-the-scenes support of women publishing in the field, and the high quality of her scholarship and writing. The committee also wishes to support Dr. Pouncy's on-going commitment to historical research and outreach to a broader reading public evidenced by her turn toward historical fiction.

TRAVEL GRANTS AWARDED BY AFFILIATE ORGANIZATIONS

The Polish Studies Association Travel Grant: Paweł Wolski, Assistant Professor at the University of Szczecin. He will be traveling to the MLA Convention in January to participate in a panel entitled "Post-Holocaust Urban Narratives," which is part of a larger project that explores the Jewish presence in post-Holocaust towns and the way literature has re-constructed the "Jewishness" of urban spaces in Poland.

International Association for the Humanities (MAG) Travel Grants: Oleg Romanko traveled to the ASEEES convention to discuss Russian collaborationist organizations and "Jewish problem" in the period of Second World War while Elena Dutchak explored Taiga Skit and Siberian Peasant Community: Interaction Models in the Terms of "Agrarian Revolution" in the 1930s.



2013 Executive Director's Report

Lynda Park, ASEEES

2013 was an exceptionally busy year for ASEEES. We launched a year-long strategic planning process and held a very successful convention in Boston. We instituted new programs and member benefits. We saw through a transfer of *Slavic Review* editorship. Finally, the uncertainty of federal funding for international studies, especially the news of the Title VIII funding cut, resulted in extensive advocacy work.

Membership

I am delighted to report that we saw a dramatic increase in individual membership for 2013, which reached 3,074 members including 605 student members (20% of total membership), compared to 2,543 members (526 student members) in 2012, 2,680 and (535 student members) in 2011. We also saw an upturn of international members, who now make up 25% of total membership with 779 members: 146 from UK and 131 from Canada being the largest two countries represented. Membership from Eastern Europe and Eurasia also increased in number due in part to the new reduced membership fee program: we have 237 members from the region. For trends in membership over the last decade, please see the table below.

The number of institutional members has grown steadily as well, with 62 members: 15 premium members (2 new) and 47 regular members (1 new) for 2013. For 2012 we had 59 members: 14 premium and 45 regular; for 2011, we had 52 members: 13 premium and 39 regular.

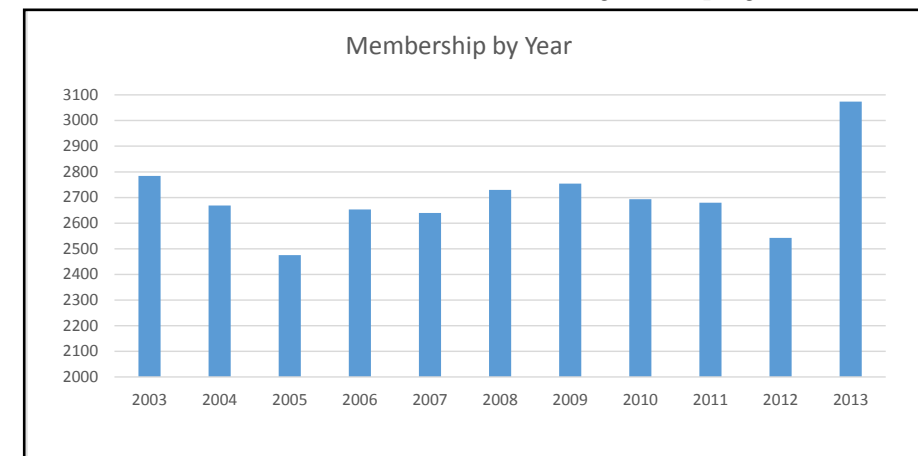
Convention

With Boston being our most popular venue, the 2013 Convention at the Boston Marriott Copley Place was one of our largest conventions in recent years, with 2307 attendees (1,970 members, 193 non-members, 174 exhibitors). With the theme "Revolutions," Sheila Fitzpatrick, Padraic Kenney and Henry Hale offered thought-provoking presentations in the presidential plenary on "Thinking Revolution: The Wider Work of 1917, 1989, and the Colored Revolutions,"

and Diane Koenker literally gave us a tour of the museum of revolutions in her presidential address on "Revolutions: A Guided Tour." The convention program included 443 panels, 106 roundtables, and 36 meetings. The disciplinary breakdown of the sessions is: 32.6 percent in history, 28.6 percent in language, literature and culture, 14 percent in social sciences, 1.8 percent in library and information sciences, .9 percent in gender studies, .7 percent in religion, .7 percent in Jewish studies, 1.6 percent in professional development (new) and 18.8 percent in interdisciplinary panels. We had 67 exhibit booths by 64 companies/organizations in the exhibit hall.

Some new features and activities were added in 2013. We set up a new online Panel/Paper wanted-board for members to post their topics in order to help facilitate panel creation. We provided LCD projection setup in every meeting room and a cyber café at the convention. We added more professional development sessions that provided practical information from publishing to career advancement. We also added a panel paper upload/download feature on the convention website, which gives the presenters an opportunity to share their paper with a larger audience after the convention. In addition, we instituted a formal sponsorship program. We are most grateful to our sponsors for their generous support: GOLD SPONSORS: American Councils (ACTR), East View Information Services, National Research U Higher School of Economics; SILVER SPONSORS: Harvard U Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Department of Slavic Languages and Literature, and Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; BRONZE SPONSORS: Lexicon Maciej Wolinski, Museum of Russian Icons, and UNC Chapel Hill, REEES Concentration. We thank the Program Committee, especially the chair Valerie Sperling and associate chair Kristen Ghodsee, for their tremendous work on the convention.

The 2014 Convention will be held at the San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter on Nov. 20-23, with Joan Neuberger serving as the program committee chair. The theme is "25



Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings,” and the convention will feature a film series highlighting the theme.

Convention Travel Grants

Along with the Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant, we added a new travel grant program this year for scholars from Eastern Europe and Eurasia. For the inaugural competition, we awarded nine grants to scholars from five different countries. For the Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant, we gave out 18 awards – nine to students in the US, nine from outside the US - which were five more than in 2012 because we were able to increase the total sum for the program due to the generous contributions from the members.

Conference in the Region

After having considered the idea of holding a smaller conference in the region for a number of years, we have decided to organize a conference jointly with the Central Eurasian Studies Society at Nazarbayev University (NU) in Astana, Kazakhstan, on May 22-24, 2014. NU will provide meeting space, dorm rooms, and logistical support. ASEEEES will provide a limited number of travel grants for ASEEEES members to attend the conference.

Slavic Review

Slavic Review completed in its second year as part of JSTOR's Current Scholarship Program. The subscription remained steady at 782 in 2013, although the number of subscriptions in electronic-only format increased dramatically from 207 to 320. We are also participating in new JSTOR programs: Register & Read, which gives any registered user access to a certain number of articles for free; and JPASS, which gives our members access to the entire JSTOR journal archive collection for a discounted annual fee of \$99.

The editorial office of *Slavic Review* experienced major personnel changes this year. In mid-August, Mark Steinberg and Jane Hedges stepped down as editor and managing editor respectively, replaced by Harriet Murav and Faith Stein. We are gratified that the transition went so smoothly. We thank the University of Illinois for its continued support.

ASEEEES Online

Having implemented the migration of the member site and the convention site, we are now in the phase of redesigning the public ASEEEES website, which we hope to launch in late January 2014. The new website will include the ASEEEES blog, a member spotlight, an events calendar, and other features. We are also working to set up an internal professional networking/discussion site for members. Meanwhile we have been using social media to push out information. As of Nov 11, 2013, we had 3,424 fans on Facebook (1,874 in May 2012); the most popular age group is 25-34 years old. On LinkedIn, we have 2,932 members (1,554 in May 2012). The two demographic groups do not necessarily overlap, and they are not

all members. In addition, the use of Twitter during the 2013 convention increased over the 2012 convention.

Webinars

We launched a new webinar program this year as an added member benefit. The first webinar on the Slavic Reference Service presented by the U of Illinois SRS librarians was held on May 29. Since then, we have had three other webinars on resume/cover letter writing and how to use online research sites. We plan to provide 6-10 webinars a year, with the aim of giving members practical information on careers, funding, research/teaching methodologies, and other professional development.

Status of Title VIII and Title VI Grants

As you know, the federal funding for the Title VI/Fulbright-Hays and Title VIII programs is a serious concern for our field.

The Title VIII program administered by the US Department of State Office of INR has funded much of advanced research and many summer language programs in our field for US scholars and students. We received news on Oct. 4 that Title VIII did not receive any appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which ended in Sept. 30, 2013), leading to cancellation of many Title VIII-funded fellowship competitions this year. While not completely unanticipated, this news was still a shock. ASEEEES has been working with the grantee organizations and others to urge the State Department to restore funding to the program. You can read our letter to Sec. John Kerry on our website at: <http://www.aseees.org/new/title8-alert.php>

ASEEEES is an active member of the Coalition for International Education (CIE) that has been advocating for these programs for decades. After three years of drastic cuts, we are somewhat encouraged that the Administration's budget request for fiscal year 2014 included \$80.938 million for Title VI, which was \$10.774 million or 15.4% increase over the post-sequester 2013 level. But we are facing uncertainty about the parameters of the Title VI grant as the new funding cycle approaches in the fall of 2014 with the applications due in this spring.

To address the federal funding situation more effectively, we established an ad hoc Advocacy Committee with Steve Hanson (chair), Laura Adams, Henry Hale, and David

Have an Idea for an ASEEEES Webinar?

The ASEEEES webinar series offers a wide range of programming from the latest research and teaching methods to professional development topics and subjects of special interest.

If you have an idea for a webinar, especially on best practices in teaching, please contact newsnet@pitt.edu. We can provide assistance with the webinar software.

Patton this year. The committee members played a crucial role in writing the above letter to Sec. Kerry. Steve Hanson participated in a briefing on the Hill in September and is organizing an important policy conference on “Internationalization of U.S. Education in the 21st Century: The Future of International and Foreign Language Studies” at the College of William and Mary on April 11-13, 2014, which will be co-sponsored by ASEEEES.

Strategic Planning

In May, the Executive Committee launched a year-long strategic planning process to lay out the association's priorities for the next five years. Thus far we have developed a vision statement and a draft mission statement below, and conducted a member survey, focus group discussions, and interviews with key stakeholders. Based on the gathered data, the Board and the Executive Committee carried out an analysis of our strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities. We are now in the process of pinpointing the 5-7 critical areas of focus, around which annual strategic plan will be developed.

In August we sent a survey to our entire membership, and we received 818 responses, the results of which were thoroughly analyzed and used in developing the mission statement and in discussing the critical areas of focus. We were gratified to learn that 83% of the respondents stated that they were satisfied with the current programs and services, but also noted areas of serious concern and places where improvement was needed. We received many suggestions for new programs or ways to achieve our programmatic

goals. We have already set up an ad hoc committee on non-academic careers and are in the process of setting up a formal mentoring program, which you will hear more about in the coming months. We thank the members for their dedication to the Association.

Board Election/2014 Board Members

Our 2013 annual election for the board of directors was held from May to September, and the results were the following: Catriona Kelly (U of Oxford) elected vice-president/ president-elect for 2014; Eliot Borenstein (NYU) and Christine Worobec (Northern Illinois U) were elected Board members-at-large for 2014-2016; and Colleen Lucey (U of Wisconsin) was elected as the graduate student representative for 2014-2015.

Other incoming Board members in 2014 are: Alexandra Hrycak (Reed College) as the sociology representative, 2014-2016; Anne Gorsuch (U of British Columbia) as the AHA representative, 2014-2016; Patricia Thurston (Yale U) as the CLIR representative, 2014-2016.

I thank the ASEEEES board and committee members for their service. The Association and our scholarly community benefit enormously from their time and effort. Finally, I thank the University of Pittsburgh University Center for International Studies and the Center for Russian and East European Studies for being such generous hosts to ASEEEES.

Mission Statement

The Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEEES) is a leading international scholarly society dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Central Asia, the Caucasus, Russia, and Eastern Europe in regional and global context.

As an international professional organization, we support our members, who are scholars and students in diverse disciplines and specialists in various professions, to share their knowledge and expertise and to foster greater understanding of the region and its impact in the world.

We promote intellectual vitality in all aspects of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies by:

- Being a major center of **information and resources**;
- Holding **annual conventions** that feature scholarly presentations, exchange of ideas, and opportunities for social interaction and the professional development of its members;
- Publishing the prestigious peer-reviewed journal **Slavic Review** that disseminates research;
- Presenting **annual awards and prizes** to recognize outstanding scholarship and significant contributions to ASEEEES and the field;
- Disseminating work and news of our members through its **newsletter and online platforms**;
- Offering **financial support** to members for the purpose of sharing their research;
- Engaging the membership in year-round programming and **networking** opportunities;
- Supporting **teaching** by disseminating best practices and curricular materials;
- Providing **training/professional development** and mentoring programs for graduate students and younger scholars;
- Developing programs, policies and resources to **enhance interdisciplinary understanding**;
- Fostering greater awareness of the region by **engaging the general public and the media**;
- Partnering with other organizations to **advocate** for sustained support of international studies and foreign language education.

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25 Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings

The online submission site as well as submission forms in Word are now available:
<http://www.aseees.org/convention/cfp.html>

The deadline for the panel/roundtable/meeting submissions is Jan. 15, 2014.

To assist in the process of forming panels, we have created the ASEEES 2014 Panel/Paper Wanted Board: <http://www.aseees.org/convention/cfp.html#wanted> If you are looking for a panel to join or a paper presenter for your panel, please review the proposals on the online board.

Contact: Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator: wwalker@pitt.edu ; (781) 235-2408

2014 ASEEES Board of Directors & Committees

2014 ASEEES Board of Directors

Executive Committee

Steve Hanson, President; College of William and Mary, sehan@wm.edu

Catriona Kelly, Vice President/President Elect; U of Oxford (UK)

Diane Koenker, Immediate Past President; U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Susan Linz, Treasurer, 2009–2014; Michigan State U

Harriet Murav, Editor, *Slavic Review*; U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Olga Shevchenko, member-at-large, 2012–14; Williams College

Lynda Park, Executive Director; U of Pittsburgh

Brian Baer, Council of Regional Affiliates representative, 2013–2014; Kent State U

Eliot Borenstein, member-at-large, 2014–2016; NYU

Megan Dixon, AAG representative, 2013–2015; College of Idaho,

Anne Gorsuch, AHA representative, 2014–2016; U of British Columbia (Canada)

Alexandra Hrycak, Sociology representative, 2014–2016; Reed College

Adeeb Khalid, member-at-large, 2013–2015, Carleton College, akhalid@carleton.edu

Colleen Lucey, graduate student representative, 2014–2015; U of Wisconsin, Madison,

Mieke Meurs, Economics representative, 2011–2014; American U

William E. Pomeranz, Council of Institutional Members representative, 2013–2015; Woodrow Wilson Center

Irina Reyfman, member-at-large, 2012–2014; Columbia U

Douglas Rogers, AAA representative, 2011–2014; Yale U

Jane Sharp, member-at-large, 2013–2015, Rutgers, The State U of New Jersey

Valerie Sobol, AATSEEL representative, 2013–2015; U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Patricia Thurston, CLIR representative, 2014–2016; Yale U,

Joshua Tucker, APSA representative, 2012–2014; New York U

Christine Worobec, member-at-large, 2014–2016; Northern Illinois U

2014 ASEEES COMMITTEES

(Names in bold indicate new members; “Chair” in bold indicates new committee chair.)

Nominating Committee

Diane P. Koenker, Chair, 2014, U of Illinois

Maria Bucur, 2014, Indiana U

Beth Holmgren, 2014, Duke U

ASEEES/AATSEEL Committee on Language

Olga Kagan, Chair, 2014–2016, UCLA

Alla Nedashkivska, 2014–2016, U of Alberta
Valeria Sobol, 2013–2014, USC (*ex officio*, as ATSEEL rep to ASEEES Board)

Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession

Laura Schlosberg, Chair, 2013–2015, Independent Scholar
Karen Petrone, 2013–2014, U of Kentucky (*ex officio* as president of AWSS)

Sharon Kowalsky, 2014–2016, Texas A&M-Commerce

Katya Hokanson, 2014–2016, U of Oregon

Heather Tidrick, 2013–2015, graduate student rep, U of Michigan

Communications Advisory Committee

Sibelan Forrester, Chair, 2013–2014, Swarthmore College

Marijeta Bozovic, 2013–2015, Colgate U

Kate Brown, 2012–2014, U of Maryland, Baltimore County

Serguei Oushakine, 2012–2014, Princeton U

Elise Thorsen, 2013–2014, graduate student rep, U of Pittsburgh

Jennifer Tishler, 2013–2015, U of Wisconsin-Madison

Slavic Review Committee

Diane Koenker, Chair, 2014, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Bradley Schaffner, 2014–2016, Carleton College

Mark Steinberg, 2014–2016, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Honors and Awards Committee

Maria Todorova, Chair, 2012–2014, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Joshua Tucker, 2013–2015, NYU

Andrew Wachtel, 2014–2016, American U of C. Asia, Bishkek

Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize Committee

Lewis Siegelbaum, Chair, 2013–2015, Michigan State U

Cristina Vatulescu, 2013–2014, NYU

Serguei Oushakine, 2013–2015, Princeton U

Nancy Ries, 2014–16, Colgate U

Davis Center Book Prize Committee

Sarah Phillips, Chair, 2013–2015, Indiana U

Robert Kaiser, 2013–2014, U of Wisconsin-Madison

Pauline Jones Luong, 2014–2016, U of Michigan

USC Book Prize Committee

Julie Buckler, Chair, 2012–14, Harvard U

Jindrich Toman, 2013–15, U of Michigan

Lilya Kaganovsky, 2014–2016, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Reginald Zelnik Book Prize Committee

John Connelly, Chair, 2013–2015, UC-Berkeley

Lisa Kirschenbaum, 2012–2014, West Chester U

Michael Khodarkovsky, 2014–2016, Loyola U (Chicago)

Marshall Shulman Book Prize Committee

James Richter, Chair, 2012–2014, Bates College

Adam Stulberg, 2013–2015, Georgia Tech

Kimberley Marten, 2014–2016, Columbia U

Ed A Hewett Book Prize Committee

Scott Gehlbach, Chair, 2012-2014, U of Wisconsin-Madison
Grigore Pop-Eleches, 2014-2015, Princeton U
Carol Leonard, 2014-2016, U of Oxford

Barbara Jelavich Book Prize Committee

Tara Zahra, Chair, 2012-2014, U Chicago
Allison Frank, 2013-2015, Harvard U
Emily Greble, 2014-2016, CUNY

Kulczycki Book Prize Committee

Neal Pease, Chair, 2012-2014, U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Tamara Trojanowska, 2013-2015, U of Toronto
Tomasz Kamusella, PSA rep, 2014-2016, U of St Andrews

W. Bruce Lincoln Book Prize Committee

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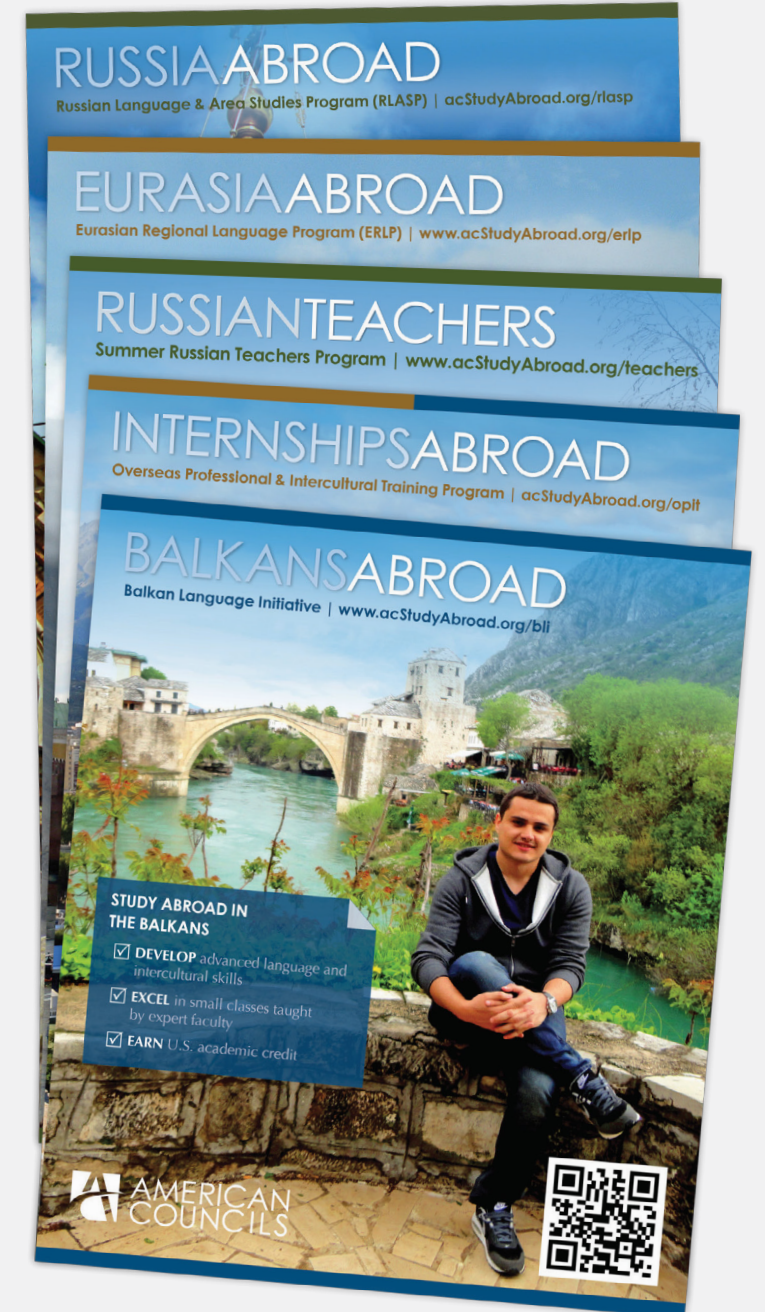
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*Fellowship Funding for the Summer Russian Language Teachers Program is provided by the U.S. Dept. of Education (Fulbright-Hays).



How the Olympics in Sochi Differ from Previous Games

Robert W. Orttung, George Washington University

Sochi will host the Winter Olympics in February 2014, welcoming some of the planet's elite athletes to the volatile North Caucasus and inviting the attention of the global media well in advance of the 17-day event. Billions of viewers around the world will cast aside their daily schedules to watch the Games, offering Russia a unique opportunity to promote itself on the global stage.

For scholars, this mega-event offers a great opportunity as well. The games will open a wide window for analyses in a variety of fields. In recent years, a burgeoning literature has appeared studying mega-events and the massive infrastructure investments that surround them. Political scientists ask who benefits from these events and how. Economists wonder if such events stimulate growth in the city that hosted them and if the massive investments will live up to initial expectations or will merely create white elephants, such as stadiums that stand empty and fall into neglect. Urban planners question whether hosting such events comprises a rational development policy or merely diverts scarce resources away from more pressing needs, such as affordable housing, better schools, or improved medical services. Other scholars examine such issues as how states attempt to use the Olympic spectacle to promote regime interests, how athletes and fans experience the Olympic moment, and how the Games affect nationalism, tolerance, and tourism.

An ASEEES panel on the Sochi Olympics at the just-concluded Boston conference stimulated a lively discussion. A Russian linguist in the audience criticized the panelists for presenting a negative picture of some of the aspects of the Games. Certainly, it is true that outsiders have criticized Russia's leaders lately in regard to Pussy Riot, the Greenpeace Arctic protests, the adoption of a law banning homosexual propaganda to minors, and the on-going crackdown on civil society and the political opposition. But, while there is nothing wrong with offering a critical analysis of events in Russia, the charge of portraying Russia unfairly raises an interesting and useful question: Are the issues surrounding the Sochi Games similar to those surrounding the Games when they are held in Western countries, or are they in some way different? And, if the Olympics in Russia are different from the Olympics in other countries, is this a difference in scale or a difference in kind?

Looking at the Sochi Games in the context of previous Olympic events suggests that there is, in fact, a difference of kind. The key to this difference is not simply that the Sochi Games already have an eye-popping price tag of more than \$50 billion. A brief analysis of previous Games and an understanding of President Vladimir Putin's relentless efforts to remain in power provide the background necessary to understand what makes the Sochi Olympics different.

Similarities with Previous Games

The combination of politics and sports is certainly not unique to the Sochi games. Putin seeks to use the Olympics to promote Russia as a great power on the world stage and to demonstrate that his country can compete in the capitalist global economy as effectively as any other country east or west. Among the most prominent examples of states that sought to benefit from the Olympic platform are: Germany's use of the Games in 1936 to promote Nazism, the USSR's efforts to boost socialism by hosting the 1980 Olympiad in Moscow, Japan announcing its return to prosperity after WWII through the 1964 Olympics, Los Angeles and the U.S. proclaiming the prowess of private business in 1984, and China asserting its international standing in Beijing in 2008.

Given the horror of the 1972 terror attack in Munich, where terrorists killed 11 Israeli athletes, and the explosion at the Atlanta 1996 Olympics killing one person and invoking a fatal heart attack in another, Russian organizers cannot ignore the problems of extremism and violence. Sochi is located in the Caucasus, where an on-going insurgency takes hundreds of lives each year; organizers are therefore implementing extensive measures to ensure that there are no incidents at the Games. Shortly after Sochi won its bid to host the Olympics, Doku Umarov proclaimed his intention to establish an Islamic State, the Caucasus Emirate, which would include the entire region of the Caucasus. In July 2013 Umarov called on his supporters in Russia not to allow the conduct of the Sochi Olympics via a YouTube video that directly threatened the Games. However, the threat of terrorism is a constant concern for such high profile events, regardless of their location. The 2002 Salt Lake City Games took place in the shadow of 9/11 just a few months earlier and security precautions surrounding subsequent Games have been intense. While Russia is going further than other hosts have, for example, by requiring spectators to upload personal data to a website in order to obtain a special pass, the basic dilemma of trading civil liberties and privacy for enhanced security is a common theme.

Areas of Difference

The main area of difference between Russia's Olympics and those in the West is that, ostensibly, Putin is planning to stay in power indefinitely and he uses the Olympics to promote this central goal. Democratic leaders cannot seriously entertain such ambitions because they will eventually be voted out of office or face constitutional term limits that are enforced. Therefore, they are less likely to engage in corruption or repression of civil society. Putin is using the Olympics as one part of his larger strategy for remaining in power by trying to identify his rule with everything that is

popular about the Olympics. The contrast between the political systems in Russia and democratic systems gives the Sochi Olympics a very different meaning than they would have in a western context.

One area of divergence between Russia's preparations and those of Western hosts is in relations with civil society. In Western countries, organizers of the Games are typically real estate developers in the host city working in alliance with local politicians. This pro-growth coalition typically seeks to use the Games to market their city using the Olympic brand in order to promote tourism and increase property values. In Western cities, it is common for local organizations to raise concerns about the environmental impact of the Games, the use of public resources for what amounts to a giant sports festival, and the expansion of surveillance measures to address security concerns. Environmental watchdogs observing the preparations for the 2000 Sydney Games complained that the authorities used "selective compliance" in applying guidelines designed to protect the local ecology. Greece even altered its constitution to limit the role of citizen initiative groups in the area of forestry protection. Other Games have declared themselves the "greenest ever," but then left no discernible positive environmental legacy.

In contrast to the typical situation in the West, it is the federal government of Russia that is organizing the Olympics. While pro-growth lobbies can use mega-events like the Olympics to marginalize civil society organizations in the West, the Russian government has been conducting a systematic crackdown on civil society groups since at least 2004. In 2013, the Procurator General's office conducted inspections of approximately one thousand NGOs to determine whether they should be labeled as "foreign agents," a pernicious attempt to undermine their credibility and legitimacy among the population. Russia is different because the state is conducting the campaign and has the power to fine and imprison the groups it does not like. The problems that environmental and urban preservation groups face in Russia are much different from the challenges confronting western groups, whose main concerns are public apathy and a lack of resources rather than official harassment.

A second source of difference is in terms of the overspending associated with the Games. Running over the budget happens in all mega-events and the Olympics are among the worst offenders, according to research conducted by Bent Flyvbjerg* and his colleagues. In democratic countries, this overspending is due to the fact that Olympic promoters have to convince the local authorities, worried about spending taxpayer funds, to go along with the project. As a result, they have a tendency to exaggerate the benefits while underestimating the costs. Once the host city has committed to holding the Games, it is on the hook for the expenses according to the contract that it signs with the International Olympic

* Bent Flyvbjerg & Allison Stewart (2012). Olympic Proportions: Cost and Cost Overrun at the Olympics, 1960-2012, Oxford University Saïd Business School Working Paper.

Committee. In short, the over-budget spending is a result of getting the Games approved in a democratic context.

In Russia, the Kremlin is not held accountable to the public in the same way. Putin did not have win approval for a budget and then stick to it. He can rely on access to state funding and there are no real checks that can limit how much he can spend on the Games. This situation creates enormous corruption opportunities which can be exploited by the key business leaders with the inside connections required to win the lucrative state contracts to build the Olympic competition facilities. In this sense, Sochi is also unique because it had to build everything from scratch since the city was not a major winter sport destination before Russia won the Olympic bid. Optimistically, Sochi after the Games will become a major ski destination, but that outcome remains to be seen.

Looking Forward to the Opening Ceremonies

Certainly the Olympics provide a chance to think about idealistic goals, such as a world without war and peaceful competitions among the young people from different nations. For many of us, they offer an opportunity to gather with family and friends to marvel at the grandeur on display in the opening ceremonies and the athletic competition.

Russia also uses the Games to promote an idealized picture of itself. For example, the Kremlin stresses an image that describes Russia as a multinational state, where many peoples live in harmony. Of course, the reality is different because the state often limits who is actually included among the diverse groups on display. For domestic political purposes, homosexuals and migrant workers are excluded from this picture. Perhaps the Olympics will shine a spotlight on these issues that will penetrate even Russia's controlled media and open some space for a discussion of these issues. If television ultimately chooses to ignore or distort these questions, then surely they will provoke lively conversations on-line and among friends.

Articles and Books about the Sochi Games

Books:

Bo Petersson, Karina Vamling, eds., *The Sochi Predicament: Contexts, Characteristics and Challenges of the Olympic Winter Games in 2014*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, September 2013.

Journals:

European Journal for Urban and Regional Research

- Steffi Wurster, Homes for Games: A filmic interpretation of Sochi 2014 and resettlement in Imeretinskaya Bay

Problems of Post-Communism (January/February 2014 issue)

- Richard Arnold and Andrew Foxall, "Lord of the (five) rings: Issues at Sochi, 2014"
- Bo Peterssen, "Still Embodying the Myth? The President, Russia's Recognition as a Great Power, and the So-

chi 2014 Winter Games”

- Sufian Zhemukhov & Robert Orttung, “Munich Syndrome: Russian Security in the 2014 Olympics”
- Natalia Gronskaya & Andrey Makarychev, “The Sochi 2014 Olympics and the ‘Sovereign Power’: A Political Linguist Perspective”

East European Politics

Special issue edited by Martin Müller: Olympic Games in Sochi 2014: a great event for a great power?

- Orttung, R. and S. Zhemukhov: The 2014 Sochi Olympic mega-project and Russia’s political economy.
- Persson, E. and B. Petersson: Political mythmaking and the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi: Olympism and the Russian great power myth.
- Alekseyeva, A.: Sochi 2014 and the rhetoric of a new Russia: image construction through mega-events (under review).

Euxeinos (www.euxeinos.ch)

Special issued edited by Martin Müller: Sochi and the 2014 Olympics: Game over?

- Petersson, B. and K. Vamling: Display window or tripwire? The Sochi Winter Games, the Russian great power ideal and the legitimacy of Vladimir Putin.
- Persson, E.: Tears in the patchwork: the Sochi Olympics and the display of a multiethnic nation.
- Orttung, R. and S. Zhemukhov: Civil society and the 2014 Sochi Olympics.
- Wolfe, S. D.: Life on the ground: a comparative analysis of two villages in Sochi during Olympic transformation.

Müller M. (2011) “State dirigisme in megaprojects: governing the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi.” *Environment and Planning A* 43: 2091-2108.

Müller M. (2012) “Popular perception of urban transformation through mega-events: understanding support for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi.” *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* 30: 693-711.

Müller M. (2012) “Think big! Das Großprojekt Sotschi 2014.” *Osteuropa* 62: 313-324.

Müller M. (2013) “Sochi and the 2014 Winter Olympics.” *Religion & Society* 41: 21-23.



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FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
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NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

N. Ia. Danilevskii. *Russia and Europe: The Slavic World's Political and Cultural Relations with the Germanic-Roman West*, trans. Stephen M. Woodburn, 508 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-400-0), \$34.95.
This is the first full-text English translation of *Russia and Europe*, one of the most important works in the 19th-century debate about Russia's place in the world.

Felicitas Fischer von Weikersthal et al., eds. *The Russian Revolution of 1905 in Transcultural Perspective: Identities, Peripheries, and the Flow of Ideas*, 352 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-408-6), \$34.95.
This volume focuses on the Revolution of 1905 as a critical juncture in modern Russian history and offers a fresh approach by treating the revolution as a transnational and transcultural phenomenon.

David K. Hart & Grant H. Lundberg. *Fundamentals of the Structure and History of Russian: A Usage-Based Approach*, 196 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-396-6), \$29.95.

Margaret Winchell. *Vasily's Island: The Pearl of Petersburg*, 374 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-395-9), \$34.95.


Here is the story of Vasil'evskii ostrov, the largest of St. Petersburg's islands and a center of culture and industry.

Lyn Coffin, trans. *Georgian Poetry: Rustaveli to Galaktion. A Bilingual Anthology*, 103 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-406-2), \$19.95.

Alexander Burak. "The Other" in Translation: A Case for Comparative Translation Studies, 228 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-415-4), \$29.95.

James S. Levine. *Selected Short Stories by Vassily Aksyonov: A Reader for the Intermediate and Advanced Student of Russian with Explanatory Notes, Exercises, and Glossary*, 254 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-414-7), \$24.95.

Brian Horowitz and Shai Ginsburg, eds. *Bounded Mind and Soul: Russia and Israel, 1880-2010*, 203 p., 2013 (ISBN 978-0-89357-390-4), \$24.95.



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Publications

The Cinema of Sergei Parajanov, by James Steffen, was recently published by University of Wisconsin Press. Parajanov (1924–90) flouted the rules of both filmmaking and society in the Soviet Union and paid a heavy personal price. An ethnic Armenian in the multicultural atmosphere of Tbilisi, he was one of the most innovative directors of postwar Soviet cinema. Parajanov created a small but marvelous body of work whose style embraces such diverse influences as folk art, medieval miniature painting, early cinema, Russian and European art films, surrealism, and Armenian, Georgian, and Ukrainian cultural motifs.

The Cinema of Sergei Parajanov is the first English-language book on the director's films and the most comprehensive study of his work. James Steffen provides a detailed overview of Parajanov's artistic career: his identity as an Armenian in Georgia and its impact on his aesthetics; his early films in Ukraine; his international breakthrough in 1964 with *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors*; his challenging 1969 masterpiece, *The Color of Pomegranates*, which was reedited against his wishes; his unrealized projects in the 1970s; and his eventual return to international prominence in the mid-to-late 1980s with *The Legend of the Surami Fortress* and *Ashik-Kerib*. Steffen also provides a rare, behind-the-scenes view of the Soviet film censorship process and tells the dramatic story of Parajanov's conflicts with the authorities, culminating in his 1973–77 arrest and imprisonment on charges related to homosexuality.

The figure of Parajanov offers a case study in the complicated dynamics of power, nationality, politics, ethnicity, sexuality, and culture in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Environmental Crime and Corruption in Russia: Federal and Regional Perspectives, edited by Sally Stoecker and Ramziya Shakhirova, was published by Routledge in September 2013.

Environmental devastation, a significant consequence of industrial activity in Soviet times, continues to be a major problem in Russia. Problems include radioactive pollutants from inadequately monitored nuclear plants, illegal logging and wildlife poaching, which have grown into hugely profitable businesses for criminal gangs, and toxic waste from unsanctioned and poorly controlled metallurgical, petroleum and agricultural chemical industries. This book presents a wide ranging assessment of the environmental problems faced by Russia and of the crime and corruption which contribute to them. It also discusses the attitude of the Russian government which seems to view environmental protection as something for rich countries, something to be postponed until Russia is on the same economic footing as wealthier Scandinavian and western European countries. It concludes, gloomily, that the problems are getting worse and that little is being done to tackle them.

Sabrina P. Ramet announces the publication of the fourth and fifth books in her series on the Yugoslav Successor States. *Civic and Uncivic Values in Macedonia: Value Transformation, Edu-*

cation and Media, edited by Sabrina P. Ramet, Ola Listhaug, and Albert Simkus, was published by Palgrave. The latest volume in the series is *Bosnia-Herzegovina Since Dayton: Civic and Uncivic Values*, edited by Ola Listhaug and Sabrina P. Ramet and was published by Longo editore of Ravenna in October 2013.

In October 2013, Northwestern University Press published *Making Modernism Soviet: The Russian Avant-Garde in the Early Soviet Era, 1918-1928*, by Pamela J. Kachurin. This book provides a new understanding of the ideological engagement of artists such as Kazimir Malevich, Alexander Rodchenko, and Vera Ermolaeva with the political and social agenda of the Bolsheviks. Focusing on the relationship between power brokers and cultural institutions under conditions of state patronage, Kachurin lays to rest the myth of the imposition of control from above upon a victimized artistic community. Drawing on archival research, she shows that Russian modernists used their positions within the expanding Soviet arts bureaucracy to build up networks of like-minded colleagues. Their commitment to one another and to the task of creating a socially transformative visual language for the new Soviet context allowed them to produce some of their most famous works of art. But it also contributed to the "Sovietization" of the art world that eventually sealed their fate.

5th Annual Studium Carpato-Ruthenorum International Summer School

The Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center and the Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at Prešov University (Slovakia) are pleased to announce the 5th annual Studium Carpato-Ruthenorum International Summer School for Rusyn Language and Culture, June 15-July 5, 2014. The Studium offers a unique experience to Slavists interested in exploring the history, culture, and language of an East Slavic people located on the border between East and West Slavic linguistic and cultural worlds. Faculty from Prešov University, the University of Toronto, and The Evergreen State College will engage participants in a study of language and Carpatho-Rusyn history and folklore, with parallel instruction in English and Rusyn.

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Information & Application: email Prof. Patricia Krafcik at krafcikp@evergreen.edu or visit www.carpathorusynsociety.org.



Deadline: March 1, 2014



Personages

Anindita Banerjee, Associate Professor of Comparative Literature at Cornell University, was awarded the Science Fiction and Technoculture Studies Book Prize for her monograph *We Modern People: Science Fiction and the Making of Russian Modernity* (Wesleyan University Press, 2013).

Harvard's Faculty of Arts and Sciences named Walter Channing Cabot Fellows for their distinguished publications. Among the honorees were: **Jonathan Hughes Bolton**, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, "Worlds of Dissent: Charter 77, The Plastic People of the Universe, and Czech Culture under Communism" (Harvard University Press, 2012) and **Serhii Plokhi**, Mykhailo S. Hrushevs'kyi Professor of Ukrainian History, "The Cossack Myth: History and Nationhood in the Age of Empires" (Cambridge University Press, 2012)

On October 7th, 2013 the Indiana University community gathered to celebrate Professor Emeritus **Bill Fierman's** retirement. He was hired with tenure in 1991 and taught classes for the Central Eurasian Studies Department, as well as for the Department of Political Science where he held an adjunct appointment. Professor Fierman was director of the Inner Asian & Uralic National Resource Center from 1997 to 2008, and in 2002 he initiated the Center for Languages of the Central Asian Region.

Friends and colleagues emphasized his interest and ability in mastering many Central Asian languages, his championship of the so-called ANTL (almost-never-taught languages), his record of tireless and selfless work that led others by his example, and his long legacy of mentoring students. He was presented a folder of testimonials from scholars remembering his special impact on their lives, and Uzbek Senior Lecturer Malik A. Hodjaev gifted him with a chapman, the Uzbek national robe.

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Full details will be available in late Fall 2013 at www.lemkoassociation.org.

Congratulations to **Christina Peter** of the Frick Art Reference Library for receiving the 2013 "Pro Cultura Hungarica" award, which was presented by the Hungarian Consulate General in New York on October 21. It is given annually to people who are engaged in fostering and disseminating Hungarian culture beyond the country's borders and in enhancing cultural relations between Hungary and other nations. Christina was particularly recognized for developing collections of Hungarian library material in the U.S., and for contributions to cooperation between Hungarian and North American libraries.

Mellon Fellow and College of William & Mary Visiting Assistant Professor **Leslie Waters** has just been awarded the "Radomir Luza Prize for Best Dissertation" by the American Friends of the Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance for her dissertation "Resurrecting the Nation: Felvidek and the Hungarian Territorial Revisionist Project" (UCLA, 2012).

NAZARBAYEV U HIRING FACULTY

The School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan seeks to fill multiple full-time faculty positions (open rank, 2-2 teaching load) in International Relations, Political Theory and Comparative Politics. Successful senior applicants must demonstrate a track record of excellence in teaching, research and service; applicants at the junior level must demonstrate a potential for excellence in all three areas. Depending on applicant availability, contracts can begin in January, 2014, or August, 2014.

Though all applications will be considered, we are particularly interested in hiring: 1) scholars with a research interest in the politics of Central Asia, China, the Middle East, and/or Eastern Europe, and 2) senior faculty who are able to take a leadership role in mentoring junior faculty and helping develop new programs.

Nazarbayev University was launched in 2010 as a premier national and regional university. Admission is highly competitive, and most students participate in the University College of London foundation year program and enter the School with extensive English language and academic preparation. Salary and benefits include an internationally competitive salary, medical benefits, housing and travel. SHSS has a student-faculty ratio of about 8:1 and classes are taught in English. The University encourages research integrated teaching.

A letter of interest, C.V., and list of references should be sent to hiring_shss@nu.edu.kz. Questions related to the position, the university, or living and working in Astana can be sent to Dr. Mwita Chacha (mwita.chacha@nu.edu.kz). Application reviews will begin on October 15th, 2013 and will be accepted on a rolling basis.



Institutional Member News

CFP: RALPH AND RUTH FISHER FORUM

Theme: Violence in Twentieth-Century Russia and Eurasia: Experience, Affect, Memory, and Legacies

Hosted by: Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

June 19-20, 2015

In a poem dedicated to the memory of 19 June 1914, Anna Akhmatova wrote “we aged a hundred years, and this / Happened in a single hour.” The twentieth century brought unprecedented violence to the European world, not least in the Russian empire and the Soviet Union. The years 1914-1921, among the most bloody and destructive in Russia’s history, cannot be understood in isolation from the whole jagged landscape of violence—international wars, violent political force, national and revolutionary violence, ethnic and racial violence, and interpersonal and domestic violence. Boundaries do not easily stand in violent conditions. Emancipatory and repressive violence mix and blur. Purposeful political and social struggles mix with “hooliganism” and commonplace human brutality.

And violence itself is only part of this story. The twentieth century, especially its first decades, saw a remarkable explosion of creativity in the arts, literature, science, politics, philosophy, and social organization, as well as extraordinary technological innovation and invention. Indeed, violence itself could be understood in radically different ways, including as creativity, even as actions in the name of life.

We are seeking paper proposals from diverse disciplines that will examine the immediacy, effects, and refractions of violence in Russia and Eurasia (defined as the spaces occupied by the Russian empire and the Soviet Union) from 1900-1945. Papers might explore violence in culture (from art and literature to popular culture), in society and politics, as recorded in documentary and photographic form, in science, law, and technology, and in subjective, sensory, and emotional life.

No less important, papers should engage the problem of how to interpret and theorize violence, as practice, as experience, as legacy. Indeed, while our focus is on the past, we cannot ignore lasting effects and persistent meanings, including for our own time. Our shared interpretive and theoretical concerns, as well as the richness and diversity of the research, will both make our discussions fruitful and help us produce a coherent and publishable volume.

If you are interested in participation please send a 2-page CV (focusing on publications) and a tentative title and abstract (maximum 300 words) to Harriet Murav hlmurav@illinois.edu and Mark Steinberg steinb@illinois.edu by March 1.

33RD ANNUAL SLAVIC FORUM AND 4TH GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOC. CONFERENCE

A joint meeting of the 33rd Annual Slavic Forum and the 4th Slavic Graduate Student Association Conference will take place at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign on

April 11-12, 2014. This year’s conference will feature (but not be limited to) interdisciplinary approaches to the study of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian cultures. Our goal is to encourage dialogue and exchange between different fields.

We invite abstracts for individual papers from graduate students in Slavic studies and related fields, including linguistics, literature, film, theatre, music, history, political science, gender studies, Jewish-Russian and Holocaust Studies, anthropology, sociology, and art history.

Application guidelines:

- email: slavicforum2014@gmail.com
- please send your abstract as a Word Document attachment
- abstracts should be 300 words or less (references are not included in the word count)
- include your name and affiliation at the top of the abstract in header, but not in the body, so that we may anonymize them for refereeing and easily identify them afterwards.

In the body of your email:

- provide a short biography
- request equipment

The deadline for all abstract proposals is February 1, 2014. Participants will be notified by March 1. We are trying to organize low-cost or free lodging for all, and we may be able to defray some travel expenses for participants from outside the local area.

For more information, refer to UIUC’s Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures website <http://www.slavic.illinois.edu/> and The University of Chicago’s Slavic Forum’s website <http://lucian.uchicago.edu/blogs/thelavforum>

THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

Please note the Kennan Institute Title VIII Research Scholarships have been suspended until further notice.

KI TITLE VIII SUMMER RESEARCH GRANTS

Scholars who conduct research in the social sciences or humanities focusing 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 should consider applying for the summer research grants. The summer grants must be used between May-September 2014, and grant applicants are required to hold an MA degree or higher. The Summer Research Scholarships will provide a stipend of \$6,400 for 62 days (\$103.22/day), research facilities, computer support, and some research assistance. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant.

Applicants are required to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, curriculum vitae, 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 Institute. All of these

materials may be submitted via e-mail except for the letters of recommendation. The letters should be sent, with signature, either by fax or post. Please see address and contact information on our website, www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan. Applicants must be U.S. Citizens. Applications should be submitted in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples. Closing date is January 15, 2014.

KI TITLE VIII SHORT-TERM GRANTS

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 the Kennan Institute 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, curriculum vitae, 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. Please note, the 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. Please see address and contact information on our website, www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan. If sending a hard copy, the application must be in clear, dark type, printed on one side only, without staples.

Grant recipients are required to be in residence in Washington, 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 March 1, 2014. 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.

SCHOLARS IN RESIDENCE

Each year, the Kennan Institute sponsors between 30-40 scholars to conduct humanities, social science, and policy research in Washington, D.C. The Kennan Institute welcomes the following scholars this January:

Title VIII-Supported Research Scholars

Alyssa Park, Assistant Professor, University of Iowa. “Borderland Beyond: Korean Migrants and the Creation of State Boundaries in Northwest Asia, 1860-1945.”

Lucia Seybert, independent scholar. “External Nuclear Safety Assistance in CIS Countries as a Model for Keeping the Prospective Nuclear Energy Expansion to the Developing

World Safe.”

Title VIII-Supported Short-Term Scholar

Birgitta Ingemanson, Marianna Merritt and Donald S. Matteson Distinguished Professor Emerita, Washington State University. “Elucidating Eleanor Pray’s Letters, 1914-30.”

BARD COLLEGE HIRING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN EASTERN EUROPEAN/RUSSIAN/EURASIAN HISTORY

Bard College invites applications for a three-year renewable position in Eastern European/Russian/Eurasian History at the level of assistant professor with potential for transition to tenure track. The position complements and augments existing coverage of Russian and Soviet history: both the time period and field are entirely open but preference is for an individual who works on transnational issues. The successful candidate should be prepared to teach survey and advanced courses in history. Bard faculty teach beyond particular specializations; occasionally the incumbent may participate in teaching European history more generally, from the early modern period on.

The faculty will be based at our Annandale, NY campus, with opportunities to engage with Bard’s affiliated institutions: the American University of Central Asia (AUCA) - Bard, located in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; European College of Liberal Arts (ECLA) - Bard in Berlin, Germany; the European Humanities University (EHU) in Vilnius, Lithuania; and Bard Smolny College in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation. They should therefore have linguistic proficiencies compatible with this role, particularly in the Russian language. The position will include mentoring opportunities, including in Bard’s partner institutions as well as professional development support, networking opportunities, and financial support to develop undergraduate courses and disseminate research.

Candidates should send a cover letter; a resume; a sample of written work and description of current research; a description of teaching experience, including course syllabi; and three letters of recommendation via: <http://apply.interfolio.com/23962>. Review of applications will begin immediately. Bard College is an equal opportunity employer and welcomes applications from individuals who contribute to its diversity. AA/EOE



Affiliate Member News

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF EASTERN CHRISTIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE NEWS

The Fifth Biennial Conference of ASEC was held at Georgetown University on March 8-9, 2013. Presentations during the two-day event included the topics of Patristics, hagiography, monasticism, liturgical commemoration in Orthodox monasteries, iconography in Byzantine Catholicism, nineteenth-century Russian religious philosophy, pilgrimage to sacred sites, and various encounters of Orthodoxy and Eastern Christianity with modernity. A collection of essays evolving from the conference is planned for 2015, in honor of the quincentennial of the death of St. Joseph of Volotsk—the figure whose writings and activities informed the 2013 conference. David Goldfrank (Georgetown U) and Jennifer Spock (Eastern Kentucky U) are coordinating the publication's initial stages.

The new officers of ASEC are as follows: Valeria Nolan, President (Rhodes College), Scott Kenworthy, VP/President-Elect (Miami U of Ohio) Eugene Clay, Secretary (Arizona State U), Roland Clark, Treasurer (Eastern Connecticut State U), Charles Arndt, Newsletter Editor (Vassar College)

An expanded website for the organization is planned.

6th BIENNIAL AWSS CONFERENCE: WOMEN, GENDER, AND REVOLUTION IN SLAVIC STUDIES

Thursday, April 10, 2014, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlanta, GA

The conference will be held in conjunction with the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies. Participants of the AWSS Conference are encouraged to attend and participate in the SCSS conference and are eligible to receive the SCSS rate for the hotel.

The keynote address will be delivered by Janet Johnson, Associate Professor of Political Science and Women's Studies at Brooklyn College, City U of New York. Dr. Johnson is an expert on gender, violence, and civil society in post-communist transitions in Eastern Europe. Her talk will be on "Revolutionizing Gender Studies": Though not everyone understands it, the study of women in Slavic Studies revolutionized gender studies by clarifying that change of regime--such as from communism to post-communism--radically alters gender. Russia's recent move toward authoritarian should also make us re-think gender, this time by highlighting the role of informal networks, practices, and institutions. Gender-blind social scientists are claiming these notions as their own, even though they have been hidden there all along in gender studies, especially among those of us who study places outside of Western Europe and North America. Questions should be directed to Sharon.Kowalsky@tamuc.edu or Petrone@uky.edu.

REPORT FROM THE CARPATHO-RUSYN RESEARCH CENTER

The Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center held its annual meeting during the 45th convention in Boston. The meeting

began with a special tribute to Stefan Pugh (Professor and Chair of Modern Languages and Brage Golding Distinguished Professor of Research, Wright State U), who passed away on October 8, 2013. Among his many publications are the first linguistic grammar in English of the Rusyn Language and a soon-to-be-released Rusyn grammar for popular use. The memorial was created and presented by Elaine Rusinko, professor of Russian Language and Literature at the U of Maryland, Baltimore County. Participating with commentary were professors Paul Robert Magocsi (U of Toronto and president of the C-RRC), Robert Rothstein (U of Massachusetts) and Wayles Browne (Cornell), along with Assistant Professor of Russian Nicholas Kupensky (Bucknell) and others who remember Stefan with great fondness.

The C-RRC is continuing its educational mission by arranging for publication of three separate phrasebooks of variants of Rusyn from the Prešov Region of eastern Slovakia, the Lemko Region of southeastern Poland, and Transcarpathia—all titled Let's Speak Rusyn. All three, published in an earlier form, are now fully revised and updated according to linguistic standards established since 1989. The C-RRC will continue its support of the Studium Carpato-Ruthenorum International Summer School for Rusyn Language and Culture to be held for the fifth year at the University of Prešov this coming summer (June 15-July 5) and co-sponsored by the Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at the university. In addition, the C-RRC will again sponsor a competition for the annual Alexander Dukhnovych Prize for Rusyn Literature, an award of \$1000 plus an impressive trophy to the author of the best piece of literature in Rusyn written during the preceding five years. The prize was established in 1997 by the C-RRC and is supported by Canadian Rusyn Steven Chepa to promote the use of the Rusyn language in works significant to the larger body of Rusyn literature.

Finally, of importance to the C-RRC is a formal agreement of cooperation recently signed between the University of Toronto's Chair of Ukrainian Studies and the Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at the University of Prešov, supported in part by a half-million-dollar grant from the European Union and funds from the University of Toronto to digitize the entire Carpato-Ruthenica Library now housed at the University of Toronto and consisting of approximately 20,000 titles. Scholars engaged in research in Carpatho-Rusyn history and culture are invited to contact C-RRC President, Professor Magocsi, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, for access to this collection.

E-JOURNAL OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY RUSSIAN STUDIES

The editors of ВИБЛІОФІКА: E-Journal of Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies (URL: <http://vivliofika.library.duke.edu/>) are pleased to announce the publication of the inaugural edition of the Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association's open access, peer-reviewed journal. It is our hope that this new electronic publication will provide a forum for the promotion,

dissemination, and critical analysis of original scholarly research on eighteenth-century Russian studies, based on a spirit of internationalism and a belief in the principle of accessibility. In line with this approach, the inaugural issue of ВИБЛІОФІКА is dedicated to the topic of French language acquisition in eighteenth-century Russia, and includes articles (in French) by Vladislav Rjéoutski, Ekaterina Kislova, and Serguey Vlassov, as well as a foreword (in English) by Derek Offord. All articles are free to download as PDF files.

CFP: 2014 MIDWEST SLAVIC CONFERENCE

The Midwest Slavic Association and The Ohio State University (OSU) Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES) are proud to announce the 2014 Midwest Slavic Conference, to be held at OSU March 28-March 30, 2014.

Conference organizers invite proposals for panels or individual papers addressing all disciplines related to Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Please send a one-paragraph abstract in PDF format and brief C.V. to csees@osu.edu by January 13, 2014. Students are encouraged to participate. Limited funding is available for student lodging. Additionally, conference participants can elect to have their work included in the conference's Knowledge Bank community and can also choose to receive a brief peer review by the conference committee. Please indicate by email when submitting your abstract whether you want to be included in Knowledge Bank and have your submission reviewed.

The Midwest Slavic Association also would like to announce Between Shots, a series of panels within the conference dedicated to East European/Eurasian film and visual culture. A Central/Southeastern European film will be screened with a corresponding panel discussion. Limited support for travel and lodging may be available to Between Shots participants. Please indicate your participation interest in Between Shots via email when submitting your abstract and C.V.

52ND ANNUAL SCSS CONFERENCE, APRIL 10-12, 2014

The 52nd Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS), hosted by Georgia State University, will be held in Atlanta from Thursday-Saturday/Sunday, April 10-12/13, 2014 at the Ritz-Carlton, in Atlanta.

Friday there will be the plenary talk by Professor Richard Wortman followed by a performance at the banquet by the Atlanta Balalaika Society, dedicated to the performance and preservation of Russian and East European music for traditional Russian folk instruments. For local arrangements or conference information other than the program, please contact Dr. Hugh Hudson, Georgia State U, hhudson@gsu.edu.

Papers from all humanities and social science disciplines are welcome and encouraged, as is a focus on countries other than Russia/USSR. The program committee is accepting panel and paper proposals until January 15, 2014. Whole panel proposals should include the titles of each individual paper as well as a title for the panel itself and identifying information (email addresses and institutional affiliations) for all participants. Proposals for individual papers should include email contact, institutional affiliation, and a brief (one paragraph)

abstract to guide the program committee in the assembly of panels. If any AV equipment will be needed, the panel or paper proposals should indicate so when submitted. AV will be of limited availability and assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Email your proposals to Sharon Kowalsky at Sharon.Kowalsky@tamuc.edu.

35th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHEAST SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES (NESEEEES) CONFERENCE

The Conference will be hosted by West Chester University of Pennsylvania and held on Saturday, March 29, 2014 at the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education facility located in the Mellon Independence Center, 701 Market Street, Philadelphia. Following the Conference, graduate students may submit their revised papers to the competition for review. Visual materials accompanying the conference presentation should be submitted along with the written text for evaluation. The first-prize paper will be entered in the ASEEEES national competition.

SHERA NEWS

The Society of Historians of East European, Eurasian, and Russian Art and Architecture (SHERA) will sponsor a session at the 2014 College Art Association annual conference in Chicago titled "Decentering Art of the Former East," chaired by Kristen Romberg and Masha Chlenova, and will also hold a business meeting open to both members and prospective members. Please visit www.shera-art.org and click on News for details as the conference approaches.

The annual ASEEEES convention held in Boston in November showed a surge in activity from SHERA members, who presented their work on fourteen panels and in roundtable discussions ranging from the imperial era to the present day. The SHERA business meeting attracted over 40 people, including many new members. Ballot proposals for electronic voting in January 2014 would amend SHERA's bylaws to include the Listserv Administrator on the list of officers and would replace the position of Webmaster with a Web News Editor. Balloting will also elect a new slate of members at large. SHERA members will receive voting information by email in early January.

SHERA welcomes The Museum of Russian Art in Minneapolis, MN, as an institutional member. Founded in 2002, TMORA is dedicated to preserving and presenting all forms of Russian art and artifacts in both its permanent collection and in a dynamic rotation of temporary exhibitions.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC STUDIES (WASS)

Plan to join us for the annual Western Association for Slavic Studies (WASS) conference. This year our host organization, the Western Social Science Association (WSSA), is holding its 55th annual conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico on April 2-5, 2013. For more information regarding the conference site, and registration, go to the website <http://wssa.asu.edu/conferences/default.htm>. For more information regarding the Western Slavic Studies Association see: <http://aseees.org/organizations/wass.html>

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NOTE: Content courses for the aforementioned programs will be conducted in English.

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2014 MEMBERSHIP FORM, continued

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- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Poland
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

PROFICIENT LANGUAGE(S)

- More languages available online*
- Albanian
 - Armenian
 - Azeri
 - Belarusian
 - Bosnian
 - Bulgarian
 - Croatian
 - Czech
 - Estonian
 - Finnish
 - French
 - Georgian
 - German
 - Hungarian
 - Kazak
 - Kyrgyz
 - Latvian
 - Lithuanian
 - Macedonian
 - Old Church Slavonic
 - Polish
 - Romanian
 - Russian
 - Serbian
 - Slovak
 - Slovene
 - Tajik
 - Tatar
 - Turkmen
 - Ukrainian
 - Uzbek
 - Yiddish
 - Other _____

PERIOD(S) OF INTEREST

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

Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES)

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Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), established in 1948, is a nonprofit, nonpolitical, scholarly society and is the leading private organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Russia, Central Eurasia, and Eastern & Central Europe.

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Membership:

If you are interested in becoming an individual or institutional member, visit: <http://www.aseees.org/membership/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 Dec; March issue—1 Feb;

June issue—1 May; Aug issue—5 July;

October issue—1 Sept

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ADVERTISING

Appropriate ads are accepted for NewsNet on a space-available basis.

UT-AUSTIN HIRING LECTURER IN CZECH STUDIES

The Department of Slavic and Eurasian Studies at the University of Texas at Austin invites applications for a one-year lecturer, with the possibility of renewal, beginning in fall 2014 through spring 2015. Applicants must specialize in Czech Studies and be qualified to teach Czech language at beginning and advanced levels. Teaching duties will include a 3 course per semester load, consisting of two Czech language courses and one content course focusing on Czech Studies. Additional duties will include a role in the development our Czech program and participation in outreach activities within the University and Czech émigré communities. A Ph.D. in hand is required. Salary is based upon qualifications and experience.

Applicants should submit a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to: Professor Mary Neuburger, Chair, Department of Slavic and Eurasian Studies, The University of Texas at Austin, 2505 University Avenue, Stop F3600, Austin, TX 78712. Priority will be given to applications that are filed by February 15, 2014. The University of Texas at Austin is an AA/EEO employer, and requires all expected hires to undergo a criminal background check. <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/slavic>

Job posting can be viewed online at: https://facultyjobs.utexas.edu/employers/view_job.cfm?jobID=2272



Calendar

2014

Feb. 28-Mar. 1. A joint annual SOYUZ and Havighurst Center Young Researchers' conference on The Topos of Justice will be held at Miami University (Ohio). If you have any questions, please contact Neringa Klumbytė at klumbyn@miamioh.edu

March 13-15. The Yale Conference on Baltic and Scandinavian Studies, <http://www.yale.edu/macmillan/balticstudies/ybss/about.html>

April 4-5. Caucasus Connections: A Conference Sponsored by The American Research Institute of the South Caucasus and The Sinor Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies at Indiana U, Bloomington. www.arisc.org.

April 10. 6th Biennial AWSS Conference: Women, Gender, and Revolution in Slavic Studies, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlanta, GA

April 11-12. 33rd Annual Slavic Forum and 4TH Graduate Student Association Conference will take place at the U of Illinois, Urbana Champaign. <http://www.slavic.illinois.edu/>

April 11-13. The Coalition for International Education and the College of William & Mary are co-sponsoring a major policy conference on the future of international education in the U.S., to be held in Williamsburg, VA.

April 24-26. 19th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), International Affairs Building, Columbia U, NY, Sponsored by the Harriman Institute. www.nationalities.org

April 25-26. War and Peace in the Life of Language: A Symposium on the Role of Extra- and Intralinguistic Conflicts in the Development of Language Theory and Practice, University of Nottingham (UK)

April 25-27. The 19th Biennial Conference on Balkan and South Slavic Linguistics, Literature and Folklore will take place at The University of Chicago in Chicago, IL. Questions may be directed to Meredith Clason (mclason@uchicago.edu).

June 4-6. "Karel Kosik and Dialectics of the Concrete", Prague: A conference organized by the Department for the Study of Modern Czech Philosophy, Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. landa@flu.cas.cz

June 28-29. The Korean Association of Slavic Studies (KASS) cordially invites you to the 6th East Asian Conference on Slavic Eurasian Studies held in Seoul, from June 27th - 28th, 2014. This 6th International Conference's topic is "Building Eurasian Cooperation Network: Dynamism and Tasks." <http://www.slavist.or.kr>

November 20-23. ASEES 46th Annual Convention, San Antonio, TX. <http://aseees.org/convention.html>