



# NewsNet

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

## In Defense of Regional Studies in a Globalized World: Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies Twenty-Five Years after the Fall of the Berlin Wall Stephen E. Hanson, College of William and Mary

*The following Presidential Address was given on November 22, 2014 at the 46th Annual ASEES Convention.*

What was supposed to be a time of celebration twenty-five years after the collapse of communism in East-Central Europe has instead turned out to be a year of deep geopolitical crisis and dark fears about the future of Europe, Eurasia, and the rest of the world. For those of us who have remained committed since 1989 to the study of the region once dominated by the Soviet bloc, a feeling of intense sadness at the recent turn of events is unavoidable. The great hopes kindled by the peaceful dismantling of the Soviet empire have given way to renewed bloodshed, immense social dislocation, and a new division of Europe that will be very hard to reverse in the near term.

Clearly now the need for interdisciplinary expertise in the field of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies has never been stronger. For policymakers who had become accustomed to thinking of Russia's relations with its neighbors as a low foreign policy priority, finding trained analysts with deep historical and cultural understanding of the sources of conflict and cooperation in Europe and Eurasia is suddenly

an urgent priority. Training a new generation of specialists with fluency not only in the Slavic languages, but also in non-Slavic languages of East-Central Europe, the Baltic region, the Caucasus and Central Asia, will become increasingly vital to U.S. national security. Educating the general public about the complexities and specificities of our region is as important as it has ever been.

Nor is the growing demand for regional expertise limited to Russian, East European and Eurasian affairs. At a recent conference at William & Mary on the future of internationalization in U.S. education, several research papers (including one authored by ASEES member Laura Adams) demonstrated that the market for graduates with international and foreign language expertise is likely to grow dynamically in the years and decades ahead—in the corporate sector, the federal government, among NGOs, in the K-12 system, and within diverse institutions of higher learning.<sup>1</sup> Despite the current atmosphere of geopolitical crisis, the dynamics of socioeconomic, technological, and cultural globalization continue to reshape policies, institutions and practices in every country, making global and regional competence imperative for success in most fields.

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Yet paradoxically, the sources of support for the continuing supply of such expertise continue to dry up. The Title VI programs of the U.S. Department of Education which have been crucial to the training of new generations of specialists on Russia, East Europe and Central Asia along with every other world region—including National Resource Centers (NRCs), Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships, Language Resource Centers, and Centers for International Business Education and Research, among other worthy programs—have been cut by nearly half since 2010. In the most recent round of Title VI competition, our region was hit particularly hard. NRCs focusing on Russia, East Europe and Eurasia lost over 40.7% of their total funding as compared to 2010—the biggest cut to any region except for Western Europe, which lost 41.2%. More remarkably, our region lost 37.2% of its FLAS funding as compared to 2010, which was the deepest FLAS cut to any world area by a significant margin. Several longstanding NRCs devoted to the study of Russia, East Europe and Eurasia lost funding altogether, as did some previously-funded centers for the study of Russia and Europe.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, despite some encouraging recent signs of progress on this issue in Congress, the Title VIII program in the U.S. Department of State that long supported language training and policy-relevant research on our region—including programs at the American Councils, the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research, the Kennan Institute, the Social Science Research Council, IREX, Indiana University, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Arizona State University—is as of this moment still zeroed out.<sup>3</sup> At public universities that are already struggling to deal with enormous declines in state financial support, the negative effect of these cuts on programs for area studies research and education, and to programs on Russia, East Europe, and Eurasia in particular, has been especially difficult to manage.

Nor, by and large, has the philanthropic sector been able to fill the gap. A courageous effort by the Mellon Foundation to help universities sustain programs undermined by budget reductions to Title VI was cut short after one year. Other foundations that were previously extremely active in the Russian, East European and Eurasian field have either pulled out of the region altogether or are only sustaining a few current programs with no formal plans to launch new ones.

Somehow, in a world of increasing globalization where understanding the diverse histories, politics, economies, cultures, and languages of all world regions would seem to be increasingly vital to national security and economic competitiveness, the cause of what we once called “area studies” has not fared well. What explains this paradox? And how can we find a way to articulate the importance of in-depth knowledge of world regions—and of associations such as ours—in a way that will attract public attention and renewed financial support?

To begin with, as Diane Koenker pointed out in her presidential address to ASEES last year, it appears that the term “area studies” has fallen into probably irreversible disrepute. Decades of simultaneous attacks on area studies approaches from the left (accusing area studies of being too tied to U.S. foreign policy priorities of the Cold War), from the right (accusing area studies, on the contrary, of being dominated by radical critics of the United States and of Israel), and from ostensibly non-partisan social science theorists who painted area studies scholars as hopelessly particularistic and as obstacles to scientific progress, came together in a perfect storm that did its part to capsize the coalition of regional specialists, university administrators and bipartisan supporters in the U.S. congress that once reliably fought together for robust funding of regional studies centers.<sup>4</sup>



Never mind that in retrospect, the training provided in such centers—such as that received by a great number of us in this room—was arguably far ahead of the scholarly curve. It is indeed ironic to hear, sometimes from the same people who once attacked the particularism of area studies, that the cutting edge of social science scholarship now involves the study of the long-term effect of inherited institutional legacies from old political regimes; the influence of dense spatial networks allowing the diffusion of people, capital, goods, and ideas across national borders within specific regions; and even the causal power of “cultures” in framing the assumptions that shape individual action in different social contexts. Reading this current literature, one might well come to the conclusion that the best way to make scientific progress in understanding social change would be...let's see...to group scholars from diverse disciplines in centers devoted to the intense study of specific geographical regions, within which the effects of history and culture might be traced in fine-grained empirical detail! Meanwhile, surveys of policymakers conducted by scholars of international relations who are interested in bridging the

gap between IR theory and foreign policy practice have discovered that practitioners of U.S. foreign policy today cite “area studies” research as the most useful and practical academic scholarship for their daily work.<sup>5</sup> It’s tempting, then, to take the principled position that area studies is just fine as it is.

But standing pat rhetorically, given all the damaging trends outlined above, seems unwise. Let us then grant that “area studies” is dead, and that we need a new moniker to describe the glorious study of diverse and intermingled regional histories, societies and cultures practiced by scholars in associations such as ASEES. Instead of “area studies,” I would propose that we call what we do “global and regional studies.” In this way we can acknowledge that the dynamics of globalization do deserve a prominent place in our thinking about regional phenomena—not only in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, but in past eras as well. World regions, after all, have never somehow existed in complete isolation from one another, disconnected from the influences of global trade, migration, and cultural diffusion. At the same time, linking “global” and “regional” explicitly highlights the reality, often ignored by contemporary theorists and champions of globalization, that all global processes ultimately still unfold within specific regional contexts, with specific regional social effects.<sup>6</sup> The major scholarly associations devoted to world areas, including ASEES, can thus unite to promote the study of “global and regional studies” as part of a comprehensive effort to reinvigorate the study of international affairs in contemporary education, collaborating in a bipartisan effort with like-minded colleagues in government, business, philanthropy, and the broader citizenry to train the next generation of regional specialists.

Still, embracing a new name for what we do, while a crucial first step, is not enough. Our advocacy of global and regional studies will not be successful unless we can explain more precisely what we do to skeptical public audiences. So let me continue to build my case by making a no doubt controversial suggestion: robust research on global and regional studies can help us predict the future—and in a complex, increasingly interconnected world, that is a very helpful thing to be able to do.

To embrace such a bold claim would seem to violate the ethos of area studies as we know it, which has typically been appropriately skeptical of “grand theories” purporting to set out generalizable “laws” of social change, applicable across all times and places. Area studies scholars have usually rejected the very idea of prediction, claiming that the best we can ever do is “explain” or “interpret” events after they occur. But upon reflection, this can’t quite be what we

really mean. Take, for example, scholars of the Middle East who feel that had their knowledge of the specific features of Iraqi society had been taken into account, the U.S. invasion of Iraq might never have happened, or at least wouldn’t have been carried out so disastrously. Surely such scholars are right! If so, however, the whole point of their critique is that the failure of U.S. foreign policy toward Iraq over the past decade could have been predicted in advance by those with superior regional knowledge—that it simply wasn’t equally likely, *ceteris paribus*, that post-invasion Iraq would become a flourishing democracy and a beacon to states throughout the Middle East, or a weak state riven by corruption and sectarian divisions. And while a few prominent Middle East specialists did incorrectly prophesize the former outcome of the U.S. invasion of Iraq, it is fair to say that the vast preponderance of opinion among Middle East regional specialists tended correctly to predict the latter scenario.

So there is no reason for regional specialists to shy away from prediction as a test of understanding. Indeed, we all make successful predictions about future social behavior all the time. I spent many days composing these very remarks on the hypotheses (borne out in the end, I am happy to say) that hundreds of you would attend this lecture at 7 pm on Saturday, November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014, sit and listen politely for 45 minutes or so, and reflect on my commentary later on. Of course, I might have been wrong: the storms predicted for this weekend in San Antonio might have knocked out the power making it too dark for us to continue, or my plane to Texas might have gone down in a ball of flame, or a nuclear war might have broken out between the U.S. and Russia yesterday. Such objections only remind us that social prediction is nearly always probabilistic, rather than deterministic. We plan our lives with some confidence despite such dire possibilities precisely because they are extremely unlikely—at least, under particular regional circumstances that we can learn to navigate with sufficient study.

Specifically, social prediction can be successful, it seems to me, under three conditions. First, prediction of individual behavior is possible wherever strong institutions are reliably enforced, making it pretty much irrational to deviate from institutional rules and norms. Strong institutions make it highly likely, for example, that regular presidential and parliamentary elections will take place in North America, Latin America, Western Europe, and most of East-Central Europe over the next few years; that an effort to bribe a police officer to avoid a speeding ticket in Denmark or New Zealand will not be successful, instead leading to severe consequences for the briber; or (to take an example from our own region) that joining the Komsomol during the Brezhnev era would help

advance one's future career. Of course, the distribution of strong institutions is not regionally uniform. Thus endemic social uncertainty and weakly-institutionalized electoral rules over much of Eurasia for much of the 1990s and 2000s made it quite difficult for analysts or citizens to predict the precise manner in which elections would be held, preventing democratic consolidation.<sup>7</sup> Now that strong authoritarian institutions have been established in so many Eurasian countries, one can predict in many countries that (increasingly rare) instances of electoral opposition will typically be "managed" more or less effectively by the authorities. Patterns of police bribery, too, depend significantly on regional context, as drivers in post-Soviet Georgia and Russia can attest. The predictive effect of strong institutions is also temporally bounded: joining communist youth groups no longer does much for one's future career prospects anywhere in East Europe or Eurasia.

Second, we can predict with reasonable accuracy that in periods of social upheaval and institutional breakdown, most people will abandon old institutional and cultural practices inherited from the past only slowly and reluctantly. Habit, as Max Weber recognized long ago, remains a key driver of individual behavior. This simple insight is remarkably difficult for Americans to accept, given our cultural tendency to privilege the "new" and "revolutionary" over the simple continuation of working institutions and practices. Yet our failure to recognize the tenacity of habit accounts for many of the most egregious errors in American foreign policy, including sustained efforts in the 1990s to lecture post-Soviet elites on the need to leap immediately to a full-fledged market economy, despite the continuing enmeshment of the vast majority of people in the former Soviet bloc in economic institutions that, however dysfunctional and inefficient, had nevertheless provided their basic livelihood for many decades—and whose legacy was thus predictably bound to interfere with the realization of unfettered liberal capitalism of the American type.<sup>8</sup> The long-term negative effect of years of such lectures by well-paid consultants with little or no understanding of post-Soviet conditions was also unfortunately predictable.

Third, even when institutions are weak and the effect of past historical legacies attenuated by the passage of time, we can predict the behavior of people who are themselves dogmatically confident that they know what the future will hold—deterministically, not probabilistically. Committed ideologues, it turns out, typically do just what they say they are going to do, for good or for ill.<sup>9</sup> Hitler really did set about to create the genocidal thousand-year Reich he described in *Mein Kampf*; Nelson Mandela really did try to create an inclusive, democratic South Africa; and Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

really is trying to create an Islamic caliphate in Iraq, Syria, and lands beyond. Indeed, it is precisely the predictability of such charismatic leaders in times of general institutional breakdown that gives them such potentially immense social power. Our own region has seen repeated cycles of institutional breakdown followed by the emergence of charismatic leadership of one sort or another. Russia, East Europe and Eurasia after the fall of tsarism was indelibly shaped by the ideological commitments of Lenin and Stalin, and of their followers who were convinced that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union truly did have unique insight into the future of humanity.<sup>10</sup> And the breakup of the USSR in 1991 would never have happened without the remarkable combination of Gorbachev's sincere belief in the potential of a renewed form of Soviet socialism and Yeltsin's sincere belief that a new "liberal" Russia, with himself as President, would rapidly reach Western European standards of living—however erroneous both men's predictions turned out to be in fact.

The central point here is that all three of these forms of social prediction require extensive training in global and regional studies. Without both global and regional knowledge, it is impossible to tell the difference between strong institutions that typically do constrain individual behavior and façade institutions that exist only on paper, masking pervasive informal, personalistic patterns of rule. Without global and regional analysis, it is impossible to understand how existing social practices and identities will affect, and often block, the imposition of new institutional projects and reforms—in diverse ways in diverse localities.<sup>11</sup> Without global and regional study, it is impossible to differentiate between ordinary pragmatic politicians whose rhetoric is purely instrumental (and therefore highly changeable), and "true believers" who are highly likely once in power to carry out the political, economic, and cultural schemes they have articulated while still in marginalized opposition groupings. To get all of these forms of prediction right, scholars need expertise in history, the social sciences, literature, film, anthropology, gender studies, and linguistics. They need fluency in one or more regional language. They need to spend significant amounts of time living and working abroad. In short, the best specialists in global and regional studies need the kind of training most valued by scholarly associations such as ours.

Of course, not every scholar in a regional studies association such as ASEES needs to concern herself with prediction. Scholarship is good for its own sake, sharpening our analytic capacities, bolstering tolerance for diverse points of view, and identifying enduring truths about the human condition. And not every prediction by every well-trained regional scholar will necessarily be right: the possibility of

falsification, after all, is what distinguishes scientific prediction from soothsaying. Still, in a time when we are forced as never before to justify continued funding for the enterprise of global and regional studies, the fact that robust, interdisciplinary regional understanding can help us figure out more or less where things are headed in various parts of the world isn't a bad selling point.

Given the thrust of my argument today, you will no doubt want me to conclude these remarks with my own prediction of the future of Russia, East Europe and Central Asia. In the short term, I'm afraid, the long period of endemic institutional uncertainty in the postcommunist region has given way to a sharp division between two fairly strongly institutionalized forms of order—"rational-legal" democratic capitalism in most of East-Central Europe, and "traditional" forms of authoritarian rule in much of Eurasia. Putin's choice to annex Crimea in 2014 marked a decisive shift away from his past efforts to incorporate "plebiscitarian" forms of legitimation toward a more or less straightforward embrace of pure patrimonialism.<sup>12</sup> Ukraine today finds itself most unfortunately at the intersection not only of competing geopolitical forces, but also of diametrically opposed understandings of "civilization" itself—which will make it exceedingly difficult for Moscow and Kyiv to reach any stable, negotiated settlement. Yet this new division of Europe, quite unlike that emerging after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 or again after the defeat of Nazism in 1945, seems unlikely to last for decades. Neither in the East nor in the West does one find strongly committed ideological leaderships of the sort typical of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The accelerating forces of globalization—technological, economic, and cultural—are now likely too powerful to reverse. The resulting ongoing disruption of both institutions and habits in Europe, Eurasia and around the world is likely to inspire both ideologues and opportunists alike to probe the weak spots in the contemporary institutional orders of both the West and its competitors. In such a world, finally, I can predict that specialists in global and regional studies who combine a grasp of broad international trends with what Weber called *verstehen*—interpretive understanding of the motivations of real human beings in specific historical, geographic, and cultural contexts—are likely to have plenty of work to do.

#### (Endnotes)

1 Laura Adams, "The State of Area Studies: A Survey of Foreign Language and Area Studies Specialists in Higher Education," presented at conference on "Internationalization of U.S. Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: The Future of International and Foreign Language Studies," College of William & Mary, April 2014, accessible along with the other studies referenced at: <http://www.wm.edu/offices/revcenter/internationalization/papers%20and%20presentations/lauraadamsfull.pdf>

2 U.S. Department of Education data available at <http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/more-633-million-awarded-colleges-and-universities-strengthen-global-competitive>

3 Kenneth Yalowitz and Matthew Rojansky, "The Slow Death of Russian and Eurasian Studies," *National Interest*, May 23, 2014

4 Stephen E. Hanson, "The Contribution of Area Studies," in Todd Landman and Neil Robinson, Eds., *The SAGE Handbook of Comparative Politics*, SAGE Press, 2009, pp. 159-174

5 Paul C. Avey and Michael C. Desch, "What do Policymakers Want from Us?: Results of a Survey of Current and Former Senior National Security Decision-makers," *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 58, No. 4, December 2014, forthcoming

6 "National Security in a Global Era," Thomas Fingar, keynote presentation at Conference on Internationalization of U.S. Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Assessing the Future of International and Foreign Language Education, College of William & Mary, April 2014, accessible at: <http://www.wm.edu/offices/revcenter/internationalization/papers%20and%20presentations/Thomas%20Fingar%20National%20Security%20in%20the%20Global%20Era.pdf>

7 Richard Anderson, Jr., M. Steven Fish, Stephen E. Hanson and Philip Roeder, *Postcommunism and the Theory of Democracy*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001

8 Stephen E. Hanson, "The Utopia of Market Society in the Post-Soviet Context," in Stephen E. Hanson and Willfried Spohn, *Can Europe Work?* University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 206-230

9 Stephen E. Hanson, *Postimperial Democracies: Ideology and Party Formation in Third Republic France, Weimar Germany, and Post-Soviet Russia*, Cambridge University Press, 2011

10 Stephen E. Hanson, *Time and Revolution: Marxism and the Design of Soviet Institutions*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1997

11 Juliet Johnson, "Past Dependence or Path Contingency?; Institutional Design in Postcommunist Financial Systems," in Grzegorz Ekiert and Stephen E. Hanson, eds., *Capitalism and Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe: Assessing the Legacy of Communist Rule*, Cambridge University Press, 2003, pp. 289-316

12 Stephen E. Hanson, "Plebiscitarian Patrimonialism in Putin's Russia," *Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences*, 2011, 32-68

## CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please consider submitting articles to be published in future NewsNets. Articles are typically brief essays on contemporary issues or matters of broad professional interest. They can include discussions of new research, institutions, resources etc. NewsNet is not a venue for extensive research essays; most cover articles are 2,500 words in length. We encourage members, including graduate students, who are interested in proposing a NewsNet article to contact the Communications Coordinator, Mary Arnstein ([newsnet@pitt.edu](mailto:newsnet@pitt.edu)) or the Communications advisory committee's chairperson, Sibelan Forrester. ([sforres1@swarthmore.edu](mailto:sforres1@swarthmore.edu)).

# ASEEES 47th Annual Convention, November 19–22, 2015

## Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Philadelphia, PA

### CALL FOR PAPERS

#### 2015 Convention Proposal Deadlines

Jan 15      Deadline for individual paper submissions  
Feb 15      Deadline for panel/roundtable proposals and meeting requests



### IMPORTANT CONVENTION-RELATED DATES

Late April	First notification to panel organizers on panel acceptance (without exact panel schedules).
April 30	Start of Convention Pre-registration (participants must become ASEEES members)
May 22	Deadline - Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant applications
June 1	Deadline - Regional Scholar Travel Grant applications
Late June	Preliminary Convention program available on the ASEEES website
Aug 3	Deadline - Convention Program ads
Aug 21	End of early pre-registration for the Convention (fees higher after this date)
Sep 5	Final Deadline for all Convention Program changes
Sep 15	Deadline to request invitation letters for visa purposes
Sep 30	Deadline by which all participants must register in order to appear in Index of Participants
Oct 16	End of Pre-registration (After this date, you must register on site at the Convention))
Nov 6	Deadline for changes to be included in the Convention Program supplement

## ASEEES Congratulates the 2014 Winners of Affiliate Organizations' Prizes

### AATSEEL Best Book in Literary and Cultural Studies

Katia Dianina, *When Art Makes News: Writing Culture and Identity in Imperial Russia*. Northern Illinois University Press, 2013.

### AATSEEL Best Contribution to Language Pedagogy

Sophia Lubensky, *Russian-English Dictionary of Idioms*. Revised Edition. Yale University Press, 2013.

### AATSEEL Best Literary Translation into English

"*I am a Phenomenon Quite Out of the Ordinary*": *The Notebooks, Diaries, and Letters of Daniil Kharms*, by Daniil Kharms. Academic Studies Press, 2013.

Selected, Translated and Edited by Anthony Anemone and Peter Scotto.

### AATSEEL Best Scholarly Translation into English

*The Russian Folktale*, by Vladimir Yakovlevich Propp. Wayne State University Press, 2012.

Edited and translated by Sibelan Forrester.

### Association of Women in Slavic Studies Awards(AWSS) Outstanding Achievement Award

Diane Koenker, Professor of History and Chair of the History Department at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. She was director of the Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois from 1990 to 1996, and served as editor of *Slavic Review* from 1996 to 2006. Last year, she served as president of ASEEES after having served this organization in many other roles. A distinguished scholar, valued mentor, collaborative colleague, and advocate for gender research and women's place in academia, Dr. Koenker embodies the scholarly and collegial values espoused by the AWSS.

### AWSS Mary Zirin Prize

Galina Mardilovich, "Russkie Akvafortisty: The Society of Russian Etchers and Early Artistic Organisation in the Russian Art World, 1871-1875."

### AWSS Graduate Essay Prize

Olga Sasunkevich, "Shuttle Trade and Gender Relations: Female World in a Provincial Border Town," Greifswald U (Germany).

### AWSS Best Book by a Woman in any Area of Slavic/East European/Eurasian Studies

Kate Brown. *Plutopia: Nuclear Families, Atomic Cities, and the Great Soviet and American Plutonium Disasters*. Oxford University Press, 2013.

Honorable Mention: Madeleine Reeves, *Border Work: Spatial Lives of the State in Rural Central Asia*. Cornell University Press, 2014.

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

Jenny Kaminer, *Women with a Thirst for Destruction: The Bad Mother in Russian Culture*. Northwestern University Press, 2013.

Honorable Mention: Paula Michaels, *Lamaze: An International History*. Oxford University Press, 2013.

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

Francesca Stella, "Queer Space, Pride, and Shame in Moscow," *Slavic Review*, no. 3 (Fall 2013).

### Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association Marc Raeff Book Prize

Luba Golburt, *The First Epoch: The Eighteenth Century and the Russian Cultural Imagination*. University of Wisconsin Press, 2014.

### Hungarian Studies Association 2013-14 Mark Pittaway Article Award

Beth Greene, "Selling Market Socialism: Hungary in the 1960s." *Slavic Review* 73.1 (2014): 108-132.

Leslie Waters, "Learning and Unlearning Nationality: Hungarian Education in Re-annexed Felvidék, 1938-1944," *Hungarian Historical Review*, 2:3 (2013), pp. 538-565.

### The Society for Romanian Studies Graduate Student Essay Prize

Roxana Cazan, "Jewish Motherhood, Heritage, and Post-memory in Anca Vlasopolos's *No Return Address* and Haya Leah Molnar's *Under a Red Sky*," Indiana University at Bloomington.

## 2015 ASEES Board of Directors

### Executive Committee

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### 2015 ASEES COMMITTEES

(Names in bold indicate new members; “Chair” in bold indicates new committee chair for 2015.)

#### Nominating Committee

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**Mitchell Orenstein**, 2015–2017, Northeastern U  
Nancy Ries, 2014–16, Colgate U

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**Connor O’Dwyer**, 2015–2017, U of Florida

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Tamara Trojanowska, **Chair**, 2013-2015, U of Toronto (Canada)  
Tomasz Kamusella, 2014-2016, U of St Andrews (UK)  
Nathan Wood, 2015-2017, U of Kansas

### **Graduate Student Essay Prize Committee**

Steve Harris, **Chair**, 2013-2015, U of Mary Washington  
Vasiliki Neofotistos, 2014-2016, SUNY Buffalo  
Elena Prokhorova, 2015-2017, College of William and Mary

### **Tucker/Cohen Dissertation Prize**

Michael David-Fox, **Chair**, 2014-2016, Georgetown U  
Juliet Johnson, 2015-2017, McGill U (Canada)  
Alexander Rabinowitch, 2014-2015, Indiana U

### **Davis Student Travel Grant Committee**

Christopher Ely, **Chair**, 2013-2015, Florida Atlantic U  
Alyssa DiBlasio, 2014-2016, Dickinson College  
Johanna Bockman, 2014-2016, George Mason U

### **Regional Scholar Travel Grant Committee**

Adeeb Khalid, **Chair**, 2013-2015, Carleton College  
Eliot Borenstein, 2015-2016, New York U  
Carol Leff, 2015-2017, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

### ***Ad Hoc Committees***

#### **Advocacy Committee**

Stephen Hanson, **Chair**, 2014-2015, College of William and Mary  
Henry Hale, 2014-2016, George Washington U  
David Patton, 2014-2016, American Councils/NCEEER  
Ariann Stern-Gottschalk, 2015-2017, Indiana U  
Lynda Park, ASEES (ex officio)

#### **Committee on Mentoring**

Ethan Pollock, **Chair**, 2014-2015, Brown U  
Emily D. Johnson, 2014-2016, U of Oklahoma  
Judith Twigg, 2014-2016, Virginia Commonwealth U  
Jeff Pennington, 2015-2017, UC Berkeley  
Lynda Park, ASEES (ex officio)

#### **Committee on Non-Academic Careers**

Beth Holmgren, **Chair**, 2013-2015, Duke U  
Dmitry Gorenburg, 2015-2017, Harvard U  
Ben Loring, 2014-2016, Georgetown U

Jill Massino, 2013-2015, UNC Charlotte

### **CLIR Executive Committee**

Patricia Thurston, Yale U, **Chair**, 2014-2016  
Kit Condill, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, **Chair of Slavic and East European Materials Project**, 2014-2016  
Ksenya Kiebuszinski, U of Toronto, **Chair of Subcommittee on Collection Development**, 2014-2016  
Margarita Nafpaktitis, UCLA, **Chair of Subcommittee on Digital Projects**, 2014-2016  
Janice Pilch, Rutgers U, **Chair of Subcommittee on Copyright Issues**, 2015-2017  
Eric Zitser, Duke U, **Member at Large**, 2013-2015  
Nikolaos A. Chrissidis, Southern Connecticut State U, **Faculty liaison**, 2014-2016

### **Collection Development Subcommittee**

Ksenya Kiebuszinski, U of Toronto, (Canada) **Chair**, 2014-2016  
Janet Crayne, U of Michigan, 2013-2015  
John DeSantis, Dartmouth College, 2014-2016  
Jon Giullian, U of Kansas, 2013-2015  
Christina Peter, Frick Art Reference Library, 2014-2016  
Irene Kolchinsky, ABSEES Editor, U Illinois Urbana-Champaign, **Ex officio**

### **Copyright Issues Subcommittee**

Janice Pilch, Rutgers U, **Chair**, 2015-2017  
Michael Brewer, U of Arizona, 2014-2016  
Diana Greene, NYU, 2014-2016  
Barbara Krupa, Stanford U, 2014-2016  
James Steffen, Emory U, 2014-2016

### **Digital Projects Subcommittee**

Margarita Nafpaktitis, UCLA, **Chair**, 2014-2016  
Wook-Jin Cheun, Indiana U, 2014-2016  
Natalia Ermolaev, Princeton U, 2013-2015  
Hugh Truslow, Harvard U, 2013-2015

### **Slavic & East European Materials Project (SEEMP)**

Kit Condill, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, **Chair** 2014-2016  
Janet Crayne, U of Michigan, 2014-2016  
Liladhar Pendse, UC Berkeley, 2013-2015  
Kirill Tolpygo, UNC Chapel Hill, **Secretary**, 2013-2015

#### **Ex-officio Members:**

June Pachuta Farris, U of Chicago, **Immediate Past Chair**, 2012-2014  
Patricia Thurston, Yale U, ASEES-CLIR **Chair**  
Angela Cannon, Library of Congress **representative**  
Judy Alspach, Center for Research Libraries  
Mr. Kirill Tolpygo, UNC Chapel Hill, **ACRL SEES Chair**

### **Task Force on Reference and Instruction**

Erik Zitser, **Chair**, Duke U  
Jon Giullian, U of Kansas  
Joseph Lenkart, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign  
Kirill Tolpygo, UNC Chapel Hill  
Hugh Truslow, Harvard U

## 2014 AMERICAN COUNCILS (ACTR) GRANT RECIPIENTS

American Councils is pleased to announce the names of individuals who received fellowships and funding during 2014. Fellowship funding is provided by the U.S. Department of State (Title VIII) and American Councils (ACTR).

### **TITLE VIII COMBINED RESEARCH AND LANGUAGE TRAINING (CRLT) PROGRAM**

Azerbaijan:

Kelsey Rice, U of Pennsylvania

Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Kiran Auerbach, UNC-Chapel Hill

Croatia:

Alexandra Sarlo, U of Pennsylvania

Georgia:

Rachel Naylor, Goethe U

Kyrgyzstan:

Samuel Buelow, Indiana U

Russia:

Hannah Chapman, U of Wisconsin-  
Madison

Kevin Gledhill, Yale U

Regina Kazyulina, Northeastern U

Ian Lowrie, Rice U

Katie Stewart, Indiana U

Kathleen Tahk, Northwestern U

Serbia:

Dana Johnson, U of Massachusetts-  
Amherst

Tajikistan/Kazakhstan:

Anna Whittington, U of Michigan

### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE TITLE VIII FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS (for intensive Eurasian or Russian language study)**

Georgia:

Amy Mowrey, American Military U

Kazakhstan:

Victoria Saadat, Stanford U

Russia:

Emily Elliott, Michigan State U

Leena Halabi, George Mason U

Megan Kennedy, U of Wisconsin –  
Madison

Daniel MacDuff, American U

Ryan Serrano, Northwestern U

Brent Shearer, Grinnell College

Tajikistan:

Carsten Brown, Texas Tech U

Rachel Cochran, American U in Paris

Perry Copes II, Syracuse U

Nazanin Kaussari, Wake Forest U

Lauren Lott, U of Alabama in Huntsville

Kara Madison, Indiana U

Rose Minor, George Washington U

Ibraam Nashed, American U

Katharine Quinn-Judge, Georgetown U

Jordan Sturgis, Georgia Institute of  
Technology

Galina Wood, Charles U in Prague

### **2014 SUMMER RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHER PROGRAM – GRANT RECIPIENTS FROM THE FULBRIGHT- HAYS GROUP PROJECTS ABROAD (GPA), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:**

Matthew Boyd, U of Washington

Oksana Cox, St. Paul Central High  
School

Thomas Dolack, Wheaton College

Danine Falcon, US Naval Academy

Carmen Finashina, Northwestern U

Raquel Greene, Grinnell College

Margaret Mary Henry, Mississippi  
School for Math and Science

Brian Johnson, Swarthmore College

Jessica Latham, Lexington High School

Daniel Miller, C.E. Jordan High School

Dani Sanders, Robert Goddard French  
Immersion School

Matthew Sutton, U of Illinois at Urbana  
Champaign

### **AMERICAN COUNCILS OUTBOUND SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS (FOR INTENSIVE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY)**

Carolina Amesty, Seminole State College  
of Florida

Christina Atterbury, U of Pennsylvania

Risa Chubinsky, Georgetown U

Amanda Elias, American U

Sean Harshman, The College of New  
Jersey

Daniel Hirsch, U of Wisconsin –  
Madison

John Laberee, U of Pennsylvania

Eve Litvak, Brandeis U

Jordan Matosky, Grinnell College

William Persing, Bucknell U

### **TITLE VIII RESEARCH SCHOLAR PROGRAM**

Kazakhstan/Russia

Jonathon Dreeze, Ohio State U

Russia:

Samuel Casper, U of Pennsylvania

Diana Dukhanova, Brown U

Aaron Hale-Dorrell, UNC- Chapel Hill

Benjamin Sutcliffe, Miami U

Serbia/Bosnia:

Brenna Miller, Ohio State U

Tajikistan:

Mark Jenkins, Western Washington U



# 2014 Executive Director's Report

## Submitted by Lynda Park

2014 was another exceptionally busy year for AS-EES. We held a successful convention in San Antonio, Texas, launched a newly designed website, and established a new mentoring program. We concluded an 18-month long strategic planning process, held a stakeholders meeting at the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and worked to streamline our governance procedures and committee structures. Finally, 2014 was a critical year for advocacy for federal support of international studies; we shepherded major projects, including a cross-regional study on the state of area studies in US higher education, and sponsored a policy conference on international education at the College of William and Mary.

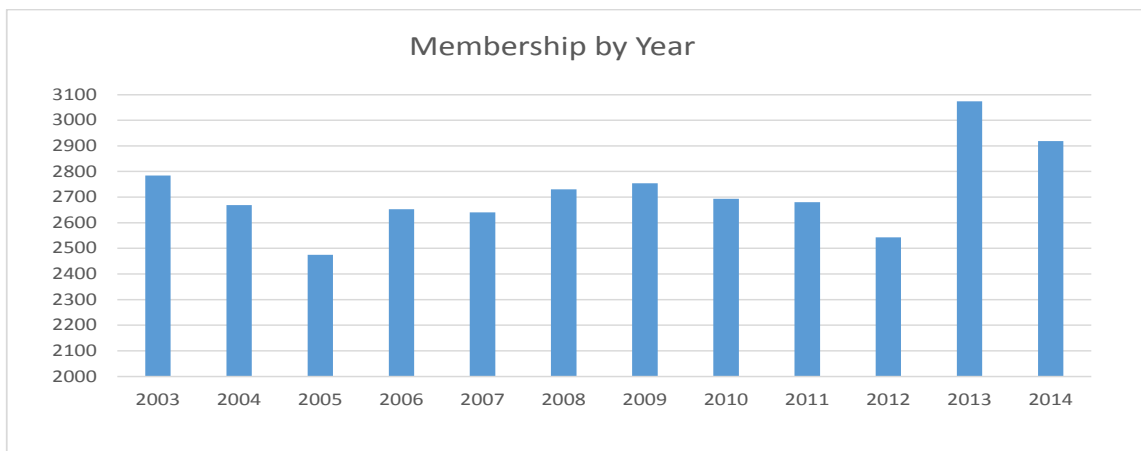
### Membership

The 2014 individual membership numbers were the following: 2,919 total members: 560 student members (19.2% of total membership), 270 affiliate members (9.2%); 748 international members from 51 countries (25.5%), including 127 from Canada, 121 from the UK, and 95 from Russia. As anticipated, with our convention in San Antonio, the membership numbers were lower than in 2013, when we had 3,074 members (605 student members). For 2015, with the Philadelphia convention, I am hopeful that the membership will reach 3,000 again. Starting in 2015, we are offering two-year memberships and lifetime membership, as an attempt to decrease the annual fluctuations and attrition. For trends in membership over the last decade, please see the table appended to this report.

We also had 56 institutional members for 2014: 11 premium members and 45 regular members (2 new). For 2013 we had 62 members: 15 premium members and 47 regular. We continue to reach out to prospective and lapsed members.

### Convention

The 46th annual convention was held at the San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter, which was a new venue for us and the first time back in Texas since 1972. The San Antonio convention was undoubtedly smaller than the 2013 Boston convention, but still successful for a city where we have never had a convention. We had approximately 1770 attendees. We had 1710 total registrations, excluding exhibitors: 1,614 members (402 international), 96 non-members (27 international); 313 students (299 members (52 international)). We had 53 exhibit booths set up by 51 companies/organizations in the Exhibit Hall. The convention program included 326 panels, 104 roundtables, and 36 meetings. The disciplinary breakdown of the sessions was: 28% in history, 24.7% in language, literature and culture, 22.9% in interdisciplinary panels, 15.2% in social sciences, 2.5% in gender studies, 1.9% in Jewish studies, 1.6% in professional development, 1.3% in library and information sciences, and .7% in religion. The Presidential Plenary on the convention theme, "25 Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings," fostered a lively discussion led by Valerie Bunce (Cornell U), Vladimir Tismaneanu (U Maryland), and Vladislav Zubok (LSE). In the presidential address on "East European and Eurasian Studies 25 Years After 1989: In Defense of Regional Knowledge in a Globalized World," Stephen Hanson gave an impassioned argument for the importance of global and regional studies. We also added a visual anthropology documentary film series related to the convention theme and showed nine films. We thank the Program Committee members, especially the chair Joan Neuberger (U Texas) and associate chair Julie deGraffenried (Baylor U), for their hard work on the convention. We also thank the sponsors: GOLD SPONSORS: East View Infor-



mation Services; BRONZE SPONSORS: College of William and Mary Reves Center for International Studies, Indiana U REEI, National Research U Higher School of Economics, U of Texas CREEES and the Department for Slavic and Eurasian Studies; OPENING RECEPTION: Baylor U Departments of History and Modern Languages and Cultures.

The 2015 Convention will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown on Nov. 19-22, with Lisa Kirschenbaum (West Chester U) serving as the program committee chair. The ASEES Board instituted some changes starting in 2015: the proposal submission deadlines were moved back to Jan. 15 for individual papers and Feb. 15 for panels/roundtables; we changed the participation rules to allow a person to serve as chair and paper presenter, or discussant, or roundtable member on the same panel. The rule was amended to limit participation to two sessions, not two appearances, with the proviso that a person cannot be a discussant and paper presenter on the same panel.

### **Convention Travel Grants**

We currently offer two convention travel grants – the Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant and the Regional Scholar Travel Grant. We awarded 19 Davis Graduate Student Travel Grants: 13 to students at US institutions; 6 to students at non-US institutions. For the Regional Scholar Travel Grant program, we awarded 10 grants to scholars from four different countries. Due to the generosity of members who donated to the two grant funds, we were able to offer more awards this year than in previous years.

At this year's annual Board meeting, the Board approved the addition of another travel grant program starting in 2015 – ASEES Convention Opportunity Travel Grant. More information will be announced in the spring.

### **Conference in the Region**

The ASEES-CESS Joint Conference at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan, which is our first conference in the region, was held on May 22-24 with approximately 300 attending. We thank John Schoeberlein at Nazarbayev U for his work on the conference. ASEES provided five small travel grants to assist ASEES members to participate in the conference.

We plan to partner with the International Association for the Humanities (MAG) for the next conference in the region in 2016.

### **Slavic Review**

Under the editorship of Harriet Murav (U Illinois), *Slavic Review* continues to serve as the leading journal in the field, publishing high-quality and significant work from

diverse disciplines. We are, however, concerned about institutional subscriptions, which have seen attrition during our partnership with JSTOR's Current Scholarship Program (CSP). The decline in subscriptions may be a broad trend in academic journal publishing, but we are keeping a close eye on the issue and looking at our publishing options. It is also notable that the electronic-only subscriptions have been increasing quickly and now make up 49.2% of our total subscriptions.

### **ASEES Online**

The newly designed ASEES website was launched in March. The new site has a much more dynamic look, easier navigation and additional features such as blogs, member spotlight, and news with RSS feeds and social media share functions. So far, the feedback has been positive. We are always looking for blog content.

We have been using social media – [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Twitter](#), and now [Scoopit](#) (a news/blog aggregator) – fairly effectively to push out information and promote ASEES. As of Dec. 15, 2014, we have 4,394 fans on Facebook (3,424 in Nov 2013; 1,874 in May 2012); the most popular age group is 25-34 years old (44%). In addition, we have 3,375 member on LinkedIn (2,932 in Nov 2013; 1,554 in May 2012) and 1,357 followers on Twitter. We also started the SEEE Blogroll on Scoopit, on which we have received over 9,500 views since we launched in mid-March 2014. Also, we are still in discussion with the Modern Languages Association to be part of the new Humanities Commons - an integrated online discussion platform - which would also involve having an ASEES Commons.

### **Webinars**

In our second year of offering webinars on professional development, research and teaching for our members, we offered six sessions. The attendance has not been huge (12-45 participants), but the ones who attended found the webinars useful. We are now archiving the webinars on the ASEES members site so that they can be viewed by members at any time. We hope to offer six-eight webinars a year and are looking for content suggestions and/or presenters.

### **Upcoming Webinar: February 18th, 1pm EST**

The Slavic Reference Service will conduct a training webinar, which will address transliteration systems, searching online catalogs, and research resources from Russia, Eastern and Southern Europe, and Eurasia. Webinar attendees are encouraged to state their research needs and areas of specialization on the [registration form](#).

## **Mentoring Program**

The pilot mentoring program was launched in May to enthusiastic responses. We received 66 applications from prospective mentees and 37 volunteers to serve as mentors. Over the summer, the mentoring committee worked to find additional mentors and matched up the mentor-mentee pairs, who were notified in late August. The program will run through August 2015. We will review the program in the spring 2015 and make any necessary improvements based on the feedback from the current mentors and mentees.

## **Strategic Planning**

With the 2014 Board meeting, we concluded the strategic planning process launched in May 2013. Based on the data we gathered from our members' survey, focus group meetings, interviews with key stakeholders, a strategy meeting hosted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a SWOT analysis by the Executive Committee, and a discussion of critical areas of focus at the 2013 Board meeting, we outlined our vision and mission statements and the key areas of strategic focus (see text box below). The next step is to develop a three-year plan on the areas of focus that will guide the work of the ASEEEES staff and the Board from 2015-2017.

One aspect of the plan already under way is a review and alignment of our committee structure with the strategic directions and priorities. Another is the Board commitment to utilize our endowment income to provide financial support for strategic priorities. In light of that decision, the Board approved the establishment of a small ASEEEES Dissertation Grant program and a first book subvention program. We will announce more information on these programs in the fall 2015.

## **Status of Title VIII and Title VI Grants**

The cuts and uncertainties in Title VI/Fulbright-Hays and Title VIII funding have been a serious concern for our field.

*Title VIII:* The Title VIII program, administered by the US Department of State, has funded much of the advanced research and many summer language programs in our field for US scholars and students (IREX, SSRC, ACLS, ACIE, NCEEER, Kennan Institute, IU SWSEEL, UI Slavic Reference Service/Summer Research Lab, and ASU CLI). After Title VIII did not receive any appropriations for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 (which ended in Sept. 30, 2013), many Title VIII-funded fellowship competitions were cancelled; some continued in 2014 with roll-over funds, but since Title VIII was not funded in FY 2014 either, those funds are now exhausted. Thus, the need to revive the Title VIII program in the FY 2015 federal budget was an absolute priority this year. On that account, we do have some positive news, although we are by no means out of the woods yet. The omnibus budget bill passed by Congress in December included language in support of the Title VIII program. The next step is for the State Department and Congress to come to a budget agreement on the program. We are cautiously optimistic that the Title VIII program will receive some appropriations for this year.

*Title VI/Fulbright-Hays:* The national competition for the next four-year cycle of various Title VI programs (2014-2018) was held this year, and we now have 12 National Resource Centers (NRC) rather than 15 that we had in the previous cycle, and 13 centers with FLAS funding rather than 17 in the previous cycle. The NRC budget for Russia/

### **Key Areas of Strategic Focus**

The following represent our primary areas of focus that will enable us to fulfill our vision and mission:

- Membership: Attract and retain members of diverse specializations, stages in career, and backgrounds by providing excellent membership benefits throughout the year
- Convention: Hold innovative, relevant, impactful annual conventions that engage our diverse members and motivate them to attend annually
- Teaching Support: Provide resource support to members for teaching strategies, curricular materials, new technologies and approaches
- Research Support: Provide funding and resource support to members for scholarly research leading to dissemination of research
- Publications: Continue to publish the premier peer-reviewed journal in the field, while keeping close tabs on open access trends and sustainability concerns
- Communication and Public Engagement: Communicate with and engage the general public and the media to foster greater awareness of the region; enhance member opportunities for public engagement
- Advocacy: Advocate vigorously for government funding, for university support for our field, and for fair working conditions; provide advocacy tools to members
- Governance and Financial Sustainability: Strengthen and streamline the Association governance using best practices; maintain financial stability and enhance growth for long-term operation of the Association and be a good steward of the Association endowment

East Europe/Eurasia went down by 40.7% from 2010; more shockingly, the FLAS funding, which provides predominantly graduate students with language training fellowships, decreased by 37.2%. The NRC funding for Western Europe/Europe, which also includes centers that cover our world region, dropped by 41.2%; the FLAS funding by 12.1%. Duke U maintains its Language Resource Center for Slavic languages. The number of Centers for International Business Education and Research (CIBER) were cut in half. ASEEEES, in working with the Coalition for International Education, will keep calling for more funding for Title VI, particularly some restoration of funding for our world region. The next big issue on the horizon will be the Congressional reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), which includes the Title VI reauthorization.

### **Policy Conference at the College of William and Mary**

In an effort to have an impact on the HEOA reauthorization process, Steve Hanson and the Coalition for International Education (of which ASEEEES is a member) organized a productive conference on “International Education in the 21st Century: The Future of International and Foreign Language Studies” at the College of William and Mary on April 11-13. The conference commissioned four research papers on the state of the field and needs assessment: government needs; business and workforce needs; the state of area studies, organized by the National Council of Area Studies Associations (NCASA, consisting of ASEEEES, African Studies Association, Association for Asian Studies, Latin American Studies Association, and Middle East Studies Association); and the state of language K-12 teacher and the higher education faculty capacity presented by MLA and ACTFL. The NCASA study on the state of area studies was spearheaded by ASEEEES and led by Laura Adams, Central Asianist and one of our members. Adams presented an aggregate report at the conference, which, along with other presentations, can be found at: [www.wm.edu/offices/revescenter/internationalization/papers%20and%20presentations/index.php](http://www.wm.edu/offices/revescenter/internationalization/papers%20and%20presentations/index.php)

### **Election/Board Members**

The 2014 annual election for the Board of Directors was held from May-Sept, and the results were the following: Padraic Kenney (Indiana U) was elected vice-president/president-elect for 2015; Mary Neuburger (U of Texas, Austin) and Sarah Phillips (Indiana U) were elected Board members-at-large for 2015-2017. We sent out 2,796 ballots; 1,083 voted (38.7% participation). Neuburger will also serve on the Executive Committee, 2015-2016.

The other incoming Board members in 2015 will be: William Pyle (Middlebury College), Economics representa-

tive; Erin Koch (U of Kentucky), AAA representative; Scott Radnitz (U of Washington), APSA representative; and David Borgmeyer (St. Louis U), the Council of Regional Affiliates representative. Susan Linz will serve as the treasurer for one more term, 2015-2017.

### **U of Pittsburgh Contract**

We have renewed our agreement with the U of Pittsburgh to host ASEEEES for another five years (Jan 1, 2015-December 31, 2019). We thank the University Center for International Studies and the Center for Russian and East European Studies for their continued support of ASEEEES.

I would like to thank the ASEEEES Board and committee members for their service. The Association and our scholarly community benefit immensely from their efforts. I also thank the staff at our main office and at *Slavic Review's* editorial office for their hard work. Finally, I would like to thank our members for their commitment to the Association and the field.

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 facebook.com/LearnRussianInEU



# Following Chris Cviić: Ethics and Reconstruction from the Balkans to Ukraine

James Gow, King's College London (UK)

*Editor's note: This is excerpted from the third annual Chris Cviić Memorial Lecture, June 26, 2014, at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), sponsored by the EBRD and British-Croatian Society.*

A quarter of a century ago, the perspective of too many people was that the stories of atrocity from the Yugoslav lands simply reflected gratuitous, random or primordial violence — so-called “ancient ethnic hatreds.” People with unpronounceable names, from unpronounceable places, were simply doing the awful things that primitive people, such as they, did to one another. If the “ancient” attached to the hatreds was deeply questionable, there could be no doubting that the events creating controversy reflected ancient questions of wrong and right, concerning the conduct of war.

These questions of wrong and right gained new currency and were challenged by new circumstances. The eternally relevant notions of the “Just War” tradition — *jus ad bellum* (just cause), and *jus in bello* (just conduct) — were cast into the crucible of the changing character of warfare. Ethics and conventions have always governed that which is acceptable, and that which is not to be accepted, in war, and since the mid-nineteenth century so has international law.

These ethical issues of wrong and right are my concern here. The study and practice of ethics, dating back to Aristotle, concerns the negotiation of complex issues of right and wrong. Therefore, while the two previous memorial lectures addressed the economic aspects of reconstruction and the EU's role, my focus is on the ethics of reconstruction. What are the particular challenges to the reconstruction processes in the post-conflict countries? What are the ethical matters, the rights and wrongs, that need to be addressed?

It is quite clear that the dissolution of the communist federations in Yugoslavia and in the USSR generated many same questions — and they continue to have reverberations in the conflict in Ukraine. The Ukraine conflict shows how the same issues of political community, and of finding the balance of right and wrong, are problematic. It is clear that whenever the conflict in Ukraine comes to an end, hopefully sooner rather than later, the same kinds of issues that arose after the conflicts in the Western Balkans in the 1990s, will have to be addressed there — even if we can hope that there might be some important differences. International law and ethics will be important in Ukraine's reconstruction.

I shall, first explore some parallels between the Yu-

goslav lands and Ukraine. I shall then touch briefly on the uneven role of justice in post-conflict reconstruction. Finally, I shall consider the power of wrongdoing — and, of course, its corollary, the need for right-doing.

## PARALLELS

There are parallels between Yugoslavia, or the Western Balkans, and Ukraine on five different levels.

First, there is a parallel in the slow, awkward and, at times, weak response of the West to a situation that caught them unawares — even though, there had been evidence, over several months, of what might happen. Washington, London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels should really have had their narrative, and an initial response, to events in Ukraine ready to pull off the shelf. Thankfully, as in Yugoslavia, a more creative and sensible position appears to have emerged and the limited steps taken seem, at least, to have been well targeted.

Secondly, both conflicts are a product of the dissolution of a communist federation in which sovereign states, formally defined that way in their constitutions, joined together under the banner of communism to make these great federations. There are differences, of course. The Soviet constitutions were a fiction. The Yugoslav ones had more solid underpinnings in the legitimacy of the Second World War efforts by the communist-led partisans. But, the formal legal framework was the same. So, when communism collapsed and the federations dissolved, formal sovereignty fell to those states and independent actors.

Thirdly, these sovereign states had mixed populations, for the most part. Those populations co-existed under the umbrella of communist federation — or before communism, of empire (though in many cases not always happily). When things changed, fears and tensions could be manipulated by leaders within the countries in question, but also, especially, by actors outside them. This manipulation started armed conflicts that were, in part, inter-communal, civil wars; but they were also, in part, the attempt by leaders in neighbouring countries to re-draw borders and to separate ethnic communities. Those neighbours would pretend not to be doing that which they were doing. Or when it was too obvious to avoid, they would claim a legitimate right to support threatened populations. That has repercussions on the fourth level of parallel, which is international law. The basis of any international law is mutual

respect between sovereign states. Once states are designated as being sovereign, then, the normal thing is to respect borders, not to interfere in internal affairs, and certainly not, to use armed force as a way of seeking to change those borders, or to change the internal political structures of a state.

Finally, the fifth parallel is the nature of the inter-communal conflicts that emerge. This is especially the case in an age where atrocities are being committed, and – it is a cliché to say so, but, as with all clichés, it reflects a truth – the way in which war is fought makes putting communities back together very difficult. This is why we need to look at the parallels and understand that these wars cannot simply be about one issue or another. They are about the complex negotiation of these different sets of wrongs and rights.

When it comes to reconstruction of the political sphere (whether international or local) following the great dissolutions of these communist federations, there is a great role for, and need to recognize, the importance of an ethical approach, which seeks to bring justice in a fair way, allowing societies to reconstruct and rebuild, and one day to prosper. Of course, this is not an easy agenda to follow, nor an easy thing to achieve. And given the complexities of the conflict and given the necessities of justice, it is not something that we can expect to be achieved with a snap of the fingers.

### **The ICTY, Its Mission and Bosnia**

In this context, it is worth noting the mixed experience in bringing post-conflict justice of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia — the ICTY. Two decades after its formal establishment, in May 1993, and its starting to operate in practice, in summer 1994, the Tribunal is now almost at the end of its work, with the last few trials currently underway in The Hague.

In establishing ICTY as an enforcement mechanism under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council invoked international criminal justice as a tool of international peace and security and decided to establish an *ad hoc* international criminal tribunal in order to “[put an end to such crimes and to take effective measures to bring to justice the persons who are responsible for them.](#)” Fulfillment of this mandate would, it was believed, contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace.

Although the ICTY’s failure to put an end to such crimes has been well documented, at least in the 1993-95 period, its judicial record testifies to its relative success in bringing those responsible to justice. Of 161 indicted, none remain at large. The ICTY has prosecuted a large number of people, including those at the highest levels of responsibility, and handed down a number of significant judgments. It has made some very significant contributions to clarifying and expanding the body of international criminal law — in particular on gender-specific crimes and those relating to

genocide — and to establishing procedural benchmarks for the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. It also paved the way for the establishment of other *ad hoc* international criminal tribunals and for a permanent International Criminal Court, as well as for the transfer of a number of its cases to local courts, under its mentoring. But what of its impact on the restoration and maintenance of peace?

The Tribunal’s own list of achievements cites “bringing justice to victims and giving them a voice” foremost among its successes. As of early 2013, more than 4,000 witnesses, including many victims, had come forward to testify in court. [In the words of one victim:](#) “Were it not for the Tribunal, we would probably be very, very far from the truth and justice. Were it not for the Tribunal, we would perhaps still be discussing whether Srebrenica happened or not, whether the eight thousand people who were killed ever existed at all. All that would be in question were it not for the Tribunal.”

Yet, there is a disconnect between the record of achievement in The Hague — as well as instrumental impact via other actors, such as the EU — and the way in which the work of the Tribunal is understood by those most directly affected by the crimes under its jurisdiction. A 2010 UNDP poll found the majority of victims in Bosnia and Hercegovina to be dissatisfied with the record of the Tribunal. A majority believed that all the relevant facts had not been established and that questions had not been properly addressed. A qualification to this, however, was that 78 per cent of the population, across all communities, supported the idea of talking about the war, including the need for conversations across ethnic divides. However, ethnic silos exist and perceptions are largely embedded in ethnic communities and ethnically defined.

Taken together, the mixed record of transitional justice in Bosnia, when dealing with war crimes and genocide, indicates that it may be easier to approach the past procedurally than to engage cathartically with it. Nonetheless, there is a need to address wrongdoing and to ensure justice, if there is to be an environment in which secure and stable political and economic reconstruction can occur.

### **THE POWER OF WRONGDOING AND RIGHTDOING**

The power of wrongdoing must be recognized – and so, too, “right-doing” – in defining outcomes in contemporary warfare. The values of “wrongdoing” and “right-doing” are intrinsic to any sense of justness in warfare, and also to any developed notion of war. “Right” and “wrong”, whether understood ethically, socially, or legally, are essential to the realm of post-conflict reconstruction and development.



These questions of wrong and right, in war and peace, were once the privilege of one triangular set of relationships – the political leadership, armed forces and political community of one actor in a war. This is the famous second Trinity identified by Carl von Clausewitz (the first, by the way, was not the Holy Trinity, but the interplay of reason, chance and passion at the core of warfare). In the contemporary world, internationalized and digitally interconnected as most of it is, the Trinity is now multidimensional. There are myriad audiences around the globe. This creates an environment where misdeeds, or even merely accusations of war crimes, can have multiple reverberations in multiple contexts, determining failure. This Trinity, cubed exponentially, magnifies the power of wrongdoing. In doing so, it allows a greater place for ethics and law than there might have been in the past. Not only is the effect of wrongdoing magnified, but so too are the possibilities for rightdoing.

The sense of wrongdoing means that *faits accomplis* are not, and will not, simply be accepted. Belgrade tried to achieve change through facts on the ground in Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo. Russia has sought to do the same in Crimea and, with less success, in Eastern Ukraine – all the time following the model of the Yugoslav war.

Fortunately, partly through initial weakness, the Ukrainian interim government reacted with considerable restraint – perhaps also reflecting a sense that opposition to President Viktor Yanukovich had been as strong in Eastern Ukraine and its Donbass industrial heart as elsewhere. These two factors – Kiev’s restraint and the support for change in Eastern Ukraine – mean that, at least so far, a legacy of mass atrocities has been avoided. Seemingly provocative atrocities, redolent of those carried out at Borovo Selo, in Eastern Croatia, at the start of the Yugoslav war, have not been met with the kind response in-kind, which those carrying them out, presumably, expected.

Similarly, the mountain of alleged atrocities reported in Russian news media have no empirical substance on the ground. Even Russian sources only claim 100,000 refugees or displaced people (other sources put the figure as low as 5,000). While these figures are bad enough, they are small, compared to the 300,000 in Kyrgyzstan, or the 1 million in Bosnia and 800,000 in Kosovo. All of this, although bad in itself, means that, ultimately, inter-communal accommodation may be easier than it would have been if the mass atrocity seen in the Yugoslav war – and elsewhere – had been repeated. That does not mean that it will be easy, of course. And it will take time.

So too, will it take time for Ukraine to be whole again. But, it can, should and, if handled appropriately,

will be one day. Everyone needs an end to the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine – perhaps even President Putin shares that perception, as the Russian economy collapses. When the armed conflict is at an end, inter-communal rebuilding will be needed immediately. And there may well be some role for transitional justice in that situation. In the long term, justice will be served by ethically underpinned international commitment to Ukraine, both in terms of its political and economic reconstruction, but also in terms of upholding international law. This is an ethical and legal position that was maintained throughout the cold war by the majority of Western States. So, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were never formally recognized as part of the Soviet Union, even if they were *de facto* and Soviet occupation could not be turned around. This was also the approach taken, in effect, to divided Germany. And this is the same approach taken in Croatia and Bosnia, where attempts to change borders were resisted, even though, sometimes, many people thought it would have been easier simply to give in to the use of force and to accept borders changed by force. This is one of the big ethical issues running through these debates.

With respect to Ukraine, far too many unethical, unreflective and defeatist voices could be heard in the earliest stages of the conflict, accepting “facts on the ground” and stating that “nothing can be done.” Thankfully since then, others have framed policies geared to the longer term, which focus on rejecting the use of violence to change borders. And the Kiev authorities, even with the clear authority of a new president, have acted with restraint and responsibly, to date. That restraint needs to be backed internationally. Of course, Kiev needs to be ready to receive financial backing, but also assistance in political and institutional reform, as well as redevelopment assistance, to tackle corruption and to establish a thriving liberal democracy. By doing this, Kiev will do its part in securing Ukraine through transformation. It is hard to imagine that the Kiev authorities would not welcome and embrace such an approach, even if their predecessors did not do so.

In the early 1990s, at the time of independence, big British (and presumably other) companies were looking at Ukraine with the potential to be a country like France. Corruption, kleptocracy and the ghost of communist rule ensured that this potential was not fulfilled. At the time of independence, Ukraine’s GDP was the same as Poland’s. Now, the latter is five times greater. If full assistance is offered by the EBRD, the EU and others, and, of course, if Ukraine embraces that assistance in the right manner, and if Ukraine then makes up ground to become more like Poland or France, then, eventually, one day, just as the Baltic states regained their full independence, Germany was united, and Croatia and Bosnia were not broken up, so, underpinned by ethical reconstruction and international law, Ukraine can again be whole.



## In Memoriam

**Radu R. Florescu** (1925-2014) was born in Bucharest on October 23, 1925 and passed away on May 18, 2014. Florescu's father, the acting Romanian ambassador to the UK during the early phase of World War II, ordered the young Florescu to come to London; a few years after emigrating to the UK, he was awarded a scholarship to Christ Church, University of Oxford, where he received his B.A. and M.A. Florescu received his doctoral degree from Indiana University. In 1953 he accepted a teaching position at Boston College, where, almost a half century later, he would retire Professor Emeritus.

During his academic career he wrote thirteen books and co-authored six with Raymond T. McNally, many of them dealing with the life and times of Vlad Dracula. Both historians emphasized the serious side of their studies of the real Vlad Dracula while showing how the historical Vlad Dracula inspired the creation of the mythical Count Dracula by Bram Stoker in his Gothic vampire novel. Florescu also published numerous academic articles about Romania and the Balkans, and his work was the subject of numerous documentaries. He was the founder and director of the East European Research Center at Boston College. Florescu won a Fulbright Scholarship, an American Philosophical Grant, a Ford Foundation Grant, and an IREX Grant. In 2000, he was awarded a Diploma Honoris Causa by the Romanian Academy.

His great love for his homeland never diminished. Over the years, Florescu introduced Romania and the Balkans to countless Boston College students. He also acted as an advisor on Romanian affairs to the U.S. State Department and American politicians such as the late Senator Edward M. Kennedy. In recognition of this role, President Clinton invited him to the White House ceremony upon Romania's membership into NATO. In 1996 Florescu was named honorary Consul for New England by the Romanian government. Florescu was also able to get Boston College to provide teaching scholarships to well-known Romanian scholars that enabled them to spend a semester or two at Boston College during the Communist era.

A life-long driven historian, he was a humanitarian by nature, likable, at times charming, who rarely let his emotions get the best of him, a person with a very strong sense of family, and with a unique way of calmly judging current events.

Contributed by Paul Quinlan, Providence College

**Marina Ledkovsky**, passed away in November, 2014. Ledkovsky retired as Professor of Slavic Languages from a Barnard/Columbia joint department in 1996. After doing graduate work at the University of Perugia and Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin, she finished her Ph.D. in the Slavic Department at Columbia. Author of *The Other Turgenev* (1973), Ledkovsky was known above all as a Turgenev scholar. She was also a pioneer in the study of Russian women writers. She compiled the anthology *Russia According to Women* and co-edited the monumental *Dictionary of Russian Women Writers* (1994). Professor

Ledkovsky was greatly admired and deeply loved by her friends, colleagues, and students. A panikhida service was held on November 28 and the otpivanie was held the following day.

Contributed by Cathy Nepomnyashchy (Barnard College) and Alan Timberlake (Columbia University).

**Nina Lencek** died two months short of her 91st birthday, on November 25, 2014. Born on January 18, 1924 in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Lencek had boundless energy, courage, good judgment, and a fierce intelligence that helped her survive the trauma of World War II, the rigors of post-war displacement to Italy, and eventual resettlement in the United States. Adaptable and inventive, she excelled in every profession in which she worked: as interpreter/secretary for the British Red Cross and the Allied Military Government for Occupied Forces in the aftermath of WW II; radio broadcaster in Trieste; EKG technician in Chicago; in various areas of library science at the libraries of Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology and University of Illinois; until her retirement in 1989, she served as Slavic and East European Bibliographer, Columbia University. She had studied Slavic philology at the University of Ljubljana, where she met her future husband, Rado L. Lencek. Her account of the Allies' forced repatriation of thousands of captured anti-Communist Yugoslavs and Russians in the spring 1945 - among them members of her own family - was included in the historian Nikolai Tolstoy's expose of the ensuing atrocities and in the BBC documentary "A British Betrayal." Moving easily among six languages, she peppered her speech with citations from Greek and Latin writers; was a discriminating reader; and, in the last years of her life, relished drawing the Tuscan countryside. She lived the motto: "Quidquid agis, prudenter agas et respice finem!" and exhorted us to love as fully and as well as we can. She will be buried in Ljubljana in May 2015. A celebration of her life is scheduled for January 22, 2015 in Butler Library, Columbia University.

Contributed by Robert H. Davis (Columbia University and Cornell University).

**George L. Kline** passed away at the age of 93 on Thursday, October 23, 2014. Professor Kline, born in 1921, enrolled in Boston College before serving in the Army Air Force as a bomber navigator during World War II. After the war, he received his A.B. (1947), A.M. (1948), and Ph.D. (1950) from Columbia University. He joined the Bryn Mawr faculty in 1959 following teaching stints in both the Philosophy and Russian Departments at Columbia University and at the University of Chicago. He continued teaching in both fields at Bryn Mawr.

Professor Kline's areas of expertise included Russian philosophy, continental philosophy, analytic philosophy, political philosophy, phenomenology in Marxist materialism, Nietzschean Marxism, and the work of Benedict Spinoza and Alfred North Whitehead. Although a professor of philosophy, Professor Kline contributed generously to the academic life of the

Russian Department throughout his time at Bryn Mawr, serving as department chair for three years. Professor Kline translated major works of Russian literature, including work by Boris Pasternak, Leo Tolstoy, and most notably, the poet Joseph Brodsky. Professor Kline remained a close colleague of Brodsky's after the poet was exiled in 1972, and in 1974 he was translator and provided the introduction to *Joseph Brodsky: Selected Poems*. Kline was Brodsky's guest when Brodsky was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1987, and the poet came to Bryn Mawr to speak at Kline's retirement symposium in 1991. Following Kline's retirement from Bryn Mawr and in recognition of his service, the George Kline Scholarship Fund was established by one of his former students to support overseas study and research in the field of Russian for current students of Russian at Bryn Mawr.

Contributed by Tim Harte (Bryn Mawr College).

### Forthcoming in Slavic Review Spring 2015

REDEFINING COMMUNITY IN THE LATE SOVIET UNION

Maike Lehmann, Special Section Guest Editor

When Everything Was Forever: An Introduction

Maike Lehmann

Apricot Socialism: The National Past, the Soviet Project, and the Imagining of Community in Late Soviet Armenia

Maike Lehmann

The Fire Burns On? The "Fiery Revolutionaries" Biographical Series and the Rethinking of Propaganda in the Brezhnev Era

Polly Jones

"We Have No Need to Lock Ourselves Away": Space, Marginality, and the Negotiation of Deaf Identity in Late Soviet Moscow

Claire Shaw

The Social Scientist Meets the "Believer": Discussions of God, the Afterlife, and Communism in the Mid-1960s

Miriam Dobson

#### ARTICLES

Political Fallout: The Failure of Emergency Management at Chernobyl

Edward Geist

The Local History of an Imperial Category: Language and Religion in Russia's Eastern Borderlands, 1860s-1930s

Kathryn E. Graber and Jesse D. Murray



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## Personages



contributions to the preservation of the historic and cultural heritage of Russia.” The ceremony was held in the St. Petersburg’s Kochubei Mansion on November 28, 2014.

“To receive the Likhachev Prize is an extraordinary honor, one of the highest that Russia offers in the area of culture,” said Brumfield on receiving the award. “Dmitry Likhachev is the model of a scholar who not only excelled in his special area of medieval Russian literature and history, but also contributed enormously to Russians’ awareness of their cultural heritage. This is all the more remarkable because he survived imprisonment in the Solovetsky concentration camp.”

Brumfield, who has spent more than 10 years in the Soviet Union and Russia, also noted “the generous cooperation” he had “consistently received from Russian colleagues,” adding that they had “greatly enhanced” his ability to share the years of research and field work he had done in Russia. “I am proud that my work is now linked with the name of Dmitry Likhachev,” he said. Brumfield is a historian specializing in Russian architecture, a photographer, a tireless defender of monuments, and the author of 35 books and dozens of articles on the problems of preserving the architecture of Russia, primarily in the Russian north. He is also a regular contributor to *Russia Beyond the Headlines*.

The award was established by the Dmitry Likhachev Foundation and the St. Petersburg government in 2006 and is awarded for selfless activity in the preservation of monuments of history and culture; the preservation of museum, library and archival collections; development of the local history movement in Russia, and the promotion of the historical and cultural heritage of Russia. The Likhachev Foundation Prize has become a sign of public recognition and a prestigious award in its field.

The journal *East European Politics & Societies and Cultures* (EEPS) awarded the first Michael Henry Heim Translation Prize to **Jennifer Croft** for her translation of Roma Sendyka’s “Miejsca, które straszą (afekty i nie-miejsca pamięci)” (“Sites That Haunt: Affects and Non-Sites of Memory”). Ellen Elias-Bursac accepted the prize on Croft’s behalf from Wendy Bracewell and Krzysztof Jasiewicz, editors of EEPS, on November 20, 2014 during the ASEES convention.

The prize is awarded annually for the best collegial

translation of a journal article from an East European language into English. It honors Michael Henry Heim’s legacy in scholarship and translation. Awardees are selected based on the significance of the original work, the quality of translation, and the contribution the translation is likely to make to dialogue across scholarly communities.

**Angelina Gibson** was awarded the Oxford University Teaching Excellence Awards for 2013–14 on November 24.

The *Historia Nova* Prize for the Best Book on Russian Intellectual and Cultural History was awarded to **Valerie Kivelson**, for *Desperate Magic: The Moral Economy of Witchcraft in Seventeenth-Century Russia*. Cornell University Press, 2013. The short list honorees were: **Jane T. Costlow**, *Heart-Pine Russia: Walking and Writing the Nineteenth-Century Forest*. Cornell UP, 2013; and **Alexander Etkind**, *Warped Mourning: Stories of the Undead in the Land of Unburied*. Stanford UP, 2013.

After 55 years of service to the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies community, **Larry Miller** has retired from the University Library at UIUC. As one of the founders of the collection and the annual Summer Research Laboratory, Miller’s contributions to this field are quite monumental and unmatched by any of his contemporaries. Generations of Slavic librarians and researchers have been trained by Miller. **Kit Condill** has taken over collection development duties during the interim phase for all the areas under Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies.

Slavic and East European Curator **Karen Rondestvedt** will be retiring from Stanford University Libraries at the end of 2014. Rondestvedt held this position since 2001. Stanford has one of the finest Slavic collections in the US, and Rondestvedt was well-prepared to take on these extensive collecting responsibilities following positions in Slavic librarianship at the University of Chicago, and the University of Pittsburgh where she held the post of Slavic bibliographer for 15 years.

Rondestvedt’s expertise in her field extends far beyond Stanford. She is a leader in the field of Slavic librarianship, having held leadership positions in ASEES, and the Pacific Coast Slavic & East European Library Consortium. In 2000, she founded, and still edits the journal *Slavic & East European Information Resources*, now published by Routledge.

**Robert A. Rothstein**, Amesbury Professor of Polish Language, Literature and Culture at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, has been awarded the Officer’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Polish Republic.

## NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

**Eric Lohr, Vera Tolz, Alexander Semonov, and Mark von Hagen, eds.** *The Empire and Nationalism at War*, 288 p., 2014 (ISBN 978-0-89357-425-3), \$44.95.

In this second volume of the series *Russia's Great War and Revolution* historians examine the nature, ambitions, and limitations of empire and the role these played in the First World War. The volume further analyzes how and why the war facilitated the rise of national movements across Eastern Europe, bringing about the downfall of centuries-old monarchies and engendering the establishment of vulnerable successor states.

**Seth L. Wolitz.** *Yiddish Modernism: Studies in Twentieth-Century Eastern European Jewish Culture*, ed. **Brian Horowitz and Haim A. Gottschalk**, 489 p., 2014 (ISBN 978-0-89357-386-7), \$39.95.

In the first decades of the 20th century Yiddish-speaking writers and artists from Moscow to New York to Buenos Aires created a vibrant avant-garde that transformed Eastern European Jewish culture into the most contemporary of living European cultures and demonstrated the vitality of Jewish secularism. Seth Wolitz played a formidable role in recovering this lost culture, which he terms Yiddish Modernism. This volume

of selected studies, articles, and creative interpretations from the last 30 years of Wolitz's scholarly career brings to life the art, literature, and Weltanschauung of those who believed that *yidishkeit* as a movement in art, literature, and poetry could change the world.

**Alice K. Pate.** *Workers and Unity: A Study of Social Democracy, St. Petersburg Metalworkers, and the Labor Movement in Late Imperial Russia, 1906-14*, 195 p., 2015 (ISBN 978-0-89357-421-5), \$29.95.

This study of Petersburg workers, the Metalworkers' Union, and Russian Social Democracy traces the formation of workers' associations and analyzes the activities of legal and SD activists inside Russia. In demonstrating the popular appeal of the workers'/SD legal activist movement, *Workers and Unity* rehabilitates Menshevism and Liquidationism.



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## 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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**January issue—1 Dec;**

**March issue—1 Feb;**

**June issue—1 May;**

**Aug issue—5 July;**

**October issue—1 Sept**



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## Publications

*Empowering Revolution: America, Poland, and the End of the Cold War*, by Gregory Domber, was published by UNC Press, 2014. While the focus of the book is on international influences on Poland's democratic transformation between December 1981 and August 1989 and highlights newly declassified materials from the United States and Western Europe, it is based significantly on documents from Polish government archives, opposition collections, and non-governmental organizations.

In this history, Domber examines American policy toward Poland and its promotion of moderate voices within the opposition, while simultaneously addressing the Soviet and European influences on Poland's revolution in 1989. With a cast including Reagan, Gorbachev, and Pope John Paul II, Domber charts American support of anticommunist opposition groups—particularly Solidarity, the underground movement led by future president Lech Wałęsa—and highlights the transnational network of Polish émigrés and trade unionists that kept the opposition alive.

Utilizing archival research and interviews with Polish and American government officials and opposition leaders, Domber argues that the United States empowered a specific segment of the Polish opposition and illustrates how Soviet leaders unwittingly fostered radical, pro-democratic change through their policies. The result is fresh insight into the global impact of the Polish pro-democracy movement.

*Identities and Foreign Policies in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus: The Other Europes* by Stephen White and Valentina Feklyunina was published by Palgrave Macmillan in late 2014.

The product of more than a decade of detailed research, *Identities and Foreign Policies* brings together official documents, mass surveys, focus groups and more than two hundred elite interviews in a study of the complex relationship between the three Slavic republics and a changing 'Europe' from the Soviet period up to the present day. As well as examining the evolution of European and especially EU relations with the former Soviet republics, *Identities and Foreign Policies* includes a close study of elite and mass opinion and suggests a new way of classifying it. Going beyond more familiar typologies, White and Feklyunina suggest a tripartite approach that identifies the respective discourses as "Europe", "Alternative Europe," or a "Greater Europe" that constructs the three countries as simultaneously European and qualitatively different from it. A final chapter develops the policy implications of these findings and provides a sharp critique of the EU's attempt to identify itself as "Europe" and to insist on the extension of its values and accumulated legislation to other countries. A better way forward, suggest White and Feklyunina, is to acknowledge the plurality

of "Europes" and to seek an accommodation among them that respects their diverse traditions.

Theophilus C. Prousis published *Lord Strangford at the Sublime Porte (1823): The Eastern Crisis* (Isis Press, 2014), volume three of a four-volume collection of documents on Russia, Britain, and the Ottoman Empire during the Eastern crisis of the 1820s.

Dalkey Archive Press has published Yuri Lotman's *Non-Memoirs*, translated and annotated by Caroline Lemak Brickman, edited by Evgenii Bershtein, with an afterword by Caroline Lemak Brickman and Evgenii Bershtein. The books of Dalkey Archive Press are distributed by Columbia University Press

Northern Illinois University Press recently released *Poland: The First Thousand Years*, by Patrice M. Dabrowski.

Since its beginnings, Poland has been a moving target, geographically as well as demographically, and the very definition of who is a Pole has been in flux. *Poland: The First Thousand Years* is a sweeping account designed to amplify major figures, moments, milestones, and turning points in Polish history. These include important battles and illustrious individuals, alliances forged by marriages and choices of religious denomination, and meditations on the likes of the Polish battle slogan "for our freedom and yours" that resounded during the Polish fight for independence in the long 19th century and echoed in the Solidarity period of the late 20th century.

The experience of oppression helped Poles to endure and surmount various challenges in the 20th century, and Poland's demonstration of strength was a model for other peoples seeking to extract themselves from foreign yoke. Patrice Dabrowski's work situates Poland and the Poles within a broader European framework that locates this multiethnic and multi-denominational region squarely between East and West. This illuminating chronicle will appeal to general readers, and will be of special interest to those of Polish descent who will appreciate Poland's longstanding republican experiment.

*Poland in the Modern World: Beyond Martyrdom*, by Brian Porter-Szucs, was published by Wiley-Blackwell in March 2014.

*Poland in the Modern World* presents a history of the country from the late nineteenth century to the present, incorporating new perspectives from social and cultural history and positioning it in a broad global context. This book challenges traditional accounts Poland that tend to focus on national, political history, emphasizing the country's "exceptionalism." Additionally, it presents a lively, multi-dimensional story, balancing coverage of high politics with discussion of social, cultural

and economic changes, and their effects on individuals' daily lives.

Porter-Szucs explores both the regional diversity within Poland and the country's place within Europe and the wider world; additionally, he provides a new interpretive framework for understanding key historical events in Poland's modern history, including the experiences of World War II and the postwar communist era.

*Roll Over, Tchaikovsky! Russian Popular Music and Post-Soviet Homosexuality*, by Stephen Amico, was recently published by University of Illinois Press.

Centered on the musical experiences of homosexual men in St. Petersburg and Moscow, this ground-breaking study examines how post-Soviet popular music both informs and plays off of a corporeal understanding of Russian male homosexuality. Drawing upon ethnography, musical analysis, and phenomenological theory, Amico argues that the homosexual body in post-Soviet Russia rejects both the Soviet aversion to physical pleasure and the Western politicization of sexuality. Instead, both listeners and performers turn to popular music for a framework within which they can experience an embodied sense of sexuality, the self, and intersubjectivity.

*Roll Over, Tchaikovsky! Russian Popular Music and Post-Soviet Homosexuality* begins with an expert technical analysis of Russian rock, pop, and estrada music, dovetailing into an illuminating discussion of homosexual men's physical reception and uses of music. The book outlines how Russian homophobia and gender systems interact (often inconsistently) with popular music. Performers sustain a delicate literal and physical dance with cultural expectations. Amico argues that performers use song lyrics, physical movements, images of women, drag, and sexualized male bodies as tools and tropes to implicitly or explicitly express sexual orientation through performance. Finally, he uncovers how these performances help homosexual Russian men to create their own social spaces and selves, in meaningful relation to others with whom they share a "nontraditional orientation."

Valerie Sperling recently published *Sex, Politics and Putin: Political Legitimacy in Russia* (Oxford University Press, 2014).

Written to be accessible to the general public as well as for use in Russian politics and gender studies courses, the book explores the ways in which politicians and political activists in Putin's Russia use masculinity, femininity, and homophobia to bolster their legitimacy and to undermine their opponents. It includes plentiful and lively (if somewhat discouraging!) material on homophobia, sexism, and misogyny in Russian politics, as well as a chapter on the new wave of feminist activism in Russia that began in 2010, including Pussy Riot and a range of other groups outside of the cultural spotlight. The book analyzes the political uses of sexism and sexualization through case studies of pro- and anti-regime organizing, activism regarding military conscription and patriotism, and feminist protest, and reveals

the extent to which political discourse in any country relies on gender stereotypes.

*Trepanation of the Skull*, by Sergey Gandlevsky and translated by Susanne Fusso, was published by Northern Illinois University Press in 2014. This autobiographical novella *Trepanation of the Skull* is a portrait of the artist as a young late-Soviet man. At the center of the narrative are Gandlevsky's brain tumor, surgery, and recovery in the early 1990s. The story radiates out, relaying the poet's personal history through 1994, including his unique perspective on the 1991 coup by Communist hardliners resisted by Boris Yeltsin. Gandlevsky tells wonderfully strange but true episodes from the bohemian life he and his literary companions led. He also frankly describes his epic alcoholism and his ambivalent adjustment to marriage and fatherhood. Aside from its documentary interest, the book's appeal derives from its self-critical and shockingly honest narrator, who expresses himself in the densely stylized version of Moscow slang that was characteristic of the nonconformist intelligentsia of the 1970s and 1980s. Gandlevsky is a true artist of language who incorporates into his style the cadences of Pushkin and Tiutchev, the folk wisdom of proverbs, and slang in all its varieties. Susanne Fusso's excellent translation marks the first volume in English of Sergey Gandlevsky's prose, and it will interest scholars, students, and general readers of Russian literature and culture of the late Soviet and post-Soviet periods.

*Women, Islam, and Identity: Public Life in Private Spaces in Uzbekistan*, by Svetlana Peshkova, was published by Syracuse University Press in 2014. This pioneering ethnographic work centers on the dynamics of female authority within the religious life of a conservative Muslim community in the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan. Peshkova draws upon several years of field research to chronicle the daily lives of women religious leaders, known as *otinchalar*, and the ways in which they exert a powerful influence in the religious life of the community. In this gender-segregated society, the Muslim women leaders have staked out a vibrant space in which they counsel and assist the women in their specific religious needs. Peshkova finds that *otinchalar*'s religious leadership filters into other areas of society, producing social changes beyond the ritual realm and challenging stereotypical definitions of what it means to be a Muslim woman.

Weaving together the stories of individuals' daily lives with her own journey to and from post-Soviet Central Asia, Peshkova provides a rich analysis of identity formation in Uzbekistan. She presents readers with a nuanced portrait of religion and social change that starts with an individual informed but not determined by the sociohistoric context of the region.



# Institutional Member News

## AMERICAN COUNCILS 2015 SUMMER RUSSIAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

American Councils for International Education (ACTR) is now accepting applications for the 2015 Summer Russian Language Teachers Program. Funded by the U.S. Department of Education, Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad, the program provides current and pre-service Russian instructors the unique opportunity to study Russian culture, language, and pedagogy at the Russian State Pedagogical (Herzen) University in downtown St. Petersburg, Russia for six weeks, from June 25 to August 9, 2015. The program begins with a mandatory pre-departure orientation in Washington, DC on June 24.

The newly designed Fulbright-Hays Summer Teachers Program features:

- Intensive language classes conducted by leading Russian faculty in small groups geared toward individual proficiency levels and designed to strengthen essential speaking, reading, writing, and comprehension skills
- A specially designed course to help participants develop a comprehensive portfolio of assignments, lesson plans, and exercises based on authentic materials gathered in Russia. Participants will introduce the newly developed portfolios into their classrooms upon returning to the U.S. and report on teaching outcomes
- Seminars on contemporary Russian society, Russian Orthodoxy, Russian musical culture, and literary St. Petersburg
- Weekly cultural excursions and an extended trip outside St. Petersburg to maximize participants' exposure to key historical sights and provide additional opportunities to gather authentic teaching materials
- Housing and meals with Russian host families and weekly meetings with Russian peer tutors to maximize linguistic and cultural immersion
- Ongoing logistical support, guidance, and emergency assistance from a full-time resident director.

Fulbright-Hays fellowships will cover the cost of tuition, cultural programs, international airfare, visas, housing, living stipends, and insurance; approximately 12 fellowships will be awarded. Finalists will be responsible for an administrative fee for the program, which will be finalized in November.

To be eligible for Fulbright-Hays funding, applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who are:

- Elementary or secondary school teachers;
- Faculty members at higher education institutions;
- Graduate students or upperclassmen at colleges or universities studying to teach Russian; or
- Administrators at state departments of education, higher education institutions, or school districts who plan, con-

duct, or supervise programs for students at all levels.

Priority in funding awards will go to K-12 teachers, individuals who have not spent an extended period of time in Russia in the last three years, U.S. teachers who support fledgling Russian programs or are preparing to launch new programs, graduate students with a strong commitment to teaching, and non-native speakers of Russian.

Program applications are due February 15, 2015.

For more information or to begin an application, please visit our website at: <http://www.acrussiaabroad.org/?action=program&prog=SRLTP>

Please also feel free to contact the American Councils Outbound Department directly with any questions at 202-833-7522.

## THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

### KI Appoints New Director of its Kyiv Office

The Kennan Institute is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Kateryna Smaglyi as the new Director of its Kyiv office. Dr. Yaroslav Pylynskyi, who has headed the office since its founding in 1998, will continue with the Institute's Kyiv office as a Senior Advisor.

Kateryna Smaglyi has more than 15 years of professional experience with a variety of organizations, including NGOs, diplomatic missions, democracy-promotion programs, civil society and academia. As a Fulbright Kennan scholar in 2012-2013, she studied the history of American philanthropy and social entrepreneurship, which resulted in the publication of the book *Everyone is a Changemaker: Social Entrepreneurship and Strategic Philanthropy*.

Dr. Smaglyi most recently served as a Kyiv-based consultant of the European Endowment for Democracy (EED). She assisted the EU-based foundation with developing a Ukraine-focused strategy and engaging with new civic actors striving for democracy at the Euromaidan.

## NEW PUBLICATION SERIES

The Kennan Institute is also pleased to announce the *Kennan Cable*, a new series featuring research and analysis from Kennan Institute staff, scholars, and alumni, created to present our readers with new ideas and perspectives on the region. The first three *Cables* may be accessed online [here](#).

## GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

### KENNAN INSTITUTE TITLE VIII SUMMER RESEARCH GRANTS (2 months duration)

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 sum-



mer research grants. The summer grants must be used between May-September 2015, 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, 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](http://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, 2015.

#### Scholars in Residence

The Kennan Institute welcomes the following scholars:

##### Woodrow Wilson Fellow

Elizabeth Wood, Professor of Russian and Soviet History, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Power and Performance in Putin's Russia."

##### U.S.-Russia Peer-to-Peer Dialogue Fellow

Sergey Ponomarev, Expert, The Center of Civil Analysis and Independent Research (GRANI Center). "American Civil Practices for an Open State."

## "GEOGRAPHIES IN FLUX: TERRITORY, RESOURCES, AND BORDERS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND EURASIA"

February 20-22, 2015

University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus

Featuring Keynote Speaker: Douglas Rogers, Yale University

While geographic features in and of themselves are more or less constant, the human values attached to space are in constant flux. In the 20th century, geography has revealed itself to be anything but a static science -- instead it can be used to chart the ebb and flow of broadly shared (or contradictory) cultural values and of international relations themselves. As well as undergoing considerable border changes in the 20th century, both Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have also been the subjects of scrutiny in geographical discourses emanating from both Western Europe and Russia. How a country or region is characterized geographically can have a powerful impact on its relations with its neighbors and with states further afield. Perceptions of belonging to a specific region can even influence the way that a given country's population perceives itself. Senses of historical belonging or separation between different regions can be interpreted quite differently and simultaneously have a powerful impact on public opinion and state policy. This year's conference theme encourages participants to think creatively about the impact that fluid, adaptable conceptions of political, economic, cultural, and linguistic geographies (among others) have had on their specific regions of study, in addition to the impact of physical geography. For further information, please contact [info.goseca@gmail.com](mailto:info.goseca@gmail.com).

## How will your students spend their summer?

### Send them abroad with American Councils (ACTR):

- **CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA** Designed to give participants a new understanding of the country today, Contemporary Russia explores Russia's evolution after the collapse of the Soviet Union, political and economic developments under Vladimir Putin, the role of the mass media, and new cultural phenomena. Russian language is offered at all levels—no prior study required.
- **ENERGY IN CENTRAL ASIA PROGRAM (ECAP)** ECAP examines Central Asia's energy industry, the politics of oil and gas, energy commodities, and the potential environmental impact of rapid growth. The program concludes with a weeklong business practicum, during which participants meet with industry executives, analysts, activists, and policy-makers. Students also choose from Kazakh or Russian language at all levels—no prior study required.
- **PEACE & SECURITY IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS** Offering participants an in-depth understanding of the diverse cultures and complex politics of the region, Peace & Security features coursework in political history, security issues, state building, nationalism, and democratization. Participants also choose from Georgian, Chechen, or Russian language at all levels—no prior study required.
- **OPIT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM** OPIT gives students the substantive overseas professional experience and intercultural skills demanded by today's global market. English-language internships are available in such fields as business, human rights, ecology, and law throughout more than a dozen countries of Eurasia and the Balkans. Participants may also elect for tutorials in the host-country language at an additional fee.

### Learn More

All American Councils summer programs are open to graduate students, undergraduates, and working professionals and yield U.S. academic credit. Additional details on these summer programs – including course listings, dates, pricing, and financial aid – are available online.

#### ONLINE

[www.acStudyAbroad.org](http://www.acStudyAbroad.org)

#### QUESTIONS? E-MAIL:

[outbound@americancouncils.org](mailto:outbound@americancouncils.org)



ACTR ▲ ACCELS



## Affiliate News

### CFS: 16TH ANNUAL NATIONAL POST-SECONDARY RUSSIAN ESSAY CONTEST

Only teachers can register students. Please note that one teacher at each participating institution must be a current member of ACTR. Be sure to indicate this person on your registration form. To register your students, please contact Tony Brown at [tony\\_brown@byu.edu](mailto:tony_brown@byu.edu). Registration must be received by January 31, 2015; however, accounting for institutional processing time, receipt of payment can follow the registration deadline. When registering your students, please consult the criteria below to select the appropriate level.

Teachers whose students are participating in the contest will receive directions and the essay topic in late January 2015. Students will write their essays on February 1-15, 2015 at a time selected by the instructor at each institution. Judges will evaluate essays according to content (the ability to express ideas in Russian and communicate information about the topic) and length, lexicon, syntax, structure (grammatical and orthographic accuracy), and originality or creativity. Awards will be announced in the ACTR Newsletter. Teachers with questions about the essay contest should contact: Tony Brown, Department of German and Russian, Brigham Young U, 3093 JFSB, Provo, Utah 84602, [tony\\_brown@byu.edu](mailto:tony_brown@byu.edu)

### ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF EASTERN CHRISTIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, INC. 6TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE September 18-19, 2015

The Association for the Study of Eastern Christian History and Culture is pleased to invite scholars of all disciplines working in Slavic, Eurasian, and East European studies to its biennial conference, to be held at Rhodes College, Memphis, Tennessee and The Westin Memphis Beale Street Hotel. Scholars from the U.S. and around the world are welcome. General information regarding the hotel and meeting, and the conference registration form, will be available here: <https://in.rhodes.edu/academic/modernlanguages/Pages/Russian-Studies.aspx>

### 2015 MIDWEST SLAVIC CONFERENCE OSU MARCH 13-15, 2015

The Midwest Slavic Association and The Ohio State University (OSU) Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES) are pleased to announce the 2015 Midwest Slavic Conference, to be held at OSU March 13-15, 2015. Conference organizers invite proposals for panels or individual papers addressing all disciplines related to Russia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and the Caucasus. The conference will open with a keynote address by Dr. Karen Dawisha (Miami U) on Russian president Vladimir Putin's rise to power and the powerful circle

of kleptocrats that surround him on Friday, March 13th, followed by two days of panels.

Undergraduate and graduate students are encouraged to participate. Limited funding is available for student lodging with preference given to out-of-state participants; please include your request for housing when you submit your abstract and C.V.

Participants can elect to have their abstract, paper, and presentation included in the conference's Knowledge Bank community. Knowledge Bank is a digital archive that is part of Ohio State's University Libraries. CSEES maintains a community within Knowledge Bank for the Midwest Slavic Conference to increase the dissemination of knowledge produced at the conference. Items included in the community are freely available to be viewed and downloaded by the public and are searchable. Please consider having your abstract, paper, and PowerPoint included in Knowledge Bank this year. Indicate your intent to participate when you submit your abstract and C.V. For more information.: Center for Slavic and East European Studies, 303 Oxley Hall, 1712 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210, (614) 292-8770 ~ [csees@osu.edu](mailto:csees@osu.edu), [slaviccenter.osu.edu](http://slaviccenter.osu.edu)

### CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR ROMANIAN STUDIES

Bucharest, 17- 19 June 2015

Theme: Linking Past, Present and Future: The 25th Anniversary of Regime Change in Romania and Moldova (1989/1991)

Anniversaries represent opportunities to reflect on past events, re-assess their impact on the present, and draw lessons for the future. Together with other 20th century historical events — including World War I, World War II, and the communist take-over — the overthrow of the communist regime represented a watershed event for Romania and Moldova, the most recent great transformation it is seen as having led to the end of the communist dictatorship, democratization of the political system, the introduction of market economy, cultural liberalization, the opening of borders, and a re-alignment with the West. At the same time, given Romania's and Moldova's persistent problems with political instability, pervasive corruption, slow economic growth, populism, and nationalism, the significance of the 1989/1991 regime change and its outcomes remains a source of contestation. The aim of this conference is to take a fresh look at the transformative events of a quarter century ago. We wish to examine their significance for the two countries' post-communist trajectories, past, present, and future both domestically and in the wider European and Eurasian contexts with the help of broad historical, political, literary, and cultural disciplinary and interdisciplinary inquiries.

## SHERA NEWS

The Society of Historians of Eastern European, Eurasian, and Russian Art and Architecture ([www.shera-art.org](http://www.shera-art.org)) made a strong showing at the ASEES Annual Convention in San Antonio, TX. Members participated in numerous panels ranging from eighteenth-century prints to twentieth-century art and architecture, as well as film and contemporary art, in Eastern Europe and Russia.

At CAA's annual conference in February, SHERA will sponsor two sessions: "Infiltrating the Pedagogical Canon," chaired by Marie Gasper-Hulvat; and a double session chaired by Galina Mardilovich and Maria Taroutina, titled "Reconsidering Art and Politics: Toward New Narratives of Russian and Eastern European Art."

In January 2015 Natasha Kurchanova becomes president of SHERA as Margaret Samu's term ends. Elections are planned for early January for the next Vice-President/President Elect.

SHERA is delighted to welcome ARTINRUSSIA as a new institutional member (<http://artinrussia.org>). A division of the School of Russian and Asian Studies, ARTINRUSSIA creates study abroad programs, organizes faculty-led tours, and offers travel assistance services. The organization's website serves as a platform for publishing student writing about art in Russia and Eurasia.

### CFP: 53<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL MEETING SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON SLAVIC STUDIES Lexington, KY March 5-7, 2015

[http://static.sewanee.edu/scss/conf\\_info/2015](http://static.sewanee.edu/scss/conf_info/2015)

The Fifty-Third Annual Meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS) will be held at the Hilton Hotel in Downtown Lexington, KY, March 6-7, 2015. The meeting will be hosted by the University of Kentucky, Transylvania University, and Eastern Kentucky University. The SCSS is the largest of the regional Slavic and Eurasian Studies associations and its programs attract national and international scholarly participation. The purpose of SCSS is to promote scholarship, education, and in all other ways to advance scholarly interest in Russian, Soviet, East European, and Eurasian studies in the Southern region of the United States and nationwide. Membership in SCSS is open to all persons interested in furthering these goals.

Papers from all humanities and social science disciplines are welcome and encouraged, as is a focus on countries other than Russia/USSR. Papers and panels on all topics will be considered. The program committee is accepting panel and paper proposals until January 15, 2015. Whole panel proposals (chair, three papers, discussant) are preferred, but individual paper proposals are also welcome. 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 paper title, email contact, institutional affiliation, and a brief abstract. AV requests should be submitted along with proposals. Email your proposals to Alice

Pate at [apate9@kennesaw.edu](mailto:apate9@kennesaw.edu)

For local arrangements or conference information other than the program, please contact Dr. Karen Petrone [petrone@uky.edu](mailto:petrone@uky.edu) The conference hotel can be booked online [here](#). For questions, proposals or other information regarding the program, please contact Alice Pate at [apate9@kennesaw.edu](mailto:apate9@kennesaw.edu) or by telephone at 470-578-3288.

1. Best undergraduate and graduate paper will each win \$250 and membership in ASEES.
2. Undergraduate paper must have been submitted for a regularly scheduled course during spring 2014 or fall 2014. The paper may deal with any aspect of Slavic Studies.
3. Students submitting graduate papers must be currently enrolled as graduate students. The paper submitted may have been written in connection with course work, thesis or dissertation research, or for presentation at a scholarly meeting.
4. Undergraduate or graduate papers must be submitted by the supervising instructor (who must be a member of SCSS), who may submit no more than one paper in each category.
5. Undergraduate papers should be about 30 pages; graduate papers should be about 50 pages.

Send entries to: Professor Harold Goldberg, Department of History, 735 University Ave., Sewanee, TN 37383

### STUDIUM CARPATO-RUTHENORUM 2015

6th International Summer School of Rusyn Language and Culture, will be held at Prešov University, Slovakia, June 7 - 27, 2015. Courses in Rusyn Language, Carpatho-Rusyn History and Ethnography taught in English and Rusyn. Further information and applications can be found at: <http://www.unipo.sk/pracoviska/urjk/1/LS6>  
<http://www.c-rs.org>  
Deadline: March 1, 2015

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC STUDIES

Portland, Oregon April 8-11, 2015

The 57th Annual conference will be held at the Portland Marriott Downtown Waterfront. For more information regarding the conference site and registration, go to: <http://www.wssaweb.com/conferences.html> or email [evguenia@pdx.edu](mailto:evguenia@pdx.edu).

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#### ADVERTISING

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



# ASEEES SPRING 2015 CALENDAR

Thursday, January 1  
ASEEES Membership Year Begins

Thursday, January 15  
Deadline- 2015 Convention Individual Paper submission

Sunday, February 1  
Deadline - All articles, news and ads for March NewsNet

Sunday, February 15  
Deadline-2015 Convention panel/roundtable proposals and meeting requests

Thursday, March 5-Saturday March 7  
53rd Southern Conference on Slavic Studies

Friday, March 13-Sunday March 15  
Midwest Slavic Conference

Wednesday, April 1  
Deadline - Nomination for the Distinguished Contributions in SEEEES

Wednesday, April 8-Saturday April 11  
Western Association for Slavic Studies Annual Conference

Friday, April 24  
ASEEES Convention - First notification to panel organizers on panel acceptance (without exact panel schedules)

Friday, May 1  
Deadline- All articles, news and ads for June NewsNet

Thursday, May 7  
Deadline - Nominations for ASEEEES Book Prizes

Friday, May 15  
Deadline - nominations for Tucker-Cohen Dissertation Prize

Friday, May 22  
Deadline - Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant applications

Monday, June 1  
Deadline - Nominations for ASEEEES Graduate Essay Prize  
Deadline - Regional Scholar Travel Grant Applications

Monday, June 22, 2015  
Davis Student Travel Grant Notifications

Tuesday, June 30, 2015  
Preliminary Program Posted on ASEEEES website

*These dates reflect those posted on the ASEEEES calendar as of January 1, 2015. Please check [the website](#) for changes.*

## TIME TO RENEW YOUR ASEEEES MEMBERSHIP

Thank you for contributing to the scholarly community that is ASEEEES. With your participation and membership, the association has grown in size and reach and has been able to enhance its programs and member services. Please renew your membership for 2015 so that we can continue to build on our vision to serve as the premier organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Central Asia, the Caucasus, Russia, and East-Central Europe. Our **individual membership** forms can be found on the following pages or on our [website](#). In an effort to serve members better, we have several new options:

**Two-year membership** that enables you to renew for 2015 and 2016 at the 2015 dues rate.

**Lifetime membership**, which is a way for members to support the association for the long-term and make a financial contribution to its endowment fund.

**Reduced membership**, as part of our commitment to increase the organization's international scope and reach, we offer reduced membership dues for eligible members who permanently reside in Eastern Europe/Eurasia

**Institutional membership**, which is open to all universities, colleges, and other institutions with an interest in the field and is designed to combine the strengths and perspectives of institutions with those of the ASEEEES in a mutual effort to advance Slavic studies.

Please consider giving to ASEEEES as we work to launch more programs in 2015 to support our members. You can make a contribution while you are renewing your membership, or go to: <http://www.aseees.org/donate>

If you are not sure if you already renewed your membership or having difficulty logging into the members site, please contact Jonathon Swiderski, membership coordinator, at [aseees@pitt.edu](mailto:aseees@pitt.edu) or 412-648-9911.

## ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES

203c Bellefield Hall, University of Pittsburgh • Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424  
 tel: 412-648-9911 • fax: 412-648-9815 • e-mail: aseees@pitt.edu  
 www.aseees.org • facebook.com/slavic.e.european.eurasian.studies • twitter.com/aseeestudies

### NAME AND ADDRESS

Prefix First name Last name

Institution Position/Title

Mailing address—work  Primary

City State/Province Postal code

Country

Phone—work

Email—work

Mailing address—home  Primary

City State/Province Postal code

Country

Phone—home mobile

Email—personal

### SHIPPING OPTIONS

- Print-only:** I do not wish to read ASEEEES publications online, or I will have access to JSTOR through my employer or other institution.
- Digital-only:** Please do not send me printed copies of *Slavic Review* and *NewsNet*.
- I would like both print publications and online access.

### MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

All members receive *Slavic Review* and *Newsnet*. Please select your income level to determine your dues amount.

Category	2015 only	2015+2016
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- Lifetime Membership ----- \$2,400  
*Please contact ASEEEES staff for details on this program.*
- \$125,000 and over ----- \$200 ----- \$400
- \$100,000 to \$124,999 ----- \$180 ----- \$360
- \$75,000 to \$99,999 ----- \$155 ----- \$310
- \$60,000 to \$74,999 ----- \$135 ----- \$270
- \$50,000 to \$59,999 ----- \$115 ----- \$230
- \$40,000 to \$49,999 ----- \$85 ----- \$170
- \$30,000 to \$39,999 ----- \$70 ----- \$140
- Under \$30,000 ----- \$55 ----- \$110
- Student ----- \$35 ----- \$70
- Affiliate (receives *NewsNet* only) ----- \$45 ----- \$90

Add a Joint Member (shares publications) ----- add \$40 ----- add \$80

Joint Member Name Email

### NON-US MEMBERS

**Additional postage is required if your mailing address is outside the United States:**

- Canada / Mexico ----- add \$25 ----- add \$50
- Outside North America ----- add \$40 ----- add \$80
- Affiliate** outside the USA ----- add \$15 ----- add \$30
- Digital-only** ----- no additional charge

### ENDOWMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

*ASEEEES is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization; dues and optional contributions may be deductible—please consult a tax advisor.*

*Please see <http://www.aseees.org/donate> for information about the ASEEEES Travel Grant Funds and General Endowment.*

Kathryn Davis Student Travel Grant Fund: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Regional Scholar Travel Grant Fund: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 General Endowment: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### PAYMENT INFORMATION

**NOTE: All payments of membership dues and postage fees are non-refundable.**

*We can accept checks and money orders payable to ASEEEES in US dollars and most international credit cards, including VISA, MasterCard, and American Express.*

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Date of birth (M/D/Y): \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Sex:  Male  Female  [No answer/neither]

Individual Type:  Student  Retired  [Neither]

### EDUCATION

#### UNDERGRAD

Degree: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

#### MASTER'S/PROFESSIONAL

Degree: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

#### DOCTORAL

Degree: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Degree: \_\_\_\_\_ Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

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### PERIOD OF INTEREST:

pre-18th Century  18th Century

19th Century  20th Century

21st Century

### EMPLOYMENT

#### EMPLOYMENT SECTOR (SELECT ONE):

- Academia  Business  Government  
 Military  Non-profit/NGO  Retired  
 Other:

#### POSITION (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY):

- Administrator  Attorney  Clergy  
 Consultant  Curator  Editor/Publisher  
 Instructor  Lecturer  Librarian/Info. Splct.  
 Post-Doc Fellow  Prof (Adjunct)  Prof (Asst./Non-tenure)  
 Prof (Assoc./Ten.Trk.)  Prof (Full/Tenured)  Prof (Emeritus)  
 Researcher  Student  Translator  
 Writer  Retired  Other:

### SPECIALIZATION

#### FIELD (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY):

- Anthropology  Art (Visual)  Business  
 Cinema/Film  Communications  Demography  
 Economics  Education  Environment/Ecology  
 Ethnic Studies  Folklore  Geography  
 History  Interdisciplinary  Internat'l Relations  
 Journalism  Language  Law  
 Library/Info. Sci.  Linguistics  Literature  
 Military Affairs  Music  Philosophy  
 Political Science  Psychology  Pub. Health/Medicine  
 Religion  Science/Tech.  Translation Studies  
 Urban Studies  Women's Studies  Other

#### REGION(S) OF INTEREST:

- Balkans  Baltic States  Caucasus  
 Central Asia  Central Europe  Eastern Europe  
 Fmr Soviet Union  Habsburg Empire  Ottoman Empire  
 Siberia  Other:

#### COUNTRIES OF INTEREST:

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

#### PROFICIENT LANGUAGE(S):

*More available online*

- Albanian  Armenian  Azeri  
 Belarusian  Bosnian  Bulgarian  
 Croatian  Czech  Estonian  
 Finnish  Georgian  Hungarian  
 Kazakh  Kyrgyz  Latvian  
 Lithuanian  Macedonian  Polish  
 Romanian  Russian  Serbian  
 Slovak  Slovene  Tajik  
 Tatar  Turkmen  Ukrainian  
 Uzbek  Yiddish  Other

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## Calendar

### 2015

**February 27-28.** Third Midwest Historians of East Central Europe Workshop, University of Illinois at Chicago. Please contact Anna Szawara (szawara@uic.edu) if you are interested in attending the workshop.

**March 5-7.** 53rd Annual Meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies, Lexington, KY. Contact: Alice Pate at apate9@kennesaw.edu

**March 11-12.** “The Great War and its Legacy in Central Europe and the Middle East,” hosted by Qatar U

**March 13-15.** 2015 Midwest Slavic Conference, The Ohio State University. For more information, please contact csees@osu.edu or visit slaviccenter.osu.edu

**March 26-28.** “Centrifugal Forces: Reading Russia’s Regional Identities and Initiatives,” U of Virginia. Contact: eec3c@virginia.edu

**April 8-11.** Western Association for Slavic Studies (WASS), Portland, Oregon, <http://www.wssaweb.com/conferences.html>

**April 23-24.** Baylor U Symposium: “Georgia at the Crossroad,” [blogs.baylor.edu/georgiasymposium](http://blogs.baylor.edu/georgiasymposium)

**May 25-26.** International Conference: The Holocaust in Southeastern Europe, sponsored by Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania. [ushmm.org/southeastern-europe-conference](http://ushmm.org/southeastern-europe-conference)

**May 31-June 3.** Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies, Miami U (Ohio) Young Researchers Conference: Writing the Past/Righting Memory, Cuma, Italy. Contact: Ben Sutcliffe at sutclibm@miamioh.edu

**August 3-8.** The International Council for Central and East European Studies World Congress, Makuhari, Japan, <http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/iccees2015/index.html>

**November 19–22.** ASEEES 47th Annual Convention Philadelphia, PA, Philadelphia Marriott Downtown