

NewsNet

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

When the East Tries to Become the West Lynn M. Tesser, Marine Corps University

Following the example of Anna Grzymala-Busse's [President's Address](#) at last year's convention, this article considers the 2018 Annual Convention theme of "Performance" by comparing the incomparable.¹ I examine the two major Western-centric efforts at "Europeanizing" the East: attempts to establish institutions, policies, and practices associated, first, with the modern nation-state concept, and second, with the European Union (EU). Both inspired certain performances from eastern elites, whether as nationalists, Europeans, or both, potentially altering values and identities. Comparing these periods explains why scholars tend to underestimate the retrenchment of liberal-democracy after the "return to Europe."

The first major application of the modern nation-state concept in the East began with recognition of Greece in 1830 – the inaugural state recognized for a specific people.² Yet few Greeks on the Peloponnese or nearby areas wanted a nation-state. Rebel leaders simply wished to end Ottoman control and make themselves rulers with powers similar to local warlords.³ Local appeals to the nation-state idea and efforts to appear as a state in the making largely reflected an understanding of how to

best court external forces.⁴ Greek expatriate activists and Philhellenes more genuinely advocated for recognition of a European nation-state centered on the reconstruction of Ancient Hellas,⁵ thus illustrating Chip Gagnon's claim that major powers, which facilitated the international recognition of an area's independence and sovereignty, shaped nationalist discourse towards demonstrating the existence of a territorially-based, linguistically-defined nation.⁶

Following the defeat of Napoleon and European governments' move towards or enhancement of authoritarianism, the Greek campaign channeled unfulfilled desires for political liberalism and constitutional government across Europe even though most inhabitants of the incipient Greece showed little appetite for liberalism.⁷ Major powers initially categorized the Greek rebellion as a liberal revolt comparable to the 1820-21 rebellions in Spain, Portugal, and Italy rather than taking stock of local conditions. This "Europeanization" of the Greek revolt reflected the great powers' attempt to forestall a European-wide war should Russia intervene on behalf of the Greek rebels.⁸ Greece's emergence soon depended heavily on

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these powers after rebel fractiousness increased, effective government proved elusive, and defeat by Egyptian-Ottoman forces became imminent.

Recent historical research shows that a significant nationalist uprising never appeared in the Ottoman Empire before WWI,⁹ with much of the population resisting nationalist appeals even into the 20th century.¹⁰ In such circumstances, the sporadic application of the nation-state concept in the Balkans owed much to great power policy. Edin Hajdarpasic provides a glimpse of the performative effects. The precedent-setting recognition of the Greek Kingdom and a semiautonomous Serbian principality, following regional revolts, facilitated a post-1830s shift in local activism towards the planning of other uprisings to create new states such as Bulgaria, Macedonia and Bosnia, or at least the enlargement of the Greek and Serb areas, even if such goals were considered unattainable or rejected by many sympathizers.¹¹

The 1878 Berlin Treaty recognizing Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, and an autonomous Bulgaria signaled a change of major powers' focus to the ethnonational identity of populations.¹² According to Ron Suny, European powers unintentionally sanctioned nationalist activism as a means to acquire European acceptance of territorial claims to secure political freedom for various peoples.¹³ These new states in turn facilitated irredentisms spurring further competition among nationalists to win the support of local Balkan populations. While local actors were essential for nation-states' emergence, the absence of indigenous roots for nationalism in Ottoman lands signals the influence of the European-style nation-state concept on local actors' self-presentation.

Major powers often facilitated the de facto autonomy, if not independence, they eventually recognized.¹⁴ The powers turned towards the nation-state concept primarily to undercut imperial competitors by supporting particular nationalist activists or to reach agreement on post-conflict settlement. During WWI, Allied policy-makers tended to support nationalists who offered military forces for their respective war aims. While national self-determination served as a key policy goal at Versailles, troop locations largely determined the location of borders.¹⁵ By the interwar period, further application of the nation-state concept in diverse areas facilitated irredentisms for new or expanded states and helped give national identity substantial traction across Eastern Europe.

Shifting to the second major Western-oriented "Europeanization" project involving the granting of

EU membership to eastern countries, we see a more intentional, systematic effort occurring within a much shorter time. In setting policy Western powers again prioritized their interests, and once more were initially reluctant to "Europeanize" these territories. As before, the Western-centric incentives for particular forms of self-presentation among eastern elites—this time reflecting post-national, increasingly neoliberal reforms—did not fit easily with existing norms, values, and practices. Since some socialist regimes referenced nationalist ideas to bolster their legitimacy, national identity continued to have significance during the Cold War.

Yet, in 1989 and its immediate aftermath the path to transformation in the East was unclear. Then the idea of a "return to Europe" encompassed electoral democracy and the re-establishment of civil society. Liberalism would supposedly prevent the return of an overbearing state. While neoliberalism appealed to reformers eager to pursue a form of anti-socialist capitalism,¹⁶ economic pluralism by forging a "third way" between capitalism and socialism gained ground in the early 1990s. An uptick in nationalist politics and the early stirrings of the Yugoslav wars also occurred, leaving the re-emergence of space for civil society to be filled instead with illiberal discourses of social exclusion.

A second path towards Europe, a route that gained in importance as home-grown civil society and third-way ideas on economic reform lost prominence, involved candidate countries joining all key pan-European and international organizations: the OSCE, OECD, NATO, the Council of Europe (COE), and especially the EU. Though EU conditionality was sometimes vague and inconsistent, joining the EU generally required that new members adopt policies supporting: (1) human rights, the rule of law, constitutional democracy, freedom, and market economics, (2) minority rights, and (3) economic integration by allowing the free movement of people, goods, capital, and services between member states, and market regulation to diminish the social downsides of capitalism.

The requirement that incoming member states adopt the EU's Single Market policies and minority rights policies raises the question of what happens when, in the late Jerzy Szacki's words, familiar ideas "are transported to entirely different conditions from those in which they originated."¹⁷ Though the same could be said for the nation-state concept in Ottoman lands, its application occurred sporadically and over the course of a century.

in candidate countries and international institutions' conditionality began with the Council of Europe and OSCE's emphasis on minority rights. Though minority issues appeared most problematic in Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, and the Baltic states, even a country with small national minorities like Hungary supported minority protections more for strategic reasons than genuine concern.¹⁸ While these states would likely have formulated basic minority protections without external pressure, the emphasis on minority rights for eastern states came more from West European countries. Ethnic conflict over national minorities, potentially spurring westward movement of refugees and migrants, appeared a key security threat after the erosion of the Soviet Union's influence in Eastern Europe. Unrestricted immigration from eastern countries and cross-border crime replaced the threat of a Soviet invasion as Western Europe's key security concern coming from the East.¹⁹ With the 1990s conflicts in the Balkans feeding into such concerns, the EU-15 became supportive of the EU's eastern enlargement.

Early EU involvement with eastern countries, however, had more to do with the promotion of the Single Market. The EU made numerous bilateral agreements with eastern states to establish formal trade relations, East-West

cooperation, and to promote the free movement of goods, capital, services, and labor across borders over ten years. It eventually developed a specific preparatory framework for a country's membership, creating the Accession Partnerships to bring all forms of pre-accession assistance into one package, with prioritization of those areas acutely in need of work. But the Partnerships minimized the role of varied social actors in industry and organized economies in general along Anglo-American neoliberal lines,²⁰ even though many citizens in eastern countries continued to value the economic aspects of socialist ideals.²¹

EU accession negotiations opened in 1998, followed by a dramatic wave of expansion in 2004. Candidate countries were expected to adopt the entire body of EU law, often leaving states to set up offices to approve and implement the massive *acquis communautaire* without undertaking lengthy parliamentary debates. The speed-up of the process of harmonizing with EU law spurred concern over the EU's potential export of its now infamous "democratic deficit." In 2003, Anna Grzymała-Busse and Abby Innes presciently noted improved prospects for populist leaders by the late 1990s, given the absence of genuine debate and perception that the EU was an exploitative power, particularly in the states that

2018 ASEES BOARD ELECTION

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ELECTIONS

had less chance to debate their futures after having done the most to meet EU demands: Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic.²²

This brief retelling of the post-1989 story, following an overview of the eastward spread of the nation-state concept, raises the question of why scholars accepted the consensus on EU enlargement as the centerpiece of the “return to Europe.” Three interrelated answers come to mind. First was the emergence of liberal-democracy as the post-Cold War Zeitgeist, linked with the signing of the Maastricht Treaty creating the EU in 1991. Given mass East European support for the “return to Europe” under such conditions, other options seemed unthinkable at the time. Many also assumed that European integration was responsible for decades of stability in Western Europe and could be extended to eastern countries without great difficulty. With the resurgence of nationalist politics in several eastern states, scholars would have been less inclined to favor a home-grown approach to reform within such a context.

A second answer concerns the unforeseen shift in already diverse understandings of liberalism, given several large-scale challenges within the EU. “Liberalism is no longer an ideology of those oppressed by the state,” claims Jan Zielonka. “It is an ideology of the state run by mainstream centre-left and centre-right parties. Liberalism is not defending minorities against majorities; it is minorities—professional politicians, journalists, bankers, and jet-set experts—telling majorities what is best for them.”²³ When coupled with concerns over the EU’s democratic deficit and the faults of pro-EU political parties, alterations in understandings of liberalism have contributed to the rise of would-be elites willing to engage publicly in nativist, anti-Western, and anti-Semitic thinking.

A third answer concerns trends in the social sciences that harmonized with the post-Cold War Zeitgeist of liberal-democracy. The rationalist-institutionalist approach providing the analytical scaffolding for EU conditionality reflected the dominance of political science with its preferences for methodological sophistication and narrowly-defined research questions. Historical trends, local understandings, and the remnants of the social movements and other key catalysts of the initial push towards democratization thus received less attention.

EU enlargement has not (yet) proven capable of creating the structural change that might result in deeper and broader appreciation for liberal democracy. External

pressures to perform as post-national Europeans did not widely shape identity and values, particularly among the masses, while nationalist and socialist economic ideals gained deeper social traction. At the same time, space constraints here leave important nuances unconsidered – such as variation in understandings and practices of Europeanization, liberalism, civil society, etc., or that political elites’ may reference the EU and associated values and norms to justify preferred, sometimes nationalist policies, just as earlier imperial elites (i.e. Germans, Magyars, Russians) tended to employ the Zeitgeist of nationalism. Nevertheless, a longer view of history indicates the difficulty of substantial changes in norms and values – yet, also the possibility that change may occur over the long run.

Lynn M. Tesser is an Associate Professor of International Relations at the Command and Staff College of the Marine Corps University. Her essay draws from earlier research on why EU enlargement may exacerbate nationalist politics, culminating in Ethnic Cleansing and the European Union (Palgrave 2013), and her present book project introducing recent historical research to social scientific analysis of new state recognition, a project focused on the interplay of great powers and nationalist activists in the Balkans, Americas, Europe, and the Middle East.

Endnotes

1 The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the individual author and do not necessarily represent the views of either the Marine Corps Command and Staff College or any other governmental agency.

2 Eric D. Weitz, “From the Vienna to the Paris System: International Politics and the Entangled Histories of Human Rights, Forced Deportations, and Civilizing Missions,” *American Historical Review* 113, no. 5 (2008): 1317.

3 William St. Clair, *That Greece Might Still Be Free: The Philhellenes in the War of Independence* (Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2008), 22, 95, 104; Douglas Dakin, *The Greek Struggle for Independence 1821-1833* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1973), 88.

4 Dakin 1973, 315.

5 St. Clair 2008, 22. Indigenous Greeks also had an influence in shaping Philhellene discourse. Stathis Gourgouris, *Dream Nation: Enlightenment, Colonization, and the Institution of Modern Greece* (Stanford: Stanford University Press: 1996), 141.

6 V. P. Gagnon JR, *The Myth of Ethnic War: Serbia and Croatia in the 1990s* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004), 17.

7 The conflict, particularly by early summer 1822, could be described as an array of opportunistic massacres. St. Clair 2008, 92.

8 Jennifer Mitzen, *Power in Concert: The Nineteenth Century Origins of Global Government* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 2013), 106, 124.

- 9 Frederick F. Anscombe, *State, Faith, and Nation in Ottoman and Post-Ottoman Lands* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014), 21, 107. The tendency to label rebellions as “nationalist uprisings” endures, particularly within political science, despite the often awkward fit between such categorization and the actual drivers of rebellion. For example, the Greek Revolution features Greek expatriates as the more genuine nationalists rather than the indigenous rebels themselves, while the 1909-12 Albanian revolts were largely a response to Ottoman centralization policies.
- 10 Siniša Malešević, “Obliterating heterogeneity through peace: Nationalisms, states and wars, in the Balkans,” in *Nationalism and War*, ed. John A. Hall and Siniša Malešević (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013), 269, 271.
- 11 Edin Hajdarpašić, *Whose Bosnia? Nationalism and Political Imagination in the Balkans, 1840-1914* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2015), 93-94, 96.
- 12 The point on focus was made by Weitz 2008, 1313-1343, 1320-1321 (though Weitz uses the terminology of the time – nation or race – rather than ethnonational). Yet official recognition of these new states stemmed from the principle of *uti possidetis*, given pre-existing autonomy within the Ottoman Empire, and de facto independence.
- 13 Ronald Grigor Suny, “*They Can Live in the Desert but Nowhere Else*: A History of the Armenian Genocide” (Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2015), 104.
- 14 Lynn M. Tesser, “Identity, contingency, interaction: Historical research and social science analysis of nation-state proliferation,” *Nationalities Papers* (forthcoming).
- 15 Latter point made by Pieter Judson, *The Habsburg Empire: A New History* (Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 2016), 441.
- 16 Latter point made by Jerzy Szacki, *Liberalism after Communism* (Budapest: CEU Press, 1996), 151.
- 17 Szacki refers to liberalism in post-1989 Eastern Europe, though recognizing the existence of divergent understandings of the concept (1996, 12).
- 18 Latter point made by Lynn M. Tesser, “The Geopolitics of Tolerance: Minority Rights Under EU Expansion in East-Central Europe,” *East European Politics and Societies* 17, no. 3 (2003): 501, 506-507.
- 19 Heather Grabbe, “The Sharp Edges of Europe: Extending Schengen Eastwards,” *International Affairs* 76, no. 3 (2000): 520.
- 20 Heather Grabbe, “A Partnership for Accession? The Implications of EU Conditionality for the Central and East European Applicants,” European University Institute Working Paper No. 99/12 (Florence: European University Institute, 1999), 17.
- 21 Transition research demonstrated strong support for socialist economic ideals. See the multiple studies cited in Robert Rohrschneider and Stephen Whitefield, “Support for Foreign Ownership and Integration in Eastern Europe: Economic Interests, Ideological Commitments, and Democratic Context,” *Comparative Political Studies* 37, no. 3 (2004): 314, 318.
- 22 Anna Grzymala-Busse and Abby Innes, “Great Expectations: The EU and Domestic Political Competition in East Central Europe,” *East European Politics and Societies* 17, no. 1 (2003): 69.
- 23 Jan Zielonka, *Counter-Revolution: Liberal Europe in Retreat* (New York: OUP, 2018), 25.

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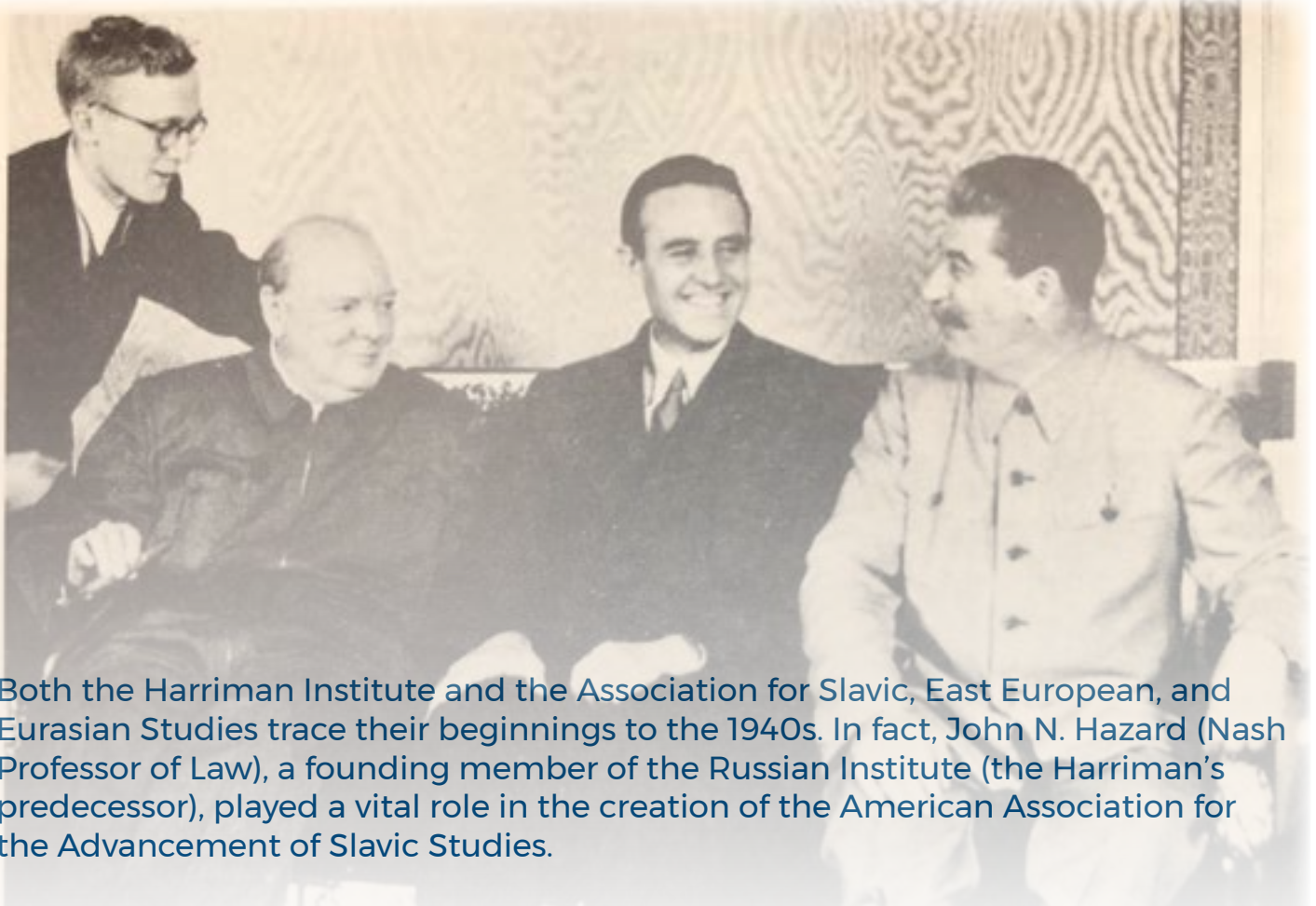
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From left to right: Interpreter V. N. Pavlov, Winston Churchill, W. Averell Harriman, Joseph Stalin (Moscow Conference, August 1942).

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2018 ASEES Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award

Established in 1970, the Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award honors eminent members of the profession who have made major contributions to the field through scholarship of the highest quality, mentoring, leadership, and/or service to the profession. The prize is intended to recognize diverse contributions across the Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies field. The 2018 award is presented to **Diane P. Koenker**, Director and Professor of Russian and Soviet History, University College London School of Slavonic and East European Studies.

Professor Diane P. Koenker is a renowned and groundbreaking historian. For over thirty years her scholarship has been key to defining the trajectories and shaping major debates in Soviet history. Noted for the inventiveness of her research, the rigor of her methodology, and her commitment to scholarly collaboration, Koenker has made particularly notable contributions to the fields of labor history and the history of leisure and consumption. Among her many pathbreaking books and articles several stand out. Her first book, *Moscow Workers and the 1917 Revolution* (Princeton University Press, 1981), served as a cornerstone for the social history of the revolution, while *Republic of Labor: Russian Printers and Soviet Socialism, 1918-1930* (Cornell University Press, 2005), artfully blends cultural and social approaches to questions of class. Koenker's facility as a social historian who attends to gender as well as class formation has made articles such as "Men against Women on the Shop Floor in Early Soviet Russia," published in the *American Historical Review* (1995), resonate far beyond the Russian field. More recently, her pathbreaking study of tourism, *Club Red: Vacation Travel and the Soviet Dream* (Cornell University Press, 2013), offers innovative insights on what it meant to "live Soviet." Her work has been supported by numerous distinguished funding agencies, including the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the International Research and Exchanges Board, and Fulbright-Hays.

Koenker, who earned her BA from Grinnell College and her MA and PhD from the University of

Michigan, has served the profession with unwavering integrity and generosity. She has held every leadership position at ASEES, including President (2013), positions on the Board of Directors (1996-2006, 2007-2009, 2012-2014), and membership on the Executive Committee (2003-2006, 2012-2014). As editor of *Slavic Review* from 1996 to 2006 she incorporated the same kinds of collaborative approaches, mentoring practices and rigorously professional standards into running the journal that are the hallmarks of her scholarship. She was the first female editor of the journal and received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the Association of Women in Slavic Studies in 2014.



In the course of her illustrious career at the University of Illinois, she mentored seventeen PhD students, chaired the Department of History (2011-2015), directed the Russian and East European Center (1990-1996), and oversaw the history graduate program (2008-2010). Praised as a model supervisor and lifelong mentor by her doctoral students, she was also recognized for her challenging and exciting undergraduate courses with numerous teaching awards. Her appointment this year at University College London, as Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies testifies both to her exemplary record of leadership and her commitment to serving the field.

A brilliant social historian whose deep knowledge and meticulous research helped define the cultural turn in Soviet history, Diane Koenker has served the profession through her extraordinary efforts as a mentor, editor, colleague and leader of ASEES. She has clearly made distinguished contributions to Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies.



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Spotlight: Bulgarian Studies Journal

Over the past several years, a perennial question has appeared on the agenda at the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Studies Association (BSA): how can the profile of Bulgarian studies be raised within the larger context of scholarship on Eastern Europe? While the decline in institutional support for the social sciences and humanities has surely been felt by all in the field, scholars of a less-studied country perhaps feel the marginalization of our discipline even more acutely. While any research university worth its salt will always have Russianists in its humanities and social sciences departments, thriving as a Bulgarianist in the US and even in western Europe takes a tremendous amount of fortitude and, generally, an agile research and teaching profile. At nearly all schools that have historically offered instruction in Bulgarian language, declining enrollment and funding considerations have led to the removal of the language from course offerings. In fact, concerned about the precariousness of Bulgarian studies in the US, the BSA has sponsored a panel for the upcoming ASEES convention in Boston with the topic “[Revitalizing Bulgarian Studies](#).”

As part of the BSA's efforts to increase the visibility of scholarship on Bulgarian topics, the organization began several years ago to discuss the idea of publishing an online journal, *Bulgarian Studies*. Though it took some time to get the project off the ground, we released our first issue at the end of last year and are currently preparing to publish the second volume before the end of 2018. Topics represented in the journal vary; our inaugural issue, for example, featured works on history, anthropology, political science, and comparative literature. We believe that this multiplicity of topics appeals to scholars of Bulgaria, many of whom maintain interdisciplinary research interests, and it also legitimates the study of a more marginal country by highlighting diverse research angles from across the academy. The journal is assembled in the spirit of the Bulgarian Studies Association, wherein scholars from different disciplines maintain an interest in each others' work, banding together to ensure that our country of study remains visible on the academic map.

Though we cannot understate the amount of labor that has been put into the journal, the only expense to the BSA members has been one of time. At its inception, the idea behind the journal was that it would be online and open-access, making it maximally accessible to our readership

and negating the tremendous initial cost and substantial oversight required to produce a printed volume. The open nature of the journal ensures that authors, particularly those who may be more junior in status or publishing in English for the first time, are given the maximum possible exposure to an international audience.

Great consideration was given at the journal's inception that it be a realistic project for a small group of engaged individuals to maintain. Once received by the journal's editor, article submissions are distributed to members of the editorial committee according to academic discipline. These individuals, all of whom are also members of the BSA, determine whether the work should be accepted or rejected based on its scholarly significance, intellectual groundedness, and clarity of presentation. While some on the committee may suggest small tweaks in a paper's structure or arguments, the journal's practice is to assist authors with only a small amount of editing: mostly straightforward matters such as standardization of language and style. Once the raw text of a paper is complete and approved again by authors and reviewers, articles are formatted, the issue's front matter is assembled, and the volume is compiled as one PDF file (though articles are available for individual download as well). The files are uploaded to the [BSA's website](#), announcements are disseminated, and readers are free to download and enjoy the new volume.

Those who have edited a serial publication or scholarly monograph before are no doubt aware of the behind-the-scenes efforts and unexpected challenges involved in such a task, and some technical aspects of the publication are still being refined; we are currently awaiting the assignment of the journal's ISSN, for example. However, for those of us in the Bulgarian studies community, we are undertaking this effort with the fervent hope that it will enhance the visibility of a country about which we care so much. The BSA invites all ASEES members not only to consider the benefits of online, open-access publishing for readers, authors, and institutions, but to explore some of the engaging research being carried out in the field of Bulgarian studies.

Cammeron Girvin is the journal's Associate Editor and a Library Technician for the Library of Congress' Southeast Europe Division

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Celebrating ASEEEES: Reflections on the Inaugural Convention Loren R. Graham, MIT

I feel honored to have been on the program for the first convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (predecessor of ASEEEES) in April 1964, in New York City, and equally honored to be on the program for the upcoming convention in Boston in December 2018.

I remember the 1964 convention well and recently had a chance to peruse [its program](#). What progress we have made! The 1964 program listed 21 paper-givers. How many hundreds are in the 2018 program? And how our preparation and backgrounds have changed! Of course, there was no one from the Soviet Union or Eastern Bloc at the 1964 convention (unless you count Alexander Kerensky, who was not on the program but still living in New York City; I invited him to one of my Columbia classes on the Russian Revolution, where he gave a rabble-rousing socialist speech denouncing the Bolsheviks as betrayers of Marxism). And there were few participants who had recently lived in the Soviet Union (I count three or four who had participated in the new IUCTG [IREX] exchange program with that country). And very little of the research presented was based on archival sources. Today we assume the presence of colleagues from Russia and benefit from the last thirty years of deep archival research. And how our concerns have changed! In 1964 a number of scholars thought that the Soviet economy would soon surpass that of the United States. A participant in the convention, Robert Campbell (a dear recently deceased friend) had published a book in 1960 in which he observed that the Soviet economy was growing “almost twice as fast as the American one,” and concluded that so long as this differential lasted “the Russians will inevitably catch up with us.” This possibility was seriously discussed at the 1964 Convention by Nicholas DeWitt, Norman Kaplan, Evsey Domar, and Alec Nove. Today we are told that the Russian economy ranks below that of Italy, somewhere in the range of 8th to 10th in the world.

And how general were the titles of most of the sessions! They included “Stages in the Literary Thaw,” “Soviet Historiography since Stalin,” “Russian Symbolism and Futurism,” “Sources of Postwar Soviet Economic Growth,” “New Research on Medieval Russia,” “The Modernization Thesis,” and so on. We were just starting on that long and productive journey that would result in a multitude of sessions on more specialized topics.

Also, there were political worries. The founders of the AAASS were concerned that “fellow travelers” or Soviet sympathizers would try to flood the organization. They gave full membership only to people with academic standing and restricted “outsiders” to the status of associate members without voting rights.

Still, despite what we see now as signs of immaturity and political bias, we are deeply indebted to the pioneers of ASEEEES. I was just a beginner in 1964, but scholars who are legendary in the historiography of the field’s many disciplines were already making their voices heard: they include Geroid Robinson, John Hazard, Vera Dunham, Chauncey Harris, Jerome Blum, William Edgerton, Alexander Erlich, Joe Berliner, Alexander Gerschenkron, Cyril Black, Abe Bergson, Merle Fainsod, Philip Mosely, Henry Roberts, Robert Daniels, Gordon Skilling, Gregory Grossman, and Ralph Fisher. I hope their names still mean something to the young people in the field.

Loren R. Graham is Professor Emeritus of the History of Science in the Program in Science, Technology and Society at MIT.

Celebrating ASEEEES: Reflections on the 3rd Convention

I attended my first AAASS convention in Columbus, Ohio, in 1970. It’s hard to believe that it was only the third convention of the organization. If I recall correctly, it was held in the spring. I was a relatively new graduate student at Michigan at the time, so we were told it was a real opportunity to attend what was then a triennial convention.

Graduate students were supported by the opportunity to stay in dorm-style housing on the top floor of the hotel. The program had only fifteen panels, including plenaries. Not a single presentation dealt with Czechs or Slovaks. I remember hearing many heated discussions in the hallways among different groups of emigres.

Owen V. Johnson
Associate professor emeritus of Journalism
Indiana University

Editor’s note: While the 1970 Convention had only fifteen panels, the 2018 Convention is slated to host 650 sessions. And ASEEEES expects dozens of papers on Czech studies.



Celebrating ASEES: Reflections on 20th and 25th Convention Patricia Polansky, University of Hawaii

AAASS (as ASEES was then known) played an important part in the history of the University of Hawaii [UH], and vice versa. It was a chance to highlight our university's work on Russia in Asia, and a chance for members of AAASS to meet scholars from Asian countries. Two conventions were held in Honolulu at the Hilton Hawaiian Village.

1988

The 20th AAASS convention was held November 18-21. Dr. John J. Stephan (Emeritus, UH Prof. of History) was a member of the program committee, and I was the chair for local arrangements. UH President Albert Simone and Vice-President for Academic Affairs Dr. Anthony Marsella were very enthusiastic supporters. Our University was excited since we had an area-focused Center for Russia in Asia [CeRA] in the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies.

Among some of the firsts were the following:

- Dorothy Atkinson, then Executive Director, reported that this was the highest attended conference at that point.
- Due to a Mellon grant that AAASS was awarded, it was the first time Soviets had attended this conference. There were 21 of them, many from the Soviet Far East.
- For the first time there was a theme declared for the conference: "The Soviet Union and the Pacific Rim." There were fourteen panels on this topic. A large number of scholars attended from Japan, Korea, Thailand, PRC, and Canada.

A most memorable adventure was connected with Vladimir Petrovich Lukin, who at this time was a scholar at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the USA and Canada, but who later became the Russian Ambassador to the U.S. from 1992 to 1994. Lukin and several other Russians arrived separately in Honolulu after a visit to Lewis & Clark College in Oregon. It was nearing time for his panel, but Lukin had not been seen. Dorothy Atkinson was getting nervous. She had been told he checked into

the hotel. Dorothy decided that she and I would walk up and down Waikiki beach looking for Lukin, who we discovered just as he came ashore from a morning swim. We raced back to the hotel, but the panel was already over. However, our errant Russian insisted that he stand behind the podium and gesture as if reading his presentation, while I snapped photos for his otchet.

1993

The 25th AAASS Convention was held November 19-22. Dr. John J. Stephan was the program chair, and I was on the program committee, and also the chair for local arrangements.

The theme of this convention was "Eurasia Reconfigured." There were 28 panels on the Russian Far East and Russia / Asia; seven panels were on former Soviet Central Asia. Forty-five Russians are listed in the program, but I am not sure how many actually came.

This convention was memorable for Slavic librarianship. The IREX Special Projects in Libraries and Archives awarded me a grant for Slavic Librarianship in the Pacific Rim. This was a six-week program that brought four librarians and one archivist from the Russian Far East to the University of Hawaii for an introduction to American librarianship. There was a one-day pre-conference entitled *Access to Russian Far East Collections*. The group also attended the AAASS convention.

An additional note: The 29th AAASS conference was held in Seattle November 20-23, 1997. Working jointly with Michael Biggins at University of Washington, we were awarded an IREX grant for Special Projects in Library & Information Science and an Open Society Institute Regional Library Program grant. Seven librarians and one archivist from the Russian Far East attended a pre-conference on Russian-American Library Cooperation in the Pacific Rim, and attended AAASS panels.

Patricia Polansky is the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library Russian Bibliographer.

CELEBRATING ASEEES' ANNIVERSARIES

50th ASEEES Annual Convention 6-9 December 2018 Boston Marriott Copley Place Theme: Performance

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- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Sept 7 | End of early pre-registration for the Convention (fees higher after this date) |
| Oct 5 | Final Deadline for all Convention Program changes |
| Oct 5 | Deadline to request invitation letters for visa purposes |
| Oct 26 | Deadline by which all Convention participants must register in order to appear in the Program Index of Participants |
| Nov 5 | End of Convention Pre-registration (After this date, you must register on site at the Convention for a higher fee) |
| Nov 14 | Last day to make hotel room reservation at discounted rate |
| Nov 28 | Deadline for changes to be included in the Convention Program supplement |

SPECIAL EVENTS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6

- ASEEES Annual Meeting of the Members, 6:00-6:30 pm
- Opening Reception & Exhibit Hall Tour, 6:30-8:00 pm
- Film Screening: "Resilience: How to Live 100 Russian Years" and Grisha Bruskin: A 30-Year Saga. Documentary films by Nina Zaretskaya., 8:00-10:00 pm

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7

- ASEEES Awards Ceremony & President's Address (open to the public), 6:30-8:00 pm
- Film Screening: "The Eleventh Year", 8:00-10:00 pm
- Film Screening: The Son of Mongolia, 8:00-10:00 pm

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8

- Presidential Plenary: How Do We Rate Our Performance? ASEEES Presidents Consider the State of the Field, 12:00-1:15 pm
- Film Screening: "Banjo Romantika", 8:00-10:00pm
- Film Screening: "Occupation 1968", 8:00-10:00pm
- Anniversary Dance Party (all registered attendees are invited), 8:30-11:00pm



DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION CONVENTION TRAVEL GRANT

<https://www.aseees.org/convention/grants/diversity-inclusion>

ASEEES is pleased to announce the new ASEEES Diversity and Inclusion Convention Travel Grant program. We will offer 5 grants of up to \$500 to subsidize travel to attend the ASEEES Annual Convention.

PROGRAM PURPOSE:

The purpose of this grant program is:

- To promote diversity in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies by fostering greater inclusion of underrepresented minority students in the field, and
- To provide greater understanding of the experiences of racial and ethnic minorities, members of the LGBTQ community, and people with disabilities in Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

ELIGIBILITY:

BA, MA, and PhD students from all backgrounds studying the humanities or social science fields at any college or university, who have demonstrated a commitment to the purpose outlined above through either their studies, research, teaching, or service to the profession, are encouraged to apply. Applicants need not be session participants in the convention program to apply.

GRANT AMOUNT:

Up to \$500 USD plus one-year ASEEES student membership and convention registration

DEADLINE:

August 31 (All applicants will be notified of their status by September 21)

APPLICATIONS:

- Complete the online grant application form, which includes a 250-word essay, addressing how your experience, study and/or career plans align with the program purpose outlined above and how attending the ASEEES Convention will advance these plans. Also include your curriculum vitae and the e-mail address of a faculty member who will submit a letter of reference. If you will be a convention session participant, please include the session title and the paper title and abstract, as applicable.
- Make sure that a faculty member submits a letter of reference by **Sept 5**. The referee will get an e-mail notification on how to submit the letter via the application site.

Please note that when you click on the online grant application form, you will be redirected to Submittable.com.

GRANT DISBURSEMENT:

Awards will be disbursed upon submission of the grant disbursement form and accompanying travel receipts to ASEEES in the weeks following the Convention.

ASEEES 50th Annual Convention —Marriott Copley Place, Boston, MA — December 6-9, 2018
PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

By filling out this form, you are giving ASEEES permission to use the information provided for the purposes of Convention registration, and to update your profile in the ASEEES database. We may use this information to contact you regarding future ASEEES programs.

Please ensure that print is clear and legible when completing the form by hand.

Name: _____

Institution/Affiliation: _____

Primary e-mail address: _____
 Home Office

Preferred postal address: _____
 Home Office

ASEEES plans to offer recognition of first-time attendees, and will provide a mobile-phone app for the program.

2018 will be my first ASEEES Convention: _____ I will use the app, and do NOT want a printed program: _____

PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINES and FEES

The convention program's Index of Participants closes October 26h.

If we have not **received** your registration payment by this date, your panel will appear in the program, but your name will not appear in the index. Although your name won't appear in the index, you can continue to register after October 26th, up until **pre-registration closes on November 5.** After that date, you must register on site.

All persons attending the convention must register and pay the applicable fee.

All speakers, roundtable participants, and discussants must be members unless eligible to register as a non-member.

See www.aseees.org/convention/rules for details.

	Fees for registering by September 7	Fees for registering by November 5	
ASEEES Members.....	\$141.....	\$161.....	\$ _____
ASEEES Member, retiree.....	\$78.....	\$88.....	\$ _____
ASEEES Member, income under \$30K.....	\$53.....	\$58.....	\$ _____
ASEEES Member, student.....	\$44.....	\$49.....	\$ _____
Non-Member.....	\$196.....	\$216.....	\$ _____
Non-member, income under \$30K.....	\$73.....	\$78.....	\$ _____
Non-member, student.....	\$61.....	\$66.....	\$ _____

All registrants are invited to the opening reception on Thurs, Dec. 6, and an anniversary party on Sat, Dec 8 (both with a cash bar). SUBTOTAL: _____ \$

2018 Membership Dues (see aseees.org/membership/individual to confirm current dues rates) \$ _____

TOTAL: \$ _____

*We accept most international credit and debit cards, including VISA, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express. Please include the **card security code** as well. Checks and money orders are also accepted; please make payable in US dollars to **ASEEES** and send to address below.*

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Refund policy: see <http://www.aseees.org/convention/refund-policy>

NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

Christopher Read, Peter Waldron, and Adele Lindenmeyr, eds. *Russia's Home Front in War and Revolution, 1914–22, bk. 3, National Disintegration*, xxii + 375 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-0-89357-429-1), \$44.95; **bk. 4, Reintegration—The Struggle for the State**, xviii + 514 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-0-89357-428-4), \$44.95.

The revolutions of 1917 brought catastrophe upon catastrophe: famine; economic collapse and, in 1918–20, flight from the hell of starving cities. Political struggles became civil war. Terrible antisemitic pogroms occurred. The multiple crises engendered epidemics which ravaged malnourished bodies. On top of the war dead some ten million died in the Civil War, mainly from disease. The 34 contributions to books 3 and 4 of RGWR's *Home Front* volume shine a piercing light on these events. From broad accounts of

the demographic consequences to detailed studies of particular issues, these chapters take us to the cutting edge of contemporary scholarship.

John Reed. *Ten Days That Shook the World*, ed. **William Benton Whisenhunt**, xxiii + 301 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-0-89357-459-8), \$34.95.

Of all the books by American eyewitnesses of the Russian Revolution, John Reed's *Ten Days That Shook the World* was and still is the best known. His enthusiastic account focuses on the 10 key days of the revolution, bringing to life the sights, sounds, and central figures. Reed, officially a journalist, shed his objectivity and supported the Bolshevik cause, and this book was the forum in which he made his case. In the end, the book has survived, and even thrived, as a primary source on the revolution, though Reed died in 1920.



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Vol. 19, no. 3 (Summer 2018)

Articles

TATIANA BORISOVA AND JANE BURBANK
Russia's Legal Trajectories

STEPHEN MADDOX
Gulag Football

ALAIN BLUM AND EMILIA KOUSTOVA
Negotiating Lives, Redefining Repressive Policies

ALISSA KLOTS AND MARIA ROMASHOVA
Lenin's Cohort

Review Article

ANTONY KALASHNIKOV
Stalinist Crimes and the Ethics of Memory

Review Essay

VICTORIA FREDE
Revolutionaries in Deed

Three String Books is an imprint of Slavica Publishers devoted to translations of literary works and belles-lettres from Central and Eastern Europe, including Russia and the other successor states of the former Soviet Union.

Jan Novák. *So Far So Good: The Mašín Family and the Greatest Story of the Cold War*, xvi + 453 p., 2017 (ISBN 978-089357-458-9), \$19.95.

Voted Book of the Year by the Czech Republic's Magnesia Litera when published in Czech translation in 2004, *So Far So Good: The Mašín Family and The Greatest Story of the Cold War* by Jan Novák is now published by Slavica in the original English. Although it reads like a thriller, this "novel-document" is based on the true story of three young Czech men, Radek and Ctirad Mašín and Milan Paumer, whose daring exploits of anti-Communist resistance and flight through the Iron Curtain to West Berlin set off the *Tschechenkrieg*, a massive manhunt by 27,000 East German police and Red Army regulars.



Three String Books Bohumil Hrabal. *Murder Ballads and Other Legends*, trans. Timothy West, viii +

109 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-089357-480-2), \$19.95.

"Some texts, after I've written them, have woken me up in the night so that I break out in a sweat and jump out of bed." With this confession legendary author Bohumil Hrabal concludes this genre-bending collection of stories published at the height of his fame in the 1960s. At the book's heart is "The Legend of Cain," an early version of the novella (and Oscar-winning film) *Closely Watched Trains*. Beautifully illustrated with woodcuts from early modern broadside ballads, *Murder Ballads and Other Legends* appears here in English for the first time, 50 years after it first appeared in Czech.

Bohumil Hrabal (1914–97) is regarded as one of the leading Czech prose stylists of the 20th century. His work has been translated into more than two dozen languages, and in 1995 *Publisher's Weekly* named him "the most revered living Czech writer."



2018 Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant Recipients

Travel grant recipients, listed below and on page 19-20 will present their research at ASEEEES 50th Annual Convention.

Bojan Baca, York U (Canada), "Enacting Resistance or Performing Citizenship?: Civic Activism and Trajectories of Political Subject-Formation in the Post-Socialist Space"

Khashayar Beigi, UC Berkeley, "From Utopia to Atopia: The Soviet Memoirs of Iranian Emigres"

Jamie Blake, UNC at Chapel Hill, "Identity as Performance: Serge Koussevitzky and the Role of Musical Émigré"

Branka Bogdan, Monash U (Australia), "'Preventing Pregnancy is a Very Old Social Phenomenon. Family Planning, However, is a Relatively Young Social Movement': Family Planning in Socialist Yugoslavia, 1952-1974"

Gwyn Bourlakov, U of Kansas, "Monastic Imprisonment at the Dolmatov Monastery Complex: Demystify Power Structures of Gender and Empire"

Nicholas Bujalski, Cornell U, "The Prison Memoir as Revolutionary Genre: Narrating Martyrdom in the Peter and Paul Fortress, 1866-1881"

Paula Chan, Georgetown U, "Red Stars and Yellow Stars: Soviet Investigations of Nazi Crimes in the Baltic Republics"

Polly Corrigan, King's College, London (UK), "The NKVD on Paper: Making Sense of the Soviet Interrogation Files of the 1930s"

Ala Creciun, U of Maryland, College Park, "Reform on the Eve of Revolution: Russian Press and Competing Visions for the Monarchy under Alexander III, 1881-1894"

Jan Dollbaum, Research Centre for East European Studies at the U of Bremen (Germany), "Sustaining Local Democratic Activism after Failed Mass Protests in Russia"

Tomasz Frydel, U of Toronto (Canada), "In the Land without a Quisling: Village Heads and the Holocaust in District Krakow of the General Government"

Susan Grunewald, Carnegie Mellon U, "Here, There, and Everywhere: German POW Camps in the USSR, 1941-1956"

LeiAnna Hamel, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, "Prostitution and Female Agency in Sholem Asch's 'God of Vengeance' and Alexander Kuprin's 'The Pit'"

Marnie Howlett, The London School of Economics and Political Science (UK), "Children on the Border: An Analysis of Contemporary Ukrainian Identity Formation"

Dakota Irvin, UNC at Chapel Hill, "Another 'Third Way'?: The Regional Provisional Government of the Urals in the Civil War, 1918-1919"

Kamil Kartchevsky, European U Institute (Italy), "Decriminalizing and Policing Homosexuals: Homophobia in Interwar Warsaw"

Zukhra Kasimova, U of Illinois, Chicago, "Displaced Soviet Children and the Great Patriotic War: Experiences of Evacuation, Adoption and Adaptation in Uzbek SSR"

Ilana Miller, U of Chicago, "Jewish Heroines and Czechoslovak anti-Heroes: Subversion of Traditional Masculinity and Socialist Ideals in 1960s Cinema"

Brendan Mooney, U of South Carolina, "Strakhov on Darwinism: Progress, Chance, and Mechanism"

Adelaide Peebles*, U of Manchester (UK), "Violent Cops, Callous Nurses: Representations of the State in Contemporary Russian Film as Counter-Discourse"

Piotr Puchalski, U of Wisconsin-Madison, "Interwar Poland, Maritime Colonialism, and the International System (1918-1939)"

Jonathan Ratcliffe*, Australian National U (Australia), "Geser on Trial: The Language of the 1948 Condemnation and 1953 Redemption of A Buryat National Epic."

Sarah Slye, U of Cambridge (UK), "Axmet Tsalykkaty: A Free Mountaineer in Tiflis"

Denis Stolyarov, Courtauld Institute (UK), "Contested Spaces: Radical Potential in the Post-Soviet Art Gallery"

Mariia Terentieva, U of Cambridge (UK), "'The Right of Self-Defence': Exploring the Role of Nationalist Volunteer Battalions in the Military Conflict in Ukraine's Donbas"

*alternates



2018 Russian Scholar Travel Grant Recipients

Anna Afanasyeva, NRU Higher School of Economics, “Imperial Careers: Kazakh Medical Professionals in the XIX Century”

Anna Altukhova, European U at St. Petersburg, “Disability as Performance: The Benefits of Being ‘Labeled’ and Social Status Construction in Community Care Projects”

Alla Anisimova, Novosibirsk State U, “Between Stigma and Freedom: The Siberian Identity of Children of Siberian Exiles”

Anna Arustamova*, Perm State U, “Teaching Russian Futurism in the USA: Performative Education as Creative Act”

Nadezda Azhgikhina*, Moscow State U, “International Relations, Cultural Diplomacy, and Women’s Dialogue (1991-2015)”

Nikita Balagurov, NRU Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg, “Inventing the Russian School of Art at the 1882 All-Russian Exhibition”

Svetlana Bodrunova, St. Petersburg State U, “Self-Censorship 2.0: Practices of Self-Limitation of Russian Journalists in Social Media”

Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova, NRU Higher School of Economics, “Health and Care in Contemporary Russia: Services for HIV/AIDS, People with Disabilities, Rural and Urban Populations”

Anna Klepikova, European U at St. Petersburg, “Disability Performed as Illness: Commercialization of Disability Services and the Placebo Effect”

Svetlana Klimova, NRU Higher School of Economics, “The Philosophy of Evil in the Work of Lev Tolstoy and Hannah Arendt”

Alexander Kondakov, European U at St. Petersburg, “Emotions and the Law: How Judges Measure Hate against Gay People in Hate Crime Cases in Russia”

Andrei Kostin, NRU Higher School of Economics St. Petersburg, “‘Now You See Me, Now You Don’t’: Ode as a Magic Trick”

Mayya Lavrinovich*, NRU Higher School of Economics, “Poor but Noble: Alexei Malinovskii’s Translation of the Drama Poverty and Nobleness by August von Kozebue as a Way of Social Self-Representation”

Elena Marasinaova*, Russian Academy of Sciences, “State, Social Control, and Everyday Strategies of the Russian Nobility in the First Half of the 18th Century.”

Kirill Maslinskii, NRU Higher School of Economics St. Petersburg, “The Emotional Child in Socialist Realism: a Solution for Children’s Literature, 1930s - 1960s”

Ekaterina Mikhailova, Russian Academy of Sciences, “Performing Slavic (Dis)Unity at the Russia-Belarus-Ukraine Tri-Border Point

over Time”

Anna Nizhnik, Lomonosov Moscow State U, “African Literature in the Soviet Ideological Project of the 1970s-80s”

Aleksandr Okun, Samara NRU Higher School of Economics, “Through the Looking-glass: How Russian and American Filmmakers Define Friends and Enemies during Current Crises”

Daria Prisiazhniuk, NRU Higher School of Economics, “Care for Children with Disabilities in Russia: Facets and Faces”

Natalia Pushkareva, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, “Two Discourses and Two Trends in Russian Women’s History Today”

Oleg Riabov, Saint Petersburg State U, “The Birth of The Russian Bear? The Bear Symbol in Caricatures of the 1905 Russian Revolution”

Mariia Romashova, Perm State U, “‘The Heart of a Remarkable Communist Has Ceased to Beat’: Grief in the Emotional Repertoire of Elderly Soviet Activists of the 1960s-1980s”

Andrey Shabanov, European U at St Petersburg, “The End of the ‘Salons’ in Russia and Western Europe.”

Anna Shvets, Moscow State U, “Images as a Visual Interface for Words: The Constructivist Project of a ‘New Book’”

Varvara Sklez*, Russian Presidential Acad of Nat’l Economy & Public Admin, “‘When I Listen to International I Feel Good’: Exploring Collective Body in Contemporary Russian Theatre”

Tatiana Tkacheva, NRU Higher School of Economics, “Same Old Soup, Just Reheated?: Explaining the Presence of Various Party Affiliations among the Regional Executives in Russia”

Mariia Ukhvatova, NRU Higher School of Economics St. Petersburg, “Regional Diversity of Religion and Electoral Performance in Russia’s Regions: the Case of Presidential Elections, 2012-2018”

Evgeny Vodichev, Novosibirsk State Technical U, “Soviet ‘Science Cities’: Just a Remarkable Heritage or Drivers to the New Economy in Russia?”

Evgeny Volkov, South Ural State U, “The Political Regime of A.V. Kolchak in the Urals: Military Rule and the Population”

Mikhail Zelenov, Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History, “‘An Encyclopedia of Bolshevism’: The Short Course as an Ideological Reference Book”

Victoria Zhuravleva*, Russian State University for the Humanities,, “American ‘Dark Twin’ in Russian Political Cartoons during ‘Cold War II’”

*alternates



2018 Convention Opportunity Travel Grant Recipients

Andrew Burgard, SUNY Empire, “Embodied Performance and Ethnographic Agency at the 1895 Moravian Days Festival”

Hanna Chuchvaha, Independent Scholar, “Craftswomen and Stitches: Print Collections of Female Crafts in Late Imperial Russia (1860-1917)”

Trevor Erlacher, UNC Chapel Hill, “Caste, Race, and the Nazi-Soviet War for Ukraine: Dmytro Dontsov at the Reinhard Heydrich Institute”

Iva Glisic, U of Western Australia (Australia), “Performance, Memory and Nationalism in Serbia and Russia, 1990s-2010s”

Piotr Goldstein, U of Manchester (UK), “Defining and Performing Activism: View from the Margins of Social Engagement”

Jennifer Hudson, U of Texas at Dallas, “Cold War Grassroots Diplomacy”

Virginie Lasnier, U de Montréal (Canada), “Protest Movements And Long-Lasting Effects: Evidence from Russia”

Nives Rumenjak, Webster U / U of Pittsburgh, “Political Cartooning, Democracy, and the Performance of Power in the Croatian Diet: 1868-1918”

Ivan Simic, Carleton U (Canada), “Medical Experts and Youth Sexuality: Defining ‘Normality’ In Early Yugoslav Socialism”

Olga Smolyak, Independent Scholar, “An Alien, Completely Alien...: What Should a Soviet Wife Have Felt for an Irresponsible Husband?”

Susanna Weygandt, Saint Louis University, “Return to Ritual in Contemporary Studies: Teatr.doc’s Antigone”

NEW WEBINAR SERIES

We are excited to announce the launch of professional development webinars offered by the Herder Institute for Historical Research on East-Central Europe. Are you a scholar or academic professional curious about European higher education and research? Discover opportunities to enhance your career mobility and research. This series is sponsored by ASEES, EUSA, the University of Pittsburgh’s Center for Russian and East European Studies and the ESC. We will present the following topics this fall:

- Doing Research on Eastern Europe in the EU: Research Infrastructures, Grant Models, and Career Mobility
- How to Work in Archives in Eastern Europe and Germany
- Archival Skills
- Strategies for Career Building and Publishing in the EU versus the US

A full schedule and registration details will be posted here: aseees.org/programs/webinars

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2018 Regional Scholar Travel Grant Recipients

Ionut Biliuta, Gheorghe Sincai Institute, Romanian Academy, "Transnistria 'Christian' Again: The Missionary Work of Violent Evangelization Performed by the Romanian Orthodox Mission in Transnistria (1941-1944)"

Andrii Bovgyria, Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, "Restoring the Hetmanate: Koliyivshchyna in Contemporary Ukrainian Historiography"

Katalin Cseh-Varga, University of Vienna, "Genealogies of Alternative Culture"

Arturs Holavins, European U at Saint Petersburg, "NGO Service Providers: Political and Social Troubles for Russia's Elderly"

Roman Licko, Matej Bel U Slovakia, "From Fledgling Democracy to Nationalist Authoritarianism: Slovakia in the Turmoil of 1938 as Seen by the United States Foreign Service"

Tamar Makharoblidze*, Ilia State U, "Modality in Georgian Sign Language - GESL"

Jan Matonoha, Institute of Czech Literature, CAS, "Dispositives of Silence, Silencing and Foreclosure: Gender-Bias, Injurious Attachments and Literary Texts Of Czech Dissent and Exile Writers in the Perspective of Masculinity Studies"

Zala Pavšič, Independent Scholar, "Remembering Yugoslavia: The Board Game Monopoly and Cultural Memory"

Katarzyna Person, Jewish Historical Institute, "Liberation of Jews from Poland in Occupied Germany: Identity and the Politics of Memory"

Kristina Pranjic, Independent Scholar, "Sounding Transformance: Glossolalia and Zaum"

Yuri Radchenko*, Center for Interethnic Relations Research in Eastern Europe, "Biographies of Ukrainian Nationalists, 1940-1943': OUN (m), Collaboration and the Holocaust in General Government"

David Sichinava, Tbilisi State U, "Reviving the Legacy of a Stalinist-era Resort Town: The Redevelopment of Tskaltubo, Georgia"

Karolina Szymaniak, U of Wroclaw, "Specters of the Past: Yiddish Language and the Reconstruction and Revision of Polish Jewish Relations in Contemporary Polish Art and Activism"

Joanna Wojdon, U of Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski), "Queue' (Kolejka) Board Game as a Form of Historical Re-Enactment"

*alternates

FULBRIGHT-HAYS GROUP PROJECTS ABROAD

Provided by the U.S. Department of Education, Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad fellowships are available to advanced-level students of Russian and Persian language who plan to participate in the American Councils Advanced Russian Language and Area Studies Program (RLASP) in Moscow, and the Eurasian Regional Language Program (ERLP) in Dushanbe. Awards are made in the amount of **\$7,000 for semester programs** and **\$4,000 for summer programs**.

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STUDY ABROAD



Publications

Chernobyl: The History of a Nuclear Catastrophe, by Serhii Plokhii, was published by Basic Books in May 2018.

On the morning of April 26, 1986, Europe witnessed the worst nuclear disaster in history: the explosion of a reactor at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Soviet Ukraine. Dozens died of radiation poisoning, fallout contaminated half the continent, and thousands fell ill.

In *Chernobyl*, Serhii Plokhii draws on new sources to tell the dramatic stories of the firefighters, scientists, and soldiers who heroically extinguished the nuclear inferno. He lays bare the flaws of the Soviet nuclear industry, tracing the disaster to the authoritarian character of Communist Party rule, the regime's control of scientific information, and its emphasis on economic development over all else. Today, the risk of another Chernobyl looms in the mismanagement of nuclear power in the developing world. A moving and definitive account, *Chernobyl* is also an urgent call to action.

Demolition on Karl Marx Square: Cultural Barbarism and the People's State in 1968, by Andrew Demshuk, was published by Oxford University Press in September 2017.

Communist East Germany's demolition of Leipzig's perfectly intact medieval University Church in May 1968 was an act decried as "cultural barbarism" across the two Germanies and beyond. Although overshadowed by the crackdown on Prague Spring weeks later, the destruction of this landmark represents an essential turning point in the relationship between the Communist authorities and the people they claimed to serve. As the largest case of public protest in East German history between the 1953 Uprising and 1989 Revolution, this local trauma exhibits the inner workings of a "dictatorial" system and exposes the line between state and citizenry, which included both quiet and open resistance, passive and active collaboration. This book introduces a cast of characters who helped make the inconceivable possible, and restores the voices of ordinary citizens who dared to protest what they saw as a tragedy. Residents from every social background desperately hoped to convince their leaders to step back from the brink. But as the dust cleared in 1968, they saw with all finality that their voices meant nothing, that the DDR was a sham democracy awash with utopian rhetoric that had no connection with their everyday lives. If Communism died in Prague in 1968, it had already died in Leipzig just weeks before, with repercussions that still haunt today's politics of memory.

From Citizens to Subjects: City, State, and the Enlightenment in Poland, Ukraine and Belarus by Curtis G. Murphy (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018) argues that centralization failed to improve the socioeconomic position of urban residents in the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth over a hundred-year period.

Murphy examines the government of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the several imperial administrations that replaced it after the Partitions, comparing and contrasting their relationships with local citizenry, minority communities, and nobles. He shows how the failure of Enlightenment-era reform was a direct result of the inherent defects in the reformers, rather than from sabotage by shortsighted local residents. Reform in Poland-Lithuania effectively destroyed a system that had allowed certain towns to flourish, while also fostering a culture of self-government and civic republicanism among city citizens of all ranks and religions. By the mid-nineteenth century, the increasingly immobile post-Enlightenment state had transformed activist citizens into largely powerless subjects without conferring the promised material and economic benefits of centralization.

Posle Stalina: pozdnesovetskaia sub'ektivnost' (1953-1985) (Izdatel'stvo Evropeiskogo universiteta v Sankt-Peterburge, 2018), edited by Anatoly Pinsky, examines the post-Stalin fate of the Soviet project to create a "New Person." The contributors -- an interdisciplinary group of scholars from Russia, Europe, and the United States -- argue that this development led to the growth of the state and witnessed the emergence of a fascinating paradox: the post-Stalin subject, while enmeshed in stronger state institutions, became a more creative, autonomous agent. *Posle Stalina* argues that this new autonomy was a result



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not simply of the absence of terror, but of a historical conjuncture that privileged the new, the unofficial, and the unfinished, and phenomena such as youth, amateur performance, and the literary fragment.

Mass Political Culture under Stalinism. Popular Discussion of the Soviet Constitution of 1936, by Olga Velikanova, was published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2018. This book is a study of the Soviet Constitution of 1936, exploring Soviet citizens' views of constitutional democratic principles and their problematic relationship to the reality of Stalinism. It offers insight into the mass political culture of the mid-1930s in the USSR and thus contributes to wider research on Russian political culture. Popular comments about the constitution show how liberal, democratic and conciliatory discourse co-existed in society with illiberal, confrontational and intolerant views. The study also covers the government's goals for the constitution's revision and the national discussion, and its disappointment with the results. Outcomes of the discussion convinced Stalin that society was not sufficiently Sovietized. Stalin's re-evaluation of society's condition is a new element in the historical picture explaining why politics shifted from the relaxation of 1933-36 to the Great Terror, and why repressions expanded from former oppositionists to the officials and finally to the wider population.

Russia's Domestic Security Wars: Putin's Use of Divide and Rule against his Hardline Allies, by Peter Reddaway, was published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2018. The book is a case study of Putin's use of the tactics of divide and rule in relation to, particularly, the hard-line elements among his supporters. It illustrates Putin's methods of staying in power vis-à-vis groups that might put too much pressure on him, or who might even try to oust him. The project also suggests that Putin's survival tactics have brought Russia to a deeply corrupt, state-dominated form of

authoritarianism, which lacks deep institutional roots and will probably lead to some form of state collapse.

Russia's Military Revival, by Bettina Renz, was published by Polity in May 2018. The capabilities and efficiency of Russia's armed forces during Russian annexation of Crimea and subsequent air campaign over Syria signaled to the world that Russia was back in business as a significant military actor on the international stage.

While the West adjusts to the reality of a modernized and increasingly powerful Russian military, Renz argues that the renaissance of Russian military might and its implications for the balance of global power can only be fully understood within a wider historical context. Assessing developments in Russian Great Power thinking, military capabilities, Russian strategic thought and views on the use of force throughout the post-Soviet era, the book shows that rather than signifying a sudden Russian military resurgence, recent developments are consistent with long-standing trends in Russian military strategy and foreign policy.

Saving the Sacred Sea: The Power of Civil Society in an Age of Authoritarianism and Globalization, by Kate Pride Brown, was published by Oxford University Press in April 2018. "Civil society" is a loaded concept in Russia; during the Soviet period, the voices that heralded civil society were the same ones that demanded the Union's dissolution. For the Kremlin, civil society is a force that has the power to end governments. This book looks at how civil society negotiates power on a global stage, under Russia's authoritarian regime, and in a particularly remote part of the world: within environmental activism around Lake Baikal in Siberia.

This book examines the struggle of Baikal environmentalists to develop an understanding of civil society

ASEEES 3rd Biennial Summer Convention

Zagreb, Croatia

hosted by University of Zagreb • June 14-16, 2019

aseees.org/summer-convention

Co-Chairs: Mary Neuburger, University of Texas, Austin & Masa Kolanovic, University of Zagreb

The 2019 ASEEES Summer Convention theme is "Culture Wars," with a focus on the ways in which individuals or collectives create or construct diametrically opposed ways of understanding their societies and their place in the world. As culture wars intensify across the globe we invite participants to scrutinize present or past narratives of difference or conflict, and/or negotiating practices within divided societies or across national boundaries.

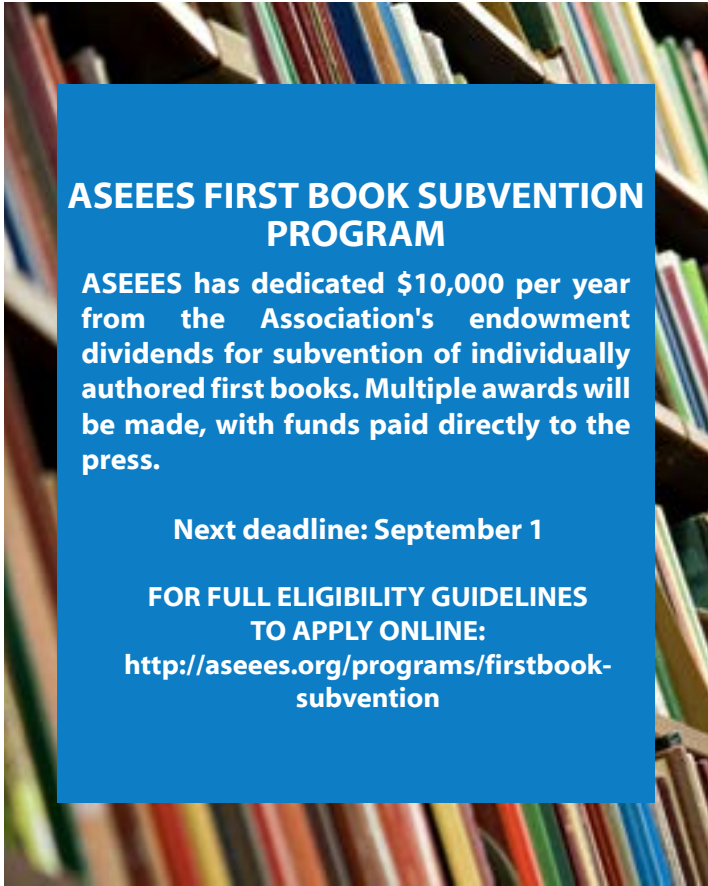
We invite papers and proposals that deal with this broader theme.

The Call for Proposals will be available in September 2018

under conditions of globalization and authoritarianism. Through historically-informed ethnographic analysis, Brown argues that civil society is engaged with political and economic elites in a dynamic struggle within a field of power. Understanding the field of power helps to explain a number of contradictions. For example, why does civil society seem to both bolster democracy and threaten it? Why do capitalist corporations and environmental organizations form partnerships despite their hostility toward each other? The field of power posits new answers to these questions, as Baikal environmental activists struggle to protect and save their Sacred Sea.

Stalin's Legacy in Romania. The Hungarian Autonomous Region, 1952-1960, by Stefano Bottoni, was published by Rowman & Littlefield in May 2018. This study explores the history of the Hungarian Autonomous Region (HAR), a Soviet-style territorial autonomy that was granted in Romania on Stalin's personal advice to the Hungarian Székely community in 1952. Since 1945, a complex mechanism of ethnic balance and power-sharing helped the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) to strengthen—with Soviet assistance—its political legitimacy among different national and social groups in Transylvania. The Hungarian minority was provided with full civil, political, cultural, and linguistic rights to encourage political integration. The Hungarians of Székely Land would become a “titular nationality” provided with extensive cultural rights. On the other hand, the Romanian central power used the region as an instrument of political and social integration for the Hungarian minority into the communist state. The management of ethnic conflicts increased the ability of the PCR to control the territory and provided the ruling party with a useful precedent for the far larger “nationalization” of the Romanian communist regime that resulted in “ethnicized” communism, an aim achieved without making use of pre-war nationalist discourse. The decisive shift from a class dictatorship toward an ethnicized totalitarian regime was the product of the Gheorghiu-Dej era and it represented the logical outcome of a long-standing ideological fouling of Romanian communism and more traditional state-building ideologies.

Tatiana Smoliarova's *Three Metaphors for Life* (Academic Studies Press, 2018), translated by Ronald Meyer and Nancy Workman, explores the poetry of Gavrila Derzhavin is a monument to that which could be read, heard, and, most important, seen in the two centuries in which he lived. Smoliarova restores Derzhavin's visual environment through minute textual clues, inviting the reader to consider how such impressions informed and shaped his thinking and writing, countering the conservative, Russophile ideology he shared in his later years. *Three Metaphors for Life* makes us see this period as a chapter in the contradictory development of Russian modernity—at once regressive and progressive, resistant to social reform, insistent on a distinctly Russian historical destiny, yet embracing technological and industrial innovations and exploring new ways of thinking, seeing, and feeling.



ASEEES FIRST BOOK SUBVENTION PROGRAM

ASEEES has dedicated \$10,000 per year from the Association's endowment dividends for subvention of individually authored first books. Multiple awards will be made, with funds paid directly to the press.

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Institutional Member News

HOOVER INSTITUTION COLLECTION OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION LITERATURE FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Hoover Institution has long collected materials on education from around the world, from the Russian Mass Education pamphlet collection focused on early Soviet educational and propaganda efforts through the enormous Hanna Collection on the Role of Education in Twentieth-Century Society, established in 1976. Soviet education was of special interest, and the library continued to receive materials until the collapse of the USSR. From the 1970s to the 1980s, there was a noticeable increase in the volume of literature published for the “military-patriotic upbringing of youth.” Books full of patriotic songs, sketches, games were accompanied by literature for adults on how to present patriotic material properly, both within and without the classroom setting. Despite this surge of patriotism, the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991.

Another wave of such literature arose in the early 2000s, but soon disappeared. Now a third wave is building up, and the Hoover Institution Library, as in the past, is acquiring the associated books, pamphlets and other didactic materials, so often overlooked by other libraries.

History textbooks are also a useful tool for understanding the basic knowledge that children are exposed to in school and that they retain in their adult years. The Hoover Institution Library has acquired some of the new 2016 textbooks created in line with the recently officially established Unified Conception of History and the Historical-Cultural Standard. In addition, there is a variety of supportive and supplementary literature that provides a valuable window on how past events are interpreted and presented to children.

Early in 2018, one of these textbooks came under attack in the chamber of the Council of the Federation, when the Council’s Chairwoman, Valentina Matvienko, referred to the presentation of the Ukrainian political turmoil of 2013-2015 as a “provocation”. The reason for this is that these events were referred to in the text as a revolution, while Crimean Senator Sergei Tsekov insisted that they were a “bloody putsch”. As a result, the Ministry of Education ordered the textbook sent to the Academy of Sciences for “additional expertise”. Presumably, the next edition of the textbook will look somewhat different, making this one in the Hoover Library a vestige of historical semantics.

This literature will be useful to future researchers looking at the question of how schoolchildren raised in the Russian Federation of the present will think about their country and its history when they reach a more mature age, and how pedagogical approaches may or may not transform this generation of children. The books have been cataloged in the library; miscellaneous didactic material may be found in the Russian Subject Collection.

THE KENNAN INSTITUTE ALUMNI SUPPORT GRANT RECIPIENTS

The Kennan Institute announces the recipients of its [new alumni support grants](#). These grants are designed to support continuing research, publications, conferences, and other policy relevant scholarly work and career development. This first group of grants includes the following projects:

Anton Barbashin, support of *Riddle*, an online-journal on Russian foreign and domestic affairs

Thomas Bremer, travel and research for a new book on the relationship between the Russian church and state titled *Russian Orthodoxy and the State - A Complex Relationship*

Lee Farrow, travel and research for a new book on the conflict between Russia’s minister to the United States, Constantin Catacazy, and administration of President Ulysses Grant, 1869-1872

Nina Jankowicz, travel and research for a forthcoming monograph on Russian disinformation

Arbakhan Magomedov, travel support for a field research project titled “Rising Voice of Northern Indigenous People in Context of Growing Pressure of Russian Nationalism”

Elena Nosenko-Stein, research support for a publication and study of disability issues in post-Soviet Russia

Irina Olimpieva, research support for an academic publication titled “Trade Unions and Labor Protest in Putin’s Russia: the Evolution of Labor Movement After 2000”

Aaron Rhodes, research and travel support for a book project: *Human Rights and the Decline of Globalism*

Nataliya Rostova, research and logistical support for a multimedia website: “Heyday of the Russian Media: The Yeltsin Era (1992-1999)”

Gulnara Shaikhutdinova, research support for a monograph: *Russian Federalism under Putin: No Way Forward?*

Nail Usmanov, research and travel support for a study and subsequent publication: “The American Aid to Soviet Russia during the Great Famine of 1921-1923”

Sufian Zhemukov, research support for a book: *A Path through the Mountains: Islam and Nationalism in the Caucasus*

Sergei Zhuk, travel and research support for a book: *Soviet Ukraine and Capitalist America: Ukrainian National Identity in the Cultural Cold War 1954-1991*

KI accepts applications for alumni grants on a rolling basis (<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan-institute-alumni-grant-program>). Email questions or application materials to kennan@wilsoncenter.org.

THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER FELLOWSHIPS

George F. Kennan Fellowships

George F. Kennan Fellows will be based at the Wilson

Center in Washington, DC for three-month residencies. Fellows will receive access to the Library of Congress, National Archives, and policy research centers in Washington, DC, as well as the opportunity to meet with key experts and officials. While conducting research, the George F. Kennan Fellows are expected to actively participate in discussions with the policy and academic communities, including speaking engagements at the Wilson Center as well as potentially outside of Washington DC, and attending meetings, conferences, and other activities organized by the Kennan Institute and Wilson Center. Upon completion of the fellowships, the grantees become alumni, for whom Kennan will continue to offer opportunities for collaboration and engagement. There are no citizenship requirements for this grant.

Applicants have an option to apply for the fellowship as individuals or as part of a team. If applying as a team of two (or three) applicants, the applicants must be citizens of at least two different countries. The goal of such joint fellowships is to promote collaborative research projects among U.S., Russian, and Ukrainian experts. George F. Kennan Fellowship Teams will: Produce joint paper(s) for policy-relevant publications; Present work at DC, Russia, and/or Ukraine events; Conduct meetings and engage with policymakers in DC.

The next deadline is September 1. Applicants must submit a completed application: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/opportunity/george-f-kennan-fellowship>.

Title VIII Short Term Scholarships

The next competition is for Title VIII-Supported Short-Term Grants, which allow US citizens whose policy-relevant research is in the social sciences or humanities focused on the countries of Eurasia, to spend up to one month using the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the DC area, while in residence at the Kennan Institute. The deadline for these grants is September 15, 2018. <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/opportunity/kennan-institute-short-term-grant>.

Wilson Center Fellowships

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is announcing the opening of its 2019-2020 Fellowship competition. The Center, located in the heart of Washington, DC, awards approximately 15-20 academic year residential fellowships to academics, practitioners, journalists, former public officials, and independent experts from any country with outstanding project proposals on global issues. The Center welcomes policy-relevant proposals which complement the Center's programming priorities. Within this framework, the Center supports projects that intersect with contemporary policy issues and provide the historical and/or cultural context for some of today's significant public policy debates.

Fellows have the opportunity, while working on their own research, to exchange ideas with scholars from all over the world and to interact with Center staff working on similar issues.

Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional

experience.

Fellows are provided stipends, round trip travel, private windowed offices, Library of Congress access, and part-time research assistants.

The Center encourages applicants to apply online. Additional information and the application are available at www.wilsoncenter.org/fellowships. Please visit <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/program/kennan-institute> for more information on the Kennan Institute. You may also contact the Scholars and Academic Relations Office at fellowships@wilsoncenter.org or call (202) 691-4170 for more information. Deadline October 1.

The Kennan Institute welcomes the following scholars:

Title VIII Research Scholars

Maria Blackwood, PhD, Harvard University, "Personal Experiences of Nationality and Power in Soviet Kazakhstan"

Courtney Doucette, PhD Candidate, Rutgers University, "Perestroika: The Last Attempt to Create a New Soviet Person, 1985-1991"

Title VIII Short Term Scholars

Lisa Kirschenbaum, Professor, West Chester University, "Soviet Visitors and Russian American Immigrants: Cultural Exchanges in the 1930s"

Monica Steinberg, Doheny Postdoctoral Research Fellow, USC, "Humor and Subtle Activism in Contemporary Azerbaijani Art"

Title VIII Summer Research Scholars

Timothy Model, PhD Candidate, Indiana University, "The Politics of Anti-Corruption Campaigns"

George F. Kennan Fellows

Ekaterina Moiseeva, Researcher, Institute for the Rule of Law, European University in St. Petersburg, "Reforming the Legal Profession: A Maturity Test for Civil Society in Russia"

Marcin Kaczmarek, Assistant Professor, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, "The New Silk Road and the Eurasian Union: Can Russia and China square the circle?"

Inna Melnykovska, Assistant Professor, Central European University, "Big Business, Capital Mobility and Crony Capitalism in Russia and Ukraine. Stabilizing and Transformative Powers of Global Finance"

George F. Kennan Experts

Sergey Parkhomenko, Journalist, "Echo of Moscow" Radio, "Creation of an Independent Media Platform in Russia"

CfA: USHMM MANDEL CENTER FOR ADVANCED HOLOCAUST STUDIES WORKSHOP PROPOSALS

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust

Studies invites proposals from Workshop Coordinator(s) to conduct two-week research workshops at the Museum during July 2019. We welcome proposals from scholars in all relevant disciplines, including history, political science, literature, Jewish studies, Romani studies, philosophy, religion, anthropology, comparative genocide studies, and law.

The workshops convene groups of scholars for two weeks of presentations by participants on their particular research projects; in-depth discussions of overarching research issues, priorities, findings, and conclusions; and workshop-based research using the Museum's collections. Applications that address new research on World War II are encouraged.

The Mandel Center will assign to each workshop a staff scholar with expertise relevant to the proposed topic. The Mandel Center will also provide meeting space and access to a computer, telephone, and photocopier.

The Summer Research Workshop program has a two-stage application process: In Stage One, scholars submit a preliminary application, consisting of a one-page single-spaced description of the proposed workshop detailing the research project's focus, significance, scope, methods, objectives, and expertise required from potential participants. Applications should include CVs for no more than two Workshop Coordinators. Successful applicants will be invited to submit a full application in the second round.

The Mandel Center will evaluate preliminary applications according to their (1) potential contribution to scholarship in Holocaust studies; (2) potential to stimulate work in a new direction or productive area of research; (3) relationship to larger themes or issues in Holocaust studies; and (4) potential for new publications, collaborative research, or research endeavors directly resulting from the workshop.

Stage One applications are due October 1, 2018.

Please address questions regarding the Summer Research Workshop program and application process to: Krista Hegburg, PhD, Program Officer, International Academic Programs, at khegburg@ushmm.org

ZIMMERLI HOSTS RETROSPECTIVE OF LEONID LAMM

With a career spanning 70 years, Lamm became one of the most surprising and versatile artists in the history of Soviet nonconformist and contemporary Russian-American art. *Nevermore: Leonid Lamm, Selected Works*, on view through September 30 at the Zimmerli Art Museum at Rutgers, examines his prolific career, which was stimulated by a lifelong inquiry into the multidimensional energy of space. More than 60 works on view represent three key periods: his early decades in the Soviet Union, the period following his move to the United States in the 1980s, and his incorporation of digital formats in more recent years.

The exhibition opens with Lamm's earliest series of geometric abstractions from the mid-1950s, when he initiated what became a lifelong exploration of spatial relationships and the energy of space. These images demonstrate his ease with the visual vocabulary of the Russian avant-garde. In the

1960s, Lamm recognized a dissent in the struggle for freedom that coincided with the Soviets' ambition to reach outer space. Lamm also was one of the first Soviet nonconformist artists to experiment with letters and puns in his artwork, a practice later popularized by Sots artists in the 1970s. Lamm's study of the visual and conceptual possibilities of pulsating spaces further progressed when he began to make assemblages. His 1965 mixed media work "Venus" advanced from a mere illusion of space and volume on a flat surface to a three-dimensional form, imposing itself into the space of viewers.

Lamm first applied for an exit visa in November 1973, which led to his unexpected arrest and a three-year prison sentence. Finally, in 1982, Lamm immigrated to New York City. His work merged his unique background with a newfound immersion in American culture, challenging the romanticized vision projected by political and artistic symbolism. Lamm continued to reference the works of his Russian avant-garde predecessors and symbols of Soviet ideology, intertwining them with American consumerism and visual culture.

Lamm's preoccupation with the energy of space came full circle at the end of his career, when his expansion of representational techniques coincided with new developments in the realm of digital technology. He not only revisited themes from his past, but also revised several of his own works. The 2003 Reincarnations series explores how the shapes in his drawings *Motion of Similar Curves in Space* (1954) and *Reflection* (1957) had to be updated to match the new energy of the 21st century. In addition, three videos from 2006 on which he collaborated with his wife, Innessa Levkova-Lamm, and a digital project on which he collaborated with his daughter Olga Lamm from 2015 to 2017, are on view.

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Personages

Andrew Behrendt has joined the faculty at Missouri University of Science and Technology.

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) recently announced the eighth annual cohort of Mellon/ACLS Public Fellows. Among this year's 24 fellows is ASEEEES member **Indra Ekmanis**, PhD in International Studies, University of Washington, who will work as an Associate Editor at Global Nation, Public Radio International. Additional information about the Public Fellows program and the fellows' positions is available on ACLS's website.

Thomas Garza (and the design team at Cognella) won a 2018 American Inhouse Design Award from Graphic Design USA for the cover design of his new book, *Slavic Blood: The Vampire in Russian and East European Cultures*.

Daniel Peris, who serves as ASEEEES Treasurer, published *Getting Back to Business: Why Modern Portfolio Theory Fails Investors and How You Can Bring Common Sense to Your Portfolio* (McGraw Hill) this summer.

Joshua Sanborn has been named the David M. '70 and Linda Roth Professor of History at Lafayette College.

Roman Utkin is now Assistant Professor of Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies at Wesleyan University.

Sufian Zhemukhov and his co-author **Mikhail Alexseev**, were awarded Honorable Mention for the 2018 Joseph Rothschild Prize in Nationalism and Ethnic Studies for their 2017 book *Mass Religious Ritual and Intergroup Tolerance: The Muslim Pilgrims' Paradox*. The Rothschild Prize is awarded annually by the Association for the Study of Nationalities for literature or theoretical studies on ethnicity and nationalism in Russia, Eastern Europe, or Eurasia.

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

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Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEEES), 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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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: ASEEEES, 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.

Membership: If you are interested in becoming an individual or institutional member, visit: <http://aseees.org/membership>

Announcements submitted to all regular columns are published free of charge. NewsNet frequently publishes unsolicited material. All submissions should be e-mailed to: newsnet@pitt.edu. **Deadlines for submissions (ads, articles, announcements)**

January issue—1 Dec; March issue—1 Feb; June issue—1 May; August issue—5 July; October issue—1 Sept



In Memoriam



Richard Pipes, the Frank B. Baird, Jr. Professor of History, Emeritus, at Harvard University, born July 11, 1923, died May 17, 2018 in the Boston area.

Born in Poland, Pipes arrived in the United States as a refugee from the Nazis in 1940. He served in the US Army Air Corps, where he learned Russian, and entered Harvard as a graduate student in 1946. His specialty was imperial Russian history and the Russian Revolution, and in this capacity he trained thousands of undergraduates and dozens of doctoral students.

Pipes was the former director of the Russian Research Center and author of seminal works on Russian history, including *The Russian Revolution*, *Russia under the Bolshevik Regime*, and *Property and Freedom*.

He was also active in policy toward the Soviet Union, heading the CIA's Team B in 1976 and serving for two years, 1981–83, on the White House National Security Council. In an unexpected extension of his career, in 1992 he was appointed by Russia's Constitutional Court to testify as an expert on the Russian Communist Party.

Upon retiring from Harvard after 37 years in 1996, Pipes dedicated himself to his research and hobbies. These included providing commentary on Russian politics and culture, and warning, in 2007, that a new Cold War could be emerging.

Excerpted from the obituary provided by the Harvard Davis Center <https://daviscenter.fas.harvard.edu/news/memorial-richard-pipes>

Hans-Peter Benckendorff, an attorney for Deutsche Bank/Independent Scholar from Frankfurt, Germany, passed away unexpectedly on July 4, 2018.

Benckendorff, born May 16, 1946, served as the Vice-president and Treasurer of the Bar Association Frankfurt am Main since 1991. He was also a long-standing Chairman of the Syndikusrechtsanwälte Working Group in the Deutscher Anwalt Verein eV (DAV) and, as such, he was committed to fostering cooperation between the Bar Association and the European Company Lawyers Association (ECLA).

June Pachuta Farris, Bibliographer for Slavic and East European Studies at Regenstein Library at the University of Chicago, passed away on July 27, 2018 after a brief illness. Farris earned her BA in Russian and French from Case Western Reserve University in 1969, an MA in Russian Language and Literature at The Ohio State University in 1971, and an MA in Library Science at the University of Denver in 1973. She also studied Czech at Charles University in Prague and Russian at Pyatigorsk State Pedagogical Institute. She was the Slavic Bibliographer and then the Slavic Reference Librarian at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign 1973-1986 before joining UChicago's staff.

Farris published, edited, or co-edited more than twenty bibliographies and bibliographic series. She was an active participant in scholarly organizations and in workshops and activities designed to enhance the research capabilities of students and colleagues. Additionally, she curated 38 exhibitions at Regenstein Library.

Farris developed a superb collection of resources at Regenstein Library; she also understood the importance of the kinds of ephemera not found in most library collections and she ensured that duplicates found good homes in other research libraries or exchanged them for needed materials.

In 2012, AWSS awarded Farris its Outstanding Achievement Award. It was the first time that a librarian was honored with the award. AWSS members grew to depend on her quarterly and annual Current Bibliography on Women and Gender in Russia and Eastern Europe, which appeared in their newsletter since 1999. Collaborating with Irina Liveazanu, Christine Worobec, and Mary Zirin, Farris also produced *Women and Gender in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (2007).

The profession was enriched by Farris' commitment to helping scholars both through her many published bibliographies and her willingness to respond to countless queries from individuals.

Farris played a crucial role when CEERES applied for Title VI funding as a National Resource Center for 2006-2010, 2010-2014 and 2014-2018. Additionally, she was the recipient or principal investigator for over \$400,000 in grants for the improvement of resources and access for various library collections. With Farris' passing, Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies has lost an outstanding contributor. She will be sorely missed and fondly remembered by all who knew her.

Excerpted from obituary provided by Victor A. Friedman, Andrew W. Mellon Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus in the Humanities, University of Chicago



Affiliate Group News

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN IN SLAVIC STUDIES AWARDS CfS: Outstanding Achievement Award

The Outstanding Achievement Award recognizes the work of a scholar in the field of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies who has also served as a mentor to female students/colleagues in this field. To submit a nomination, please write a letter detailing what your candidate for this award has achieved in Slavic Studies in terms of scholarship or other professional accomplishments, as well as mentoring of female students/colleagues. In addition, please provide a short list of references with accompanying email addresses and ask these references to write a brief letter on behalf of the nominee. The committee recommends that this list include both peers and students/staff. A list of past Outstanding Achievement Award recipients is available here: <http://www.awsshome.org/outstanding-achievement.html>.

Please email your letter and accompanying materials by September 1, 2018, to Betsy Jones Hemenway (Chair) at: ehemenway@luc.edu; Paula Michaels at: paula.michaels@monash.edu; and Choi Chatterjee at: cchatte@calstatela.edu.

CfS: 2018 AWSS Graduate Research Prize

AWSS Graduate Research Prize is awarded annually to fund promising graduate-level research in any field of Slavic/East European/Central Asian studies by a woman or on a topic in Women's or Gender Studies related to Slavic Studies/East Europe/Central Asia by a scholar of any gender. Nominations and self-nominations are welcome.

A completed application consists of 1) a proposal that explains the project, how the funds will be used, and why this funding is necessary for continued progress on the project; 2) a CV; 3) a detailed budget and timeline, and 4) two letters of recommendation. Please submit application materials in MS Word or PDF. Recipients must be members of AWSS.

Applications are due by September 1, 2018. Letters of recommendation should be forwarded to the AWSS Graduate Prize Committee Chair directly. Please direct all questions and email application materials to Sharon Kowalsky, Sharon.Kowalsky@tamuc.edu.

CfS: 2018 AWSS Graduate Essay Prize

The prize is awarded to the author of a chapter or article-length essay on any topic in any field or area of Slavic/East European/Central Asian Studies written by a woman, or on a topic in Slavic/East European/Central Asian Women's/Gender Studies written by a woman or a man. This competition is open to current doctoral students and to those who defended a doctoral dissertation in 2017-2018. If the essay is a seminar paper, it must have been written during the academic year 2017-2018. If the essay is a dissertation chapter, it should be accompanied by the dissertation abstract and table of contents.

Previous submissions and published materials are ineligible. Essays should be no longer than 50 double-spaced pages, including reference matter, and in English (quoted text in any other language should be translated). Completed submissions must be received by September 1, 2018. Please send a copy of the essay and an updated CV to Amy Randall, Committee Chair, arandall@scu.edu; Adrienne Harris, Adrienne_Harris@baylor.edu; Choi Chatterjee, cchatte@calstatela.edu.

CfS: Mary Zirin Prize

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS) is pleased to announce a call for nominations for the Mary Zirin Prize in recognition of an independent scholar in the field of Slavic Studies. The Committee encourages the nomination of candidates at all career stages. For the purpose of this award, an independent scholar is defined as a scholar who is not employed at an institution of higher learning, or an employee of a university or college who is not eligible to compete for institutional support for research. AWSS welcomes nominations from CIS and Central and Eastern Europe.

The Zirin Prize Committee will accept nominations (including self-nominations) until September 1, 2018. Nominations must include: (1) a nomination letter of no more than two-pages double-spaced; (2) the nominee's current curriculum vitae; and (3) a sample publication (e.g., article or book chapter). The nomination letter must describe the scholar's contribution to the field, as well as work in progress. Nominations should be sent to Marilyn Smith at msmith@amherst.edu

CENTRAL EURASIAN STUDIES SOCIETY NEWS

2018 Book Awards Shortlist

CESS announces the shortlist for the [2018 Book Awards](#). Congratulations to all the shortlisted authors! Winners will be announced at the CESS 2018 Annual Conference.

History and the Humanities

Campbell, Ian W. 2017. *Knowledge and the Ends of Empire: Kazak Intermediaries and Russian Rule on the Steppe, 1731-1917*. Cornell University Press.

Levi, Scott Cameron. 2017. *The Rise and Fall of Khoqand, 1709-1876: Central Asia in the Global Age. Central Eurasia in Context Series*. University of Pittsburgh Press.

Mostowlansky, Till. 2017. *Azan on the Moon: Entangling Modernity along Tajikistan's Pamir Highway. Central Eurasia in Context*. University of Pittsburgh Press.

Tasar, Eren. 2017. *Soviet and Muslim: The Institutionalization of Islam in Central Asia*. Oxford University Press.

Vacca, Alison. 2017. *Non-Muslim Provinces under Early Islam: Islamic Rule and Iranian Legitimacy in Armenia and Caucasian Albania. Cambridge Studies in Islamic Civilization*. Cambridge University Press.

Social Sciences

Cooley, Alexander, and John Heathershaw. 2017. *Dictators without Borders: Power and Money in Central Asia*. Yale University Press.

Kudaibergenova, Diana T. 2017. *Rewriting the Nation in Modern Kazakh Literature: Elites and Narratives. Contemporary Central Asia: Societies, Politics, and Cultures*. Lexington Books.

McBrien, Julie. 2017. *From Belonging to Belief: Modern Secularisms and the Construction of Religion in Kyrgyzstan*. University of Pittsburgh Press.

Murtazashvili, Jennifer Brick. 2016. *Informal Order and the State in Afghanistan*. Cambridge University Press.

Spector, Regine A. 2017. *Order at the Bazaar: Power and Trade in Central Asia*. Cornell University Press.

CESS 2018 Annual Conference

Registration is now open for the CESS 2018 Annual Conference at the University of Pittsburgh. Register before August 31st to take advantage of the discounted "early bird" fee rates! Visit <https://www.centraleurasia.org/conferences/annual/register> to register.

Remember that all conference presenters must register for the Annual Conference by September 15th - anyone not registered by this date will be removed from the program. Presenters are also required to have activated (paid for) CESS membership for 2018. Registration rates for CESS members are always lower so make sure your membership is up to date before registering for the conference. Conference registration fees are dependent upon your annual income and whether or not you are a current CESS member (an option for non-presenters only). Students and faculty based at the host institution receive a special rate.

CZECHOSLOVAK STUDIES ASSOCIATION STANLEY Z. PECH PRIZE

The [Czechoslovak Studies Association](#) (CSA) is pleased to announce its [Stanley Z. Pech Prize Competition for 2018](#). Eligible is any article or essay (including a chapter in an edited volume) by a CSA member that concerns the history of Czechoslovakia, its successor states, or its predecessor provinces, and was published in print form in 2016 or 2017.

To apply for the Pech Prize, email your own work or that of a colleague no later than September 1, 2018 to Benjamin Frommer, b-frommer@northwestern.edu. Submissions of published articles should be in PDF format and should be accompanied by volume and issue numbers to evidence print publication in 2016 and/or 2017. Membership in the CSA is available at nominal cost.

The prize will be announced at the 2018 ASEEEES Convention in Boston MA, during CSA's annual meeting.

HUNGARIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION MARK PITTAWAY PRIZE

The award committee is seeking nominations/submissions of scholarly articles or book chapters in any field or discipline of Hungarian studies, published in English in 2016 or 2017. The prize committee particularly encourages submissions of new findings and original scholarship by junior scholars who expand the field and will benefit from the prize early in their careers.

Send nominations or submissions, including a PDF of the article or book chapter, to the award committee: Robert Nemes, (rnemes@colgate.edu); Alexander Vari, (vari@marywood.edu); and Jeff Pennington, (jpennington@berkeley.edu). In the e-mail with your nomination/submission, include a full bibliographic citation of the work. All nominations/submissions should be sent to the award committee by September 1, 2018. HSA understands that copyright rules apply, and will only use the electronic copy for the purpose of adjudicating submissions for the award. The Hungarian Studies Association will announce the recipient of the Mark Pittaway Prize at its annual meeting.

MIDWEST SLAVIC ASSOCIATION ESSAY PRIZE WINNER ANNOUNCED

In addition to its support of the Midwest Slavic Conference, the Midwest Slavic Association also runs an essay prize competition each spring for undergraduate and graduate students with support from ASEEEES.

The 2018 winner is Josh Gold from the University of Toronto. The winning essay is entitled: "Neo-Eurasianism and Russia's Minorities Question."

NORTH AMERICAN DOSTOEVSKY SOCIETY GRADUATE STUDENT ESSAY PRIZE

The Readers' Advisory Board of the [North American Dostoevsky Society](#) invites members of NADS in good standing to nominate an outstanding graduate-student essay on a Dostoevsky-related topic. Current MA and PhD students are also welcome to nominate their own work, NADS membership not required. The winner of the contest will receive: 1) free membership in NADS for one year; 2) free registration at the [International Dostoevsky Society Symposium](#) in Boston, July 15-19, 2019; and 3) a guaranteed spot as a presenter on the NADS-sponsored panel at AATSEEL, 2020.

To submit a nomination, please send an email containing the student's name, email address, and institutional affiliation, along with a .doc file of the essay (which should be no more than 8000 words in length and contain no identifying information about the author) to Greta Matzner-Gore at matzner@usc.edu by September 15, 2018.

A Alfa Fellowship Program

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Deadline to apply for the 2019-2020 program year: November 15, 2018

Additional details can be found at: culturalvistas.org/alfa

For more information, please contact: alfa@culturalvistas.org or +1 212 497 3510

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