

NewsNet

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

Russia-related Research and Graduate Training in the United States

Theodore P. Gerber, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Current tensions between the United States and Russia over Ukraine and other issues have prompted discussions in the media and in policymaking circles about the state of expertise on Russia in the United States. Some observers argue that since the collapse of the Soviet Union the quantity and quality of Russia-related research and graduate training at US-based universities have declined and also that American perceptions of Russia remain stuck in a Cold War frame, leaving the American public and government poorly informed about contemporary Russia. However, there has been little or no concrete data that can be used to assess these arguments.

ASEEES commissioned a study, with funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to assess the state of the research and graduate training on Russia in US-based academic institutions. The study, which was carried out January-April 2015, included the following components: an institutional survey of 36 US-based universities that provide graduate-level training in Russian studies; an individual survey of 660 researchers who have conducted work on Russia during the last five years; qualitative in-

terviews of nine current and former US government officials and scholars who work in think tanks, foundations, and networks that focus on Russia in Washington DC; and qualitative case studies of four institutions recognized to be among the top centers for graduate training in Russia-related research. The full report on the results of the study is now available on the ASEEEES website. This article summarizes the main findings and conclusions.

In many respects, Russia-related graduate training and research remain strong in the United States. A large quantity of research about Russia is being conducted and published in a range of different outlets; US-based researchers travel frequently to Russia; they often collaborate with Russia-based scholars; and graduate students who specialize in Russia continue to be trained at both MA and PhD levels. There is considerable topical and methodological diversity in the type of research being conducted. Russia scholars disagree among themselves on the main shortcomings of the field. This lack of consensus suggests there are not one or two overarching problems facing Russian studies. They also have very mixed views on the issue

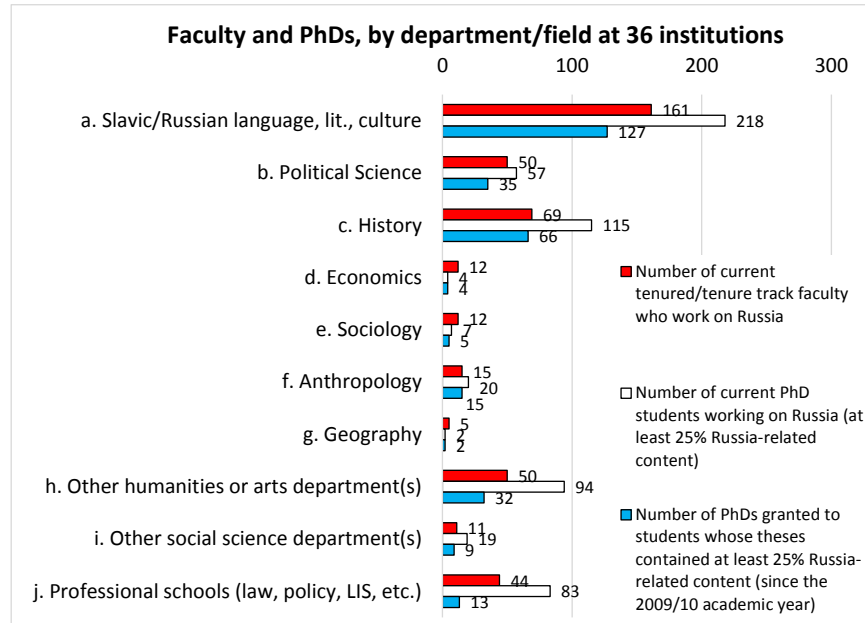
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of possible "anti-Russian bias," suggesting a healthy state of disagreement and debate. However, there are major causes for concern. Russian studies within the social sciences are facing a crisis: an unmistakable decline in interest and numbers, in terms of both graduate students and faculty. The ranks of Russia experts have thinned in political science, which has traditionally been the social science discipline with the greatest concentration of Russia specialists. There are 50 tenure-related political science faculty members at the 36 universities that participated in our institutional survey, and these represent the top institutions in the field. Together, since 2010 they have awarded an average of 7 PhDs per year to political scientists whose dissertations contained at least 25% Russia-related content. Political science has moved away from emphasizing expertise in particular regions toward more training in formal theory, sophisticated methodology, and comparative studies. Eighty percent of the social scientists in our individual survey sample agree that interest in Russia among PhD students in their field has fallen in recent years. Even top programs with long-term reputations for excellence in Russia-related social science, such as Berkeley and Harvard, have seen the number of their Russia specialists in political science dwindle. The movement within political science away from devoting faculty lines to area specialists in general and Russia specialists in particular threatens to vitiate the ranks of political scientists studying Russia in the medium- to long-term as current generations of political science faculty who work on Russia retire and are not replaced by other Russia specialists.

Faculty coverage in other social science departments—anthropology, economics, sociology, and geography—has always been very thin. There are only 44 tenure-line faculty in these four fields combined at the 36 institutions that responded to the survey, and only 26 PhDs granted for Russia-related work since 2010 (of which 15 are in Anthropology). Social science graduate

students who do work on Russia are taking fewer courses about Russia than they used to. Younger cohorts of social science PhDs show a marked tendency to work less on Russia now than they did during their PhD studies and immediately after. Perceptions voiced by commentators and policymakers about a crisis in Russian studies pertain most accurately to the situation in the social sciences.



History and Slavic studies are experiencing declines in job opportunities for new PhDs and shortfalls in funding for graduate students. Slavic/Russian language, literature, and/or culture departments contain the most tenure-line faculty working on Russia (161) and they have granted the most PhDs (127) since 2010, an annual average of approximately 25 PhDs

awarded per year. However, only one in four of Slavists who received PhDs in the 2010s have tenure line jobs, and only 62% of those who received their PhDs in the 2000s do. There are at least 69 tenure-line history faculty members who specialize on Russia and 66 PhDs granted to historians whose dissertation included at least 25% Russia content since 2010. One third of recently minted history PhDs have tenure-line jobs; almost 80% of those who received their PhDs in the 2000s do.

Decreased government funding for Russia-related research and graduate training is a very serious issue. Two federal programs that have provided the bulk of institutional funding to support area studies centers are the Title VI program administered by the Department of Education, which funds "National Resource Centers" (NRCs) and Foreign Language and Areas Studies (FLAS) fellowships, and the Title VIII program administered by the Department of State, which funds bodies that directly support language training and research on Russia and other Eurasian countries. The Title VIII program was cut completely in 2014. It has recently been restored, but at only about half of its prior funding level. Russia-related centers did not fare well in the most recent Title VI competition, with a net loss of four NRCs and several FLAS programs

As of this writing, the latest budget approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee includes a 35% cut in Title VI funding in the 2016 fiscal year. Columbia's Harriman Institute and Harvard's Davis Center are somewhat insulated from larger funding trends due to their large endowments. But virtually everyone else relies heavily on Title VI, Title VIII, and other federal programs to support research on Russia and training of graduate students whose research interests include Russia. With shrinking state support everywhere, public universities are especially vulnerable.

The study showed the importance of MA programs. They sustain demand for graduate-level courses on Russia in social sciences that probably would not be taught otherwise because there are too few PhD students who want to take them. They provide a pipeline of graduates with at least introductory language skills and area expertise to work in government, think tanks, NGOs, and private sector jobs. They also prepare some for PhD level studies in a discipline with an initially strong background in Russia (so, if it is indeed the case that political science PhD students now have to take more courses in methodology or political theory they will already have a lot of Russia-related coursework under their belts). They also can furnish a critical mass of graduate-level students to provide a sense of community and common intellectual enterprise at the inter-disciplinary area studies centers.

US-based scholars have fairly extensive contact with Russian scholars through collaborations and visits by Russians to their institutions; their collaborations often produce research outputs. The situation is hardly one of only minimal contact and engagement. But there is room for expanding such collaborations and contacts: two thirds of our individual survey respondents have not collaborated with Russians in the last five years, and over half have not hosted Russian scholars. On average US-based scholars attend less than one talk per year by a Russian researcher. Social scientists tend to collaborate with Russia-based scholars more than Slavists and historians, perhaps because collaborative research is more common in social science. Yet there is overwhelming agreement that more academic exchanges between Russian and American institutions would improve US-Russian relations, with 88% endorsing this view (65% "strongly").

The natural focal points for efforts to maintain and improve Russia-related offerings are the interdisciplinary area studies centers and their programs. They administer and support exchanges and visitor programs that bring their faculty and graduate students into regular contact with Russia-based scholars. They provide funds to support

graduate student study, travel, and research. Both MA students and PhD students benefit widely from these funds, and they are instrumental in both recruiting good students to these universities and to ensuring that they make the most out of their graduate training. They foster a definitive identity and cultivate a sense of community among their disparate stakeholders. It is inherently challenging in the university setting to build interdisciplinary communities, and it is no easier to do on the basis of shared interest in Russia. For both tangible reasons (regular programming, social events in addition to purely academic meetings, institutionalized mechanisms to bring people together regularly) and intangible ones (excellent staff, enthusiastic faculty, open minded PhD students), the best of these institutions create communities that are greater than the sum of their parts. Different successful centers have different comparative advantages, but their successes owe as much to their ability to effectively use those advantages as to the advantages themselves.

However, these centers all face the same structural problem: they have very limited influence over university hiring decisions, which are made by departments rather than by interdisciplinary centers. Faculty coverage is an indispensable element for program quality in Russia-related studies, and the inability of Russian studies centers to control hires puts all these programs at the mercy of whims and trends within the disciplines, as they are reflected in the hiring decisions made by academic (discipline-based) departments. The most pressing need in the area of Russian studies is for resources and mechanisms that area studies centers could use to influence hiring decisions.

Policy measures that private donors might undertake to address these looming problems include seeding faculty positions for Russia experts in social science departments, supporting peer-to-peer activities that bring together Russia-based and US-based scholars, providing funding for graduate student and faculty research projects, and bolstering MA programs in REES by offering fellowships.

Ted Gerber is Professor of Sociology and Director of CREECA at University of Wisconsin-Madison.

To read the complete report, please visit our website.



Cohen–Tucker Dissertation Research Fellowship Program for Russian Historical Studies

The Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies announces the establishment of the Stephen F. Cohen–Robert C. Tucker Dissertation Research Fellowship (CTDRF) Program for Russian Historical Studies. The Fellowship Program is made possible by a generous donation from the KAT Charitable Foundation.

Beginning in the academic year 2016-2017, the CTDRF Program will provide up to six annual fellowships, with a maximum stipend of \$22,000, for doctoral students at US universities who are citizens or permanent residents of the US to conduct their dissertation research in Russia. The program will be open to students in any discipline whose research topics are within the scope of 19th–early 21st century Russian historical studies, as listed below.

FELLOWSHIP RESEARCH SCOPE

The research topic must be in 19th-early 21st century Russian historical studies; in cases of equally qualified applications, some preference may be given to research on the Soviet era. The research topic can be in cultural, economic, intellectual, political, or social historical studies.

The geographic focus of the research must be predominantly within the current boundaries of the Russian Federation NOTE: This does not exclude research related to other former Soviet Republics or territories of the 19th c. Russian Empire, but the research topic must still be predominantly historical study of Russia.

The research must be conducted primarily in the Russian Federation, but the fellowship may be used to conduct research for a briefer period in secondary site(s) in one other former Soviet republic or territory once forming part of the Russian empire (NOTE: The fellowship does not support research in North America). The duration of research travel must be at least nine (9) months.

ELIGIBILITY

Applicant must:

- be a doctoral student at a US university
- have a dissertation research topic that falls within the fellowship research scope, but may be in any discipline
- have language proficiency to conduct research in Russia
- have successfully achieved PhD candidacy (ABD status) by the start of the proposed research travel
- be citizen or permanent resident of the US
- be a student member of ASEES at the time of the application submission
- be able to receive and maintain a visa to the Russian Federation (and any other site of research that requires

a visa). NOTE: Applicant MUST be able to obtain a visa through an affiliation with a Russian research institution

- plan to start the research travel within the same calendar year following the receipt of the fellowship (Ex: Upon notification of the fellowship in 2016, the recipient must start research travel no later than December 31, 2016

FELLOWSHIP AMOUNT

The fellowship amount will be a maximum of \$22,000, which can be spent on expenses incurred while conducting research in Russia, including living expenses, research expenses, international airfare, visa expenses, and evacuation and health insurance.

NOTE: The fellowship does not support tuition payments to the applicant's US home institution.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The fellowship will be awarded on the basis of:

- the applicant's scholarly qualifications
- the scholarly significance of the project and its capacity to advance Russian historical studies
- the feasibility of the research proposal

APPLICATION REQUIREMENT

- Completed Online Application form
- Research Proposal (Max. 2000 words)
- Curriculum Vitae
- Graduate Transcript
- Two (2) Letters of Reference
- Language Proficiency Reference Form

APPLICATION DEADLINE

December 11, 2015

2015-16 FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM SELECTION PANEL

Alexander Rabinowitch, Indiana University, Chair

Katerina Clark, Yale University

Richard Wortman, Columbia University

CONTACT

For more information contact Lynda Park, Executive Director, lypark@pitt.edu.

Additional details can be found on our website: <http://www.asees.org/programs/cohen-tucker-research-fellowship>



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- **SUMMER RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS PROGRAM** Funded by the U.S. Department of Education Fulbright-Hays, the program provides current and pre-service Russian instructors the opportunity to study Russian language, culture, and pedagogy at the Russian State Pedagogical (Herzen) University in St. Petersburg. Program features include host families, weekly excursions, a group trip and Russian conversation partners. Approximately 12 fellowships will be awarded; K-12 teachers strongly encouraged to apply.
- **BUSINESS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE & INTERNSHIP (BRLI) PROGRAM** Combining intensive language classes and substantive internships in Moscow or St. Petersburg, BRLI gives students invaluable insight into the Russian workplace and prepares them to use Russian in a professional context.

- **RUSSIAN HERITAGE SPEAKERS PROGRAM** The Heritage Speakers Program is designed to address the unique challenges faced by students who grew up speaking Russian in the U.S. Through intensive, individualized instruction and cultural immersion activities, the program enables heritage speakers to make rapid gains in speaking, reading, writing, and comprehension skills.
- **EURASIAN REGIONAL LANGUAGE PROGRAM (ERLP)** ERLP provides high-quality language instruction, specially designed cultural programs, and expert logistical support to participants studying the languages of Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Ukraine, and Moldova – more than a dozen languages in total. All program sites offer highly-individualized instruction, homestays, and structured extracurricular activities.

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2015 ASEEEES Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award

Established in 1970, the Association's Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award honors senior scholars who have helped to build and develop the field through scholarship, training, and service to the profession. This year, ASEEEES is delighted to recognize two scholars, **Archie Brown** and **Alexander Rabinowitch**.

No other social scientist has done more than **Professor Archie Brown** to shape the study of Soviet and Russian domestic politics in the English-speaking world—or, indeed, to tie together the Soviet and post-Soviet eras and the American, European, and Russian social science communities. Professor Emeritus of Politics at Oxford University, Brown is the author of influential edited volumes, articles in his discipline's leading journals, and landmark single-author studies. His *Soviet Politics and Political Science* (1974) was the first major attempt to understand the evolution of the Soviet system using many of the tools of analysis available to students of non-communist politics. In the 1980s, Brown turned to a subject that would make him known well beyond academia: Mikhail Gorbachev and the transformational years of glasnost' and perestroika. His long engagement with the Gorbachev phenomenon culminated in his monumental, prize-winning study *The Gorbachev Factor* (1996), but well before that, he had established himself as the world's leading authority on the General Secretary and the reformist group that originally surrounded him. In a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in September 1983, Brown had already described Gorbachev as perhaps the most reform-minded of the Soviet leadership team. According to the memoirs of Thatcher's associates, that meeting pushed the Prime Minister toward inviting Gorbachev to visit Britain in late 1984, an occasion for which Brown was again called upon to brief the British Prime Minister.



Since retiring from active teaching in 2005, Brown has continued to be a publishing powerhouse. His retrospective analysis of Gorbachev and the perestroika years was published as *Seven Years That Changed the World: Perestroika in Perspective* (2007). His exhaustively researched comparative study *The Rise and Fall of Communism* (2009) was hailed by the *New York Times* as “consistently superb” and by *The Economist* as the best single-volume account of the twentieth century's grandest political experiment. His newest book, *The Myth of the Strong Leader: Political Leadership in the Modern Age* (2014), draws on Brown's long experience as a student of leadership in many different countries and political contexts and has been praised as a major comparative work by reviewers on both sides of the Atlantic and across the ideological spectrum.

In addition to his research and his engagement with public policy, Brown has been a beloved teacher and dissertation supervisor, whose former doctoral students now occupy academic and administrative positions at leading universities in the US, Great Britain, and Russia, as well as at a variety of think tanks, businesses, and international organizations. For his truly global reputation and his fundamental contributions to the study of the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation, the possibilities of enlightened leadership, and the sources of political transformation, ASEEEES is pleased to bestow upon Professor Archie Brown the Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award.



2015 ASEES Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award



No historian has done more than **Professor Alexander Rabinowitch** to demythologize the history of the Russian Revolution, one of the most important events of the 20th century. Although he has published an enormous number of journal articles, book chapters, and edited volumes

over his fifty-year career, the core of his scholarship is his triptych of path-breaking monographs: *Prelude to Revolution: The Petrograd Bolsheviks and the July 1917 Uprising* (1968; reprinted 1991); *The Bolsheviks Come to Power: The Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd* (1976); and *The Bolsheviks in Power: The First Year of Soviet Rule in Petrograd* (2007). These books immediately received broad international acclaim and have been translated into multiple languages, including Russian. Indeed, his standing among Russian scholars is so high that *The Bolsheviks Come to Power* was the first Western study of the October Revolution to be published in Russian, and its initial print run, an astonishing 100,000 copies, sold out quickly. *The Bolsheviks in Power* was published simultaneously in Russian and English, and in 2013 Rabinowitch was honored as an Affiliated Research Scholar of the St. Petersburg Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is presently working on a fourth book in the series, which will extend the story to 1919-20.

Apart from his seminal contributions to the historiography of the Russian Revolution, Rabinowitch also played a major role in shaping the field of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies through his teaching and service. At Indiana University, where he taught from 1968 until his retirement in 1999, he introduced

generations of undergraduate and graduate students to the study of Soviet history and society. His former graduate students, including 20 doctoral students, teach at a wide variety of universities and colleges throughout the United States or hold professional appointments in academia or international studies. His record of service to the profession is equally important. At Indiana University, he directed the Russian and East European Institute (1975-84), during which time it won numerous significant national grants. Nationally, he has been actively involved in IREX, CIES, SSRC-ACLS, and the Kennan Institute, not to mention AAASS/ASEES. He served for many years as the IU representative to AAASS, chaired the Council of Member Institutions, and served on the Board of Directors. Internationally, he has been vice president of the International Commission on the History of the Russian Revolution (1985-96) and since 2003 he has sat on the International Advisory Committee of the History Faculty at the European University in St. Petersburg.

For his outstanding contributions to historiography, his inspiring teaching, mentoring and tireless administrative work to advance the study of Russia and the USSR, Alex Rabinowitch is a worthy recipient of the ASEES award for Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies.

FIRST BOOK SUBVENTION PROGRAM

ASEES has dedicated funds for subvention of books by first-time authors who have secured publishing contracts. Awards will be made on a competitive basis, with funds paid directly to the press.

A multidisciplinary committee will evaluate applications; the committee takes into account both the scholarly significance of the book and the demonstrated need for subvention support. Applications are invited from all disciplines.

DEADLINES: September 1 and February 1



Avant-gardes and Émigrés: Digital Humanities and Slavic Studies

Marijeta Bozovic, Yale University

In April 2015, Stanford University's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and Humanities Center hosted an ambitious and experimental one-day conference on "Russian Formalism and the Digital Humanities." The event, organized by Mellon Fellow Jessica Merrill with the assistance of Andrei Ustinov, brought together two distinct camps: Digital Humanities pioneers, including Franco Moretti (*Distant Reading*, 2013) and Matthew Jockers (*Macroanalysis*, 2013), and leading scholars of Russian Formalism. The aim of the conference was to locate "quantitative literary analysis within the broader spectrum of 20th century literary theory by comparing recent work in the Digital Humanities with Russian Formalism—long considered the foundational movement for modern literary theory."¹

In the opening talk, however, Moretti immediately questioned whether it would be possible for these two subfields or modes of analysis to come together. While the Digital Humanities researchers were happy to find continuity with classics such as Tynianov's essay "On Literary Evolution,"² the theorists, on the whole, remained skeptical. Ilya Kliger (NYU), in particular, offered an eloquent critique: while the two formalisms share surface similarities, Kliger argued, current practices of Digital Humanities resemble more the "historical poetics" research that preceded the Formalists and prompted their incisive interventions. Tynianov warns against fixed, reductive models for the analysis of culture, calling instead for a "dynamic archeology" of form.³

The debate continued and grew at the National Humanities Center's faculty seminar in Digital Textual Studies in June 2015, led by Jockers and Willard McCarty (*Humanities Computing*, 2005). Faculty working in fields ranging from ancient Greek, modern Chinese history, and contemporary poetry to sociology and feminist theory gathered to imagine the future of an umbrella term encompassing a series of practices, not quite a discipline, and not entirely method. The marginalization of Digital Humanities in many disciplines within the humanities, and of research making use of computational tools, proved a recurrent topic of discussion: "distant reading" studies of the nineteenth-century English novel, for example, are

more likely to be cited by other DH practitioners than by nineteenth-century English literature scholars outside of DH. While the dramatic growth of Digital Humanities conferences, of DH panels at the Modern Languages Association convention, and the veritable explosion of related publications in recent years attest to the fact that more and more graduate students and faculty are interested in and experimenting with digital tools and methods, in literary studies the practices remain far from attaining the status of quantitative or computational methods in linguistics or sociology.⁴

The reasons for caution—ranging from reductive models and positivistic claims to the obfuscation of ideology and infiltration of the citadel by salesmanship and Silicon Valley culture—have been well documented and debated in the popular press and academic forums.⁵ As DH methods grow ever more wide-spread, however, we might shift the question from *whether* to *what kind* of computational research might prove intellectually responsible, creative, emancipatory, and sustainable. Strong examples include Andrew Goldstone and Ted Underwood's topic modeling of the journal *PMLA* to investigate the history of literary scholarship; research inspired by Jerome McGann's studies of print and digital culture; and numerous projects with a focus on the sociology of literature, or on the remediation and materiality of text. The best studies (including Bolter and Grusin's seminal *Remediation: Understanding New Media*, 1999) paradoxically draw greater attention to the materiality of textual dissemination, and find continuity with practices of philology and textology that have fallen out of fashion in many fields.⁶

Done well, DH demands self-awareness about method, data, sources, and bias. In many literary and media disciplines, the boundary between truth claims (author X wrote a letter to Y in 1957) and interpretation fluctuates with theoretical fashion and goes unremarked: in a room of ten literary scholars, we are likely to find as many working definitions of "evidence." It is invaluable to learn to actively negotiate a position for one's own research within that room, above all at the graduate level. The collaborations necessitated by many DH projects contribute in no small way to the potential for greater disciplinary

and methodological self-awareness: the groups behind the new research often include partnerships with scholars in statistics, computer science, and social sciences. As early adopters and “digital natives,” graduate students are taking leading roles in many DH projects—as are librarians and specialized technical staff. By pulling different parts of the university into contact and into the open, such partnerships have the potential to forge strategic alliances with consequences beyond the research at hand.

* * *

In the fall of 2014, I taught an experimental graduate and advanced undergraduate seminar on Joseph Brodsky, making use of his papers at Yale University’s Beinecke Library. The quantity of materials available encouraged me to think about digitization and “semi-distant” reading. As I wrote in a guest post for NYU Jordan Center’s *All the Russias’ Blog*, experiments with topic modeling, word frequency counts, and keyword searches defamiliarized both the selection and the approach that the class took to Brodsky’s poems and essays, and simultaneously prompted us to delve deeper into the physical materials (drafts, correspondence, notebooks) of the archive than might have a more conventional poetry seminar.⁷ As a result of the Brodsky experiment, I established an ongoing collaboration with a group of Yale staff: Digital Humanities librarian Peter Leonard; Lisa Conathan, the archivist who processed the Brodsky papers and is now Beinecke’s Head of Digital Services; and Trip Kirkpatrick in the Center for Teaching and Learning.

Building from the Brodsky course, the team intends to expand the project in pursuit of a number of overlapping aims. We hope to make more—and more creative—use of the Beinecke and other local resources, while training graduate students and advanced undergraduate students in archival research. By actively teaching, trying, and debating the possibilities and limitations of digital tools and methods, we aim to encourage critical thinking about the digital world that surrounds us and mediates our cultural experiences, and which the majority of us use with little understanding of how search tools, categorization systems, citation counts, and more shape and limit our research. It is not only useful to learn to write code enabling personalized searches for keywords in context across texts and corpora, it can feel emancipatory. (Thought of in this way, teaching humanities students to code and to find common language with researchers in other disciplines has something in common with initiatives to teach young

girls to dis- and reassemble cars.⁸)

We are working to develop a research initiative and online environment dedicated to the study of Russian and East European avant-gardists and émigrés in the twentieth century. The project aims to explore the close relationship between avant-garde poetry and Formalist theory, and the dissemination and evolution of interpretive practices through emigration, including the formation of many departments of Slavic Languages and Literature in the United States today. How did avant-gardists and émigrés shape the reading practices, archival and library collections, and institutional formations of Slavic Studies as a field? How did the flow of persons, texts, and ideas from the Soviet Union influence institutions, academic practices, and cultural forums—from the *Slavic Review* to the *New Yorker*? Can we imagine and visualize a network of émigrés and centers of cultural capital in complex and ever-shifting configurations? How have these networks shaped our own education, training, tastes, and biases? How do they shift over time? And how might all of the above be reimagined—indeed, how are they already being reshaped—in the digital age, given the technological, socio-economic, and political present?

Forthcoming in *Slavic Review*, Vol. 74, No. 3, Fall 2015

ARTICLES

“Humanizing Soviet Communication: Social-Psychological Training in the Late Socialist Period”

Susanne Cohen

“‘How Well Do You Know Your Krai?’ The Kraevedenie Revival and Patriotic Politics in Late Khrushchev-Era Russia”

Victoria Donovan

“The Friendship Project: Socialist Internationalism in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the 1950s and 1960s”

Rachel Applebaum

“Topography of Post-Soviet Nationalism: The Provinces-the Capital-the West”

Lyudmila Parts

“Unpacking Viazemskii’s Khalat: The Technologies of Dilettantism in Early Nineteenth-Century Russian Literary Culture”

Katherine Bowers

“Sentimental Novels and Pushkin: European Literary Markets and Russian Readers”

Hilde Hoogenboom

“Investigations into the Unpoliced Novel: Moll Flanders and The Comely Cook”

Emma Lieber

In phase one of our latest initiative, Yale Slavic Department graduate students Carlotta Chenoweth and Jacob Lassin have joined the team and are studying the international exchange of persons and texts central to the Slavic field, such as Roman Jakobson, Vladimir Nabokov, Vladimir Mayakovsky's ROSTA windows, Viktor Serge's manuscripts, and Nina Berberova's and Joseph Brodsky's archives. With the support of the Center for Teaching and Learning, I am developing a sustainable and recurrent advanced seminar on avant-garde and émigré poetry and theory that will, over time, contribute to the research initiative. The online platform will incorporate the findings and specific interests of graduate and undergraduate students, adding research results and open access tools as we grow. Whenever possible, the project will integrate digitized materials and link to archival holdings. In the fall of 2015, we are working on network visualizations and topic modeling the *Slavic Review*. We welcome any thoughts, contributions, collaborations, and critique along the way.

Marijeta Bozovic is Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Yale University

(Endnotes)

- 1 "Russian Formalism and the Digital Humanities," Stanford Humanities Center (April 13, 2015): <https://digitalhumanities.stanford.edu/russian-formalism-digital-humanities>
- 2 Iurii Tynianov, "On Literary Evolution," *Reading in Russian Poetics: Formalist and Structuralist Views*, ed. Ladislav Matejka and Krystyna Pomorska (Normal, IL: Dalkey Archive Press, 2002/1978), p. 66-78.
- 3 Ilya Kliger, "Dynamic Archeology or Distant Reading: Literary Science between Two Formalisms," conference presentation at "Russian Formalism and the Digital Humanities" (April 13, 2005).
- 4 Classis, with its relatively rich history of humanities computing, serves as a notable exception.
- 5 See for example: <http://www.newrepublic.com/article/117428/limits-digital-humanities-adam-kirsch>; <http://www.hybridpedagogy.com/journal/a-letter-to-the-humanities-dh-will-not-save-you/>; and the tome *Debates in the Digital Humanities*, ed. Matthew K. Gold (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2012).
- 6 Jerome McGann, *A New Republic of Letters: Memory and Scholarship in the Age of Digital Reproduction* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2014).
- 7 Marijeta Bozovic, "The Joseph Brodsky Lab: Or, How I Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love the Digital Humanities," *All the Russias' Blog* (March 12, 2015): <http://jordanrussiacycenter.org/news/joseph-brodsky-digital-humanities-lab/>
- 8 See the work of the Croatian feminist artist Dina Rončević. Carolyn Forrester explores the project in her undergraduate senior thesis for the Humanities major, "Contemporary Croatian Art and Critique of the Nation" (Yale University, 2015). See also the initiative "Girls Who Code": <http://girlswhocode.com/>

The Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies Academy Scholars Program, 2016-2017

The Academy Scholars Program identifies and supports outstanding scholars at the start of their careers whose work combines disciplinary excellence in the social sciences (including history and law) with a command of the language, history, or culture of non-Western countries or regions. Their scholarship may elucidate domestic, comparative, or transnational issues, past or present.

The Academy Scholars are a select community of individuals with resourcefulness, initiative, curiosity, and originality, whose work in non-Western cultures or regions shows promise as a foundation for exceptional careers in major universities or international institutions. Harvard Academy Scholarships are open only to recent PhD (or comparable professional school degree) recipients and doctoral candidates. Those still pursuing a PhD should have completed their routine training and be well along in the writing of their theses before applying to become Academy Scholars; those in possession of a PhD longer than 3 years at the time of application are ineligible.

Academy Scholars are appointed for 2 years by the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies and are provided time, guidance, and access to Harvard University facilities. They receive substantial financial and research assistance to undertake sustained projects of research and/or acquire accessory training in their chosen fields and areas. Some teaching is permitted but not required. The Senior Scholars, a distinguished group of senior Harvard University faculty members, act as mentors to the Academy Scholars to help them achieve their intellectual potential.

Postdoctoral Academy Scholars will receive an annual stipend of \$67,000, and predoctoral Academy Scholars will receive an annual stipend of \$31,000. The online application for the 2016-2017 class of Academy Scholars is due by October 1, 2015. Finalist interviews will take place in Cambridge on December 15, 2015. Notification of Scholarships will be made in late December, 2015. For complete information on how to apply and for access to the online application, please visit: <http://www.academy.wcfia.harvard.edu>.

ASEEES 47th Annual Convention

November 19-22, 2015

Philadelphia, PA

Important Dates

Aug 21

End of early pre-registration

Sep 5

Deadline for Convention Program changes

Sep 15

Deadline to request visa invitation letters

Sep 30

Deadline to register in order to appear in the Index of Participants

Oct 16

End of pre-registration

Nov 6

Deadline for changes to be included in the Program supplement

Nov 19

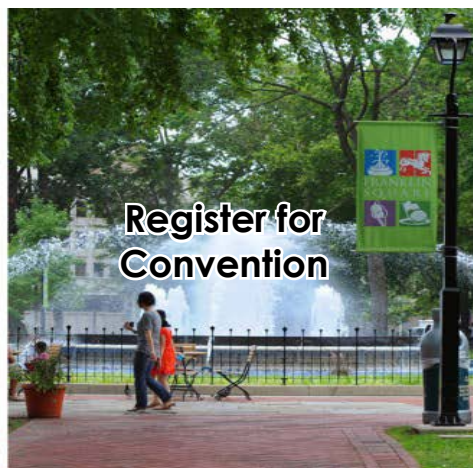
Opening Reception and Tour of Exhibit Hall

Nov 20

Presidential Plenary: Fact, Fiction, Fabrication

Nov 21

**Presidential Plenary Session on Ukraine
Awards Presentation & Presidential Address**



**ASEEES 47th Annual Convention — Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Philadelphia, PA — November 19—22, 2015
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The information given here will be used to create your convention name badge and to create or update your database record. Therefore it must be **correct, complete, and clear**. **Illegible or incomplete forms may substantially delay processing.**

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New for 2015: ASEEES plans to offer recognition of first-time attendees, and may provide a mobile-phone app for the program. 2015 will be my first ASEEES Convention: _____ I would use a mobile app instead of a print program if available: _____

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The convention program's Index of Participants **closes September 30**.

If we have not **received** your registration 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 September 30, up until **pre-registration closes on October 16**. After that date, you must register on site. On-site registration will cost an additional \$30 (add'l \$10 for students and low-income attendees, \$15 for retirees).

**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.**

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ASEEES Member, income under \$30K.....	\$45.....	\$50.....	\$ _____
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Non-Member.....	\$185.....	\$205.....	\$ _____
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Michael J. Mikoś, ed. and trans. *City of Memory: A Bilingual Anthology of Contemporary Polish Poetry*, 227 p., 2015 (ISBN 978-0-89357-444-4), \$29.95.

City of Memory brings together 122 poems written by 21 authors in the last quarter century. These writers draw upon the tradition of Polish literature established by poets like Kochanowski, Norwid, and Herbert, whose world-views and aesthetics they often challenge. Experimenting with new verse forms and literary conventions, individual poets marvel at the beauty around them, express their fears, or evoke fleeting memories of people and places, yet in the end return to the storehouse of native heritage and history.

Tore Nasset. *How Russian Came to Be the Way It Is: A Student's Guide to the History of the Russian Language*, 386 p., 2015 (ISBN 978-0-89357-443-7), \$34.95.

This book takes the reader 2,000 years back in time and explains how the Russian language came to be the way it is by reviewing all major changes in the grammar and sound system. In addition to chapters on syntax, morphology and phonology, there are brief introductions to Russian history, medieval writing and literature, the theory of historical lin-

guistics, and the Old Novgorod dialect. Appendices with morphological tables and chronologies of sound laws make the book useful as a reference tool.

Michael Beizer. *Relief in Time of Need: Russian Jewry and the Joint, 1914–24*, c. 260 p., 2015 (ISBN 978-0-89357-420-8), \$29.95.

Relief in Time of Need is the first monograph to chronicle the efforts of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the world's leading Jewish humanitarian assistance organization, to aid victims of pogroms, World War I, and the violence of revolution and civil war in Russia and the new Soviet state (1914–24). The story of the JDC in revolutionary Russia is not only a tale of bravery, ingenuity, tragedy, and success in the face of overwhelming odds but a case study with broad implications for other philanthropic organizations.



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

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Aug issue—5 July;

October issue—1 Sept

Vol. 16, no. 3 (Summer 2015)

The Soviet Gulag

New Research and New Interpretations

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Reaction by DAVID R. SHEARER



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The End of the Interglacial Period in Europe?

Robert M. Hayden, University of Pittsburgh

In 1981, when I started studying Eastern Europe, we were nearing the end of the Cold War, though few knew it at the time. In the next few years, in Yugoslavia, where I was, the unique system of “socialist self-management,” which was maybe as close as there ever was to socialism with a human face, was facing serious internal criticisms and increasingly seen as failing. Since Yugoslavia was non-aligned, the idea of transforming it into a social democracy seemed realistic. Of course, Solidarity had been crushed in Poland, and state socialism in the Warsaw Pact seemed permanent, as did the Warsaw Pact. We didn’t know that soon they would go from being forever to being no more, to paraphrase Alexei Yurchak¹.

The resulting thaw was, we have all thought, itself permanent, and certainly it is so in the sense that the USSR and Warsaw Pact will not return. On the other hand, it is easy now to see the signs of a new Cold War. Or maybe calling it “cold” is wishful thinking, since there is now an intermittently hot war on the European border of Russia, an eventuality that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact were formed originally to prevent. Of course, the extension of the EU was also supposed to bring about the unity of Europe, not increase tensions, as it did in Ukraine – and I should note that I write as the Greek crisis is showing clearly the flaws in the EU’s structures.

I have no need to go into the various causes of the Ukrainian conflict, and as a veteran of the academic battles over the Yugoslav wars, no inclination at all to do so, especially since I know so little about it. The results thus far, though, have not been promising: efforts to isolate Russia and punish it economically while increasing the likelihood of the war intensifying by arming the parties further. That the economic penalties on Russia have hit Europe much harder than they have the US is no surprise, since the US frequently imposes sanctions, but rarely ones that damage its own trade much. On the other hand, increasing “punishment” for Russia’s actions on Russia’s borders has resulted in an increase in diplomatic conflicts with Russia and also in increasing military tensions, as the USA sends troops to Russia’s borders and warships to the Black Sea, and the Russians respond in kind.

¹ Yurchak, Alexei. *Everything Was Forever, until It Was No More the Last Soviet Generation*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2006.

The interglacial change in US posturing towards Russia can be seen in the various National Military Strategies issued by the US Department of Defense. In 1997, this document said that “we no longer face the threat of a rival superpower” and that “former adversaries now cooperate with us across a range of security issues.” Russia was not mentioned. Neither was Russia mentioned, nor even easily recognizable, in the “Wider range of adversaries” listed in the 2004 version. In 2008, though, Russia followed (in order) Iran, North Korea and China in a list of adversaries. Interestingly, the 2011 version stated that “we will increase dialogue and military-to-military relations with Russia, building on our successful efforts in strategic arms reduction. We seek to cooperate with Russia on counter-terrorism, counter-proliferation, space, and Ballistic Missile Defense, and welcome it playing a more active role in preserving security and stability in Asia.” In 2015, however, Russia is first on a list, followed by Iran, North Korea and China in that order, of “states acting in a manner that threatens our national security interests.”

The increasing identification of Russia as hostile and the accompanying “sanctions” are themselves sufficiently reminiscent of the Cold War to make me look for the return of the glaciers that so suddenly retreated in 1991. However, events in other parts of Europe also look like harbingers of a new Cold War, in their rehabilitation of former fascists as “victims of Communist tyranny,” as Kristen Ghodsee has been documenting in her recent work. It seems that the supposed equanimity of the Prague Declaration and its EU parliamentary corollaries has effectively lifted the Fascists of the past over their opponents, the Communists, so that in some central European states, veterans of communist armies are denied pensions while veterans of the fascist forces may receive them. Of course, to the Russians (and many others) the war was about defeating Fascism, so this move undermines the legitimacy of that aim itself.

As for present-day politics, the Greek economic crisis has suddenly revealed that the EU’s “core values” seem less to be “human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights,” and more maintaining the value of the Euro currency for the Germans. Other political values may also be in play as rightist political parties take control over European states.

² Ghodsee, Kristen. *The Left Side of History: World War II and the Unfulfilled Promise of Communism in Eastern Europe*. Duke University Press, 2015.

A British colleague who travelled through the EU states of Southeastern Europe in the Spring of this year noted a lot of European values on display, but mainly the European values of the 1930s. Writing from Serbia in July 2015, I must note the Hungarian plan to build a fence on the border with Serbia in order to stop the arrival of the tens of thousands of refugees from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq (mainly) who are arriving via Greece and Macedonia. Thus we move from Europe without Borders to building fences, a new Iron Curtain, built to exclude.

Putting all of this together –the rehabilitation of Fascists in central Europe as victims of Communism, the U.S. military’s re-identification of Russia as an adversary, the U.S.-led actions to isolate Russia and damage it economically, and the increasing sabre rattling exercise by both NATO and Russia, make me think that we have reached the end of the interglacial period, that between two Cold Wars.

Were I still a Title VI NRC Director, I might be glad about this, since ASEEEES and its members always did really well in the Cold War in terms of access to government resources. As a member of that sadly dwindling generation of scholars who studied Actually Existing So-

cialism while it was still actually existing, however, I am less sanguine. As the recent controversies surrounding Stephen Cohen’s gift to young scholars through ASEEEES show, wars, hot or cold, increase tensions in academia. Archaeologist tell us that the last interglacial was a period of increased movements of peoples and thus of contacts between them. Let us hope that the end of the interglacial period between the old and new Cold Wars is not accompanied by revitalizing old divisions in the scholarly community.

Finally, it is worth thinking about how our scholarship might change if we acknowledge that we may be at the end of the interglacial, thus entering a new cold war. If we look back thirty years, what might we have written differently had we taken seriously the idea that state socialism might suddenly end? With that thought in mind, I propose that we give serious consideration to what may be changing as we move from the assumptions of the end of the Cold War to the realities of the new divisions within Europe and between Europe and the US.

Robert M. Hayden is Professor of Anthropology, Law and Public & International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh

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Central Asian Analytical Network

Marlene Laruelle, George Washington University

More than the rest of the post-Soviet space, the Central Asian region has a chronic and acute lack of young experts; and the opportunities for professionals to hone their analytical skills are few and far between.

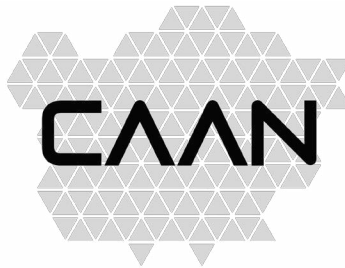
While having a cadre of independent experts and analysts is critical for these countries, in Central Asia, television is entirely state-controlled; Western-sponsored websites are under increasing political pressures or blocked; and non-governmental print media regularly incur legal and extra-judicial attacks. Local print media outlets are disappearing at an alarming rate: few people are ready to pay for newspapers; printing is costly; and distribution challenging. Websites and social media are gaining in popularity: they are consulted for both entertainment purposes, and, increasingly, as an alternative to state-controlled information. Their reach is still limited but their audience growth is impressive. Additionally, Russian media offensives have produced high-quality (counter-) information in recent years. Due to its slick production and omnipresence, Russian media leaves a massive imprint on Central Asian public space, whether in Russian or in the national languages, which guarantees Moscow the support of a large share of local public opinions.

The state of academia is more optimistic. Several foreign universities, based in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, now train young Central Asian scholars; and several hundreds of master and PhD students are studying abroad in the U.S., Europe, and Asia. But the picture also has many shades of grey: none of the Academy of Sciences' programs recovered from the post-Soviet collapse, which means that disciplines not connected to the job market are disappearing (many of the humanities, ancient history, manuscripts study). Additionally, corruption in the higher education system is endemic; and Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan's universities display low levels of intellectual professionalism, whatever the good will of the faculty and the student body. In the whole region, academic publications are of poor quality, and Central Asian students and scholars have difficulties accessing international peer-reviewed journals, not only because of their limited knowledge of English but also, more profoundly, for not mastering Western theoretical knowledge in social sciences and ana-

lytical skills.

With this assessment, George Washington University's Central Asia Program (CAP) decided to become a training hub for young social scientists and public policy experts from Central Asia. In 2013, the Open Society Foundations provided funds to CAP to create a fellowship program whose goal was for young Central Asian professionals to become the next generation of policy experts. Fellows are provided with opportunities to develop their research, analytical, and communication skills, and to build lasting intellectual networks of exchange with the U.S. scholarly and policy communities. Fellows are in residence at GW for a five-month period and are closely mentored and guided by the program directors and CAP staff.

In April 2015, alumni of the fellowship partnered with CAP to launch the Central Asian Analytical Network, a unique Russian-language web platform. CAAN's medium-term goal is to become a reference website for public policy debates in Central Asia, and to develop a pool of young experts. The long-term goal is to transform the Network into an independent, financially sustainable think-tank, offering academically-grounded content



Central Asian Analytical Network

with strong public policy foci. CAAN works as a place for networking, connecting the various scholars and analysts – journalists, social activists, bloggers, and policy experts – and integrating different local initiatives. CAAN offers both policy-oriented op-eds and scholarly analytical pieces that demonstrate critical thinking. The Network strives to become a “democracy”-learning tool, making it possible to demonstrate the importance of having divergent points of view expressed jointly and with respect for other perspectives. It publishes young authors from the five Central Asian countries, and introduces Western scholarly production to Central Asian readers through interviews with scholars on their latest research, and translations of book reviews.

For more information, please visit: <http://centralasiaprogram.org/blog/tag/central-asia-analytical-network/>

Marlene Laruelle is the Director of the Central Asia Program, Associate Director and Research Professor at IERES, George Washington University.



2015 Convention Opportunity Travel Grant Recipients

Hanna Chuchvaha, Independent Scholar (Canada)
“Transgressing the Boundaries: Princess Maria Tenisheva and Art ‘Matronage’ in Late Imperial Russia”

Frank Henschel, U of Bremen (Germany)/ Independent Scholar
“For the Best of the Child: Between Familial and Collective Child-rearing in Socialist Czechoslovakia”

Catalina Hunt, Denison University
“From Crimea to Dobruca: The Tatars and the Russo-Ottoman Wars of the Nineteenth Century”

Dilyana Ivanova,* American Research Center in Sofia (Bulgaria)
“The Qualitative Research Methods in Anthropology as a Tool for Revealing the Individual and Group Experiences of Everyday life during Socialism in Bulgaria”

Maria Ivanova, University of Virginia
“Concealed Authorship in Early Modern Ruthenian Texts”

Adrienne Jacobs, MatSu College/U of Alaska Anchorage
“Neptune’s Riches: Promoting Seafood and Culinary Innovation in

Late Soviet Russia”

Galina Mardilovich, Independent Scholar
“Revisiting Fedor Iordan’s Very Long Studies Abroad”

Victor Taki, U of Alberta (Canada)
“Tsarist Military and the Problem of ‘People’s War’ in the Nineteenth-Century Balkans”

Michael Tworek, Harvard University
“Only the Learned Shall Pass: Ignorance and Knowledge in Early Modern Poland”

Michael Wedekind,* University of Vienna (Austria)
“Developing and Implementing Taxonomies of the Evil: Romanian and German Ethno-politics in Occupied South Eastern Europe during the Second World War”

Jessica Werneke, Independent Scholar
“Censorship and Amateur Photography: Sovetskoe Foto and Soviet Photography Clubs in the Late Soviet Period”

*alternates



2015 Regional Scholar Travel Grant Recipients

Kirill Boldovski, Russia Foundation for Research in Modern History (Russia)
“Who Ran What in Besieged Leningrad? Administrative Functions, Divisions of Labor, and a Riddle of Wartime Authority”

Gábor Egry, Institute of Political History Research (Hungary)
“Peasants in Knight’s Leap: Making Use of Citizenship and Residency Between Hungary and Its Neighbors after WWI”

Bogdan Iacob,* New Europe College (Romania)
“Transnational Biographies: Southeast European Historians During the Cold War”

Leisan Khalioullina, Institute of Economics, Management and Law (Russian Federation)
“Philosophy and Socio-Political Studies: The Plan and the Police: The Social Construction of Crime Data”

Mila Maeva,* Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria)
“Propaganda and Identification Strategies of Heterodox Muslims in Bulgaria”

Eugeniya Menshikova, Belgorod National Research U (Russia)
“Woman of a ‘New Type’ in the Cultural Life of the Russian Provincial Town of the Late Nineteenth – Early Twentieth Century”

Nikolay Nenov, Rousse Museum of History (Bulgaria)
“Images of Socialism: Memorial Albums of Factories”

Aleksandar Pavlovic, U Nikola Tesla (Serbia)
“Forging the Enemy: The Transformation of Common Serbian-Albanian Traits into Enmity and Political Hostility”

Anna Rocheva, Russian Academy for National Economy and Public Administration (Russian Federation)
“Segmented Assimilation Theory Revised: Splitting Up the Ethnic Community: The Case of Kyrgyz Migrants in Moscow, Russia”

Natalya Ryabinska, Collegium Civitas (Poland)
“Opportunities and Challenges for Consolidating Media Freedom in after-Maidan Ukraine”

Danilo Šarenac, Institute of Contemporary History (Serbia)
“Bitter Foes or Slavic Brothers? Veterans of the Great War in the Yugoslav Kingdom (1918-1941)”

Oksana Shevchenko, Belgorod National Research U (Russia)
“Liberalism as a Cultural Phenomenon of Russian Provincial Life of the Late Nineteenth – Early Twentieth Century”

Dariusz Skorczewski, John Paul II Catholic U (Poland)
“Between Being ‘Cool’ and Being ‘Mohair’. Antinomies of Contemporary Polish Public Discourse as Opposing ends of Self-orientalizing Self-perception(s)”

Levente Szabó, Babes-Bolyai U (Romania)
“Rival Ethnicization of Hybrid Identities in the First International Journal of Comparative Literary Studies”

Evgeni Varshaver, Russian Presidential Academy for National Economy and Public Administration (Russian Federation)
“Segmented Assimilation Theory Revised: Splitting Up the Ethnic Community: The Case of Kyrgyz Migrants in Moscow, Russia”

*alternates



2015 Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant Recipients

Agata Biernat, Political Science and International Studies,
Nicolaus Copernicus U (Poland)
“Looking for a Safe Haven? Croatian Migration to Argentina
after the World War II”

Tetiana Bulakh, Anthropology/REELI, Indiana U
“Made in Ukraine: Consumer Citizenship before and after
EuroMaydan”

Molly Flynn, Slavonic Studies, U of Cambridge (UK)
“Theater as Commemorative Practice: Remembering the
Stalinist Past in the Sakharov Centre's Vtoroi Akt. Vnuki”

Gary Guadagnolo, History, UNC at Chapel Hill
“National Difference on the Factory Floor: Korenizatsiia in
Practice and Peril”

Deirdre Harshman, History, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
“Building the Everyday: Women, the Housing Question and
Labor in the Long Revolutionary Period”

Jennifer Keating, Slavonic & East European Studies, U College
London (UK)
“Authentic Landscapes? Photography and Visuality in Tsarist
Central Asia”

Katherina Kokinova, Slavic Studies, Sofia U (Bulgaria)
“Writing the Reader, or How to Read Instructions?”

Veronika Lapina, Sociology and Political Science, European U
at St. Petersburg (Russian Federation)
“Is There a Propaganda of Homosexuality? Re-emergence of
the Russian LGBT Movement in the Context of Political Het-
erosexism and Homophobia”

Virginie Lasnier, Political Science, McGill U (Canada)
“Where Did Everyone Go? Processes of Demobilization After
the Color Revolutions”

Julia Leikin, Slavonic and East European Studies, U College
London (UK)
“Catherine II's Foreign Policy on Trial: The Commission for
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1787-1798”

Michael Loader, History, King's College London (UK)
“A Stalinist Purge in the Khrushchev Era? The Latvian Party
Purges 1959-1962”

Grace Mahoney, Slavic Languages and Literatures, U of Michi-
gan
“Sowers of Dreams: Ukraine's Independent Street Art Culture”

Johanna Mellis, History, U of Florida
“The Second Game: Hungarian Athletes as Smugglers in the

1970s and 1980s”

Natalie Misteravich-Carroll,* Slavic and East European Lan-
guages and Literatures, Indiana U
“Writing Nowa Huta After 1953: Deconstructing the Stalinist
Identity”

Ruxandra Petrinca,* History and Classical Studies, McGill U
(Canada)
“Recuperating the Communist Past: Romanian Literature and
Authoritative Discourse”

Stanislav Repinetskiy, History, Bar Ilan U (Israel)
“The Birth of Russian Public Liberalism”

Stephen Riegg, History, UNC at Chapel Hill
“The Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in the Service of
the Tsarist Empire, 1815-30”

Olga Smolyak, Medieval and Modern Languages, U of Oxford
(UK)
“All We Need is Soup: the Social Meanings of Soup Consump-
tion in Brezhnev Era”

Amy Watson, Central & East European Studies, U of Glasgow
(UK)
“Gendering post-Socialism, Neoliberalism and (Un)employ-
ment in the Czech Republic: Single Mothers Claiming Welfare
in Brno”

Jennie Wojtusik, Comparative Literature, U of Texas at Aus-
tin
“Religious Ecstasy: History, Truth and the Body in *The Idiot*”

Marina Yusupova, Russian and East European Studies, U of
Manchester (UK)
“Russian Women and Gender Equality in the Narratives of
Russian Immigrants in the UK”

Katherine Zubovich, History, UC Berkeley
“Unsettling the Plan: Urban Monumentalism and
Displacement in Postwar Moscow”

*alternates

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Member Spotlight: Lynn Tesser

Lynn Tesser is Associate Professor of International Relations at the Marine Corps University.

When did you first develop an interest in Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies?

It goes back to a study abroad program in London in 1988. A travel company independent of the program offered an excursion to the Soviet Union over the Christmas/New Years holiday. A week in the USSR was the oddest experience I'd ever had. Even with long meals and scheduled sightseeing, the surprises kept coming - and I learned only on the flight home that many in our tour group went mainly to deliver humanitarian supplies to Jews living there.

Life took some twists and turns before I began focusing on the region in graduate school beginning with a seminar on East European Politics from Stephen Holmes when he was still at the University of Chicago. Holmes had been involved in the constitution writing process which appealed to someone like myself with a political theory background and a pragmatic bent. After that class I was hooked and began learning Polish intensively the following summer and then during the next two years of graduate school. Still, it was hard to converse in Polish even when arriving in Poland in September 1999 to start dissertation field research based in Poznan. Some people laughed at how I spoke. I like to think it was because they were unaccustomed to hearing accented Polish.

How have your interests changed since then?

My interests went from a general curiosity about the former socialist lands to developing a dissertation and then a book topic. The overall idea came from a newspaper article describing the anxiety of some Poles in Poland's lake district towards the summertime influx of German tourists. Like much of postwar Poland, the lake district had been part of Germany and witnessed the flight, expulsion or transfer of most Germans at the end of and after WWII. These territorial anxieties brought to mind a new question: how would border-effacing EU enlargement impact areas marked by extreme ethnic separation (i.e. expulsions, flight, population expulsions and/or transfers increasingly termed 'ethnic cleansing')? Poland witnessed much debate over Germans' ability to acquire land and property in the former German areas during EU accession negotiations and periodically thereafter. Other countries also witnessed debates over property rights when EU expansion introduced the likelihood of allowing formerly expelled or departed minorities and their ethnics the ability to freely acquire land and property.

While my dissertation focused on East-Central Europe, subsequent teaching positions at universities in Bosnia-

Herzegovina in 2008-10 and Cyprus in 2011-12 allowed me to develop the project into a broader comparative study. My interests thus changed in terms of a geographical broadening and incorporation of areas with more recent experience of ethnic cleansing into the analysis. Another change came during several months of library research in the U.S. to understand the history of population exchanges and transfers, learning to my amazement that Western powers often endorsed minority removal for conflict resolution (explicitly or implicitly) in the first half of the 20th century, though mostly in an officially voluntary capacity and following war-related expulsions. My developing book project would thus also consider how earlier Western powers' sanctioning of forced migration created the context for demographic anxieties occurring even decades later. A third change came after having spent two years working at several think tanks: I learned how little people in Poland, Bosnia,

and elsewhere know about forced migration occurring outside their home countries. I try to adapt conventional political science methodologies to produce work that can be understood and appreciated by broader audiences.

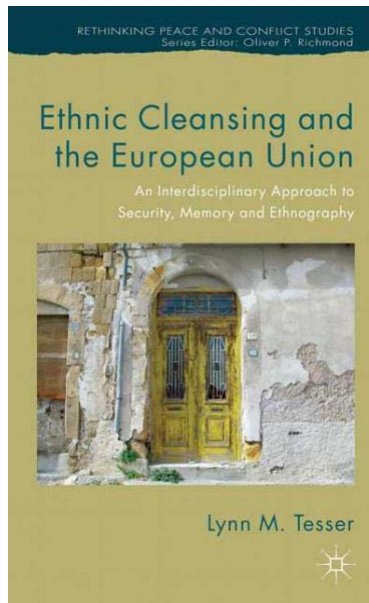
What is your current research/work project?

After just finishing a think tank report that took longer than expected, I'm back to working on the paper to be presented at the 2015 ASEES convention on the emergence and development of norms regarding territorialized ethnicity. I've organized a panel on "Ethnic Cleansing and the Complicity of International Diplomacy" mainly featuring historians whose work will hopefully inspire more comparative analysis of ethnic cleansing, the linkages between various instances, and their after-effects. My next book project will be a bit broader: on the nation-state and nation-state based international system. Recent developments in the Middle East and the relative ease of Euro-Atlantic powers' intervention into failing states and/or states accused of substantial human rights abuses suggests a move away from the nation-state as the foundational unit of the international system. I'd like to explore the move and also think about alternatives.

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What do you value about your ASEES membership?

It is great to be linked to many scholars with interests in a particular region who care about understanding its uniqueness and the particular historical context in which events occur. This runs at odds with the present-day tendencies of political science with its methodological focus and incentives to construct generalizable theory, but complementary to the needs of think tanks, NGOs, militaries and others needing to know about regional and local specificity.





Publications

Evguenia Davidova recently published *Balkan Transitions to Modernity and Nation-States through the Eyes of Three Generations of Merchants (1780s-1890s)* (Brill, 2013), which offers an approach that can be called “mesohistory” – a collective social biography of the Balkan merchants. The book captures a dialogue between multilingual primary and secondary sources and the major debates regarding nationalism, modernity, and the Ottoman legacy against the backdrop of Balkan, Ottoman, and European history. Merchants as a category of social analysis in the Balkan historiography have been researched mostly in national context (with the exception of Traian Stoianovich’s seminal article of 1960). Davidova gives greater attention to the non-Muslim economic and social actors in the Ottoman narrative and offers a more prominent presence of Muslim merchants in the local, interregional, and international commerce, and the collaboration between both groups, which suggests a greater porosity of the social and ethnic tapestry. In tying these worlds together, she emphasizes merchant voices from various localities and standings and provides a non-statist interpretation of rich historical experiences. The book argues that the economic stimuli of the Ottoman markets, administrative porousness, and cosmopolitan city culture, created an ambiguous and fluid amalgam of social choices, cultural preferences, and national loyalties. In order to capture features of this multitude, Davidova has adopted two approaches: generational and network analysis, also applied to an almost ignored topic of female entrepreneurial activities.

The Barents Region: A Transnational History of Subarctic Northern Europe, published by PAX (Oslo), is a research-based history of the Barents Euro-Arctic region, a territory comprising northern areas of Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway. It was conceived as part of a large project of academic cooperation between northern universities of Russia and Scandinavia; the second part of this project is the two-volume *Barents Encyclopedia* due later in 2015. The book examines the history of regional interaction, cooperation and integration in northernmost Europe and traces the national and subregional developments within the present-day Barents Region from the year 800 to 2010. The main and most difficult task for its authors and editors was to move beyond national borders, since the history writing of various parts of the present-day Barents Region has been mainly produced within national historiographies. Each chapter has four authors, each representing Russia, Norway, Finland, and Sweden, and a chapter editor responsible for bringing four national perspectives together and forging a coherent narrative. In addition, the book has four national editors: Lars Elenius from Sweden, Hallvard Tjelmeland from Norway, Maria Lähteenmäki from Finland, and Alexey Golubev from Russia. Their collaboration resulted in a history of the Barents Region that is

more than the sum of histories of its constituent territories.

Crossing Borders: Modernity, Ideology, and Culture in Russia and the Soviet Union, by Michael David-Fox (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2015), deconstructs contemporary theories of Soviet history from the revolution through the Stalin period, and offers new interpretations based on a transnational perspective. To David-Fox, Soviet history was shaped by interactions across its borders. By reexamining conceptions of modernity, ideology, and cultural transformation, he challenges the polarizing camps of Soviet exceptionalism and shared modernity and instead strives for a theoretical and empirical middle ground as the basis for a creative and richly textured analysis.

From the Cincinnati Reds to the Moscow Reds: The Memoirs of Irwin Weil, compiled and edited by Tony Brown, is part of the *Jews of Russia & Eastern Europe and Their Legacy* series published by Academic Studies Press (May 2015).

This book brings together a lifetime of experiences told by a beloved member of the field of Slavic languages and literature—Irwin Weil. During the Soviet era, Weil frequently visited and corresponded with Russian cultural figures, such as Vladimir Nabokov, Korney Chukovsky, and Dmitrii Shostakovich. His deep love of the Russian people and their culture has touched the lives of countless students, in particular at Northwestern University, where he has taught since 1966. It is these stories of an unassuming Jewish American from Cincinnati, Ohio, who rubbed shoulders with some of the most prominent thinkers, writers, and musicians in the Soviet Union that are presented for the first time in this volume.

Genocide and Gender in the Twentieth Century: A Comparative Survey (Bloomsbury Publishing, October 2015) was edited by Amy E. Randall; it brings together a collection of some of the most renowned genocide studies scholars in North America and Europe to examine gendered discourses, practices and experiences of ethnic cleansing and genocide in the 20th century. Essays focus primarily on the Armenian genocide in the Ottoman Empire, the Holocaust, ethnic cleansing and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, and the Rwandan genocide.

The book examines how historically and culturally-specific ideas about reproduction, biology, sexuality, and ethnic, national, racial and religious identity have contributed to the unfolding of genocidal sexual violence, including mass rape. The book also considers how these ideas, in conjunction with discourses of femininity and masculinity, and understandings of female and male identities, have contributed to perpetrators’ tools and strategies for ethnic cleansing and genocide, as well as victims’ experiences of these processes.

Globalizing Knowledge: Intellectuals, Universities and Publics in Transformation, by Michael D. Kennedy, was published by Stanford University Press and has led to a number of lectures and book panels whose extensions are available here: https://www.academia.edu/10282109/Extensions_of_Globalizing_Knowledge.

Kennedy considers numerous case studies, from historical happenings in Poland, Kosova, Ukraine, and Afghanistan, to today's energy crisis, Pussy Riot, the Occupy Movement, and beyond, to illuminate how knowledge functions and might be used to affect good in the world.

Grapevine and Rose: Muslim Oral Ballads from Bosnia-Herzegovina, compiled, edited and translated by Masha Belyavski-Frank, was published by Slavica.

An important part of Balkan folk literature, oral ballads of the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina are part of the European tradition of ballads. One of the broad themes that one encounters repeatedly in Bosnian Muslim oral ballads is the stepping outside of boundaries by the protagonist. There is a great variety of symbolism to be found in these ballads, a symbolism that is often both delicate and subtle. Emotions are expressed by objects that have rich layers of connotations beyond their immediate use. This anthology contains a range of ballads, including those with historical and cultural references, as well as references to traditional Bosnian folk beliefs. Included are well-known ballads, such as "Hasanaginica," also known as "What Gleams White on the Green Mountain," as well as two ballads on the death of the Morić brothers of Sarajevo. But there are also rarer gems, including the brief, but highly emotional, "I Dreamt a Dream." Finally, this bilingual anthology contains an extensive introduction with discussion of poetic doublets, loanwords, and symbolism as well as the cultural framework, which helps to shape these ballads and inform their place as one of the major genres of Bosnian folk literature.

Stanislav Markus' book, *Property, Predation, and Protection: Piranha Capitalism in Russia and Ukraine*, was recently published by the Cambridge University Press, (2015).

What threatens the property rights of business owners – and what makes these rights secure? This book transcends the conventional diagnosis of the issue in modern developing countries by moving beyond expropriation by the state ruler or by petty bureaucratic corruption. It identifies "agent predation" as a novel threat type, showing it to be particularly widespread and detrimental. The book also questions the orthodox prescription: institutionalized state commitment cannot secure property rights against agent predation. Instead, this volume argues that business actors can hold the predatory state agents accountable through firm-level alliances with foreign actors, labor, and local communities. Beyond securing ownership, such alliances promote rule of law in a rent-seeking society. Taking Russia and Ukraine between 2000 and 2012 as its empirical focus, the book advances these arguments by drawing on more than 150 qualitative interviews with business owners, policy makers, and bureaucrats, as well as an original large-N survey of firms.

Sabrina P. Ramet, Professor of Political Science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, has brought out three edited volumes since 2014: She is sole editor of *Religion and Politics in Central and Southeastern Europe: Challenges since 1989* (Palgrave, 2014), co-editor with Ola Listhaug and Albert Simkus of *Civic and Uncivic Values in Kosovo: Value Transformation, Education, and Media* (Central European University Press, 2015), and co-editor with Christine M. Hassenstab, also affiliated with the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, of *Gender (In)equality and Gender Politics in Southeastern Europe: A Question of Justice* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015).

Russian Silver Age Poetry: Texts and Contexts, edited and introduced by Sibelan E.S. Forrester & Martha M.F. Kelly, was published by Academic Studies Press, (June 2015).

Russian Silver Age writers were full participants in European literary debates and movements. Today some of these poets, such as Akhmatova, Mandelstam, Mayakovsky, Pasternak, and Tsvetaeva, are known around the world. This volume introduces Silver Age poetry with its cultural ferment, the manifestos and the philosophical, religious, and aesthetic debates, the occult references and sexual experimentation, and the emergence of women, Jews, gay and lesbian poets, and peasants as part of a brilliant and varied poetic environment. After a thorough introduction, the volume offers brief biographies of the poets and selections of their work in translation—many of them translated especially for this volume—as well as critical



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and fictional texts (some by the poets themselves) that help establish the context and outline the lively discourse of the era and its indelible moral and artistic aftermath.

Ellen Elias-Bursac's book, *Translating Evidence and Interpreting Testimony at a War-Crimes Tribunal: Working in a Tug-of-War* was published by Palgrave Macmillan in February 2015.

How can defendants be tried if they cannot understand the charges being raised against them? Can a witness testify if the judges and attorneys cannot understand what the witness is saying? Can a judge decide whether to convict or acquit if she or he cannot read the documentary evidence? The very viability of international criminal prosecution and adjudication hinges on the massive amounts of translation and interpreting that are required in order to run these lengthy, complex trials, and the procedures for handling the demands facing language services. This book explores the dynamic courtroom interactions in the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in which witnesses testify—through an interpreter—about translations; attorneys argue—through an interpreter—about translations and the interpreting; and judges adjudicate on the interpreted testimony and translated evidence.

N. Ia. Danilevskii's *Woe to the Victors! The Russo-Turkish War, the Congress of Berlin, and the Future of Slavdom*, was translated by Stephen M. Woodburn, (Slavica Publishers, 2015).

Woe to the Victors! is the companion book to *Russia and Europe Russia and Europe: The Slavic World's Political and Cultural Relations with the Germanic-Roman West* (Slavica Publishers, 2013). In a series of articles inspired by the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, Danilevskii addressed Russia's prospects for resolving the Eastern Question--the fate of the declining Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires--and unifying Slavdom in the war, and mourned Russia's failure at the Congress of Berlin, having won the war but lost the peace. The publication of *Woe to the Victors!* was effected under the auspices of the Mikhail Prokhorov Foundation TRANSCRIPT Programme to Support Translations of Russian Literature.

Word and Image in Russian History: Essays in Honor of Gary Marker, edited by Maria di Salvo, Daniel H. Kaiser, and Valerie A. Kivelson, has been published by Academic Studies Press in 2015.

Word and Image invokes and honors the scholarly contributions of Gary Marker. Twenty scholars from Russia, the United Kingdom, Italy, Ukraine and the United States examine some of the main themes of Marker's scholarship on Russia: literacy, education, and printing; gender and politics; the importance of visual sources for historical study; and the intersections of religious and political discourse in Imperial Russia. A biography of Marker, a survey of his scholarship, and a list of his publications complete the volume.

Contributors include Valerie Kivelson (University of Michigan), Giovanna Brogi (University of Milan), Christine Ruane (University of Tulsa), Elena Smilianskaia (Moscow), Daniela Steila (University of Turin), Nancy Kollmann (Stanford

University), Daniel H. Kaiser (Grinnell College), Maria di Salvo (University of Milan), Cynthia Whittaker (City University of New York), Simon Dixon (University of London), Evgenii Anisimov (St. Petersburg), Alexander Kamenskii (Higher School of Economics, Moscow), Janet Hartley (London School of Economics), Olga Kosheleva (Moscow State University), Maksim Yaremenko (Kyiv), Patrick O'Meara (University of Durham), Roger Bartlett (London), Joseph Bradley (University of Tulsa), Robert Weinberg (Swarthmore College).

Carnegie Mellon University Assistant Professor of Russian Studies

The Department of Modern Languages invites applications for an assistant professor, tenure-track position in Russian Studies beginning in August 2016. Successful candidates must have an earned Ph.D., demonstrated excellence in interdisciplinary research and teaching, and expertise in one or more of the following areas: technology-enhanced learning, learning sciences, digital humanities, language assessment, translation studies, literary and cultural studies, global studies, transnational studies. Candidates should have advanced-level proficiency in Russian, interest in teaching a full range of courses in the curriculum, and experience in culture-driven, content-based, communicatively-oriented instruction. Teaching load is 2+2.

Applications will be accepted online through Interfolio and should arrive not later than October 30, 2015. Applicants should use the link below to submit a letter of application (indicating, among other things, any professional conferences they plan to attend between November 2015 and January 2016), resume, statements of teaching, research, and curricular interests, and three (3) letters of recommendation. Representative publications, not to be returned, may also be included. Carnegie Mellon University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Application Deadline: 30-Oct-2015

Application URL: <https://secure.interfolio.com/apply/30302>

Contact Information: Elisabeth Kaske, Associate Professor of Chinese Studies, Russian Studies Search Committee, ekaske@andrew.cmu.edu



Institutional Member News

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BEST GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER IN CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES

Deadline: October 15, 2015

To facilitate the growth and coherence of the Central Asian Studies field, the Central Asia Program at George Washington University provides support annually for the best graduate student research paper in Central Asian Studies.

The winner will receive a \$300 award and will be offered the opportunity to publish the paper in *Central Asian Affairs*.

- Applicants must be MA and PhD students writing a thesis or a doctorate on Central Asia. Postdoctoral scholars are not eligible to participate.
- The essay should be submitted in English (the MA or PhD thesis can be in another language)
- The essay must deal with contemporary wider Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Topics on Afghanistan, Xinjiang, Mongolia and the Volga-Ural region will be accepted too.
- Historical papers will be accepted only if they clearly state how history helps to understand some current issues.
- Papers should be original research projects using primary sources, rather than reviews of existing literature.
- The essay should be between 6,000 and 8,000 words.
- The essay should follow established norms for a scholarly publication and contain: an abstract of 150 words maximum; a hypothesis discussed in introduction; a body in several parts; a conclusion summarizing the findings; footnotes or endnotes; a bibliography

The Central Asia Program will review all applications and pre-select the 10 top papers. Applicants will be informed by email if they have been pre-selected. The pre-selected applications will be sent to an Advisory Committee for anonymous reviewing and ranking.

Submit your application by sending the essay, a CV, and proof of your student status (in word or in PDF) to info-cap@centralasiaprogram.org.

THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER George F. Kennan Fellowship

George F. Kennan Fellows will be based at the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. for three-month residencies. Fellows will receive access to the Library of Congress, National Archives, and policy research centers in Washington, D.C., as well as the opportunity to meet with key experts and officials at the State Department, USAID, Department of Defense, and Congress. 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 D.C., 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. U.S., Russian, and Ukrainian citizens are eligible to apply.

Research Team Option:

Please note 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 D.C., Russia, and/or Ukraine events
- Conduct meetings and engage with policymakers in D.C.

Competitions for the fellowships will be held twice yearly with the following application deadlines: September 1 and March 1.

Applicants must submit a completed application – please see our website for more details: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/grant-opportunities-and-internships-0>

The George F. Kennan Fellowship offers a monthly stipend of \$3,200, research facilities, and computer access. Fellows are required to be in residence at the Kennan Institute, Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. for the duration of the grant. Awardees are expected to commence their three-month appointments within one year of accepting the fellowship.

Woodrow Wilson Fellowships

Through an international competition, the Wilson Center offers 9-month residential fellowships. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of expertise, while interacting with policymakers in Washington and Wilson Center staff. The Center accepts non-advocacy, policy-relevant, fellowship proposals that address key policy challenges facing the United States and the world. Fellows are affiliated with programs at the Wilson Center, including the Kennan Institute. Deadline is October 1. For more information, please see the Wilson Center website: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/fellowships-grants> or contact Liz Malinkin, Liz.Malinkin@wilsoncenter.org

Scholars in Residence

The Kennan Institute welcomes its current and incoming scholars:

Title VIII Short-term Scholars

Alexander Diener, Associate Professor, University of Kansas, “Narrating the Nation through Urban Space.”

Michelle Getchell, Independent Scholar, “Extracting the Eagle’s Talons: The Soviet Union in Cold War Latin America.”

James Heinzen, Professor, Department of History, Rowan University, "A Disease that Must be Exposed": Corruption in the Soviet Union during Late Socialism, 1950s-1980s."

Elizabeth Kerley, Graduate Student, History Department, Harvard University, "Between Representation and Reform: Human Rights as Soft Power Issue in the Late USSR and Post-Soviet Space (1975-1995).

Wilson Center Fellows

Margarita Balmaceda, Professor, Seton Hall University, "Chains of Value, Chains of Power: Russian Energy, Value Chains and the Remaking of Social Relations from Vladivostok to Brussels."

Igor Fedyukin, Director, Center for History Sources, Higher School of Economics, "Technocrats and the 'Vertical of Power': Reforming Education and Science in Russia, 2000-2014."

Vladislav Zubok, Professor of International History, London School of Economics, "1991, Russia Destroys the Soviet Union."

Diplomat in Residence

Ricarrda Torriani, Deputy Head Political Affairs, Embassy of Switzerland, "Russia's New Foreign Policy: Analyzing Foreign Policy Options for Non-NATO Europe Foreign Policy."

George F. Kennan Fellows

Victoria Koroteyeva, Adjunct Professor, Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs, "The Legal and Political Construction of Muslim 'Extremism' in Russia."

George F. Kennan Research Team: Irina Olimpieva, Head of the Social Studies of the Economy Research Department, Center for Independent Social Research, St. Petersburg, and Robert Orttung, Associate Research Professor, Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies, The George Washington University, "Combatting Corruption in Russia and Ukraine: The Roles of Civil Society and Media."

Kennan-Fulbright Scholars

Ella Lamakh, Head, Democracy Development Center, Kyiv, Ukraine. "American Experience Developing Social Security for War Veterans."

Andrian Prokip, Associate Professor, Institute of Ecological Economics and Management, Lviv, Ukraine. "Development of Spatial Renewable Energy Sources Usage For Sustainable Energy Security Strengthening."

Public Policy Fellows

Alan Cullison, Correspondent, The Wall Street Journal. "Terror Next Door: Why Rational Minds Turn Extremist."

S. Enders Wimbush, Partner, StrateVarious LLC. "Eurasia's Alternative Futures."

CFP: LUDWIG MAXIMILIAN UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH WORKSHOP: SEVENTY YEARS TO THE END OF THE WAR IN ASIA

Theme: Divergent Perspectives on the War Denouement and the Onset of the Cold War

Prof. Andreas Renner (Russian and Asian Studies) and Prof. Rotem Kowner (Visiting Research Fellow of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies) will host the workshop "Seventy Years to the End of the War in Asia. Divergent Perspectives on the War Denouement and the Onset of the Cold War," January 29-30, 2016.

In a seventy-year hindsight, August 1945 emerges as an epoch-making month and by far the most crucial turning point in the twentieth-century history of East Asia. But how exactly has Japan's surrender affected the various processes that came to an end or began in that date? Is it possible to construct a meta-narrative of the various events and processes that occurred in 1945 and the subsequent decade? In this symposium we intend to examine these and other questions by offering a broad international perspective and relying on new materials and approaches. We are looking in particular for novel (and unconventional) perspectives representing either one or more of the powers involved (i.e., China, Japan, the two Koreas, Soviet Union/Russia, and the United States) but which transcend national historiographies. Thematically, we invite paper and panel proposals in the following domains:

- Causes for Japan's Collapse and its Ultimate Surrender (1945)
- The War and the Chinese Revolution (1945-49)

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- The Division of the Korean Peninsula (1945-50): The end of the war and the Korean division: debates, immediate outcomes, alternatives; the impact of the war and the Korean War; etc.
- The American Occupation of Japan (1945-52)
- The New Order in Northeast Asia (1945-1955)
- Current Legacies of the War (2000-2015)

The symposium will be held at the Graduate School for East and South East European Studies in Munich. Proposals for panels/papers, as well as further inquiries, should be sent by email to the conference secretariat (kornelia.hohenadler@lrz.uni-muenchen.de). Proposals should include the title of the panel or the individual paper, a short abstract (150-200 words) and a short bionote (about 100 words). The deadline for submitting proposals is 30 September 2015.

The symposium will be conducted in English. It is open to the public and participation is free of charge. Graduate students, side by side with seasoned scholars, are encouraged to apply. In special cases, the organizers will be able to offer limited financial support for the participants.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS RECEIVES GRANT TO RESEARCH ORGANIZED CRIME

As organized crime plays an increasing role in funding terrorism, research at the University of Kansas aims to pinpoint hotspots in Eurasia where drug trafficking, human trafficking and terrorism coincide. Selected to receive a \$953,500 Minerva grant from the U.S. Department of Defense's Minerva Research Initiative, Mariya Omelicheva, the study's principal investigator, along with KU geography professor Stephen Egbert and Rowan University political science associate professor Lawrence Markowitz, will examine the connections between terrorism and organized crime in Central Asia, South Caucasus and Russia. The three-year project also will look at the conditions under which terrorist-trafficking alliances are forged and changed and the ability for governments and international organizations to monitor, prevent and dismantle the terrorist and criminal activity. Using GIS tools, the project will map and model the nexus between trafficking and terrorism in nine Eurasian countries.

Ultimately, the project hopes to identify trafficking and terrorism hotspots where the U.S. military can direct assets to disrupt the activity. <http://news.ku.edu/2015/05/22/research-map-organized-crime-and-terrorism-hotspots-eurasia#sthash.cyf6HqOy.dpuf>

CFP: TRANSLATING ARMENIANS, ARMENIANS TRANSLATED: RETHINKING METHODOLOGIES FOR ARMENIAN STUDIES

The Seventh Annual International Graduate Student Workshop will be held April 22 and 23, 2016 at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Deadline for submission of abstracts: November 15, 2015

In recent years, the notion of translation has acquired a new currency while becoming invested with a new urgency, in particular for "marginal" programs within area studies, such as Armenian studies, which are often called to engage with trans-

lation in their efforts to position themselves within broader critical conversations that extend beyond their disciplinary scope. In an effort to expand on such conversations, a workshop, which will take place in April 2016, will focus on this topic with a two-day event entitled "Translating Armenians, Armenians Translated: Rethinking Methodologies for Armenian Studies."

Please visit the workshop website for full call and for instructions on how to apply. http://ii.umich.edu/asp/events/workshops/translatingarmeniansarmenianstranslated_ci

ZIMMERLI MUSEUM EXHIBIT

With more than 40 paintings and works on paper, "Through the Looking Glass" is the first Zimmerli exhibition to chart the development of Hyperrealism by artists who lived and worked in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The artists sought to dismiss the rhetoric – the heroic and idealized subjects – that they collectively recognized in Socialist Realism. Their work also shows that Hyperrealist art was complex and multifaceted, often influenced by regional and creative backgrounds. Exploring various themes and mediums, they developed images of Soviet life that reflected their urban and social environments through documentary and metaphysical lenses. This exhibition is organized by Cristina Morandi, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Art History at Rutgers and a holder of a Dodge Fellowship. Their original research focuses on often overlooked "unofficial" artists and introducing them to broader audiences. Many of the works on view have never been exhibited outside the former Soviet Union. The exhibition is made possible by the Avenir Foundation Endowment Fund and a free scholarly brochure is available with the support of Nancy Ruyle Dodge.



Image: Semyon Faibisovich
Suburbs, 1984: Oil on canvas (Photo by Peter Jacobs)
Collection Zimmerli Art Museum at Rutgers
Norton and Nancy Dodge Collection of Nonconformist Art from the
Soviet Union



In Memoriam



Jane Taylor Hedges, former managing editor of *Slavic Review*, in Urbana, IL, passed away on June 17, 2015.

Hedges was born on June 12, 1951, in Wichita, Kansas, and grew up in Palo Alto, California. After receiving a B.A. from Occidental College and a master's degree from the Monterey Institute of International Studies, she worked as a scholarly editor for many academic book publishers,

including the Yale University Press. In 1996, Hedges became the managing editor of *Slavic Review*, for which she worked diligently until her retirement in August 2013 due to cancer.

The consistency and the quality of *Slavic Review* during Hedges' 17-year tenure was due to her meticulous work as an editor. The many hundreds of contributors to *Slavic Review* will remember her professionalism, empathy, and dedication to helping the authors communicate their ideas. She also served as a mentor to many graduate student editorial assistants, passing on the knowledge about academic journal publishing, editing and etiquette.

Near the end of her life, she fought her cancer with grace and equanimity. She will be missed by the ASEEEES community.

Contributed by Lynda Park, ASEEEES

a leading research library in the field, which continues to attract scholars from all over the world particularly as part of the Summer Research Lab that he helped to establish in 1973. He officially retired from the UI in 1988, but he remained actively involved at the center and the library.

Professor Fisher also played an indispensable role in the early development of AAASS/ASEEEES. He served as its first Executive Director (1960-64; 1966-68), working to establish it as a membership organization. His unpublished manuscript about the Association's history during those years can be found on the ASEEEES website. He worked tirelessly for the benefit of the Association: he served as the President in 1980; he worked to maintain the editorial office of *Slavic Review* at the UI (1974-85); he set up the Association's archive at the UI Archives. For his leadership and service to the field, he received the AAASS Distinguished Contributions Award in 1995.

Fisher dedicated his career to building the Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies field in the U.S. and helping other scholars to achieve their goals and thrive. His generosity and kindness will be remembered by many in our field.

Contributed by Lynda Park, ASEEEES

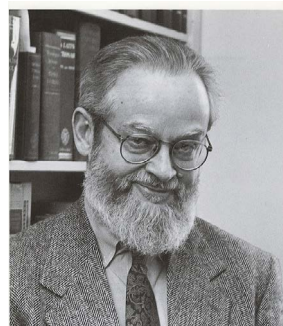


Norman W. Ingham, professor of Russian literature at the University of Chicago, died on April 27, 2015 at the age of 80.

He was born Dec. 31, 1934, in Holyoke. Ingham graduated from Middlebury College in 1957. He studied as a Fulbright Scholar in Berlin and went on to earn a master's degree in Russian from the University of Michigan in 1959, and a Ph.D. in Slavic languages

and literature from Harvard University in 1963.

He taught briefly at Indiana University and Harvard University; and was a professor of Russian literature at the University of Chicago from 1971 to 2006, specializing in the Medieval period. Additionally, Ingham taught modern literature, humanities, and Russian civilization. He was a member of several genealogical societies, including the National Genealogical Society and a contributing member of "The American Genealogist." Ingham believed in the importance of language study in education; he was fluent in Polish, Russian, Czech, Spanish, English, French, Italian, Old Church Slavonic, and Greek.



Edward L. Keenan, a renowned scholar and teacher of medieval Russian history, died on March 6, 2015.

Known as "Ned" to his friends and colleagues, Keenan was born on May 13, 1935 near Buffalo, New York. He received both his undergraduate and graduate degrees from Harvard University. Af-



Ralph Talcott Fisher, Jr., emeritus professor of Russian history at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, passed away on April 4, 2015, three hours shy of his 95th birthday.

Fisher was born on April 5, 1920, in Washington, DC, but grew up in Oakland, CA, where he graduated with a BA in history from UC Berkeley in 1942. During World War II, he served in the

Army, stationed in the US and China, earning the rank of major. After the war, he returned to graduate school – receiving a master's degree from UC Berkeley and then a PhD in Russian and East European history at Columbia University.

After teaching for six years at Yale University, Fisher became a professor of history at the University of Illinois in 1957, where he built a renowned Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies program over the next three decades. He founded the Russian and East European Center and served as the director from 1958 to 1987. Collaborating with librarians Larry Miller, Marianna Tax Choldin and others, Fisher led the effort to build

ter receiving his PhD, he joined the Harvard faculty and taught as Andrew W. Mellon Professor of History. During his tenure at Harvard, he also served as associate director and director of the Russian Research Center, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Moving to Washington, DC, he served as the director of Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection from 1998 to 2007. He retired from Harvard in 2008.

Keenan is best known for his works, *The Kurbskii-Groznyi Apocrypha: The Seventeenth-century Genesis of the "Correspondence" Attributed to Prince A. M. Kurbskii and Tsar Ivan IV* (1971) and *Joseph Dobrovsky and the Origins of the "Igor Tale"* (2003). He also published a number of seminal articles, including "Muscovite Political Folkways." His thought-provoking work led to much debate and rethinking in the field of Russian history. He also trained a generation of Russian historians at Harvard who continue to transform the field.

Keenan was President of AAASS in 1994.



Charles E. Townsend, professor emeritus of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Princeton University, passed away on June 7, 2015, at age 82.

Townsend majored in German at Yale. The U.S. Army allowed Townsend a deferment for his Fulbright year at Bonn University. Following his military service, Townsend studied at Harvard, first in Soviet re-

gional studies and then in Slavic Languages and Literatures. Townsend's dissertation topic was a linguistic analysis of Princess Natalia Borisovna Dolgorukaia's memoirs. The Townsend edition of Dolgorukaia's memoir is considered a pioneering document in two growing subfields in the Russian humanities: autobiographical and gender studies.

Townsend remained at Harvard as an assistant professor, where he created materials for *Continuing with Russian*, a textbook he completed at Princeton. It became the standard work used by generations of American students of Russian.

Townsend moved to Princeton in 1966; he was department chair beginning in 1970 and stepped down upon his retirement in 2002. Townsend's research resulted in *Russian Word-Formation* (1968), used to guide readers through the morphological complexities of a language in which the exceptions outnumber the rules. In 1968, Townsend spent a year at the East-Slavic Institute, which led to *Czech Through Russian* in 1981 (with a new edition in 1990) and *A Description of Spoken Prague Czech* in 1990. Together with Laura Janda, Townsend published *Common and Comparative Slavic* in 1996, a book that detailed the relationships among all of the Slavic languages.

In 1994, Townsend was named an honorary member of the Czech Linguistic Society. That same year he received an award for "distinguished contribution to the profession" from the AATSEEL. On his retirement in 2002, a festschrift was published in his honor.

Excerpted from text provided by the Princeton University Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.



ASEEES' [second biennial summer convention in the region](#) will be hosted by the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, Ukraine, on June 26 – June 28, 2016. The convention will be co-organized with the International Association for the Humanities (MAG).

The convention theme is "Images of the Other": instrumental use and abuse of the "Other" in politics, cultural and social practices; the role of ethnic, cultural, social and gender stereotypes; representations of the "Other" in memory politics, art, public discourse and media; and scholarship regarding the "Other" as a social construct. We anticipate thought-provoking plenaries on the theme, which will be continuation of a MAG-sponsored roundtable on "[How Past Makes Present: Memory Politics and Conflict in Russia, Ukraine, and the 'Near Abroad'](#)" at the 2015 ASEES Convention in Philadelphia.

The members of the Program Committee are: Andrzej Tymowski (ACLS and the University of Warsaw), chair; Olga Bukhina (MAG); Tamara Hundorova (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine), invited; Boris Kolonitskii (European U St. Petersburg); Johanna Nizynska (Indiana U); Lynda Park (ASEEES); Bill Rosenberg (U Michigan); John Schoeberlein (Nazarbayev U); Tatiana Shchttsova (European Humanities University Minsk/Vilnius), invited; Oleh Turiy (Ukrainian Catholic U); and Mark von Hagen (Arizona State U). The call for proposals will be forthcoming.

ASEEES will offer a limited number of travel grants for its members to participate in the summer convention. The 2018 summer convention is tentatively scheduled to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia.



Affiliate News

CFP: AATSEEL-WISCONSIN CONFERENCE

October 9-10, 2015

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Abstracts for 20-minute papers on any aspect of Slavic literatures, cultures (including film, music, and the visual arts), linguistics (theoretical or applied, including pedagogy), and history are invited for the annual conference of the Wisconsin chapter of AATSEEL (The American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages).

Comparative topics and interdisciplinary approaches are welcome and encouraged. The conference will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison on Friday and Saturday, October 9 – 10, 2015. Recent conference programs are available on the AATSEEL-WI website at http://slavic.lss.wisc.edu/new_web/?q=node/7. This year's keynote lecture will be delivered by Professor Jonathan Bolton (Harvard University).

To present a paper at the AATSEEL-WI conference, please submit a proposal by August 31, 2015. A complete proposal consists of: 1. Author's contact information (name, affiliation, postal address, telephone, and email) 2. Paper title 3. 300- to 500-word abstract 4. Equipment request (if necessary)

Please send proposals by email to: Zach Rewinski, rewinski@wisc.edu. Please include "AATSEEL-WI" in the subject line of your email. All submissions will be acknowledged and considered, and all applicants will be informed of the status of their proposals no later than September 15.

ASSOCIATION FOR DIVERSITY IN SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES (ADSEEEES) NEWS

The Association for Students and Teachers of Color in Slavic Studies (STC) has changed its name to Association for Diversity in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ADSEEEES).

Its mission statement has likewise been changed: The Association for Diversity in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ADSEEEES) is dedicated to better connecting and expanding the network of underrepresented minority students, scholars, and professionals working in the field. ADSEEEES is committed to improving general understanding of the unique experiences of racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, members of the LGBTQ community, and trans and gender/queer individuals who study, teach, and/or conduct research in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. ADSEEEES also seeks to serve as a platform for academic discussions of minoritarian cultures in the region both historically and in the present day.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS, 2015 AWSS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Outstanding Achievement Award recognizes the work of a scholar in the field of Slavic 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 accomplishment, and mentoring of female students/colleagues. In addition, please provide a short list of references with accompanying email addresses so that the committee can contact these referees directly for further information. The committee recommends that this list include both peers and students/staff. A list of past Outstanding Achievement Award recipients is available on the AWSS website, www.awsshome.org.

Please email your letter and list by September 15, 2015 to Choi Chatterjee (Chair) at: cchatte@calstatela.edu, Elizabeth Hemenway at: ehemenway@luc.edu and Karen Petrone at: petrone@uky.edu

CFP: CENTRAL SLAVIC CONFERENCE

October 23-25, 2015

Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri

The Central Slavic Conference is pleased to invite scholars of all disciplines working in Slavic, Eurasian, and East European studies to submit proposals for panels, individual papers, and roundtables at its annual meeting to be held on the campus of Saint Louis University October 23-25, 2015.

Founded in 1962 as the Bi-State Slavic Conference, the Central Slavic Conference now encompasses seven states and is the oldest of the regional affiliates of ASEEEES (Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies). Scholars from outside the region and from around the world are welcome.

Proposals for papers, panels, and roundtables should be submitted by email to CSC President Dr. David Borgmeyer (dborgmey@slu.edu) no later than September 1, 2015. Early proposals are encouraged. All proposals should include:

- Participant name, affiliation, and email contact information;
- For individual paper / poster presentation: title and brief description (limit 50 words);
 - For panels: panel title + above information for each participant and discussant (if applicable);
 - For roundtables: roundtable title and participant information.

Limited funding is available to provide graduate students with travel stipends.

Charles Timberlake Memorial Symposium

Now a regular part of the CSC program, the symposium is dedicated to the scholarly concerns of longtime CSC member Charles Timberlake. Those interested in participating should contact symposium coordinator Dr. Nicole Monnier at monniern@missouri.edu.

Timberlake Memorial Graduate Paper Prize

Students who present at the CSC Annual Meeting are invited to participate in the Charles Timberlake Graduate Paper Prize competition. Dedicated to the memory of Professor Timberlake as teacher and mentor, the prize carries a cash award.

CSC registration and hotel reservation information can be

found on the CSC website: <http://www.slu.edu/international-studies-program/central-slavic-conference>. Additional information regarding at the conference hotel, SLU's Water Tower Inn, may be found at <http://www.slu.edu/wti/>.

MIDWEST SLAVIC ASSOCIATION CONGRATULATES
ESSAY PRIZE
COMPETITION WINNERS

The undergraduate winner is Thomas Elvins, University of Pittsburgh, for "In the Shadow of the Sword: The Evolution of St. Nicholas Icons within a Russian Context." The graduate winner is Madalina Veres, University of Pittsburgh, for her scholarship, "Mastering Space: The Great Military Map of Transylvania"

SOCIETY OF HISTORIANS OF EAST EUROPEAN,
EURASIAN, AND RUSSIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE
NEWS

On April 2 of this year the Society of Historians of Eastern European, Eurasian, and Russian Art and Architecture, Inc. (SHERA) was granted 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt status. As a public charity, contributions, bequests, transfers, gifts and donations to SHERA may be tax deductible.

SHERA continues to participate in the CAA-Getty International Program. We encourage members from Eastern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia who wish to attend CAA in mid-February to apply for this grant, which covers travel expenses, hotel accommodations for eight nights, per diems, conference registrations, and one-year CAA memberships. The program includes a one-day pre-conference colloquium on international issues in art history. Attendance at this colloquium is limited and by invitation only. For more information, see <http://www.collegeart.org/CAA-GettyInternationalProgram/>

SOCIETY FOR ROMANIAN STUDIES ELECTION NEWS

The Society for Romanian Studies is an international interdisciplinary academic organization dedicated to promoting the professional study, criticism, and research of all aspects of Romanian culture and civilization, particularly concerning the countries of Romania and Moldova.

The Nominating Committee of the Society seeks nominations for the following officer and Executive Board positions. SRS membership will elect one individual for each position, except for the Newsletter Editor, who will be elected by the Executive Board on the recommendation of the President. The Committee strives to promote balanced representation in regard to age, gender, professional background, locations of residence, and geographical and disciplinary areas of specialization, but is not bound by any particular formula.

Qualifications include being a member of SRS and being actively engaged in the field of Romanian Studies. To be eligible for election as President, Vice-President, or Secretary a person must be a member in good standing for at least the calendar year prior to election. In addition to these positions, SRS is seeking to elect a Newsletter Editor. The Society is also seeking nominations for the SRS Executive Board. The SRS

membership will elect six board members, two of whom will be graduate students.

Send nominations or self-nominations to the chair of the Nominating Committee until August 15, 2015: Irina Livezeanu, irinal@pitt.edu

SRS selects officers and Board members through an electronic ballot of all members in good standing, with the exception of the Newsletter Editor who is elected by the Executive Board on the recommendation of the President. Open balloting will take place from November 1 to December 1, 2015 and the results will be announced no later than January 1, 2016.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVIC STUDIES NEWS

The Western Association of Slavic Studies (formerly the Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies) hosts an annual meeting in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association of which WASS is an affiliated member. The WASS promotes both single discipline and interdisciplinary studies at these annual meetings providing for lively and exciting discussions between scholars and policy-makers. The 2016 WSSA conference is scheduled for April 13-16, 2016, at Grand Sierra Resort and Casino, Reno, Nevada.

Additionally, WASS elected new members to its governing body in 2015-2016: President: Evguenia Davidova, Portland State University; Program Coordinator and Secretary-Treasurer: Robert Niebuhr, Arizona State University.

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In addition to articles and news columns, NewsNet also features a limited number of advertisements from various organizations presenting scholarly publications, products, services, or opportunities of interest to those in the Russian, Eurasian, and Central European fields. Please contact newsnet@pitt.edu for rates, specs and production schedule.

EU: War is no solution!

RUSSIA: Really?

War in Ukraine, tensions between Russia and its neighbors, frozen conflicts in Transnistria, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, refugees, economic uncertainties – a multitude of critical and unsolved situations. Despite the end of the Cold War 25 years ago, Eastern Europe today faces serious challenges in many places. The whole European security order is threatened.

In order to address what are arguably the most serious problems in the region since the 1960s, an in-depth understanding of the complexities of the region is crucial. Professionals who are able to analyze the situation, give policy advice, understand the regional complexities and cope with conflicting situations between governments and non-state actors are desperately needed.

East European Studies - the world's only blended-learning master program on the region – will help you to become one of those experts. The program focuses on the political, economic, social and cultural developments in Eastern Europe and is designed for professionals who want to obtain a degree whilst staying on the job. Online and face-to-face during our in-house classes.

**Join us at Freie Universität Berlin, one of Europe's leading universities.
Apply now via www.ees-online.org.**

The master program East European Studies Online starts in October 2015.





Personages

James H. Billington, the 13th Librarian of Congress and renowned scholar of Russia, announced that he will retire from the position of Librarian effective January 1, 2016.

Billington is the author of seven books on Russian and European history, most of which have been published in a variety of languages. Billington has accompanied 10 congressional delegations to Russia and the former Soviet Union. In June 1988, he accompanied President and Mrs. Reagan to the Soviet Summit in Moscow. He is the founding chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Open World Leadership Center (1999-2011), a non-partisan initiative of the U.S. Congress that has brought more than 24,000 emerging young post-Soviet political leaders from Russia and successor states of the former U.S.S.R. to parallel communities throughout America. He has been the author and host of two major series on PBS television: *The Humanities Film Forum* in 1973 and *The Face of Russia* in 1998.

In 2015-2016, **Jane Burbank** (New York University) and **Tatiana Borisova** (National Research University Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg) will be fellows at the Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin, where they are conducting a year-long project, "Russia: The Rule of Law in Question."

Stanislav Markus was awarded the Jean Monnet Fellowship by the European University Institute (Florence) for his project on the Ukrainian oligarchs and the politics of extreme wealth.

Jenifer Parks has been tenured and promoted to associate professor of history at Rocky Mountain College.

Donald J. Raleigh, Jay Richard Judson Distinguished Professor of History, has been appointed Director of the Center for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Ben Rifkin has left his position as Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences at The College of New Jersey to take up the responsibilities of Provost and Vice President for Educational Affairs at Ithaca College effective in June.

The University of Michigan is pleased to recognize **Ronald Suny** with a Distinguished University Professorship named in honor of University of Chicago professor emeritus William H. Sewell, Jr.

In May 2015, **Justin Wilmes** defended his dissertation, "Projecting Social Concerns: Auteur Cinema in the Putin Era" at Ohio State University and was hired as Assistant Professor at East Carolina University.

Stephen M. Woodburn, Associate Professor of History at

Southwestern College in Winfield, KS, has been interviewed for the Russkaia Idea website (www.politconservatism.ru) as part of a series devoted to Danilevskii; and was invited to take part in the April 2015 round of Berdiaev Lectures in Kaliningrad, sponsored by the Institute of Socio-Economic and Political Research.

ASEEES CONGRATULATES 2015 ACLS FELLOWS

ASEEES would like to congratulate the following members on winning 2015 ACLS fellowships. For an overview of all ACLS fellowship recipients, please refer to the ACLS website: <http://www.acls.org/fellows/new>. Information on the 2015-16 fellowship competitions is posted on the ACLS website, and the online fellowship application (OFA) system will open later this month.

Kate Brown, ACLS Collaborative Research Fellowship Professor, History, U of Maryland, Baltimore County
Chernobyl Revisited: An Historical Inquiry into the Practice of Knowing

Bathsheba R. Demuth, Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship
Doctoral Candidate, History, UC Berkeley
The Power of Place: Modern Ideology and Arctic Ecology in the Bering Straits, 1848-1988

Martin Y. Marinov, Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship
Doctoral Candidate, Communication, U of Pittsburgh
Post-Socialism, Right-Wing Populism and the Construction of a (Neo)liberal Media Sphere: Political Discourse and Social Change in Bulgaria

Elena Aleksandrovna Osokina, ACLS Fellowship
Professor, History, U of South Carolina
Red Merchants: Soviet Export of Religious Art under Stalin

Maria Vinogradova, Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship
Doctoral Candidate, Cinema Studies, NYU
Amateur Cinema in the Soviet Union, 1957 – 1991: History, Ideology and Culture



Calendar

2015

September 18-19. The Sixth Biennial Conference of ASEC will be held jointly at Rhodes College and the Westin Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee http://www.rhodes.edu/modernlanguages/21054_21061.asp

October 9-10. AATSEEL-WISCONSIN Conference, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

October 15-18 CESS Annual Conference at George Washington University, Washington DC. <http://www.centraleurasia.org/annual-meeting>

October 22-25. The Central Slavic Conference will meet at St. Louis University in Saint Louis, MO.

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

December 10-12. “Living in the Modern City: Kyiv of the late 19th-mid 20th century” hosted by Center for Polish and European Studies of National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, History Department of National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Institute “New Europe” Kyiv, Ukraine. <http://history.ukma.edu.ua/conferences/modern-city-kyiv>

2016

January 7-10. The 2016 AATSEEL Conference will take place the AT&T Executive Education and Conference Center at the University of Texas at Austin. <https://www.aatseel.org/program/>

April 2-4. BASEES 2016 Annual Conference, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, UK. <http://www.basees2016.org/>

April 13-16. The 2016 Western Association of Slavic Studies conference, at Grand Sierra Resort and Casino, Reno, Nevada.

April 14-16. ASN’s 21st Annual World Convention will be held in association with the Harriman Institute at Columbia University in New York City. <http://nationalities.org/>

June 26-June 28. ASEEES’ [second biennial summer convention in the region](#) will be hosted by the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, Ukraine. The convention will be co-organized with the International Association for the Humanities (MAG).