



NewsNet

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

The Crisis of US Funding for Area Studies

Laura L. Adams, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard U

Like many of my fellow scholars from the U.S., my life has been decisively affected by federal programs named with roman numerals, yet I have always had trouble keeping my Titles straight. Title IX supports sex equality in education and is known for promoting women's athletics – that much I can remember thanks to the sporting goods company of the same name. As the acknowledgements in my publications show, my dissertation research year abroad was funded by something called Title VIII, as was my latest short research trip to Uzbekistan. My study of Uzbek in the 1990s and the teaching I do at Harvard today has been largely funded by a program called Title VI. Yet for most of my career, all I knew was that my funding was coming from FLAS or IREX or NCEEER. It wasn't until the funding for these programs started getting cut in 2011 that I really understood what they were, or even what the differences were between them. I took it for granted that the U.S. government would continue to support research and education on Eurasia in the ways that it had since the early days of the Cold War.

In case you haven't heard, the funding situation for post-Soviet studies in 2013 is grim. It is not just the current pressure to cut the federal budget that is our field's sword of Damocles, but also a growing sentiment in Washington and elsewhere that area studies in general should be sustained by the universities now, and that post-Soviet studies in particular is obsolete. The future of Title VIII funding is uncertain, the Open Society Foundation is restructuring its International Higher Education Support Program in ways that are likely to de-prioritize countries in post-Soviet space, and although

it is not likely that congress will eliminate Title VI entirely, funding is not likely to be restored to its pre-2011 level in the near future. Expanding on the summary of this situation in Lynda Park's 2012 Executive Director Report from the last NewsNet (January 2013), this article lays out what the big picture is for U.S. government funding of area studies, and what we might be able to do to mitigate the negative effects of present and future budget cuts.

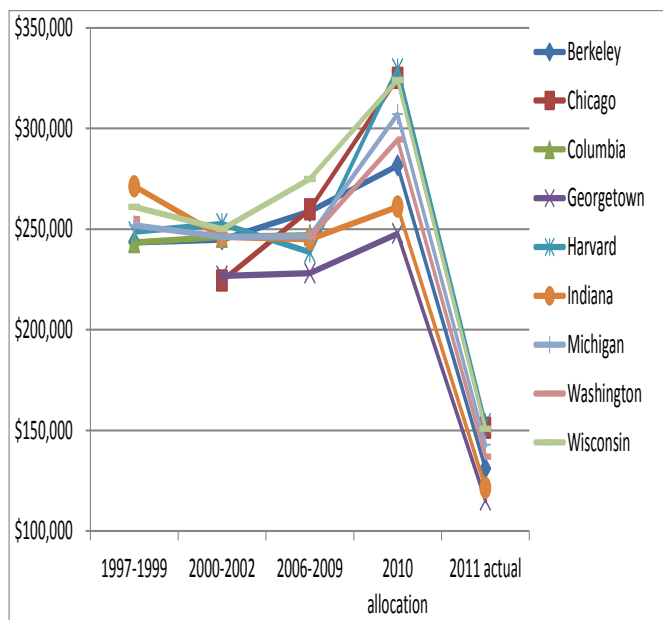
Overview of Title VI and Title VIII

Title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1958 is a program that had a budget of about \$110 million in 2010 (down to \$68 million by 2011),¹ administered by the Department of Education's Office of Postsecondary Education. Title VI funnels funding for foreign language and area studies through universities, via programs such as National Resource Centers (NRCs) and Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships.² Without my knowing it, NRC money supported my work as a grad student via UC Berkeley's Slavic Institute, then as a postdoc via Georgetown University's CERES, and now as a faculty member via Harvard University's Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies. Many of you could probably plot a similar journey with different NRC rest stops, each of which were, before the budget cuts, receiving between \$250,000 and \$350,000 per year from Title VI (see table 1. *Editor's note: these tables appear in color in the online edition of NewsNet*).³

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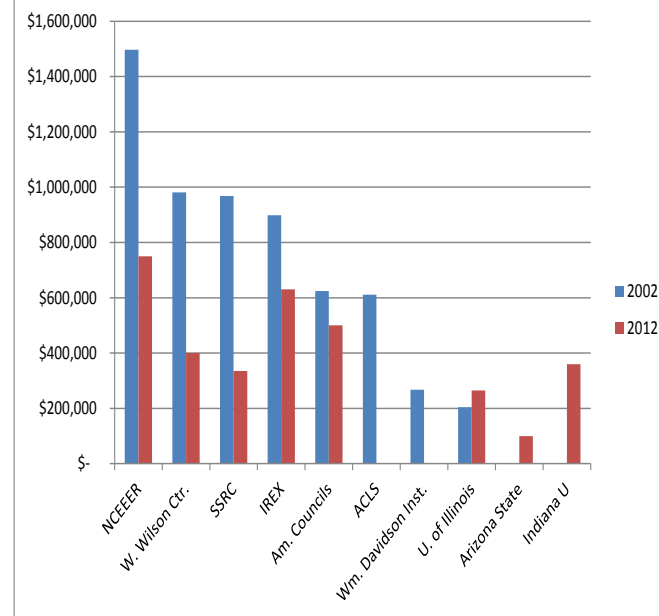
Table 1: Funding for select NRCs serving Russia/Eurasia, 1997-2011



Title VIII is even more likely to have influenced your life, if not directly then indirectly by funding the research you have read as a student of Soviet and East European studies. Title VIII, the Program for Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, is administered by the State Department’s Bureau of Intelligence and Research.⁴ While Title VI uses universities to administer the funds, Title VIII funds programs at both universities and non-profit organizations. The purpose of Title VIII funding is to support policy-relevant graduate and post-graduate research in the social sciences and humanities, and in recent years the emphasis was increasingly on research that focused on countries other than Russia and on non-metropolitan regions within Russia. Title VIII programs include IREX’s and NCEEER’s long- and short-term research grants, language training programs at places like Arizona State University and Indiana University, and the University of Illinois’ summer research lab (see table 2).

Unlike Title VI, which funds regional studies covering different parts of the world, Title VIII is a much smaller program dedicated to “our” part of the world, with a budget averaging about \$4.5 million per year in the 2000s. The allocation fluctuated depending on the particular programs selected and countries targeted, but its value was also slowly declining in real dollar terms: the 2002 allocation of \$4.5 million would have paid for nearly \$5.8 million in Title VIII programming today, but 2012’s programs on average receive only about 57% of that amount (see table 2). Again, 2011 was a turning point and Title VIII’s 2012 allocation was steeply cut to \$1 million before being restored to \$3.3 million. Even though small by comparison to other government programs, Title VIII programs have played a significant role in making our field what it is today.

Table 2: Funding Changes for Title VIII programs 2002-12



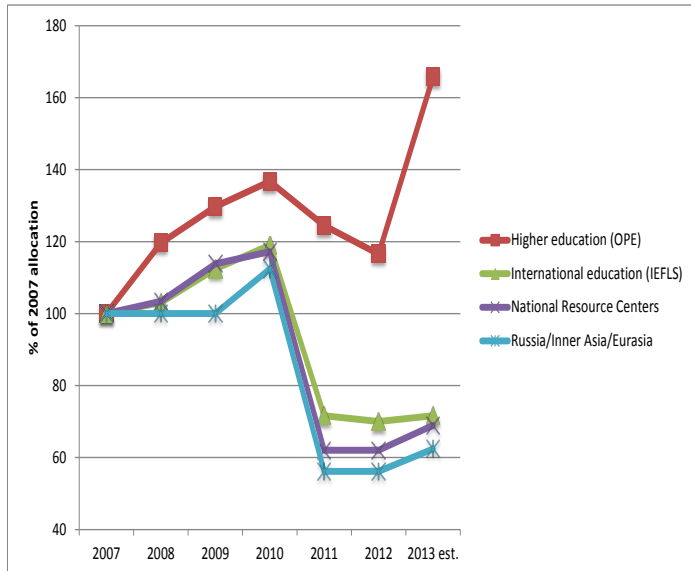
What happened in 2011?

If you are a U.S. resident, you hardly need to be reminded. In early 2011, the President and Congress were at an impasse in determining the federal budget and in April, a government shutdown was narrowly avoided by the passage of House Resolution 1473 which provided for six more months of spending, but required \$40 billion in spending cuts from the federal budget (a 4% reduction from 2010’s budget). Although the brunt of the cuts demanded by the House did not fall on the Education or State Departments, funding for Title VI and VIII programs was disproportionately affected within their respective departmental homes. This is somewhat puzzling given the Obama administration’s avowed commitment to international education, but the evidence suggests that international programs are easily trumped by other concerns.⁶ If a particular program does not have a champion in Congress or in its home department, it has no defense against hasty decisions to cut its budget.

Table 3 clearly shows that Education Secretary Arne Duncan has not been a champion of international education. The Department of Education’s overall budget is hard to plot on this graph because of how the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 is or isn’t counted in annual budget figures during this time period. However, the Office of Postsecondary Education has fared relatively well since 2007, mainly because it was a priority of the Obama Administration to support the Pell Grant program, which funds college education. But when we narrow the focus to the International Education and Foreign Language Studies (IEFLS) programs, we see only budget cuts, and these cuts were not requested by Congress but were in the budget submitted to Congress by the White House.⁷ IEFLS took a much harder hit than higher education (OPE) programs did overall. NRCs were dealt a debilitating blow when they were abruptly ordered to slash

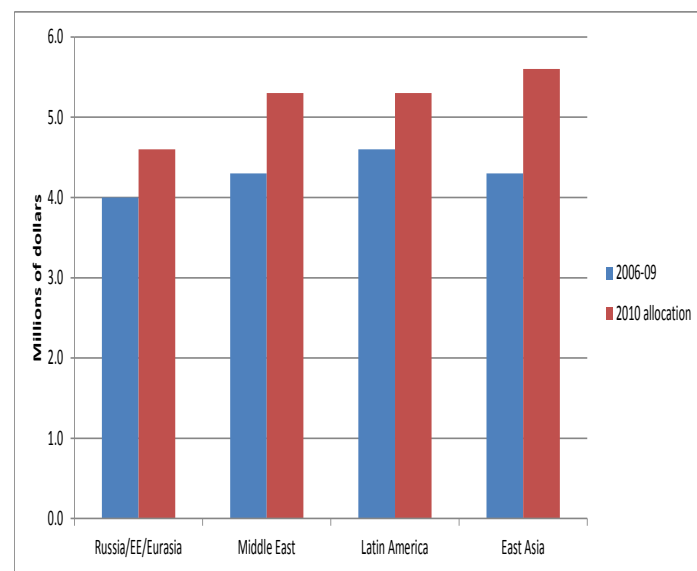
47% from their budget for 2012.⁸ Similarly, the Fulbright Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad budget was cut to zero in 2011 but restored for 2012 at much reduced funding, from \$6.4 million in 2010 to \$3.2 million in 2012.

Table 3: Funding changes for Department of Education Programs, expressed as a % of their 2007 levels



Furthermore, that NRCs serving the study of our part of the world are faring worse than international programs overall, with less than 60% of their 2007 funding in current dollars. Even before the crisis, in constant dollars, the Russia/Eastern Europe/Eurasia NRCs received less funding than other areas, with East Asia taking first place away from Latin America between 2006 and 2010 (see table 4).

Table 4: Funding for NRCs in different world areas, in millions of dollars



Of course, the 2010 allocation figures in table 4 represent a four-year funding cycle that was cut by 47% for all NRCs in 2011. Given the current sequestration of government funds due to the fiscal cliff/debt ceiling debates in Washington, the

2013-14 academic year funding situation is, as of the time of this writing, unclear. Even though funding is projected to bounce back a little in 2013, there are no guarantees. The good news in Title VI is that FLAS funding remained at more than \$35 million, nearly identical to its 2010 level.

The same bill that cut Title VI programs by 40% cut Department of State Educational and Cultural Exchange programs by 5.5%.⁹ However, as with the Department of Education, the cuts to the State Department programs that our field finds most valuable were disproportionately severe. The budgets for Title VIII programs were cut from their 2010 allocation by 30%. Funders such as IREX were forced to cut popular programs, such as the Embassy Policy Specialist program. Other well-established programs that have been struggling for other reasons, such as the SSRC Eurasia Program, also were dealt significant blows to their budgets, especially in the area of postdoctoral support and language training. Even IREX and NCEEER, who suffered less, were recommended to cut back to their core programs for research support, and all the funding recipients were reminded that they should lower their administrative costs through cost-sharing (e.g. with their universities, for university-based language programs) or by diversifying their funding base and finding other ways to cover the costs of paying their staff.¹⁰

Title VIII faces a somewhat more complex set of problems than does Title VI, as it is not a permanent program, nor is it listed as a line item in the State Department budget. Funding for Title VIII has to be mandated each budget cycle and the language in the 2012 appropriations bill stated that the State Department “may” fund Title VIII, not that it “shall” fund it.¹¹ Previously, Bob Huber of NCEEER worked with Congressman David R. Obey of Wisconsin, chair of the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee and of its Education Subcommittee, to ensure the Title VIII budget was allocated each year and not overlooked in a tense budget climate. Unfortunately, Huber passed away in 2011; both Obey and a Title VI supporter in the Senate, Christopher Dodd, retired. Currently there is no champion of Title VIII in the State Department.

What is to be done?

At the 2012 Central Eurasian Studies Society annual meeting, I asked keynote speaker Robert Blake, Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, what he thought we should be doing about the cuts to the programs that trained the specialists who worked for him. His reply was pessimistic and repeated a familiar but unhelpful slogan: the funding for these programs was not coming back and that perhaps private-public partnerships were the answer. University-based research centers and scholarly non-profits have long relied on philanthropists to supply the funds that provide the backbone to their programs, but I do not think it is realistic to expect that Exxon Mobil will be investing in Turkmen language study for U.S. scholars any time

soon, let alone paying for the salary of the person who sifts through the applications for a dissertation research grant. No one in or out of government seems to be against funding fellowships for students to learn languages that are important for national security, but it is a long-term problem that university administrations, governments, and foundations alike too often balk at paying a real salary and benefits to the people who teach those languages and administer those fellowships. Universities do need to take on these financial responsibilities for the infrastructure of programs like Title VI, but in turn, the federal government funding for these programs needs to flow amply and predictably.

Title VIII turns 30 this year. Its programs still work and there is no need to reinvent the wheel, but right now we are facing a gap between what we know Title VIII programs do so well and what legislators see as a program with a post-Cold War expiration date. Title VIII recipient organizations such as SSRC and IREX have been making efforts to demonstrate the policy relevance of the research that this program supports, but it may not be enough to demonstrate that the program merits continued government funding. The program may need to be rebuilt and expanded to other world areas, and we may need to more forcefully make the case for cross-disciplinary approaches to regional expertise, but this may not happen before the existing program is shut down.

So what can we do at this point? The advice I have gotten regarding Title VIII is: do *not* march out and demand a meeting with your congressperson. This type of attention called to the program is unlikely to help. As for Title VI, however, there is more room for citizen-scholar activism. The Coalition for International Education along with the Title VI community is continuing to identify new potential advocates on the appropriations committees in the new Congress. NRCs and concerned faculty should contact their university's federal relations officer and their congressional representatives (especially those on House and Senate appropriations committees!), and invite them or their staff to campus to make the case for the scholarly, national, and global importance of programs such as FLAS, NRCs, and Fulbright-Hayes Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad. This is the time to act because Title VI will be reauthorized in 2014 and many new congressional representatives will have never heard of it.

Finally, support the infrastructure that is already in place. If you are able to do so, consider donating to your *alma mater's* NRC. Support ASEEES, which has formed an Advocacy Committee to deal with long-term strategic thinking about our field's relationship to federal funding. Share any contacts in your networks (former ambassadors, elected officials, military brass) who might have the pull to champion our programs in Washington. Please feel free to contact me (ladams@fas.harvard.edu) as a representative on the Advocacy Committee, and I will pass along the information.

Universities are good at supporting departments, and departments are good at policing disciplinary boundaries. The survival of area studies requires a commitment from someone -- be it the university, government, or private donors -- to maintain the administrative infrastructure to bridge these departments and to provide opportunities for students and faculty to explore a particular regional context in depth. There may be a better alternative to "area studies" in the future, but without the collective wisdom, institutional memory, and active participation of the beneficiaries of the existing model, we are less likely to see that better alternative come to pass. It's not just about getting our Titles straight, it's about participating in new ways of showing the importance and effectiveness of what we already do.

Acknowledgements: This article is based on the roundtable "The State of the Field of Central Eurasian Studies" at the 2012 ASEEES meeting. I want to thank Terrence Graham, Steve Hanson, Miriam Kazanjian, Cris Martin, and Lynda Park for their feedback as I worked on this article.

(Endnotes)

- 1 Department of Education data used in this article can be downloaded from <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/iegpsnrc/awards.html>, and <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget10/index.html>, accessed 1/9/13
- 2 For an overview of Title VI and its programs, see <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/history.html>, accessed 1/9/13
- 3 <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/nrcflasgrantees2010-13.pdf>
- 4 For an overview and analysis of Title VIII, see Robert T. Huber, "Some Preliminary Conclusions on the Fulfillment of Research and Policy Objectives by Title VIII Participant Organizations," *Problems of Post-Communism* 56, no. 4 (July 1, 2009): 52-61.
- 5 2002 data compiled from the U.S. Department of State Archive document "Title VIII Grant Recipients: Fiscal Year 2002" (<http://2001-2009.state.gov/s/inr/grants/t8releases/13018.htm>, accessed 2/1/13). 2012 data were reported at the Title VIII Advisory Committee Meeting 5/17/2012, Cris Martin, Outreach Director, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, personal communication 5/21/12.
- 6 For a summary of the split between rhetoric and action in the Obama administration's approach to international education, see <http://chronicle.com/article/On-International-Education/132117/>
- 7 http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2011/04/15/international_education_takes_hit_in_2011_budget
- 8 For an analysis of how NRCs responded to this, see <http://itemsandissues.ssrc.org/midnight-surprise-preliminary-reactions-to-the-federal-international-education-budget-cuts>
- 9 <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news.cfm?method=news.view&id=1e1c173b-e9da-48b2-b0f8-37e019880254> accessed 1/7/13
- 10 Cris Martin, Outreach Director, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, personal communication 5/21/12.
- 11 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, Division I, Title VII, section 7034(e), <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ74/pdf/PLAW-112publ74.pdf> accessed 1/7/13



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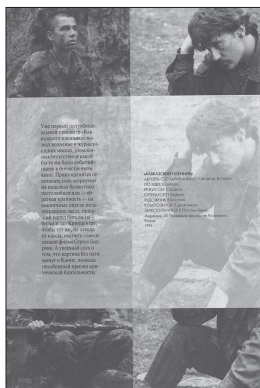
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Portrait of a Russian Province

Kate Brown (UMBC) interviews Catherine Evtuhov (Georgetown U)

Catherine Evtuhov is a Professor of History at Georgetown University. Her interests include the history of Russian thought in European context, material culture and local history, and the history of the Black Sea region and Russian-Ottoman relations. She has written on topics ranging broadly over the 18th-20th centuries. Recently, Evtuhov's *Portrait of a Russian Province* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2011) won the prestigious 2012 Wayne S. Vucinich prize. Evtuhov takes as her subject the Nizhnii Novgorod Province, its people, cultural institutions, architecture, economies, the soils, and land in an effort to write a total local history. Evtuhov appears to leave few 19th century sources aside, and mines especially fruitfully sources published by prolific and fascinating 19th century provincial intellectuals. As she does so, Evtuhov undermines the conventional interpretations of Russian history that find the backwardness of its provinces as the explanation for Russia's shortcomings.

KB: What inspired you? Did you set out to paint a portrait of a province, or did this book evolve out of another project?

CE: What is strange is that I have been living with this project for some twenty years, yet when I started it, I didn't know I was going to paint a portrait of a province. I began in the early 1990s, with the impulse to go out beyond Leningrad and Moscow to see what there was to see. In an earlier project researching the Russian Silver Age, I had realized that the cultural movement had deep roots in the Russian provinces. I wanted to know what was there, what made up provincial life. I wanted to be immersed in a place. At first I thought this would be a book about the Russian middle class, which in some ways it is.

KB: Why did you pick Nizhnii Novgorod?

CE: It was partly arbitrary. Originally I wanted to write about three or four provinces. Nizhnii Novgorod happened to be the first place I went. I had an intuition that it was an interesting place: it was a commercial center; a center for Old Belief; at various moments a candidate for an alternate capital city.

Then, from the moment I got there the idea for the history happened all by itself. I started looking through the catalogs. Soviet officialdom largely banned local history after the 1920s, so local historians, instead of writing histories, organized catalogs. All I had to do was go through them and the picture of a province emerged quickly. I came across local intellectuals of the 19th century who published everything they could about the regions, the local markets, farming, artisanal production. They were completely fascinated, themselves, by their place.

KB: How does what they did differ from Soviet-era *kraevedy*?

The people I am studying in the 19th century were not *kraevedy*. They were engaged in social and natural sciences – statistics, ethnography, anthropology, history, meteorology, soil science – drawing in depth on local materials. This makes their work an extraordinarily valuable source for “total history” on a local level. The difference for me between the two is that local knowledge has to have meaning on a larger scale. During the Soviet period, all people could do was collect small facts about local life. It would have been the most threatening thing for them to ask how local history was inscribed in the national process.

KB: Was your history influenced by the excitement in the nineties over the revival of local politics and the elections of provincial parliaments and governors? Nizhnii Novgorod had one of the most active governors, Boris Nemtsov.

CE: There was fever in the 1990s, all through those years. I went every summer. Sometimes I lived in the center and sometimes in a historically working class neighborhood on the outskirts. The city was changing. They would repair the historic buildings, painting them postmodern colors—purple and pink. The fun part of the project was seeing the place change in a positive way and discovering what it had been like in the 19th century. Locals were doing this too. I went to see the city's main architect who was in charge of the transformation of the city. He had files on every single house in Nizhnii Novgorod. He would study each one, and based on the historic data he would tell the proprietor what he or she could or could not do.

KB: As you describe it in *Portrait of a Province*, people, ideas, goods, cultural movements were coming and going from far and wide. Were you surprised to find that the bounded province had few real boundaries after all?

CE: I see the place as inscribed in a whole series of different interactive spaces. For example, if you look at culture and education, Kazan was a center around which Nizhnii Novgorod orbited. If you look at the commercial sphere, there are different lengths that artisans travelled and there were links to the annual Nizhnii Novgorod fair. In different spheres of life, the radius of movement varied, and they all overlapped and made up that space.

KB: I think it is safe to say that no scholar in cultural history has ever accomplished so much with analyses of soil studies. What inspired you to delve into them?

CE: I had this experience. I sent a student to the Library of

Congress to look at a source, and he came back and said this text is incredibly boring. It can't be interesting. I read these "boring" sources in unexpected ways. Some of my sources were just lists of population points. I realized that if you think about what the numbers represent, you get all sorts of information about the size of landholdings or where there were factories. You can extract a living picture from what seems to be a dry source. The cadastral surveys and soil maps, on the other hand, captured my attention in an aesthetic way as well. The fantastically detailed data that went into the crafting of the maps ended up producing artistically beautiful pictures. It is interesting that my immersion in soil science has brought me closer to the environmental historians, which I think indicates that all of these divisions by sub-field are our own artificial creation.

KB: You describe a "malady of historiography" about Imperial Russia. Can you elaborate?

CE: I was writing my dissertation in late 1980s, working still in the framework of the Soviet Union, and I felt very frustrated at that time because it was a double malady. One malady was, obviously, that the writing of Soviet historians was so rigid. They knew ahead of time what they were setting out to show. The questions were determined prior to finding the materials, and these categories often penetrated willy-nilly to people who weren't themselves subject to those rules. The second malady was the severe limitations on the movement of western historians. You simply couldn't go to these places. When I was working on my dissertation at TsGIA (the Central State Historical Archive)—they didn't let me in until the spring of 1989, and then I couldn't see the registers. That was the double problem—the rigid categories and the inability to go see for yourself. No matter how much you wanted to write real history, the Cold War atmosphere set boundaries that we couldn't transcend. Each epoch sets some kind of limits on the way we can see things.

KB: In *Portrait of a Province*, you discuss your sources and the people who created the texts you use in a sensitive way.

I was struck by the respect with which you considered your subjects. That is not always the case in Russian and Soviet history.

CE: If you see my acknowledgments, I grew up among people like this. I got much of the spirit of the age from them. Between college and graduate school I studied with a teacher who had been a tutor in the Russian provinces. He was born in the 1890s. My approach in graduate school was to get everything I could out of people who had experienced the Russian empire first hand. He was the same kind of person, the intellectual of the province, whom I describe in my book; people I always thought were missing from the pages of Russian history. As an undergrad in European history classes, I would read about Russian history, all about pig iron production and backwardness, but there was not a single human being in anything that was written back then.

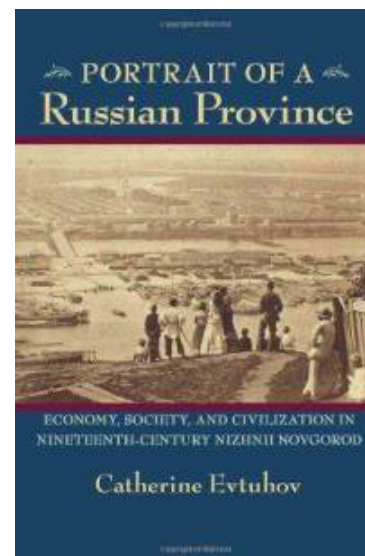
KB: By framing the province as a subject of your history, you suggest new avenues for research and a new way to look at imperial Russian history to correct what you find has been an excessive emphasis on the center and the state. Can you describe how you see this new kind of history unrolling?

CE: I must confess, I have in the back of my mind a kind of grand vision, in which the sort of research I did on Nizhnii Novgorod province would be replicated in each and every region of the nineteenth-century empire. Partly I was thinking of this book as a model or inspiration that can be judiciously applied in other places. My suspicion is that, were we to break Russia down into its constituent parts in this way, and then put it back together, we would end up with a substantially new picture of the whole. This has to be a collective project of course, and needs to involve researchers throughout Russia as well as here in the U.S. and in Europe; the capacity we now have to gather massive amounts of data is also essential. Various such projects are already under way in all sorts of places.

Kate Brown is an Associate Professor of History at UMBC and serves on the ASEES Communications Committee.

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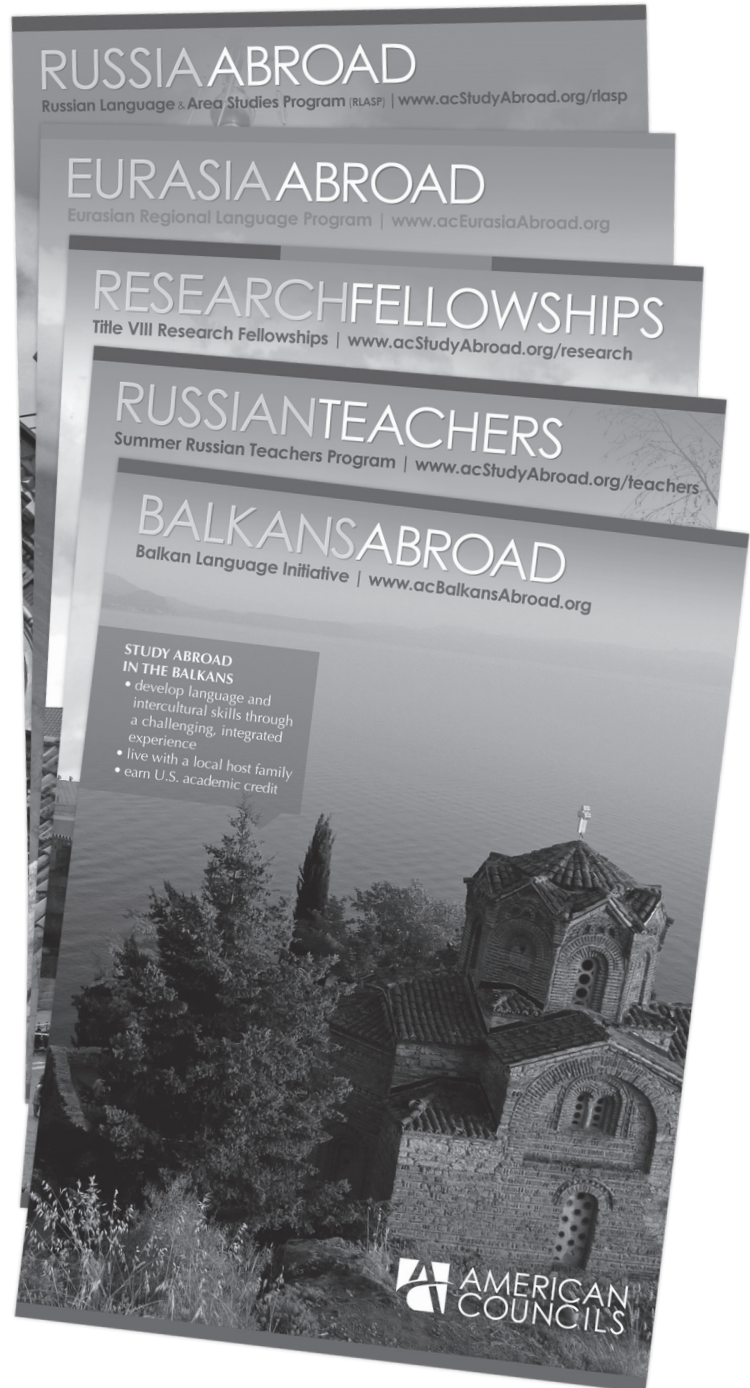
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A View from the East? Central Eurasian Studies in Japan

Introduction by Tsypylma Darieva, U of Tsukuba

Introduction by TSYPYLMA DARIEVA
University of Tsukuba, Japan

In April 2010, I was invited to serve as Associate Professor of Anthropology in the Special Program for Central Asia at the University of Tsukuba, a small city located east of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, the Japanese version of “Akademgorodok”. Incorporated into the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and coordinated by Timur Dadabaev, this program unites twenty masters students from former Soviet Central Asian countries, three international faculty members, and two research assistants. Just fifteen years ago, one could hardly find any teaching and research programs focused on this area either in Japan or in Europe, but things have changed significantly; over the last two decades, the field of Central Asian and Central Eurasian studies has become institutionalized in Japan. Additionally, there has been a qualitative shift in establishing long-term research projects, academic networks and training programs. Not only did Japanese interest toward this part of Asia play a role in this transition, but it was also the growing interest among Central Asian countries toward Japanese universities.

Generally¹, there has been a remarkable internationalization of academic life in Japan and a growing plurality of educational programs focused on Central Eurasia. First, there is a strong tendency to redraw boundaries of traditional interest to include Slavic and Eurasian studies. A sign of this trend is the recent modification of the institution’s name: Japan’s Slavic Research Center is now known as the National Center for Slavic and Eurasian Studies. Japanese academia does not see Central Eurasia as a distinct geographical entity, but as an area with flexible boundaries that enables Japanese scholars to analyze dynamic interactions within Central Eurasia and in world history and politics. Second, the research scope encompasses new disciplines and topics related to transnational studies, migration, border issues, and local responses to the globalization processes. Third, and most important, this younger generation of Japanese scholars expands traditional national frameworks in its approach; scholars are increasingly publishing their research in English.

Traditionally, Japanese scholarship benefitted from a romantic view of the Silk Road that shaped the traditional approach in understanding Central Asia and its history as a crossroad of Asian cultural civilizations between East and West. With the advent of a new world order, Japanese academic centers are now engaged in reconsidering and

¹ I would like to thank Akifumi Shioya (University of Tsukuba), Hirotake Maeda (Tokyo Metropolitan University), Natsuko Oka (DIE) and Toshinobe Usuyama (University of Tsukuba) for their valuable conversations about the status of Central Eurasian studies in Japan.

developing new strategies and platforms for East-East exchange between Japan and Central Eurasia (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan or Georgia) and in creating new international academic alliances, such as an East Asian community in Slavic and Eurasian studies or a new regional interaction with South Asia and the Middle East. The question is, to what extent can we talk about a specific “Eastern” view on Central Eurasia? Is there is any “asiacentric” perspective on conceptualizing this world area?

Below, two scholars share more detailed views on the development and contemporary trends of research and education for Central Eurasian studies in Japan. Whereas Tomohiko Uyama, the director of the Slavic Research Center at the University of Hokkaido, gives some insight into academic studies for Central Eurasian history and anthropology, Timur Dadabaev, a coordinator of the SPCA at the University of Tsukuba, looks from the perspective of Area Studies and anticipates a more applied form of research and training related to this area. Without aiming to cover everything, I offer a list of major educational institutions for Central Eurasian Studies in Japan.

The Slavic Research Center in Sapporo, the leader in academic research, has faced major reforms and changes in their research interests; geographically it includes Russia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Trans-Caucasus. The SRC offers graduate programs in Slavic Eurasian Studies through the Graduate School of Letters. Annually, the SRC holds two international conferences and offers scholarships for foreign scholars. The National Museum of Ethnology (Minpaku) incorporates a solid research institute with individual projects focused on modernization processes in Central and Inner Asia, more specifically on the relationship between the material world and people in the contexts of industrialization, urbanization, and borderlessness. The Institute of Developing Economies (IDE), framed under the economic, political, and social development studies in Asia, Africa and Latin America, launched macro-level research projects on “Ethnic migration in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Social and Political Effects” and “Exploring Informal Networks in Kazakhstan: A Multidimensional Approach”. Along with the Japanese Association for Central Asian Studies, established in 2006, the Japan Council of Russian and East European Studies serves as a main platform for conferences and publications.

As for educational centers, the University of Tokyo (TIAS) and Hisao Komatsu’s team initiated, in the 1990s, two research groups focusing on “Islam and Politics in Central Eurasia” and “Structural Changes in Middle Eastern Politics”, which focused on the history of Islamic thought and Central Eurasian nationalism. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies offers Uzbek and Kazakh language training

for Masters students of modern history, international relations, political science, and anthropology. Since 2003, the University of Tsukuba and the International Center for Central Asian Research and Education have offered Masters programs for students from five Central Asian countries and are developing educational networks and student exchanges between Japan, Central Asia, and Russia.

Central Eurasian Studies in Japan: A Combination of Russian and Oriental Studies

TOMOHIKO UYAMA, Professor of Central Asian Studies, Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University

The history of Central Asian studies in Japan goes back to the late nineteenth century, when Oriental history scholars began to study the ancient history of present-day Xinjiang and Mongolia. It was thought to be a research field where Japanese scholars had an advantage, because they knew sources in Classical Chinese better than Europeans, and knew modern research methods better than Chinese. They mainly studied ancient history, underlining the role of Central Asia in the economic and cultural exchanges on the so-called Silk Road between the east and west of Eurasia.

In the 1970s, a number of younger scholars, most notably Mano Eiji, who later became an authority on the history of Timurids, criticized the older generations for their overreliance on Chinese sources and for viewing Central Asia as merely a Silk Road transit point. Instead, they proposed to study Central Asia “from within”, using sources written by Central Asians themselves in Persian, Chaghatay Turkic, and other languages. They greatly promoted research of the Timurid Empire, the Uzbek khanates, Eastern Turkistan, and the history of Islam in Central Asia, thus closely connecting the study of Central Asian history with that of West Asian history. Roughly at the same time, a few Russian history specialists also began studying Central Asian history, but they did not know Central Asian languages and viewed Central Asia as a periphery of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, so the approaches of the two groups were quite different. They had in common, however, a critical view on Russian colonialism in Central Asia.

Ethnic problems during perestroika and the emergence of independent states in Central Asia after the fall of the Soviet Union greatly attracted the attention of Japanese scholars and students. One of the most important foci in Central Asian studies has been intellectuals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (among them Tatar and Uzbek Jadids and Kazakh Alash-Orda autonomists), because they produced a large number of sources in Central Asian languages that reflected their views of the Russian Empire and their ties with Muslims outside Russia (especially in the Ottoman Empire).

Modern Central Asian studies in Japan rapidly developed after the mid-1990s. Specifically, the cooperation between the scholars at the Oriental history department of the University of Tokyo and those at the Slavic Research

Center of the Hokkaido University has played a crucial role. Professor Komatsu Hisao at the University of Tokyo is a pioneer and leader of modern Central Asian studies in Japan. Japanese specialists in Central Asian studies have jointly produced a solid encyclopedia and some generalized works.² In addition to the studies of Central Asia in the narrow sense, the Volga-Ural region, especially Tatarstan, has attracted Japanese scholars' attention. Caucasian studies have been less popular than Central Asian studies, but it has also been rapidly developing in the last decade and has produced excellent research based on Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Persian sources. Central Eurasian studies, consisting of Central Asian, Volga-Uralic, and Caucasian studies, occupies a prominent place both in Slavic Eurasian studies and Islamic area studies, although there are relatively few specialists.³ Historical studies is still the dominant discipline, but anthropologists, political scientists, and economists are also actively studying Central Eurasia. Among the shortcomings are the near absence of Japanese NGOs in Central Asia and the insufficient quality of Japanese journalism, which lead to the lack of authors who could analyze socio-economic and political problems from both academic and exponent view.

Japanese specialists in Central Eurasia have been making special efforts to promote cooperation with Central Eurasian and Western colleagues⁴: Japanese scholars benefit from Japan's generally good relations with the countries in the region. In particular, Japanese historians enjoy relative (although far from complete) freedom of research in Uzbekistan, where Western scholars experience difficulties obtaining access to archival materials and manuscripts.

While earlier Central Asian studies in Japan that heavily drew on Classical Chinese sources represented a kind of “views from the East,” recent Central Eurasian studies in Japan is basically similar to studies conducted by Western scholars, although there are differences in details. For example, the ability to combine Turkic, Persian and Russian sources with Chinese, Manchu and Mongolian sources can still be an advantage for Japanese historians. There are also research subjects specifically related to Japan, such as the history of Tatar-Bashkir émigrés in interwar Japan and recent Japanese diplomacy in Central Asia. The reason for the similarity between Japanese and Western studies of Central Eurasia is not simply because we are influenced by Western colleagues, but because similar research trends such as the interests in intellectuals, empire, transborder

2 The most important of them are KOMATSU Hisao, UMEMURA Hiroshi, UYAMA Tomohiko, OBIYA Chika, and HORIKAWA Toru, eds., *Chuo Yurashia wo shiru jiten* (Heibonsha, 2005)

3 Stéphane A. DUDOIGNON and KOMATSU Hisao, eds., *Research Trends in Modern Central Eurasian Studies (18th–20th Centuries): A Selective and Critical Bibliography of Works Published between 1985 and 2000*, part 1 (Toyo Bunko, 2003).

4 Nurbulat MASANOV, Erlan KARIN, Andrei CHEBOTAREV, and OKA Natsuko, *The Nationalities Question in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan* (Chiba: Institute of Developing Economies, 2002); UYAMA Tomohiko, ed., *Empire, Islam, and Politics in Central Eurasia* (Slavic Research Center, 2007).

minorities, *mahallas*, etc., have appeared in the West and Japan simultaneously. Probably, there is no need to pursue peculiarly Eastern views anymore. We should rather aim at constructing global research communities while preserving diversity of viewpoints that are not necessarily “exotic” but reflect different scholarly traditions and personality of individual researchers. In short, successful globalization of research depends not only on non-Western scholars’ endeavor, but also on Western scholars’ attention to what is going on in non-Western scholarship.

A View from International Area Studies

TIMUR DADABAEV, Associate Professor of International relations, University of Tsukuba

Research into contemporary Central Asia (“CA”) in the Japanese academic community builds upon knowledge primarily collected within the fields of history and area studies. Compared with the study of history, Area Studies is a new discipline. The distinct feature of area studies is that it focuses on contemporary issues by crossing disciplinary boundaries. Recent research topics in Area Studies for Central Asia include ethnic and religious minorities settled across Central Asia, community life, everyday Islam, democratization processes, civil society and region-wide problems of water resources, border delimitation and cooperation, to name a few. Additionally, the Japanese academic community uses the region’s distinctive features to test certain disciplinary concerns and theories. For example, there were few studies by agricultural economists into the issue of rural cooperatives or soil pollution. Similarly, environmentalists studied the problem of the Aral Sea as a way to understand the general nature of water-related catastrophes in the world. Legal scholars are often preoccupied with the introduction of new legal systems emerging in the post-Socialists societies.

The feature which distinguishes Central Asian studies at the University of Tsukuba is its focus on contemporary states and societies in the area. These involve research into “Oral history of Soviet era in Central Asia” and “International Relations in Central Asia”. Established in 2006 within the Graduate School of Social Sciences and Humanities, educational programs target the areas of Japanese Studies, Cultural and Educational Policy and International Relations and Public Policy.

In addition to Russian and Turkish, there was a variety of languages used to access Central Asia. Chinese, Arabic and Persian languages were used to understand the history and local traditions. Although such a variety of linguistic approaches offered a multiplicity of research outcomes and viewpoints, they hampered research and communication at a local level since they created a “double filter” in understanding indigenous cultures and institutions. Thus, scholars, according to their main language of access to the region, analyzed different aspects of these societies

from different perspectives linking linguistic features to the cultural and specificity of these states.

There is also uncertainty about how to consider Central Asia among other “Asias”. For instance, in certain institutions, CA is classified as part of the Middle East, while in others as Western Asia, the Slavic world or even Europe. The new US-suggested initiative to include Central Asia in South Asia (the concept of Greater CA) just added to the confusion. Although certain literature indicates that Central Asian regional identity is somehow linked to the Eurasian one, there are a considerable number of scholars who emphasize the notion of CA as a separate geographic and geopolitical space. This largely implies that while CA appears on the geographic map of the world, it has yet to acquire its identity as a region of its own to be “drawn” onto the intellectual and research map in Japan and internationally.

Regarding major trends in Japanese research, one can observe the dominance of apolitical research themes and a striving for fundamental raw data collection and analysis. Neither government nor private funding sources, such as the Toyota Foundation, the Sasakawa Foundation, or the Tokyo Foundation, have explicit political agendas. Such absence of a clearly defined agenda is an advantage for these Japanese institutions as they are not perceived by their Central Asian counterparts as politically motivated. On the other hand, the lack of a connection between policy goals and research objectives of many studies pose many questions about the applicability of those studies to improving local conditions or living standards. Policy relevance is not necessarily a primary preoccupation in all fields of study, but in some, the excellent results achieved by Japanese scholars could well be harnessed to wider policy choices and perspectives. Large scale surveys or heavily invested studies into the environment might potentially benefit CA countries by transferring know-how and expertise from technologically advanced Japanese institutions to their counterparts in the field. One reason for such an apolitical direction of studies may lie in the desire to distance itself from its imperial past, Japan had already employed research to satisfy its political ambitions and achieve certain colonial goals. Whereas Japanese scholars tend to place a greater emphasis on understanding and explaining various phenomena, institutions and life cycles work in Central Asia, local scholars are more concerned with problem-solving and policy-related topics as well as the relationships between the region and other places, such as Japan, Asia and the world. While the gap is evident, it also points to the potential area for fruitful cooperation, which again can benefit both Central Asian and Japanese scholars.

ICCEES (International Council for Central and East European Studies) IX World Congress will be held on August 3 – 8, 2015 at Makuhari Messe and Kanda University of International Studies, in Makuhari, Chiba, Japan. <http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/iccees2015/>



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Personages

Mikhail Krutikov gave a keynote lecture at the Magnes Museum at Berkeley at the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the execution of the members of the Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist committee in 1952. Additionally, he received the Fenia and Yaakov Leviant Memorial Prize for his book *From Kabbalah to Class Struggle: Expressionism, Marxism, and Yiddish Literature in the Life and Work of Meir Wiener* (Stanford University Press, 2011). A bi-annual prize, it is awarded by the Modern Language Association (MLA) alternately to an outstanding translation of a Yiddish literary work or an outstanding scholarly work in English in the field of Yiddish. The award was presented to Prof. Krutikov at the MLA's annual convention in January, 2013.

Susan Hicks is the new undergraduate advisor and Program Manager for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union at the University of Pittsburgh.

Paula Michaels has joined the Department of History at Monash University (Melbourne, Australia).

Dr. Dawn Seckler is University of Pittsburgh's new Program Manager for Russian Area Studies, including the new Project GO program, which is aimed at teaching Russian language and culture to ROTC students both locally and nationally.

In November 2012, the brand new Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center in Moscow opened its doors to the public. Located just north of the Ring Road in an historic Constructivist building designed by Konstantin Melnikov, the 40,000 square-foot museum uses historical artifacts as well as state-of-the-art interactive technology to immerse visitors in the drama of Russian-Jewish history from the 18th century to the present. **Oleg Budnitsky** (Higher School of Economics, Moscow), **Jonathan Dekel-Chen** (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), **Risa Levitt Kohn** (San Diego State University), **Natan M. Meir** (Portland State University), and **Benjamin Nathans** (University of Pennsylvania; chair) served as academic consultants to the project. The Federation of Jewish Communities in Russia commissioned the museum, which was designed by Ralph Appelbaum Associates (New York City), the firm that produced the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., the Constitution Center in Philadelphia, and the William J. Clinton Presidential Center in Little Rock, Arkansas, among many other museums worldwide. For further information (in Russian) go to: <http://www.jewish-museum.ru/ru/timeline>.

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Publications

In her new book *Free Market Tuberculosis: Managing Epidemics in Post-Soviet Georgia* (Vanderbilt University Press, 2013), Erin Koch focuses on the now-independent country of Georgia to try to understand why the disease saw such resurgence at the turn of the century. Koch shows how market reforms and standardized treatment programs have both influenced and undermined the management of tuberculosis care. Although statistics and reports tell one story--a tale of success in Georgia--Koch's ethnographic approach reveals all facets of this cautionary tale of a monolithic approach to medicine.

The German Minority in Interwar Poland by Winson Chu (Cambridge University Press, 2012) analyzes what happened when Germans from three different empires – the Russian, Habsburg, and German – were forced to live together in one new state, following the First World War. Chu challenges prevailing interpretations that German nationalism in the twentieth century viewed “Germans” as a single homogeneous group of people. His revealing study shows that nationalist agitation could divide as well as unite an embattled ethnicity. *The German Minority in Interwar Poland* received the judges' commendation in the 2012 Fraenkel Prize in Contemporary History.

Brian Lapierre published *Hooligans in Khrushchev's Russia: Defining, Policing, and Producing Deviance during the Thaw* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2012).

Zvi Gitelman's *Jewish Identities in Postcommunist Russia and Ukraine* was published in November (Cambridge University Press, 2012).

Sergei Kan recently wrote a biography entitled: *Lev Shternberg: Anthropologist, Russian Socialist, Jewish Activist* (Nebraska University Press, 2013). This book illuminates the development of professional anthropology in late imperial and early Soviet Russia. This in-depth biography explores the scholarly and political aspects of Shternberg's life. It also places his career in both national and international perspectives, showing the context in which he lived and worked and revealing the important developments in Russian anthropology during these tumultuous years.

Bill Rosenberg's recent book, *Processing the Past: Contesting Authority in History and the Archives* [with the archivist Francis Blouin], published by Oxford University Press, was the winner of the 2012 Society of American Archivists' W.G. Leland Award.

Rites of Place: Public Commemoration in Russia and Eastern Europe was edited by Julie Buckler and Emily D. Johnson, (Northwestern University Press, 2013). Michael Flier, Marek Nekula, Rebecca Stanton and Emily Johnson contributed to the section on Reconstituting Urban Space; while The Art and Culture of

Commemoration was explored by Luba Golburt, Katia Dianina, Julia Bekman Chadaga and Choi Chatterjee. Julie Buckler, Patrice M. Dabrowski, and Karen Petrone discussed Military and Battlefield Commemorations; and the issue of Commemorating Trauma was written on by James von Geldern, Serguei Oushakin, and Cristina Vatulescu.

Eric Lohr's book, *Russian Citizenship: From Empire to Soviet Union* (Harvard University Press), was published in late 2012.

Theophilus C. Prousis published the second volume in his projected four-volume study on the Eastern Question based on British archives: *Lord Stragford at the Sublime Porte (1822): The Eastern Crisis* (Isis Press, 2012).

Soul and Passion: Marina Tsvetaeva's Classical Plays/Ariadne and Phaedra was recently translated by Zara Martirosova Torlone and Maria Stadter Fox (Staro Vino, 2012). Torlone and Stadter Fox also provided an introduction to this bilingual edition with Russian and English versions on facing pages.

The former Soviet republic of Kyrgyzstan, in the heart of Central Asia, is home to the city of Osh - a city commonly presented and discussed as an epicenter of Islamism, inter-ethnic strife, and political instability. Yet, it is also shaped by globalization in all its manifestations. Stefan B. Kirmse's recently published paperback *Youth and Globalization in Central Asia: Everyday Life between Religion, Media, and International Donors* (Campus, 2013) explores what this means for young people's everyday lives. He shows that youth move between global media, religious groups, and Western donors, crafting their own unique experiences of globalization in an ongoing process of *bricolage*. At the same time, they are subject to particular economic constraints and communal expectations. He thus offers a rich ethnographic portrait that combines experiences of postsocialism and globalization in a Muslim region.

Anindita Banerjee recently published *We Modern People: Science Fiction and the Making of Russian Modernity*, (Wesleyan 2013). Science fiction emerged in Russia considerably earlier than its English version and instantly became the hallmark of Russian modernity. *We Modern People* investigates why science fiction appeared here, on the margins of Europe, before the genre had even been named, and what it meant for people who lived under conditions that Leon Trotsky famously described as “combined and uneven development.” Banerjee explores the handful of well-known early practitioners, within a much larger continuum of new archival material. In documenting the unusual relationship between Russian science fiction and Russian modernity, this book offers a new critical perspective on the relationship between science, technology, the fictional imagination, and the consciousness of being modern.

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Kathryn W. Davis's generous donation, combined with matching donations from ASEEEES members, enables us to help subsidize travel costs for graduate students presenting papers at the 2013 ASEEEES Convention. We anticipate that we will be able to fund, on a competitive basis, 15 or more awards of up to \$500 each. We are especially committed to subsidizing those graduate students who are attending the convention for the first time or who have no local institutional resources for travel support. Students may only receive ONE Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant over the course of their graduate studies.

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- Citizens of any country;
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- Submit a scholarly letter of reference from an advisor or department chair that also includes confirmation that departmental and/or institutional conference travel funds are insufficient.

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As a reflection of the changing demographic profile of the association, and the increasing number of members who travel to our convention from the world area we study, ASEEEES introduces a new Travel Grant to subsidize the travel of faculty, policy specialists, and independent scholars to the ASEEEES annual convention. (Graduate students from all parts of the world are encouraged to apply for Davis Student Travel Grants.)

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- An Individual ASEEEES member (affiliate, joint, and student members are not eligible);
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EARLY RUSSIAN ITINERARIES: MOVEMENT AND THE SPACE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

The Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center (REEEC) at the UIUC announces the Ralph and Ruth Fisher Forum, to be held in Urbana, Illinois on June 14-15, 2013. This year's conference, will focus on the production of Russian Im-

perial space by bringing to the fore the movement and circulation of material objects, peoples and ideas within and across the imperial domain. The chronological focus of this event will be on the long eighteenth century (1650-1825), but earlier periods may be discussed as well. Please contact co-organizers Rachel Koroloff (rkorolo2@illinois.edu) or John Randolph (jwr@illinois.edu), with any questions about this event.

THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

New Publication: "Migration Processes and Challenges in Contemporary Russia" by former Starovoitova Fellow Marya Rozanova. The publication is available on our website.

Grant Opportunities: Please check KI's website for the most updated information: www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan.

KI SHORT-TERM GRANTS: Up to one month's duration

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

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

Grant recipients are required to be in residence in Washington, D.C. for the duration of their grant. Four rounds of competitive selection for Short-Term Grants are held each year. The next closing date is June 1, 2013. Only U.S. citizens are currently eligible for Short-Term Grants. The Short-Term Grant Program is supported by the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union (Title VIII) of the U.S. Department of State and the Kennan Institute endowment.

For more information, please contact Lauren Crabtree

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

Scholars in Residence:

Each year, the Kennan Institute sponsors 35-40 scholars to conduct humanities, social science, and policy research in Washington, D.C. KI welcomes the following scholars:

Title VIII-Supported Research Scholars

Edward Holland, independent scholar. “Buddhism in Post-Soviet Russia: The Geographic Contexts of Revival.”

Lauren McCarthy, UMass, Amherst. “Trafficking (In) Justice: Law Enforcement’s Response to Human Trafficking in Russia.”

Galina Starovoitova Fellows on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution

Olga Gulina, Law Institute, Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in Samara. “Human Rights vs. Migrant Rights: Key Legislative Challenges and Political Developments in Modern Society.”

Open Society Foundations Global Faculty Scholar

Zhyldyz Urmanbetova, Dept. of Philosophy and Social Political Sciences, Kyrgyz-Turkish University. “Kyrgyzstan’s Transformations: Influence of Russia and USA.”

NYPL SHORT-TERM RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Short-Term Research Fellowships support visiting scholars from outside the New York metro area engaged in graduate-level, post-doctoral, and independent research. Stipends are \$1,000/week for up to four weeks and fellows must be in residence at the Library for a minimum of two weeks between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014. Scholars needing to conduct on-site research in the Library’s special collections to support projects in the humanities are welcome to apply. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents with the legal right to work in the U.S. Successful applications will include an in-depth explanation of how collections existing only at the New York Public Library are essential to the progress and completion of the research project. For more information, go to <http://www.nypl.org/short-term>. Deadline: April 8, 2013.

RUSSIA AND CHINA: THE ARCHITECTS OF A NEW GLOBAL ORDER?

April 10, 2013, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS

China’s military, economic, and political rise and Russia’s comeback in regional and global affairs have become, arguably, the most important geopolitical realignments of the last two decades. Many envision that the strategic orientation, opportunities for cooperation, and possible future tensions between Moscow and Beijing could shift the balance of power in international relations and global problem solving. The reasons for the growing importance of Russia and China in global poli-

tics are manifold: their size, their military and nuclear potential, their economies, and, most importantly, global ambitions. What is less obvious is how collaborative or competitive the Sino-Russian relations will be and what the implications are for security, multi-literalism, U.S. foreign policy interests, among many other factors. The goal of the conference is to examine and understand how the dynamics of Sino-Russian relations affect or are likely to affect geographical and international relations, and the shifts that have been happening or are likely to happen in global politics.

ASEEES Important Dates (subject to change)

Late March	Notification to panel organizers on panel acceptance. Organizers must notify all panelists.
Mar 31	Participants must become ASEEES members
Mar 31	Start of Convention pre-registration
April 15	Deadline: Davis Grad. Student Travel Grant
April 15	Deadline: Tucker/Cohen Dissertation Prize
May 1	Deadline: Regional Scholar Travel Grant
May 1	Deadline: Nomination for Distinguished Contributions in SEEES
May 1	Deadline: News and ads for June NewsNet
May 7	Deadline: Nomination for ASEEES Book/Essay Prizes
May 15	Notification for Davis Student Travel Grant
June 1	Deadline: Submissions for ASEEES Grad Essay Prize
June 1	Notification for Regional Scholar Travel Grant
Early June	Preliminary Convention program available on ASEEES website
July 5	Deadline: News/ads for August NewsNet
Aug 2	Deadline: Convention program ads
Aug 23	End of early pre-registration for Convention (fees higher after this date)
Sept 1	Deadline: News/ads for October NewsNet
Sept 6	Deadline for Convention program changes
Sept 30	Deadline by which all Convention participants must register in order to appear in Index of Participants
Oct 18	End of Convention pre-registration (After this date, you must register at the Convention)
Nov 8	Deadline for changes to be included in Convention Program supplement
Nov 21-24	45th Annual Convention, Boston Marriott Copley Place, Boston, MA
Nov 30	CFP for 2014 Convention in San Antonio available online
Dec 1	Deadline: News/ads for January NewsNet
Dec 20	Deadline: Individual paper submission for 2014 convention
Dec 31	End of 2013 membership



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Affiliate Member News

CFP: AATSEEL ANNUAL CONFERENCE
CHICAGO, JANUARY 9-12, 2014

The 2014 conference will be held at the historic Drake hotel in downtown Chicago, within easy reach of the Modern Language Association (MLA) conference. In addition to scholarly panels, participants can attend advanced seminars, roundtables, workshops and other special events. Advanced Seminars will be led by Clare Cavanaugh (Northwestern) on poetry and biography and by Michael Flier (Harvard) on medieval Slavic culture. The AATSEEL conference is a forum for exchange of ideas in all areas of Slavic and East/Central European languages, literatures, linguistics, cultures, and pedagogy. The Program Committee invites scholars in these and related areas to form panels around specific topics, organize roundtable discussions, propose forums on instructional materials, and/or submit proposals for individual presentations. Please submit your proposals by July 1, 2013. For more information, visit: http://www.aatseel.org/program/2014_call_for_papers/

AWSS ELECTION RESULTS

With a new electronic ballot and a record number of members participating, the recent elections were a great success. AWSS congratulates:

- Choi Chatterjee, California State U, Los Angeles, as our new Vice-President/President-Elect for 2013-2014.
- And four new Board members: Melissa Feinberg, Rutgers University; Valerie Sperling, Clark U; and two graduate student representatives: Nadezda Berkovich, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and Jessica Zychowicz, U of Michigan.

BULGARIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION BELL BOOK PRIZE
The Bulgarian Studies Association has awarded the 2012 John D. Bell Memorial Book Prize to Gerald W. Greed for his book *Masquerade and Postsocialism: Ritual and Cultural Dispossession in Bulgaria* (Indiana University Press, 2011). The Book Prize Committee states: “[This] is a highly interesting and illuminating socio-anthropological study of the well-known Bulgarian kukeri mumming tradition as it is practiced in various regions of postsocialist rural Bulgaria... The book examines mumming in its current adaptations across a wide range of villages for what it shows about current gender and sexuality issues for Bulgarian men in these locations, the understanding of civil society and democracy, nationalism, and the complex relationship between rural Bulgarians and their Roma neighbors. As such, it is a very important contribution to several fields: ethnography, sociology, ethnic studies, and politics [as well as] a fascinating read.”

14th ANNUAL CZECH STUDIES WORKSHOP

The 14th Annual Czech Studies Workshop will be held at Columbia University on April 26-27, 2013. The conference draws participants from the U.S. and abroad. Areas of interest include: anthropology, architecture, art, economics, education, film, geography, history, Jewish studies, literature, music,

philosophy, politics, religion, and theater. For more information, contact Chris Harwood at cwh4@columbia.edu

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE HUMANITIES' NEW ELECTRONIC BULLETIN

The International Association for the Humanities (IAH or MAG in Russian), an independent association of humanities scholars primarily in Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine, announces a new electronic bulletin, “The Bridge/Most.” Edited by Elena Gapova (Western Michigan U and European Humanities U), “The Bridge/Most” reflects MAG’s efforts to bring scholars together around the important problems involved in the production of humanitarian scholarship and academic work in the post-Soviet region. Natalia Koulinka from Stanford U is managing editor.

“The Bridge/Most” was conceived as an interdisciplinary electronic “bridge” through which scholars can network; learn about their colleagues’ work in other regions and disciplines; collaborate on joint projects; bridge communication between scholarly communities; connect post-Soviet humanities with global scholarly communities; and bring different generational cohorts together.

Each issue includes commentaries on crucial issues concerning the humanities; information on conferences, publications, blogs, journals, events, and funding sources. The most recent issue includes a discussion on the role of philosophy courses in regional university life and culture. There are also pieces on philosophy in Latvian universities, and “cultural evidence” about the roles of philosophy from the diary of Mikhail Nemtsev, a professor of philosophy at Novosibirsk State University. The issue also includes commentary on “memory wars” in Belarus.

“The Bridge/Most” is distributed free of charge, but MAG welcomes contributions to assure the project’s sustainability. Support for the publication can be mailed to Olga Bukhina, American Council for Learned Societies, 633 Third Ave, 8th Fl., New York, N.Y. 10017. <http://thebridge-most.org>.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE HUMANITIES WELCOMES NEW PRESIDENT

The International Association of Humanists (MAG) is pleased to announce that Tamara Hundorova has become its new President. Hundorova chairs the Department of Literary Theory of the Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and is a corresponding member of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. She is well-known and admired for her imaginative scholarship, clarity of expression, and concern for the literary and cultural underpinnings of contemporary affairs. Olga Bukhina serves as MAG’s Executive Director.

MIDWEST SLAVIC CONFERENCE

The Midwest Slavic Association and The Ohio State University Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES) announce the 2013 Midwest Slavic Conference, to be held at OSU, April 5-April 7, 2013. The Midwest Slavic Association also announces

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In Memoriam

Dr. George (Yurii) Krugovoy died on December 22, 2012. He was born in 1924 in Kharkov, Ukraine, and studied at the Philosophical Institute of the University of Salzburg in Austria, earning a B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. His doctoral work focused on Russian ethics as an expression of the Russian quest for truth; the works of Mikhail Sholokhov, 1965 winner of the Nobel Prize in literature; and Vladimir Solovyov's philosophy.

Before coming to Swarthmore College in 1968, Krugovoy worked at Syracuse University, Princeton University, and New York University. He also held a professorship at the Russian Summer School at Middlebury College from 1968-1981 and was a visiting professor at Bryn Mawr College in 1979. He retired from Swarthmore in 1994.

Professor Krugovoy authored two books. In the centennial year of Russian writer and playwright Mikhail Bulgakov's birth, he published *The Gnostic Novel of Mikhail Bulgakov* (1991). His first book, *La Lotta Col Drago Nellepos Eroico Russo* (1967), examined the Russian heroic epos. He also penned numerous articles and essays about Russia and Russian literature.

UCLA Professor Emeritus **Vladimir Fedorovich Markov**, died January 1, 2013 at the age of 93. A preeminent scholar who pioneered the study of Russian modernism, he authored *The Longer Poems of Velimir Khlebnikov* (1962), *Russian Futurism: A History* (1968), *Russian Imagism, 1914-1924* (1980), and *Kommentar zu den Dichtungen von K. D. Bal'mont* (2 vols., 1988-1992). He published numerous anthologies of Russian verse and prose, both in Russian and in English translation, and together with Professor John Malmstad, published the first comprehensive monograph on Mikhail Kuzmin in any language. Markov is also remembered as a poet in his own right: in 1948, he published his first book of verse (*Stikhi*), a translated anthology of American novellas and an article on Emily Dickenson, which marked the first tome her verse appeared in Russian.

He emigrated to the US in 1949, while working at the Defense Language Institute, he also earned his doctorate in

Slavic Languages and Literatures. His dissertation, a study of Velimir Khlebnikov's longer poems, established him as a leading authority on twentieth-century Russian modernism. In 1957, Markov joined the faculty at UCLA, where he worked until his retirement in 1990. Markov was not only a remarkable scholar and poet, but also a devoted and inspiring instructor. Students benefitted enormously from his generosity as an adviser and mentor. Even in his declining years he brightened lives with his wit and wisdom and, above all, an unparalleled dedication to the literary arts. He will be deeply missed.

Omry Ronen, University of Michigan, died suddenly on November 1, 2012. Ronen was a world-renowned scholar of Russian literature, whose scholarship ranged across many areas: historical and descriptive poetics, metrics, structural analysis of verse and prose, and Russian Silver Age poetry. Among his works are *An Approach to Mandel'stam* (1983), *The Fallacy of the Silver Age in Twentieth-Century Russian Literature* (1997), *The Poetics of Osip Mandel'shtam* (2002), and three volumes of essays, *Iz goroda Enn* (2005, 2007, 2010). Two additional volumes of essays were in preparation at the time of his death. Throughout his career, until the day of his passing, the pace of his scholarly productivity never slowed -- he published nine articles in 2011 and 2012. One of those articles won the International "Portal 2011" prize for best critical essay on science fiction.

Ronen earned his Ph.D. at Harvard University in Slavic Languages and Literatures. He was an Associate Professor of Russian and Comparative Literature at the Hebrew University during the late 1970s and early 1980s, returning periodically as a visiting professor to Harvard, Yale and the University of Texas. In 1985, he began his tenure at the University of Michigan. Professor Ronen served on the Editorial Boards of journals, including *Elementa*, *Novoe Literaturnoe Obozrenie* (New Literature Review), and *Philologica*. At Michigan, he was the winner of awards for Excellence in Research and Excellence in Teaching.

Continued from page 22

Between Shots, a series of focused panels dedicated to film and visual culture in this region. It highlights film and animation, photography & multimedia art, graphic narrative and graphic design. There will also be a film screening with a corresponding panel discussion. For more information, contact the CSEES at (614) 292-8770 or at CSEES@osu.edu.

CFP: POLISH INSTITUTE OF ARTS & SCIENCES
71ST ANNUAL MEETING

The Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences of America, Inc. (PIASA) invites you to the 71st Annual Meeting to be held at the Hyatt

Arlington Hotel, Arlington, VA 22209, June 14-15, 2013.

The Program Committee encourages submissions in all aspects of Polish Studies, including the Arts. Complete sessions are preferred, but individual papers will be considered. Sessions normally include three papers of about 25 minutes, with a moderator and, where possible, commentator. Panels of five short presentations can also be proposed. The Conference encourages participation by scholars at all levels. Proposals should be sent to Paul W. Knoll at: knoll@usc.edu by 15 April.

To register, please visit www.piasa.org and follow the link "News and Events." For more information please call (212) 686 4164 or email piasa@verizon.net



2013 ASEEES Book Prize Nomination Instructions

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL PRIZE COMPETITIONS:

- The copyright date inside the book must be 2012
- The book must be a monograph, preferably by a single author, or by no more than two authors
- Authors may be of any nationality as long as the work is originally published in English in the United States (except where otherwise indicated)
- Textbooks, collections, translations, bibliographies, and reference works are ineligible
- Works may deal with any area of Eastern Europe, Russia, or Eurasia (except where otherwise indicated)
- Additional eligibility requirements unique to each prize competition are listed below

NOMINATING INSTRUCTIONS

- Send one copy of the eligible monograph to each Committee member AND to the ASEEES main office. Nominations must be received no later than **May 7**.
- Submissions should be clearly marked with the name of the prize(s). If you would like to receive acknowledgment that your nomination was received, mail a note, self-addressed stamped envelope or a postcard to the ASEEES office.

WAYNE S. VUCINICH BOOK PRIZE, sponsored by ASEEES and the Stanford University Center for Russian and East European Studies, is awarded annually for the most important contribution to Russian, Eurasian, and East European studies in any discipline of the humanities or social sciences published in English in the United States in 2012.

2013 ASEEES Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize Committee

- Alaina Lemon, Dept. of Anthropology, 101 West Hall, 1085 S. University Avenue, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1107
- Lewis Siegelbaum, 453 Rosewood Ave., East Lansing, MI 48823
- Serguei Oushakine, Dept. of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Princeton U, 249 East Pyne, Princeton, NJ 08525
- Cristina Vatulescu, Dept. of Comparative Literature, NYU, 13-19 University Place, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10003

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in any discipline of the social sciences or humanities (including literature, the arts, film, etc.). Policy analyses, however scholarly, cannot be considered

<http://aseees.org/prizes/vucinichprize.html>

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BOOK PRIZE IN LITERARY AND CULTURAL STUDIES, established in 2009, and sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Southern California, is awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the fields of literary and cultural studies in 2012.

2013 USC Book Prize Committee

- Julie Buckler, 183 Allerton Road, Apt 2, Newton Highlands, MA 02461
- Sarah Pratt, 2593 Page Dr, Altadena, CA 91001
- Jindrich Toman, Slavic Languages and Literatures, 3040 MLB, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1275

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize:

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in literary and cultural studies, including studies in the visual arts, cinema, music, and dance

<http://aseees.org/prizes/uscprize.html>

REGINALD ZELNIK BOOK PRIZE IN HISTORY, established in 2009 and sponsored by the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, is awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the field of history in 2012.

2013 Reginald Zelnik Book Prize Committee

- Robert Weinberg, Swarthmore College, Dept. of History, 218 Trotter Hall, 500 College Ave., Swarthmore, PA 19081-1397
- John Connelly, Dept. of History, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-2550
- Lisa Kirschenbaum, 717 Clymer St, Philadelphia, PA 19147

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in history

<http://aseees.org/prizes/zelnikprize.html>

DAVIS CENTER BOOK PRIZE IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES, sponsored by the Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, is awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography in 2012.

2013 Davis Center Book Prize Committee

- Regina Smyth, Dept. of Political Science, Indiana U, 210 Woodburn Hall, 1100 E 7th St, Bloomington, IN 47405
- Robert Kaiser, Dept. of Geography, U of Wisconsin - Madison, 430 Science Hall, 550 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706

- Sarah Phillips, Dept. of Anthropology, Student Bldg 130 Indiana U, 701 E. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington, IN 47405

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize:

- The competition is open to works in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography, and also to social science works that cross strict disciplinary boundaries

<http://aseees.org/prizes/davisprize.html>

MARSHALL SHULMAN BOOK PRIZE, sponsored by the Harriman Institute of Columbia University, is awarded annually for an outstanding monograph dealing with the international relations, foreign policy, or foreign-policy decision-making of any of the states of the former Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. The prize is dedicated to the encouragement of high quality studies of the international behavior of the countries of the former Communist Bloc.

2013 Marshall Shulman Book Prize Committee

- David Holloway, Department of Political Science, Encina Hall West, Room 100, 616 Serra Street, Stanford CA 94305
- James Richter, Dept. of Politics, 4 Andrews Road, Bates College, Lewiston, ME 04240
- Adam Stulberg, Center for International, Strategy, Technology, and Policy, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology, 781 Marietta St., Atlanta, GA 30318

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize:

- Works must be about international behavior of the countries of the former Communist Bloc

<http://aseees.org/prizes/shulmanprize.html>

ED A. HEWETT BOOK PRIZE, sponsored by the University of Michigan Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies (CREES), is awarded annually for an outstanding publication on the political economy of the centrally planned economies of the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe and their transitional successors. Ed A. Hewett was a distinguished alumnus of the University of Michigan, a prominent scholar, a fine colleague, and an internationally respected member of the field. The Hewett Prize was established in 1994 in his honor to recognize and encourage the high standard of scholarship that he so admirably advanced in the area of his interests.

2013 Ed A. Hewett Book Prize Committee

- Scott Gehlbach, U of Wisconsin, Madison, Dept of Political Science, 1050 Bascom Mall, Room 110, Madison, WI 53706-1316
- Kathryn Anderson, Vanderbilt University, Dept of Economics, Box 351819, Station B, Nashville, TN 37235-1819
- Daniel Treisman, Dept. of Political Science, UCLA, 4289 Bunche Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1472

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize

- Works must be on the political economy of the centrally planned economies of the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe and/or their transitional successors

<http://aseees.org/prizes/hewettprize.html>

BARBARA JELAVICH BOOK PRIZE, sponsored by Charles Jelavich, is awarded annually for a distinguished monograph published on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or 19th- and 20th-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history. Barbara Jelavich was a distinguished and internationally respected scholar whose numerous publications included *Modern Austria*, *Russia's Balkan Entanglements*, and the two-volume *History of the Balkans*. The Jelavich Prize was established in 1995 in her memory to recognize and to encourage the high standards she set in her many areas of scholarly interest and to promote continued study of those areas.

2013 Barbara Jelavich Book Prize Committee

- Charles King, Dept. of Government, ICC 658, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057
- Tara Zahra, University of Chicago, Social Sciences Building, Mailbox 85, 1126 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637
- Allison Frank, Harvard University, Center for European Studies, 27 Kirkland St., Cambridge, MA 02138

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize:

- Authors must be citizens/permanent residents of N.America
- The competition is open to works on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or 19th- and 20th-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history

<http://aseees.org/prizes/jelavichprize.html>

KULCZYCKI BOOK PRIZE IN POLISH STUDIES (formerly the Orbis Prize), sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Jerzy Kulczycki, is awarded annually for the best book in any discipline, on any aspect of Polish affairs.

2013 Kulczycki Book Prize in Polish Studies Committee

- Keely Stauter-Halsted, Dept. of History, 913 University Hall, MC 198, 601 S. Morgan, Chicago IL 60607-7109
- Neal Pease, 4118 N Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53211-2058
- Tamara Trojanowska, Dept. of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Toronto, 121 St. Joseph St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4, Canada

Rules of eligibility specific to this prize:

- Works must be published in English, outside of Poland
- Preference will be given to works by first-time authors.
- The competition is open to works in any discipline, dealing with any aspect of Polish affairs
- Previous winners of Kulczycki/Orbis Prize are ineligible

<http://aseees.org/prizes/aaassorbisprize.html>



2013 Graduate Student Prizes

GRADUATE STUDENT ESSAY PRIZE: is awarded for an outstanding essay by a graduate student in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies.

2013 Committee on the Student Prize

- Elizabeth Skomp, Sewanee, U of the South; eskomp@sewanee.edu
- Manduhai Buyandelger; manduhai@mit.edu
- Steve Harris, U of Mary Washington; sharris@umw.edu

Rules of Eligibility and Nominating Instructions

- ASEES Regional Affiliates and Institutional Members may hold their own competitions for best essay among their graduate students, and submit the winning paper to the ASEES Grad Student Prize Committee
- Essays can be any of several formats: Expanded versions of conference papers; Graduate level seminar papers; Master's Thesis Chapters; Dissertation Chapters. Submitters must clearly indicate the format of the essay submitted
- Essays should be 7,500-14,000 words (25 to 50 pages approximately) inclusive of footnotes and bibliography
- Essays should be submitted to ASEES by the Chairs of the Regional Affiliates or the primary or secondary representatives of the Institutional Members. Graduate students whose institution is not an institutional member or is not holding a competition this year, should check the rules for their regional competition
- Essays should be emailed to newsnet@pitt.edu and to all members of the prize committee

Deadline for submissions: **June 1**

<http://aseees.org/prizes/studentprize.html>

[NewsNet](#) features a limited number of advertisements from organizations presenting scholarly publications, products, services, or opportunities of interest to those in the Russian, Eurasian, and Central European fields.

AD RATES AND SPECS:

LAYOUT	SIZE	PRICE
FULL PAGE	7" x 9.5"	\$500
HALF PAGE		
HORIZONTAL	7" x 4.5"	\$325
VERTICAL	3.5" x 9.5"	\$325
¼ OF A PAGE		
VERTICAL	3.5" x 4.5"	\$225
HORIZONTAL	4.5" x 3.5"	\$225
1/8 OF A PAGE:	2 .25" x 3.5"	\$175

THE ROBERT C. TUCKER/STEPHEN F. COHEN DISSERTATION PRIZE, sponsored by the JKW Foundation, is awarded annually (if there is a distinguished submission) for an outstanding English-language doctoral dissertation in Soviet or Post-Soviet politics and history in the tradition of historical political science and political history of Russia or the Soviet Union as practiced by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen, defended at an American or Canadian university. The dissertation must be completed and defended during 2012. The prize is awarded at the ASEES Annual Convention in November.

2013 Tucker/Cohen Dissertation Prize Committee

- Tom Remington, Dept. of Political Science, 327 Tarbutton Hall, 1555 Dickey Drive, Emory U, Atlanta, GA 30322
- Ziva Galili, Rutgers University, Department of History, Van Dyck Hall, 16 Seminary Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08901
 - From May-August: contact via e-mail galili@rci.rutgers.edu
- Anna Grzymala-Busse, University of Michigan, Dept of Political Science, 505 S. State Street, Room 5700, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-8301

Rules of eligibility

- The dissertation must be defended at a university in the United States or Canada by a US citizen, Canadian citizen or permanent resident of the United States
- The dissertation must be completed and defended during the calendar year prior to the award (for example, the dissertation must have been defended in 2012 to be eligible for the 2013 competition)
- The dissertation's primary subject and analytical purpose must be in the realm of the history of domestic politics, as broadly understood in academic or public life, though it may also include social, cultural, economic, international or other dimensions. The dissertation must focus primarily on Russia (though the topic may also involve other former Soviet republics) during one or more periods between January 1918 and the present

A nomination will consist of a detailed letter from the dissertation's main faculty supervisor explaining the ways in which the work is outstanding in both its empirical and interpretive contributions, along with an abstract of 700-1000 words, written by the candidate, specifying the sources and general findings of the research. A faculty supervisor may nominate no more than one dissertation a year. By **April 15** faculty supervisors should send each committee member listed above their letter and the 700-1000-word abstract. (Candidates may also initiate the nomination, but it must come from their advisers.) The committee will read this material and then request copies of the dissertations that best meet the criteria, as defined in the statement above.



2013 ASEEEES Prizes

ASEEES DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES AWARD

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.

The winner of the Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies Award will be chosen by members of the Honors and Awards Committee:

- Catriona Kelly, Chair, Oxford U, catriona.kelly@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk
- Maria Todorova, U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, mtodorov@illinois.edu
- Joshua Tucker, New York U, joshua.tucker@nyu.edu

Submit the nomination letter(s) to the Committee Chair. Self-nomination is not accepted.

Deadline: May 1

<http://aseees.org/prizes/honorsprize.html>

ASEEES COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION RESOURCES DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

The ASEEEES Committee on Libraries and Information Resources Distinguished Service Award honors ASEEEES member librarians, archivists or curators whose contributions to the field of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies librarianship have been especially noteworthy or influential. The effect of these contributions may be the result of continuous or distinguished service to the profession, but may also be the result of extraordinarily active, innovative or collaborative work that deserves national recognition. This awards was established in 2010.

The winner of the ASEEEES CLIR Distinguished Service Award will be chosen by members of CLIR's Distinguished Service Award Selection Subcommittee:

- Robert Davis, Jr., Columbia U
- Liladhar Pendse, UC Berkeley
- Karen Rondestvedt, Stanford U
- Janice Pilch, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, (ex officio)

Deadline: June 1

<http://intranet.library.arizona.edu/users/brewerm/bd/award.html>



2013 Additional Prizes

18th CENTURY RUSSIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION MARC RAEFF BOOK PRIZE

The Eighteenth Century Russian Studies Association is now accepting submissions for the 3rd Annual Marc Raeff Book Prize. The award is sponsored by the ECRSA and named in honor of Marc Raeff (1923-2008), historian, teacher, and dix-huitièmiste par excellence. The Raeff Prize will be awarded for a publication that is of exceptional merit and lasting significance for understanding Imperial Russia, particularly during the long eighteenth-century. The submitted work must bear a copyright date of either 2012 or 2013. It can be published in any language read by members of the Prize Selection Committee (including Russian) and in any format (analog or digital). Scholarly merit, originality, and felicity of style will be the main criteria for selection. Submissions from scholars who are less than ten (10) years from receiving their doctoral degree are particularly encouraged. The recipient of the award will be recognized with a cash prize, which will be presented during the ASEEEES convention in November 2013. For details on eligibility and the submission process, please see <http://www.ecrsa.org/>, or contact one of the members of this year's Prize Selection Committee: Marcus Levitt Levitt@usc.edu, Steven Usitalo steven.usitalo@northern.edu, Maria Di Salvo Disalvomaria@libero.it, or John W. Randolph jwr@illinois.edu (ex officio).

AWSS HELDT PRIZE

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies invites nominations for the 2013 Competition for the Heldt Prize awarded for the best article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies. To be eligible for nomination, articles must have been published between 15 April 2012 and 15 April 2013. Articles included in collections as well as journal articles are eligible for the "best article" prize, but they must be nominated individually. The prizes will be awarded at the ASEEEES Convention in Boston, MA in November 2013.

To nominate an article, please send or request that the author send one copy to each of the four members of the Prize committee by 15 May 2013:

- Choi Chatterjee, Heldt Prize Committee chairperson, Cal State U, Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032
- Yana Hashamova, Director of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies, OSU, 1712 Neil Ave. 303 Oxley Hall, Columbus, OH 43210
- Martha Lampland, University of California, San Diego, 2648 Luna Avenue, San Diego, CA 92117-2410
- Cristina Vatulescu, Dept. of Comparative Literature, NYU, 19 University Place, 3rd Fl., New York, NY 10003



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Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute
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E-mail: husi@fas.harvard.edu

See Institute website for application information

Ukrainian Research Institute - Harvard University
<http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html>

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UZBEK 1, 2, 3: ASU/SAMARQAND

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Kritika is dedicated to critical inquiry into the history of Russia and Eurasia. The quarterly journal features research articles as well as analytical review essays and extensive book reviews, especially of works in languages other than English. Subscriptions and previously published volumes available from Slavica. \$95 institutions; \$40 individuals; \$30 students and gifts to Russia and Eastern Europe. Contact our business manager at slavica@indiana.com for all questions regarding subscriptions, including eligibility for discounts.

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NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

Genevra Gerhart, with Eloise M. Boyle. *The Russian's World, 4th ed.*, 476 p., 2012 (ISBN 978-0-89357-380-5), \$49.95.

A revised, expanded, and updated edition of a book that has become a classic in the field, *The Russian's World* represents an attempt at the impossible: to describe for non-Russians what Russian common knowledge might be. New features include material on computer terminology and Internet resources.

Brian J. Boeck, Russell E. Martin, and Daniel Rowland, eds. *Dubitando: Studies in History and Culture in Honor of Donald Ostrowski*, 504 p. + illus., 2012 (ISBN 978-0-89357-404-8), \$39.95.

Contributed by Ostrowski's many colleagues and students, these essays representing an array of disciplinary approaches and issues build upon and at times challenge the work of previous historians by raising doubts and questions—as Ostrowski has done in his own career and welcomes when he finds it in others.

Agnessa Mironova-Korol as told to Mira Yakovenko, trans. Rose Glickman. *Agnessa: From Paradise to Purgatory. A Voice from Stalin's Russia*, 241 p., 2012 (ISBN 978-0-89357-394-2), \$29.95.

Agnessa, the privileged wife of a regional boss of the NKVD and herself a victim of the purges, offers a unique glimpse into the luxurious and yet thuggish, paranoid world of the Stalinist elite. What makes Agnessa's account particularly compelling and distinguishes it from many other victim narratives is her partial complicity in the Stalinist order.

Carol Apollonio and Angela Brintlinger, eds. *Chekhov for the 21st Century*, 382 p., 2012 (ISBN 978-0-89357-392-8), \$34.95.

In this volume, Carol Apollonio and Angela Brintlinger have brought together leading scholars from Russia and the West for a wide-ranging conversation about Chekhov's work and legacy. Considering issues as broad as space and time and as tightly focused as the word, these are 21 exciting new essays for the 21st century.

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Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), established in 1948, is a non-profit, 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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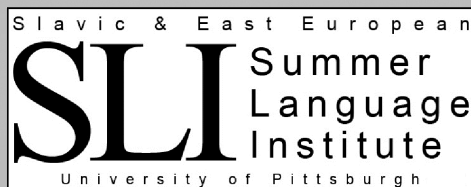
Subscription to NewsNet is \$28.00 for U.S. subscribers and \$44 for non-U.S. subscribers. Prices include shipping. Single copies are \$7.00 each. To subscribe or order back issues, contact Jonathon Swiderski. Back issues are available up to two years only. Periodicals postage paid at Pittsburgh, PA, and additional mailing offices.
POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: ASEEES, 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.
Membership:
If you are interested in becoming an individual or institutional member, visit: <http://www.aseees.org/membership/html>

Submission of materials

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

Deadlines for submissions (ads, articles, announcements)

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



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Contact Information:

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1417 Cathedral of Learning
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
412-624-5906
email: Slavic@pitt.edu



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For applications and more information, visit our web page at:
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Calendar

2013

- Feb. 16-June 8.** Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens: Pageant of the Tsars. <http://www.hillwoodmuseum.org/whats/exhibitions>
- April 5-7.** The Midwest Slavic Conference to be held at OSU. For more information, call (614) 292-8770 or email CSEES@osu.edu.
- April 5-8.** British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies/International Council for Central and East European Studies (BAS-EES/ICCEES) European Congress, Cambridge UK Full details are available at: <http://www.euroiccees2013.org/>
- April 10.** Russia and China: the Architects of a New Global Order? University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS
- April 26-27.** The 14th Annual Czech Studies Workshop, Columbia University. For more information, contact cwh4@columbia.edu
- June 1-June 3.** Canadian Association of Slavists Annual Conference, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia. <http://www.ualberta.ca/~csp/cas/conference.html>
- June 14-15.** The Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences of America, Inc. (PIASA) 71th Annual Meeting, Hyatt Arlington Hotel, Arlington, VA 22209. www.piasa.org
- June 14-15.** The Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center (REEEC) Ralph and Ruth Fisher Forum, to be held in Urbana, Illinois. Please contact Rachel Koroloff (rkorolo2@illinois.edu) or John Randolph (jwr@illinois.edu), with any questions.
- June 25-30.** 2nd International Symposium "Georgian Manuscripts," will be held in Tbilisi, Georgia. To find out more, contact conference@manuscript.ac.ge or visit www.manuscript.ge
- September 2-4.** UACES 43rd Annual Conference, Leeds, UK, hosted by the School of Politics & International Studies at the University of Leeds. To find out more, visit www.uaces.org/leeds.
- September 20-21.** CREES and Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Michigan will host "Ann Arbor in Russian Literature: Revisiting the Carl R. Proffer and Ardis Legacies." <http://www.i.umich.edu/crees>
- October 2-5.** Inter-Asian Connections IV: Istanbul. This conference aims to effect a paradigm shift in the study of the Asian expanse, re-conceptualized as a dynamic and interconnected historical, geographical, and cultural formation stretching from the Middle East through Eurasia, South Asia and Southeast Asia, to East Asia. Organized by SSRC, Yale U, the National U of Singapore (NUS), the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences (HKIHSS) and Koç U. <http://www.ssrc.org/programs/interasia-program/>.
- Nov. 21-24.** ASEES 45th Annual Convention at Boston Marriott Copley Place in Boston, MA <http://aseees.org/convention.html>