



# NewsNet

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

## An Ambiguous End of a Long Road: Croatia Joins the EU

Andrew Konitzer, University of Pittsburgh

On July 1, 2013 Croatia became the European Union's 28<sup>th</sup> member and the second state (after Slovenia) of the former-Yugoslavia to join the Union. Croatia's challenging road to EU membership has been the subject of careful scrutiny by political actors, policy analysts and academics seeking to glean new insights from the first new case of successful accession in the past five years.<sup>1</sup> In the short space available here, I will touch briefly on two major areas of concern, namely the impact of conditionality and the ongoing problem of the EU democratic deficit.

### *The Impact of Conditionality*

The Croatian case suggests once again that while conditionality is effective in inducing one-off changes in policies and planks in party political platforms related to these policies, the process is considerably messier than the simple logic of conditionality would suggest, and it creates some unintentional victims and costs along the way. Furthermore, the jury is still out as to whether conditionality can effectively impact more insidious, long-term patterns of state behavior and societal relations.

For nearly half of the Croatian state's 23-year history, the country and the regime that ruled it was considered more of an adversary than an aspiring member of "Europe." In large part, this divergence rose from conflicts over concrete policy issues rather than from any particular belief set within the regime or society. The Tudman regime of the 1990s was never "Euro-skeptic" or "Euro-rejectionist" in an ideological sense and it, in fact, took great pains to portray itself and newly independent Croatia as a "European" as opposed to a "Balkan" state. However, the regime's growing authoritarianism, legacies of the Homeland War, and the European Union's decision to adopt aspects of these legacies as conditions for membership later placed the regime at odds with its ostensibly pro-European goals.<sup>2</sup>

Three main issues became the focal point for Croatia's EU membership effort: (1) Cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY); (2) efforts to facilitate the return of refugees; and (3) the normalization of relations with Croatia's neighbors. Dealing with these legacies of the Homeland War proved very difficult for a re-

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gime which built its legitimacy as the defender and “father” of Croatia. Hardliners interpreted cooperation with ICTY and facilitating the return of Serbian refugees as the gradual “criminalization” of the new state’s founding Homeland War myth and therefore of the state itself.<sup>3</sup> The regime’s close ties with veterans’ organizations further stiffened its resolve. As a result, the Tuđman regime made little effort to meet growing expectations from the western international community in these areas; as the 1990s wore on, relations with the European Union and the United States steadily worsened.

By the end of the 1990s, Croatia’s relations with Europe and much of the western international community were reaching a low point, the economy was stagnant, and popular support for the regime had plummeted. Public opinion polls in Croatia suggested strong support for EU membership and a growing popular sense that the Tuđman regime’s policies were increasingly an obstacle to that goal. The regime’s 10-year rule ended with the death of Tuđman and his party’s defeat in the 1999 presidential and 2000 parliamentary elections. While some analysts would claim that the lure of Europe played a key role in the 1999-2000 elections, the complex web of causality which contributed to the fall of the Tuđman regime in 2000 makes it difficult to reach a firm conclusion. Certainly public opinion strongly favored increasing ties with the EU and other members of the western international community and this likely played a significant role in voters’ decision to vote for the opposition. However, other major factors like Tuđman’s death and the subsequent chaos and infighting within the deceased leader’s Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), popular fatigue with a regime that had ruled the country for the last decade, as well as considerable US support for the opposition, also worked against the regime.

Victory of the opposition and the establishment of a new Social Democratic Party-led coalition government under Ivica Račan initially raised hopes for critical policy changes that would clear the barriers to Croatia’s accession process. However, the new government struggled with high popular expectations, a weak economy, internal rifts and a rapidly mobilizing far-right opposition movement. Increasingly explicit pressure by the European Union and other international actors pressed the regime from abroad while conservative elements, mobilized in part by a rapidly recovering HDZ, pushed from within.<sup>4</sup> In the end, the Račan government lasted only one term (after reorganizing in 2002).<sup>5</sup> What had initially been framed as a type of electoral revolution that swept out an old semi-authoritarian regime and ushered in a new, more open, more pro-EU government

ended in disappointment and even acrimony as the “revolutionaries” found themselves incapable of making the policy reversals necessary to satisfy Brussels.

The HDZ that returned to power in 2003 differed markedly from the one that had ruled the country under Tuđman. The story of this transformation began back in 2000, when, reeling from electoral defeats and potentially fatal internal discord, different party factions settled on a “controllable,” middle-of-the-road party leader in the person of Ivo Sanader. As party president, Sanader quickly proved to be a highly independent and assertive political player. He implemented changes in the party platform and marginalized hardliners in large part to cater to popular support for EU membership and to remove the threat of an “external veto” on his party’s participation in future governments.<sup>6</sup> His tactics were sometimes questionable (many suggest that he resorted to physical threats and vote theft to defeat his strongest hardline rival during a critical party congress in 2002), but by the time the HDZ competed in the 2003 election, he had positioned it as a staunchly pro-EU party willing to make major concessions on the issues of refugee return and ICTY cooperation. Sanader’s HDZ oversaw improvements in cooperation with ICTY and took steps to convince the international community that Croatia was doing what it could to facilitate the return and restitution of Serb minorities. The EU rewarded the “good behavior” of two successive Sanader-led governments with continued progress through the accession process (see timeline in table below) which eventually brought the country to the very threshold of membership just prior to the HDZ’s electoral defeat in 2011.

The HDZ’s repackaging and subsequent implementation of policy-reversals on the ICTY and refugee issues stands as a promising case for those who believe in the transformative capacity of EU conditionality. While one might debate specific details of the process, and there is certainly evidence that instrumental reasoning, rather than a fundamental change in attitudes and world views drove the leadership’s behavior, it is still hard to imagine that Croatia would have met the EU’s war legacy-based political conditions had the HDZ not been pressured by still high popular support for the EU on one hand, and a combination of political conditions and the threat of an EU external veto on the other.

**Table 1 Key Dates in Croatia's Accession Process**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Government</b>
<i>October 29, 2001</i>	Croatia signs Stabilization and Association Agreement	SDP, HSLS
<i>February 21, 2003</i>	Membership application submitted	SDP, Other
<i>June 18, 2004</i>	Croatia receives official candidate status	HDZ, DC
<i>December 20, 2004</i>	European Council sets date for negotiations	
<i>February 1, 2005</i>	Stabilization and Association Agreement comes into force	
<i>March 16, 2005</i>	Negotiations postponed due to non-cooperation with ICTY (Gotovina)	
<i>October 5, 2005</i>	Negotiations begin	HDZ, HSS, HSLS, HSU, minorities
<i>March 23, 2009</i>	Talks called off due to Bay of Piran border dispute with Slovenia	
<i>September 11, 2009</i>	Talks resume following agreement with Slovenia (explain agreement)	
<i>December 9, 2011</i>	Croatia signs EU accession treaty	SDP, HNS, IDS-DDI, HSU
<i>January 22, 2012</i>	Croatian referendum for EU accession passes	
<i>July 1, 2013</i>	Croatia becomes Member of EU	

Nonetheless, while the issue of compliance with war-legacy related conditions seems to boost the case for the effectiveness of EU conditionality, that same conditionality's capacity to induce longer term change in more established patterns of political, economic and social behavior remains suspect. Like several countries included in the 2007 enlargement, systemic corruption within Croatia complicated reform efforts, and economic restructuring raised the threat of expanding unemployment as subsidies were cut to non-competitive industries. However, the EU's experience with countries like Bulgaria and Romania meant that stricter standards were applied to Croatia in terms of compliance in these areas. Some of these higher standards likely locked in changes that would be hard to undo after accession (for example, the restructuring of the country's ship-building industry); others could be less enduring.

Corruption is an area of continuing concern despite the Croatian government's very public anti-corruption efforts on the very eve of membership. Ivo Sanader's fall from power provided perhaps the most spectacular event in this process. In 2009, Sanader inexplicably resigned from his posts as Prime Minister and HDZ party leader. Several months later, he attempted to return to the party and was promptly ousted by his protégé, Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor. With an arrest warrant pending for corruption charges, he fled to Austria, was deported back to Croatia and sentenced to 10 years in prison. The Kosor government framed the Sanader drama and other high-profile cases like the arrest of former Vice Premier Polanec as evidence of a new phase in an HDZ-led

battle against corruption.<sup>7</sup> One Croatian correspondent in Brussels even joked that "anti-corruption campaigns become the new Croatian nationalism."<sup>8</sup>

Were these simply instrumental actions taken to clear a final hurdle to membership or do they constitute substantive and enduring transformations? Many observers and analysts hailed Sanader's arrest as clear evidence that no Croatian citizen is above the law. However, the fact remains that, prior to his arrest, Sanader had fallen out with every major political actor in Croatia. This raises doubts as to whether Sanader's fall represents a triumph for a cleaner, less corrupt system, or a less admirable mixture of political expediency and score settling. Long term changes in the behavior of political actors throughout the system, not spectacular arrests of fallen political stars, will be the true sign of substantive transformation.

Furthermore, while the Croatia case suggests that conditionality can induce changes in political party platforms, it is less clear whether it can induce change in the longer-term behavior and culture of parties themselves. Post 2012 developments in the HDZ provide another case in point. The new head of the HDZ Tomislav Karamarko has spoken openly about a return to the values of Tuđmanism – a term which, to some, evokes positive associations with a strong, sovereign Croatian state but for others evokes negative associations with chauvinism, cronyism and authoritarianism. Karamarko's popularity, even in his own party's ranks, is currently low, but his rise to the leadership of the HDZ is still cause for some concern should the party return to power

during the next Republican elections – a very likely outcome considering the current coalition government’s low ratings.

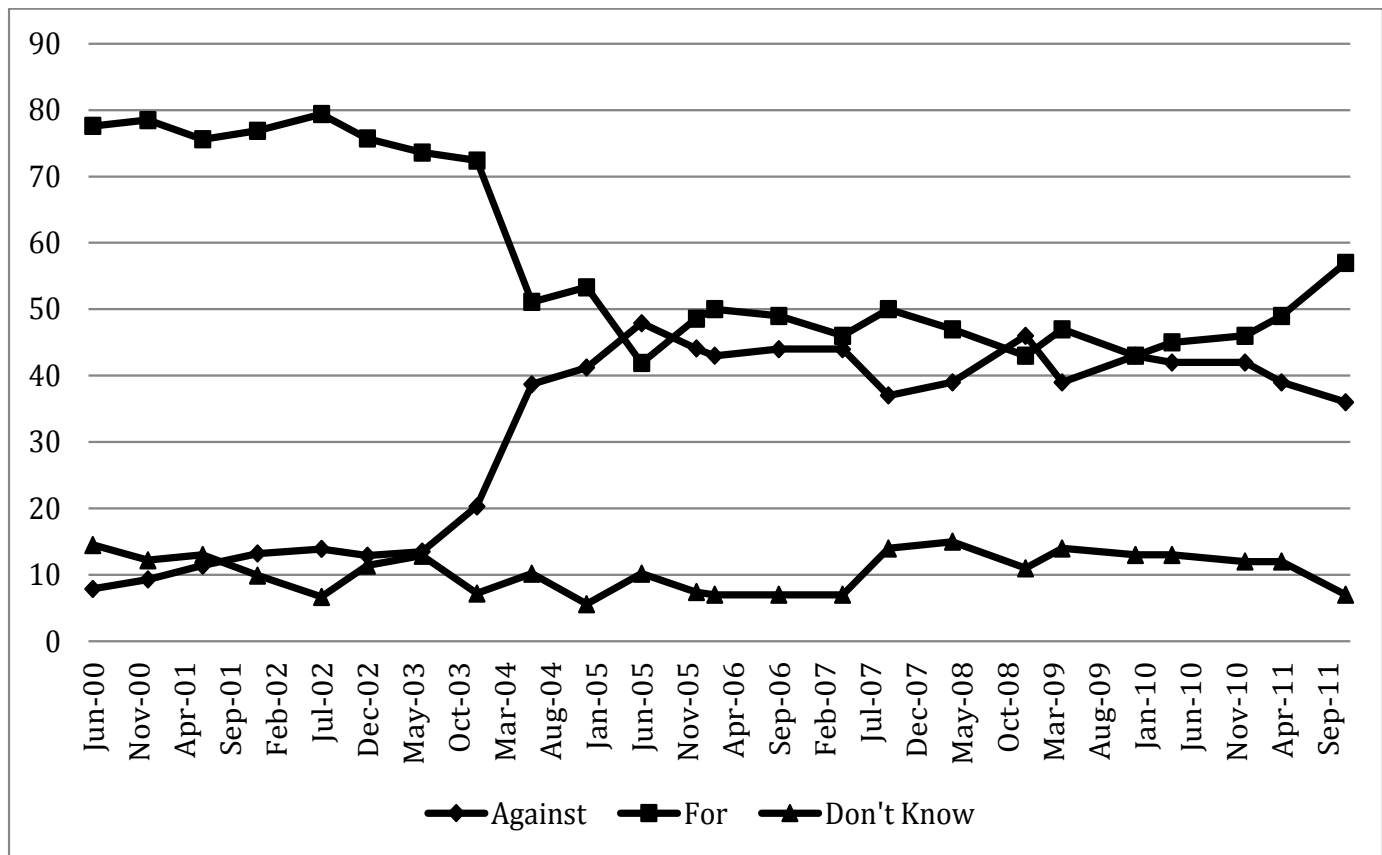
*Public Opinion and Enlargement: Still an Elite-Driven Affair*

The above-described events unfolded against the background of shifting public attitudes and a curious polarity between these attitudes and those of Croatia’s political elites. During the period of elite discord during the late 1990s and early 2000s, when elite attitudes towards the EU were divided, public attitudes (Fig. 1) toward EU membership were overwhelmingly favorable. In 2004, just after a transformed HDZ consolidated Croatia’s pro-EU party consensus, public attitudes towards the EU took a markedly negative turn. Analysts provided several reasons for this sudden decline, including resentment about the arrest and extradition of Croatian war crimes suspects; a transition from irrational “europhoria” to a clearer understanding of the true costs and benefits of EU membership; distrust in the entire EU project following the 2005 constitutional referendums in France and Holland; and resentment over the stricter application of rules to Croatia following previous experiences with the 2007 accession of Romania and Bulgaria.<sup>9</sup>

Croatia’s EU referendum and first European Parliament election reflected the continued ambivalence of public opinion. After the government eliminated turnout requirements for all referendums (a safeguard against low turnout in an eventual EU referendum) and despite warnings that a “no” vote would “cost us 1.6 billion Euros,” only 44% of the electorate turned out to deliver a 66% “yes” vote for EU membership (meaning that just over 29% of eligible voters came out and voted in favor of the referendum).<sup>11, 12</sup> Turnout in the first European Parliamentary election held in Croatia (April 14, 2013) was a dismal 20.74%, marking the third lowest turnout in European Parliamentary election and falling far short of turnout levels in past Croatian national elections.

In many respects, the level of euro-skepticism expressed in Croatia is not exceptional given growing popular euro-skepticism throughout the EU. Still, the rather remarkable divergence between elite and popular attitudes in this newest of member states is cause for continued concern about the EU’s democratic deficit and the fundamentally elite-driven nature of the EU project. Political parties like the HDZ adjusted their platforms to follow public attitudes when pro-EU polling results ran parallel with EU pressure for compliance and cooperation. However, when public opinion soured, the logic of conditionality alone seemed

**Figure 1 Support for Croatia’s Accession to EU 2000-2011<sup>10</sup>**



sufficient to prevent any major political actors from taking a more EU-pessimistic stance. This would suggest that the lure of the EU for elites (or alternatively, political actors' fear of running afoul of the dominant pro-EU public narrative in Croatia), not popular attitudes, is the dominant factor driving political developments in this newest EU member state.

### *Prospects for Croatia and the Region*

Looking ahead, the post-accession prospects for Croatia and the region are at least as unclear as the lessons one might draw from the accession process itself. Entrance into the European market space creates new opportunities for Croatian firms, but it also exposes local producers to greater competition and a stricter and broader range of EU regulations. In the longer term this might lead to stronger more competitive firms and safer, more high-quality products, but the immediate tangible effects are just as likely to be increased local business failure and employment volatility. Croatia's entrance into the EU also marked its exit from the CEFTA zone – a group of Balkan states to which, until now, Croatia had exported a significant amount of its products. With EU membership looming, a number of key Croatian entrepreneurs set up branch operations in Serbia, Bosnia and other CEFTA states in order to maintain access to these markets at some cost to Croatian jobs during a time when unemployment was reaching 17.3%.<sup>13</sup> Other observers questioned the potential impact on Croatia's tourist industry. As many as 200,000 Russians (2012 figures) and significant numbers of Turks and other non-EU citizens had enjoyed visa-free (or substantially simplified) entry into Croatia.<sup>14</sup> For these individuals, visits to Croatian vacation spots will be more difficult once a limited transition period ends.

Turning to the region as a whole, while one might at times detect an element of resentment and even defeatism in media and public statements about the accession emanating from Sarajevo and Belgrade, there was also a message of new opportunity arising from Croatia's "exit" from the Balkans. In withdrawing from CEFTA, Croatia not only sparked an increase in Croatian investment in neighboring states, but it also created new opportunities for existing firms in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and other CEFTA states to gain market share against formerly competitive Croatian rivals.<sup>15</sup> On the negative side, increased regulations and limited border crossings threatened to cut into exports from neighboring countries into Croatia.<sup>16</sup> The net gains or losses for economic actors in non-CEFTA countries remain to be analyzed.

Croatia's accession also seems to have further catalyzed efforts by other states in the region to clear barriers to

their own memberships. However, the lasting effect of these developments is dependent on the duration of these membership efforts and on post-accession developments in Croatia. Unfortunately for the EU, past experiences show that the impacts of membership are diffuse, slow to materialize and largely impalpable for voters. Thus, public demonstrations against the perceived impacts of EU membership are likely to have more of an impact on public attitudes than stealthily improving macro-economic indicators (if indeed, such an improvement takes place). Hence, the Croatian case will be under intense scrutiny from interested regional actors on both sides of the EU question.

### *Vrijeme će pokazati svoje*<sup>17</sup>

At the end of the day, the substantive impact of conditionality and the EU accession process as a whole cannot be measured in the short term. Regional actors frequently argue that a major benefit of the EU accession process is the process itself.<sup>18</sup> By enticing countries to meet accession criteria, the EU is improving market institutions and governance structures which make for better states and better economies. However, recent developments in Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and neighboring Slovenia suggest that conditionality-induced changes can be ephemeral and that policies and institutions created for the instrumental purpose of gaining admission can unravel when political elites deem it in their interest. Unfortunately, at this point, Croatia's accession provides little reason to believe that the politics of this new member will be any different from that of its predecessors. Furthermore, Croatia's fragile financial and economic situation and the EU's own difficulties raise serious concerns as to whether membership will yield positive and tangible economic returns for the new member state. Croatia may have cleared some impressive barriers along a long and difficult road, but the question remains as to whether the process has induced enduring changes and whether Croatian voters will reap tangible benefits beyond border free travel through the EU.

### Author's Note:

At the time of writing, a dispute erupted between Croatia and the European Commission over conflicts between European Union and Croatian extradition laws. These conflicts came into focus following Germany's request to extradite Yugoslav-era intelligence chief Josip Perković for his alleged involvement in the 1983 assassination of a Yugoslav dissident in Bavaria. On September 16, European Commissioner for Justice Viviane Reding announced that sanctions would be placed on Croatia. Many observers expected this to take the

form of restrictions on funds set aside for Croatia's entrance into the Schengen zone. In Reding's statement, she pointed out that Croatia's extradition law had been in compliance with EU laws, but that the government had changed the laws only three days prior to accession.

(Endnotes)

1 Jović, D. (2006). "Croatia and the European Union: a long delayed journey." *Journal of Southern Europe & the Balkans* 8(1): 85-103; Sharon Fisher, "Croatia's Rocky Road Toward the European Union," *Slovak Foreign Policy Affairs*, Fall 2005.

2 Jović, D. (2006). "Croatia and the European Union: a long delayed journey." *Journal of Southern Europe & the Balkans* 8(1): 85-103; Razsa, M. and N. Lindstrom (2004). "Balkan Is Beautiful: Balkanism in the Political Discourse of Tudman's Croatia." *East European Politics & Societies* 18(4): 628-650.

3 Author's interview with Ivic Pašalić, 22 June 2009.

4 Antun Masle, "Marš na Zagreb?" *Globus*, 16 February 2001; "Bobetko: U ovoj Zemlji mi odlučujemo," *Jutarnji list*, 12 February 2001.

5 Kasapović, M. (2005). *Koalicijske vlade u Hrvatskoj: Prva iskustva u komparativnoj perspektivi. Izbori i konsolidacija demokracije u Hrvatskoj*. G. Čular. Zagreb, Fakultet Političkih Znanosti Sveučilišta u Zagreb.

6 An external veto refers to the ability of external political actors to essentially block certain policies or political outcomes. In this particular case, external actors like the EU could influence the course of elections and government formation by threatening to slow or freeze the country's progress towards membership in the event that certain undesirable parties (an unreformed HDZ) would enter government.

7 Freedom House echoed this sentiment in its 2012 report.

8 Ines Sabalic quoted in: Tim Judah, "Croatia: From isolation to EU membership," *BBC News*, 26 April 2013.

9 Stojic, M. (2006). "Between Europhobia and Europhilia: Party and popular attitudes towards membership of the European Union in Serbia and Croatia." *Perspectives on European Politics and Society* 7(3): 312-335; Štulhofer, A. (2006). "Euroskepticism in Croatia: On the Far Side of Rationality?" *Croatian Accession to the European Union: The Challenges of Participation*. K. Ott. Zagreb, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.

10 Changes in polling agencies and measures make a perfect longitudinal tracing of attitudes towards the EU from 2000 to present impossible. This graph pieces together two series of polls, one collected from 2000-2005 and another from 2006-2011.

11 Josipa Ban, "Ne' na referednumu stajat će nas 1.6 milijardi eura," *Poslovni dnevnik*, 4 January 2012.

12 While the bulk of media and analytical reports on the referendum accepted the low official figures and continued to focus on low turnout levels, some analysts pointed out that the low turnout may have resulted more from highly inaccurate voter lists and low turnout by diaspora voters. **Žarko Puhovski explains that the official voter registrar contained 4.09 million voters while results of the 2011 census indicate that Croatia has only 3.18 million citizens over the age of 18.** By his calculations, turnout in the referendum was possibly as high as 61.28% - a result which would compare quite favorably to turnout in the referendums of the 2007 EU entrants. M. Špoljar, A. Bernardić B. Bradarić, "Stvarno stanje: U Hrvatskoj je glasalo 61, a ne 43.5 posto građana," *Večernje list*, 24 January 2012.

13 Figures are from November 2012.

14 Tatjana Tagirov, "Kraj dugog putovanja," *Vreme*, 27 June 2013. It should, however, be noted that with 9.9 million foreign tourists visiting Croatia in 2012, Russian tourists made up only 2% of the total number of visiting foreigners. Hrvatska turistička zajednica, *Turizam u brojkama: 2012*, Zagreb: Ministarstvo turizma Republike Hrvatske, 2013.

15 "Hrvatska u EU, šansa za Srbiju," *Blic* 1 July 2013; "Hrvatske firme sele proizvodnju u BiH?" *Dnevni Avaz*, 13 May 2013.

16 Bukjana Lajmanovska, "Croatia's EU membership affects Turkey and the Balkans" Lajmanovska also points out that .5 million Bosnian citizens also hold Croatian passports. Hence, a new divide may be introduced into an already divided country.

17 Croatian equivalent to "Time will tell."

18 "Pregovori bitni i zbog EU pravila," *B92*, 18 July 2013.

## THE ASSOCIATION CONGRATULATES THE WINNERS OF THE 2013 ASEES PRIZES

### ***Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies Award:***

**Ronald Grigor Suny**, University of Michigan and University of Chicago (Emeritus)

**Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize** for the most important contribution to Russian, Eurasian, and East European studies in any discipline of the humanities or social sciences.

**Jeremy Hicks**, *First Films of the Holocaust: Soviet Cinema and the Genocide of the Jews, 1938-1946* (University of Pittsburgh Press).

**University of Southern California Book Prize in Literary and Cultural Studies** for outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the fields of literary and cultural studies.

**Jan Plamper**, *The Stalin Cult: A Study in the Alchemy of Power* (Yale University Press).

**Reginald Zelnik Book Prize in History** for outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the field of history.

**Scott Ury**, *Barricades and Banners: The Revolution of 1905 and the Transformation of Warsaw Jewry* (Stanford University Press).

**Honorable Mention: Jonathan Bolton**, *Worlds of Dissent: Charter 77, The Plastic People of the Universe, and Czech Culture under Communism* (Harvard University Press).

**Honorable Mention: Christina Ezrahi**, *Swans of the Kremlin: Ballet and Power in Soviet Russia* (University of Pittsburgh Press).

**Davis Center Book Prize in Political and Social Studies** for outstanding monograph on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography.

**Gerald Easter**, *Capital, Coercion, and Postcommunist States* (Cornell University Press).

**Honorable Mention: Sonia Hirt**, *Iron Curtains: Gates, Suburbs and Privatization of Space in the Post-Socialist City* (Wiley-Blackwell).

**Ed A Hewett Book Prize** for outstanding publication on the political economy of the centrally planned economies of the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe and their transitional successors.

**Gerald Easter**, *Capital, Coercion, and Postcommunist States* (Cornell University Press).

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**Marshall Shulman Book Prize** for 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.

**Ted Hopf**, *Reconstructing the Cold War: The Early Years, 1945-1958* (Oxford University Press).

**Honorable Mention: Rinna Kullaa**, *Non-Alignment and its Origins in Cold War Europe: Yugoslavia, Finland, and the Soviet Challenge* (I.B. Tauris).

**Barbara Jelavich Book Prize** for distinguished monograph published on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history.

**Mary Neuburger**, *Balkan Smoke: Tobacco and the Making of Modern Bulgaria* (Cornell University Press).

**Kulczycki Book Prize for Polish Studies** for best book in any discipline, on any aspect of Polish affairs.

**Beth Holmgren**, *Starring Madame Modjeska: On Tour in Poland and America* (Indiana University Press).

**Graduate Student Essay Prize** for outstanding essay by a graduate student in Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies.

**Yulia Mikhailova**, "Christians and Pagans' in the Chronicles of Pre-Mongolian Rus: Beyond the Dichotomy of 'Good Us' and 'Bad Them,'" University of New Mexico.

**The Robert C. Tucker/Stephen F. Cohen Dissertation Prize**, sponsored by the JKW Foundation, is awarded annually 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 by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen, defended at an American or Canadian university.

**Michael Westren**, "Nations in Exile: The 'Punished Peoples' in Soviet Kazakhstan, 1941-1961," University of Chicago, 2012

**CLIR Distinguished Service Award**, recognizes 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.

**Nadia Zilper**, UNC-Chapel Hill Head of Global Resources and Area Studies and Curator of Slavic and East European Collections and the Andre Savine Collection (Ret).

The prize winners will be recognized during the ASEEEES Annual Convention award ceremony on Saturday, November 23, 7:00 pm., in Boston. The event is open to the public. The prize citations will be printed in the Convention Program.



## ASEEES 45th Annual Convention

**November 21-24, 2013 Boston Marriott Copley Place**

- **Presidential Plenary:** “Thinking Revolution: The Wider Work of 1917, 1989, and the Colored Revolutions”  
Nov. 21, 6:00 p.m. – Grand Ballroom Salon G
- **Opening Reception & Tour of the Exhibit Hall:** Nov. 21, 7:00 – 8:30 p.m., Gloucester
- **ASEEES Annual Meeting of Members:** Nov. 23, 5:00 p.m. – Grand Ballroom Salon F
- **ASEEES Awards Buffet:** Nov. 23, 5:30 p.m. – Grand Ballroom Salon E (by ticket only)
- **Awards Presentation and President’s Address:** Nov. 23, 7:00 p.m. – Grand Ballroom Salon F (open to all)

Last day to preregister is **October 18**. After this date, you can register on site at an increased rate.

[www.aseees.org/convention.html](http://www.aseees.org/convention.html)

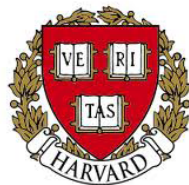
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# ASEEES Advocacy

## STEVE HANSON SPEAKS AT HOUSE BRIEFING ON INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

On September 17 the Coalition for International Education, in cooperation with the offices of Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) and Rep. Tom Petri (R-WI), sponsored a well-attended Congressional briefing in the House of Representatives on “U.S. Global Competence: The Role of International and Foreign Language Education.” Steve Hanson, ASEEES President-Elect and Vice-Provost for International Affairs, Director of the Reves Center for International Studies, and Professor of Government at the College of William and Mary, briefed the Hill staffers and other attendees on the significance and impact of the Title VI/Fulbright-Hays program since its inception in 1958. Telling his own personal story as a recipient of Title VI funding as a student and then as director of the Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies while he was at the University of Washington, he highlighted the ways in which Title VI/Fulbright-Hays has served as the foundation for developing the international expertise we currently possess in the US today. Noting the \$55.7 million (44%) cuts to the program in the last two years, Hanson expressed serious concern about the future of global expertise in the US.

Also speaking at the briefing was Brig. Gen. Kevin Ryan (Ret.), Director of the Defense and Intelligence Project at Harvard’s JFK School of Government Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, who discussed the importance of language and international expertise for US national security. Having received Russian language training in part with ACTR (now American Councils), funded by Fulbright-

Hays, he served as Senior Regional Director for Slavic States in the Office of Secretary of Defense and as Defense Attaché to Russia. At Harvard, he created and runs the “Elbe Group” for retired US and Russian generals from the military and intelligence services. He noted that the biggest problem the group faces is the language barrier, not political disagreements. He stressed whether we are talking to our allies or adversaries, the key to understanding and solving our most important problems remains language.

The other speakers at the briefing were: Michele Dunne, Atlantic Council Vice President and Director of the Council’s Rafik Hariri Center for the Middle East; Tomas Hult, Professor and Director of CIBER at Michigan State University; and Todd Bowen, Department Chair for Modern and Classical Languages at New Trier High School in Winnetka, Illinois.

We thank the Coalition for International Education leadership for organizing the briefing. ASEEES is a member of the Coalition.

### SAVE THE DATE!

Internationalization of US Education in the 21st Century: The Future of International and Foreign Language Studies; April 11-13, 2014, College of William and Mary.

The US faces an urgent education issue that will directly affect our nation’s wellbeing for generations to come: the global competence of Americans. Yet international and foreign language education—the essential means to building global competence—is in jeopardy due to diminishing federal, state and private support.

The Coalition for International Education and the College of William & Mary are co-sponsoring a major policy conference on the future of international education in the U.S., to be held in Williamsburg, VA on April 11-13, 2014. Please plan to join leaders in academia, K-12 education, business, government, and the NGO sectors for a timely national review and discussion about our human resource needs for global competence, and innovative strategies and structures to prepare our students for the global era. We will focus on the role of the US Department of Education’s Higher Education Act -Title VI and Fulbright-Hays programs and K-12 foreign language education. Title VI is due for reauthorization in 2014-15 in the context of new developments in educational technology, the growing demand for global competence in the US workforce, and ongoing diplomatic and national security challenges around the world. Program and registration details will be available later this fall. <http://www.aseees.org/new/IFLE.php>

ASEEES is delighted to announce the results of the 2013 election for the Board of Directors:

Vice President / President Elect (2014-16):  
**Catriona Kelly**, University of Oxford (UK)

Members at Large (2014-16):  
**Eliot Borenstein**, NYU  
**Christine Worobec**, Northern Illinois U

Graduate Student Representative (2014-15):  
**Colleen Lucey**, U of Wisconsin, Madison



# Calendar

## 2013 . . . . .

**October 27-30.** International Silk Road Congress and ACTR Conference: “To Rethink a Region of Commerce, Cooperation and Peace”, will be held in Istanbul, Turkey. <http://silkroadcongress.org>

**November 7-10.** Central Slavic Conference and Charles Timberlake Memorial Symposium, St. Louis, MO <http://webs.wichita.edu/?u=isamw&p>

**Nov. 21-24.** ASEEES 45th Annual Convention at Boston Marriott Copley Place in Boston, MA <http://aseees.org/convention.html>

## 2014 . . . . .

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

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

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

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

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

**June 4-6.** “Karel Kosík and Dialectics of the Concrete”, Prague: A conference organized by the Department for the Study of Modern Czech Philosophy, Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. [landa@flu.cas.cz](mailto:landa@flu.cas.cz)

**POLICY AND CONFLICT  
IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE**

Understand the complex history of today’s numerous political, ethnic, and religious conflicts in the post-Soviet space. Gain a well-rounded view of the competing local and foreign interests at work within them and discuss possible resolutions with local students, teachers, and experts. For students of history, international relations, domestic governance, or policy making, this course will be a fascinating and resume-building experience.

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### Russian/Soviet History Search 2013-14

The History Department at Colby College invites applications for a one-year faculty fellow in Russian/Soviet history, beginning September 1, 2014. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in hand at the start of the appointment. Teaching load is four courses for the year, including the two-semester Russian/Soviet history sequence (HI 227/228) and two other courses chosen in consultation with the department chair. Please submit electronically, in a single PDF, a letter of application, C.V., one-page statements of teaching and research interests, and teaching evaluations if available, to [facfellowruss-soviethistory@colby.edu](mailto:facfellowruss-soviethistory@colby.edu). Three letters of recommendation are also required, and should be emailed to the above address. Inquiries about the position may be directed to Elizabeth D. Leonard (chair, Department of History) at [edleonar@colby.edu](mailto:edleonar@colby.edu). Applicants wishing to be considered for preliminary interviews at the American Historical Association’s annual conference in Washington, D.C., in January 2014 must submit their applications by November 22, 2013. Finalists will be brought to campus in February/March. *Colby is committed to equality and diversity and is an equal opportunity employer. We encourage inquiries from candidates who will contribute to the cultural and ethnic diversity of our college. Colby College does not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, religion, ancestry, national origin, or age in employment or in our educational programs.* For more information about the College, please visit the Colby website: [www.colby.edu](http://www.colby.edu).



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

ASEEES 46th Annual Convention, November 20-23, 2014

San Antonio, Texas

The history of Eurasia and Eastern Europe has been marked by periods of revolutionary change that seemed to contemporaries to herald the dawn of an entirely new era, but that in retrospect did not disrupt deeper institutional, social, and cultural continuities between past and present. A quarter century after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe—at a time when earlier dreams of the full-scale consolidation of market democracies across the whole of the former Soviet bloc have given way to a more sober assessment of the future of democracy and capitalism in Europe and Eurasia alike—it seems appropriate again to assess the balance of continuity and change in various parts of the region we study.

Such reflection prompts a series of interconnected intellectual questions. To what extent do historical “structures” in Eurasia and Eastern Europe constrain the ability of “agents” to reshape past institutions and practices and forge a qualitatively new future? How far back should we trace the influence of historical legacies in the region—to the communist era, to the rule of pre-communist empires, or to even earlier periods? How do debates about historical legacies and new beginnings in the geographic space once dominated by Marxist-Leninist regimes shape the way we think about the contentious definition of our region? And how do these debates play out differently, and generate different insights, in the diverse academic disciplines that make up our scholarly community?

The Association of Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies invites papers and panel proposals related to the themes discussed above, understood in the broadest possible sense. Topics could include, but are not limited to, debates about the reasons for and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet bloc in light of the first 25 years of post-communism; explaining and assessing the impact of “Leninist” and “pre-Leninist” historical legacies; investigating the nature of political, economic, and cultural innovation in Eurasia and East Europe, past and present; charting and understanding the changing geographies of “Eurasia” and “Europe”; and reassessing the nature of historical and social agency in the pre-Leninist, Leninist, and post-Leninist contexts.

Deadline for individual paper submissions: **December 20, 2013**

Deadline for panel/roundtable submissions: **January 15, 2014**

The 2014 ASEEES Convention does not overlap with the AAA Convention. We strongly encourage anthropologists and other social scientists to participate in the ASEEES convention.

# General Rules for ASEEEES Convention Participation

A conference participant *may appear on the program no more than twice, and may present only one paper during the convention*. There are no exceptions to this rule. *Please Note: if you submit an Individual Paper proposal, it constitutes your one presentation.*

**DO NOT SUBMIT AN INDIVIDUAL PAPER PROPOSAL FOR A PAPER THAT IS ALREADY PART OF AN ORGANIZED PANEL, AND DO NOT SUBMIT A PROPOSAL IF YOU ARE PRESENTING ANY PAPER ON ANY OTHER PROPOSED PANEL.**

Each participant may only have *one role on a panel or roundtable*. For example, the chair of a panel cannot present a paper or serve as discussant on that panel.

Special consideration will be given to panels reporting on recent field or archival research, especially those that include presentations by junior faculty and/or advanced graduate students. Sessions with more than one disciplinary representation are strongly encouraged.

As a rule of thumb, graduate student participants generally should be at the research-stage in their programs, and panels composed primarily of graduate students should include at least one member who has completed his/her terminal degree. A session made up only of students will most likely be rejected.

A panel/roundtable should not be made up of participants from only one institution. The presenters on a panel/roundtable must be from at least two different institutions.

**NEW:** Panel discussants should ideally be at the post-doctoral level. If a graduate student is designated as discussant on a panel, a second discussant at the post-doctoral level should be added to the panel. Professors may not serve as discussants for graduate students from their own departments.

**CV INFO:** All participants must have their individual profile, including their cv/bio information, in the ASEEEES members site. **Ask your session participants to update or create their profile. This is essential. Do not wait until just before the submission deadline.**

**MEMBERSHIP RULES:** All session organizers in the U.S. and abroad must be current members of ASEEEES in order to submit a proposal for the 2013 Convention. All participants who are in Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies in the U.S. or abroad *must* be ASEEEES members by the time of proposal acceptance. Scholars outside the field of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies do not need to join ASEEEES. *All* participants on panels/roundtables *must* preregister for the Convention by the deadline and pay the registration fee. Organizers are responsible for letting panelists know about registration fees and membership rules.

Affiliate organizations of the ASEEEES are each allowed to list *one* panel/roundtable as a sponsored session.

**If you agree to participate in the ASEEEES Convention, you agree to be scheduled during any of the planned sessions.**

## Rules for Individual Paper Submission

Deadline for Submissions: **December 20, 2013**

The Program Committee will consider proposals for individual papers *that are not associated with a panel*. Paper proposals will be screened by the Program Committee. A paper will be accepted for the conference only if it can be fit into a coherent panel, and if that panel is then approved by the Program Committee. Space constraints may also preclude our being able to accommodate all individual papers proposed. The Program Committee strongly *urges* all scholars to use the ASEEEES website, SEELANGS, H-Russia, and other means of networking to form a full panel rather than submit an individual paper proposal. **Individual paper submitter must be a current member of ASEEEES.** No exceptions.

## Rules for Panel/Roundtable Proposal Submission

Deadline for Submissions: **January 15, 2014**

**Panels** entail presentation of prepared papers (distributed in advance to a discussant) on a related topic or theme, followed by structured discussion of those papers. A panel must have a chair, three paper presentations, and at least one discussant (maximum two discussants). No Exceptions. A paper can be co-authored.

**Roundtables** entail structured discussion of a topic or theme, without the presentation of papers. Proposals for roundtables should be submitted only when the topic clearly justifies this format. A roundtable must have a chair and three to five other participants. No exceptions.

With any questions, please contact:

Wendy Walker, ASEEEES Convention Coordinator • e-mail: [wwalker@pitt.edu](mailto:wwalker@pitt.edu) • phone: 781-235-2408

**The ASEEEES 2014 Convention Proposal will open at the end of November, when the proposal forms and online proposal site will become available on the ASEEEES website. Please check our Web site, [www.ASEEEES.org](http://www.ASEEEES.org), for the latest information and instructions.**



Central European University  
[www.ceu.hu](http://www.ceu.hu)

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AT CEU

Assistant Professor, Department of History

**Application deadline:** October 15, 2013

The Department of History at Central European University is seeking candidates to fill an **Assistant Professor position in the field of Soviet and Post-Soviet History**.

This position will continue one of the main research and teaching foci of the Department. We encourage applications from candidates whose training and expertise is in Soviet and Post-Soviet history in general. In keeping with the Department's emphasis on interdisciplinary to comparative and cross-cultural studies, we invite applicants with a strong interest in comparative study of Empire and in various combinations of social, political, gender, or cultural history. Applicants should hold a PhD degree.

Please submit your complete application package to [positions@ceu.hu](mailto:positions@ceu.hu) including job code in subject line: **2013/036**.

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**<https://hro.ceu.hu/vacancies/assistant-professor-in-the-field-of-soviet-and-post-soviet-history>**

### UVA HIRING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN COMPARATIVE CULTURES

The College and Graduate School of Arts & Sciences at the University of Virginia invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position, which is supported by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation. The focus of this hire will be in the area of comparative cultures and contested cultural space in the late-Byzantine world, 11th-15th centuries CE. The geo-cultural terrain of this hire will span the Orthodox Christian world and the Islamic East, from the Balkans to the Urals, from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea basin. For additional details and to apply, please visit [Jobs@UVA](mailto:Jobs@UVA) at <https://jobs.virginia.edu>, search on posting 0612638. Review of applications will begin November 15, 2013 and priority will be given to applications received by that date.

The University will perform background checks on all new faculty hires prior to making a final offer of employment.

The College of A&S and the University of Virginia welcome applications from women, minorities, veterans and persons with disabilities; we seek to build a culturally diverse, intellectual environment and are committed to a policy of equal employment opportunity and to the principles of affirmative action in accordance with state and federal laws.

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# From YU to EU in the Language Classroom

## Teaching Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian in a Time of Accession

Marijeta Božović, Yale University

The 2013–2014 academic year appears poised for change, for new possibilities as well as challenges to the subsection of American Slavists who specialize in South Slavic languages and culture: specifically, to teachers of the language once known as Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian, now offered in most institutions as B/C/S (or some variation thereof, possibly including M for Montenegrin), or otherwise in its distinct national forms. On July 1, 2013, Croatia joined the European Union as its newest 28<sup>th</sup> member state—which means that Croatian has been added to the list of official EU languages.

On the one hand, this seems the most auspicious news in years for language instructors teaching any variant of B/C/S. On the other, most of our colleagues face drastic cutbacks—in enrollments, positions, and entire departments. All too often, as one colleague joked wryly at a recent conference, “‘Slavic’ Department means ‘Russian,’ and ‘Russian’ means ‘closing.’” Language instructors face an additional array of pressures, from grueling adjunct arrangements, vanished Title VI support, to the double-edged sword of online and shared teaching arrangements.

At a moment prime for self-reflection in the field, not to mention sub-field, I reached out to our colleagues for an overview of the situation and the changing arena of B/C/S pedagogy. For a sustained reflection after decades of experience in (and at times, defining) Serbo-Croatian and B/C/S programs in the United States, I interviewed Radmila Gorup, recently emeritus in Columbia University’s Slavic Languages and Literatures Department. For a synchronic intellectual map of various departmental strategies in the present moment, I contacted representatives of many of the programs offering B/C/S nationally—and a few internationally for comparison. What follows has been culled from the responses, and I hope it can serve as a provisional overview of the state of a field in transition.

While the replies show a fair amount of variation, all remark on the changing conditions, expectations, and motivations for and on the part of their students. As one former instructor of B/C/S put it, he began teaching in 1977: “I—a young 23 year-old, first-year graduate student working on medieval Slavic, whose only real experience with B/C/S was as a second generation heritage speaker and one year of independent study B/C/S grammar in college—was asked

to teach the second semester of Serbo-Croatian with the charge to ‘tighten up the course.’” His students ranged from undergraduates with a background in the region, graduate students planning fieldwork in Yugoslavia—and, in the summers, “government workers from Washington who invariably announced that they worked for the ‘personnel section of the Department of Defense.’”

Another such period of B/C/S language instruction in the United States—one shaped by the legacies and aftershocks of Yugoslav dissolution—may well be coming to an end. It remains for us to actively and collaboratively reimagine the next phase.

### I. Interview with Radmila Gorup (Senior Lecturer Emeritus, Columbia University)

*How would you describe the state of the B/C/S field? How has it changed during your years of teaching and programming?*

Instruction in Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Montenegrin language, until recently known as Serbo-Croatian, has a long tradition at US universities. Introduced in the first decade of the twentieth century at UC Berkeley, Harvard, and Columbia, it was later added by Slavic Departments of other universities (as a representative South Slavic language). At one point, more than 52 US universities taught Serbo-Croatian. This number is definitely smaller today.

Programs’ fortunes changed throughout the years, hand in hand with the political and social circumstances of Yugoslavia. In the 1950s and 1960s, Serbo-Croatian was popular because of the independent politics Yugoslavia espoused vis-à-vis both East and West, and, later, on account of its liberal economic policies (self-management), and Josip Broz Tito’s role in the non-aligned movement. The significance of Yugoslavia assured the success of Serbo-Croatian programs abroad. By the late 1980s, the country faced serious economic and political problems that resulted in its breakup. However, even during this tragic period, fairly robust enrollment in SC classes continued.

The situation today is quite different. After the wars of the 1990s, the region has been disoriented and impoverished. The successor states are small and in no position to become significant players in the international arena: politics no longer provide an impetus to study the language that is

more and more referred to as B/C/S or BCMS—an unfortunate acronym that recalls news networks or drugstores chains in this country.

The dissolution of Yugoslavia also overlapped with the crisis of the humanities in the West and with a bleak economic situation in general. The emphasis has turned away from humanities to the sciences as the engine of the new technologies driving the process of globalization. The federal government is cutting funds for language programs, and other institutions, like the Fulbright, are reducing scholarships for the teaching of critical languages, B/C/S among them. Some universities are closing their language departments or reorganizing them into language programs separate from the instruction of literature and culture. The rationale behind this completely eludes me.

However, the same new technology I was almost blaming for the downfall of humanities provides the best hope for the numerically smaller cultures. The fact that languages can be taught interactively online means that universities can share instructors and, at a lesser cost, offer languages they could not have offered earlier.

I started to teach in the fall of 1980, at a time when the interest in critical languages was still high. The former Yugoslavia was a popular destination and our students loved to travel there. However, the problems that started with linguistic disputes (which masked ideological differences) in the late 1960s continued to grow and reached a full-blown crisis at the end of 1980s. We all know how it ended. Throughout the 1990s, B/C/S programs were sustained by a high percentage of students in political science and area studies. The numbers only decreased after 2000. However, this is also true for some other languages; the enrollment in B/C/S, small as it was, was better at Columbia than for most other non-Russian Slavic languages.

One thing that did not change during my tenure is the ad-hoc nature of Serbo-Croatian programs. Language classes are mostly elective and enrollments vary from year to year. Serbo-Croatian also had what was referred to as the *eastern* and the *western* variants: language instructors taught usually the one in which they were proficient and offered lip service to the other. The practice continues to this day, except in place of Serbo-Croatian we have today three or four political (national) languages. The majority of schools teach these languages in the same class, as they should be, but do not have appropriate teaching materials to do the job.

Throughout my career, from the fall of 1980 to the spring of 2013, the field was plagued by a scarcity of proper teaching materials. There are a score of introduc-

tory textbooks teaching either *ekavian* or *ijekavian* variants of *neoštokavian*; and in 2000, a textbook teaching Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian, written by Ronelle Alexander and Ellen Elias-Bursać, came out. But there still are no textbooks for intermediate and advanced classes, reference grammars, graded readers or good dictionaries—and there is no prospect that they will be written for our students. (In the successor states, schools produce teaching materials exclusively in their standard variant). However and despite all this, good and enthusiastic instructors have always been able to overcome this problem and produce their own materials.

*Which do you consider the best programs for the study of B/C/S? What have emerged as the most interesting and promising new materials, approaches, and methodologies?*

Ideally, a B/C/S program should have a professor in the discipline in addition to an instructor to teach the lower-level language classes. The professor should be preferably either bilingual or highly proficient in the target language. Very few schools can afford such a program. Programs like this exist today at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the University of Washington in Seattle, UC Berkeley, and a few other schools. Columbia has a successful program even though it does not have a professor in the discipline. Columbia offers three levels of language plus one or two content courses each year.

Language teaching methodologies change frequently, just like the hems of skirts. Each one has some good aspects to which some number of students responds well. In my view, a good instructor has to be eclectic and combine aspects of various language methodologies in order to reach all the students. Some recent methodologies that emphasize oral proficiency are not always applicable to Slavic languages, which have a rich and complex morphology.

Again, online teaching offers the best hope for the field; the same technique has been used for conferences. This cuts expenses for small language programs and enables schools to offer many more languages. As a result, there will be fewer instructors but more language. Columbia already offers Romanian online; and this year, the Ukrainian instructor will teach both Columbia and Yale classes. Once perfected, this technology may transform the B/C/S field altogether.

*How does—or might—Croatia's accession to the European Union affect our field?*

The EU has a very clear language policy. The languages of all the member states are official languages of the Union. In practice, documents are first translated into English, French, and up to a point, German. As we know from

the Yugoslav experience (Yugoslavia had more than twenty official languages), such a liberal language policy can be very expensive. Some have called to have only English as the official language of the Union; but unless there is a change in the EU constitution, this does not seem feasible. And so, Croatian was added recently to the list of official languages.

Some time ago I read an article that claimed that the EU has applied pressure to Croatia, a candidate for membership at the time, not to continue differentiating the language from other variants of former Serbo-Croatian—in anticipation that the other former Yugoslav countries will also become members of the EU. Serbia and Montenegro are candidates for the EU accession; Bosnia and Herzegovina is still waiting to become a candidate. But whether and when these three countries will become members is unclear, and I would only be speculating if I said anything about how their accession to the EU might affect our field.

## II. A Sampling of B/C/S programs, Nationally and Abroad

### Arizona State University

The School of International Letters and Cultures offers three levels of B/C/S, and a 4<sup>th</sup> level course, B/C/S for Heritage Speakers. The school offers a Minor degree in Slavic Studies, with a concentration in B/C/S available. Instructors use their own materials, typically relying on a mix of authentic documents and engineered texts for the purposes of language study.

### Cornell University

Cornell does not offer a degree in B/C/S, nor in Slavic Languages; until recently there was a Russian Department, but now these languages are taught as supplementary courses. The language was listed in the catalogue as Serbo-Croatian until 2010, when it was officially changed to B/C/S. Instructors usually offer first-year language (with 3 contact hours per week) one year, and second-year language the next. The textbook is Alexander and Elias-Bursač's *B/C/S*, with supplementary material from Midhat Ridanović's *Bosnian for Foreigners*. Enrollments at the beginner level range from 5 to 10 students, but often drop off due to the difficulty of the language; motivated individual students sometimes continue through independent studies.

### Ohio State University

The Department of Slavic and Eastern European Languages and Cultures currently offers three years of coursework in B/C/S, followed by opportunities to study abroad

with the Foreign Language and Area Studies fellowship or at universities in the region that offer language immersion courses. In 2013, Ohio State had three students in Zadar, Zagreb, and Belgrade for the summer session. The pedagogical approach in the classroom is communicative, and based on Alexander and Elias-Bursač's textbook and grammar—with particular use of the corresponding website's supplementary readings, music, movies, web links, and answer keys. The department also holds film screenings and community building events, such as dinners and talent shows.

### Princeton University

The Princeton Slavic Department has offered B/C/S since 2006, and offers two years of language study, with the opportunity to take independent study reading courses afterwards. Enrollments typically range from 3 to 5 students in a course per year. Materials include Aida Vidan's *Beginner's Serbian* and *Beginner's Croatian*, depending on which language students wish to learn. The instructor supplements these two texts with Alexander and Elias-Bursač's *B/C/S*, for grammar explanations, exercises, and for additional texts. The main emphasis in the classroom remains on oral proficiency. While Princeton offers courses on Balkan culture and oral traditions, there is no single course devoted to B/C/S literature at the present.

### University of Chicago

The Slavic Department offers three levels of B/C/S; given sufficient demand, a 4<sup>th</sup> year course is created for graduate students in South Slavic literatures, linguistics, or interdisciplinary studies—usually one student per year. Each course is a three-quarter sequence composed of 3 lectures and 2 drill sessions (typically led by native speaker graduate students). Courses are designed for a mix of undergraduates and graduate students. While the first two years focus on language structure and grammar, supplemented with short readings, the third year seeks to improve overall competency in the target language. Texts come from a wide range of genres and disciplines, and all courses include a sociolinguistic component as an essential part of understanding and comparing the languages. Coursework is complemented by cultural and media events, speakers, and dinner parties. The selection of textbooks and materials changes from year to year, and includes Alexander and Elias-Bursač's *B/C/S Grammar*, Aida Vidan's *Beginner's Serbian* and *Beginner's Croatian*, Nada Petković's unpublished reader "*Po naški*" through fiction, Jasna Barešić's *Dobro dosli*, and Nataša Milićević's *Učimo srpski*. However, other materials—articles, interviews, poetry, screenplays, film, music videos, TV news, commercials, cartoons, and the like—have been better received by students. The entire curriculum is tailored to the needs and interests

of the students enrolled, with special adjustments made for heritage speakers.

### **University of Kansas**

The Slavic Department offers 3 or more years of B/C/S language instruction and companion courses in literature and culture. The first year course meets for 5 hours a week, and the second and third year courses for 3 hours a week. *Ijekavian*, based on standard Croatian, is the default language of instruction, but Serbian material is included at all levels. The first-year textbook is Hawkesworth's *Colloquial Croatian*; for the second year, instructors rely on their own content modules about life in the former Yugoslavia. The third-year textbook is Korom's *Kroatisch für die Mittelstufe* (written almost entirely in Croatian and requiring no knowledge of German) as a reader for twentieth-century Croatian fiction. This is supplemented with film excerpts in the first two years—and service projects involving the local Croatian community in Kansas City. The University of Kansas cooperates with the University of Zadar for a six-week intensive summer course, and offers four courses on culture. There is a Major and Minor in the South Slavic Emphasis, and Slovenian language is offered regularly on an individual basis.

### **University of Michigan**

The Slavic Department offers first and second-year B/C/S courses, as well as Independent Reading in B/C/S. All three variants are introduced during the two-year program. The courses have seen better enrollments in past years but are still reasonably strong: undergraduate courses average over 10 students in the first year, and 7 to 10 students in the second year. Graduate students also take these courses, often in preparation for international service. Teaching methods include active conversation practice in groups; use of technology (internet, PowerPoint, Skype) and culture lessons (film, music, folklore, cuisine). Courses are supplemented by tutoring with a native speaker, twice a week. Seminars in the literature and cinema of the former Yugoslavia and its successor states are also offered regularly. In addition, since January 2013, the University of Michigan has begun offering a Minor in B/C/S language, literature, and culture.

### **University of Washington**

The Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Washington has both a full-time senior lecturer and a professor working in the discipline. The department regularly offers first-year and second-year level Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian language classes, occasionally third-year level language courses and independent studies. Currently, all classes have consistently seen healthy enroll-

ments, with 15-20 students in the first year and 7-10 in the second. In addition, and in cooperation with Comparative Literature, the department offers a number of highly popular courses in literature and especially film, including "Literature, Film, and Culture of the Former Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Successor States" (400 level), "East European Cinema: A Comparative Perspective" (400 level), "Masterpieces of East European Cinema" (300 level), and "East European Literature" (400 level). While most graduate students focus on Russian, in 2006 one student completed an MA with a B/C/S focus; two current PhD candidates are working on comparative theses that include B/C/S material; and several students in the Jackson School of International Studies are completing MA research that includes Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin, and Serbian Literatures.

### **University of Pittsburgh**

The Pittsburgh Summer Language Institute offers 10 weeks of intensive language instruction: 6 weeks in Pittsburgh and 4 weeks in Podgorica, Montenegro. (For a while, an ACLS grant covered tuition for beginning B/C/S; however, that program has ended.) For the first year, the instructor at the University of Pittsburgh uses the Alexander/Elias-Bursać textbook, supplemented with PowerPoint, visual images, online videos and newscasts, and daily news articles. One graduate student commented on the attention paid to skills useful for the academic job market, and described the summer immersion program as far superior to taking classes during the semester for "one hour three times a week" at her home institution. B/C/S is also taught during the academic year through the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. Three years are taught, with the option to continue on with independent study. Enrollment is strong, with a typical range of 10 to 20 students in each course every year.

### **University of Wisconsin-Madison**

The Slavic Department at UW-Madison offers first and second-year Serbo-Croatian language to students ranging from beginning undergraduates to graduate students looking to gain knowledge of another Slavic language, literature and culture. Additionally, courses are offered in Serbo-Croatian literature taught both in translation and in the original ("Istorija srpske i hrvatske literature"; "Moderna srpska i hrvatska literatura"). Classes meet 3 days a week, and instruction is proficiency-oriented: students master the fundamentals of the grammar by the end of the first year, and focus on speaking skills and reading unabridged contemporary texts in the second year. The department offers a Certificate in Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies, and graduate students can minor in Serbo-Croatian for their Ph.D. in Slavic Languages and Literature.

## Macquarie University and Monash University, Australia

The Croatian Studies Program at Macquarie University in Sydney was established in 1984, and supported by the Croatian Studies Foundation of Australia. The program also publishes the Croatian Studies Review, a peer-refereed multidisciplinary journal. Around 100-150 undergraduate students annually, mostly heritage speakers, take courses in Croatian Studies at Macquarie. Croatian has also been offered as a “distance education course” for students located outside Sydney. The Serbian Studies Department and Slovenian Studies ceased operating over 10 years ago; and there is only a small representation left in Macedonian Studies. Meanwhile, at Monash University in Melbourne, the Masters in Translation and Interpreting Studies offers Croatian and Serbian as separate languages in combination with English. No undergraduate or graduate level courses are offered in any of the languages at Monash University.

## University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The University of Amsterdam offers a full BA in Serbian-Croatian. In recent years, the approach has shifted towards interdisciplinarity, with an emphasis on cultural history, cultural memory rather than strictly linguistics and literary history. Strictly Serbian-Croatian modules alternate with “Slavic modules” and general modules on linguistics, drama, among other subjects and fields of study.

## University of Nottingham, UK

The term B/C/S is not widely used in the UK. At Nottingham, Serbian and Croatian Studies are taught within the Department of Russian and Slavonic Studies as single or joint honors subjects. The faculty has published two textbooks for the language: David Norris’ *Complete Croatian* and Vladislava Ribnikar and David Norris, *Complete Serbian*. Language courses are offered for up to three years, and students have the option to include one or two semesters abroad in their third year at the universities of Belgrade or Rijeka. Students focus on one of the variants of B/C/S in their first year, usually Serbian, to avoid confusion. In the final year, students focus on translation, business uses of the language, or sociolinguistic approaches to differences. In the first two years, students have 5 contact hours a week, and a maximum of 4 in the final year. An average of 24 students register for language study. The department also offers undergraduate courses in the literatures, history, and cultural studies of the region; as well as supervision for graduate students in Southeast European Studies with a one year intensive language course (10-12 contact hours per week); an MA in Russian and East European Studies; and PhDs in Southeast European studies.

6 such PhDs have been awarded in the past 10 years, and 3 doctoral students are currently pursuing the degree.

## University of Toronto, Canada

Since 2010, the South Slavic Program at the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures has reintegrated the language teaching into one strand, known as B/C/S. Students are taught all three variants in one classroom, where they are exposed to differences as well as commonalities in grammar, lexicon, and syntax—in the belief that students benefit from an environment where they are exposed to linguistic and cultural diversity. The instructor uses Ronelle Alexander’s *Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian: A Grammar with Sociolinguistic Commentary* textbook, as well as supplementary customized handouts and course packs. As of November 2012, the South Slavic program has 3 majors and minors in Croatian and Serbian studies (now South Slavic). Elementary B/C/S in 2012-2013 had enrollments of 15, with 24 students in South Slavic Culture and 59 in Slavic Folklore.

Summer language programs offer one popular alternative or supplement to coursework offered at individual universities during the fall and spring semesters. Often, such summer programs have many students by comparison. Indiana University and Arizona State University offer summer programs in B/C/S, as does the University of Pittsburgh, described above as an example.

*Editor’s Note: The information above is not an all-inclusive list of programs worldwide. Instead, it represents only the information provided to the author in response to a request for information.*

### BOSTON U HIRING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY RUSSIAN/SOVIET HISTORY

The History Department at Boston University invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor in twentieth-century Russian/Soviet History to start July 1, 2014, pending budgetary approval. Teaching experience and a Ph.D. in hand by the time of appointment are required. Candidates should submit in PDF format a cover letter, C.V., three letters of recommendation, and a writing sample by November 1, 2013 to <https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/2888>. The search committee will hold informal discussions at the ASEES conference in November, interview selected applicants at the American Historical Association in early January, and schedule campus visits for finalists soon thereafter. Boston University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and strongly encourages applications from women and members of underrepresented minority groups.

**National Endowment for the Humanities**  
**Summer Institute for College & University Teachers**  
**“America’s East Central Europeans: Migration & Memory”**  
**Columbia University, East Central European Center**  
**June 8-29, 2014**

This NEH Summer Institute looks at 20<sup>th</sup> century Baltic, Western Slavic, South Slavic, Hungarian, as well as Jewish immigration to the United States from East Central Europe. Twenty-five NEH Summer Scholars will come together on the campus of Columbia University with some fifty master teachers and community representatives to address three core questions: **First**, what are some of the methodological and conceptual issues we should consider in the study of the East Central European emigrations? **Second**, how can we define the particular characteristics, motivations, and experiences of these immigrants? **Finally**, can we create a narrative synthesis of the “East Central European Experience” in America that could be integrated into broader courses on politics and immigration, sociology, and ethnic studies?

College teachers, independent scholars, museum curators, librarians and advanced graduate students are encouraged to apply for this competitive program. **The application deadline is March 4, 2014**, and successful applicants are notified March 31. Application information is available at [NEHsummerinst.Columbia.edu](http://NEHsummerinst.Columbia.edu) or contact Co-Director Robert Davis ([rh2106@Columbia.edu](mailto:rh2106@Columbia.edu)) 212 854-4701,



*Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the National Endowment for the Humanities.*



# Gubernskie vedomosti: An Inventory of the North American Holdings

Wookjin Cheun, Indiana University

An inventory of the North American holdings of *gubernskie vedomosti* is in the works. Since last spring librarians have been feeding information about their home institutions' holdings of these official local government newspapers of imperial Russia into the database hosted by SEEMP (Slavic and East European Microfilm Project) of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. By now, it has grown into an impressive list of 54 out of 80-some *gubernskie vedomosti* titles published between 1838 and 1918.<sup>1</sup> This list provides not only the holdings of each institution but also information about their availability through the interlibrary loan system. The number of titles will continue to grow for sure, but 54 is already an impressive number, especially given that even in Russia no single library holds all the *gubernskie vedomosti*.

There are about 30 more titles to enter before the inventory is completed. But that is exactly why the very idea of this inventory was conceived to begin with: to identify which *gubernskie vedomosti* titles are not currently owned by any North American libraries. The idea can be traced back to the SEEMP's annual call for purchase proposals for 2012. When a few *gubernskie vedomosti* titles were put on the ballot, it elicited a concerted voice from the librarians that we might benefit from aligning the future purchase proposal for these newspapers to the holdings of North American collections. Born not of a grand scheme of collaborative collection development, but of the librarians' imaginative dealings with day-to-day challenges, it was undoubtedly an auspicious development. When and if executed as planned, it will save the North American collections a sizeable amount of money by enabling them to avoid unnecessary duplicate purchases. Hopefully, this plan will be applied to other important provincial publications of imperial Russia such as *eparkhial'nye vedomosti*, the governors' annual reports to the tsar called *vsepoddanneishie otchety* and the provincial surveys titled *obzory* that accompanied the governors' reports, the publications of the Statistical Committees (*Statisticheskie Komitety*), and the works of the Scholarly Archival Commissions (*Uchenye Arkhivnye Komissii*), to name a few.

We can look at this inventory from a research perspective, in the hopeful anticipation of its contribution to generating a heavier use of the newspaper by scholars and students. Finding new sources is always a matter of serious concern and interest for the scholarly community, but it is

not difficult to see how certain types of sources, or even specific titles—provided they are trustworthy—are preferred, therefore used more frequently than others. So far, these local government newspapers have not by any means been one of those more frequently used sources, perhaps for good reason. Most of all, they were government newspapers produced under the tight, oftentimes arbitrary supervision of the provincial governor. The belief that they were colorless, impassive mouthpieces of the local governor might have been a sufficient reason for scholars, both Western and Soviet, to bypass them as much as possible, especially when there was no lack of other, more reliable alternative sources available. Yet this sweeping preconception may need a closer empirical scrutiny, especially given some of the redemptive features we can add to a general portrayal of *gubernskie vedomosti*. First, the newspapers' near total dependence on the governor sometimes enabled them to become more than docile, lackluster government organs. One case in point would be *Irkutskie gubernskie vedomosti* under N. N. Murav'ev-Amurskii (1847-1861). Since its launching in 1857 the governor-general appointed several prominent members of the local intelligentsia and political exiles, who duly made the newspaper a sort of vehicle of campaign against arbitrary bureaucracy, corruption, and vested interests of the local merchants, sometimes even against the warnings from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the central supervisory organ of the newspaper. This was, perhaps the most famous example of the provincial governor's beneficial influence on the quality of *gubernskie vedomosti* as a newspaper; however, Murav'ev-Amurskii's *Irkutskie gubernskie vedomosti* is certainly not the only such case to be cited in the annals of the newspaper.

Second, the “unofficial part” (*neofitsial'naia chast' or otdel*) of *gubernskie vedomosti* is a rich mine of materials pertaining to local history, ethnography, folklore, and geography. An explanation of why it happened that way would be an interesting discussion, but on the surface it was not an unexpected outcome. The publication of local studies (*kraevedcheskie*) materials, especially in the borderland *gubernskie vedomosti* (for example, *Priamurskie gubernskie vedomosti*), was added to the official program of the newspaper shortly after it was launched in the late 1830s. Besides, as one Russian journalist observed in a critical overview of the history of the local press of Russia, the editors of *gubernskie vedomosti*—

local government bureaucrats themselves—tended to adamantly guard their papers against “dangerous” materials and instead, as if to compensate for that omission, willingly made room for scholarly materials.<sup>2</sup> Some of these articles were substantial enough to be subsequently expanded and published as full-fledged scholarly monographs. Hopefully, we could come up with ways to put this fruit of the newspaper’s conformism to effective use in scholarly research.

Still a work in progress, the inventory was originally envisioned as a rudimentary list of the North American holdings of *gubernskie vedomosti*. But even in its present, incomplete form, the inventory (<http://workspace.crl.edu/display/SEEMP/Gubernskie+Vedomosti+inventory>) already seems to be suggestive of its potential as a promising reference resource. With detailed bibliographic descriptions and annotations added to each of the 80-some titles, for example, the inventory might develop into a much-needed full-fledged annotated bibliography of the enormous mass of this official newspaper. That will be a significant step forward toward a full realization of the great potential of *gubernskie vedomosti* itself as a source for scholarly research.

Special thanks are in order to Judy Alspach of the Center for Research Libraries for, among others, coordinating the data collection for this inventory.

Wookjin Cheun  
Librarian for Slavic and East European studies  
Indiana University

#### (Endnotes)

1 Determining the exact number of titles appears to be complicated. For example, *Sovetskaia istoricheskaia entsiklopediia* (M., 1963. v.4, pp.870-871) lists 87 titles, while a recent bibliography lists 82 (E.V. Letenkov. *Gubernskie, oblastnye, voiskovye, eparkhial'nye vedomosti*. SPb, 2005. pp.136-138). This discrepancy is partly because of the few variant titles—such as *oblastnye vedomosti*, *voiskovye vedomosti*, or simply *vestnik*--that a few provinces used for their official newspapers.

2 Turinskii, M. “Gazety v provintsii (vospominaniia i nabliudeniia)” *Istoricheskii vestnik*. April 1912, t.128, pp.154-155.

## CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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# Publications

Elissa Bemporad's book *Becoming Soviet Jews: The Bolshevik Experiment in Minsk* (Indiana University Press, April 2013) was awarded the Fraenkel Prize in Contemporary History for outstanding work in twentieth century history.

Larisa Fialkova and Maria Yelenevskaya published *In Search of the Self: Reconciling the Past and the Present in Immigrants' Experiences*. (ELM Scholarly Press, 2013). This book marks 15 years of the authors' collaborative writing devoted to the culture and language of ex-Soviet immigrants. In the preface the authors present autoethnography of academic co-authorship. The book investigates domestication of urban spaces, encounters with law, changes in festive traditions, and reflections about immigration in literature and political humor. Throughout the book the authors' key concern is to explore the gradual reconfiguration of immigrants' identity and the dialogue of the self with various others in their old and new homelands.

Steven A. Usitalo recently published *The Invention of Mikhail Lomonosov: A Russian National Myth* (Academic Studies Press, 2013). This study explores the evolution of Lomonosov's imposing stature in Russian thought from the middle of the eighteenth century to the closing years of the Soviet period. It reveals much about the intersection in Russian culture of attitudes towards the meaning and significance of science, as well as about the rise of a Russian national identity, of which Lomonosov became an outstanding symbol. Idealized depictions of Lomonosov were employed by Russian scientists, historians, and poets, among others, in efforts to affirm to their countrymen and to the state the pragmatic advantages of science to a modernizing nation. In setting forth this assumption, Usitalo notes that no sharply drawn division can be upheld between the utilization of the myth of Lomonosov during the Soviet period of Russian history and that which characterized earlier views. The main elements that formed the mythology were laid down in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; Soviet scholars simply added more exaggerated layers to existing representations.

Brigid O'Keeffe authored *New Soviet Gypsies: Nationality, Performance, and Selfhood in the Early Soviet Union* (University of Toronto Press, 2013). As perceived icons of indifferent marginality, disorder, indolence, and parasitism, "Gypsies" threatened the Bolsheviks' ideal of New Soviet Men and Women. The early Soviet state feared that its Romani population suffered from a cultural "backwardness," and sought to sovietize Roma through a range of nation-building projects. Yet as O'Keeffe shows in this book, Roma actively engaged with Bolshevik nationality policies, thereby assimilating Soviet culture, social customs, and economic relations. Roma proved the primary agents in the refashioning of so-called "backwards Gypsies" into conscious Soviet citizens. *New Soviet Gypsies* provides a unique history of Roma by focusing on their social and political lives in the

early Soviet Union. O'Keeffe illustrates how Roma mobilized and performed "Gypsiness" as a means of advancing themselves socially, culturally, and economically as Soviet citizens. Exploring the intersection between nationality, performance, and self-fashioning, O'Keeffe shows that Roma not only defy easy type-casting, but also deserve study as agents of history.

*Oskar Halecki (1891-1973): Eulogies and Reflections*, edited by Thaddeus V. Gromada, with preface by Jerzy Wyrozumski, was published by Tatra Eagle Press in September 2013. It contains eulogies delivered at a Memorial Service held on October 20, 1973 in New York. The book also includes recent reflections written by two of Halecki's former students, Dr. Taras Hunczak and Dr. Gromada. An addendum enriches the book with documents, letters and photos.

Agnia Grigas authored a new book *The Politics of Energy and Memory between the Baltic States and Russia*, released by Ashgate Publishing in January 2013.

*Soviet Mass Festivals, 1917-1991*, by Malte Rolf was published in 2013 by University of Pittsburgh Press.

Katherine Lebow, recently published *Unfinished Utopia: Nowa Huta, Stalinism, and Polish Society, 1949-56* (Cornell University Press, May 2013).

The Moscow publishing house "Tri kvadrata" is pleased to announce *Usole: Zemlia Stroganovykh na Kame* by William Craft Brumfeld. This book is devoted to the rich architectural heritage of the Usole region on the Kama River. The volume begins with the history and architecture of the Usole region, with particular attention paid to the development of the Stroganov dynasty from the mid-sixteenth century. During the 17th century Usole became the center of the Stroganov's vast Urals operations. By the 19th century Usole industry was divided among other major families, such as the Golitsyns and the Abamalek-Lazarevs, who built their own neoclassical houses in the town.

The architectural heritage of historic Usole was severely threatened by the creation of the Kama River reservoir in the early 1950s. While many valuable architectural monuments were saved by extensive work in reinforcing the river banks, other parts of the local heritage, such as the brick warehouses, are under imminent threat of collapse. The text includes a selection of archival photographs that show Usole and its salt works before the fundamental changes of the mid-20th century. The photographs display parish churches and their interiors; neoclassical houses in Usole; and many examples of wooden houses throughout the region. Of special note is a selection of color photographs taken in the remarkable Church of Praise of the Mother of God, located in the village of Oryol.



## Personages

**Peter A. Blitstein** has been selected as an American Council on Education (ACE) fellow for the 2013-2014 academic year and will be hosted at Vassar College.

**Marijeta Božović** moved from Colgate University to Yale University as Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

**John Connelly** is the new director of UC Berkeley ISEES; however, as he is on leave this year, **Jason Wittenberg** is acting director.

**Jeanne E. Grant** received tenure and was promoted to associate professor at Metropolitan State University.

**Dan Healey** is now a Professor of Modern Russian and Soviet History at St Antony's College, University of Oxford.

**Sam Hirst** has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of the Imperial History of Russia and the Soviet Union at the European University at St. Petersburg.

**David L. Hoffmann**, Professor of History at Ohio State University, won the university's 2013 Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching.

**Pavle Levi**, Associate Professor of Art and Art History, Film and Media Studies at Stanford University, was recently named the Director of the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford.

This past June, **Pawel Markiewicz** was one of 9 PhD students to receive a fellowship from the Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Foundation at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland. This fellowship will be used for archival research.

**Marina Mogilner** was recently named as the first Edward and Marianna Thaden Chair in Russian and East European Intellectual History at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The Thaden Chair is one of four endowed chairs in Central and Eastern European studies at UIC. Professor Mogilner's scholarly expertise and vital presence will further strengthen UIC's graduate programs in the Departments of History, and Slavic and Baltic Languages and Literatures.

**Jane A. Sharp** was awarded a NEH fellowship at the National Center for the Humanities in Research Triangle Park, NC, for the 2013-14 academic year. She will be working on her book manuscript on abstract painting in Russia, 1956-2000.

**Brian Porter-Szűcs** was re-elected President of the Polish Studies Association.

**John Steinberg** has accepted a position as chair of the Department of History and Philosophy at Austin Peay State University.

**Ewa Thompson**, research professor of Slavic Studies at Rice University, received a Civic Achievement Award for founding and editing *Sarmation Review*, a tri-quarterly on non-Germanic Central Europe at the annual meeting of the Polish American Historical Association.

**Wojciech Zalewski** retired from Stanford University Libraries completely. Wojciech was Curator for Slavic and East European Collections here from 1971 until his first retirement in 1999. From 1999 until early September 2013, Wojciech was Slavic Curator Emeritus and Bibliographer for Religious Studies at Stanford.

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## NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

**REGION: *Regional Studies of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia*** (ISSN 216-4307).

Published by Slavica on behalf of the Institute of Russian Studies at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, Korea, *REGION* is a peer-reviewed international journal that explores the history and current political, economic, and social affairs of the former Soviet bloc. This journal distinguishes itself by its (g)locally oriented perspective, one that stresses both local adaptation to global phenomena and that adaptation's transnational or even global significance. *REGION* regularly publishes articles on concrete local issues written by local Eurasianist scholars. At the same time, with an editorial board spanning the Eurasian and North American continents, the journal seeks to transcend not only national but also academic and professional boundaries. The current issue (vol. 2, no. 2) features Trevor Erlacher, Yulia Gradskova, Alexander Libman & Vladimir Kozlov, Jeremy Morris, Alla Nedashkivska, Ararat L. Osipian, and Sergei Zhuk. *REGION* is included in Project MUSE's Premier Collection.

**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.

**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.



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# Institutional Member News

## ACLS DISSERTATION FELLOWS ANNOUNCED

The American Council of Learned Societies is pleased to announce the results of competitions in the Program in East European Studies, which provides fellowships and grants to scholars pursuing research in the social sciences and the humanities pertaining to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo/a, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The following individuals are Dissertation Fellows in East European Studies:

Malgorzata K. Bakalarz: New School for Social Research, The New School. "The Stranger Comes (Back) to Town: The Restitution of Jewish Property and Civil Society in Southeast Poland"

Sanja Kadric: History, Ohio State U. "The Foundation Myth of Bosnian Muslims: The Devsirme in Ottoman Bosnia"

Michael Dean: History, UC, Berkeley. "What the Heart Unites, the Sea Shall not Divide: Claiming Overseas Czechs for the Nation, 1848-1914"

Kristina Markman: History, UCLA. "Between Two Worlds: A Comparative Study of the Representation of Lithuania in Late Medieval German and Russian Chronicles"

Filip Erdeljac: History, NYU. "Croatian Nation-Building and World War II: Everyday Nationalism in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Ustasha State, and the Postwar Republic of Croatia, 1934-1948"

Katalin Franciska Rac: History, U of Florida. "Orientalism for the Nation: Jews and Oriental Scholarship in Modern Hungary"

Cristina Florea: History, Princeton U. "Czernowitz: City of Dreams at the Crossroads of Empires, 1875-1975"

Dave Wilson: Ethnomusicology, UCLA. "Making Music, Making Space: Musicians, Scenes, and Alternative Ideologies in the Republic of Macedonia"

More information about the program can be found here: <http://www.acls.org/research/group.aspx?year=2012&gid=2&id=1520#sthash.8B27Vyv1.dpuf>

## AMERICAN COUNCILS LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL IMMERSION PROGRAMS

American Councils (ACTR) is now accepting applications for its language and cultural immersion programs in Russia, Eurasia, and the Balkans.

### Advanced Russian Language and Area Studies Program (RLASP)

RLASP is designed to improve participants' oral, listening, reading, and writing proficiency in Russian language and to develop their knowledge of Russian history, politics, culture, and society. Program locations include Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Vladimir. Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/rlasp/>

### Balkan Language Initiative

The Balkan Language Initiative provides participants the unique opportunity to study one of four Balkan languages and local culture in an overseas immersion setting. Languages and locations include: Albanian in Tirana; Bosnian in Sarajevo; Macedonian in Skopje; and Serbian in Belgrade. Learn more: <http://www.acBalkansAbroad.org>

### Business Russian Language and Internship Program (BRLI)

Combining intensive business language classes and an internship in Moscow or St. Petersburg, BRLI prepares Russian language students for a career in the international job market. Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/bqli/>

### Contemporary Russia (summer only)

The Contemporary Russia Program is an English-language study abroad program designed for those with an interest in Russian politics, culture, and area studies. The four-week summer program in Moscow also offers Russian language (all levels available) and cultural excursions. Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/cr>

### Energy in Central Asia Program (ECAP) summer only

ECAP provides participants the unique opportunity to study the business culture and energy industry of Central Asia and to network with global companies in Almaty and Astana. Additionally, participants receive Russian or Kazakh language instruction (all levels available). Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/ecap>

### Eurasian Regional Language Program (ERLP)

Offering nearly 20 languages in 10 Eurasian countries, ERLP offers participants the opportunity to study languages and cultures not typically offered by other program providers, such as Azeri, Kyrgyz, and Tajiki, to name a few. ERLP countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine. Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/erlp>

### Overseas Professional and Intercultural Training (OPIT) Program (summer only)

This summer, spend six weeks working in Southeast Europe or Eurasia gaining professional experience and developing competitive intercultural skills. Choose from numerous countries and multiple internship disciplines. Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/opit>

### Russian Heritage Speakers Program

Customized to each participant through one-on-one or small group classes, the Russian Heritage Speakers Program is intended to address the specific linguistic needs of students who grew

up speaking Russian and wish to strengthen their language skills. Learn more: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/heritage/>

For more than 35 years, American Councils has operated comprehensive language immersion programs for thousands of students and scholars. Participants greatly benefit from individual attention in our small classes and from interaction with host-country faculty who have extensive experience in second language acquisition. In addition to classroom learning, American Councils emphasizes language immersion and intercultural development outside of the academic program through: volunteer opportunities at sites such as local public schools, charity organizations, and international NGOs; cultural excursions, discussion groups, and extracurricular activities; and life with host-families where participants can become fully immersed in local language, culture, and cuisine. Participants receive undergraduate- or graduate-level academic credit through Bryn Mawr College. Applications, additional program information, and eligibility requirements are available at: <http://www.acStudyAbroad.org/programs>

Applications for Summer 2014 programs are due on February 15, 2014. Applications for Academic-Year 2014-15 programs are due on March 15. Must be 18 to apply. For more information, email: [outbound@americancouncils.org](mailto:outbound@americancouncils.org).

#### AMERICAN COUNCILS RUSSIAN OVERSEAS FLAGSHIP PROGRAM

The Russian Overseas Flagship Program, an essential component of The Language Flagship, prepares U.S. students to be able to communicate in Russian at the highest levels of functional proficiency. Based at St. Petersburg State University, the academic program is structured around an integrated curriculum featuring classes in contemporary mass media, language and culture, expository writing, and advanced oral communication. The curriculum includes small group instruction, guided excursions, and professional internships with local government and private organizations. Participants live with host families and earn academic credit through Bryn Mawr College.

The program is open to advanced-level learners of Russian who are committed to attaining “professional” or “distinguished-level” language proficiency (ILR 3, 3+, 4/ACTFL “Superior” or “Distinguished” levels) through an intensive language training program tailored to their interests and academic specialization.

Partial financial aid may be available to qualified participants. Applicants are also encouraged to apply for Boren Awards, which may be used to support participation by qualified applicants on the Flagship program. Applications are due in late January 2014. For more information, go to <http://flagship.americancouncils.org/russian/>. Please direct questions to: [gabankov@americancouncils.org](mailto:gabankov@americancouncils.org)

#### THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

#### Grant Opportunities

Please note, all grant opportunities listed below are

contingent on continued funding 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. Please check the Kennan Institute website for the most updated information when applying: [www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan).

#### KI TITLE VIII SHORT-TERM GRANTS Up to one month's duration (Pending Funding)

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 an office for Short-Term scholars, we do provide a carrel with a computer and internet access. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant. There is no official application form for Short-Term Grants. The applicant is requested to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, curriculum vitae, a statement on preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted at the Kennan Institute. Please note, the recommendation letters must be signed. Applicants should also state their citizenship status in their materials. Applications may be submitted via e-mail, fax or post. Please see address and contact information on our website. 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 December 1, 2013. Applicants are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. Only U.S. citizens are currently eligible for Short-Term Grants.

#### KI TITLE VIII RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS 3-9 months duration (Pending Funding)

Title VIII Research Scholarships lasting three to nine months are available to academic participants in the early stages of their career (before tenure) or scholars whose careers have been interrupted or delayed. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level for academic participants, although doctoral candidates in the process of completing a dissertation may apply (the dissertation must be successfully defended before taking residence at the Kennan Institute). Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Research proposals examining the countries of Central Eurasia are eligible. Those proposals related to regional Russia, Ukraine, Central Asia, Belarus, the

Caucasus, and contemporary issues are particularly welcome. The Title VIII Research Scholar grant offers a stipend of \$3,300 per month, research facilities, computer support, and some research assistance. Grant recipients are required to be in residence at the Institute in Washington, D.C. for the duration of their grant.

The deadline for receipt of applications and supporting materials is December 1, 2013. Application materials must be submitted by mail; materials sent by email or fax will not be considered. Please see address and contact information on our website. Decisions on appointment will be made in mid-February; grantees are able to begin their appointments as early as July.

The Research Scholar 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.

#### KI TITLE VIII SUMMER RESEARCH GRANTS

2 months duration (Pending Funding)

Scholars who conduct research in the social sciences or humanities focusing on the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), and who demonstrate a particular need to utilize the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the Washington, D.C. area should consider applying for the summer research grants. The summer grants must be used between May-September 2014, and grant applicants are required to hold an MA degree or higher. The Summer Research Scholarships will provide a stipend of \$6,400 for 62 days, research facilities, computer support, and some research assistance. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant.

Applicants are required to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, curriculum vitae, a statement on preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted at the Institute. All of these materials may be submitted via e-mail except for the letters of recommendation. The letters should be sent, with signature, either by fax or post. Please see address and contact information on our website. Applicants must be U.S. Citizens. Applications should be submitted in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples. Closing date is December 1, 2013.

Scholars in Residence

KI welcomes the following scholars this Fall:

#### Title VIII-Supported Short-Term Scholar

Marsha Siefert, Assoc. Professor, History Dept., Central European U. "Co-Production and Co-Existence: Cinematic Diplomacy during the Cold War."

#### Title VIII-Supported Research Scholar

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

#### Public Policy Scholar

Matthew Ouimet, Senior Analyst, Office of Analysis for Russia and Eurasia, US. Department of State. "Russian Foreign Policy Toward Asia."

#### Wilson Center Fellow

Erica Marat, Analyst and Reporter, Voice of America's Russian Service. "Reforming the Police in Former Communist States: A Comparative Study of Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia."

#### Galina Starovoitova Fellow on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution

Vera Peshkova, Researcher, Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. "The Role of Immigrant Infrastructure in the Migrants' Integration and the City Space Transformation (the Case of 'Ethnic Cafes' in Moscow)."

#### MUSEUM OF RUSSIAN ICONS FOUNDER RECEIVES TSARSKOSELKAYA ART AWARD

Gordon Lankton, founder of the Museum of Russian Icons, has been awarded the Tsarskoselskaya Art Award. The award will be given in Pushkin, Russia, on Oct. 17.

The Tsarskoselskaya Art Award was established in 1993 and is conferred for contribution in cultural and art evolution and strengthening of international relations. The ceremony takes place in the Tsarskoselsky Lyceum (where great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin and many other famous noblemen studied).

Lankton founded the Museum of Russian Icons, on Union Street, in 2006. The museum houses the largest collection of Russian icons in North America. Lankton began his collection while visiting Russia as CEO of Nypro. His first icon was purchased at a Russian flea market for about \$25. Now, the collection has gained world renown. In 2010, the museum played host to an exhibit, "Two Museums/One Culture: An Exhibition of Russian Icons from the Finest Collections in the United States and Russia." The exhibit included images from Moscow's State Tretyakov Gallery, a facility that does not traditionally loan art. In 2010, the museum hosted another exhibit, displaying 37 works from the Andrey Rublev Museum, in Moscow.

The providers of the award are the National Pushkin Museum, an art patron, Boris Blotner (the honorary president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Pushkin and Pavlovsk), and representatives of Russian creative community.

## American Councils (ACTR) Grant Recipients 2012-2013

American Councils is pleased to announce the names of individuals who received fellowship funding during the 2012-2013 academic year and summer terms. Fellowship funding is provided by the U.S. Department of State (Title VIII) and American Councils (ACTR).

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

<b>Elizabeth Bospflug</b> , Yale U	Russia
<b>Claire Kaiser</b> , U of Pennsylvania	Georgia
<b>Isabelle Kaplan</b> , Georgetown U	Russia, Azerbaijan
<b>Jessica Mason</b> , U of Wisconsin, Madison	Russia
<b>Rebecca Mueller</b> , Indiana U	Albania

<b>Hannah Kay</b> , Indiana U	Georgia
<b>Dennis Keen</b> , Stanford U	Kazakhstan
<b>Seth King</b> , U of Virginia	Russia
<b>Matthew Kupfer</b> , Brandeis U	Russia
<b>Kara Madison</b> , Indiana U	Tajikistan
<b>Aleksandra Marciniak</b> , G. Washington U	Russia
<b>Virginia Patridge</b> , Brandeis U	Russia
<b>Derek Peterson</b> , The Ohio State U	Tajikistan
<b>Brian Richey</b> , Indiana U	Russia
<b>Stephanie Russo</b> , U of Texas at Austin	Moldova
<b>Amy Stidger</b> , U of Texas at Austin	Armenia
<b>Amanda Wetsel</b> , Stanford U	Kyrgyzstan

### TITLE VIII RESEARCH SCHOLAR PROGRAM

<b>Steven Barnes</b> , George Mason U	Kazakhstan, Russia
<b>Daniel Beben</b> , Indiana U	Tajikistan
<b>Victor Friedman</b> , U of Chicago	Macedonia
<b>Mehrangiz Najafizadeh</b> , U of Kansas	Azerbaijan
<b>Laura Osterman</b> , U of Colorado	Bulgaria
<b>Antje Postema</b> , U of Chicago	Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>Maria Rives</b> , Yale U	Russia
<b>Jessica Werneke</b> , U of Texas at Austin	Russia
<b>Christopher Whitsel</b> , N.Dakota State U	Tajikistan

### AMERICAN COUNCILS OUTBOUND SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

(for intensive Eurasian or Russian language study)

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

<b>David Bishop</b> , Cornell U	Tajikistan
<b>Carsten Brown</b> , Texas Tech U	Russia
<b>Monica Bykowski</b> , U of Notre Dame	Russia
<b>Matthew Crimi</b> , Catholic U of America	Tajikistan
<b>Tyler Dupont</b> , SUNY Buffalo	Russia
<b>Kaitlin Fertaly</b> , U of Colorado at Boulder	Armenia
<b>Alexandra Fisher</b> , George Washington U	Russia
<b>Jennifer Flaherty</b> , UC Berkeley	Russia
<b>Ruth Grossman</b> , Georgetown U	Georgia
<b>Joely Hildebrand</b> , U of Denver	Tajikistan

<b>Yekaterina Belikov</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Lucas Fronk</b> , Portland State U	Russia
<b>Miriam Goldman</b> , Portland State U	Russia
<b>Daniel Higuchi</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Catherine Kinlein</b> , U of Maryland	Russia
<b>Yelena Muratova</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Miles Peterson-DeVinny</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Hristiana Petkova</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Nadezhda Riabkova</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Gladys Rivas</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Daniel Rosas</b> , UCLA	Russia
<b>Kellie Shea</b> , U of New Hampshire	Russia



THE SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN AND NEAR EASTERN  
**Summer Language Institute**  
 JUNE 9 - AUGUST 15, 2014

**2014 Pittsburgh Programs**

APPLICATION DEADLINE: ROLLING ADMISSION

**6-WEEK INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:**

- Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian - 3 levels
- Bulgarian - Beginning
- Czech - Beginning
- Hungarian - Beginning
- Polish - Beginning and Intermediate
- Slovak - 3 levels
- Ukrainian - Beginning

**8-WEEK INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:**

**NEW in 2014** Arabic & Persian (Farsi) - Beginning

- Russian - 4 levels
- Turkish - Beginning

**BALTIC STUDIES SUMMER INSTITUTE (BALSSI)**

**6-WEEK INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:**

- Estonian - Beginning & Intermediate
- Latvian - Beginning & Intermediate
- Lithuanian - Beginning & Intermediate

**2014 Abroad Programs**

APPLICATION DEADLINE: MARCH 7, 2014

**PITTSBURGH & ABROAD**

**INTENSIVE STUDY:**

(5-6 weeks in Pittsburgh; 4-5 weeks abroad)

- Pittsburgh - Bratislava, Slovakia
- Pittsburgh - Debrecen, Hungary
- Pittsburgh - Krakow, Poland
- Pittsburgh - Moscow, Russia
- Pittsburgh - Podgorica, Montenegro
- Pittsburgh - Prague, Czech Republic
- Pittsburgh - Sofia, Bulgaria

**6-WEEK ABROAD PROGRAMS:**

- Intermediate & Advanced Czech in Prague
- Beginning & Intermediate Polish in Krakow

**4-WEEK ABROAD PROGRAMS:**

- Bratislava, Slovakia
- Debrecen, Hungary
- Krakow, Poland
- Podgorica, Montenegro
- Sofia, Bulgaria

**SCHOLARSHIPS & FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

Generous scholarships available through SLI, CREES-FLAS, and BALSSI Consortium. Scholarship application deadline: March 7, 2014.

**PROJECT GO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY FOR ROTC STUDENTS**

Major scholarships for 8-week Russian program in Pittsburgh (June 9-August 1, 2014) and 8-week advanced abroad program in Russia (June-August 2014, specific dates TBA). All ROTC students, regardless of university affiliation, are eligible to apply. Project GO at the University of Pittsburgh is funded by the US Department of Defense through the Institute of International Education. For more information, visit [www.ucis.pitt.edu/crees](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/crees). Scholarship application deadline: **February 21, 2014**.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures  
 1417 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, PA 15260

412-624-5906 • [SLIadmin@pitt.edu](mailto:SLIadmin@pitt.edu) • [www.slavic.pitt.edu/sli](http://www.slavic.pitt.edu/sli)



**FORTHCOMING IN  
 SLAVIC REVIEW WINTER 2013**

SLAVOJ ŽIŽEK

Dušan Bjelić, Special Section Guest Editor

An Introduction by Dušan Bjelić

To Begin at the Beginning Again:  
 Žižek in Yugoslavia by Sean Homer

The Rhetorics of Interpretation and Žižek's  
 Approach to Film by Mario Sluga

The Menon-Žižek Debate: "The Tale of the  
 (Never-marked) (But secretly coded) Universal  
 and the (Always marked) Particular . . ." by  
 Gautam Basu Thakur

Reply by Slavoj Žižek

ARTICLES

Law and Empire in Late Tsarist Russia:  
 Muslim Tatars Go to Court by Stefan B. Kirmse

Too Much of a Good Thing? Assessing Access  
 to Civil Justice in Russia by Kathryn Hendley

Adapting the Therapeutic Discourse to  
 Post-Soviet Media Culture:  
 The Case of Modnyi Prigovor by  
 Julia Lerner and Claudia Zbenovich

[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 PAGE:	2 .25" x 3.5"	\$175



# Affiliate Member News

## AATSEEL ANNUAL CONFERENCE 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. For more information, visit: [http://www.aatseel.org/program/2014\\_call\\_for\\_papers/](http://www.aatseel.org/program/2014_call_for_papers/)

## AWSS UPCOMING EVENTS

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies Annual Meeting, Awards Ceremony, and Reception will take place on Friday November 22, 2013, from 7-8:45pm during the ASEEEES Convention at the Boston Marriott Copley Place, 4th Floor - Grand Ballroom Salon B.

The 6th Biennial AWSS Conference on the theme of "Women, Gender, and Revolution" is scheduled for Thursday, April 10, 2014 at the Ritz Carleton Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. The conference is being held at the same location as the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS); panels are scheduled on April 11-12, and attendees can participate in both conferences. A Call for Papers will be issued in Fall 2013.

## CFP: CENTRAL SLAVIC CONFERENCE

The conference will be held November 7-10, 2013, at The Hilton at the Ballpark in St. Louis, Missouri. <http://webs.wichita.edu/?u=isamw&p>

The Central Slavic Conference is pleased to invite scholars of all disciplines working in Slavic, Eurasian, and East European studies to submit proposals for panels, individual papers, roundtables, and poster presentations at its annual meeting, to be held in conjunction with the 2013 International Studies Association Midwest Conference.

Charles Timberlake Memorial Symposium is dedicated to the scholarship of longtime CSC member Charles Timberlake. Those interested in participating should contact symposium coordinator Dr. Nicole Monnier at [monniern@missouri.edu](mailto:monniern@missouri.edu).

Graduate students who present at the CSC Annual Meeting are invited to participate in the Charles Timberlake Graduate Paper Prize competition. Submissions should be sent electronically to prize coordinator Dr. Nicole Monnier at [monniern@missouri.edu](mailto:monniern@missouri.edu) no later than October 25th, 2013.

## SHERA NEWS

The Society of Historians of East European, Eurasian, and Russian Art and Architecture (SHERA) launched its new website, [www.shera-art.org](http://www.shera-art.org) on August 1st. The website features information about SHERA, a News blog, Member research, and a Resources page with over 100 listings and links to museums, web resources, and more. Prospective members may now join SHERA online through a secure Paypal system. SHERA's website was designed and built by Adam Snetman, founder of Starting Now (<http://startingnow.co>), with input from SHERA's officers. Initiative for SHERA's recent reinvigoration came from Tamara Jhashi, who was soon joined by Andrea Rusnock, Alison Hilton, Rosalind Blakesley, Wendy Salmond, Margaret Samu, and Kristen Regina, among others, in advising on the January 2013 elections and proposing the creation of a website. SHERA's current officers are deeply grateful to them all for strengthening the foundations of the society and preparing it to move into the future.

SHERA welcomes two new institutional members: The Mead Art Museum at Amherst College, which houses over 750 works of Russian art, many of them from the collection of Thomas P. Whitney; and the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, one of the world's leading academic institutions devoted to Russian, Eurasian and East European studies.

SHERA will hold a business meeting at the ASEEEES annual convention in Boston on Friday 22 November from 5:00 to 6:45 pm. We welcome members as well as anyone interested in the art and visual culture of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

52<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL SCSS CONFERENCE, FOR APRIL 10-12, 2014  
The 52nd Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS), hosted by Georgia State University, will be held in Atlanta from Thursday-Saturday/Sunday, April 10-April 12/13, 2014 at the Ritz-Carlton, Atlanta, 181 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303. The Ritz-Carlton is one of Atlanta's leading luxury hotels, located adjacent to Georgia State. The rate for Georgia State University—Southern Conference is only \$155 (plus taxes) for single or double occupancy. Self-parking rates are \$18.00 daily maximum. To register call 404-659-0400 and specify Georgia State University—Southern Conference. Friday we will have the plenary talk by Professor Richard Wortman followed by a performance at the banquet by the Atlanta Balalaika Society, dedicated to the performance and preservation of Russian and East European music for traditional Russian folk instruments. Information on the Saturday night beach party to follow. For local arrangements or conference information other than the program, please contact Dr. Hugh Hudson, Georgia State University, [hhudson@gsu.edu](mailto:hhudson@gsu.edu).

Papers from all humanities and social science disciplines are welcome and encouraged, as is a focus on countries other than Russia/USSR. Papers and panels on all topics will

be considered. The program committee is accepting panel and paper proposals until January 15, 2014. Whole panel proposals (chair, three papers, discussant) are preferred, but proposals for individual papers are also welcome. Whole panel proposals should include the titles of each individual paper as well as a title for the panel itself and identifying information (email addresses and institutional affiliations) for all participants. Proposals for individual papers should include email contact, institutional affiliation, and a brief (one paragraph) abstract to guide the program committee in the assembly of panels. If any AV equipment will be needed, the panel or paper proposals should indicate so when submitted. AV will be of limited availability and assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Email (preferably) your proposals to Sharon Kowalsky at Sharon.Kowalsky@tamuc.edu.

**CFP: YOUNG RESEARCHERS CONFERENCE**

The joint annual SOYUZ and Havighurst Center Young Researchers' conference on The Topos of Justice, February 28-March 1, 2014, Miami University (Ohio).

In 20th- and 21st-century Russia, Eastern Europe and Eurasia various theories and practices of justice dramatically affected the lives of millions of people. While states engaged in various experiments from constitutional to moral governance, from People's Courts to human rights policies, citizens actively contributed, subverted, and renegotiated official regimes of justice. This conference will explore experiments in law and regulations, narratives and theories of justice, translations and material objectifications of justice, and ethic and affective circulations of justice and morality in its local and global forms.

We invite comparative and interdisciplinary research-based contributions on various issues interconnected with the topic of justice in various socialist and post-socialist societies and in the regions affected by socialism and post-socialism. Please send a 300 word abstract and a short CV by November 1st, 2013, to Lynn Stevens at havighurstcenter@muohio.edu. Please include your full name, paper title, and academic affiliation. Write "YRC, SOYUZ 2014" in the subject line.

Young Researchers Conferences have been organized by the Havighurst Center for Russian and Post-Soviet Studies at Miami University since 2000 and have attracted young and senior scholars for discussions of various topics related to socialism and post-socialism and the region of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia. See <http://www.units.muohio.edu/havighurstcenter/conferences/youngresearchers.html>

**SOYUZ ELECTION RESULTS**

Soyuz: The Research Network for Post-Socialist Cultural Studies elected new officers:

Convener: Heidi Bludau

Programming Coordinator: Jennifer Carroll

Secretary: Larisa Kurtovic

Student Representative: Jonathan Stillo



**2014 ARIZONA CRITICAL LANGUAGES INSTITUTE**

**8 WEEKS AT ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY**

June/July

ALBANIAN

ARMENIAN

BCS

HEBREW

MACEDONIAN

PERSIAN (FARSI)

POLISH

RUSSIAN

TURKISH

UZBEK

**8 WEEKS AT ASU & 4 WEEKS ABROAD**

June/July & July/August

ALBANIAN ASU/TIRANA

ARMENIAN ASU/YEREVAN

BCS ASU/SARAJEVO

MACEDONIAN ASU/OHRID

PERSIAN ASU/SAMARQAND

POLISH ASU/POZNAN

RUSSIAN ASU/KAZAN

TURKISH ASU/ANKARA

UZBEK ASU/SAMARQAND

**8 WEEKS ABROAD**

June-August

RUSSIAN IN KAZAN

ADV. RUSSIAN IN ST. PETERSBURG

TATAR IN KAZAN

TURKISH IN ANKARA

**10 WEEKS ABROAD**

June-August

UKRAINIAN IN KIEV

ADV. RUSSIAN IN KIEV



ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

An instructional and research unit of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

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**Application Deadline: January 31, 2014**

all programs contingent upon funding and enrollment



## In Memoriam

**Andrzej Korbonski**, Treasurer and Board Member of the AAASS from 1979-1995 and 2002 recipient of the AAASS Distinguished Contributions Award, died June 13, 2013, after suffering from declining health for several years. Known to many at UCLA and in the broader academic community as “Uncle Andrzej” because of his warmth; readiness to listen and help colleagues and students; and his sense of humor, he had taught in the UCLA Department of Political Science for 45 years and then for 10 years as an emeritus professor teaching a course on the Cold War.

During his more than 50 years at UCLA, he not only served as Chair of the Department but also in many administrative positions including a Director of the Rand-UCLA Center for the Study of Soviet International Behavior and the Center for Russian and East European Studies. He was, until his death, the editor of *Communist and Post Communist Studies* after serving on the editorial board of its predecessor, *Studies in Comparative Communism*.

He served the profession in many other capacities. In the late sixties, while he was at the Ford Foundation, he was instrumental in initiating scholarly exchanges with Poland and other East European countries. He served on boards of the International Research and Exchanges Board, ACLS-SSRC Joint Committee on East Europe, National Council for Soviet and East European Research, Polish Studies Association, and Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was a founding member of the International Political Science Association Research Committee on Pluralism, one of the first such research committees in the IPSA. He was also a prolific scholar into his retirement. He published 48 journal articles, 61 chapters in edited books, and 4 books including *The Politics of Socialist Agriculture in Poland 1945-1962* (for which he received the Clarke F. Ansley Dissertation Award at Columbia University in 1962). He also organized and led international conferences on topics ranging from civil military relations to Polish-Jewish relations that brought scholars from around the world together.

Born in Poznan, Poland, in 1927, Korbonski moved to Warsaw after the German invasion of Poland in 1939. As a teenager, he served as a lance corporal in the Polish Home Army (AK), the underground resistance to the German invaders, and fought in the Warsaw Uprising. Following the Uprising, he was taken prisoner by the Germans and sent to Stalag IVb where he witnessed the fire bombing of Dresden by Allied Forces in 1945. After the camp was liberated, he joined the Polish Armed Forces in the West in Britain and served between 1945 and 1947.

After the War, he completed a B. S. in Economics at the University of London in 1950, an M. A. at Columbia University in Economics in 1954, and a PhD in Public Law and Government at Columbia.

Contributed by Jane Curry

**Jerzy Kulczycki** passed away on 18 July 2013. Kulczycki was born in Lwów on 12 October 1931. His father Zdzisław, a judge, was arrested by the NKVD in March 1940 and was shot in Ukraine. Together with his mother Maria, Kulczycki was deported on 13 April 1940 to Kazakhstan. In August 1942, along with General Anders' army, he left for Persia. In 1944, he was accepted into the Young Leaders' School and was transferred to the Cadet School in Barbara Palestine. In August 1947, together with the whole school, he arrived in Great Britain.

He finished his secondary schooling at the Young Leaders' Cadet School in Bodney, and was accepted into the English-language Joseph Conrad School at Haydon Park, which had been set up specifically for Polish soldiers. He graduated from the University of London in 1954, and in 1958 he qualified as a civil engineer. While a student, he had played an active part in the Union of Polish Students Abroad, holding a number of positions on the world-wide board, and serving two terms as president. He earned a master's in civil engineering. He joined the Polish Labour Party and remained a member of its top leadership until the founding of the Third Polish Republic.

In August 1958, he married Aleksandra Lichtarowicz, who henceforth would be a faithful helpmate in his professional and community activities. In 1964, he founded the Odnova publishing house on behalf of the Labour Party, running it until its closure in 1990. In 1972, the Kulczyckis bought the oldest Polish bookseller in England, Orbis, which they ran under the new name of Orbis Books until 2008. In the mid-eighties, Orbis' turnover was fifteen times greater than it had been before, and the bookshop employed ten people. The bookshop ran stalls in the Polish Hearth and in St. Andrew Bobola Church. During the time of the Communist People's Republic in Poland, Kulczycki attached the greatest importance to the legal and illegal shipment of émigré and Western publications to libraries and to private individuals in Poland and throughout the Soviet bloc.

In the seventies and eighties, he devoted a great deal of time to reviving the activities of the Association of Friends of the Catholic University of Lublin and to helping the University. He played an active part in the founding of the Institute of Polish-Jewish Studies, in the activities of the Polish Hearth and in raising bursaries for Polish refugees. He was decorated with the Knight's Cross, the Officer's Cross and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

For approximately thirty years the Kulczyckis would travel to the ASEES annual convention as exhibitors and, since 1996, as sponsors of the Orbis Prize. They were recognized at the 2011 convention when the book prize was renamed the ASEES Kulczycki Book Prize in Polish Studies, which is awarded for the best book in any discipline, on any aspect of Polish affairs.

Excerpted from The Polish Forces War Memorial Project

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October issue—1 Sept

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75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE START OF WW II**

A excursion through the Carpathian Battlefields  
June 22-July 6, 2014

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Full details will be available in late Fall 2013 at [www.lemkoassociation.org](http://www.lemkoassociation.org).

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