



NEWSNET

News of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

THE PERSISTENCE OF EMPIRE IN EURASIA

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The following Presidential Address was given on November 17, 2007 at the Awards Presentation ceremony during the 39th AAASS National Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The theme of this year's AAASS convention has been "the persistence of empire," and it was a theme that I chose over a year ago with the hope that it might stimulate creative thinking and interdisciplinary discussion around one of the key aspects of the region of the world that we study. The idea was to focus attention on what Charles Tilly refers to as the big questions, large structures, and huge comparisons that our field naturally poses.¹ Let me explain what I had in mind.

One can understand the history of our region as a series of ironies (or, in the language of social science, research puzzles). One of these revolves around empire as a persistent practical category of politics in the region, despite the repeated collapse of empires. The Tsarist empire was of course a self-avowed empire, a polity that was self-consciously imperial, and one that (as one of our honorees tonight, Richard Wortman, documented so well)² strove to impress its imperial status upon its subjects and upon others through elaborate ritual. Russia's tsars openly sought to cultivate an imperial reputation as recognition of their rightful rule and propagated the greatness of their imperial enterprise as a foundation for domestic and international authority.

By contrast, the Soviet state sought precisely the opposite—to convince its citizens and the world that it was not imperial, despite behaviors that eventually gained it a widespread imperial reputation, both within its own population and abroad. The Soviet Union was outwardly born as a post-imperial form of power, a civic multinational state that aimed to modernize the societies it ruled and to transcend national divisions in the name of class solidarity. Soviet rulers vociferously rejected application of the term empire to their state, and indeed, as Terry Martin has noted, specifically designed Soviet ethnofederalism as a way of avoiding such analogies.³ Yet, as we know, the Soviet state ultimately died widely construed as an empire and is routinely referred to as such today. As Ron Suny has written, the Soviet Union did not begin as an empire; rather, it became one.⁴

But there is a second, more contemporary and related irony that underlies my choice of this theme. By some accounts, Russian empire is back. As anyone who follows the press today knows, in recent years Putin's Russia has become increasingly assertive of its power abroad, has sought to control international energy markets and to manipulate them toward geopolitical aims, has attempted to bully neighbors such as Georgia and Estonia, and has once again embraced centralizing (and in the case of Chechnya, extraordinarily violent) management of its minority affairs. These and other acts have elicited fears and accusa-

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tions of a revival of Russian imperialism and have led to concern in Europe and America over the growth of Russian economic and political power. Zbigniew Brzezinski has written about Russia's current "nostalgia for an imperial status."⁵ Ukraine's soon-to-be prime minister Yulia Tymoshenko has warned that "Russia's imperial ambitions did not end with the fall of the Soviet Union."⁶ Prize-winning journalist and author Anne Applebaum has written of what she sees as the widespread belief in Russia that it has "a right to an empire."⁷ Janusz Bugajski's *Cold Peace: Russia's New Imperialism*, published a few years ago, makes much the same argument.⁸ These perceptions are not just confined to scholars, journalists, and politicians. A 2005 BBC/Globescan poll, conducted in 30 countries of the world, found that only the United States and Iran had worse international reputations than Russia, with more people expressing a negative opinion of Russian influence in the world than a positive opinion in 16 out of 29 countries surveyed (the corresponding number for the United States was 18).⁹ The application of empire as an analytical term to contemporary Russia is of course controversial, and there are plenty of analysts—such as Andrei Tsygankov or Dmitri Trenin—who would reject it, seeing in it a case of conceptual stretching.¹⁰ On the other hand, there are scholars such as Emil Pain, Charles King, or George Schöpflin who have argued that empire is a relevant analytical category for interpreting contemporary Russia.¹¹ In this address, I will not seek to resolve this debate. I am less interested in the persistence of empire as an apt analytical model for the Soviet Union or contemporary Russia than in contemplating empire as a persisting practical category of politics in the region that we study. Some may be tempted to interpret the theme of the persistence of empire as Russophobia or a leftover from Cold War discourse intended to discredit Russia's pursuit of its legitimate geopolitical interests. Others are likely to see it as a rightful reflection of what they believe are Russia's inherent imperial impulses and reflexes. I simply note that, irrespective of whether one accepts or rejects empire as an apt analytical description of contemporary

Russia, and irrespective of how one wishes to read normative value into the persistence of empire as a practical category of politics in the Eurasian region, it is a social fact that fear of, aspirations to, memory of, and longing for empire are widespread throughout the region and continue to shape the region's culture and politics, begging for explanation.

In this address I seek to probe the questions of what makes people understand power as imperial in a world in which empires formally no longer exist, what types of acts do authorities engage in that become labeled as imperial, and how have these changed over time? Given the broad array of Russian regimes over the last century that have come, to one extent or another, to be marked as "imperial" (some openly seeking the label for themselves, while others rejecting it), these questions make a great deal of sense. And essentially I'll be arguing several things. First, as a practical concept of politics empire has been a rapidly moving target over the twentieth century, altering in meaning as a result of the resistances it encountered and the rise of anti-imperial norms of sovereignty and self-determination, so that the practices of power that people ascribe to empire today and the politics surrounding empire are no longer the same as those associated with empire a century ago. Rather, empire has been transformed into a form of illegitimate power and a form of bad reputation—a status that states seek to avoid but are sometimes, nonetheless, tagged with. Second, I'll argue that we need to think through how it is that different objects and different types of actions get placed under the same imperial label. In a recent *Slavic Review* article, I referred to empire as a family resemblance concept in the Wittgensteinian sense (that is, a set of objects that do not share all characteristics, but share enough in common to be placed under the same label and which are related to each other in different ways).¹² Empire in Eurasia across the twentieth century constitutes a family resemblance in this sense. By the persistence of empire, I do not have in mind a continuity in empire. If anything, there have been discontinuities, ruptures, and breaks. Moreover, Soviet empire was a distinct

phenomenon from Tsarist empire, just as post-Soviet Russia's recent assertions of power do not represent any mere replication of Soviet imperialism. Yet, there are ways in which these phenomena and the politics surrounding them are related to each other, and we need to contemplate what connects these different phenomena across distinct political regimes. Indeed, I will outline four mechanisms that might link the politics of empire across these regimes and that, to varying degrees, might help account for the persistence of empire as a practical category in the politics of Eurasia: 1) what I refer to as the "stickiness" of imperial reputation as a form of bad reputation; 2) the inertia of mass aspirations for hierarchical status and the opportunities this presents to leaders for building legitimacy through assertions of national power both internally and externally; 3) continuity in the interests, ideologies, and modes of behavior of political and bureaucratic elites across regimes; and 4) repeated structural disproportions in power that push behaviors in broadly similar directions.

Let me start with why I chose this topic as this year's convention theme and for my presidential address. It is, of course, a topic on which I have written and about which I thought I might have something to say. But it is also the case that the topic bears a particular significance for us as an interdisciplinary association of scholars. Since the collapse of the Soviet empire, AAASS has been plagued by the question of what unites us as an organization. The unreflective answer, of course, is that we all have an interest in the same region. But that begs the questions of what is a world region and what are the purposes of interdisciplinary conversation—the big questions of who we are and why we show up at this convention year after year. One answer is that we like to see our old friends. And that is surely a worthy purpose. But a scholarly association should strive to be more than simply a venue for reunions. Another answer is that AAASS provides us with a venue to discover the latest scholarship on the region in our particular discipline. And that too is a worthy reason. But there has always been a danger in our association that we are an association of separate ta-

bles, of disciplinary groups that rarely interact with one another. This is not a problem solely of AAASS; it is a problem of all scholarly organizations, and especially of interdisciplinary associations.¹³ Any healthy interdisciplinary association needs to foster an interdisciplinary intellectual space—an arena in which we can usefully learn from one another across disciplinary boundaries. Empire is one issue around which a limited interdisciplinary intellectual space has already emerged in our association. There already is a significant group of historians, political scientists, anthropologists, and literary and cultural specialists who engage these issues—as the extraordinary number of panels that were organized at this convention in response to the larger convention theme suggests. But it is the case that many of us are still sitting at separate tables even while we are discussing related issues—that scholars are rarely talking to each other across disciplinary and period divides. And so my hope has been that, in highlighting this theme and in framing it in a way that engages the historical, cultural, and political dimensions of empire, it might help to stimulate interdisciplinary conversation and an expansion of interdisciplinary intellectual space in our association.

There are also a number of substantive reasons why AAASS members should be paying particular attention to the persisting politics of empire in our region. For one thing, empire has played a major role—perhaps even the major role—in shaping the region’s history, politics, and culture. Moreover, aspirations to, fear of, memory of, and longing for empire continue to shape the culture, literature, and international and domestic politics of the region. It is empire that is the main justification for the current post-Soviet state system; it is embedded in the very rationale for independent states. When Russian President Vladimir Putin pronounced the collapse of the Soviet Union “the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the century” and “a genuine tragedy” for the Russian people,¹⁴ he left unspoken the assumption embedded in this statement that the persistence of Soviet empire would have been preferable to East European democracies or to the current fifteen

states that now cover former Soviet space.

Just as important, empire is closely bound up with the very definition of our selves. It is not a secret that the enterprise of area studies and the delineation of world regions have been profoundly influenced by imperial projects and imperial experiences. Probably more than any other region of the world, the area we study has been defined by the experience of empire. Since the collapse of the Soviet empire, the boundaries of the region have become extraordinarily fluid precisely because our imperial mooring came loose, and some have come to question whether there is any region of the world that unites members of this organization at all. My answer to this question has always been an unqualified “it depends”: it depends on the question being asked. Some questions may be more fruitfully studied through a comparison with Europe, the Middle East, or some other region, or studied within the confines of a single discipline rather than through interdisciplinary dialogue. But some questions

naturally engage the panoply of states and societies that fall into our purview and form the natural interdisciplinary intellectual space that is central to the vitality of our area enterprise.

Empire—in its multiple manifestations and legacies, old and new—is one such issue. There is of course enormous interest today in the phenomenon of empire—not only in rethinking the historical record of empire and its reflections in culture and society, but also revolving around American society’s continuing engagement with empire. The interdisciplinary study of empire in our region has had and will continue to have a great deal to contribute to these debates, for the simple reason that, since the end of European colonialism, there are only two countries in the world that have been widely construed as empires—the United States and the Soviet Union/Russia. One of the distinctive features of Russia—a feature that it shares with the United States—is the fact that empire as a term of reference for Russian power has lasted much longer and is

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much more widespread than is true of most other states—even in a world in which empires formally are no longer supposed to exist. One of the reasons for this may be the fact that both Russia and the United States reconfigured themselves in the first part of the twentieth century as post-imperial forms of power, eschewing formal empire at the same time as seeking out alternative ways by which to extend their influence and control in a world of sovereignties and self-determinations—a transition that colonial powers and most overland empires proved incapable of managing. The Cold War—the critical period of Soviet and American ascendancy—was the very moment when global colonial empires collapsed and anti-colonial norms became a fixture of world politics. In these respects, Russia may provide for us a mirror in which our own reflection, however distorted, may well be visible.

For my own purposes I define empire analytically as a large-scale system of alien domination, but I am interested above all in understanding the changing matter that people place into the particular boxes of “alien” and “domination.” Domination involves hierarchy and control—what political scientists such as Michael Doyle, Alex Motyl, or David Lake consider to be the core structural feature of empire as an analytical concept.¹⁵ But empire in practice almost always involves more than this; it involves a subjective dimension as well. Hierarchy is characteristic of all political orders, and indeed no society can live without it. For the most part, people accept hierarchy in their lives as tolerable (and sometimes even desirable), either out of a belief that it provides public goods, in exchange for selective benefits for themselves, out of an inability to alter hierarchy, or from socialization to its underlying conditions. In this sense, it is not hierarchy in itself which has injected empire with the heavy negative connotation that it so naturally bears in our contemporary world. Rather, it is two additional features which empire usually involves: a sense of the alien or foreign character of power (even if this cultural boundary is not always ethnic in nature); and the arbitrary, willful, self-interested exercise of power (or as my colleague Philip Pettit describes it,

the sense of “having to live at the mercy of another”).¹⁶ By engaging these additional dimensions of the politics of empire, we can begin to probe the contested terrain between multinational states and multinational empires and between international hegemony and international empires—the main alternative forms of hierarchy to empire in our contemporary world, and the critical counter-factuals for understanding the politics of empire in Eurasia over the last century.

The fact of the matter is that empire today is no longer what it used to be. Empire has been a rapidly changing category of politics over the twentieth century, evolving in the face of the growing resistance that empire has encountered and the rise of anti-imperial norms of sovereignty and self-determination. Today we live in a world that is normatively post-imperial. As a result of the demise of colonial empires and the rise of international norms of sovereignty and self-determination, empire has predominantly become a political pathology. No state today would openly admit to being an empire or claim to be pursuing imperial ends. I believe that the implications of this global normative shift for the evolution of imperialism are profound, though they continue to be poorly appreciated in most academic studies of empire.

For one thing, the practices associated with empire have altered radically. Conquest—long the core practice identified with empire in the past—has been rendered almost entirely obsolete; since World War II conquest has practically disappeared from international politics due to the consolidation of sovereignty norms. Rather, international norms of sovereignty and self-determination that emerged as ways of containing the dysfunctions of empire have established certain standards and expectations of behavior for the powerful which, in their violation, have come to assume the label of “imperial.” I have in mind here such standards as: no formal colonies; the use of force only in self-defense or with the explicit approval of the “society of nations”; respect for the sovereignty of states, both in the sense of recognizing state boundaries as mutable only with a state’s consent and recognizing the

organization of the state as the arbiter of last resort on its territory, within the limits of international law; the exercise of hegemonic power for the provision of public goods rather than mere self-aggrandizement or private ends; and the presence of minimal resistance to instances of military occupation or foreign rule when they must occur. In this respect, what has been meant by the term “Soviet empire” is significantly different from what empire meant with reference to Tsarist rule. Even as it sought to expand its power and control externally, for the most part the Soviet Union did not practice territorial expansion “as a permanent and supreme aim of politics,”¹⁷ as Hannah Arendt once characterized the goals of European imperialism. Certainly, the Red Army used force to keep the lands of the former Russian Empire under Soviet control, though whether this constituted “conquest” in the traditional sense of the term is unclear, simply because these territories were seeking to secede from the Russian state, and nationalist movements vying for power at the time were notoriously weak and often enjoyed little legitimacy within their target populations.¹⁸ Rather, for these groups what cast the Soviet Union into the category of empire was not their treatment during the Russian Civil War, but the arbitrary and violent manner in which power was subsequently exercised, the sense of cultural hierarchy and unequal treatment that eventually emerged in Soviet policies, and the gradual consolidation and growth of national consciousness within these groups. The Molotov-Ribbentrop acquisitions in 1940 represented the most unambiguous cases of conquest in Soviet history, and indeed, it is no accident that these territories became the base for the spread of anti-imperial separatist nationalism almost a half-century later when the Soviet Union collapsed. But these acquisitions preceded the full consolidation of sovereignty norms after World War II, and even here it was really only the Balts who focused their complaints in the *glasnost*’ period around Soviet conquest and “occupation.” In terms of Eastern Europe, it was not conquest that made the “captive nations” captive. Rather, it was the lack of respect for sovereignty norms in the sense of

states as arbiters of last resort on their own territories. As a result of the consolidation of sovereignty norms, today the issue of conquest is almost entirely associated with internal empire as opposed to external empire, revolving around the legacies of historical conquests of the past. But the consolidation of sovereignty norms after World War II also rendered it much harder for internal empire to gain widespread recognition than external empire. The imperial quality of the Soviet state, for instance, was recognized much earlier in the international sphere than it was in the domestic sphere, which to some extent occurred only as the Soviet Union was coming undone and after it collapsed. Moreover, the conquests referred to in the Soviet case were often quite distant in time from the present—occurring fifty, seventy-five, and sometimes as much as five hundred years earlier—whereas prevailing norms of state sovereignty encourage us to take the existing boundaries of states as given, even if they were formed at one time in the past by force. In this way, the politics of culture and of historical memory play a more important role in the making of empire in a world of sovereignty than was true of empires in the past.

This points to yet another way in which the notion of empire has evolved from how it was routinely construed in the past. In contrast to the past, empire today is defined in part by the national resistance that it encounters—reflective of the fact that empire as a category of practice has become as much a claim as a structure. Empire has come to be conceived of as form of usurpation of the nation, and nationalism and nationalist mobilization have come to play important roles in the making of empire. It was not the presence of nationalist opposition that made Tsarist Russia an empire. By contrast, in the Soviet case it was precisely the presence of strong nationalist opposition that gave Soviet power its imperial reputation, both within Eastern Europe and internally. Without this opposition, the Soviet Union would not have been an empire, but simply a powerful multinational state. The very notion of Soviet empire involved claims about nationhood. In the Soviet case, the sharper the national resistance to Sovi-

et power, the more the Soviet Union's imperial reputation multiplied. Thus, any attempt to explain the persistence of empire in a world of sovereignties and self-determinations must engage the roles of identity formation and mobilization, not only in terms of how nationalist entrepreneurs mobilize target populations against empire, but also in terms of the specific conditions and policies that make states vulnerable to becoming the object of anti-imperial opposition.

A third effect of the rise of international norms of sovereignty and self-determination on the politics of empire has been to render the reputational dimension of empire increasingly salient. Empire became a negative status ascribed to states by others rather than a positive reputation that states themselves consciously sought to foster—in other words, a form of bad reputation. The Soviet Union's imperial reputation varied considerably over time and space and was something that was unevenly shared within and across populations. Indeed, it was only in the process of coming undone

that its imperial reputation came to be fully consolidated—even though many of the practices that helped it to earn this reputation occurred many decades before. In this respect, I would argue that the dynamics of bad reputation differ in fundamental respects from those of good reputation. Good reputations are fragile; even one act can be enough to change a good reputation to a bad reputation and to undermine the capacity to trust. By contrast, bad reputations, once established, are “sticky.” People expect the worst from someone with a bad reputation, and it can take a long chain of actions to prove that the character of the agent has changed before people are willing to trust an agent with a bad reputation. This stickiness of bad reputation is precisely what Dominique Lieven had in mind when he referred to “the historical stigma of empire”¹⁹—that is, the difficulty that others have in trusting post-imperial successor states. As Terry Martin has put it with regard to the Soviet Union, “India and Indonesia had the benefit of the doubt; they

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would have to prove to their subjects and the world that they were empires; the Soviet Union would have to prove the opposite.”²⁰

The stickiness of bad reputation is one of the critical mechanisms that connects the politics of empire in Eurasia across three very different political regimes over the last century. As the successor state to the Soviet Union, post-Soviet Russia inherited the “historical stigma of empire” attached to Soviet state. This imperial reputation has proven to be quite “sticky,” transcending regime-change and coloring the ways in which post-Soviet Russia’s actions are interpreted—particularly in the so-called near-abroad, in Eastern Europe, and in the West—those areas that most directly experienced Soviet empire. As former Polish Defense Minister Bronislaw Komorowski has put it, “Our past experiences show us that we have every reason to fear Moscow.”²¹ Russian President Vladimir Putin himself has recognized this power of the imperial past to shape perceptions of contemporary Russian actions. As he has stated, “The main problem, in my view, is Russia’s heavy imperial heritage. Everybody thinks for some reason that Russia remains an empire and still treat it as an empire.”²² In some of my recent research, I have examined several hundred articles from the world press that characterize contemporary Russia as an empire or as imperial. Over half of these view contemporary Russian imperialism as a revival of something “old.” Moreover, almost 80 percent of these articles identify Russian ambitions, pretensions, and aspirations as the main feature associated with Russian imperialism—far beyond any other feature mentioned. In other words, accusations of empire with respect to contemporary Russia are rooted as much in the fear of a revival of Russian domination as much as in anything Russia has concretely done. That, however, is the burden of Russia’s “historical stigma of empire.” Precisely because it is the successor state to the Soviet Union, contemporary Russia is in some ways held to a higher standard than otherwise might be the case. It must prove to others that it does not harbor imperial intent—that it does not seek domination over others, that it treats states on the basis of

norms of reciprocity, that it does not exercise power in an arbitrary way, that it resorts to force only in self-defense or with the approval of the international community, and that it will use its hegemonic power for the provision of public goods rather than for mere self-aggrandizement or private gain.

So far post-Soviet Russia has not done a very good job of instilling trust in others that it has matured beyond empire—and it is this issue of trust that lies at the center of the politics of empire in the Eurasian region today. Under Yeltsin, Russia quickly went about trying to resuscitate its position at the center of an international hierarchy in the post-Soviet region through integration within the CIS. But by the late 1990s these efforts lay in ruins, in large part because of the weakness of the Russian state and the mistrust among Russia’s neighbors that these efforts instilled. Putin’s Russia by contrast has pursued a fundamentally different approach to Russia’s relations abroad. Fueled by the precipitous rise in energy prices and the enormous wealth this has produced, it has sought instead to utilize its economic power to assert Russian geo-strategic interests in the region. Certainly, if this is empire, it is completely different than anything that Russia or the world has experienced before. Yet it does reflect a broader drive, related to the past, to establish Russia at the center of an international hierarchy. Perhaps most importantly, the manner in which Putin has sought to renew its hierarchical position in the world has undermined trust in Russia’s intentions among many in Europe, North America, and the countries of the former Soviet empire. Energy prices were raised unilaterally and precipitously for countries whose policies were not pleasing to Moscow. Gas deliveries to Ukraine and Belarus were cut off when they balked at such steep price rises. Imports of Georgian and Moldovan wine were banned when these states began to move toward the United States and Europe. In retaliation for the uncovering of a Russian spy ring in Georgia, Russia’s relations with Georgia were completely cut off, anti-Georgian hysteria was whipped up in Russia, and several hundred Georgians were arbitrarily expelled from Moscow. Russia

cut off oil supplies to Estonia over the Estonian government’s decision to move a World War II memorial to Soviet soldiers. It engaged in behind-the-scenes efforts to manipulate electoral outcomes in Ukraine, Lithuania, and other states. And I could go on. As one German newspaper concluded: “What is one to make of a partner to whom it is apparently all the same whether it ruins its reputation simply to discipline or punish Georgia or Belarus?”²³

This brings us to a second mechanism linking the politics of empire across Russian regimes: the inertia of mass aspirations for hierarchical status and the opportunities and temptations this presents for leaders to build legitimacy through assertions of national power at home and abroad. In the Soviet case, for instance, we know that Russian settlers in Central Asia, Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus at the time of the Russian Civil War viewed this conflict through the lens of longstanding inter-ethnic relations and supported whatever authority would help preserve their local interests, providing Soviet power with opportunities for gaining local support in these regions.²⁴ We know also that some Russian intellectuals viewed the rise of Soviet power as a resuscitation of Russian empire and supported it out of a desire to see Russia play a significant role in world affairs. And we know that in the 1930s and 1940s Stalin drew on deeper cultural strains within Russian society when he reasserted the hierarchical superiority of things Russian or sought to establish the Soviet Union as a superpower after World War II. Asserting Russia’s role as an international power and the dominance of central Russian state interests over local ethnic aspirations have long been foundations on which successive Russian regimes have built their legitimacy within segments of the Russian population. In contemporary Russia there is, of course, a very deep nostalgia for things Soviet, some of which is rooted in the desire within certain sectors to reassert Russian status internally and externally. Public opinion surveys show that about a third of the Russian population agrees with the statement that the historical mission of Russia is to unite nations into a union which must become the

successor of the Russian Empire and the USSR.²⁵ Similar proportions have at various times reported that they believe it is natural for Russia to have an empire²⁶ and that Russia should aspire to be a world power.²⁷ Even though empire has generally become a pejorative around the world, positive references to contemporary Russia as an empire appear considerably more frequently in Russia than do positive references to the United States as an empire in the United States. All this has provided a strong temptation for contemporary Russian leaders to build legitimacy through assertions of Russian hierarchy at home and abroad, as we have seen with some of Putin's recent jingoist and nationalist behaviors. Nevertheless, we should be cautious in talking about Russian culture as if it were a homogenized whole or instinctively imperialist. If only a third of Russians believe Russia should be an empire, then what about the other two-thirds? As one Russian pollster has noted, imperial aspirations do not rank high on the list of priorities of the average Russian, being consistently trumped in public opinion polls by economic concerns.²⁸ Thus, we need to be careful when talking about the role of mass culture in explaining the persistence of empire in the region, for not only are aspirations for empire unevenly shared within the Russian population, but leaders also choose whether to pander to such attitudes.

This leads us to a third mechanism that may be involved in the persistence of empire across regimes: continuity in the interests, ideologies, and modes of behavior of political and bureaucratic elites across regimes. Francine Hirsch's work on Russian ethnographers demonstrates some of what I have in mind here. She shows how pre-revolutionary ethnographers were utilized in post-revolutionary Soviet Russia to help manage nationality affairs, and how they brought with them imperial technologies and ways of thinking characteristic of the old regime.²⁹ Adam Ulam noted that "November 1917 had not wiped the slate clean" in terms of Russian foreign policy, and that "underneath the new language, for all the new cult and the ruling class, there were some fundamental links with the imperial past"—deeper structures of

thought and of statist ideologies that persisted despite regime change.³⁰ As Nancy Condee argued at this year's AAASS presidential plenary panel, broad continuities in ways of relating to foreign societies and to culturally distinct others may indeed flow from the persistence of statist ideologies and of state-centered modes of development. In the rise of Soviet empire, there was a much greater discontinuity in elites than has been true in the contemporary post-Soviet transition. Indeed, much of the animus for the new assertiveness of Russia abroad today has emerged from Russian elites, not Russian masses. Public opinion polls among Russia's military officers, for instance, have found that 80 percent believe that Russia needs to restore its status as a Great Power in the world—far beyond the one-third who subscribe to this view within the Russian public.³¹ The hand of the *siloviki* in the current Russian assertion of power is obvious; it is hardly surprising that a Russian elite drawn disproportionately from the "sword and shield" of the former empire should seek to reproduce Russia's hierarchical status in the world or

would exercise its power in arbitrary ways both internally and externally. In this respect, Schumpeter likely holds more relevance for an explanation of the persistence of the politics of empire in Eurasia than Lenin, Gallagher and Robinson, or Hardt and Negri.

Finally, let me speculatively note a repeated structural situation in Eurasia that might render the recurring politics of empire in Eurasia interpretable through a rational choice or realist lens. As scientists now believe, birds fly in a V-formation not because of some pre-programmed genetic knowledge or because they consciously think about flying in formation. Rather, a confluence of the desire for proximity and the effect of physical forces render this an emergent behavior among birds—that is, they try to fly near to one another, but not too near as to be dangerous, at the same time as attempting to stay in a position where there is less wind resistance. It may also be that empire in Eurasia is a series of disparate emergent behaviors that are rooted in the fact that these societies are fated to live in proximity to one another, but

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Graduate Student Travel Grants: maximum of \$200.
Application Deadline: U.S. citizens & permanent residents, 15 April; all others, 1 April.

Funded in part by a Title VIII grant from the U.S. Department of State

Additional information and application online or contact the Center.

<p>Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 104 International Studies Building 910 S Fifth Street Champaign, IL 61820-6216</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">http://www.reec.uiuc.edu Phone 217.333.1244 Fax 217.333.1582 E-mail reec@uiuc.edu</p>
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they also must fly in the same wind: the persisting disproportionality in power between the Russian state and others. This not only pushes Russian behaviors into hierarchical and assertive patterns (or at least places few obstacles in their way). It also heightens the fears of Russia's neighbors about a resuscitation of empire and orients them toward interpreting changing Russian actions through an imperial frame. In short, the politics of empire may persist in Eurasia not because it is innate behavior, not because agents engage in a contemplative way toward imperial ends, and not because Russia has behaved in precisely the same ways as in the past, but rather because a repeating structural imbalance of power forces agents into playing certain broadly familiar roles.

To conclude, I have argued for the utility of thinking about empire in Eurasia as a practical category of politics that has evolved over time and about the mechanisms that underlie the persistence of the category, despite its disparate meanings, across three different Russian regimes over the last century. My aim in these comments, and in choosing the persistence of empire as this year's convention theme, has been to break down the separate tables at which we tend to sit, to think across disciplinary and period divides, to engage us in the big questions that our field naturally poses, and to nourish that interdisciplinary intellectual space that is so crucial to the success of our area-studies association. It is a great association, full of scholars doing exciting, interesting, and creative work. It has certainly been my great privilege to have had the opportunity to serve it over the past year as president.

Mark R. Beissinger, who served in 2007 as the AAASS President, is Professor of Politics at Princeton University.

NOTES:

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NEWS FROM AAASS

In This Issue

Please take a moment to read the "2007 AAASS Executive Director's Report" on page 11, which mentions several new initiatives and other important news.

The list of **2007 AAASS Award Winners**, together with the citations read during the awards presentation ceremony at the 39th National Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, can be found on page 17.

The list of scholars serving on the **2008 AAASS Board of Directors** and the **2008 AAASS Committees** is printed on pages 14 and 15.

And finally, the annual **Summer 2008 Programs** listing starts on page 31. The listing is also posted to our web site, www.aaass.org, in the "Additional Resources" section.

Advertising in the NewsNet

After more than five years of keeping the prices of advertising in the *NewsNet* steady, because of rising operating costs and steadily increasing prices of paper, starting with the March 2008 issue we are forced to change the prices for placing ads in the *NewsNet* as follows:

Full page – \$500

2/3 of a page – \$350

Half page – \$325

1/3 of a page – \$225

1/6 of a page – \$175

For more detailed information about ad sizes, submission rules, deadlines, and multiple runs discounts, please see the inside back cover of the *NewsNet*.

Advertisers who have already pre-paid their contract for 2008 are not affected by the change in price and do not need to submit additional payment to cover the difference.

Membership Renewal

Members of the AAASS – as well as those interested in joining the Association – can now submit their membership applications online by logging into our AAASS Members Only / Registered Users site, www.aaass-members.org, and choosing "Membership Form."

First-time users and those who forgot their user name and password can obtain their log-in info in moments by following the link on the main log-in page. You can pay your dues online using Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or PayPal.

Members who prefer to submit the paper membership form and pay their dues by check, Visa, or MasterCard, can download and print the 2008 membership form and send in the completed form by mail or fax.

2008 Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The 40th National Convention of the AAASS will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Thursday, November 20, 2008 through Sunday, November 23, 2008. If you are interested in learning more about the wonderful city of Philadelphia and its history, please see the official visitor site for greater Philadelphia and The Countryside, www.gophila.com or the visitors' section of the official City of Philadelphia web site, www.phila.gov/visitors/index.html.

The AAASS special group rate for convention participants is \$160 per night for a single or double room. We also have a limited number of rooms set aside for graduate students at a special rate of \$99 per night. Information about how to make hotel reservations and how to request rooms at the student rate will be posted to our web site and published in the March *NewsNet*. For more information about the hotel, please see: www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/phldt-philadelphia-marriott-downtown/.

Audio-Visual Equipment Requests

All requests for audio-visual equipment must be received by July 1, 2008. Please note that we will not provide PowerPoint equipment—it is too expensive to rent. We only provide up to \$150 worth of equipment (normally the cost of a slide/overhead projector and screen) and we will bill the panel organizer for any equipment requests over that amount. If you miss the deadline, you will have to contact the audio-visual company at the hotel to arrange for your equipment and pay for it.

Program Committee Note

The Program Committee for the 40th National Convention will be chaired by Michael C. Hickey, Professor of History at Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania. The Program Committee will meet at the end of February. Panel Organizers will be notified of the status of their panels and/or roundtables as soon as possible after that meeting. Organizers are responsible for notifying their panelists about the status of their proposals. ♦

Slavic & East European
SLI Summer
Language
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ADVANCED MASTERY BOSNIAN • CROATIAN • SERBIAN


1 week - Pittsburgh — (June 9 - June 13, 2008)
5 weeks - Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo — (June 16 - July 18, 2008)

- ♦ *This course enables advanced speakers and heritage speakers of BCS to develop professional language competence by conducting guided academic or professional research abroad*
- ♦ *Applicants will be interviewed by phone in the target language*

APPLICATIONS:

♦ **Application & fellowship deadline March 22.** For more information please write or call:

Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
1417 CL, University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412)624-5906/Fax (412)624-9714
e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu



<http://www.pitt.edu/~slavic/sli/>



The National Council for Eurasian & East European Research Announces its 2008 Grant Competitions

Program	Eligibility	Maximum Funding	Deadline
Title VIII National Research Competition (for research on Eastern Europe & the FSU)*	PhD holders who are US citizens or permanent residents	\$40,000 individual \$70,000 collaborative	February 15, 2008
Title VIII Ed Hewett Fellowship (for research on Eastern Europe & the FSU, conducted under the auspices of a US government agency)*	PhD holders who are US citizens or permanent residents	\$60,000	March 14, 2008
Title VIII Short-Term Travel Grant for Research on Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Balkans*	Advanced degree holders who are US citizens or permanent residents	\$3,000	April 14, 2008
National Endowment for the Humanities Collaborative Research Fellowship (for collaborative research on the FSU, Eastern, & Central Europe)	PhD holders who are US citizens	\$40,000	February 15, 2008

***PLEASE NOTE THAT, DUE TO FEDERAL FUNDING RESTRICTIONS, THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ARE NO LONGER ELIGIBLE FOR TITLE VIII FUNDED PROGRAMS:** Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

For application guidelines and materials, or information on additional NCEEER programs, please visit our website: <http://www.nceeer.org>

Or contact:

Dana Ponte, Senior Program Officer
National Council for Eurasian & East European Research
 2601 4th Avenue • Suite 310 • Seattle, WA 98121
 Tel: (206) 441-6433 • Fax: (206) 753-0066 • Email: danochka@nceeer.org

2007 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dmitry P. Gorenburg

This has been a very busy and productive year for the Association's National Office. Our efforts to increase the value of AAASS membership appear to be paying off, as membership numbers held steady over the past year, after an increase in 2006. In 2007, we had 2641 individual members, as compared to 2655 in 2006 and 2479 in 2005. Please remember to spread the word about the association to your students and colleagues.

The annual convention remains another area of continued success for the association. Our recent convention in New Orleans was one of the three largest we've ever had, with more than 400 panels, approximately 1400 presenters, and 1750 total attendees. There were many highlights, including Mark Beissinger's presidential address and the plenary session on "The Persistence of Empire," several

panels on the meaning of recent and upcoming elections in Russia, Poland and other East European states, retrospective panels on the work of Sheila Fitzpatrick and Alex Rabinowitch, and several practical panels on topics such as the job search process and women navigating academia. We wish to thank everyone who participated in the convention. We extend a very special thank you to the Program Committee and its chair, Rex Wade of George Mason University, for all of their work. I would especially like to thank Wendy Walker, the Association's Convention Coordinator, and everyone else at the AAASS office for putting in countless hours before and during the convention to make sure that everything ran smoothly.

I am especially pleased to announce that as the result of the efforts of an independent parents' coopera-

tive, the Association will be able to provide subsidized child care during future annual conventions, beginning next fall with the 2008 Philadelphia convention. Look for an announcement about this initiative on p. 5 of this issue of *NewsNet*.

As I reported in the letter that accompanied the membership renewal mailing, thanks to the efforts of our Fundraising Committee, and especially its chair Marshall Goldman, the Association has had a major success in its fundraising effort. We have received a pledge of \$100,000 from Kathryn Davis as a matching grant for the purpose of increasing student participation in AAASS activities. Our efforts to match this gift have gotten off to a great start – we have already raised close to \$25,000, which is halfway to our goal of \$50,000 in contributions from As-

continued on page 12

National Endowment for the Humanities Collaborative Fellowship

Fellowships for Post-Doctoral Research in the Humanities in Eastern Europe and Eurasia

- Awards up to \$40,000 for four to nine months of research in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, and Eastern Europe
- Open to post-doctoral scholars in the humanities
- Proposals must include plans to work with collaborator(s) in the field
- US citizenship, permanent resident status, or residency in the U.S. for three years before date of application is required
- Funding is available through American Councils and NCEEER from National Endowment for the Humanities grant support
- Application deadline: February 15
- Applications available at: www.americancouncils.org or www.nceeer.org

For more information, please contact:

American Councils for International
Education: ACTR/ACCCELS
Russia and Eurasia Outbound Programs
1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: (202) 833-7522
Email: outbound@americancouncils.org
Website: www.americancouncils.org

National Council for Eurasian and
East European Research (NCEEER)
2601 Fourth Avenue N.
Suite 310
Seattle, WA 98121
Phone: (206) 441-6433
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FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
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sociation members over a three year period! Interest on the money raised through this effort will go toward funding travel to the AAASS annual convention for graduate students and foreign scholars and will help defray the cost of subsidized child care at future conventions. Details about the competition for graduate student travel funding will be published in the March issue of *NewsNet*.

We have continued to make improvements to our members-only web site, www.aaassmembers.org. Electronic versions of current and recent issues of both *Slavic Review* and *NewsNet* are now available there at the same time as they are sent out to members and subscribers. Members can now update most of their personal information, such as their mailing address, e-mail, and curriculum vitae directly. In addition, last year we completely revamped our online convention panel submission system to make it more user-friendly by allowing presenters to save biographical information from year to year and organizers and presenters to edit their information after the initial submission, up to the final submission deadline. As a result, a majority of convention submissions are now coming in electronically and we hope to increase this ratio to 75-80% as users get more comfortable with the system over time. We have also introduced an electronic membership directory, which replaces the paper directories that the Association used to publish. For the moment, the online directory is only searchable by last name, but we will shortly be adding the capability of searching by geographic region of interest, discipline, and state or country of residence.

As I write this, we are just about ready to go live with our online membership renewal system. This system allows members to pay their membership fees through a secure website run by PayPal. A PayPal account allows you to use most major credit cards or have the money withdrawn directly from your checking account. Later this winter, we will expand the system to include payment for convention registration fees. We are always open to new ways in which we might enhance our online presence. If you have sug-

gestions in this regard, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The AAASS Board of Directors at its last meeting discussed and approved a proposal to submit to the entire AAASS membership a ballot question to revise the Association's by-laws concerning the composition of the board, in order to add a representative of the Bibliography and Documentation Committee and an elected graduate student representative and to reduce from 2 to 1 the number of representatives of the Council of Regional Affiliates. The Board also decided to ask the AAASS membership to vote on whether the Association should retain its current name or change it to better reflect the geographic scope of its members' work. A proposed alternative name and statements for and against the name change will appear on the ballot, which will be sent to members in May.

Thanks to the generosity of Harvard University's Davis Center for Russian Studies, the AAASS has established the AAASS Davis Center Book Prize in Political and Social Studies, to be awarded annually for the best book published in the previous year in the social sciences, with the first prize to be awarded at the Philadelphia convention in 2008. A prize for the best book published in the previous year in the history of Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia is also in the process of being established. It will be named in honor of Reginald E. Zelnik and will be sponsored by the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. We are currently working on adding a book prize for the fields of culture, arts and literature as well. I hope to have more news on that in the coming months.

Over the last year, the AAASS has welcomed two new special interest affiliates. The Interdisciplinary Group for Museum Studies is a new forum for scholars across disciplines aimed to facilitate communication and encourage research on museums, exhibitions, and other institutions that collect, preserve, display, and interpret cultures. The group's objective is to serve as a networking resource; to promote interdisciplinary exchange between mu-

seum professionals and specialists in art history, history, literature, and related fields; to advance museum studies through research, sponsored panels, publications, and teaching; and to further knowledge of the rich material culture in the countries of Eurasia and adjacent regions.

The Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS) is a North America-based organization of scholars who are interested in the study of Central Eurasia and its history, languages, cultures, and modern states and societies. CESS defines the Central Eurasian region broadly to include Turkic, Mongolian, Iranian, Caucasian, Tibetan and other peoples. Geographically, Central Eurasia extends from the Black Sea region, the Crimea, and the Caucasus in the west, through the Middle Volga region, Central Asia and Afghanistan, and on to Siberia, Mongolia and Tibet in the east. The Society holds an Annual Conference and coordinates panels at various conferences relevant to Central Eurasian studies. The Society also works to promote the publication of peer-reviewed scholarship and other information essential to the building of the field.

More information on these affiliates can be found in the "News from Affiliates" column on page 43.

The Association has renewed its contract with Harvard University for a final three year term. Harvard will thus continue to host AAASS through the summer of 2010. We are now starting the process of looking for a new home for the Association. A Call for Proposals for a new institutional home for the National Office of the AAASS has already been sent out to the Russia and East Europe Title VI Centers and can be found on page 13 of this issue of *NewsNet*. The deadline for the submission of proposals is June 30, 2008. A decision on the association's new location will be made next fall.

I look forward to seeing everyone in Philadelphia next November.

Dmitry P. Gorenburg

Call for Proposals: Institutional Home for the National Office of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), a national professional association of approximately 2,700 members, is currently soliciting proposals from universities interested in serving as an institutional home for its National Office. Founded in 1948, the Association is the oldest and largest professional association in the United States promoting the study of Russia, East Europe, and Eurasia. It is a constituent society of the American Council of Learned Societies, and its representatives serve on the State Department's Advisory Committee for Studies of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union and on the International Council for Central and East European Studies.

The Association maintains a professional staff of five (including an Executive Director) and is a non-profit, entirely self-financing institution supported by revenues from membership dues and charitable gifts. Like many national professional associations, AAASS relies on an academic institution to serve as the institutional home for its National Office, providing access to office space, administrative and computer services, university benefits arrangements for staff, financial and payroll systems, and human resource services. Since 1995 the National Office has been located at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts and has occupied a three-room suite of approximately 830 square feet. The Association is seeking to relocate its National Office by summer 2010, when its current agreement with Harvard University expires. The National Office organizes all AAASS programmatic activities, which include organization of the annual AAASS convention, publication of the association's newsletter *NewsNet*, coordination of association prizes, relations with members and affiliate organizations, maintenance of the association's website, and other activities. The current staff of the National Office funded by the Association consists of an executive director (half-time), a conventions coordinator, a publications coordinator, a membership coordinator, and a comptroller. The Association publishes the journal *Slavic Review* through a separate office, presently located at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The presence of the AAASS National Office would provide a number of concrete benefits for any university whose strategic mission emphasizes international and interdisciplinary engagement. One such benefit is the prestige attached to hosting the oldest and largest interdisciplinary association promoting the study of Russia, East Europe, and Eurasia. But the Association is also interested in exploring a wide range of possibilities for collaboration with and service to its institutional home. These could include the sharing of staff with other units where feasible, the co-sponsorship of specialized conferences or speaker series on the region for faculty and students, paid internships for students to work in the National Office, and discounted association membership for students from the host university.

Proposals should cover the following points:

1. a lead unit within the university that will act as local host for the Association's National Office (Details should be provided on the lead unit's ability to provide a supportive home for the National Office, local oversight provisions, and, if relevant, the university's track record in supporting similar arrangements).
2. proposed arrangements for office space.
3. proposed arrangements for access to administrative and computer services, website support, financial and payroll systems, and human resource services (including existing employee and labor relations and benefits arrangements).
4. information on one or more potential candidates who might be considered for the position of Executive Director should the National Office relocate to the new site (The Association is open to hiring a full-time Executive Director should this prove financially feasible or to exploring possibilities for part-time teaching by an Executive Director at the host university).
5. evidence that the proposal has approval from relevant university officials.

The Site Selection Committee consists of Mark Beissinger (Princeton University, chair), Valerie Bunce (Cornell University), and Judith Deutsch Kornblatt (University of Wisconsin-Madison). Prior to submitting a proposal, those interested should consult with the chair of the Site Selection Committee (mbeissin@princeton.edu, 609-258-8261). Proposals should be submitted electronically by email attachment (in pdf or Word format) to the chair of the Site Selection Committee at mbeissin@princeton.edu prior to June 30, 2008.


2008 AAASS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Peter Craumer, AAG Representative, 2007–2009; Florida International U, craumerp@fiu.edu
American Economic Association (AEA) no longer sends a representative to the AAASS Board of Directors.



HARVARD UKRAINIAN SUMMER INSTITUTE
JUNE 23 TO AUGUST 15, 2008

<p>For more information contact: Tamara Nary, <i>Programs Administrator</i> Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute 34 Kirkland Street Cambridge, MA 02138 USA Tel: 617-495-3549 E-mail: nary@fas.harvard.edu</p> <p>Application Deadlines for HUSI 2008: All scholarship, financial aid, and F-1 visa requests – <i>Friday, February 29, 2008</i> All other applications – <i>Friday, May 23, 2008</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Language Courses: <i>Beginning Ukrainian</i> – Alla Parkhomenko <i>Intermediate Ukrainian</i> – Yuri Shevchuk <i>Advanced Ukrainian</i> – Volodymyr Dibrova</p> <p style="text-align: right;">History and Literature Courses: <i>History of Ukraine</i> – Serhii Plokhii <i>Twentieth Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon</i> – George G. Grabowicz</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Third Social Science Course – Check HURI website for further details</p>
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~ A limited number of scholarships are available for qualified students ~
~ Students whose primary language is not English must meet the English proficiency requirement ~

Ukrainian Research Institute - Harvard University
Phone: 617-495-4053 | Fax: 617-495-8097 | Web: www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html

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Maria Todorova, Chair, 2006–2008,
U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Jeremy King, 2006–2008, Mt. Holyoke College
Timothy Snyder, 2007–2009, Yale U

AAASS/Orbis Book Prize for Polish Studies Committee

Padraic Kenney, Chair, 2008–2010,
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Claire Cavanagh, 2008–2010,
Northwestern U
Krzysztof Jasiewicz, 2006–2008,
Washington and Lee U

W. Bruce Lincoln Book Prize Committee

Gregory Freeze, Chair, Brandeis U
Glennys Young, U of Washington
Daniel Kaiser, Grinnell College

Committee on the Student Prize

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Sean Cotter, 2006–2008, U of Texas,
Austin
Sascha Goluboff, 2007–2009, Washington and Lee U
Anne Nesbet, 2006–2008, UC, Berkeley

Tucker/Cohen Dissertation Prize

Lewis Siegelbaum, Chair, 2008–2010,
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Alex Rabinowitch, 2008–2009, Indiana U
Elizabeth Wood, 2006–2008, MIT

Slavic Review Committee

Mark Beissinger, Chair, 2008, Princeton U
Edith Clowes, 2008–2010, U of Kansas
Katherine Verdery, 2007–2009, CUNY Graduate Center

2008 Nominating Committee

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Maria Carlson, 2008, U of Kansas
Valerie Kivelson, 2008, U of Michigan

Ad Hoc Committee on Retired Members

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Abbott Gleason, 2008–2009, Brown U
William Zimmerman, 2008–2009,
U of Michigan

AAASS Headquarters Site Selection Committee

Mark Beissinger, Chair, Princeton U
Valerie Bunce, Cornell U
Judith Kornblatt, U of Wisconsin

Information about the Bibliography and Documentation Committees will appear in the March 2008 issue.

Call for nominations for all 2008 AAASS Prizes will be included in the March 2008 NewsNet. Detailed rules of eligibility for each prize and the mailing addresses for committee members will be published shortly on our web site: www.aaass.org.

Competition for the Graduate Student Travel to the Convention Fund

Kathryn R. Davis's generous donation to our organization, combined with matching donations from AAASS members, enables us for the first time to help subsidize travel costs for graduate students presenting papers at the 2008 AAASS Convention. We anticipate that we will be able to fund, on a competitive basis, up to 10 awards of \$500 each. Information about applying for these awards will be published in the next issue of NewsNet and will also be posted on the AAASS website. We are especially committed to subsidizing those graduate students who are attending the convention for the first time or who have no local institutional resources for travel support.

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2007 AAASS AWARD WINNERS

The 2007 AAASS Awards were presented Saturday, November 17, 2007 during the Awards Presentation ceremony at the AAASS National Convention in New Orleans, LA. Following is a list of the winners and the citations for their awards. Please join us in congratulating them on their success.

2007 Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies Award

Alexander M. Schenker

Professor Emeritus of Slavic Linguistics at Yale University

Richard S. Wortman

James Bryce Professor of History at Columbia University



We honor Alexander Schenker with the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies for his important contributions to the field of Polish language and literature, for his further scholarly work in 18th-century cultural history, and for his pioneering role in shaping the development of Slavic linguistics as a scholarly field in the United States.

Born in Cracow, Schenker, as a teenager, ended up in the Soviet Union after the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939. He labored for two years as a woodcutter in Soviet forests, before being settled in Dushanbe (then Stalinnabad) in Tajikistan. His education had been interrupted by the war, but in Dushanbe he had a chance encounter with a professor of French literature, and she encouraged him to audit courses at the university there; she also gave him a small volume of Pushkin's poetry, which he began to memorize. In Dushanbe Schenker studied largely English language and literature, and after the war, when he was able to leave the Soviet Union, he studied French literature at the Sorbonne. Schenker then went on to study for his doctorate in linguistics at Yale, receiving his degree in 1953. He has spent the rest of his scholarly career at Yale, becoming professor of Slavic linguistics.

At Yale in the 1950s Schenker participated in the creation of one of America's leading programs of Slavic languages and literatures. Rene Wellek

wanted Schenker to teach Russian, and Schenker then proposed offering a course in Polish as well. Because there was no appropriate textbook, he ended up writing his own, *Beginning Polish* (1966), which has become a classic, and was used not only in university courses but also by the American State Department. Reviewing the textbook, Frank Gladney noted that "it is a significant publishing event not only because it far surpasses for its primary purpose, 'a tool for learning the language,' anything currently available, but also because it reflects a decade and a half of productive research by the leading American structuralist concerned with modern Polish." The exercises also served to introduce students to Andrzej Wajda's cinematic masterpiece, *Ashes and Diamonds*. During his many years at Yale Schenker

helped to make Polish studies a meaningful part of Slavic studies, both for graduate and undergraduate students. His academic context in the fields of Slavic linguistics and Polish studies might be inferred from his co-editing in 1975— together with Victor Erlich, Roman Jakobson, Czesław Miłosz, Edward Stankiewicz, and Riccardo Picchio—a collection of essays honoring Wiktor Weintraub on his 65th birthday.

Specialized studies of language, like Schenker's monograph *Polish Declension* (1964) or such articles as "Polish Conjugation" (1954), "Gender Categories in Polish" (1955), and "Some Remarks on Polish Quantifiers," (1971), plus a volume on *The Slavic Literary Languages: Formation and Development*, coedited with Edward Stankiewicz,

continued on page 18

Summer in Prague

Located at the heart of the geo-political divide between the East and the West, Central Europe has been the stage for dynamic ideological and cultural competition between these two rivals.

The University of Pennsylvania's Penn-in-Prague program offers an introduction to the culture and politics of the region; students enroll in two of five courses offered. The program is housed at the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education (CERGE), where students take classes and have access to a student lounge, library, and computer lab.

Housing is provided by the Hotel Prokopka in the Prague 3 district of Zizkov, adjacent to the city center.



Please visit our web site for more information
www.sas.upenn.edu/cgs/summer/abroad

wicz (1980), led finally to the publication of Schenker's landmark work *The Dawn of Slavic: An Introduction to Slavic Philology* (Yale University Press, 1996).

This work places the emergence of Slavic languages in the context of early medieval history. Reviewing *The Dawn of Slavic* for *Slavic Review*, Charles Townsend describes it as "a triumphant return of philology to Slavic publishing," as "formidable scholarship and erudition couched in perhaps the most elegant scholarly writing I have ever read," and salutes "the scope and significance of this undeniably great book, an outstanding monograph that is a veritable work of art." The *Dawn of Slavic* received the MLA's Scaglione Prize for Studies in Slavic Languages and Literatures.

While *The Dawn of Slavic* clearly represents the culmination of Schenker's career in Slavic philology, it is extraordinary to note that he went on from there to publish a brilliant book in an entirely different arena of Slavic studies, *The Bronze Horseman: Falconet's Monument to Peter the Great* (Yale University Press, 2003). With this book Schenker demonstrated his scholarly mastery in the fields of eighteenth-cen-

tury French sculpture and Russian history, and his insight into the symbolic play of cultural politics. The book's publication coincided with the tercentenary of St. Petersburg in 2003, and perhaps was partly inspired by the volume of Pushkin's poetry that Schenker received as a gift in Tajikistan during World War II. It should be noted that in recent years Schenker has also written as a public intellectual in the post-communist Polish public sphere, with articles such as "W ilu Europach leży Polska?" (In how many Europes does Poland lie?) in *Przegląd Polski* (2006) and the discussion "Czy polonistyka na zachodnich uczelniach przetrwa koniec zimnej wojny?" (Will Polish studies in western schools survive the end of the cold war?) in *Europa* (2004). If they do—and we hope they will—it will be in part thanks to Alexander Schenker and his contributions to Polish studies at Yale over the last half century.



An illustrious scholar and a generous and inspiring colleague, teacher, and mentor, Richard S. Wortman has changed our perspectives on imperial Russian history. Trained at Cornell

University and the University of Chicago, Professor Wortman joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1963, moved to Princeton University in 1977, and then to Columbia University in 1988 where he is currently Bryce Professor of History.

Over a distinguished career spanning more than four decades, Professor Wortman has brought to historical studies innovative ideas and approaches, together with impeccable scholarship. His path breaking books and articles cross disciplinary boundaries (he draws from sociology, anthropology, psychology, political theory, legal studies, and many other sources) and set a new standard for the application of cultural analysis to Russian history. He has been a mentor and exemplar for many graduate students.

Professor Wortman's numerous books and articles are characterized by a combination of theoretical sophistication, scholarly imagination, and a wealth of detail. He has incorporated into his work such different developments in the humanities as the anthropological theories of Clifford Geertz, the reconceptualization of traditions by Eric Hobsbawm, the analysis of so-

Sources for Russian and Soviet Visual Cultures, 1860-1935: Study, Teaching, and Education

A Summer Institute Sponsored by The National Endowment for the Humanities.

The New York Public Library
Saturday, June 21 – July 12, 2008

Building upon the Library's first Summer Institute in 2006, *Visual Resources for Teaching and Research in Early East Slavic Cultures*, the 2008 Institute addresses the analysis and integration of Russian and eastern European modernist visual resources into teaching, education, and research in the humanities. Twenty-five undergraduate faculty, research librarians, curators, and museum educators will participate in sessions led by distinguished educators and professionals that set the historical context, examine genres of visual materials, and that explore strategies for their practical integration in the classroom, in publications, exhibitions, and other educational tools.

Participants will have a hands-on opportunity to work with the historic collections of the Library and with the unparalleled material and academic resources of New York City.

For a summary description and online application information, visit: <http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/slv/neh/index.html>, or contact Robert Davis (rdavis@nypl.org; 212 930-0940).

Application postmark **deadline is March 3, 2008.**



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

cial institutions by Norbert Elias, theories of dialogue by Michael Bakhtin, and cultural semiotics of the Moscow-Tartu school. These heterogeneous lines of thought acquire new significance in his scholarship, rich in implications and highly stimulating.

His first book, *The Crisis of Russian Populism* (1967), focuses on the social and psychological circumstances that drove populists to protest in the nineteenth century. He views the populist movement as based primarily on shared attitudes and preconceptions and he analyzes the crisis of this movement as the dissolution of a common mythology. *The Development of a Russian Legal Consciousness* (1976) explores the ideological and institutional dimensions of legal history prior to the Great Reforms and raises issues that remain relevant for Russia today. In this work, Professor Wortman connects the bureaucratization of the Russian political system with the development of various civil bodies such as jurists, lawyers, and legal educational institutions—a process that contributed to the evolution of Russian legal consciousness. This aspect of the Russian autocracy was largely neglected by previous scholarship and its importance for understanding the imperial political system is, to a great extent, due to Professor Wortman's work.

In a monumental two-volume study, *Scenarios of Power: Myth and Ceremony in Russian Monarchy: From Peter the Great to the Death of Nicholas I* (1995) and *Scenarios of Power: Myth and Ceremony in Russian Monarchy: From Alexander II the Abdication of Nicholas II* (2000), Professor Wortman turns his attention to the symbols, rituals, and mythologies instrumental in creating and sustaining tsarist political power. He sets himself the task of deciphering the language, mainly representational, in which the Russian autocracy expressed its pretensions and aspirations. His study, which is based on a great variety of textual and visual sources, restores the monarchy as “an active, conscious factor” in the history of the Russian political system.

An abridged and revised one-volume version, *Scenarios of Power: Myth and Ceremony in Russian Monarchy: From Peter the Great to the Abdication of Nicholas II*, appeared in 2006. *The Develop-*

ment of a Russian Legal Consciousness (2004) and both volumes of *Scenarios of Power* (2002, 2004) have been published in Russian translation. He was awarded the George L. Mosse prize of the American Historical Association in 2000 and the Efim Etkind Prize of the St. Petersburg European University in 2006 for these highly acclaimed volumes.

We bestow the 2007 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies on Professor Wortman in recognition of his extraordinary scholarly accomplishments and his lifelong dedication to the field of Russian history.



2007 Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize

co-sponsored by the AAASS and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at Stanford University for the most important contribution to Russian, Eurasian, and East European studies

Alexei Yurchak

Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley
Everything Was Forever, Until It Was No More: The Last Soviet Generation (Princeton University Press)

In this path-breaking study of daily life in the sorely understudied Soviet 1970s and 80s, Alexei Yurchak responds to now-perennial hand-wringing over what caused the Soviet Union's collapse. The disintegration of the USSR may have been unexpected, he argues, yet once underway, a vast majority of Soviet citizens found that “unbeknownst to themselves, they had always been ready for it.” In an effort to dispense with Cold War caricatures of Soviet persons as lost in a maze of double lives and meaningless public pretense, Yurchak takes up close readings of the kinds of binary pitfalls that have long addled Western social science. The antidote comes in a finely tuned argument about the performative dimensions of late Soviet life that could be deployed in everyday settings toward a variety of productive and, often, unpredictable ends. He walks

the reader through a world of Brezhnevite “stagnation” that was anything but stagnant, and demonstrates how the very practiced flexibilities of Soviet life—the management of paradox itself—made it possible for the inheritors of the socialist Leviathan to land so readily on their feet. The result is a rich portrait of a “last Soviet generation” that has long eluded serious scholarship, and a book that plies at the humanity of a civilizational structure that was, for better and for worse, home to so many for so long.

The Vucinich Book Prize Committee would also like to recognize the five other contenders on its 2007 Short List:

Robert Crews

For Prophet and Tsar: Islam and Empire in Russia and Central Asia (Stanford University Press)

Jochen Hellbeck

Revolution on My Mind: Writing a Diary Under Stalin (Harvard University Press)

Valerie Kivelson

Cartographies of Tsardom: The Land and its Meanings in Seventeenth-Century Russia (Cornell University Press)

Ethan Pollock

Stalin and the Soviet Science Wars (Princeton University Press)

Marci Shore

Caviar and Ashes: A Warsaw Generation's Life and Death in Marxism, 1918-1968 (Yale University Press)



2007 Marshall Shulman Book Prize

sponsored by the Harriman Institute at Columbia University for an outstanding monograph dealing with the international relations, foreign policy, or foreign-policy decision-making of any of the states of the former Soviet Union or Eastern Europe

continued on page 20

Charles Gati

Senior Adjunct Professor of Russian and Eurasian Studies at the Johns Hopkins University
Failed Illusions: Moscow, Washington, Budapest, and the 1956 Hungarian Revolt (Stanford University Press)

Failed Illusions is a fascinating and multifaceted study of the Hungarian revolt of 1956 in its international and domestic context. Charles Gati has investigated Hungarian, Russian, and US archival sources and memoir accounts and interviewed dozens of people with direct experience of the events, from secret police officials to dissidents. His excavation of political decisions taken in Washington and Moscow provides an important geopolitical complement to his thorough recounting of the tragic developments within Hungary itself. Particularly valuable is his exploration of the role played by Western radio broadcasts during the crisis. The author's interviews and research into the archives of the Central Intelligence Agency and Radio Free Europe shed considerable light on this long-controversial subject. Professor Gati conveys the hopes, expectations, and disappointments of the participants in the Hungarian revolt, based in part on his own experiences, and contrasts them to subsequent analyses, including ones occasioned by the equally dramatic events of 1989. He deftly combines attention to historical detail with broader political observations and a subtle treatment of the role of memory. The tone of this engagingly written study is modest and judicious throughout, combining the engagement of someone who has lived through the events he describes with the detachment of a mature scholar who knows how to put them into perspective.



2007 Ed A. Hewett Book Prize

sponsored by the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research for an outstanding publication on the political economy of the former Soviet Union, East Central Europe, and/or their successor states

János Kornai

Allie S. Freed Professor of Economics Emeritus at Harvard University and Permanent Fellow Emeritus at Collegium Budapest
By Force of Thought. Irregular Memoirs of an Intellectual Journey (MIT Press)

János Kornai's life has been inextricably linked with the history of Hungary starting with World War II, then experiencing Soviet domination, the 1956 uprising, the economic reforms under "Goulash communism", and finally the transition from communism and entry into the European Union. His comprehensive analysis of the socialist economy has had a lasting influence on the social sciences. The "soft budget constraint" concept has become part of standard economics. His work on transition has been very influential. His wise prognostications and prescriptions for transition policy have proved in hindsight to be quite on target in many dimensions, such as on the speed of privatization.

In this extraordinary book, János Kornai not only tells of his life experiences and the concurrent history of Hungary. More importantly, he leads us through his intellectual evolution, explaining how his thinking evolved, how it was influenced by events, how one research question led to another. This brings alive the intellectual and historical developments that led to Kornai's work on socialist incentives, on the theory of planning, on the economics of shortage, and on the transition from socialism to capitalism. Kornai takes us on a wonderful journey that encompasses large elements of the history of economic thought in the latter half of the twentieth century, as well as the history of socialist Eastern Europe, showing how deeply intertwined the two have been.

Intellectual autobiographies are rare in economics, and even rarer are autobiographies that show in such an evocative way where the ideas of economists come from. Kornai's precision and sense for detail give the reader deep insight into the intellectual journey of one of the twentieth century's most independent minds, and one of its most acute thinkers.

2007 Barbara Jelavich Book Prize

sponsored by Charles Jelavich in memory of his wife for a distinguished monograph published on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or 19th- and 20th-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history

Pieter Judson,

Professor in the Department of History at Swarthmore College
Guardians of the Nation:

Activists on the Language Frontiers of Imperial Austria

(Harvard University Press)

Pieter Judson's study examines the transformation between the 1880s and 1914 of broad swaths of rural Austria into "language frontiers," inhabited by members of opposed nations. This transformation, *Guardians of the Nation* argues, was not organic or inevitable. Particular people and organizations brought it about, through hard ideological work. Nor was it trivial. Local cultures, rooted in bilingualism and non-national loyalties, were blocked from view, and undermined. Even as national indifference persisted, rural societies were reshaped in the image of national conflict. Judson's book places a periphery at the center, showing that nationalists implied the existence of unproblematically national lands by creating national conflict at newly imagined borderlands.

Written with clarity and style, *Guardians of the Nation* focuses on the construction of language frontiers which were German-Czech, German-Slovene, and German-Italian. Individual chapters explain various strategies developed by national activists for recruiting rural inhabitants: mythologizing embattled minority schoolhouses, asserting links between national movements and the modernization of the countryside, colonizing language frontiers with settlers, promoting national tourism, and elaborating a national discourse of rural violence. Judson reinforces the recent turn away from national histories and toward histories of nationalism. He challenges the traditional treatment of the Austrian case as anachronistic

or pathological, arguing that historians should instead use it to achieve more nuanced understandings of the relationship between nationalism and modernity. *Guardians of the Nation* promises to become a classic in its field.



2007 AAASS/Orbis Books Prize
sponsored by the Orbis Books, Ltd.
in London for an outstanding English-
language book on any aspect
of Polish affairs

Geneviève Zubrzycki
Assistant Professor of Sociology at the
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
*The Crosses of Auschwitz: Nationalism and
Religion in Post-Communist Poland*
(University of Chicago Press)

Marci Shore
Assistant Professor of History
at Yale University
*Caviar and Ashes: A Warsaw Generation's
Life and Death in Marxism, 1918-1968*
Yale University Press

The AAASS/Orbis Book Prize for Polish Studies is awarded this year to two very impressive studies: *The Crosses of Auschwitz: Nationalism and Religion in Post-Communist Poland* by Geneviève Zubrzycki, published by University of Chicago Press, and *Caviar and Ashes: A Warsaw Generation's Life and Death in Marxism, 1918-1968* by Marci Shore, published by Yale University Press.

Marci Shore's magisterial account of a generation of Warsaw literati tells one of the most important Polish stories of the 20th century. This thoroughly researched and compellingly narrated book is full of revealing detail about a cohort of intellectuals who shaped much of Poland's post-war history. Shore traces a group of artists and writers whose life and work were all defined by their relationship to Marxism. By bridging the temporal boundaries in 20th-century Polish history, she demonstrates the continuities in Polish intellectual life even in the face of the disjuncture of the Soviet imposition of communism.

Moreover, she gracefully integrates a discussion of what it meant to be an assimilated Jew in modern Poland into her analysis.

In *The Crosses of Auschwitz*, Geneviève Zubrzycki presents a sophisticated analysis of another critically important and complex theme in Polish history: the relationship between Roman Catholicism and Polish national identity. Using a rich variety of sources and research methods – from archival research to in-depth interviews, from content analysis to participant observation – Zubrzycki examines the controversy over crosses placed on the outskirts of the Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp in the broader context of debates about the meaning of “Polishness” in a contemporary, post-communist Poland. Her book is an important contribution not only to Polish studies, but also to a more universal discussion about the relationship between religion and nationalism and to cultural sociology in general. Her analysis of the process of secularization of religious symbols and their re-sacralization as national symbols adds novel elements to theoretical themes developed by Émile Durkheim and his followers.

2007 Graduate Student Essay Contest Prize

for an outstanding essay by a graduate
student in Slavic studies

Emily B. Baran,
Ph.D. candidate
at UNC-Chapel Hill
“Communism or Armageddon?
Representations of the Jehovah's
Witnesses in the Soviet Press,
1954-1985”

The prize-winning paper for this year uses Soviet newspaper coverage of the Jehovah's Witnesses as a lens through which to view the complexities of Soviet policy toward religious adherents between the 1950s and 1980s. Baran shows that the Kremlin was forced to balance official atheism, Marxist ideology, and sensitivity toward ethnic minorities as it tried to contend with the Jehovah's Witnesses, an American-based religious group with mainly working-class adherents living mainly in the recently conquered western parts of the Soviet Union. Combining extensive primary-source research with jargon-free writing, Baran's exemplary essay furthers our understanding of an under-researched period in Soviet history. ◆

AAASS Davis Center Book Prize in Political and Social Studies

The new AAASS Davis Center Book Prize in Political and Social Studies, sponsored by the Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, will be awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography in the previous calendar year.

Rules of Eligibility

- The copyright date inside the book must list the previous calendar year as the date of publication.
- The book must be originally in the form of a monograph, preferably by a single author, or by no more than two authors.
- Authors may be of any nationality as long as the work is originally published in English.
- Works may deal with any area of Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe.
- The competition is open to works of scholarship in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography, and also to social science works that cross strict disciplinary boundaries.
- Textbooks, collections, translations, bibliographies, and reference works are ineligible.

Information about the nomination procedure for the AAASS Davis Center Book Prize will be published in the March 2008 *NewsNet* and posted to our web site: www.aaass.org.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH *and* LANGUAGE TRAINING in RUSSIA and EURASIA

Funding available through American Councils from U.S. Department of State (Title VIII), Institute of International Education (IIE), and U.S. Department of Education (Fulbright-Hays) grant support.

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Title VIII Special Initiatives Fellowship Program

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Title VIII Research Scholar Program

Awards of \$5,000 - \$25,000 for field research in Russia, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. Program open to U.S. graduate students, faculty, and scholars. Deadlines: October 1 (Spring & Summer); January 15 (Fall & Academic Year).

Title VIII Combined Research & Language Training Program

Awards of \$5,000 - \$25,000 for up to 10 hours per week of intensive language training in addition to field research in Eurasia. Program open to U.S. graduate students, faculty, and scholars. Deadlines: October 1 (Spring & Summer); January 15 (Fall & Academic Year).

Summer Program for Russian-Language Teachers

Fellowship support for program in Russian language, culture, and foreign language pedagogy for teachers or teachers-in-training. K-12 teachers and graduate students are encouraged to apply. Six-week summer program is hosted by Moscow State University. Deadline: March 1.

Advanced Russian Language & Area Studies and Eurasian

Regional Language programs provide intensive, immersion-based language instruction in Armenian, Azeri, Buryat, Chechen, Dari, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Persian, Romanian, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Turkmen, Tuvan, Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Yakut. Deadlines: October 1 (Spring); March 1 (Summer); April 1 (Fall & Academic Year).

Contemporary Russia Program

Area-studies program for teachers, university students, and professionals at all levels of Russian-language proficiency, including those with no prior language training. Program hosted at the State University: Higher School of Economics in Moscow for five weeks during the summer. Deadline: March 15.

Overseas Flagship Language Programs

Intensive language training for U.S. students who wish to attain "distinguished" or "superior" (ILR 3, 3+, 4) language skills. Programs available for the study of Arabic (Twelve Months), Central Asian Languages (Academic Year), Persian (Academic Year), or Russian (Academic Year). Deadline: January 31.

For more information on eligibility and applications, contact:

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Russia and Eurasia Outbound Office

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Phone: (202) 833-7522; Email: outbound@americancouncils.org

Website: www.americancouncils.org or www.acrussiaabroad.org

THE TRIALS OF THE SMALL COLLEGE SLAVICIST

Clayton Black, Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland

I have been teaching history at a small, relatively isolated liberal arts college since 1996. My department consists of five full-time faculty members, three of whom teach American history. The student body numbers about thirteen hundred, and most of the students come from within a 100-mile radius of the college. I remember well the elation at receiving the job offer I thought might never come and the excitement of knowing that my wish to spend the rest of my working life in a liberal arts environment was finally coming true. I would indulge my love of learning and share my enthusiasm for Russia and Eastern Europe, passing on to young people the thrill that I had experienced for such a long time. Visions of entire cohorts of budding young East Europeanists filled my head. My classes would be small, so I would have the chance to get to know my students well and cultivate a community of like-minded enthusiasts.

The romance of that initial period passed quickly. In graduate school at Indiana University, I had been surrounded by fellow lovers of all things Eurasian. We were so numerous we could field an entire soccer club, and no one was left out when an off-color comment in Russian passed someone's lips. Indeed, the faculty in the field seemed only slightly less numerous than the graduate students. My new home, however, offered no Slavic languages, and there was little to no likelihood of adding them to the rosters. Every year two or three students expressed an interest in Russian, but with a three-three load and no training in language instruction myself, I had neither the time nor the qualifications to take on the task. Regardless, I became the translator for anyone in a three-county area with a question involving Russian language. My first classes in Russian history were well

enrolled, but I soon learned that my popularity was as much a product of curiosity about "the new guy" as it was a reflection of genuine interest in what I was teaching. In addition to courses in my specialty, I was teaching world history, plus the history of China, Japan, and Germany as well as several interdisciplinary courses. Offering annual courses on Russia would quickly deplete the demand, so I had no choice but to become the broadest of generalists. My world history courses offered the potential to generate some interest among new students, but Eastern Europe and Eurasia figure too infrequently in textbooks for me to devote more than a minimum of time to them. I had no colleagues in Russian or East European studies, though the Germanists occasionally feigned a sense of solidarity. The college did have an exchange program with Irkutsk, to which we sent one intrepid young woman, but it had an exclusively business orientation, little help for a young creative writing major. In time we decided to let that program lapse.

How, in such an environment, can a solo Slavicist generate student interest in Slavic studies? I cannot claim to have met that challenge, yet I know that I am not alone in facing it. My classmates and I in graduate school all imagined ourselves continuing our careers at universities much like the one where we were studying. The reality for most of us, however, is far different. Our field is perhaps more vulnerable to dramatic fluctuations of popularity than those in science or business, the applicability of which is readily apparent to incoming freshmen. We at the small rural institutions feel those fluctuations most acutely. Larger schools or metropolitan universities can either weather the ebbs and flows or count on the family backgrounds of many of their students as a

source of demand, but the professor at a smaller institution finds him- or herself relying almost entirely on personal charisma to attract students. The unfortunate truth is that interest grows when Eastern Europe is in the news on a regular basis. I remember the early 1990s, when my friends in Balkan history witnessed a burst of interest from students, thanks in part to the horrors of what was happening in the former Yugoslavia. And Gorbachev's reforms in the USSR had a salutary effect on demand for Russian language in the late 1980s, when student enrollments reached an all-time peak.¹

My institution is fairly close to major metropolitan centers in the east, but though many of our students come to us from the surrounding areas, their worldview tends to be as provincial as that in the most rural regions of the United States. Most students have difficulty distinguishing the Balkans from the Baltics and imagine the Romanian village where *Borat* was filmed to be a more or less accurate image of Kazakhstan. At the time of my appointment, the college was counterbalancing that provincialism with a healthy cohort of foreign students. Over the years we have had students from every corner of the world, including a few from Eastern Europe and Eurasia. After 9/11, however, such students found it increasingly difficult to obtain visas. Moreover, our college administration reached the conclusion that it makes more economic sense to admit students who can pay full rates than foreign students, who typically receive a discount in the form of a college-funded scholarship to help make tuition at a private institution manageable. As a result, Japanese students are now our largest contingent of foreign students, and the remaining students from abroad are too few to provide the

continued on page 24

alternative perspectives in the classroom that our students desperately need.

The absence of any Slavic or Eurasian languages at colleges such as my own has an additional consequence. More and more colleges are beginning to look at study abroad as an essential element of their curricular offerings (see Jason Merrill's article in the May 2007 News Net). They are strongly encouraging, even requiring, a study-abroad experience for graduation, and even at my own school, the major in International Studies requires such an experience for completion of the program. Such developments are certainly positive, and we are fortunate to have quite a long list of partners with whom we maintain exchanges. With few exceptions, however, our students are only able to take advantage of those programs that offer courses taught in English. Determined students can, of course, go for a full load of language study, but students who can (or want to) dedicate an entire semester to one field are rare, and those so committed are likely to have chosen more specialized colleges from the start. Purists

may scoff at the idea of instruction in English during study abroad experiences, but no alternative exists for institutions without even introductory levels in the relevant language. In my first years here, I was tapped to set up an exchange with St. Petersburg State University, an institution that was more than happy to establish a permanent relationship with us. In the end, however, no exchange took place, because we could not send any students capable of taking regular classes taught in Russian (something I would not even recommend trying for someone with only three years of Russian under his or her belt).

Why, you might ask, bother creating separate exchanges when so many are already available from other institutions (such as Bard's program with the Smolny College)? Here our success in developing exchanges with other countries works against students who might have an interest in a country not represented among our choices. The beauty (for administrators) of full exchanges run locally is that the hosting institutions do not lose tuition revenues when their students study

abroad. Our students continue to pay their regular rates as though they were still enrolled in the U.S., and students at partner institutions do the same. This works especially well when partnering institutions are located in poorer countries where students would clearly find private-college tuition in the U.S. prohibitive. The downside, however, is that such exchanges can be expensive to staff and maintain, and administrators are understandably jealous of the money that might go to another institution when a student chooses an alternative program. Many colleges, including mine, require students to reapply for admission to them after they return from study with another school abroad. The process may be perfunctory, but it stands as yet another obstacle to students with an adventurous spirit.

One answer to such a conundrum may be to start small by leading a shorter summer or winter-break trip for credit (as Renee Stillings explained in the October 2006 News Net). Small private schools have the advantage that many of their students come from families of sufficient means to afford a

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trip of several weeks, and a trip of limited duration is often enough to spark further interest in Russian and East European politics, history, culture, or language. Depending on the extent to which an educational component is built into the program, eager students with limited resources might be able to obtain funding from on-campus sources. Moreover, if the trip is not narrowly focused by discipline (which would be impossible at such a small school in any case), it has the potential to draw from the entire student body.

We can not all hope to turn our institutions into a Bard, which has nine full-time faculty members in Russian and East European studies for roughly 1600 students. But despite all this bad news, the lone Slavicist is not without some means of improving his or her situation. If your school is like mine, you should find an ally in the Office of International Programs. The administrators of such offices are often overworked, juggling visa paperwork, handling applications, and negotiating crises from lost luggage to housing problems thousands of miles away, but they are also eager to promote international awareness. It may be a small matter to include a short program on Eastern Europe or Eurasia during an "International Week" (which we usually have in the spring). A dinner with samples of foods from around the world (a true highlight of our spring semester) need not be limited to dishes from only the exchange students represented; find a way to add some marinated mushrooms, *pirozhki*, *knedlíky*, or similar East European delicacies to the mix. In addition, if your institution has a film series (ours is run by a member of the Modern Languages Department, so foreign films are always well represented), then encourage its director to include Eastern European films on the roster. In short, making it work means becoming an especially vigorous advocate for our field on campus.

Smaller campuses might also appeal to the "big brothers and sisters" of their regions for support. Department of Education Title VI Research Centers have active and well-established outreach programs for K-12 education. Even if their funding requires that

such institutions focus on elementary and secondary instruction, making local principals and school boards aware of these resources offers the possibility of generating interest among our own prospective students. And of course scholars at such centers are usually a ready pool from which to draw guest lecturers.

But developing interest in Eastern Europe and Eurasia is a far greater challenge than merely devising effective propaganda on our campuses or offering an occasional trip abroad. Even in liberal arts institutions dedicated to giving students wide exposure to new ways of thinking, getting students to step outside their comfort zones and try something new can be extraordinarily difficult. Far too few of our students arrive on our campuses curious about the world beyond the borders of the United States. In the mid-Atlantic area it is no problem to find young people enthusiastic about the American revolutionary or civil wars, largely because elementary and secondary curricula emphasize such topics in an area flush with possibilities for "experiential learning." But aside from Ancient Egypt, the Roman empire, or an occasional brush with medieval Europe, the majority of incoming freshmen have not had the chance to learn much about other cultures, least of all those that are not in the immediate news spotlight.

The Bush administration has taken an important step to encourage instruction in the languages of "critical regions," including Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Hindi, Farsi, and others in its "National Security Language Initiative," a \$114 million infusion of funds through the departments of Education, State, and Defense.² The plan proposes expanding the numbers of teachers of "critically needed" languages, funding immersion experiences, bringing native speakers to the U.S. as teachers, and establishing summer language institutes, among other measures. Whether the initiative, first announced in January 2006, will be implemented wisely or have an effect on increasing international awareness among elementary and secondary students remains to be seen. The Modern Language Association at least

reports an overall increase of nearly 13 percent of enrollments in foreign language study at the college level—most notably in Chinese and Arabic—but enrollments in Russian and other Slavic languages are still well below the levels of the early 1990s, and they are growing at slower-than-average rates.³

Being the lone Slavicist at a small institution is not without its rewards. My college has been supportive of my research; I really do get to know my students well; I have enjoyed becoming a generalist with a better-than-average understanding of fields outside my specialty; and when, every now and then, a student does express a sincere interest in Russia or Eastern Europe either in class or for a senior thesis, I can devote plenty of attention to him or her. Creating that cohort of enthusiasts may escape me the rest of my days here, but remaining active in the field and participating at conferences keeps my own love of my subject alive. That is the essential element for encouraging interest from students.

Clayton Black (Indiana University PhD, 1996) is an Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of History at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. His specialty is Soviet labor, culture, and politics in the 1920s.

NOTES:

1 Nelly Furman, David Goldberg, and Natalia Lusin, "Enrollments in Languages Other than English in United States Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 2006," Modern Language Association Web Publication, 13 November 2007 (http://www.mla.org/pdf/enrollment-survey_final.pdf).

2 See the fact sheet on the National Security Language Initiative at the website of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (<http://www.actfl.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=4249>).

3 Furman, Goldberg, and Lusin, "Enrollments in Languages Other than English." ♦

PERSONAGES

Greta Bucher has been promoted to full professor of history at the United States Military Academy, West Point.

Julie Buckler, of Harvard University, has been awarded the MLA Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize for Studies in Slavic Languages and Literatures for her book *Mapping St. Petersburg: Imperial Text and Cityshape*, published by Princeton University Press. The prize is awarded biennially for an outstanding scholarly work on the linguistics or literatures of the Slavic languages, including Belarusian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, and Ukrainian.

Joan DeBardleben was appointed Chancellor's Professor in Political Science and in European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, effective July 1, 2007. The term "Chancellor's Professor" was created in 2001 and is a special professorial designation awarded by the President of the university to recognize the excellence of individual professors.

Lee A. Farrow from Auburn University Montgomery was recently appointed Associate Dean of Liberal Arts.

Mario D. Fenyo was a visiting professor with the North American Studies Department of the University of Debrecen, in Hungary, during the first semester of 2007.

Jennifer Wynot Garza has taken a position in the history department at University of Nebraska Lincoln teaching Soviet and East European history.

Alyssa Dinaga Gillespie, associate professor of Russian language and literature, has been named to the position of Executive Fellow in the College of Arts and Letters at the University of Notre Dame for the 2007–2008 academic year.

Zina Gimpelevich, from University of Waterloo, Canada was promoted to full professor on July 1, 2007. Her new bilingual Belarusian/ English monograph *Belarusan Jewish writers of the Twentieth Century: Origin, History, and Discourse* is in press

by Winfield: The Center for Belarusian Studies (CBS), South Western Press. The monograph is planned to appear in Winter 2008. Gimpelevich's edition with foreword and comments of *Valentin Innokent'evich Annenskii-Krivich: Literary Album* will be submitted for publication by summer 2008.

Patty A. Gray was promoted to associate professor and awarded tenure at the University of Alaska Fairbanks in May 2007. Starting January 2008, she is moving to a full-time permanent appointment as lecturer at the National University of Ireland at Maynooth.

Kumiko Haba has moved to Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo and is now a member of the Faculty of International Politics and Economics.

Timothy Heleniak, faculty research assistant, Department of Geography, University of Maryland, has received a grant from the National Science Foundation, Office of Polar Programs to analyze change in the spatial distribution of economic activity and population across Siberia and the Russian North. The project involves a team from Alaska, Greenland, Finland, and Canada, and is titled "Moved by the State: Perspectives on Relocation and Resettlement in the Circumpolar North (MOVE)."

Dale Herspring was awarded the title "University Distinguished Professor" at Kansas State University in June, 2007. His last book, *The Kremlin and the High Command: Presidential Impact on the Russian Military from Gorbachev to Putin* (Lawrence, University Press of Kansas, 2006) was selected as an "Outstanding Academic Title," by *Choice Magazine*.

Emily D. Johnson's book, *How St. Petersburg Learned to Study Itself: The Russian idea of Kraevedenie* (Penn State University Press; 2006) won the 2007 South Central Modern Language Association book prize in cultural studies.

Olga Matich, of the University of California, Berkeley, received honorable mention from the MLA Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize for Studies in Slavic Languages and Literatures prize committee for *Erotic Utopia: The Decadent Imagination in Russia's Fin de Siècle*, published by the University of Wisconsin Press.

George Mitrevski from Auburn University has been named Castanoli Scholar of Foreign Languages. Thanks to a generous

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donation by the Castanoli family, the title is given to faculty in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures who have achieved national recognition in their field and who have direct responsibilities in the university's land-grant mission.

In April 2007, **Margarita Nafpaktitis**, an assistant professor at the University of Virginia, was awarded the "Alumni Board of Trustees Teaching Award" by the University of Virginia.

David Ost has received wide critical notice with the translation of his book, *The Defeat of Solidarity*, into Polish (*Klęska Solidarności*, Warsaw: Muza). The original publication won the AAASS Ed Hewett Book Prize in 2006. Polish newspapers, magazines, and broadcast media have run interviews with him and articles/discussions on the book's arguments, while politicians made use of the book in the recent parliamentary elections.

Janice Pilch, from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign's Slavic and East European Library, was named by the American Library Association as one of its International Copyright Advocates.

Scott Ruby of Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens has been promoted to Associate Curator of Russian and Eastern

European Art. He has also submitted his doctoral dissertation to the Courtauld Institute of Art in London and is awaiting the defense. His dissertation topic is "The Kremlin Workshops and Foreign Craftsmen, 1500-1711." His Ph.D. supervisor is Prof. Robin Cormack.

Lennart Samuelson, associate professor at EHFF, Stockholm School of Economics, was awarded the 2007 year prize from the Nina and Erik Tila Foundation that honors military historical research and activities. Samuelson was rewarded for his contributions on Soviet military history, based on his research in the formerly inaccessible Russian archives, and for his establishing of fruitful cooperation between Russian and Swedish scholars.

Jane A. Sharp, associate professor in the Department of Art History at Rutgers University received the Robert Motherwell award from the Dedalus Foundation for a book on modernism for *Russian Modernism between East and West: Natal'ia Goncharova and the Moscow Avant-Garde* (Cambridge University Press, 2006).

Eck Spahich, former managing editor of the *Borger News-Herald* and currently a real estate agent, visited his native Bosnia recently after 48 years of self-imposed exile.

Sally Stoecker's report "Demand: A Comparative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States," published by Shared Hope International in August 2007 and funded by the Department of State, Office of Monitoring Trafficking in Persons, can be accessed in its entirety at: www.sharedhope.org.

Justin Weir has been granted promotion to tenure in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University.

In Memoriam...

Victor Erlich, a major scholar of Russian and Polish literatures and Sterling Professor in Yale's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, passed away on November 29, 2007 at the age of 93.

Professor **Thomas D. Marzik** (St. Joseph's University), a specialist in Slovak and Czech History, passed away on October 23, 2007.

Dr. **Taras D. Zakydalsky**, editor (since 1997) of *Russian Studies in Philosophy* and also (since 2003) of the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, died in Toronto on November 8, 2007. ♦



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PUBLICATIONS

Alutiq Villages under Russian and U.S. Rule, by Sonja Luehrmann, is forthcoming from University of Alaska Press.

British Consular Reports from the Ottoman Levant in an Age of Upheaval, 1815–1830, by Theophilus C. Prousis, professor of history at the University of North Florida, is forthcoming from the Isis Press in Istanbul.

Consequences of Consciousness: Turgenyev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy, by Donna Tussing Orwin focuses primarily on Russian ideas of the self and subjectivity, and how these ideas find expression in the fiction of Turgenyev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy—the most important founding authors of the Russian school of psychological realism, who explored both the limits and the autonomy of subjective consciousness. (Stanford University Press)

D-Day in the Pacific: The Battle of Saipan, by Harold J. Goldberg of Sewanee: The University of the South, is a gripping account of one of the most dramatic engagements of World War II—the conquest of Saipan and the neighboring island of Tinian, which was a turning point in the war in the Pacific. (Indiana University Press, 2007).

Derzhavin: A Biography, by Vladislav Khodasevich, translated and with an introduction by Angela Brintlinger, is the first English translation of the masterful biography of Derzhavin by another acclaimed Russian man of letters. (University of Wisconsin Press)

Die eurasische Bewegung. Wissenschaft und Politik in der russischen Emigration der Zwischenkriegszeit und im postsowjetischen Russland, by Stefan Wiederkehr, was published by Böhlau (Beiträge zur Geschichte Osteuropas 39).

Dugi Čamac, by Stanley Kunitz, translated by Biljana D. Obradović, was published by Plato/ Cross-Cultural Communications.

Flaw (Skaza), by Magdalena Tulli, translated from the Polish by Bill Johnston, was published by Archipelago Books.

From Superpower to Besieged Global Power: Restoring World Order after the Failure of the Bush Doctrine, edited by Edward A. Kolodziej and Roger E. Kanet, argues that the Bush Doctrine, as outlined in the September 2002 National Security Strategy of

the United States, squandered enormous military and economic resources, diminished American power, and undermined America's moral reputation as a defender of democratic values and human rights. Leading scholars and policy analysts from nine countries assess the impact of the Bush Doctrine on world order, explain how the United States reached its current low standing internationally, and propose ways that the country can repair the damage. (University of Georgia Press)

Generations in Twentieth-Century Europe, edited by Stephen Lovell, is a wide-ranging exploration of the role of generation in society and political discourse; the book includes four chapters on Soviet history. (Palgrave).

Heroes and Villains: Constructing National History in 20th Century Ukraine, by David R. Marples, examines how postcommunist Ukraine is rewriting its Stalinist and wartime past by gradually but inconsistently substituting Soviet models with nationalist interpretations. The analysis focuses on events that were pivotal to Ukrainian history in the 20th century, including the Famine of 1932–33 and Ukrainian insurgency during the war years. (Central European University Press)

Journeys through Vanishing Worlds, by Abraham Brumberg, is the author's memoir, recounting his traverse of multiple cultures and languages, from Palestine and Poland to America, and an outstanding career in government and Sovietology. (New Academia Publishing)

Litauen und Ruthenien. Studien zu einer transkulturellen Kommunikationsregion (15.-18. Jahrhundert) (Lithuania and Ruthenia. Studies of a Transcultural Communication Zone (15th-18th Centuries)), edited by Stefan Rohdewald, David Frick, and Stefan Wiederkehr was published by Harrassowitz (Forschungen zur osteuropäischen Geschichte 71).

Magyarok a Gulag rabszolgatáborában (Hungarians in Gulag Slave Labor Camps), by Steven Béla Várdy and A. H. Várdy, was published by Kairosz Kiadó.

Mapping Postcommunist Cultures: Russia and Ukraine in the Context of Globalization, by Vitaly Chernetsky, maps out the new cultural developments in literature, architecture, painting, film, and performance art emerging in Russia and Ukraine, the

two largest successor states to the Soviet Union, situating these phenomena in a greater global context. (McGill–Queen's University Press)

Peopling the Russian Periphery: Borderland Colonization in Eurasian History, edited by Nick Breyfogle, Abby Schrader, and Willard Sunderland, is a new collection of essays devoted to the history of Slavic colonization in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. (Routledge, 2007).

Sport zwischen Ost und West. Beiträge zur Sportgeschichte Osteuropas im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert, edited by Arié Malz, Stefan Rohdewald, and Stefan Wiederkehr, was published by fibre (Einzelveröffentlichungen des Deutschen Historischen Instituts Warschau 16).

Stalin's Gulag: The Hungarian Experience, by Steven Béla Várdy and A. H. Várdy, was published by the Oriental University of Naples.

The Dedalus Book of Russian Decadence: Perversity, Despair and Collapse, edited by Kirsten Lodge, with poetry translated by Kirsten Lodge and prose translated by Margo Shohl Rosen with Grigory Dashevsky, brings together horrifying, dramatic and erotic short stories and poetry, most of which have never before been translated into English, by the most decadent Russian writers, who explore the darkest depths of the unconscious, as their characters experience sadism, masochism, rape, murder, suicide, and, in a story by Gippius, even passionate love for the dead. (Dedalus Books).

The Envoys / Odprawa posłów greckich, by Jan Kochanowski, translated from the Polish by Bill Johnston, was published as a bilingual version by Księgarnia Akademicka.

The Ghost of Freedom: A History of the Caucasus, by Charles King, is the first general history of the modern Caucasus, stretching from the beginning of Russian imperial expansion up to the rise of new countries after the Soviet Union's collapse. Based on new research in multiple languages, the book shows how the struggle for freedom in the mountains, hills, and plains of the Caucasus has been a perennial theme over the last two hundred years—and has led to liberation as well as to new forms of captivity. (Oxford University Press)

The Moscoviad, by Yuri Andrukhovych, translated from the Ukrainian by Vitaly Chernetsky, was published by the Spuyten Duyvil Press.

The Post-Soviet Potemkin Village: Politics and Property Rights in the Black Earth, by Jessica Allina-Pisano, focuses on land privatization in the Russia-Ukraine borderlands and shows how informal politics at the local level can drive outcomes. Local officials in both countries pursued strategies that produced a record of reform, even as they worked behind the scenes to maintain the status quo. The end result was a facade of private ownership: a Potemkin village for the post-Soviet era. (Cambridge University Press)

The Russian Revolution in Retreat, 1920–24: Soviet Workers and the New Communist Elite, by Simon Pirani, is based on extensive archival research on the Moscow party and workers' organizations, and focuses on the retreat from the revolution's aims after the civil war, specifically, on the turbulent relationship between the working class and the Communist Party in those years. (Routledge)

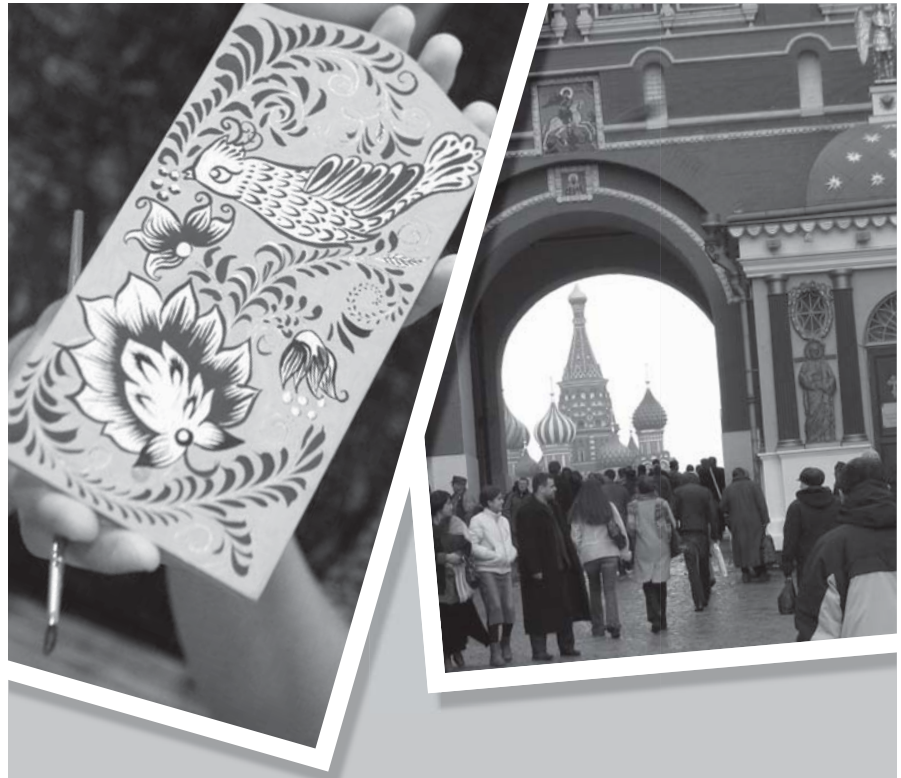
The Trace of Judaism: Dostoevsky, Babel, Mandelstam, Levinas, by Val Vinokur will be published in fall 2008 by Northwestern University Press.

The Unnecessary Chronicle, by Bratislav Milanović, translated by Biljana D. Obradović, was published by Smederevska Pesnička Jesen.

Tibor Eckhardt: His American Years, 1941–1972, by Katalin Kádár Lynn, published in the East European Monographs series by Columbia University Press is an English-language version of *Eckhardt Tibor amerikai évei 1941–1972*, published in 2006 by L'Harmattan Kiadó in Hungarian.

Times of Trouble: Violence in Russian Literature and Culture, edited by Marcus C. Levitt and Tatyana Novikov, is the first book in English to explore the problem of violence in Russia, and investigates the conspicuous marks of violence in Russian history and culture, as well as depictions of violence in the visual arts and in literature, including the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky, Isaac Babel, Mikhail Lermontov, and Nina Sadur. (University of Wisconsin Press)

Why Not Parties in Russia? Democracy, Federalism, and the State, by Henry Hale, originally published in hard cover in 2006 by Cambridge University Press, is now available in paperback. ♦



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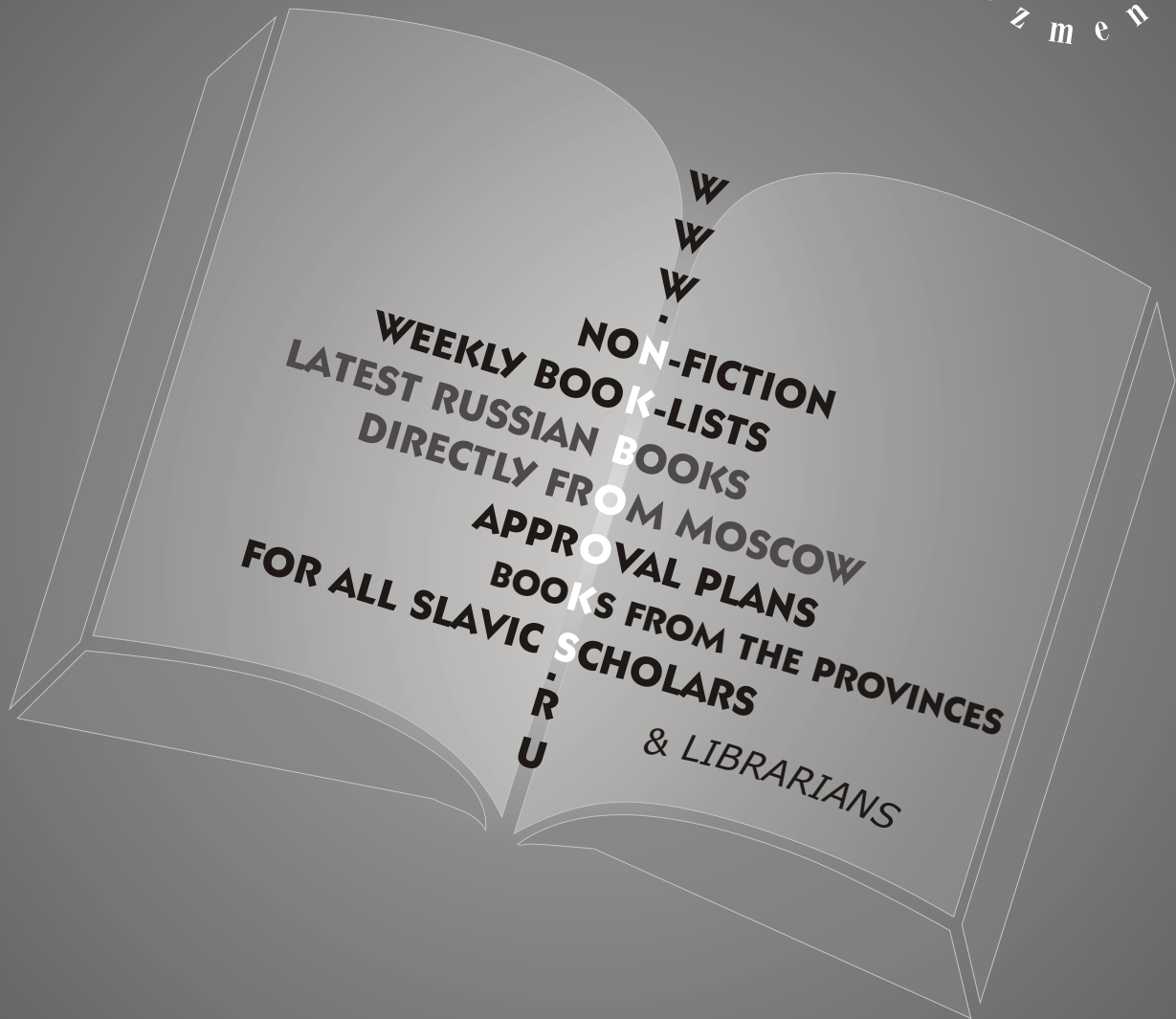
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SUMMER 2008 PROGRAMS

The following is a list of summer programs based on information provided by sponsoring institutions. Please note that this listing does not imply endorsement or evaluation by the AAASS, and all programs should be carefully scrutinized by potential participants.

AAASS solicits program descriptions and compiles this list annually for publication in the January issue of *NewsNet*. If your institution would like to be on the mailing list to receive next year a reminder about the deadline for submitting an announcement for this issue, please notify Jolanta Davis, the *NewsNet* editor, e-mail: newsnet@fas.harvard.edu.

The Association's Language Training Committee advises students interested in language study programs abroad to consider the following:

INSTRUCTION:

- Amount of instruction; class hours per day, per week, total hours of instruction
- Class size; number of students in the program
- Subjects offered; electives
- Language of instruction; language policy outside of class
- Materials used; textbooks or instructor-generated
- Input from American faculty in curriculum design
- Instructional staff qualifications and home institutions

COST AND PROVISIONS:

- Does cost include airfare, meals, lodging, medical insurance and care, cultural events, side trips, other travel offered as part of program?
- Is housing provided? Distance from instructional site?
- Arrangements for medical care
- Provisions made for dining and/or cooking, or stipend money for meals if meals not included
- Financial aid

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

- Criteria for selection of students
- Pre-program orientation sessions; availability of orientation materials
- Language ability placement criteria
- Testing: pre- or post-program; in the U.S. or abroad; oral or written
- Credit or non-credit courses
- Opportunities for independent research
- Director, advisor, or other program official in residence

- Length of time program has been in existence
- Program evaluation procedures

CULTURAL EXPOSURE:

- Excursions, side trips, cultural events; obligatory or voluntary
- Housing: with local families or foreign students
- Cultural and other attractions

PROGRAMS IN THE U.S.

Arizona State University, Critical Languages Institute, Tempe, AZ. **Albanian** (elementary, intermediate, advanced mastery), **Armenian** (elementary, intermediate), **Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS)** (elementary, intermediate), **Macedonian** (elementary, intermediate), **Polish** (elementary), **Russian** (elementary), **Tajik**, **Tatar** (elementary, intermediate), **Ukrainian**, and **Uzbek** (elementary). Intensive, eight-week, eight-credit summer training at the ASU in June and July 2008 (June 2–July 25). From July 28 to August 15, the CLI offers three-week, two-credit study-abroad programs: Albanian in Tirana, Albania; Armenian in Yerevan, Armenia; Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian in Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina; Macedonian in Ohrid, Macedonia; Polish in Poznan, Poland; and Russian, Uzbek, and Tajik in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. ASU provides full tuition waivers for all students in either program. Additional support is available for some languages. Fellowship deadline: March 28, 2008. Application deadline: April 25, 2008. For more information, visit us at: <http://cli.asu.edu>, write to us at: cli@asu.edu, or call us at: 480-965-4188.

Beloit College, Center for Language Studies, Beloit, WI. Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, and **Russian** (first-year beginners to fourth-year advanced, and political Russian). June 14–August 8, 2008 (eight- and four-week sessions). The Center for Language Studies at Beloit College offers summer intensive language courses in Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, and Russian (1st- through 4th-year). Advantages: personalized instruction, small classes, superb teachers, twelve semester hours of credit, language tables, extracurricular activities, a pleasant summer in Wisconsin, and easy access to Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago. Rolling admissions from January 1, 2008. CLS tuition grant (\$1,810 (8-week), \$460 (4-week)) available to all qualified applicants through April 25, 2008. Please contact us at the Center for Language Studies, Beloit College, 700 College Street, Beloit

WI 53511; tel.: 608-363-2277; e-mail, cls@beloit.edu; web site, <http://www.summer-languages.com>.

Bryn Mawr College, The Russian Language Institute (RLI), Bryn Mawr, PA. **Russian** (elementary through third-year). June 11 through August 6, 2008 (two four-week semesters). The Russian Language Institute (RLI) at Bryn Mawr College offers an eight-week intensive immersion program for undergraduate students, graduate students, and teachers. RLI offers a highly-focused curriculum and a study environment conducive to the rapid development of language skills and cultural awareness. Course offerings accommodate a full range of learners, from beginner to advanced. The program provides the equivalent of a full academic year of college Russian. Application deadline: April 4, 2008. For more information or to apply contact the RLI, e-mail: rli@brynmawr.edu, tel.: 610-526-5187, web site: www.brynmawr.edu/russian/rli.htm. Please also see our ad on page 24.

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

June 23 - August 22

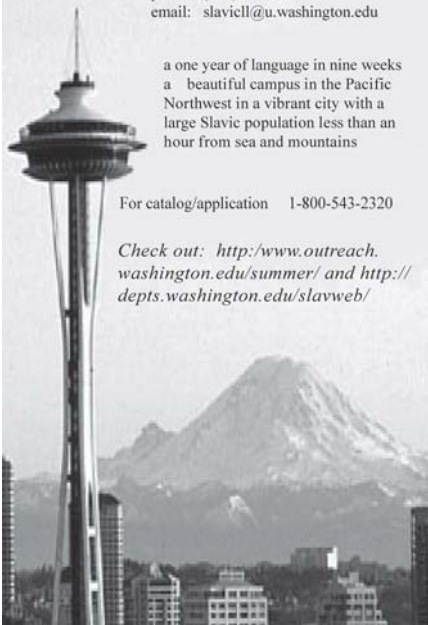
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Georgetown University, Georgetown Summer School, Washington, DC. **Russian** (second-level intensive). Two sessions: June 2–July 3, July 7–August 8, 2008. Georgetown University is offering Intensive Second-Level Russian I and II taught by GU Slavic Languages instructors in two sessions: June 2–July 3 and July 7–August 8. Classes will take place in the morning, 8:30–12:15, with a 45 minute break. Students will earn 6 credits in each session. Textbook: *V Puti*. Students can register up until the first day of class in each session. For registration details see: <http://summerschool.georgetown.edu/calendar.html#Synopsis>. Questions can be addressed to: Prof. Marcia A. Morris, Chair, Slavic Languages, morrisma@georgetown.edu, tel.: 202-687-5923.

The **Ukrainian Summer Institute at Harvard University** is an eight-week program (June 23–August 15, 2008) offering Beginning, Intermediate and Advanced Ukrainian language instruction (eight-credit hours) and courses in history, political science, and literature. Featured faculty include Alla Parkhomenko, Yuri Shevchuk, and Volodymyr Dibrova for language; also Prof. Serhii Plokhii of Harvard University will teach "History of Ukraine"; Prof. George Grabowicz of Harvard University will teach "Twentieth-Century Literature: Rethinking the Canon"; and a third social science course will be announced later (check HURI web site for further details). The Summer Institute has been in existence since 1971 and offers a full cultural program in addition to the academic courses. Students have access to Harvard's extensive resources, including the largest Ukrainian library collection outside of Eastern Europe. Tuition for 8-12 units of credit is \$2800. A limited number of scholarships are available for qualified students; deadline is February 29, 2008. Otherwise the deadline is May 23, 2008. For more information, contact Tamara Nary, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 34 Kirkland St., Cambridge, MA 02138; tel.: 617-495-3549; e-mail: nary@fas.harvard.edu, or see the Institute's web site: www.huri.harvard.edu. Please also see our ad on page 14.

Indiana University, Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European, and Central Asian Languages, Bloomington, IN. **Russian**, June 13–August 8, 2008 (eight-week session); June 13–July 11, 2008 (four-week session), **first-year Russian**, June 9–August 8, 2008 (nine-week session). **Albanian** (first year), **Azerbaijani** (first and second year), **Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian** (first year), **Czech** (first year), **Georgian** (first and second year), **Hungarian** (first year), **Kazakh** (first and second year), **Macedonian** (first year), **Mongolian** (first

year), **Pashto** (first and second year), **Polish** (first year), **Romanian** (first year), **Tajik** (first and second year), **Turkmen** (first and second year), **Ukrainian** (first year), **Uyghur** (first and second year), **Uzbek** (first and second year), and Reading **Yiddish** for Holocaust Research. June 13–August 8, 2008. Indiana University's fifty-eighth Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European, and Central Asian Languages will offer intensive first through sixth-year Russian, and cultural and extracurricular programs. In addition to the eight-week program, four-week (one semester) Russian courses will be offered starting on June 13. The first-year Russian course lasts nine weeks and starts June 9. Fellowships (graduate and undergraduate) for eight-week courses are available. The workshop will also offer introductory courses in Albanian, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Czech, Hungarian, Macedonian, Polish, Romanian, Ukrainian, and Reading Yiddish for Holocaust Research. In addition, first- and second-year Azerbaijani, Georgian, Kazakh, Pashto, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek, and Uyghur will be offered. FLAS fellowships available for all languages. EU Language Study Grants available for Croatian, Czech, Hungarian, Macedonian, Polish, and Romanian. Courses in Albanian, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, and Macedonian are ACLS funded and tuition is free to graduate students in East and Central European fields. SSRC fellowships available for Russian and Central Asian languages. Fellowship application deadline for all languages: March 21, 2008. Thereafter, rolling admissions. For more information, contact: Director, 502 Ballantine Hall, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405, tel.: 812-855-2608, fax: 812-855-2107, e-mail: swseel@indiana.edu, web site: <http://www.indiana.edu/~iuslavic/swseel/>

Johns Hopkins University, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Summer Language Institute, Washington, DC. Arabic, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese and **Political Russian** (novice and intermediate). June 2–July 24, 2008. The Summer Language Institute at the Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) is an eight-week program (June 2–July 24, 2008) offering intensive language courses emphasizing political, economic and international topics in Arabic, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese and Political Russian. In addition to receiving formal classroom instruction, students have access to SAIS's Multimedia Language Center to explore the languages through interactive technology and software programs. All language courses, with the exception of Mandarin Chinese, are offered for 8 graduate-level credits and

will cost \$1,900. Mandarin Chinese is offered for six graduate-level credits and will cost \$1,700. All courses are contingent on sufficient enrollment. The deadline to apply is April 25, 2008. For more information, contact: Gretchen Otermat, Administrative Coordinator, 1740 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20036, tel.: 202-663-5671, e-mail: sais.summer@jhu.edu, or see the Institute's web site: www.sais-jhu.edu/nondegree/summer/sli.htm.

Middlebury College, Kathryn Wasserman Davis School of Russian, Middlebury, VT. **Russian** (seven levels). June 13–August 15, 2008 (9-week program), June 30–August 15, 2008 (6-week graduate program). The Davis School of Russian at Middlebury College offers intensive Russian language instruction at seven levels in its 9-week program and courses in language and linguistics, literature, culture, film, history, and pedagogy in its 6-week graduate program, plus rich co-curricular offerings, all in a Russian-only environment. Contact coordinator John Stokes, Davis School of Russian, Middlebury College, Sunderland 205, Middlebury, VT 05753, tel.: 802-443-5230, e-mail: jstokes@middlebury.edu. For more information, visit: www.middlebury.edu/academics/lr/russian. Please also see our ad on page 29.

University of Michigan, Summer Language Institute, Ann Arbor, MI. **Russian** (first-, second-, third-year intensive), **Polish** (first-year intensive). The 2008 University of Michigan Summer Language Institute will offer First, Second, and Third Year Intensive Russian and First Year Intensive Polish. Spring Term: April 29–June 20, 2008. Summer Term: June 25–August 15, 2008. These eight-credit-hour proficiency-oriented courses are designed to develop the four basic skills: speaking, reading, writing, and aural comprehension. Extra-curricular programs will augment classroom instruction in all courses. Attractive program fee rates for out-of-state students offer participation in a not-for-credit capacity. Deadline for application: March 31, 2008. For course descriptions, dates of Spring and Summer term courses, and application materials visit our web site at: www.ii.umich.edu/sli; or send specific questions to: um.sli@umich.edu. Please see our display ad on page 52 of this issue of *NewsNet*.

University of Pittsburgh, Summer Language Institute, Pittsburgh, PA. **Russian** (beginning, intermediate, advanced, and fourth-year intensive), June 9–August 1, 2008. **Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian** (beginning, intermediate, and advanced), **Bulgarian** (beginning), **Hungarian** (beginning), **Polish** (beginning and interme-

diate), **Slovak** (beginning, intermediate, and advanced), **Ukrainian** (beginning), June 4–July 13. University of Pittsburgh announces its summer immersion programs in Russian, Slovak, Bulgarian, Polish, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian, Ukrainian, and Hungarian. The Russian Summer Language Program is an eight-week, 8-credit intensive language program (June 9–August 1, 2008) in beginning, intermediate, advanced, and fourth-year intensive Russian. Beginning Bulgarian, Hungarian and Ukrainian; Beginning and Intermediate Polish, Croatian, Slovak, and Serbian; as well as Advanced Slovak and Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian are six-week intensive programs (June 4–July 13), carrying six credits. All of the summer language programs consist of five hours per day of instruction with native speakers and are proficiency based. Scholarships are available (scholarship deadline: March 22, 2008). Graduate students will be considered for FLAS fellowships which cover tuition and provide a stipend. For more information, contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

University of Virginia, Russian Summer Institute, Charlottesville, VA. **Russian** (first- and second-year). June 9–August 8, 2008. The University of Virginia offers a 9-week intensive program in Russian covering the first two years of the language (RUSS 101, 102, 201, and 202 at the University of Virginia, for a total of 12 credits) using *Golos* as the primary text supplemented by additional material relating to reading and more advanced grammatical topics. Summer 2008 will be the 28th time we have done the program, which meets 7.5 hours daily, Monday to Friday. The course gives attention to all four areas of competence: speaking, reading, writing, and listening. The three-member staff includes a native speaker to make certain that students learn contemporary phraseology and up-to-date facts relating to culture. For details, those interested should go to: <http://www.virginia.edu/slavic>, click on the Academic Programs, and then on Russian Summer Institute. For specific questions please e-mail the Director of Summer Russian, Mark J. Elson, at mje@virginia.edu.

University of Washington, Seattle, WA. **Russian** (first- through third-year), **Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian** (beginning). June 23–August 22, 2008. In the summer of 2008 the University of Washington, Seattle will offer intensive instruction (15 quarter credits) in three levels of Russian as well

as in beginning Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian. Classes meet three to four hours per day, depending on level, and focus on rapid development of the four language skills (oral, aural, writing, and reading). Students are encouraged to participate in related cultural activities and attend lectures by visiting speakers on relevant topics. For more information, contact: Slavic Languages & Literatures, University of Washington, Box 353580, Seattle, WA 98195-3580, tel.: 206-543-6848, e-mail: slavicll@u.washington.edu, web site: depts.washington.edu/slavweb. Application for courses open by mail until June 1, 2008. Please also see our ad on page 31.

Wesleyan University, Wesleyan Summer Language Institute, Middletown, CT. Arabic, French, **Russian** (second year), and Spanish. June 2–27, 2008. Immersion is the active way to learn a language, and Wesleyan University's language offerings are among the best of liberal arts colleges. After 25 years offering an intensive second-year Russian immersion course over the summer term, Wesleyan will also offer Arabic, French, and Spanish, and is now opening the doors to non-Wesleyan students. Wesleyan's Russian immersion session takes the second year out of second year Russian, and accelerates students'

ability to attain useful and fulfilling competence in the language. In four intensive weeks, students study continuously: in class, in conversation sessions, in housing, at the Russian dining table, and in ongoing Russian-themed activities designed for fun and practice. The application deadline is May 9, 2008, although many classes will fill well before then. For more information or an application, please call 860-685-2900, or visit our web site at: www.wesleyan.edu/summer. Contact information: Wesleyan University, Summer Language Institute, 284 High Street, Middletown, CT 06459. With any questions, please call: 860-685-2900, send e-mail to: summer@wesleyan.edu, or visit our web site: www.wesleyan.edu/summer.

PROGRAM IN RUSSIA

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS Summer Russian Language Teachers Program: Provides support for pre- and in-service teachers of Russian to study Russian language, culture, and second language pedagogy for six weeks at **Moscow State University**. Awards provide roundtrip international airfare from Washington, D.C. to Moscow, Russia; living stipends; full tuition; housing

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<http://www.pitt.edu/~slavic/sli/>

with Russian host families; pre-departure orientation in Washington, D.C.; weekly cultural excursions; accident and illness insurance; and support for a Russian visa. Funding is available through American Councils from U.S. Department of Education (Fulbright-Hays) grant support. Applications are now available for download at: www.americancouncils.org. Application deadline: March 1, 2008. Please also see our ads on pages 11, and 22.

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS Contemporary Russia Program. A five-week summer program in **Moscow**, "Contemporary Russia" is open to students, professionals, and secondary-school teachers at all levels of Russian-language proficiency, including those with no prior language training. The program offers courses in Russian economics, politics, and culture; all content-based classes are taught in English by faculty of the **State University: Higher School of Economics**. In addition, participants receive six hours per week of language instruction geared toward their proficiency levels (including elementary courses for students with no prior training in Russian). Other program features include homestays with Russian families; peer tutors; cultural excursions; a full-time U.S. resident director; and pre-departure orientation in Washington, D.C. Applications are now available on the American Councils Study Abroad

Programs web site: www.acrussiaabroad.org. Application deadline: March 15, 2008. Please also see our ads on pages 11, and 22.

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS Advanced Russian Language and Area Studies Program (RLASP): U.S. graduate and undergraduate students are eligible fellowships to study Russian language in **Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Vladimir**. The summer programs provide approximately twenty hours per week of in-class instruction in Russian grammar, phonetics, conversation, and cultural studies at **Moscow International University, Russian State Pedagogical University (Herzen) in St. Petersburg, and the KORA Center for Russian Language in Vladimir**. Participants are registered for academic credit at Bryn Mawr College. Other program features include host family stays; cultural excursions; peer tutors; internship and volunteer opportunities; and pre-departure orientation in Washington, D.C. Funding is available through American Councils from U.S. Department of State (Title VIII) and U.S. Department of Education (Fulbright-Hays) grant support. Applications are now available on the American Councils Study Abroad Programs web site: www.acrussiaabroad.org. Application deadline for summer programs: March 1, 2008. For more information and specific program

dates, contact: Russian & Eurasian Outbound Programs, American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, tel.: 202-833-7522, e-mail: outbound@americancouncils.org, web sites: www.acrussiaabroad.org, www.americancouncils.org. Please also see our ads on pages 11, and 22.

Intensive Russian at the **American Home in Vladimir, Russia**. Customized one-on-one tutoring from excellent Russian-as-a-second-language trained native speakers in the heart of historic Russia. Dates: flexible. For complete information, go to: <http://www.serendipity-russia.com/intensiverussian.htm>.

Arizona Russian Abroad (ARA) offers its 36th year of Russian language and internship programs in **Moscow and St. Petersburg**, Summer Sessions One, May 23–July 2, 2008 and Two, June 28–August 2, 2008. Students may register for one or both sessions. Included are housing, most meals, extensive cultural activities, and Russian language training on all levels (textual materials also included). Curricular focus is on training students to receive an official proficiency rating on the Russian Federation TRKI exams. Six units of University of Arizona credit are included in the cost of each session. For more information, contact: Prof. Del Phillips, e-mail: dphillip@



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IMARS is a graduate program for students who hold a B.A. or its equivalent and who wish to continue their study of Russia or other successor states of the USSR. IMARS students are expected to achieve solid interdisciplinary understanding of the region and to become first-class specialists in their field.

EUSP is a university, founded in 1994 by the St. Petersburg City Government, Russian Academy of Sciences, and several learned societies with joint support from the MacArthur, Ford, and Soros Foundations. The University has five Departments (Faculties): Political Science and Sociology, Ethnology, History, Economics and Finance, and History of Art (in cooperation with the State Hermitage Museum). Located in a beautiful downtown aristocratic mansion, the University offers an outstanding scholarly and cultural experience for those who intend to spend a semester or a year in Russia.

IMARS is administered by the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology, which hires Russian professors with Western degrees or foreign faculty. ALL INSTRUCTION IS DONE IN ENGLISH, to encourage the participation of those who have not studied Russian before. Intensive Russian language classes are also offered. The grades awarded by EUSP conform to the European Credit Transfer System, and this allows advanced undergraduate students to take a non-degree semester-long study for an EUSP Certificate. In the academic year 2008/2009, IMARS offers a large number of courses in Political Science and Sociology, and students may select one of these disciplines as a major field. In addition, courses in Economics, History, Film, and Cultural Studies are available.

email.arizona.edu, tel.: 520-624-3685; Department of Russian and Slavic Studies; University of Arizona; Tucson, AZ 85721.

Bard College announces the **Summer Russian Language Intensive at Smolny College**, part of **St. Petersburg State University**. Four- and eight-week programs begin June 12, 2008. The program is for students with at least one year of Russian and offers 22 hours of instruction weekly, with emphasis on vocabulary acquisition, speaking, listening comprehension, and grammar. Students with at least two years of Russian take a thematic workshop in literature or contemporary Russian politics as part of their workload. The academic program is combined with cultural immersion in St. Petersburg. Financial support is available. Application deadline: March 15, 2008. More information: www.smolny.org; sli@bard.edu; 845-758-7080.

The **Bowling Green State University** offers intensive five week (June–July, 2008) all level Russian language classes and lectures on Russian culture, art and history (in English) at the **St. Petersburg Mining Institute** (Technical University), Russia's oldest institution of higher education. St. Petersburg Mining Institute (Technical University) is also an accredited training and testing center for the Test of Russian as a Foreign Language state exam. Additional courses on translation, film, and literature for advanced-level students. Placement and exit testing. Official certificate upon completion of the program. Daily excursions to museums and theaters. BGSU faculty member on site. For more information or to receive application form please contact: Dr. Irina Stakhanova, 103 Shatzel Hall, Department of German, Russian and East Asian Languages, Bowling Green State University, OH H43403, web site: <http://www.bgsu.edu/departments/greal/>, e-mail: irina@bgnet.bgsu.edu, fax: 419-372-2571, tel.: 419-372-7135.

The **CIEE Study Center in St. Petersburg** Russia offers an 8-week summer program for undergraduate students with 4 semesters of college-level Russian who wish to improve their proficiency with the Russian language and engage in Russia's fascinating culture. The CIEE program is the longest-running study abroad program in Russia, and offers students the opportunity to live with a Russian family and attend cultural local excursions and field trips in and around St Petersburg. Successful completion of the program will constitute 8 semester/12 quarter hours. Program dates are mid-June to mid-August and the deadline to apply for summer 2008 is March 15, 2008. The language of instruction is Rus-

sian. Please see: www.ciee.org for more information.

Davidson College invites applications from undergraduate students for our summer exchange at MGIMO (**Moscow State Institute for International Affairs**), May 25–July 6, 2008. The program includes 5 weeks of academic study at MGIMO followed by a one-week cultural program in **St. Petersburg**. Students receive two academic credits (one for Russian language and one for Russian history) through Davidson College. No prior study of Russian required. Applications due February 1, 2008. For more information and to download an application: <http://www3.davidson.edu/cms/x17317.xml>.

Summer Program at the Nevsky Institute of Language and Culture, St. Petersburg. July 1–31, 2008. The program is designed for students who are interested in Russian language and culture. The students (beginner, intermediate or advanced) will get 48 academic hours of Russian. During this period they will be able to improve their knowledge of Russian grammar and get more practice using everyday vocabulary. Four excursions in St. Petersburg and its suburbs (1 excursion per week) will show the beauty of one of the most famous Russian cities. The Cultural Studies classes will help the participants get to know the history of the city better while the Educational Outings with Russian students will give them a chance to feel the atmosphere of this mysterious and unusual city. Written and oral final tests will show the student what s/he has achieved. Students are housed with Russian families; this will give them the opportunity to see the life of the Russians from inside. Deadline for applications: May 1, 2008. For more details, contact: Marina P. Loginova, e-mail: loginova@nilc.spb.ru.

Winter Program at the Nevsky Institute of Language and Culture, St. Petersburg. January 15–28, 2009. The Nevsky Institute of Language and Culture offers an Intensive Winter Program from January 15 to January 28, 2009 in St. Petersburg. The Program is designed for Intermediate and Advanced students who would like to become more fluent in Russian. In classes, experienced teachers will help the participants to develop and improve their language skills. Students will get some practice in translation and interpretation as well. The classes in Russian Culture will develop cultural awareness. Classes will meet 4 hours a day for 2 weeks. The final tests (written and oral) will show the student how far s/he has come. All the classes will meet from 10 am till 2 pm which will leave

a lot of time to explore the beauty of our city on your own. Deadline for applications: November 1, 2008. For more detailed information, contact: Marina P. Loginova, e-mail: loginova@nilc.spb.ru.

Russian Language School "Discover Russia" in Karelia, **Petrozavodsk**, Russia. Our program is ideal both for those who come to Russia for the first time and for those who have already visited big Russian cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg and are tired of them. Petrozavodsk is a calm, friendly and safe city. Our Russian Language courses are the alternative to the standard academic programs. The teachers combine lessons in classrooms and outdoor practice. The study program is really flexible and the groups are quite small – about 8 students. Our tutors are Russian students who accompany participants anywhere they need during staying in Petrozavodsk: to movies, bars, concerts, museums, night clubs, they also organize parties (for example, National Food Party, Russian Food Party, Theatre party). Instructions are offered in Russian and in English. In 2008 we offer: One on One courses, dates: any time you wish, tuition fee: 8 euros per 1 hour; Intensive Language course for adults, dates: May–September, tuition fee: 450 euro for 2 week course; Summer Active Russian Language program for youth, dates: June–September, tuition fee: 240 euro for 4 week course. Deadline for applying: 1 month before the program starts (you will get tourist visa for 30 days). To apply for the program you should fill out the application form online at our site: <http://education.karelia.ru> or by e-mail: international@karelia.ru. For more information, contact: Ms. Darja Makarova, Coordinator of the School, e-mail: international@karelia.ru.

The **School of Russian and Asian Studies**, www.sras.org, represents a wide range of educational opportunities in Russia and Eurasia. Language, area studies, research, and internships in cities across Russia and for all levels of Russian language ability. Summer programs cover, in English, topics ranging from politics and journalism to and art and ecology. We also provide travel and logistical support for faculty-led travel to the region. For more information contact Renee Stillings, Director at 1-800-55-RUSSIA or study@sras.org. Please also see our ad on page 26.

In Summer of 2008, the **University of Pittsburgh** will offer a special opportunity to combine five weeks of intensive language study in Pittsburgh (June 9–July 11, 2008) with five weeks of intensive Russian study at **Moscow State University** in Rus-

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sia (July 14–August 15). In the “5+5” program, which is part of the Russian Summer Institute, beginning through fourth-year students and heritage students will receive instruction and take part in a program of cultural excursions in Moscow and in other Russian cities. Students will earn ten college credits. Scholarships are available. Program strictly limited to 32 students. The deadline for applications is March 22, 2008. Contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

In Summer of 2008, the **University of Pittsburgh** Summer Language Institute offers a program for **Russian heritage speakers**. Participants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents and juniors, seniors or graduate students who are interested either in K-12 or college teaching careers in foreign language or area studies, or in applying their international knowledge to other fields such as government, the professions or international development. All seminar participants will receive intensive advanced Russian language training for five weeks at the University of Pittsburgh, immediately followed by five weeks at **Moscow State University**. The seminar will provide both regular language instruction and individualized tutoring and mentoring to address heritage speakers’ specific needs across the wide range of differences in literacy and fluency encountered among such speakers. The Moscow portion of the seminar will utilize local instructors, carefully designed cultural excursions, and other in-country resources to maximize the expansion of participants’ linguistic and cultural knowledge. Students will earn ten college credits. The deadline for applications is March 22, 2008. Contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

The 2008 **Russia Summer Abroad Program** of the **University of Toronto** run in collaboration with the **University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill** is based in **Moscow** and hosted by the **Russian State University for the Humanities (RGGU)**. June 16–July 27, 2008. Course offerings: POL354H: Russian Politics and Society (taught in English); SAL231H: Russian Literature and Culture of the 20th Century (taught in English); SLA211H: Russian in

Action (taught in Russian). Students live in the RGGU student residences. The program includes several excursions around Moscow, and to St. Petersburg, Vladimir and Suzdal. Additional information (cost, dates, course descriptions etc.) is available on the Summer Abroad web site, www.summerabroad.utoronto.ca. Applications forms available starting January 8, 2008.

Wayne State University (WSU) Summer Study Abroad Program in Moscow. Instruction is in English. Dates: 4 weeks in June, 2008. Language and cultural program at MSU through SRAS. Dorm and homestay accommodations available. Side trips to St. Petersburg and a Russian village. Deadline for registration: February 15, 2008. Contact information: Dr. Laura Kline, Department of German and Slavic Studies, Wayne State University, 443 Manoogian Hall, 906 W. Warren, Detroit, MI 48202, e-mail: af7585@wayne.edu, tel.: 313-577-2666, web site: <http://studyabroad.wayne.edu/programs/russianlanguage.htm>.

Yale-St. Petersburg Summer Program 2008: Russian Language & Culture. An intensive “at-home-and-abroad” course featuring eight-week-long language study at either second- or third-year levels of Russian in conjunction with a course on Russian culture and a rich program of excursions and tours. Students receive language training during the first three weeks at Yale in New Haven, developing skills that will then be applied during the following five weeks at St. Petersburg State University. Students stay with Russian host families in centrally located apartments. For further information visit our web site: <http://www.yale.edu/slavic/russia/index.html> or contact the program director at: constantine.muravnik@yale.edu.

PROGRAMS IN CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS Eurasian Regional Language Program: U.S. graduate students and advanced undergraduates are eligible for fellowships to study the languages of Eurasia in an overseas, immersion setting. Expert faculty from leading local universities and educational institutions conduct all courses. Participants are registered for academic credit at Bryn Mawr College. Programs of study are available in: **Armenian, Azeri, Buryat, Chechen, Dari, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Persian (Farsi), Romanian, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Turkmen, Tuvan, Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Yakut.** Other program features include housing with a host family; pre-departure orientation in Washington, D.C.; and logistical

support from ACTR/ACCELS regional offices. Students with at least two years of college-level instruction in Russian or the host-country language are eligible to apply. Applications are now available for download at: www.americancouncils.org. Application deadline for summer: March 1, 2008. For more information and specific program dates, contact: Russian & Eurasian Outbound Programs, American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, tel.: 202-833-7522, e-mail: outbound@americancouncils.org, web sites: www.acrussiaabroad.org, and www.americancouncils.org. Please also see our ads on pages 11, and 22.

Arizona State University’s Critical Languages Institute offers three-week, two-credit study-abroad programs in Tirana, Albania; Yerevan, Armenia (Armenian); Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina; Ohrid, Macedonia; Poznan, Poland and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (Russian, Uzbek, and Tajik) from July 28 to August 15. Most participants also attend the CLI’s intensive, eight-week, eight-credit summer training for Albanian, Armenian, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS), Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Ukrainian, and Uzbek in June and July. ASU provides full tuition waivers for all students in either program. Additional support, including travel support, is available for some languages. For more information, visit us at: <http://cli.asu.edu>, write to us at: cli@asu.edu, or call us at: 480-965-4188.

The **Armenian Studies Program** at the **University of Michigan**, Ann Arbor, is pleased to announce this year’s Summer Institute, which is to be held from June 28 through August 25, 2008 in **Yerevan, Armenia**. The program offers a unique opportunity to study the Armenian language in an intensive, eight-week long format. This year, our Summer Institute is being expanded by the addition of a new, six-week-long course on Armenian history and contemporary Armenia in the form of lectures and discussions to be held concurrently, from July 7 to August 15, 2008. The Armenian Studies Summer Institute is open to all undergraduate, graduate and professional school students, attending North American or European colleges or universities, who wish to enroll in one of the following four sections: Classical, Eastern, or Western Armenian languages, or Armenian history. A series of lectures on Armenian culture and an extensive program of excursions and cultural events will supplement the courses. In addition to high quality intensive language and history instruction the program offers the opportunity to live and

learn in Armenia. The program is directed by Dr. Kevork Bardakjian, Marie Manoojian Professor of Armenian Language and Literature. Experienced and qualified instructors, including from the University of Michigan and Yerevan State University, will teach the courses. The deadline for the submission of completed applications is March 3, 2007. Applications can be found online at: <http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/asp/>. For more information please contact: Ms. Gloria Caudill, Coordinator, e-mail: gcaudill@umich.edu; tel.: 734-763-0622.

PROGRAMS IN EAST EUROPE

The CIEE Study Center in Transylvania, Hungary and Romania offers a 3-week summer field seminar program for undergraduate students, featuring instruction and lectures alongside site visits and daily excursions through one of Europe's most ethnically diverse regions. By the end of the program, students will be able to discuss critical periods of Transylvanian history; identify major geographical regions and religions of Transylvania; discuss major ethnic groups of Transylvania and their characteristics, and the effects of policies concerning minorities; and reflect on the role of culture and tradition in ethnic identity and the value of multiethnic coexistence. Successful completion of the program will constitute 3 semester/4.5 quarter hours. Program dates are mid-June to early July and the deadline to apply for summer 2008 is April 1. The language of instruction is English. Please see: www.ciee.org for more information.

Arizona State University's Critical Languages Institute offers three-week, two-credit study-abroad programs in Tirana, Albania; Yerevan, Armenia; Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina; Ohrid, Macedonia; Poznan, Poland and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan in July and August. Most participants also attend the CLI's intensive, eight-week, eight-credit summer training for Albanian, Armenian, Bosnian / Croatian / Serbian (BCS), Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Ukrainian, and Uzbek in June and July. ASU provides full tuition waivers for all students in either program. Additional support, including travel support, is available for some languages. For more information, visit us at: <http://cli.asu.edu>, write to us at: cli@asu.edu, or call us at: 480-965-4188.

In Summer of 2008 the University of Pittsburgh will offer a special opportunity for heritage speakers to achieve Advanced Mastery (Professional Competence) in Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian languages. The program includes one week in Pittsburgh and a total of five weeks in Belgrade, Serbia; Sarajevo, Bosnia Herzegovina;

and Zagreb, Croatia. Students will learn to write, translate, read and interpret in BCS; express themselves in journalistic, scholarly and literary styles; and work with academic experts in the region. Dates: June 9–July 18, 2008. Scholarships are available. The deadline for applications is March 22, 2008. Contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

PROGRAMS IN BULGARIA

In Summer of 2008 the University of Pittsburgh will offer a special opportunity to combine six weeks of intensive beginning-level Bulgarian language study in Pittsburgh (June 9–July 18, 2008) with four weeks of intensive intermediate-level study in Sofia, Bulgaria (July 21–August 15). In the Bulgaria program, students will receive instruction and take part in a program of cultural excursions in Sofia and in other Bulgarian cities. Students will earn ten college credits for participation in the Pitt and Bulgaria programs, and four credits for Bulgaria only. Students must be at the intermediate-level to participate in the Bulgaria program without completing the

6-week course in Pittsburgh. Scholarships are available. The deadline for applications is March 22, 2008. Contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

PROGRAMS IN CROATIA

Northwestern University Summer Study Abroad in Croatia, June 23–August 2, 2008. The program takes place in the cities of Dubrovnik and Split and on the island of Vis. Dubrovnik serves as a text to focus on Renaissance culture and on the complex political and historical fate of the city and the Dalmatian region. Students make field trips to sites in the surrounding areas, including major tourist destinations in Montenegro. A world heritage site, Split, weaves together imperial memories, traditional Dalmatian culture and modern urban life. A long excursion to Komiža exposes students to the customs and seafaring culture of the Adriatic islands. Courses: Literature and the Arts: Dalmatia and the Mediterranean; The Rise and Fall of Yugoslavia. No language requirements, Open to Non-Northwestern Students. Program fee

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Slavic Reference Service

University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign

Russia, Eastern Europe, Eurasia— Have Questions? Looking for Answers?

The Slavic Reference Service is a free service with trained staff, experienced in USG and non-governmental research, available to answer your reference questions, locate research materials, correct citations, loan and order materials, and suggest relevant reference materials in:

Humanities • Social Sciences • Technology • Sciences

Contact the Reference Service directly (srscite@cliff.library.uiuc.edu)
Browse their Slavic information resources (library.uiuc.edu/spx/srs.htm)
Chat on-line with a librarian (askslavic)

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Urbana, IL 61801

Phone 217.333.1349
Fax 217.244.8976

For information about the Summer Research Lab on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia contact the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center at the University of Illinois.
217.333.1244 reec@uiuc.edu www.reec.uiuc.edu/srl/srl.html

covers two Northwestern Courses + Excursions + Housing w/Breakfast. For more information, contact: Rita Koryan, e-mail: r-koryan@northwestern.edu, web site: <http://www.northwestern.edu/studyabroad/summerstudy/croatia/>.

PROGRAMS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

CET Academic Programs offers two programs in **Prague**, "Central European Studies" and "Jewish Studies," that provide a rigorous academic setting and expose students to Czech culture through community service, study trips, and more! All students take Czech language; advanced language instruction can be arranged. Jewish Studies: Study Prague's Jewish history as well as the recent rebirth of the Jewish community. Central European Studies: Explore the amazing transitions of the Czech Republic over the past century. Language of instruction: English. Program Dates: June 5–July 31, 2008. Registration deadline: applications accepted on a rolling basis until March 1, 2008. Apply online at: www.cetacademicprograms.com. Please also see our ad on page 46.

The **CIEE Study Center** in **Prague**, Czech Republic offers 3 and 6 week summer programs for undergraduate students, exposing students to the rich cultural and social heritage of Prague while exploring the city's art and architectural roots, local societies, and dynamic history. Students witness the force of a society that embraces its transition from a communist past to the ever-changing political and social present. Cultural and experiential excursions in and around Prague are linked with coursework. Successful completion of the program will constitute 3 semester/4.5 quarter hours per 3 week session. Program dates are early June to mid-July (choice of session timetables) and the deadline to apply for summer 2008 is April 1. The language of instruction is English. For more information, please see: www.ciee.org.

Northwestern University Summer Study Abroad in **Prague**, Czech Republic, June 16–August 1, 2008. Prague is one of the oldest and most diverse cities in Central Europe. Excursions include a guided-tour of Prague Castle, the medieval town of Český Krumlov in Southern Bohemia, the monastery of Zlatá Koruna, the 14th-century town of Kutná Hora, concentration camp at Theresienstadt; an overnight trip to Southern Moravia for wine tasting; and boat-trip through the Punkva caves. Dorms and classrooms with a perfect location in the centre of Prague allow students to experience the atmosphere of this remarkable city. No language requirements, open

to non-Northwestern students. Courses: Modern Czech Film; Democratic Transitions; Milestones of Czech History and Civilization; Elementary Czech; Television Across Europe. Program fee covers two Northwestern Courses + Excursions + Housing w/Breakfast. Contact: Rita Koryan, e-mail: r-koryan@northwestern.edu, web site: <http://www.northwestern.edu/studyabroad/summerstudy/prague/>.

The **University of Pennsylvania's** Penn-in-**Prague** summer program offers an introduction to the culture, politics and history of Central Europe. In addition to courses in elementary and intermediate Czech, the program covers topics including Central European art, literature; the reappearance of the concept of Central Europe within the context of the European Union, the development of post-Communist Central Europe; and the study of ritual artifacts produced by Central European Jewish craftsmen. June 30–August 8, 2008. For more information, see: <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/prague/summer.html>. Please also see our ad on page 17.

PROGRAMS IN HUNGARY

Central European University Summer University, June 9–August 1, 2008, in **Budapest**, Hungary offers: high-level, research-oriented, interdisciplinary and innovative academic courses as well as workshops on policy issues for professional development in the social sciences and humanities; one- or two-week courses in English for graduate students, junior faculty, researchers and professionals; exceptionally rich and diverse background of both faculty and student body, an exciting interface between East and West; and an impetus for further research and cooperation. General application deadline: February 14, 2008. More detailed information on courses: www.sun.ceu.hu. For more information, contact: e-mail: summeru@ceu.hu, tel.: +36-1 327-3811, Skype: ceu-sun, fax: +36-1 327-3124, or +36-1 328-3698, online application: <https://online.ceu.hu/osun/>. Course-specific information about different deadlines, fees, etc. will be found on the web site: <http://www.sun.ceu.hu>.

Hungary's oldest and most prestigious Hungarian language school, the **Debrecen Summer School** has been teaching Hungarian language to foreigners as well as familiarizing them with Hungarian culture since 1927. Profiting from many decades of experience and using our own *Hungarolingua* and *Lingua Hungarica* study materials, our staff is skilled in teaching students from all over the world. We aim to familiarize our students with the Hungarian language during the lessons and to en-

rich their knowledge of Hungarian culture outside lesson time. We do this with high quality educational lectures, site visits and weekend excursions. For more information, contact: Debrecen Summer School, web site: www.summerschool.hu.

PROGRAMS IN POLAND

University of Pittsburgh announces its "6+4" program of Polish language in Pittsburgh and in Poland. Students will study beginning or intermediate intensive Polish for six weeks in Pittsburgh at the University of Pittsburgh's Summer East European Language Institute, followed by four weeks of instruction in Poland. (Students demonstrating adequate academic preparation can choose to join only the course in Poland.) Based in **Krakow** and taught by instructors trained at the **Jagiellonian University**, the program includes weekend excursions in and around Krakow, and a 3-day trip to Warsaw. Informational meetings, gatherings, excursions, and trips together with students in Poland are an integral part of this study program, making it unique among American study-in-Poland programs. Together with the Pittsburgh segment, the courses carry ten college credits and will be held June 9–July 18, 2008 in Pittsburgh, and July 21–August 15 in Poland. Scholarships are available. The deadline for applications is March 22, 2008. Contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

The **University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee** announces its 2008 annual Summer Study in Poland program at the Catholic University of **Lublin**. The five-week Polish language course (July 7–August 11) includes 100 hours of instruction at beginning, intermediate, or advanced levels, plus lectures on Polish culture and sightseeing. Cost estimate: \$2,693.00, including tuition, room and board, and 5 UWM credits, plus round trip air transportation Chicago-Warsaw-Chicago. The program is open to students and the general public. Also being offered this year are two-, three-, and four-week courses as well as two-, three-, four- and five-week intensive and highly intensive courses of Polish language. A new course on Polish culture (3 credits) is also offered during the first three weeks of the program and can be taken together with the Polish language course for the total of six credits (July 7–25). For information and application materials contact: Professor Michael J. Mikoś, Department of Foreign Languages

and Linguistics, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201, tel.: 414-229-4948 or 4313, fax: 414-229-2741, e-mail: mikos@uwm.edu, web site: www.lrc.uwm.edu/tour/.

PROGRAMS IN SLOVAKIA

University of Pittsburgh announces its "6+4" program of Slovak language in Pittsburgh and in Slovakia. Students will study beginning or intermediate intensive Slovak for six weeks in Pittsburgh at the University of Pittsburgh's Summer East European Language Institute, followed by four weeks of instruction in Slovakia through **Comeenius University**. (Students demonstrating adequate academic preparation can choose to join only the course in Slovakia.) Based in **Modra**, the program includes a tour of Slovakia, including visits to Trencin, Zilina, Martin, the High Tatras, Banska Bystrica, and Bratislava. Together with the Pittsburgh segment, the courses carry ten college credits and will be held June 9–July 18, 2008 in Pittsburgh, and July 21–August 15 in Slovakia. Scholarships are available. The deadline for applications is March 22, 2008. Contact: Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1417 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel.: 412-624-5906; e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu; web site: <http://sli.slavic.pitt.edu>. Please also see our ads on pages 3, 9, 33, and 39.

PROGRAMS IN SLOVENIA

44th Seminar of Slovene Language, Literature and Culture. 3-week-seminar: June 23–July 12, 2008 (beginners), 2-week-seminar: June 30–July 12, 2008, Place: Faculty of Arts, Aškerčeva 2, **Ljubljana**. Aimed at Slovenicists, Slavists, literary writers, EU and other translators, experts in comparative linguistics and literature, and others who research or teach Slovene, translate, or include Slovene in any other way in their life and work: teachers, researchers and students of Slovene and Slavonic Studies at universities and research institutes abroad and in ethnic Slovene areas. Participation fee: 2-week seminar: 490 EUR, 3-week seminar: 600 EUR. Organizer: Centre for Slovene as a Second/Foreign Language at the Department of Slovene Studies, Faculty of Arts, **University of Ljubljana**, Kongresni trg 12, SI-1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia. Contact: ssjlk@ff.uni-lj.si; www.centerslo.net/seminar, tel. +386 1 241 8676. Closing date for applications: May 31, application for grants: March 31. Instruction: 3–5 hours daily, depending on level, tutoring options. Class size: 130 total participants; class size varies by level, with typical class size

of 10. Individual and small-group practice. Language of instruction: Slovene. Financial aid available, applications welcome.

PROGRAMS IN UKRAINE

ECHO Eastern Europe located in Kiev, Ukraine offers **Russian and Ukrainian** language courses throughout the summer, depending on the students' requirements. The Summer School programs are planned individually to fulfill each student's needs and students have the opportunity to create their own tailor-made programs. The programs are designed starting from one week. For more details on our courses and books, please visit: www.echoee.com. For references please also take a look at the Testimonials page: <http://www.echoee.com/testimonials.html>! With any questions or for more information, contact: Mikhail Biyata, Director, ECHO Eastern Europe, Location: 235, 6/1, Bogatyrskaya Str., 04209 Kiev, Ukraine, tel.: +38 067 938 64 23, fax.: +38 044 464 01 29, e-mail: info@echoee.com, web site: <http://www.echoee.com>.

The **Ukrainian Language and Literature Program** at the **University of Alberta** is pleased to announce the eighth annual

travel-study course, "Ukrainian Through Its Living Culture," in **L'viv**, Ukraine, May 12–June 20, 2008. This is an intensive course designed to enhance practical language skills through a direct experience of current life in Ukraine. The course employs contemporary popular culture and media, taking maximum advantage of the urban L'viv environment to expand vocabulary and comprehension. All instruction is in Ukrainian. Prerequisite: intermediate level of proficiency. Deadline for application: March 31, 2008. This course is open to anyone interested. For more information, please visit: <http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~ukraina/LvivCourse.html>.

STUDY TOURS AND OTHER PROGRAMS

Sources for Russian and Soviet Visual Cultures, 1860-1935: Study, Teaching, and Education, a Summer Institute Sponsored by The National Endowment for the Humanities will take place June 21–July 12, 2008 (3 weeks). The organizers are: Edward Kasinec and Robert Davis, The New York Public Library. This Institute addresses the range of Modernist visual sources

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Slavic & East European
SLI Summer
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<p>SIX-WEEK INTENSIVE COURSES IN EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES (June 9 - July 18, 2008)</p> <p>Advanced: BCS [Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian] & Slovak Beginning & Intermediate: Bulgarian, Croatian, Polish, Serbian & Slovak Beginning: Hungarian & Ukrainian</p> <p>New Program for Super Advanced or Heritage Speakers of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian: 1 week in Pittsburgh; 5 weeks in Sarajevo, Zagreb and Belgrade</p>	<p>EIGHT-WEEK INTENSIVE RUSSIAN PROGRAM (June 9 - August 1, 2008)</p> <p>Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced, and Fourth-Year Russian</p> <p>• Pittsburgh/Moscow 5+5 program & 5+5 program for Russian Heritage Speakers also available (funding from Fulbright-Hays)</p>
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APPLICATIONS:

◆ *Fellowship deadline March 22. Generous scholarships available through CREES-FLAS and SLI.* For more information please write or call:

Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
1417 CL, University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412)624-5906/Fax (412)624-9714
e-mail: slavic@pitt.edu

Visit our web page at: <http://www.pitt.edu/~slavic/sli/>



available for integration with teaching, education, and research in the humanities. For a summary description and online application information, visit: <http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/slv/neh/index.html>, or contact Robert Davis, Slavic and Baltic Division, Rm. 216, The New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018, 212-930-0940 or -0713, rdavis@nypl.org. Application postmark deadline is March 3, 2008. Please also see our ad on page 18.

SIT Study Abroad is offering a new summer program, **The Balkans: State-Building and Human Rights in the South Balkans. In Montenegro, Kosovo, and Macedonia**, witness the emergence of new states and the challenges they face in ensuring the rule of law and minority human rights. Topics include efforts to stop corruption in Montenegro, the future status and sustainability of Kosovo, and the impact of the Ohrid Peace Framework on interethnic relations in Macedonia. An overarching theme is the impact of international involvement, including humanitarian intervention, development assistance, and EU accession. Take part in a two-week community action project in the Roma community in Skopje, Macedonia. Instruction is in English. Dates: Six weeks (early June to mid July). Application deadline: March 15, 2008. Contact: studyabroad@sit.edu.

The Hilandar **Research Library (HRL)/ Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies (RCMSS)** and the Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures (DSEELL) at **The Ohio State University** will host a four-week intensive Summer Institute for qualified graduate students in **Columbus, Ohio**, June 23–July 18, 2008. The **Medieval Slavic Summer Institute (MSSI)** will offer: Practical Slavic Paleography (Slavic 814) and Readings in Church Slavonic (Slavic 812). All lectures will be in English. Manuscript material on microform from the Hilandar Research Library's extensive holdings will form a large part of the lectures and exercises. Participants will also have the opportunity to work with original manuscripts and to conduct their own individualized research on manuscript collections materials found in the HRL. Also planned is a program of lectures on related topics and other activities. Applicants must be graduate students with a B.A. degree and with a reading knowledge of Cyrillic and of at least one Slavic language. Preference will be given to applicants with reading knowledge of Old Church Slavonic or some other pre-modern Slavic language. For further information on eligibility, credit, housing, financial aid, and to obtain an application to the MSSI, please contact the HRL/RCMSS at hilandar@osu.edu or Hilandar Research Library and Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies, 610 Ackerman Road, Co-

lumbus, Ohio 43202-4500. Deadline for receipt of application: 21 March 2008.

Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center Summer Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Opportunity to conduct research. Housing grants available to qualified applicants: up to 14 days for graduate students; 8 for all others. Travel grants for graduate students (US citizens/permanent residents only). Lab Dates: June 9 to August 1, 2008. Workshops, discussion groups, and conferences: June 9 to July 9. Eurasian Studies Training Workshop for Junior Scholars: "Gendering Democracy: Self, State, and Political Reform in Eurasia and Beyond," June 11–13, moderator: Cynthia Buckley (University of Texas). Balkan Studies Training Workshop for Junior Scholars: "Building Balkan Studies: Integrating Multidisciplinary Perspectives," June 30–July 2, moderator: Julie Mostov (Drexel University). Application Deadlines: Housing grants: April 15 for US citizens/perm. residents; April 1 for internationals. Lab only: April 15; applications received after this date cannot be guaranteed housing. Contact: REEEC, University of Illinois, 104 International Studies Building, 910 S. Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820; 217-333-1244; fax 217-333-1582; reec@uiuc.edu, web site: www.reec.uiuc.edu/srl/srl.html. Please also see our ads on pages 7, and 37. ♦



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Ab Imperio – \$60, print (reg. \$90); 4/yr. Go to: www.abimperio.net/order, click on the AAASS banner link, and enter user name AAASS, password AB2008

Demokratizatsiya – \$41, print and online (reg. \$58); +\$16 for non-US postage; 4/yr. Go to: www.heldref.org/AAASSmembers.php

East European Politics and Societies – \$38, print (reg. \$65); 4/yr. Go to: <https://secured.sagepub.com/EEPSdiscount.htm>

Eurasian Geography and Economics – \$48, online only (reg. \$98, print and online); 6/yr. Go to: www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/publications/EGE.html

Europe-Asia Studies – \$86 or £52, print (reg. \$473 or £251); 10/yr. Go to: www.informaworld.com/europe-asia and click on the News & Offers link

Kritika – \$32 individual, \$24 student, print (reg. \$40, \$30); +\$18 for non-US postage; 4/yr. Go to: www.slavica.com/journals/kritika/aaass.html

Post-Soviet Affairs – \$40, online only (reg. \$80, print and online); 4/yr. Go to: www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/publications/PSA.html

Problems of Post-Communism – \$34 US, \$50 rest of world, print (reg. \$57, \$78); 6/yr. Go to: www.mesharpe.com/aaass/index.htm

Russian Review – \$36 the Americas, €44 Europe, £29 rest of world, print and online (reg. \$45, €56, £37); 4/yr. Go to: www.blackwellpublishing.com/russ

Slavic and East European Information Resources (SEEIR) – \$25 US, \$36.25 Canada, \$38.75 rest of world, print only or online only (reg. \$50, \$72.50, \$77.50); \$37 US, \$54.25 Canada, \$56.75 rest of world, print and online (reg. \$74; \$108.50; \$113.50); 4/yr. Go to: www.haworthpress.com/web/SEEIR and enter promotional code SLV50 on order form

Transitions Online (TOL) – \$33 individual, \$20 student, online (reg. \$44, \$27); Go to: www.tol.org/aaass.html



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES

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website: www.aaass.org • members-only site: www.aaassmembers.org

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First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Institutional Affiliation: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Preferred Mailing Address: [] Office or [] Home

Office Address: _____

Office Tel.: _____ Office Fax: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Tel.: _____ Home Fax: _____

JOINT MEMBER INFORMATION

Complete this section if you are adding a joint member.

Title: [] Dr. [] Prof. [] Mr. [] Mrs. [] Ms.

First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Institutional Affiliation: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Preferred Mailing Address: [] Office or [] Home

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Office Tel.: _____ Office Fax: _____

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2008 MEMBERSHIP FORM, continued

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- Habsburg Empire
- Ottoman Empire
- Siberia

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- Attorney
- Clergy
- Consultant
- Curator
- Editor / Publisher
- Instructor / Teacher
- Lecturer
- Librarian / Info Specialist
- Post-Doctoral Fellow
- Professor, Adjunct
- Professor, Assistant
- Professor, Associate
- Professor, Emeritus
- Professor, Full
- Researcher
- Retired
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- Translator
- Writer
- Other _____

PERIOD(S) OF INTEREST

- pre-18th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century
- 21st Century

SPECIALIZATION(S)

- Anthropology
- Arts / Music
- Business
- Cinema
- Communications
- Demography
- Economics
- Education
- Environmental / Ecological Studies
- Ethnic Studies
- Folklore
- Geography
- History
- Interdisciplinary
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- Military Affairs
- Philosophy
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- Psychology / Psychiatry
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- Urban Studies
- Women's Studies
- Other _____

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- Armenia
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- Azerbaijan
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- Croatia
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- Estonia
- Finland
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
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- Lithuania
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Mongolia
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- Romania
- Russia
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- Slovakia
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- Uzbekistan

PROFICIENT LANGUAGE(S)

- Albanian
- Armenian
- Azeri
- Belarusian
- Bosnian
- Bulgarian
- Chinese Languages
- Croatian
- Czech
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- Hungarian
- Kazak
- Kyrgyz
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Macedonian
- Mongolian
- Old Church Slavonic
- Polish
- Romanian
- Russian
- Serbian
- Slovak
- Slovene
- Tajik
- Tatar
- Turkmen
- Uighur
- Ukrainian
- Uzbek
- Yiddish
- Other _____

NEWS FROM AAASS AFFILIATES

The **Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS)**, a new affiliate of the AAASS, is a private, non-political, non-profit organization of scholars whose interests in the study of Central Eurasia (defined broadly as the region extending from the Black Sea to Mongolia that is home to Turkic, Mongolian, Iranian, Caucasian, Tibetan and other peoples) include its history, languages, cultures, and modern politics and societies. The Society's purpose is to promote high standards of research and teaching and to foster communication among scholars through meetings and publications. Since its founding in 2000, CESS has grown to have more than 1,500 members all over the world. CESS holds Annual Conferences in North America, and the First Regional Conference of CESS that will take place in Spring 2008 in Kyrgyzstan is an example of CESS's commitment to promoting engagement and participation by scholars in the region. The Society also works to promote the publication of peer-reviewed scholarship and other information essential to the building of the field. Toward that goal, CESS publishes the journal *Central Eurasian Studies Review* (www.cesr-cess.org), and CESS members are entitled to discounted subscriptions to the journal *Central Asian Survey* by special arrangement with Taylor & Francis publishers. Membership dues in CESS range from \$0 to \$50 annually; for more information visit www.cess.muohio.edu or write to Daniel G. Prior, Executive Director, Havighurst Center, Harrison Hall, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056; tel.: 513-529-0241; e-mail: cess@muohio.edu.

Central Slavic Conference (CSC) announces that its Fall 2007 newsletter is now available in pdf format at: <http://www2.ku.edu/~csc/Newsletters/CSCNewsletterF07.pdf>.

The **Czechoslovak Studies Association** is pleased to announce its new officers: President: Bradley Abrams, Harriman Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY 10023, bfa4@columbia.edu; Vice President: Cynthia Paces, Department of History, The College of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ 08638, paces@tcnj.edu; Webmaster: Eagle Glassheim, Department of History, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada, eagle.g@ubc.ca; Officers-at-large: Bruce Berglund, History Department, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI 49546, brb@calvin.edu; Chad Bryant, Department of History, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, brynatc@email.unc.edu; Peter

Bugge, Slavisk og Ungharsk Afdeling, Aarhus Universitet, Aarhus, Denmark, peter.bugge@hum.au.dk; John Connelly, Department of History, University of California - Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, jfconnel@berkeley.edu.

The **Early Slavic Studies Association (ESSA)** is pleased to announce that at its meeting on November 16, 2007, the annual ESSA Distinguished Scholarship Award was presented to Boris Uspenskii et alia, for *Tipografskii ustav: ustav s kondakarem kontsa XI-nachala XII veka*, 3 vols. Moscow, *azyk slavianskikh kul'tur*, 2006, vol. I-III for the prize in the category "early Slavic texts (analysis, edition, and/or translation)." An Honorable Mention was also given to O. V. Tvorogov and V. G. Zimina in their role as editors of A. A. Zimin, *Slovo o polku Igoreve*, St. Petersburg, Dmitrii Bulanin, 2006.

The Early Slavic Studies Association (ESSA) invites nominations for the annual Distinguished Scholarship Award. The prize is awarded each year to a book or seminal article in one of three areas, in rotation: (a) early Slavic texts (analysis, edition, and/or translation); (b) work in areas

outside Early Slavic studies that integrates our members' research and reflects understanding of the continuing significant connections or parallels between early Slavic culture and other cultures; (c) research in Early Slavic studies that applies concepts or methodologies that are broad, innovative, or not commonly used in the field. The 2008 Award will be given in category (b) for work published during the period 2006–2008. Works nominated may be published in any country, and the authors do not necessarily need to be ESSA members. The deadline for nominations is May 30, 2008. Nominations should be sent to Priscilla Hunt, chair, ESSA Distinguished Scholarship Award Committee, phunt@slavic.umass.edu. Self-nominations are permitted.

At its annual meeting in New Orleans on November 16, the **Polish Studies Association** presented its first ever biennial prize for the best article in Polish studies to Patrice Dabrowski for her article, "'Discovering' the Galician Borderlands: The Case of the Eastern Carpathians," published in the 2005 volume of *Slavic Review*. The prize committee stated: "Patrice

continued on page 44

Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History

Volume 9, no. 1 (Winter 2008)

Special Issue: Circulation of Knowledge and the Human Sciences in Russia

Articles

ALESSANDRO STANZIANI

Free Labor—Forced Labor: An Uncertain Boundary?

VERA TOLZ

European, National, and (Anti-)Imperial

NATHANIEL KNIGHT

Nikolai Kharuzin and the Quest for a Universal Human Science

VLADIMIR BERELOWITZ

History in Russia Comes of Age

JULIETTE CADIOT

Russia Learns to Write

MARLENE LARUELLE

The Concept of Ethnogenesis in Central Asia

NATALIA AVTONOMOVA

The Use of Western Concepts in Post-Soviet Philosophy

Introduction by SUSAN GROSS SOLOMON,
Reaction by ALAIN BLUM

Kritika is dedicated to critical inquiry into the history of Russia and Eurasia. The quarterly journal features research articles as well as analytical review essays and extensive book reviews, especially of works in languages other than English. Vols. 1–8 (2000–2007) and subscriptions for vol. 9 available from Slavica: \$95 institutions; \$40 individuals; \$30 students and gifts to Russia and Eastern Europe. AAASS discounts: see www.slavica.com/journals/kritika/aaass.html.

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Dabrowski's article uses the concept of 'discovery' to assess the ways Polish lowlanders and Ruthenians alike utilized the image of the East Carpathian Hutsuls in the 1880s for very divergent ends. Relying on ethnographic and travel literature, the article is well situated in theoretical studies of identity formation and is chock full of colorful detail about the culture of these highlanders. In the end, Dabrowski argues that the 1880s 'discovery' of the Hutsuls by the Galician Polish elite was incomplete in that these mountaineers were not fully integrated into the evolving Polish nation, but rather were eventually absorbed by Ukrainian nationalists. Along the way, however, she provides abundant material for scholars of Poland, Ukraine, and the Habsburg Monarchy, and an analysis of borderlands people that has even broader reach. The piece is gracefully written and accessible to undergraduates, while also offering much to the specialist."

The Polish Studies Association seeks nominations for its Biennial Kulczycki Prize in Polish Studies (formerly the PSA Orbis Prize). The prize is intended to recognize outstanding scholarship in a book on Poland or the Poles, in the humanities or the social sciences. Additionally, the author must be in the early stages of her or his

career and this must be his or her first authored book. The closing date for nominations is June 15, 2008. Nominations are limited to works in English published in the two years prior to the closing date (June 15, 2006 to June 15, 2008). The prize, in the amount of \$500, will be awarded at the PSA's Business Meeting during the Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Philadelphia in November, 2008. A letter of nomination (from the author or from the press), the curriculum vitae of the author, and three copies of the work nominated should be sent to the Chair of the Prize Committee: John Connelly, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, 3228 Dwinelle Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-2550, e-mail: jfconnel@berkeley.edu.

The Polish Studies Association is also pleased to announce its new web site, www.indiana.edu/~pstudies. Please visit this site to learn about members' research, to get information about past and upcoming prizes, and to join the Association.

The **Society for Romanian Studies (SRS)** is pleased to announce that a pdf version of the most recent *SRS Newsletter*, edited by Dan Pennell, is now available online at: <http://www.huntington.edu/srs/vol30nr2.pdf>.

The **Society for Slovene Studies** is sponsoring a panel on Janko Lavrin (1887–1986) for the fortieth AAASS National Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Over the course of his long and varied career, Lavrin distinguished himself as a journalist, literary scholar, writer, poet, and translator; this panel will focus on his connections with Russia.

The journal *Slovene Studies*, vol. 30, no. 1 (2008) was sent to subscribers in December 2007. Subscription information is available from Dr. Carole Rogel, 205 N. Delta Dr., Columbus, OH 43214. Please send submissions to the journal to Dr. Timothy Pogacar, Department of GREAL, Bowling Green SU, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

Teaching members of AAASS are reminded that their undergraduates' research papers on Slovene-related topics (in any discipline) are eligible for the Joseph Velikonja Prize (\$500). Deadline for submission: September 15, 2008. Graduating seniors' papers from AY 2007-2008 are eligible. Guidelines at: <http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~ljublan/sss.html>.

The 46th annual meeting of the **Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS)**, the AAASS regional affiliate, will take place in Atlanta, GA on March 27–29, 2008. The purpose of SCSS is to promote scholarship, education, and in all other ways to advance scholarly interest in Russian, Soviet, and East European studies in the Southern region of the United States and nationwide. The program committee is accepting panel and paper proposals until January 15. 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 proposed title for the panel itself and identifying information on the discussant and chair. Proposals for individual papers should include a brief (one paragraph) abstract to guide the program committee in the assembly of panels. E-mail (preferably) your proposal to Sharon Kowalsky at sharon_kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu or you can also send it by conventional post to: Dr. Sharon Kowalsky, Department of History, Texas A&M University-Commerce, Box 3011, Commerce, TX 75429. The conference is hosted by Emory University and will be held at the Emory Conference Center on the Emory University Campus, 15 miles from Hartsfield International Airport, 8 miles from downtown and 3 miles from Buckhead entertainment district. ♦

NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

Michael C. Finke and Julie de Sherbinin, eds. *Chekhov the Immigrant: Translating a Cultural Icon*, 364 p., 2007 (ISBN 978-0-89357-340-9), \$29.95.

Comprising the proceedings of an NEH-funded symposium, *Chekhov the Immigrant* features articles by literary scholars, contemporary authors of fiction and criticism, theater directors, and translators; transcripts of forums on translating Chekhov and Chekhov and medicine; and a DVD recording of a conversation about Chekhov with the eminent physician and author Robert Coles.

Page Herrlinger. *Working Souls: Orthodoxy and the Problem of Religious Identity in Revolutionary St. Petersburg, 1870–1917*, 310 p., 2007 (ISBN 978-0-89357-339-3), \$29.95.

An exploration of the extent to which worker religious identity was transformed by the experience of urban factory life, *Working Souls* also examines how the spiritual needs and demands of working-class laity precipitated changes in the practice of Orthodoxy, enabling the faith to "survive" in the urban factory environment—not just as a remnant of rural consciousness and practice, but as an evolving and sometimes essential dimension of worker culture.

Malynne Sternstein. *The Will to Chance: Necessity and Arbitrariness in the Czech Avant-Garde from Poetism to Surrealism*, 220 p., 2007 (ISBN 978-0-89357-323-2), \$24.95.

The first monograph study on the Czech avant-garde to position the Czech movements of poetism and surrealism at the radical center of debates on what the avant-garde was, is, and can be, *The Will to Chance* argues that it is precisely the obsession with chance and its objective meaning that delimits the ideology of the avant-garde.

Stephen Marder. *A Supplementary Russian-English Dictionary (ASRED 2)*, 2nd ed., xxv + 736 p., 2007 (ISBN 978-0-89357-327-0), \$33.95.

Intended to supplement existing bilingual dictionaries, *ASRED 2* includes words not included in standard works, as well as additional (usually new) meanings for existing words.



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LIBRARY AND THE INTERNET NEWS

The editor of the "Library and the Internet News" is Allan Urbanic, the Librarian for Slavic & East European Collections at UC Berkeley. He is also the moderator of the listserv SLAVLIBS, whose members include nearly 300 librarians, archivists, and students who work with Slavic collections from around the world, and recently co-edited the Guide to Slavic Collections in the United States and Canada. You can contact him at: aurbanic@library.berkeley.edu.

News from the New York Public Library

In conjunction with an exhibition of the same name, the New York Public Library has published: *Graphic Modernism from the Baltic to the Balkans, 1910-1935*. (New York: NYPL, 2007, 80 p.). The exhibit itself will run through January 27, 2008. The volume contains an essay by Stephen Manbach entitled "Graphic Modernisms from the Baltic to the Balkans" and an essay by Robert Davis and Edward Kasinec entitled "From Shelf to Spotlight: Rediscovering Modernist Books from Eastern Europe at the New York Public Library." A checklist of the exhibition by Wojciech Siemaszkiewicz is also included.

The Library is also hosting an NEH Summer Institute entitled "Sources for Russian and Soviet Visual Cultures, 1860-1935: Study, Teaching, and Education." The Institute will run from June 21st to July 12th, 2008. For additional information please see the web site: <http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/slv/neh/index.html>, or contact Robert Davis, e-mail: rdavis@nypl.org; tel.: 212 930-0940.

Digitized Exhibits at New York University

The recent exhibit at the Tamiment Library of NYU entitled "Anarchist Collections in the Tamiment Library," has been digitized and posted on Flickr at: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/tamiment/collections/72157601446353927/>. In addition a research guide to the library's anarchist holding has been compiled and posted at: http://www.nyu.edu/library/bobst/research/tam/anarchism_guide.html. [Reported by Diana Greene, Slavic Studies Librarian, Bobst Library, NYU]

Dovzhenko Legacy Enriches Columbia Collection

In May 2007, the Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University, the largest collection of classical and contemporary subtitled Ukrainian films in North America, received a valuable addition: the complete cinematic work of Oleksander Dovzhenko (1894-1956). Universally considered to be one of the world's most important filmmakers, Dovzhenko is primarily remembered as the author of such masterpieces as *Zvenyhora* (1927), *Arsenal* (1929), and

above all, *Earth* (1930). Dovzhenko's work today remains elusive and open to widely opposing interpretations. Besides the three above-mentioned films, his other work has remained virtually unknown, inaccessible both to experts and to wider audiences. In North America, one can only purchase two of his films, *Arsenal* and *Earth*. The unique DVD collection entitled *Oleksander Dovzhenko: The Cinematographic Legacy* makes all his extant work available to the world. Created at the initiative of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, this 10-DVD set is composed of the films Dovzhenko made himself, including the unique footage of his unfinished feature narrative, *Goodbye, America!*, as well as films written by him and directed, after his death, by others, most notably by his wife Yulia Solntseva and, in one instance, Andry Donchuk. The DVD set represents all the known feature narrative and documentary films he made, with the exception of his first comedy *Vasia the Reformer* (*Vasia reformator*, 1926), which is believed to have been irrevocably lost. The set does however include the screenplay of the film, which Dovzhenko co-directed with Favst Lopatynsky. It was initially announced that *Oleksander Dovzhenko. Cinematic Legacy* would be issued in a limited edition of one thousand copies. In actuality, only ten such sets were printed. The sets are not for sale and are distributed as gifts by the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It is unclear when and whether the set will become commercially available to a wider audience. The Ukrainian Film Club of Columbia University plans to hold a series of special events both on the Columbia campus and beyond Columbia, at the invitation of other organizations, to popularize the cinematic legacy of Oleksander Dovzhenko in North America. [submitted by Yuri I. Shevchuk, Lecturer of Ukrainian Language and Culture, Department of Slavic Languages, Director of the Ukrainian Film Club, Columbia University]


Current and Future Holdings at the Library of Congress

The Open World Program is a legislative branch sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional

trips. Open World participants gain significant, direct exposure to how their American counterparts work and live through ten-day visits to a particular community and substantive meetings with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and non-governmental organizations. Since 1999, Open World's 12,000-plus visitors have come from Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and have stayed in more than 1,500 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, directors of non-profits, educators, librarians, museum professionals, and political party officials.

Why, you may ask, are you reading about a professional exchange program in a newsletter for librarians and scholars? The answer lies in the history of Open

continued on page 46



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World. In April 1999, Librarian of Congress and noted Russia expert James H. Billington shared his vision for a large-scale U.S.–Russia leadership exchange in talks with Members of Congress. A bipartisan, bicameral effort led by Sen. Ted Stevens (AK) made this vision a reality within weeks. The U.S. Congress authorized Open World as a Library of Congress administered pilot project in May, and in December 2000, Congress set up a separate legislative branch agency, the Open World Leadership Center, to conduct the program thereafter.

Starting in 2001, week after week professional delegations have been welcomed at the Library of Congress, home to the Open World Leadership Center, and provided with an all-day seminar on various topics, including a cultural orientation and a tour of the Library's Jefferson Building. Hundreds of visitors from all 86 regions of Russia have been eager to share their written and recorded treasures with the Library of Congress. This generosity on the part of our delegates has resulted in an accumulation of books, pamphlets, postcards, and artwork that are stored at LC. Harry Leich and others have been instrumental in selecting items of particular interest to add to the permanent collections of the Library, and Angela Cannon has prepared room in

the European Division for brochures and postcard sets and prepared lists of these available at: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/european/pam/pamfile1.html>. One would truly have to travel to all corners of Russia in order to find the items gathered here in one location. As for the rest of the ephemera and three-dimensional objects, they will remain in Adams 144 with Open World and will be eventually displayed for visitors to peruse. Among our gifts are a pair of native-dressed dolls from Khanti-Mansiisk and books: *The Zlatoust tradition of Russian decorative art*, Rasul Gamzatov's *Imia tvoe*, *Geograficheskii atlas Orenburgskoi Oblasti*, and *Ikonomis' drevnei Karelii*.

Unlike Meeting of Frontiers or World Digital Library documents, these will not be digitized and posted on the Library's web site. You now have a few more reasons to make that return trip to the Library of Congress. [Reported by Vera DeBuchanne at vdeb@loc.gov. Please contact her for further information]

Digitalization of *Die Neue Freie Presse* by the Austrian National Library

The Director of the Austrian National Library has completed an agreement with the publisher of the newspaper *Die Presse*

in Vienna which will permit the Library to digitize the Viennese newspaper *Die Presse* from 1848 and *Die Neue Freie Presse* from 1867 to 1939. The project will begin at the start of 2008, and the materials will be accessible by the end of 2008. Watch the web page of the Austrian National Library's ANNO project (<http://anno.onb.ac.at/>) for news of further developments. [Reported by Gary B. Cohen, Director, Center for Austrian Studies, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities]

Gulag memoirs at the web site of the Sakharov Center

The Muzei i Obshchestvennyi Tsentr "Mir, Progress, Prava Cheloveka" imeni Andreia Sakharova has made available excerpts of the memoirs of numerous individuals relating to their Gulag experiences. The web site can be found at: <http://www.sakharov-center.ru/asfcd/auth/>. The site also provides a search engine for the collection at: http://www.sakharov-center.ru/asfcd/auth/auth_search.xtmpl.

Thomas Goltz interview available as a podcast

An interview with Thomas Goltz, the author of *Azerbaijan Diary: A Rogue Reporter's Adventures in an Oil-Rich, War-Torn, Post-Soviet Republic* (ME Sharpe, 1998) and other books about violent regions in the Former Soviet Union, is available as a podcast on the History @ 33 1/3 web site, <http://www.history3313.com>.

Facsimiles of Russian documents offered by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

A large number of documents have been scanned and made available by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek at their site *100(0) Schlüsseldokumente zur russischen und sowjetischen Geschichte (1917-1991)*, <http://mdzx.bib-bvb.de/cocoon/1000dok/start.html>. The documents appear in facsimile and are accompanied by additional historical information.

Soviet music anyone?

A web site containing hundreds of Soviet popular songs can be found at: www.sov-music.ru/english/alphabet.php. The materials are in the mp3 format and text of the lyrics is also provided. The site, entitled *Sovetskaia Muzyka*, also groups the music into a number of basic categories for easy browsing. Information about performers, composers, and lyricists is provided when known. [Reported by Anastasia A. Alexandrova, German, Russian, East Asian Languages Department, Bowling Green State University]

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Compendium of Stalin jokes

Arvo Krickmann has compiled and made available in a 400 page pdf file a listing of jokes pertaining to Stalin that he has gleaned from the Internet. The work was sponsored by Estonian Literary Museum / the Centre of Cultural History and Folkloristics and can be found at: http://www.folklore.ee/~kriku/HUUMOR/STALIN_FIN.pdf. [Reported by Wayles Browne, Department of Linguistics, Cornell University]

Rare russian materials to be cataloged at UNC thanks to grant, gift

Two recent awards will fund cataloging of rare Russian-language periodicals and books in the Andre Savine Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library. A grant of \$218,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation will be used to catalog all 1,616 serials from the collection. The grant will run January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2010. An additional gift from donors Kay and Van Weatherspoon of Charlotte, N.C., will be used to catalog approximately three-quarters of the monographs in the Savine Collection. The cataloging project will begin July 1, 2008, and end June 30, 2011. Savine, a book dealer and owner of Le Bibliophile Russe bookstore in Paris until his death in 1999, amassed a collection of more than 60,000

items documenting the lives of Russians who lived in exile, from the 1917 revolution onward. The Library acquired the Savine Collection in 2002 with a gift from the Weatherspoons.

UNC's initial analyses suggest that no other library holds significant portions of the Savine serials and monographs. Some items are thought to be unique, such as the handwritten journal "Invalid" that White Russian Army personnel produced in 1920 and 1921 at their encampment on the Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey. The cataloging projects are part of the Library's multi-phased endeavor to maximize access to the Savine Collection. A 2005 grant of \$363,000, also from the Mellon Foundation, helped to create the Core Module of the "Russia Beyond Russia Digital Library," which enables scholars to search and read Savine's original research about and annotations to materials in his collection. New serial and monograph records will link to the Core Module, providing context for researchers who encounter records via the Internet or OCLC's WorldCat. Researchers will be able to consult cataloged Savine materials in UNC's Rare Book Collection Reading Room. The Library anticipates subsequent projects to catalog the remaining monographs and process archival materials, and intends eventually to digitize the entire collection. For more information about the Savine Collection contact: Nadia

Zilper, Curator of the Andre Savine Collection, tel.: 919-962-3740, e-mail: nz@unc.edu. For more information about the Slavic and East European Collections at UNC, including Savine Collection, please visit: <http://www.lib.unc.edu/cdd/crs/international/slavic/>. For more information about the Russia Beyond Russia - Core Module - Project site, visit: <http://online.eastview.com/projects/savine/index.html>. [submitted by Judith Panitch, Director of Library Communications, University Library, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill]

Homophonic keyboard now available for Windows Vista

Don Livingston reports that he has created a homophonic keyboard for Cyrillic that will work with the Windows Vista platform. This and keyboards for a variety of operating systems are available at his web site: <http://shininghappyypeople.net/deljr/links.htm>.

Memorial group database now online

The group Memorial, long active in efforts to document political repression in the Soviet Union, makes available its list of "Zertvy politicheskogo terrora v SSSR" at its web site: <http://www.memo.ru/>. The list can be directly access at: <http://lists.memo.ru/>. [Reported by Steve Marder]♦

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

From the author of *Azerbaijan Diary* and *Chechnya Diary*

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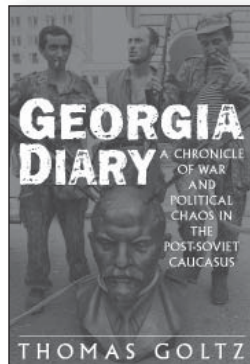
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NEWS FROM AAASS INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

The **Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America (PIASA)** congratulates the winners of its 2007 awards:

Dr. Marek Bartelik, Professor, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Cooper Union, New York, is the recipient of the Wacław Lednicki Humanities Award for his book, *Early Polish Modern Art: Unity in Multiplicity*, published by the Manchester University Press.

Dr. Michael Bernhard, Associate Professor of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University, received the Bronisław Malinowski Social Science Award, for his book *Institutions and the Fate of Democracy: Germany and Poland in the 20th Century*, published by the University of Pittsburgh Press.

Dr. Marci Shore, Assistant Professor of History, Yale University, is the recipient of the Oskar Halecki Polish/East Central European History Award for her book *Caviar and Ashes: A Warsaw Generation's Life and Death in Marxism, 1918-1968*, published by Yale University Press.

Dr. Anna M. Cienciala, Professor of History, University of Kansas, received the first special Distinguished Achievement Award for her editorial work on the book *Katyń: A Crime without Punishment*, published by Yale University Press.

The awards were presented during the PIASA's ninth award presentation and reception on November 18, 2007.

For more information about PIASA, please visit: www.piasa.org.

Terrence J. McDonald, Dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts at the **University of Michigan in Ann Arbor**, announced a \$1.2 million gift from internationally known benefactor Mrs. Louise Simone of New York to expand the Armenian Studies Program (ASP) over the next two years. The announcement was made at a reception held at the University on September 21, 2007. Dean McDonald related the Manoogian family's long history of support, beginning almost 30 years ago with the first endowed chair in Armenian history, followed by a second chair in language and literature some years later. Both were established by Richard Manoogian and Louise Simone's father, the late Alex Manoogian. Dean McDonald stressed the importance of Armenian Studies to the University and the depth that UM centers in Russian and Middle Eastern studies contribute to the program. The Manoogian Simone Foundation's gift will support five new graduate fellowships and post doc-

toral fellowships, including two designated for candidates from universities in Armenia, a Visiting Scholar program, an annual international conference, a new Graduate Workshop, an expansion of the Summer Institute held in Yerevan, and an Outreach Program that will build a video library of lectures and conferences and provide live-feed of major conferences held at UM that are related to Armenian Studies.

The **Kennan Institute at the Woodrow Wilson Center International Center for Scholars** 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 \$100 per day. The Kennan Institute cannot provide office space for Short-Term scholars. 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, a 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. Applicants should also note their citizenship or permanent residency status in their materials. Applications should be submitted 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. Closing dates are March 1, June 1, and September 1. Applicants are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and non-Americans are eligible for Short-Term Grants, although funding for non-American applicants is limited. Approximately one in three American applicants and one in

six non-American applicants are awarded Short-Term Grants in each of the four competition rounds. The Short-Term Grant Program is supported by the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union (Title VIII) of the U.S. Department of State and the Kennan Institute endowment. Continuation of the Short-Term Grant Program in 2007-2008 is contingent on future funding. Non-US citizen Short-Term grant winners must be outside of the U.S. before coming to Washington, DC to accept the grant in order to be issued a J-1 Visa. J-1 Visas cannot be issued to individuals in the US on a different visa. Please send all application materials to: The Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-3027. For more information, please e-mail: edita.krunkaityte@wilsoncenter.org, call: 202-691-4100, or fax: 202-691-4247. More information on this grant program can be found at: www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan.

Each year, the Kennan Institute sponsors between 35 to 40 scholars to conduct humanities, social science, and policy research in Washington, DC. For the winter season, the Kennan Institute welcomes the following residential scholars as they begin their grants:

Title VIII-Supported Research Scholar: Eugene Avrutin, Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. "A Legible People: Identification Politics and Jewish Accommodation in Imperial Russia." January-May 2008.

Galina Starovoitova Fellows on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution: Petr Panov, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Perm State University. "The Institution of Elections in Russian Politics: Instrument of Political Consolidation or a Source of Conflicts?" February-April 2008; Andrei Rezaev, Professor, Department of Sociology, St. Petersburg State University. "Transnational Migrants in St. Petersburg and Washington, D.C.: A Comparative Analysis of the City's Educational Policies and Practices of Social Inclusion and Exclusion." January-June 2008.

Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholar: Alexander Petrov, Senior Research Fellow, Center for North American Studies, Institute of World History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. "Bicentennial of the Beginning of Russian-American Relations: The Development of the Russian-American Frontiers in the 19th Century." January-June 2008. ♦

SCHOLARS' NETWORK

Call for Contributions: Russian Nationalism Links List

Scholars, experts, journalists, students and other specialists are invited to make contributions to the new web resource "Links on Russian Nationalism" at: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/russian_nationalism/links. There are now several folders with over 150 links to relevant papers, bibliographies, books, primary sources and other material that is freely available on the WWW. Altogether, the various resources to which these links lead list hundreds of texts related, in one way or another, to Russian nationalism.

You can add a text—your own or somebody else's—that is already published and freely accessible on the web by simply following the instructions below. Links to individual blogs are allowed only if an important ideological agenda, longer biographical statement or analytic contribution is published by a relevant nationalist blogger.

For making an addition of whatever kind to the „Links“ list, you need your own Yahoo-Account. Please, visit: http://groups.yahoo.com/group/russian_nationalism/, and click "Join this Group" (you can easily leave the Group and Yahoo later). Once you have a Yahoo account and become a Group member, go to "Links," open the relevant folder and click "Add Link." Follow the instructions and apply the following format/style:

Article:

Gudkov/Dubin SPECIFICITY OF RUSSIAN NATIONALISM.pdf

Lev Gudkov and Boris Dubin, "Svoeobraziye russkogo natsionalizma," *Pro et Contra*, vol. 9, no. 2 (2005): 6-24.

<http://www.carnegie.ru/ru/pubs/procontra/vol9num2-01.pdf>

Book:

Yanov AFTER YELTSIN: WEIMAR RUSSIA

Aleksandr Yanov, *Posle El'tsina: "Veimarskaia" Rossiia* (Moskva: KRUK, 1995).

<http://www.lib.ru/POLITOLOG/yanow.txt>

Only additions that have little documentary value, empirical substance, analytic rigor, or/and theoretical insight (i.e. are of little use for scholarly purposes), or that have no relation to Russian nationalism will be deleted. With questions, please contact: russian_nationalism-owner@yahoo.com. ♦

Forthcoming in *Slavic Review* Spring 2008

BORAT: SELVES AND OTHERS

Eliot Borenstein, "Our Borats, Our Selves: Yokels and Cosmopolitans on the Global Stage"

Natalie Kononenko and Svitlana Kukharenko, "Borat the Trickster: Folklore and the Media, Folklore in the Media"

Steven S. Lee, "*Borat*, Multiculturalism, *Mnogonatsional*<'>*nost*<'>"

Dickie Wallace, "Hyperrealizing 'Borat' with the Map of the European 'Other'"

Edward Schatz, "Transnational Image Making and Soft Authoritarian Kazakhstan"

Robert A. Saunders, "Buying into Brand Borat: Kazakhstan's Cautious Embrace of Its Unwanted 'Son'"

Comments

Paula A. Michaels, "If the Subaltern Speaks in the Woods and Nobody's Listening, Does He Make a Sound?"

Nancy Condee, "*Borat*: Putting the Id Back in Identity Politics"

ARTICLES

Elissa Helms, "East and West Kiss: Gender, Orientalism, and Balkanism in Muslim-Majority Bosnia-Herzegovina"

Robert Weinberg, "Demonizing Judaism in the Soviet Union during the 1920s"

Theodora Dragostinova, "Speaking National: Nationalizing the Greeks of Bulgaria, 1900–1939"

CALENDAR

2008

March 5–8. Council for European Studies Conference, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. For more information, see: www.councilforeuropeanstudies.org.

March 15–16. Seminar "Mapping Experience: On transformation, gender, and generation in Russian and Polish women's writing," University of Tampere, School of Modern Languages and Translation Studies, Tampere, Finland. For more information, contact conference organizers: Marja Rytönen, e-mail: marja.rytkonen@uta.fi, Kirsi Räisälä, e-mail: kirsi.raisala@uta.fi, or Urszula Chowaniec, e-mail: ursula.chowaniec@uta.fi.

March 27–29. 46th annual meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS), Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. For additional information contact Harold Goldberg, e-mail: hgoldber@sewanee.edu or Matt Payne, e-mail: mpayn01@emory.edu.

March 29. 31st Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference (MASC) at New York University. For more information, contact Mary Theis, e-mail: marytheis@mac.com.

March 29–31. British Association of Slavonic and East European Studies (BASEES) Conference, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. For more information, see: www.basees.org.uk.

April 10–12. Interdisciplinary conference "Art, Creativity, and Spirituality in Dostoevsky's Brothers Karamazov," College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA. For more information, see: <http://college.holycross.edu/conferences/dostoevsky/>.

April 3–4. "Remembering 1948 and 1968: Reflections on Two Pivotal Years in Czech and Slovak History," University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK. For more information, contact Dr Laura Cashman, Conference organizer, e-mail: l.cashman@lbss.gla.ac.uk, web site: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/crcees/announce/czechconf08callforpapers.html>.

April 11. Undergraduate Research Symposium, "Europe—East and West," organized by the Center for Russian and East European Studies, European Union Center of Excellence, and the European Studies Center at the University of Pittsburgh. For more information, see: <http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/ursymposium/>.

April 23–26. Western Association for Slavic Studies (WASS) annual meeting,

Denver Colorado. For more information, see: <http://wssa.asu.edu/conferences/>, or contact: Peter Mentzel, Associate Professor, History, UMC 0710, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322. tel.: 435-797-0147, fax: 435-797-3899, e-mail: pmentzel@hass.usu.edu.

May 8–10. 33rd American Hungarian Educators' Association Conference, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For more information, contact: Eniko Basa, e-mail: eniko.basa@verizon.net.

May 19–26. XVI Annual Russian-American Seminar organized by the Russian-American International Studies Association (RAISA) and the School of International Studies at St. Petersburg State University. For more information, contact: Gerald Mikkelsen, RAISA President, Professor, Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies, 320 Bailey Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, e-mail: gemikk@ku.edu.

August 28–31. Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, Massachusetts. For more information, visit: www.apsanet.org.

September 8–14. The Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (Společnost pro vedy a umeni) 24th World Congress, Catholic University in Ruzomberok, Slovakia. For more information, see: www.svu2000.org.

November 20–23. The 40th National Convention of the AAASS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Marriott.

December 27–30. Annual national meeting of American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures (AATSEEL), concurrently with MLA, San Francisco, California. For more information, see: <http://aatseel.org/>.

2009

January 2–5. American Historical Association Annual Meeting, New York, NY. For more information, see: www.historians.org.

November 12–15. The 41st National Convention of the AAASS, Boston, Massachusetts, Marriott Copley Place.

2010

January 7–10. American Historical Association Annual Meeting, San Diego, California. For more information, please visit: www.historians.org.

November 18–21. The 42nd National Convention of the AAASS, Los Angeles, California, Westin Bonaventure Hotel.

2011

January 6–8. American Historical Association Annual Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts. For more information, see: www.historians.org.

July 26–31. The VIII World Congress of the International Council for Central and East European Studies (ICCEES). Stockholm, Sweden. For more information, please see: www.iccees2010.se.

November 17–20. The 43rd National Convention of the AAASS, Washington, DC, Omni Shoreham Hotel. ♦

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American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS)

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

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NewsNet (ISSN 1074-3057) is published five times a year (January, March, May, August, and October). AAASS members receive *Slavic Review* (the AAASS quarterly of Russian, Eurasian, and East European Studies), and *NewsNet*. Affiliates receive only *NewsNet*. Institutional members receive two copies of each publication. Membership is on a calendar year basis. Individual membership is open to all individuals interested in Slavic Studies and the study of the non-Slavic peoples of eastern Europe and Eurasia. Institutional membership is open to all education related organizations in the field of Slavic and Eurasian studies.

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