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News of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

RUSSIA AS A DECLINING MIGRATION STATE

Mikhail Alexseev, San Diego State University

In addition to moving away from a one-party state, the centrally planned economy, and the empire, post-Soviet Russia has undergone an apparent fourth great transformation—away from the closed, “Iron Curtain” state to one of the world’s largest migration states. From 1970 to 2000 the world’s share of international migrants arriving in or leaving the territory of the former Soviet Union increased from 4 to 17 percent—much faster, in fact, than in North America (where it rose from 16 to 23 percent). The bulk of the increase happened after the collapse of communism. According to the United Nations Population Division, Russia in 2005 was the world’s second largest migrant-receiving state with approximately 12.1 million people of international migrant stock (the United States was first with 38.4 million).¹

In local folk discourses this transformation is so profound that it leads to Russia rapidly losing its ethnic Russianness. Moscow has been portrayed as a suburb of the Caucasus, the orange uniform of *Mosgorstroy* construction conglomerate has become a Tajik national costume, and Chinese migration has engendered a new slit-eyed Slavic physiology (*russkie-to russkie, glaza vot tol’ko uzkie*).²

This folk imagery has not emerged in isolation from alarmist official discourses. For example, in September 2006 the head of Russia’s Federal Migration Service (which is part of Russia’s Interior Ministry) claimed that Russia hosted 10 million illegal migrants—i.e., twice as many per capita

than in the United States. Political parties campaigning in the State Duma and municipal elections printed leaflets claiming that 12 million illegal immigrants resided in Russia. Official estimates suggesting that millions of Chinese poised to “infiltrate” Russia and “Sinify” the Siberia and the Russian Far East circulated after the 2002 census.³

In the early 2000s, the Russian public supported extreme anti-immigrant policies more than the public elsewhere in Europe. Mass opinion surveys on immigration attitudes that I developed with the Levada Center in Moscow and the Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography in Vladivostok showed that approximately 46% of Russians in a nationwide sample of 680 respondents in late 2005 completely or partially supported the deportation of all migrants, legal and illegal, and their children from the territory of the Russian Federation. Additional surveys based on regional population samples showed that in the migrant gateways of Moscow, Krasnodar and Vladivostok this support was even stronger. On average, respondents in the national sample believed that Chechens accounted for 8% of their entire home province population; Armenians – 12%; Chinese and Uzbeks – 6% each; and Russians from the former Soviet republics (“near abroad”) – 16%.⁴ In sum, average Russians felt that nearly half of their province populations were migrants, of whom non-Slavs outnumbered Slavs two to one.

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Hostility vs. Violence: Russia's Migration Puzzle

Along with this sense of being swamped by non-Russians and the widespread public support for the *de facto* ethnic cleansing in Russia, anti-immigrant (xenophobic) violence has also emerged as a visible social phenomenon. Russia in recent years has witnessed skinhead riots and street raids by chain-and-rod wielding thugs; torch-light marches and attacks on mosques and synagogues; murders and beatings of foreign residents and diplomats; desecration of Jewish cemeteries and intimidation of Chinese traders by whip-cracking Cossack gangs. The best data comes from systematic monitoring of these events by the Information and Analytical SOVA Center, based in Moscow. According to the agency, racist and xenophobic violence in Russia claimed 87 dead and 378 wounded in 2008 and 86 dead and 599 wounded in 2007.⁵

It is puzzling, however, that these rates of violence—their reprehensible nature and a high proportion of deaths notwithstanding—have most likely been lower than in other major

migrant-receiving countries. In the United States, the FBI recorded 1,410 assaults, 853 aggravated assaults, and 9 murders believed to be hate-motivated in 2007 (the latest year for which the data is available with rates typical for the 2004-2007 period).⁶ In Germany, the Federal Report on the Protection of the Constitution recorded 368 cases of violent xenophobic crime and 37 cases of violent anti-Semitic crime in 2004.⁷ Yet, in Germany, support for wholesale deportation of migrants and their children had been significantly lower than in Russia (around 35% in 1997-2000). In the United States the very question appears to be so outrageous that no survey has ever asked it.

Partly because it relates to extreme human behavior, this puzzle is particularly revealing of migration trends, perceptions, and impacts in Russia. Its solution boils down to three factors well-known from comparative immigration studies: (1) the rate of immigration is typically exaggerated, particularly with respect to new groups of migrants; (2) because of the resulting uncertainty about security

and free-riding, the net economic benefits of migration are downplayed; and (3) population decline in prospective sending states is discounted. These factors mean that Russia is going to receive fewer migrants than one would expect and that its role as an immigration state will decline. This shift has profound implications for Russia and the post-Soviet region that will open fruitful new avenues of scholarly and policy research.

Migration Trends and Their Perception

While post-Soviet Russia opened its borders to migration, the net inflow of migrants from 1990 to 2005 has contributed only about 5% to its 2005 international immigrant stock. It was not this net migrant inflow, but a reclassification of internal migrants into international migrants resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union that turned Russia—statistically—into the world's second largest state of immigration. According to the U.N. source cited earlier, if this reclassification is taken into account, Russia with 11.5 million migrants was already the world's second largest migrant-receiving state back in 1990—before the Soviet Union collapsed. Moreover, according to the same estimates, Russia lost ground as a state of immigration from 1990 to 2005 relative to other states—its share of all global migrants dropped from 7.4% to 6.4%. While sizeable, net migration offset only 54% of natural population decline that occurred from 1990 to 2000.

This modest rate of change is consistent with the census data on the ethnic composition of Russia in 1989 and 2002. Between these censuses Russia became more ethnically heterogeneous—but only slightly so. The share of ethnic Russians declined from 80.5% (120mn) to 79.8% (116mn)—a noticeable, yet still small 0.7% shift in favor of ethnic non-Russians.

Official estimates of the number of illegal migrants have been significantly exaggerated. An analysis by Yuri Andrienko and Sergei Guriev of the Center for Economic and Financial Research at New Economic School in Moscow concluded that the stock of undocumented migrants in Russia ranged from 2 to 5 million around

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2005. Vladimir Mukomel of the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, believed their number varied from about 3 to 4 million at about the same time. The average estimate—around 3.5 million—is 65% below the widely reported numbers circulated by the Interior Ministry. The most likely reason for this mismatch is the accounting bureaucracy. The Interior Ministry estimate was most likely based on the type of information available within the ministry—i.e., number of stamped passports at entry points. This means that “pendulum” migrants were counted several times.

Moreover, an indeterminate but significant proportion of these illegal migrants has been already accounted for in the 2002 census, according to my interviews with Goskomstat officials. And the number of Chinese migrants in Russia enumerated by the census was 35,000—while most likely an undercount by as much as 5-10 times if the “pendulum” short-term migrants are included, still a far cry from the mythical millions suggested by the interior ministry officials.

Research on hate crime in the United States has also found that most

violent attacks happen in ethnically homogenous neighborhoods that experience a rapid influx of ethnic out-groups.⁸ In the Russian context this finding would explain a lower-than-anticipated level of xenophobic violence—this is because approximately half of migrants in Russia have been ethnic Russians from the “near abroad” who do not comprise an ethnic out-group in most neighborhoods. In other words, in Russia migration produced both ethnic mixing and unmixing—some neighborhoods became more ethnically homogeneous as a result. And my 2005 immigration attitude surveys showed that ethnicity of migrants was crucial to exclusionist sentiments. Thus, among the national sample, only 16.1% of respondents wanted the number of ethnic Russian migrants to decrease; yet 83% wanted fewer Chechens, 78%—fewer Chinese, and 71%—fewer Armenians.

The same survey—when compared with the census data by province and by ethnic group in 1989 and 2002—also explained why the Russians exaggerated the size of certain ethnic groups among migrants. Respondents overstated the most with respect to the two

groups that are associated with the biggest security threats to Russia—Chechens (terrorism) and Chinese (territorial claims). On average the estimated proportion of Chechens in a province was 111 times higher than the census data and of Chinese—647 times higher. These findings partly explain the hostility-violence puzzle—violence levels have been indexed to relatively low rates of migration, but hostility levels have been indexed to wildly exaggerated perceptions of migration scale.

Economic Impacts

Migration has been generating the same long-term economic benefits in Russia as in the United States and Europe. It increased the number of consumers and thus attracted additional investment in the economy. It guarded against labor shortages and subsequent wage inflation. It increased the talent/creativity pool. It sustained contributions to retirement and welfare systems. It filled undesirable jobs, particularly in vital social services. It responded rapidly and flexibly to fluctuations of labor demand over time and across provinces. It sus-

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tained economic performance before increases in labor productivity could take effect.

Even if one discounts prospective long-term benefits from these processes, recent evidence suggests that the documented and undocumented migrants have already benefited Russia's economy significantly. Valery Tishkov, Director of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Science and Chairman of the Committee on Tolerance and Freedom of Conscience of Russia's Public Chamber estimated that by 2007 migrants generated about 8-10 percent of Russia's GDP.⁹ This translated into approximately \$170-210 billion of GDP at purchasing power parity at the time—i.e., 57-70 times higher than the costs of illegal migration estimated by Russia's Federal Migration Service in late 2006.¹⁰

Yet, my Russian immigration surveys in 2005 showed that migration is not necessarily seen as an economic boon. Macroeconomic effects are not perceived uniformly and straightforwardly. In the national sample, respondents on average said that only about 11% of the Russian population benefited economically from migration (in fact, the majority of respondents said no one in Russia benefited). Russia's immigration and citizenship laws largely reflected this public mood rather than the economic benefits estimated by Tishkov. Restrictions on Russian citizenship acquisition by CIS residents under Putin, failure to simplify complex accession procedures from an immigrant visa to residence permit, information opacity and lack of an enforceable set duration for application review, toughening of business inspections, massive increases in fines for the illegal hiring of workers, and preferential treatment of the diminishing pool of prospective ethnic Slavic migrants have substantially increased immigration transaction costs.

These public views and regulatory developments have been strikingly short-sighted as they took place while Russia's economy grew at about 8% annually and created jobs, yet the native labor force shrank due to the natural population decline among ethnic Slavs. From 2000 to 2005 Russia's population declined by 600,000-

800,000 people per year due to the prevalence of deaths over births (a trend that continues at present). It was precisely during that time period that the net population gains from documented migration dropped sharply. In 1998, documented migration in Russia compensated for the entire natural population decline. By 2000, migration compensated for just about half of the population loss and from 2003 to 2005—for less than a quarter.

It is unclear how long and to what extent Russia may be able to replenish its general and working-age population in the next 10-15 years. Estimates of life expectancy by Russia's State Statistics Agency (Rosstat) suggest that after 2008 Russia will see the beginning of a decade-long precipitous drop-off in working-age population. By 2015, the latter is projected to decline by 8 million and by 2025 by 18-19 million people. From the purely economic standpoint, Russia may not need to compensate for this labor force decline in its entirety even if labor productivity remains constant or increases slowly. Part of the decline can

be absorbed by corrections for misallocation of labor resources during the Soviet period—predominantly in the Northern and Far Eastern provinces. However, considering that millions have already left these provinces and moved west within Russia since the early 1990s, the compensatory effect of correcting for the “cost of cold” is not going to fully offset the escalating labor demand. The current economic downturn is not going to resolve long-term labor shortages either—since it also will engender out-migration of labor from Russia and is unlikely to have monotonic effects over 10-15 years.

Migration Sources

Asia has been the primary source of migrants in Russia. By 2005 more than 95 percent of documented migrants arrived in Russia from the former Soviet republics. About 60 percent of these came from three Central Asian states—Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. It is reasonable to assume—based on changes of the ethnic composition of Russia between censuses in 1989 and 2002 and on field

interviews in Moscow—that the former Soviet republics in Central Asia have also been the source of about half or more of the undocumented migrants in Russia in the 2000s. And while the documented migrants have been predominantly ethnic Slavs, the undocumented ones have been predominantly non-Slavs. Perhaps coincidentally, the increase in the share of the undocumented migrants in Russia since the passage of tighter restrictions on immigration in 1996 and 2002 coincided with the reduction of the Slav populations around the CIS who could migrate to Russia. And even though the newcomers from outside the CIS have been a small minority among the documented migrants, their share among the undocumented migrants has been increasing. Overall, migration into Russia has been acquiring distinctly more Asian features in the 2000s.

Demographic data also indicate that this trend is likely to continue as long as migration into Russia from the Central Asian states continues. As Vladimir Mukomel estimated, the total

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number of ethnic Russians likely to migrate to Russia from the CIS declined from about 2.6 million in 2001 to 1.8 million in 2004. The share of ethnic Russians among prospective migrants dropped from 50 to 42 percent.¹¹

Despite the growing share of Asian migrants, migration from Asia has serious limitations. It is unlikely that it will compensate for the shortfall in Russia's population—and particularly in the working-age population—in the next 10-15 years without policies offering additional incentives. Even assuming that Russia attracts all potential migrants from the CIS during that time—ethnic Russians and non-Russians—its working age population is still going to shrink by about 12-13 million people. And even assuming (unrealistically) that Siberia and the Far East do not need any population replenishment whatsoever due to the correction for the “cost of cold,” Russia would still need 10-11 million workers just to maintain the size of its labor pool.¹²

To what extent can migration from Asia outside the CIS compensate for Russia's projected population decline—even assuming the Russian government lifted or did not enforce the existing restrictions? From which countries may these migrants arrive? According to research summarized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in its *World Migration 2005* report, per capita income differentials between the receiving and sending countries must typically exceed a 4:1 or 5:1 ratio to give people the incentive to migrate. Two additional conditions for mass labor migration have been geographic proximity and/or ethno-cultural networks. Overland proximity is particularly important because air travel is usually too well-regulated and policed to allow a large, spontaneous influx of labor migrants. And Russia's seaports are few, remote and relatively small for significant numbers of migrants to come as stowaways. Given that the migrant networks may blossom if economic motivations and proximity

take effect, the latter two factors are of primary importance for longer-term projections. This leaves Turkey and China as the two most likely sources of new labor migration to Russia apart from the CIS states.

Widespread apprehensions about large-scale Chinese migration—often taken on faith by simply comparing Russia and China's populations—are not sustained by economic differentials. Russia's per capita income (based on GDP PPP for 2007) was \$14,600 to China's \$5,300—significantly below the 4:1 threshold. Given the rapid decline in oil and gas prices in 2008 this differential is unlikely to change in Russia's favor. Also, China has been growing faster and longer than Russia. One counter-consideration may be that poorer Northeastern provinces of China, such as Heilongjiang with a population of over 40 million, may send more migrants to Russia if unemployment increases locally. But then internal income differentials within China may motivate internal migration to more



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developed and affluent areas, particularly in Southern China. Economic differentials are also not favorable to large-scale labor migration from Turkey where per capita income (PPP) in 2007 was estimated at about \$9,400.

In the longer term, population trends in China will reduce the pool of prospective external migrants. China's population pyramid—like those in Japan, Europe, and Russia before it—is projected to become inverted by about 2025-2030. This means China itself may face labor shortages. Meanwhile, increasingly rapid economic growth in Kazakhstan (where per capita income was \$11,000 in 2007) has already been diverting prospective labor migrants from Russia. Competition for Asian migrant labor is likely to be more of an issue by 2020 than regulating the seemingly inexhaustible and inexorably growing migrant flows.

Implications

As the Soviet collapse recedes into history, Russia will be increasingly turning into a smaller, globally peripheral, yet more typical migration state—in which most external migrants are not re-categorized former compatriots, but purposeful seekers of better life opportunities for themselves and their children from within and outside the former Soviet republics. Russia will increasingly need to compete for a smaller pool of savvy migrants in the tightening global migration markets. The question is not whether migration into Russia will be declining, but how fast and how long. The 1998-2008 decade of fast economic growth will be viewed as a missed opportunity for easing restrictions on immigration and thus generating long-term economic benefits. These opportunities will be impossible to replicate in the decade ahead given internal and external demographic and economic trends. If the Russian government decides to capitalize on migration, it will have not only to make entry, registration, and settlement of labor migrants cost-free and hassle-free, but it will have to provide economic incentives at least as strong as those offered by China, India, and the Gulf Cooperation Council to business and labor migrants.

A more immediate question will arise about the impact of the cur-

rent economic downturn in Russia on social and political stability along Russia's periphery and in the CIS. The return to Chechnya of the Chechen labor migrants (*shabashniki*) from elsewhere in the Soviet Union during the economic downturn of the late 1980s increased the supply of unemployed young males who contributed to the anti-communist separatist movement and later to armed resistance against Moscow's military crackdown. One needs to ask: To what extent may the return—or even the inability to out-migrate—of unemployed young males may challenge political stability in the North and South Caucasus, Central Asia, Southern Ukraine (Crimea), and Moldova?

Another question is how the decline of immigration in Russia may affect xenophobic violence. On the one hand, economic hardship and competition for resources may increase tensions. On the other hand, smaller numbers of migrants would reduce the number of targets for anti-immigrant mobilization. Will the SOVA Center data for 2008 mark the beginning of a new trend—a smaller scale of violence, but with a higher proportion of deadly outcomes?

Yet, one would be wise not to overlook some tentative grounds for optimism. Easing of worker registration rules in the early 2009 could be a harbinger that the worsening economy may force officials and the public to take a second look at the benefits of labor migration and societal diversity and to make them work for Russia in the longer term.

Mikhail Alexseev is Associate Professor of political science at San Diego State University. He has directed multiyear research project on comparative migration and ethnic conflict funded by the National Science Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research. His latest book is *Immigration Phobia and the Security Dilemma: Russia, Europe, and the United States*. (Cambridge University Press, 2006)

Notes:

1. International Organization for Migration, *World Migration 2005*. (Geneva,

2005), p. 380; United Nations, *Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision* (New York, 2006) (<http://www0.un.org/esa/population/publications/migration/migration2005.htm>).

2. "Yes, these Russians are Russians, except their eyes are so narrow." I am grateful to Daniel Goldberg of the Pentagon for sharing this saying.

3. The extensive analysis of the Chinese threat discourses and public views is provided in Mikhail Alexseev, *Immigration Phobia and the Security Dilemma: Russia, Europe and the United States* (Cambridge University Press, 2006).

4. For detailed description, documentation, and the data see http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~alexseev/migration_and_ethnic_conflict/id18.htm. These studies were funded by research grants to this author of the Program on Global Security and Sustainability of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the National Science Foundation.

5. See <http://xeno.sova-center.ru/29481C8/C4192FF>. The data for previous years based on this source and on the Bigotry Monitor by the Union of the Councils of Soviet Jews and collected by the author is available at http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~alexseev/migration_and_ethnic_conflict/id17.htm.

6. http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_02.htm.

7. Nicole Bosch and Mario Peucker, *2005 Data Collection: National Focal Point for Germany* (RAXEN 2005), p. 62. The number of deaths that may have resulted from these attacks, however, is not reported.

8. Donald P. Green, D. Z. Strolovitch, and Janelle S. Wong, "Defended Neighborhoods, Integration, and Racially Motivated Crime," *American Journal of Sociology* 104 (2) (1998): 372-403

9. See <http://www.kreml.org/interview/139538354>.

10. Based on the *CIA World Factbook* estimate putting Russia's GDP PPP at \$2.076 trillion for 2007.

11. Vladimir Mukomel, *Migratsionnaia politika Rossii: Postsobetskii konteksty* (Moscow, 2005), p. 341.

12. Assuming that the labor force is proportionate to the general population and using the 2006 Rosstat data putting the share of the Siberia and Far East population at about 18 percent. ♦

Grants for Research & Language Training in Russia, Eurasia, and Southeast Europe

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

- **NEH Collaborative Research Fellowship.** Fellowships for post-doctoral scholars. Awards of up to \$40,000 for four to twelve months of humanities research in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Proposals must include plans to work with at least one collaborator in the field.
- **Title VIII Special Initiatives Fellowship Program.** Fellowships of up to \$35,000 for field research on policy-relevant topics in Central Asia and the South Caucasus.
- **Title VIII Research Scholar Program and Combined Research & Language Training Program.** Awards of \$5,000 to \$25,000 for field research, or for 10 hours per week of intensive language training in addition to field research in Russia, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova.
- **Title VIII Southeast Europe Language and Research programs.** Support for one to nine months of intensive language study or three to nine months of research in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia.
- **Summer Program for Russian Language Teachers.** Extensive support for university and secondary school teachers of Russian to study in Moscow for six weeks. Graduate students are also encouraged to apply.
- **Contemporary Russia Program.** Five-week summer area-studies program at the Higher School of Economics in Moscow. Open to university students, teachers, and professionals at all levels of Russian-language proficiency, including those with no prior language training.
- **Overseas Russian Flagship Program.** Nine-month intensive language training program in St. Petersburg, Russia for U.S. students who wish to attain “distinguished” or “superior” Russian-language skills.
- **Advanced Russian Language & Area Studies and Eurasian Regional Language programs.** Group and individual language instruction in Armenian, Azeri, Buryat, Chechen, Dari, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Persian, Romanian, Russian, Tajik, Tatar, Turkmen, Tuvan, Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Yakut.

**For more information and an application, please contact:
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NEWS FROM AAASS

In This Issue

Please see page 26 for the Call for nominations for the 2009 AAASS book prize competitions. Precise rules of eligibility for each prize and names and mailing addresses for committee members are listed at: www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/prizes.html.

Please note **two new prizes** that the Association is offering this year — **the University of Southern California Book Prize in Literary and Cultural Studies** sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Southern California and **the Reginald Zelnik Book Prize in History** sponsored by the the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

Journal of Slavic Military Studies becomes newest AAASS affiliate journal

AAASS is pleased to announce that the *Journal of Slavic Military Studies* is now available to our members for an annual print subscription rate of \$55, more than half off the regular individual subscription rate of \$111. *The Journal of Slavic Military Studies* investigates all aspects of military affairs in the Slavic nations of central and eastern Europe in historical and geopolitical context and offers a vehicle for central and eastern European security and military analysts to air their views. In addition to articles on this topic, it publishes translations of newly released Soviet and Russian documents as well as specialist book reviews. AAASS members should go to www.tandf.co.uk/journals/offer/fslv-so.asp to take advantage of this offer.

Membership Renewal

Members of the AAASS – as well as those interested in joining the Association – can submit their membership applications and renewal forms online through the AAASS Members Only / Registered Users site, www.aaassmembers.org, and choosing "Membership Form." First-time users and those who forgot their user name and password can obtain their log-in information 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 not to renew their membership online, can submit the completed form (printed on page 21) by mail or fax (617-495-0680). We can accept payments by check, Visa, or MasterCard.

2009 Convention in Boston, Massachusetts

The 41st National Convention of the AAASS will be held at the Marriott Boston Copley Place from Thursday, November 12, through Sunday, November 15, 2009. To learn more about the historic city of Boston, please visit the Greater Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau at: www.bostonusa.com for more information.

Hotel Reservations

The Association's special group rate for convention participants is \$165 per night, single or double. To make your reservations, please go to: <https://resweb.passkey.com/go/AAASS2009>. This link will automatically enter the group rate. If you wish to reserve by phone, please call 1-800-266-9432. You must say you are with the Slavic Studies 2009 Convention to get the discounted rate.

We also have a very limited number of graduate student rooms available at \$99 per night. Interested graduate students should e-mail Wendy Walker (walker@fas.harvard.edu) with a picture of their student ID. Wendy will send you a special code to enter which will enable you to book your room online at the student rate. Graduate student rooms are booked on a first come, first served basis.

Registration Deadlines and Fees

You can register for the 2009 AAASS Convention online through our "Members Only / Registered Users" site, www.aaassmembers.org. If you prefer not to register online, you can use the form printed on page 23.

Please remember that the first pre-registration deadline that allows the lowest pre-registration rates is August 15, 2009. If you register by **August 15, 2009** the fees are as follows:

- AAASS Member - \$120
- AAASS Member Student or Income under 20K - \$25
- AAASS Member Retiree - \$60
- Non-Member - \$170
- Non-Member Student or Income under 20K - \$35

If you register after August 15 but before October 10, 2009 the fees are as follows:

- AAASS Member - \$140
- AAASS Member Student or Income under 20K - \$30
- AAASS Member Retiree - \$70
- Non-Member - \$190
- Non-Member Student or Income under 20K - \$40

Panel and Roundtable participants (paper presenters, roundtable participants, chairs,

and discussants) must pre-register by September 30, 2009 to be listed in the "Index of Participants" printed in the final program and distributed at the convention.

If you do not pre-register by October 10, 2009, you will have to register on site. On site registration fees will be as follows:

- AAASS Member - \$170
- AAASS Member Student or Income under 20K - \$40
- AAASS Member Retiree - \$85
- Non-Member - \$220
- Non-Member Student or Income under 20K - \$50

Convention Schedule

Please note the following regarding the 2009 Boston convention:

We have received a record number of panel and roundtable proposals and a large number of meeting requests (over 550 total - an increase of 90 requests and proposals over last year). Fortunately, we have enough meeting space but scheduling will be very tight.

In order to accept the maximum number of panels and roundtables we have planned the following:

We will have fifteen one hour and forty five minute sessions. The first session will begin on Thursday, November 12 at noon, ending at 1:45 p.m. The last session will begin at 12:00 noon on Sunday November 15, ending at 1:45 p.m. It is therefore very important that panelists adhere to the guidelines for papers (aim for 15 minute presentations with a maximum of 20 minutes to allow some time for discussion).

We will be scheduling some affiliate group meetings on Friday evening at 6:45 after sessions end.

Please do not request that your panel or roundtable be moved to a different time slot. The scheduling is enormously complex and requests for moves invariably create other conflicts.

Note for 2009 Convention Participants

Panel organizers may edit their panel proposals and paper presenters may edit their paper titles at any time on our "Members Only / Registered Users" site. After logging in, the organizer will be able to view any proposal they have submitted if they click on "Edit Proposal(s)". There is a link in the upper left hand corner marked Instructions if you need further information.

If you have not yet entered your CV in our database through the "Members Only / Registered Users" site, please do so as soon as possible. Please note that foreign scholars and scholars outside the field

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2009 "UNCONFERENCE" SESSIONS

This year the AAASS will be experimenting in a limited way with a new format for several conference sessions. This format, most commonly known as an "unconference" is a loosely structured and participant driven set of sessions around topics suggested by those who will participate. Instead of the standard panel or roundtable, the three unconference sessions, which will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, will be facilitated discussions of the topics with the highest level of interest from those planning to take part in the sessions.

Those who intend to take part in the unconference track will be asked to submit one or more possible topics to a wiki set up for this purpose. The organizers of the unconference track, Mills Kelly (George Mason University) and Kevin Krause (Wayne State University) will aggregate all of the suggestions and in the weeks prior to the conference will establish a schedule for the three sessions. Those suggesting topics may be asked to serve as either facilitator or secretary for the session (notes will be published online for those who could not take part). It is important to note that only the topic of the session and the name of the facilitator will be listed in the program.

One of the advantages of the unconference format is that sessions are participant-driven discussions of a topic of interest to those who attend, rather than formal presentations, thereby allowing a free flow of ideas among the participants in a more transdisciplinary manner. Another advantage is that, because the topics will be selected close to the date of the conference, the sessions can be responsive to something new that may have arisen in the discipline.

The wiki for the unconference sessions can be found at:
<http://aaassunconference.pbwiki.com/>.

Those interested in taking part in the unconference sessions should use this wiki to add ideas for sessions, to register their own interest in (and enthusiasm for) particular topics already there, and to volunteer to be a facilitator.

Please note: If you are already listed in the annual meeting program twice, you cannot serve as a facilitator of one of these sessions but you are of course welcome to participate in the session. Submitting a topic proposal for one of these sessions will not guarantee that your proposal will be accepted. We will also not be able to schedule these panels to avoid individual conflicts.

Instructions for using the wiki can be found on the wiki itself. If you prefer to contribute an idea or two, but don't want to use the wiki, feel free to send an email to the organizers at tkelly7@gmu.edu or kdk@wayne.edu. If you send an email, please use the subject line "AAASS Unconference."

The deadline for submissions is September 1, 2009.

We are excited about this experiment and hope you will take part by suggesting topics and by attending one or more of the unconference sessions.

T. Mills Kelly
Department of History
George Mason University
tkelly7@gmu.edu

Kevin Deegan Krause
Department of Political Science
Wayne State University
kdk@wayne.edu

should be able to submit their CVs online even if they are not members.

When you get to our "Members Only / Registered Users" site, if you are not a member and do not have a user name and password, please click on "Not registered/ Forgot my user name and password." The system will ask you to identify your record, and will then email you with a user name and password. Once you have the user name and password, log into the system and select "my profile," and choose "update my CV" from the pull down list. The CV form is very concise so please make your entries accordingly.

Once your CV is in our system, you may update it as needed and it will automatically attach to any future panel or roundtable proposals containing your name, sparing panelists and organizers the hassle of having to chase the paperwork every year. We cannot store hard copies of CVs from year to year due to lack of storage space.

Audio-Visual Equipment Requests

All requests for audio-visual equipment must be received by July 1, 2009. Please note that we do not provide PowerPoint Equipment/LCD Projectors as these are 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 July 1 deadline, you will have to contact the audio-visual company at the hotel to arrange for your equipment and pay for it.

Child Care Cancelled

Unfortunately, the AAASS Parent Co-op will not be able to offer on-site child care at the 2009 AAASS national convention in Boston due to the prohibitive cost of renting adequate space for child care at this facility. We hope to be able to offer this service in future years.

Unconference Sessions

Please read the information in the box to the left for more details about a new initiative for the 2009 convention -- a new format for several conference sessions.

Kathryn W. Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant

Kathryn W. Davis's generous donation to our organization, combined with matching donations from AAASS members, enables us to help subsidize travel costs for graduate students presenting papers at the 2009 AAASS Convention. We anticipate that we will be able to fund, on a competitive basis, 10 or more awards of up to \$500 each. For more information, please see page 13. ♦

TEACHING MODERN RUSSIA IN A EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

Boris B. Gorshkov, Auburn University

Oxford University Professor of Russian history Robert Service has rightly pointed out that in order to understand the present better, one needs to see the legacy of the past. The legacy of the past, I may add, will be understood even better in a broad context. A strong notion of national uniqueness is a commonplace: every nation considers its historical experience as unique. The perception of historical uniqueness in turn creates visions of national exceptionalism. Not only native Russian-speaking historians tend to assume Russia's exceptionalism; the phenomenon of alleging Russia as different preoccupies many English-language scholars of Russia as well. Interpreting Russian history as exceptional involves the idiosyncracies of misleadingly delimiting the focus of teachers and students and generating a narrow awareness of the nation, confining it to its boundaries. This also instigates a notion of Russia's otherness, usually with a negative connotation, which is all too often overstressed in histories. Only recently have some researchers begun to reassess critically assumptions of Russian exceptionalism and otherness, thereby breaking established stereotypes.

This essay sketches ways of teaching modern Russian history beyond strictly national boundaries. Clearly, Russia's territorial vastness and geographical range interconnect and intertwine Russia with west and east, north and south, in other words, with Europe and Asia. Indeed, Russia was never alienated from the world. These factors, which certainly make Russia geographically unique, should by no means be mistaken for intrinsic or

consistent historical exceptionalism. What Russia's geographical uniqueness does suggest is the absolute necessity for a contextual framework as a better means for understanding its national history. Therefore, teaching Russian history from within a broader European and global framework discloses more advantages than disadvantages. This approach should involve comparative history, a method of historical inquiry developed by historians in past generations and that we ignore now at our peril.

Teaching history in a comparative context does not ultimately undermine a nation's individuality or, if you will, uniqueness. Rather, it places a nation's unique development in a proper context and defines its place (and pace of development) in this context. As regards Russia, this mode of teaching also draws greater attention than is customary to the interdependence and propinquity of Russia and the rest of the world. What has occurred in Russia often (if not always) has had and still has connections with broader European or global historical events and tendencies. When students are led to view Russian developments within a framework that extends beyond its national borders, they will attain a deeper and more sophisticated understanding of its history.

Let me outline more specific goals of teaching Russian history in a broader European and global contexts. To start with, students will develop a fuller and more concrete sense of Russian experience in Europe and the world as major aspects of Russian, European, and world developments. They will also come to more fully appreciate the

historicity of Russian state-building and nation-building and distinguish the various spatial and chronological contexts of Russian history. Within a broader context, students will better learn the course of Russia's identity development, exclusions, inclusions, margins, and various forms of unity. Students will gain a better understanding of the roots of perceptions of and stereotypes about Russia. Students will develop habits of critical thinking and analysis responsive to milieu, interrelations and connections, comparison, and continuities, while being conscious that such responsiveness may require reconsideration of conventional historical assumptions. Lastly and relatedly, this teaching approach will simply better incorporate Russia into European and world history, where, of course, its history belongs.

After all, as noted, the very idea of Russian exceptionalism, so often deployed by native and foreign historians, is hardly unique. When one examines the question of national exceptionalism from within a broad historical context, one sees ever more clearly that the notion is a myth: it is typical of many nations. Rooted in cultural, political, and strategic practicalities, the notion of exceptionalism has been fundamental for shaping ethnic, national, and local societies, as well as those based upon religion. In many instances, it serves communities as a means to justify and carry out certain common purposes and policies. For example, Americans have conceived themselves as exceptionally democratic, liberal, individualistic, and egalitarian, all of which constituted the "ideals of the American creed."¹ This drives

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the American perception of its role as leader of global democracy. The British expressed their exceptionalism in terms of being uniquely scientific, rational, and industrious. Other nations in various ways follow suit.

Exceptionalism normally has the characteristic of containing an implied or even openly asserted self-evaluation of one's own community as superior and "the other" as inferior. The peculiarity, perhaps one might even call it a quirk, of the imperial Russian intellectual tradition, however, was that it developed a strong and surprisingly persistent culture of self-abnegation and hyper-self criticism. Perhaps this is the true Russian exceptionality. One certainly finds it expressed in famous writings of Russian thinkers. For example, members of the late nineteenth-century Russian intelligentsia often described Russia as lagging behind the West (i.e. Russia was "inferior"). In reality they probably designed the stringent self-criticism as a discursive means to concrete

ends—to spur the government and society toward change or to provoke opposition to the government, without really meaning any ongoing or inherent inferiority. Regardless, the Russian penchant for self-criticism and self-flagellation doubtlessly contributed to the persisting tendency in English-language scholarship to describe Russia as "backward" in comparison to the West. Backwardness has been the predominant, and until very recently barely challenged, notion of Russia's exceptionalism in English-language histories. Unfortunately, in various guises it is also a trope that is experiencing a huge revival in Western media and government representations of Russia.

Certainly, the Russian intellectual tradition does contain aspects of exceptionalism as the term is normally understood. Still, when analyzed in a broad, comparative context, the tendency may seem less impressive. An example might be the notion of Moscow as the Third Rome, that is, the

successor to the legacy of the Roman Empire after Constantinople (the "second Rome"). Putting aside the matter of this idea's limited currency within Russian society, the Russian claim to be the last inheritor of Christian civilization was hardly unique. The Holy Roman Empire, the Bulgarians, and even the Ottomans alleged themselves to be successors of Rome. After the fall of Constantinople, the Ottoman sultans declared themselves to be Caesars giving them full right to take Rome, which they planned to do. This is not to say that the Russian claim was exactly like all the others; each had its special cultural and political background. A comparative context permits us to draw some necessary distinctions. Arguably, Russia's claim was less imperialist in essence than religious in that it aimed to indicate Russia as the true successor of Christian civilization, and while it seems to have had some currency during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as Russia attempted to reclaim its original lands, it does not seem to have played a role in its later imperial expansion.²

Obviously, any efforts at comparative teaching will be limited by existing historical scholarship. Hitherto, when comparing the Russian experience with the experiences of other nations, historians have often implicitly relied on progressive or "Whig" meta-narratives for Western Europe, which traditionally emphasized the advance of capitalism and individualism, the solid, coherent, and politically vigorous middle class, and the West's alleged liberal proclivities. Although western historiography is no longer dominated by this progressive meta-narrative, it remains a surprisingly tenacious and powerful model, sometimes explicit, sometimes implicit, for exploring and teaching Russian history.

The oddity of the progressive meta-narrative is that it limits the scope of possible questions that pertain to themes of modernity and liberalism. In the case of Russia, it normally draws attention to the country's alleged otherness and exceptionalism in order to underscore its "underdevelopment" or "backwardness." In this light, liberalism did not take root in Russia and the middle class did not emerge. This assumption could be validated only

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APPLICATIONS:

◆ *Fellowship deadline March 20. Generous scholarships available through CREES-FLAS and SLI. ACLS funding provides for full tuition waivers for graduate students in Intermediate BCS. For more information please write or call:*

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by the progressive interpretation of the West when used, as it often is, as an approach to understanding Russia (one might call this prejudicial contextualization). Thus far, the comparative approach has only modified but by no means challenged the long-established labels. In a broader historiographical context, however, alleged Russian illiberalism and the absence of the middle class have lesser validity.

For example, those wishing to teach from a comparative perspective should consult and base their analysis on the most recent histories, an approach that brings productive results by raising new questions. As regards liberalism, scholars of the phenomenon have long since advanced quite new and different interpretations since the heyday of the Whig and progressive schools. A quick analysis of the rich body of literature on liberalism in Europe suggests that scholars now have no precise definition of the phenomenon. One scholar noted the "huge diversity of the liberal tradition"³. Liberalism has been a controversial and never fully accepted political mode of analysis. Perceptions of liberalism are in fact vague and seem to be influenced by individual scholars' political or ideological preferences. Leftist scholars of Western Europe in effect believe that liberalism died out as an ideology and as a movement in Western Europe before the start of World War One.⁴ Feminist scholars attack liberalism along similar lines. Leftist and feminist critics of liberalism draw attention to liberalism's incapacity for true emancipation of society: whatever its self-description, liberalism offers freedom only to a minority of the population, i.e. male middle class individuals. But liberalism has been attacked from the right as well. Conservative critics attack liberalism because they want government to be more authoritarian. Thus, if one allows these ambiguities, Russia's political development can be understood and taught in a more illuminating way.

Too often scholars and teachers of modern Russia underscore the absence of a liberal alternative to the Bolshevik coming to power. This assumption emerges from a long-time perception (or misperception) of Russia's

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KATHRYN W. DAVIS GRADUATE STUDENT TRAVEL GRANT CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

Kathryn W. Davis's generous donation to our organization, combined with matching donations from AAASS members, enables us to help subsidize travel costs for graduate students presenting papers at the 2009 AAASS Convention. We anticipate that we will be able to fund, on a competitive basis, 10 or more awards of up to \$500 each. We are especially committed to subsidizing those graduate students who are attending the convention for the first time or who have no local institutional resources for travel support. **Students may receive only ONE Davis Graduate Travel Grant over the course of their graduate studies.**

Grant Provisions: The Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant is a merit- and need-based open competition. It will fund travel for graduate students presenting papers at the 2009 AAASS National Convention, which will be held in Boston, Massachusetts. Failure to attend the convention and present the paper will result in the forfeiture of the grant.

Eligibility: Two categories of students presenting a paper at the Convention are invited to apply: 1) Ph.D. students in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian fields who have already completed their master's degrees; 2) students enrolled in a professional master's program in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies. **Please note that all panelists and roundtable participants must become members of AAASS in order to participate.** Preference will be given to first-time presenters, though students who have presented in the past may also apply. Since our funding is limited and we wish to fund as many deserving applicants as possible, we urge applicants to be as practical as possible in estimating their travel and lodging budget – e.g., that they consider sharing a room with another graduate student at the convention hotel where this option is feasible.

Deadline for applications: March 31, 2009. All applicants will be notified of their status by April 30, 2009.

All applicants must submit the following materials:

- 1) Curriculum vitae;
- 2) Abstract of the paper to be presented at the convention;
- 3) Tentative budget;
- 4) Statement of need, describing anticipated travel costs and potential other sources of funding;
- 5) Letter of reference from advisor or department chair which includes confirmation that departmental and/or institutional conference travel funds are not sufficient.

Application materials should be sent by e-mail to the members of the selection committee and Wendy Walker at the AAASS office (walker@fas.harvard.edu).

The selection committee includes: Dmitry P. Gorenburg, Harvard U, (gorenbur@fas.harvard.edu), Beth Holmgren, Duke U (beth.holmgren@duke.edu), Cynthia Buckley, U of Texas, Austin, (cbuckley@mail.la.utexas.edu), Robert Weinberg, Swarthmore College, (rweinbe1@swarthmore.edu).

absent or “underdeveloped” middle class. Teaching the Russian “missing” class in context and in light of recent scholarship calls this persistent belief into question. For instance, new studies of the European middle classes suggest an absence of social and political cohesion in this group. The celebrated historian of French political culture before the Revolution Sarah C. Maza even went further by suggesting the complete absence of the middle class in pre-revolutionary France. Her main thesis is that “the French bourgeoisie did not exist.”⁵ Undoubtedly, there were many citizens who were neither rich nor poor, but between 1750 and 1850 no social group could be called “bourgeois.” Maza suggests that “classes only exist if they are aware of their own existence, a knowledge which is inseparable from the ability to articulate an identity.” The modern concept of a “middle class” or “bourgeoisie” came into view only between 1815 and 1830 and even then the names themselves were seldom utilized consistently. Even in the 1840s “the [French] economy was not capitalist; the electorate

was not middle class, and the middle class not substantially larger [than before].”⁶ Perhaps Russia’s middle class only seems “missing” or “underdeveloped” in comparison to an imaginary West European one.

A broad contextual approach will provide a better analytical framework for teaching late imperial political culture. Scholars of France and Germany do point out an emergence of a “bourgeois-like” culture and civic consciousness, which became driving forces of social and political reforms. This culture included various social segments that ranged all the way from upper classes to lower ones. Even conservative forces began to support some social reforms in order to limit the influence of various radical groups. Perhaps in part out of patriarchal protectionist sentiments, conservatives also supported the introduction of laws that regulated labor relations and provided welfare, medical care, and education for workers. Thus, if we accept some of the concepts associated with liberalism not as sheer “middle class” ideology associated solely with middle

class political movements but in broader terms as a philosophy that emphasized the idea of reform and freedom of the individual, as a philosophy of emancipation, then, we can introduce into our Russian history classes various similar social, economic, and political tendencies. In connection with ideas of freedom and liberalism (as a philosophy), Russian developments were in alignment with, although certainly not identical to, those even in several West European countries that we hold as paradigmatic of the liberal experience.

The still relative scarcity of historical studies on Russia that offer fresh data and research presents a problem to teachers. Although some recent studies of late imperial political culture successfully integrate the Russian experience into its proper European context, the topic is still insufficiently explored. As an alternative, I suggest the introduction into the syllabus and analysis of appropriate primary materials, which could benefit class discussions.

Even so, recent studies of late Imperial Russia do have the capacity to provide teachers with helpful insights in their attempts to broaden views of Russian state-society relations. Historians have discovered that the Russian “autocratic” state (whether tsarist or Bolshevik) was more dynamic and flexible than previously suggested and in the relationship between the state and society noticed society’s influence on the state. This is particularly true for the late imperial period.⁷ As society became more active and self-assured, the state often as not responded not by attempted restriction of all impulses from below but by adapting to these impulses in positive ways. Undoubtedly, the late tsarist state was more dynamic, adaptable, and responsive to public pressures than long-established interpretations have allowed. Even the workings of state bureaucratic institutions, such as the tsarist secret police, the notorious *Okhrana*, can be interpreted in a novel way in light of recent studies that broaden modes of analysis. The history of an institution traditionally portrayed as all-powerful, all-knowing, and frightening emerges as a somewhat different saga.



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Alongside its repressive activities, the secret police interacted with Russian civil society, modified its approaches to society, and, after the 1905 revolution, was even willing to support moderate political reforms, albeit in order to preserve the existing semi-constitutional order. Iain Lauchlan's study of the *Okhrana* is appealing for its broad comparative perspective. He has noted that the secret police intended to work with the State Duma, "with [but] not against society."⁸ This interpretation places Russia within the context of pre-war Europe, where secret services were well established and, in some cases, much more efficient than their Russian counterparts.⁹ Lauchlan's study also suggests discontinuity between Imperial and Soviet Russia, postulating that the tsarist secret police was by no means comparable to the Bolshevik or Stalinist secret services. In a comparative context, the methods and practices of the *Okhrana* certainly had nothing in common with the brutalities of the Bolshevik and Soviet secret services or, to expand the comparison, with the Nazi Gestapo.

Comparative and interdisciplinary approaches also deliver special benefits for teaching about the Russian peasantry. In recent studies, Russian peasants emerge not so much as agriculturalists limited in experience and outlook, but rather as rural residents, who, often as not, were multi-occupational, mobile, aware of local, national, and even world developments and socially, politically, and legally active.¹⁰ Nevertheless, contemporary members of the progressive-minded intelligentsia had described them in quite different terms, in essence as "dark" and "isolated." In this regard, European scholarship on the peasantry suggests that the Russian intelligentsia was no different from its European counterparts in their negative view of the peasant. Everywhere in Europe upper classes and intellectuals described lower segments of society, including peasants, in quite negative terms. Weber's famous study of French society, now brought under heavy criticism, serves as prime example.¹¹ The older prejudicial perceptions should no longer preoccupy teachers of Russia. One might add that the general field of peasant scholarship has produced a solid col-

lection of local studies literally on a global scale. Exploring the peasantry at a micro level allows students to see greater diversity within this group and also among peasant communities. At this point, analysis of rural Russia and peasant life will especially benefit by placing it in a regional, multi-national, and even global context. Anthropological studies can also contribute to understanding the Russian peasantry, in lieu of sufficient micro-histories.¹²

A comparative approach suggests a great range of traditions within continents, nations, and regions. What is usually identified as European, Asian, North or Latin American involved a large assortment of local contexts. When comparing Russia with Europe or Asia, one needs to define better what one really means by "Europe" or "Asia." Is "European culture" British, Italian or perhaps Polish? A comparative framework sensitive to local cultural diversity within large geographical areas, will help answer many of these questions or at least pose the questions differently. For instance, it might be useful to compare the specificity

of regions of Russia with the similar uniqueness of regions elsewhere.

Similar comparative approaches to teaching Soviet history also have promise, as Soviet political history can be better understood within European and global contexts. After all, Soviet leaders acted within inter-dependent political networks and their decisions were influenced by broader European and global developments. A comparative approach provides useful mediating links between Soviet and Imperial Russian practices and experiences and with international history. It reveals continuities and discontinuities and better highlights differences and similarities.

When applying a comparative perspective to Stalinism, historians usually underscore certain continuities with late imperial Russia and compare or contrast Stalin's Russia with Nazi Germany. Students would be better served if their teachers raised new questions beyond the hackneyed one of "how Stalinism differed from Nazism or how the two were similar". Hitherto, depending on political orientation,

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Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History

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Review Article

- CLAUDIO SERGIO NUN INGERFLOM
Lenin Rediscovered, or Lenin Redisguised?



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. 1–9 (2000–2008) and subscriptions for vol. 10 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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scholars of Stalinism either pair it with Nazism or react indignantly to these who assert the two systems' resemblance. By this time, the debate is predictable and, worse, seriously traps the range of potential discussion into a delimited framework. In a similar vein, similarities between late imperial and soviet Russia can be easily overstated. Even comparative frameworks have their perils, especially if they are too limited or have ideological motivations.

Comparative frameworks do not imply negative or positive evaluation. These pages have emphasized the positive about Russia in response to the negativity of much historical analysis and, one might add, of recent public commentary. The goal of Russian-area scholars should not be to encourage a return to past biases. Quite the contrary, a part of the Western humanist tradition is to analyze and understand: knowledge versus ignorant prejudice. Such knowledge pertains in great measure to a people's history. This does not preclude criticism. Unfortunately, praise or criticism from within ideological or nativist bunkers is not worth much. Teachers of Russian history should free themselves from Cold

War cliché and prejudices. After all, no comparative approach will break up a dogmatic mindset.

Boris B. Gorshkov, Ph. D. , Teaches Russian, European and World history at Auburn University.

Notes:

1 Samuel P. Huntington, "American Ideals versus American Institutions," *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 97, No. 1 (Spring, 1982), pp. 1-37.

2 Richard S. Wortman, *Scenarios of power: myth and ceremony in Russian monarchy* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1995-), describes the Romanov's monarchical and imperial myths.

3 John A. Hall, *Liberalism: Politics, Ideology and the Market* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988), 4.

4 For example, see George Dangerfield, *The Strange Death of Liberal England, 1870-1914*.

5 Sarah Maza, *The Myth of the French Bourgeoisie: An Essay on the Social Imaginary, 1750-1850* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003), 5-6.

6 Idem, 164.

7 For this approach see essays in *Russia in the European Contest, 1789-1914: A Member of the Family*, Susan P McCaffray, Michael Melancon, eds. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2005.

8 Iain Lauchlan, *Russian Hide-and-Seek: The Tsarist Secret Police in St. Petersburg, 1906-1914* (2002), 275, 301. See also Michael Melancon, "Revolutionary Culture in the Early Soviet Republic: Communist Executive Committees versus the Cheka," Fall 1918, *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, 1 (2009).

9 Among recent studies which utilize a comparative approach for the early Bolshevik government, see, Peter Isaak Holquist, "'Information is the Alpha and Omega of Our Work': Bolshevik Surveillance in its Pan-European Perspective," *Journal of Modern History* 69 (1997): 415-450.

10 See, for instance, studies by David Moon, Jane Burbank, Cathy Gaudin, Cathy Frierson, Christine Worobec, among other works.

11 Eugene Weber, *Peasants into Frenchmen: The Modernization of Rural France, 1870-1914* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1976).

12 See studies by Gromyko, Vdovina, Aleksandrov. ♦

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PUBLICATIONS

A Dream Deferred. New Studies in Russian Labour History, edited by Donald Filtzer, Wendy Goldman, Gijs Kessler, and Simon Pirani, is a compilation of articles emerging from an international conference hosted by the International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam. The collection profiles new approaches in Russian labor history, covering the pre-revolutionary period to the present. The articles, based on new archival materials, trace the aspirations and struggles of Russian working people. (Peter Lang, 2008)

Alutiq Villages under Russian and U.S. Rule, by Sonja Luehrmann, is now available in paperback. (Fairbanks: Alaska University Press)

Christianity and the Arts in Russia, edited by William C. Brumfield and Milos Velimirovic, has been published in paperback by Cambridge University Press. The volume was originally published in 1991.

Cities after the Fall of Communism: Reshaping Cultural Landscapes and European Identity, edited by John Czaplicka, Nida Gelazis, and Blair A. Ruble, traces the cultural reorientation of East European cities since 1989. (Woodrow Wilson Center Press with the Johns Hopkins University Press)

Češi a země Koruny české, by Hugh Agnew, is a Czech translation of *The Czechs and the Lands of the Bohemian Crown*, a survey history of the Czechs, with a focus on developments since the twentieth century, first published in English in 2004 as part of the Hoover Institution's series of Studies of Nationalities. (Praha: Academia, 2008)

Deciphering a Medieval Slavic Enigma: A Historical, Liturgical, and Palaeographical Exploration of Kondakarnoe Pienie (A Study in memoriam Milos Velimirovic), by Gregory Myers and Anna Levy, published in cooperation with the Institute of Cyrillo-Methodian Studies and the musicological division of the Institute of Art Studies both of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is forthcoming in March 2009.

Den' bez vran'ia/A Day without Lying: A Glossed Edition for Intermediate-Level Students of Russian with Vocabulary, Exercises and Commentaries, by Viktoriya Tokareva, translated by William J. Comer was published by Slavica Publishers. The book, which makes the text accessible to intermediate level students, is accompanied by

a website: <http://www2.ku.edu/~russian/materials/dbv.html>.

Distorted Mirrors: Americans and Their Relations with Russia and China in the Twentieth Century, by Donald E. Davis and Eugene P. Trani, is forthcoming from the University of Missouri Press. The book will also be published simultaneously in Russian, Chinese, and Spanish editions.

Dolgoe vozvrashchenie: zhertvy GULAGa posle Stalina (The Long Return: Gulag victims after Stalin), by Stephen F. Cohen, is an overview of the social and political aspects of the return of millions of Gulag survivors during Khrushchev's de-Stalinizing reforms of the 1950s and 1960s, with a postscript on the fate of their dwindling numbers from the Brezhnev years to the present. (Moscow: AIRO-XXI/Novyi Khronograf, 2009)

Eurasia's New Frontiers. Young States, Old Societies, Open Futures, by Thomas W. Simons, Jr., assays the political, economic, and social developments in the fif-

teen successor states to the Soviet Union that comprise Eurasia—from Estonia to Azerbaijan and from Tajikistan to Ukraine, centered on Russia. (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2008)

Extreme Politics: Essays on Nationalism, Violence, and the Fate of Eastern Europe, by Charles King is forthcoming from Oxford University Press.

Gregory Myers and Anna Levy published the facsimile of Konstantin Iliiev's 1968 *Fragmenti* for symphony orchestra in collaboration with the Bulgarian Ministry of Culture, the Union of Composers, and the composer's heirs. (Vox Bulgarica)

Gender Violence in Russia: The Politics of Feminist Intervention, by Janet Elise Johnson, examines the local-global dynamics between a range of international actors, from feminist activists to national governments, and an equally diverse set of Russian organizations and institutions, through the lens of the postcommunist women's cri-

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sis center movement challenging violence against women. (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press)

Gomoseksual'noe vlechenie v revoliutsionnoi Rossii: Regulirovanie seksual'nogendernogo dissidentstva, by Dan Healey is a Russian translation of *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia*, first published in 2001 by the University of Chicago Press. Translation was supported by the Open Society Foundation, Budapest. The Russian edition contains over 100 pages of new bibliographical information prepared by Leonid Bessmertnykh. (Moscow: Ladimir, 2008)

Holodomor. Dvi p'iesy, edited and compiled by Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, includes two Ukrainian plays dealing with the Holodomor — Serhii Kokot-Lediansky's "The Year One Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty-Three" (1942) and Bohdan Boychuk's "Hunger" (1962), as well as a chapter "Holodomor as Presented in Drama and The Issue of Blame" by Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych. (Kyiv: Smoloskyp, 2008)

Hunger by Design: The Great Ukrainian Famine and Its Soviet Context, edited by Halyna Hryn, contains six papers devoted to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the man-made famine inflicted on Ukraine and surrounding areas by Stalin's Soviet leader-

ship, including Sergei Maksudov's earlier large-scale demographic study drawing on available documents before the opening of the archives; Niccolò Pianciola's description of the denomadization famine in Kazakhstan from 1931 to 1933; and Gijs Kessler's study of events in the Urals region from the same period. Also included in this volume are Andrea Graziosi's remarks on the present state of Famine scholarship and how it addresses the question of genocide, Hennadii Boriak's assessment of the current state of source material, and an essay by George Grabowicz on the legacy of the Famine in Ukraine today. (Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, distributed by Harvard University Press, 2008)

Inoe litso romanticheskoi poezii: russkie zhenshchiny-poety serediny XIX veka, by Diana Greene is a Russian edition of *Reinventing Romantic Poetry: Russian Women Poets of the Mid-Nineteenth Century*, published by University of Wisconsin Press in 2004. (Sankt-Peterburg: Akademicheskii proekt, 2008)

Isaac Babel. Selected Writing. Norton Critical Edition, translated by Peter Constantine, edited by Gregory Freidin, is forthcoming from W. W. Norton.

Jewish Public Culture in the Late Russian Empire, by Jeffrey Veidlinger, examines

the cultural identities that Jews in the Russian Empire were creating and disseminating through voluntary associations such as libraries, drama circles, literary clubs, historical societies, and even fire brigades. (Indiana University Press, 2009)

Language and Culture in Eighteenth-Century Russia, by Victor Zhivov, translated by Marcus C. Levitt, traces the growth of a vernacular literary language from the "hybrid Slavonic" of the late seventeenth century through the debates between "archaists and innovators" of the early nineteenth century. (Boston, MA: Academic Studies Press)

Leo Zeitlin: Chamber Music, edited by Paula Eisenstein Baker and Robert S. Nelson, is the first critical edition of any of the works by any of the members of the early-20th-century St. Petersburg Society for Jewish Folk Music. The volume includes a short biography of composer Leo Zeitlin (1884-1930) as well as historical and analytic discussions of each of his thirty-two extant works of chamber music. (A-R Editions, Inc.)

Naming Infinity: A True Story of Religious Mysticism and Mathematical Creativity, by Loren Graham and Jean-Michel Kantor, depicts the creation of the famous Moscow



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School of Mathematics. (Harvard University Press)

Natalija: Life in the Balkan Powderkeg, 1880-1956, edited by Jill A. Irvine and Carol S. Lilly, was published by Central European University Press in 2008.

Nature Protests: The End of Ecology in Slovakia, by Edward Snajdr, explores the prominent role of green activism under socialism and in the collapse of Czechoslovakia's hardline regime in 1989 and investigates how this vibrant movement fell apart so rapidly and examines the various dynamics of nature protests in the context of the rise of nationalism and the transition from totalitarianism. (University of Washington Press)

Ostpolitik, 1969-1974: The European and Global Response, edited by Carole Fink and Bernd Schaefer, includes thirteen essays examining the years between 1969 and 1974 and the impact of Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik*. (Cambridge University Press, 2009).

Peterburgskij panegirik XVIII veka. Mif, ideologija, ritorika (St. Petersburg Panegyric Literature in 18th-Century Russia. Myth, Ideology, Rhetoric), by Riccardo Nicolosi, explores the rising of St. Petersburg literary myth in the 18th-Century Russian panegyric literature focusing on three topics: mythopoetics, the role played by this literary myth in the construction of 18th-Century Russian cultural identity, and rhetorical devices connecting Russian panegyric literature with the ancient tradition of *laus urbis*. (Moscow: Jaziki slavjanskikh kul'tur)

Polish Literature from 1918 to 2000. An Anthology, by Michael J. Mikoš is the last tome of the multivolume history of Polish literature from its beginnings to 2000. It includes over 200 selections from 62 writers, their biographies, as well as introductions covering major historical, cultural, and literary events, with notes, select bibliographies, and illustrations. (Slavica Publishers, 2008)

Riječ je o Bosni (Bosnia is the Issue), by Jure Krišto, is a collection of articles on various aspects of history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the second half of the nineteenth century to contemporary history, with a focus on the role of the Catholic Church in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (Zagreb: Golden Marketing – Tehnička knjiga, 2008)

Rude & Barbarous Kingdom Revisited: Essays in Russian History and Culture in Honor of Robert O. Crummey, edited by Chester Dunning, Russell Martin, and

Daniel Rowland, was published by Slavica Publishers in 2008.

Russia and the Law of Nations in Historical Perspective, by William E. Butler, is forthcoming from Wildy, Simmonds & Hill/Charles B. Schlacks.

Third edition of *Russian Law*, by William E. Butler, is forthcoming from Oxford University Press.

Solovki: Arkhitekturnoe nasledie v fotografiiakh, by William C. Brumfield, was published in September 2008 by Tri Quadrata Publishers, Moscow, as volume nine of the "Otkryvaia Rossiia" series, supported by the Kennan Institute. The text (in both Russian and English) surveys the architectural heritage of Great Solovetskii Island, with emphasis on the Transfiguration Monastery. Brumfield's photographs in the book are part of the Photographic Archives of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

The Curzon Gospel, vol. I *An Annotated Edition* and vol. II *A Linguistic and Textual Introduction*, edited and with a commentary by Cynthia M. Vakareliyska, is the first full publication of the text of an unusual fourteenth-century Bulgarian gospel manuscript known as the Curzon Gospel.

Volume I is an annotated transcription edition of the manuscript. The commentary in volume II focuses on the manuscript's unusual orthographic system and its implications for the understanding of phonological processes behind the move to an analytic case system in Bulgarian; a rough reconstruction of the common ancestor to the Curzon Gospel and two closely-related manuscripts (the Banitsa Gospel, XIII-XIVth century, and the Dobrejsho Gospel, XIIIth century), which together form the first identified family of Bulgarian tetraevangelia; and the manuscript's calendar of saints, which combines a rare and archaic Italo-Greek calendar tradition with a later source. (Oxford University Press)

The End of the American Century, by David S. Mason, published by Rowman & Littlefield, will appear in Chinese translation from the Shanghai Lexicographical Publishing House.

The Enigma of Isaac Babel: Biography, History, Context, edited by Gregory Freidin is forthcoming from Stanford University Press.

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Charles King, with a new afterword on the Russia-Georgia war, is forthcoming from Oxford University Press.

The Life of Boris Pasternak's Doctor Zhivago, edited by Lazar Fleishman, is a collection of essays delivered at the 2007 international conference at Stanford that commemorated the 50th anniversary of the poet's opus magnum. (*Stanford Slavic Studies*, vol. 37)

The Many Faces of Sacha Baron Cohen: Politics, Parody, and the Battle over Borat, by Robert A. Saunders explores the identity politics behind Sacha Baron Cohen's various personae (Ali G, Bruno, and Borat) and how the comedian came to do battle with Kazakhstan for the right to determine the Central Asian republic's "nation brand." (Lexington Books, 2008)

The Pearl: A True Tale of Forbidden Love in Catherine the Great's Russia, by Douglas Smith, is based on years of research in archives and museums across Russia, and tells the dramatic story of the great serf-diva Praskovia "The Pearl" Kovalyova and her master and later husband, Count Nicholas Sheremetev. (Yale University Press)

The Prose of Life: Russian Women Writers from Khrushchev to Putin, by Benjamin M. Sutcliffe, examines how six female authors

employed images of daily life to depict women's experience in Russian culture from the 1960s to the present. (University of Wisconsin Press)

The Rise and Fall of Communism, by Archie Brown, draws on a wide range of sources, including freshly available archival materials, and covers Communism worldwide, paying particular attention to the sixteen states in which consolidated Communist systems existed (or still exist). The thirty chapters are divided into five sections: Part 1: Origins and Development; Part 2: Communism Ascendant; Part 3: Surviving without Stalin; Part 4: Pluralizing Pressures; and Part 5: Interpreting the Fall of Communism. (Ecco, New York)

The Sublime Artist's Studio: Nabokov and Painting, by Gavriel Shapiro, demonstrates the important role of the fine arts in Nabokov's life and work. (Northwestern University Press, June 2009)

The Sufi Journey of Baba Rexheb, by Frances Trix, is an ethnographic biography of a Balkan Muslim mystic. (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, distributed by University of Pennsylvania Press)

The Tsar and the President: Alexander II and Abraham Lincoln, Liberator and Eman-

ipator, edited by Marilyn Pfeifer Swezey, with a foreword by the Honorable James W. Symington, and an introduction by Alexander P. Potemkin, is a companion volume to a museum exhibition documenting the fascinating parallels in the lives of Alexander II and Abraham Lincoln, lives that each ended in assassination. (University of Wisconsin Press, distributed for the Oshkosh Public Museum and the American-Russian Cultural Cooperation Foundation)

In Treasures into Tractors: The Selling of Russia's Cultural Heritage, 1918-1938, edited by Anne Odom and Wendy Salmond, sixteen authors from Russia, Europe and the U.S. investigate the preservation of palaces, estates, and monasteries, their transformation into museums after the Russian Revolution, and how this process of consolidating treasures in central locations facilitated the sales of paintings, decorative art, and books during the First Five Year Plan to raise funds for industrialization. Several authors explore how markets were established in Europe and especially in the United States, where such markets for Russian art and books had not existed. (Washington, DC: Hillwood Museum & Gardens, distributed by University of Washington Press, 2009)

Ukraine Analyst is a new publication edited by Taras Kuzio and devoted to current politics and international affairs and to energy, business and trade, published bi-monthly except in July and December.

Usponi srpske kulture, Vol.II, Knjizevni, Muzicki i Likovni Zivot, 1918-1941 (Achievements of Serbian Culture, 1918-1941, Literary, Musical and Artistic Life), by Jelena Milojkovic-Djuric, was published by Sremski Karlovci -Novi Sad, Izdavacka knjizarnica Zorana Stojanovica, 2009.

Visual Resources from Russia and Eastern Europe in the New York Public Library: A Checklist, by Hee-Gwone Yoo and Kristen A. Regina, with a preface by John E. Bowlt, and introduction by Kristen A. Regina, was published by Ross Publishing.

Where Is My Home?: The Art and Life of the Russian-Jewish Sculptor Mark Antokolskii, 1843-1902, by Musya Glants, introduces the English language reader to the life and art of the prominent Russian-Jewish sculptor Mark Antokolskii (1843 - 1902), an originator of innovative trends in sculpture in its transition to Modernism. (Lexington Books, a Division of Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.)

Writing at Russia's Border, by Katya Honkanson, was published by University of Toronto Press. ♦

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2009 MEMBERSHIP FORM, continued

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- Caucasus
- Central Asia
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- Eastern Europe
- Former Soviet Union
- Habsburg Empire
- Ottoman Empire
- Siberia

POSITION(S)

- Administrator
- 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
- Student
- 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
- International Relations / Foreign Policy
- Journalism
- Language
- Law
- Library / Information Services
- Linguistics
- Literature
- Military Affairs
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology / Psychiatry
- Public Health / Medicine
- Religion
- Science / Technology
- Sociology
- Urban Studies
- Women's Studies
- Other _____

COUNTRIES OF INTEREST

- Albania
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Poland
- Romania
- Russia
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- Slovakia
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PROFICIENT LANGUAGE(S)

- Albanian
- Armenian
- Azeri
- Belarusian
- Bosnian
- Bulgarian
- Chinese Languages
- Croatian
- Czech
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- Georgian
- German
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AAASS 41st National Convention PRE-REGISTRATION FORM Marriott Copley Place, Boston, MA November 12-15, 2009

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PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINES and FEES

Panel and roundtable participants must pre-register by September 30 to have their names included in the Convention Program Index of Participants.

Pre-registration closes October 10. You must register on site after this date.

On-site registration will be an additional \$30 (additional \$10 for students; \$15 for retirees).

	Fees for registering by August 15	Fees for registering by October 10	
AAASS Members.....	\$120	\$140	\$ _____
AAASS Member student or income under \$30K	\$25	\$30	\$ _____
AAASS Member retiree	\$60	\$70	\$ _____
Non-Member.....	\$170	\$190	\$ _____
Non-member student or income under \$30K	\$35	\$40	\$ _____

Awards Buffet, Saturday, November 14, 2009 (followed by the **AAASS Awards Presentation open to all**)

(Awards Buffet features hearty hors d'ouvres and a cash bar.)

_____ tickets @ \$40 each (students \$15) \$ _____

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or mail/fax this form with your credit card information to: 617-495-0680.

Awards Buffet tickets will be in your registration packet at the Registration Desk at the convention.

If paying by check, please make check payable to AAASS in U.S. dollars. If paying by credit card, provide the following information:

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International Affairs Digital Archive

A Historical Record of the Kremlin's Foreign Policy,
in English from 1954 to Present



1954



1989



1999



2008

The English-language edition of *Mezhdunarodnaia zhizn'*, the official journal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, is now available online from 1954 to present.

Access the most authoritative publication available in English on Russia's international affairs and foreign policy.

The editorial board of *International Affairs* is currently headed by Sergei Lavrov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Contributors include high-ranking diplomats as well as prominent Russian political analysts from government, academic and policy institutes.

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NEWS FROM AAASS INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER)

East European Studies of the Woodrow Wilson Center and the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research are soliciting applications until April 13, 2009 for the 22nd annual *training seminar for junior scholars in East European studies*, to be held August 7-10, 2009. These scholarships are available to U.S. citizens or permanent residents. The sponsors will cover all transportation, accommodation and meal costs. Graduate students enrolled in a doctoral or masters program and recent graduates in any field of East European studies are eligible. Participants will present their research, discuss the works of other junior scholars and exchange impressions of the state of the field with a group of senior scholars. For more information please visit the EES web site: www.wilsoncenter.org/ees.

Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES), The Ohio State University

The Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES) at The Ohio State University is pleased to announce the appointment of its new director, Dr. Yana Hashamova. An Associate Professor in the Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literature, Hashamova is also Affiliate Faculty in the Departments of Comparative Studies and Women's Studies, the Interdisciplinary Program of Film Studies, and the Mershon Center for International Security Studies. Hashamova has served as the center's acting director for the past year, and has provided expertise and guidance to its growing list of accomplishments. Dr. Hashamova has published *Pride and Panic: Russian Imagination of the West in Post-Soviet Film* (Bristol, UK: Intellect Press, distributed in the U.S. by University of Chicago Press, 2007) and numerous articles and book chapters in areas such as Russian film, Russian and West European drama, gender studies, comparative literature and the arts. She has also co-edited (with Helena Goscilo) *Cinepaternity: Fathers and Sons in Soviet and Post-Soviet Film* (Indiana University Press, forthcoming). Dr. Hashamova received her Ph.D. in Comparative Literature (specializing in film and gender studies) from the University of Illinois. At OSU since 2001, Hashamova held previous positions as Assistant Professor at Union College in New York and Bowdoin College in Maine.

The Center for Slavic and East European Studies at OSU was founded in 1965 and is a Comprehensive National Resource Center funded by the U.S. Department of Education under Title VI. For more information, visit: <http://slaviccenter.osu.edu/>.

The School of Russian and Asian Studies (SRAS)

The School of Russian and Asian Studies (SRAS) invites applications for *The Charles Braver Language Exploration Grant*. The grant will award \$1000 for students to study Russian, Chinese, or Kyrgyz in Russia or Kyrgyzstan for fall semester, 2009. Students who have completed two semesters of Russian, Chinese, or the study of any Central Asian language may apply. The applicant must have a GPA of 3.0 or higher and must be enrolled full time in an academic program based in North America or the European Union when applying. Applications deadline: May 1, 2009. For more information, visit: http://sras.org/language_grants_russia.

SRAS Work Study Programs provide professional experience in translation, business, or journalism. These are academic programs that come with free intern-

ship placement and grants to offset their costs. Apply for fall semester opportunities by May 1, 2009. For more information, visit: http://sras.org/sras_work_study_translation; http://sras.org/sras_work_study_business; and http://sras.org/sras_work_study_journalism.

SRAS Research Abroad Grants

award \$1000 to upperclassman and graduate students who will conduct research in Russia or Kyrgyzstan over the 2009-2010 school year. Applications deadline: September 21, 2009. For more information, visit: http://sras.org/research_grants_russia.

Social Science Research Council

The Social Science Research Council's Eurasia Program is pleased to announce that it is holding two dissertation development workshops in spring 2009 at Georgetown University and Princeton University respectively.

Dissertation Development Workshop: Resources in Eurasia: Wealth, Scarcity, or Curse?, April 16-18, 2009

The workshop is hosted by Georgetown University's Center for Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies (CE-RES). Discussions will address interdis-

continued on page 27



Summer Research Laboratory on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia

8 June–31 July 2009
University of Illinois Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center

Special Benefits	Special Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One of the largest Slavic collections in the U.S.• Knowledgeable Slavic reference librarians• Supplementary lectures, films, and conferences• Housing grants for eligible applicants• Travel grants for eligible graduate students	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workshops for Junior Scholars• Annual Balkan Studies Workshop• Islam and Muslim Identities in REEE• Mobility in Russia and Eurasia• Slavic Reference Service Individualized Research Practicum

Housing Grants: 14 days for graduate students; 8 for all others.
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.
Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
104 International Studies Building
910 S Fifth Street
Champaign, IL 61820-6216

<http://www.reec.uiuc.edu>
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Call for Nominations for 2009 AAASS Book Prizes

AAASS invites nominations for 2009 Book Prize competitions. To be eligible, books must have been originally published in English in 2008 in the form of a monograph, preferably by a single author, or by no more than two authors. The Hewett Prize, however, may be awarded for chapters of books or substantial articles. Textbooks, translations, bibliographies, and reference works are ineligible. The AAASS Book Prizes carry a cash award and will be presented at the Awards Ceremony during the 41st National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, on Saturday, November 14, 2009.

If you wish to nominate a book, please ask the publisher to submit copies for consideration to the prize committee, or contact the AAASS National Office at newsnet@fas.harvard.edu. For precise rules of eligibility for each prize and the names and mailing addresses for committee members, visit our Web site: www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/prizes.html.

Deadline for nominations is May 8, 2009.

Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize – awarded annually for the most important contribution to Russian, Eurasian, and East European studies in any discipline of the humanities or social sciences. Policy analyses, however scholarly, are not considered.

NEW PRIZE! – University of Southern California Book Prize in Literary and Cultural Studies – awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the fields of literary and cultural studies.

NEW PRIZE! – Reginald Zelnik Book Prize in History – awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in the field of history.

Davis Center Book Prize – awarded annually for an outstanding monograph on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography.

Marshall Shulman Book Prize – awarded annually for an outstanding monograph dealing with the international relations, foreign policy, or foreign-policy decision-making of any of the states of the former Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. The book must have been published in the United States; authors must be American scholars or residents of the United States.

Ed A. Hewett Book Prize – awarded annually for an outstanding publication on the political economy of the centrally planned economies of the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe and their transitional successors. Only works originally published in English in the form of monographs, chapters in books, and substantial articles are eligible.

Barbara Jelavich Book Prize – awarded annually for a distinguished monograph published on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history. The book must have been published in the United States; authors must be citizens or permanent residents of North America.

AAASS/Orbis Books Prize for Polish Studies – awarded annually for the best book in any discipline, on any aspect of Polish affairs. Only works originally published in English, outside of Poland, are eligible; the book must be a monograph, preferably by a single author, or by no more than two authors.

ciplinary, theoretically-grounded, policy relevant themes concerning the presence, histories, politics, meanings, impact, and future trajectories of resource exploration, development, and exploitation across the region. These themes will include how resources are implicated in the cultural practices and social relations that shape institutions and policies as well as how various actors, including scholars, construct the meanings and impacts of resource scarcity and availability throughout the region. This workshop will also include a public event that will feature a debate between Dr. Peter Rutland and Dr. Anders Aslund entitled "Russia's Resource Curse," which will take place on Thursday April 16th at 4:00 p.m. Exact Washington D.C. location TBD; for more information please contact the SSRC Eurasia Program.

Dissertation Development Workshop: Russia/Eurasia in World Context: A Dialogue with European Studies, May 1-3, 2009

The workshop is co-sponsored by Princeton University's Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS) and Russian and Eurasian Studies Program. Discussions will focus on what does, or does not, link Russia/Eurasia with Europe, the historical relationships between the regions, and the ways these regions are constructed in scholarly and public discussions. The workshop will explore topics of European expansion, resources, economic linkages, and trans-regional political and social movements between Europe and Eurasia.

Funding for these activities is provided by the United States Department of State, Program for Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII). Additional funding for "Russia/Eurasia in World Context: A Dialogue with European Studies" is provided by Princeton University Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS) and its Russian and Eurasian Studies Program.

International Conference on HIV/AIDS in Eurasia, April 20-21, 2009

In partnership with the Center for Russia, East Europe and Central Asia at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at the University of Texas at Austin the SSRC Eurasia Program is sponsoring a conference entitled, "HIV/AIDS in Eurasia: Regional and Comparative Perspectives." This conference will be held April 20-21, 2009 on campus at the University of Texas. Conference panelists include specialists on HIV/AIDS in the social sciences from across the United States and the Russian Federation. Presentations will cover topics related to HIV/AIDS such as sexual practices, stigma, ARVs, and

government responses to the epidemic. For more information please contact Alisha Kirchoff at SSRC (kirchoff@ssrc.org) or Amy McMillan at the University of Texas (a.mcmillan@mail.utexas.edu).

Additional information about all Eurasia Program activities may be found by visiting the SSRC Eurasia Program Web site at www.ssrc.org/programs/eurasia or by contacting SSRC Eurasia Program staff: Social Science Research Council, Eurasia Program, 1 Pierrepont Plaza, 15th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201, tel.: 212-377-2700, fax: 212-377-2727, e-mail: eurasia@ssrc.org.

The Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ISEEES) at the University of California, Berkeley

The Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies and the Institute of European Studies at UC Berkeley are pleased to announce the establishment of a new European Union Center of Excellence at UC Berkeley. A joint effort of these two Institutes, the EU Center is funded for three years with a grant from the European Commission. With the creation of this EU Center of Excellence, UC Berkeley will play a vital role in promoting a deeper understanding of the European Union and raise the level of dialogue and discourse on transatlantic relations throughout the State of California. The EU Center is co-directed by Jeff Pennington, executive director of ISEEES, and Beverly Crawford, associate director of IES.

The annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference in Slavic and East European Studies will take place on the UC Berkeley campus on Friday, April 3, 2009, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. This year's conference, entitled *1989: Twenty Years Later*, will include paper presentations by UC Berkeley and Stanford University faculty members about the 1989 revolutions in Eastern Europe and subsequent developments in the region. This conference is made possible through funding from the US Department of Education under Title VI.

The ISEEES Annual Colin Miller Lecture in Slavic Studies will take place on Tuesday, April 7, 2009 at 4 p.m. Ken Jowitt, the Pres and Maurine Hotchkiss Senior Fellow at the Hoover Institution and the Robson Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley, will give a talk entitled *Rus United: State Mercantilism or Imperialism*. The Annual Colin Miller Memorial Lecture was created to honor the memory of Colin Miller, who was a true supporter of the missions and goals of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies. His interest in the field of Slavic, East European and Soviet Studies drew the at-

tention of the Chancellor of UC Berkeley, who appointed him as the only non-faculty member of the Center's Executive Committee. Upon Miller's death in 1983, his widow, Elsa Miller, established an endowment fund in his memory, administered by ISEEES.

The ISEEES Annual Outreach Conference to Educators will take place on Saturday, April 25, 2009. The conference is intended primarily for K-12 educators, but is open to the public. The topic of this year's conference is *Russia and Her Neighbors*. Presenters at this all-day event will include ISEEES affiliated faculty members and guest speakers from throughout the United States. This conference is made possible through funding from the US Department of Education under Title VI.

For more information about the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at UC, Berkeley, visit: <http://iseeess.berkeley.edu/>.

Russian, East European and Eurasian Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The Russian East European and Eurasian Center (REEEC) is currently accepting applications for its **Summer Research Lab (SRL)**, June 8-July 31, 2008 and to its **Junior Scholar Training Workshops**. The program provides scholars access to the resources of the University of Illinois Library, the largest Slavic collection west of Washington, DC and an opportunity for individual consultation with the Slavic Reference Service (SRS).

Events during the 2009 SRL include the Ralph and Ruth Fisher Forum, "Russia's Role in Human Mobility: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives," (June 18-20), co-organized by John Randolph and Eugene Avrutin (History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and made possible by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation with support from the University of Illinois.

REEEC will also sponsor three Junior Scholar Training Workshops in June. The workshop "Mobility in Russia and Eurasia" (June 15-17) will be held in conjunction with the Fisher Forum with moderators Willard Sunderland (History, University of Cincinnati) and Sarah Phillips (Anthropology, Indiana University). In addition, two other workshops on regional topics will be held during the Summer Research Lab: "Blurring boundaries and Shifting States: Accession and Secession in Southeastern Europe" (June 8-10) moderated by Carol Leff (Political Science, University of Illinois) and "Islam and Muslim Identities in Russian, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia" (June 10-12) moderated by John Schoeberlein

continued on page 28

(Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University). The deadline for SRL participants is April 15 (April 1 for international applicants). A limited number of housing and travel grants are available. For more information, please see the REEEC Web site: <http://www.reec.uiuc.edu/srl/srl.html>.

In February the center hosted a poetry reading by Russian artist Vera Pavlova. On March 4-6 REEEC is co-sponsoring the Joint Area Centers Symposium "A New Green Revolution? Meeting Global Food and Energy Demands." This spring REEEC will also hold its Current Affairs Forum on April 9 entitled "Reform or Retrenchment: Post-communist Eurasia and the World Economic Crisis." The keynote address will be delivered by Eugene Lawson, first president of the U.S.-Russia Business Council (1993-2008) and former Chair of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. On April 19-20, REEEC will hold its Annual Center Conference "Jews in the East European Borderlands: Daily Life, Violence and Memory" in honor of John D. Klier.

For more information about the Russian East European and Eurasian Center (REEEC), please visit: <http://www.reec.illinois.edu/>.

The Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies at the University of Washington, by departing Director, *Stephen E. Hanson*

The 2008-09 academic year marks the centennial of the Jackson School of International Studies and of several University of Washington (UW) departments with which the Ellison Center collaborates closely, including the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations and the Department of Scandinavian Studies. It is an honor to be a part of a century of deep engagement with global scholarship at the UW. Indeed, since Russia figured prominently at the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition along what is now Rainier Vista on the UW campus, Slavic and Eurasian studies have been at the very core of this institution's approach to the study of global affairs.

We will celebrate this heritage at our annual Donald W. Treadgold Lecture on April 20th with a lecture by Professor Marjorie Balzer of Georgetown University entitled "Warning of Global Warming? The Intertwined Nature of Ecological, Cultural and Political Change in Siberia's Far East." This annual lecture, which celebrates Don Treadgold's unparalleled contributions to the field of Russian studies, will be even more meaningful this year, as it will be the first Treadgold Lecture since Don's widow Alva passed away in August. Alva touched

the lives of so many REECAS faculty and students, and we will miss her terribly. We are deeply grateful to Alva, her family, and all those who have honored her memory by contributing as she requested to support future publications of the Donald W. Treadgold Studies on Russia, East Europe and Central Asia, edited by Professor Glennys Young and published in collaboration with the University of Washington Press. The outpouring of support for the Treadgold Studies has been so overwhelming that we are hoping to establish an endowment to ensure that the series will continue in perpetuity.

We kicked off the Jackson School's centennial year with a fascinating series of lectures and discussions with the former U.S. Ambassador to Russia James Collins and his wife, the author and scholar Naomi Collins. Ambassador Collins's evening keynote lecture on "Russian-American Relations: Challenges for the New American Administration" outlined the most important obstacles and opportunities ahead in U.S.-Russian bilateral relations after the 2008 elections, inspiring an enlightening and informative discussion with members of the audience. Naomi Collins joined her husband the following morning for a 90-minute informal discussion with REECAS program faculty and students, followed by a joint talk to business and community leaders in downtown Seattle sponsored by the Foundation for Russian-American Economic Cooperation (FRAEC). All three events were well attended and very well received. We thank the Collinses for their generosity in agreeing to meet with so many of us during their visit to Seattle.

Our program in Central European studies also remains vibrant. Well-known Polish democratic activist Adam Michnik joined us in the spring to give a public lecture and to participate in a high-profile conference on European Union Enlargement to the East, co-organized with the Center for West European Studies and the European Union Center of Excellence. In late May, the Ellison Center co-sponsored the second biannual conference on Energy, Environment, and Globalization held at the Warsaw School of Economics. This very successful gathering was attended by dozens of scientists and scholars from around the world. The UW was represented by conference co-organizer Włodzimierz Kaczmarski, Professor Zbigniew Bochniarz of the Evans School of Public Affairs, and me. We are very grateful to our conference hosts at the Warsaw School of Economics, and especially to President Adam Budnikowski and Professor Maciej Cygler, who showed us such warm and generous hospitality during our stay in Poland. Additionally, along with the Slavic Department we are thrilled to host this year's Polish Fulbright Visiting Lecturer Przemek Cho-

jnowski, Adjunct Professor of Polish and Classical Philology from the University of Poznan. The Polish Fulbright Association has generously agreed to fund another Fulbright Visiting Lecturer specializing on Polish culture for the 2009-2010 academic year, for which we are truly indebted! Finally, on October 1, thanks to support from the Center for West European Studies as well as REECAS, a number of our faculty had the opportunity to hear a speech over breakfast by Czech President Vaclav Klaus at the Seattle World Affairs Council.

Our Central Asian Studies program, as always, has planned another year of exciting lectures and events. In March, we welcomed the arrival of the Ilkhom Theater from Tashkent which performed two plays in Seattle during a one month residency at ACT Theatre. We collaborated with the theater's Apple Education Project to provide relevant educational materials related to theater and culture in Uzbekistan to local educators. The Allen Foundation generously provided \$25,000 toward the Ilkhom visit and we are working with the UW School of Drama and UWTV to produce professional quality recordings of their plays *White White Black Stork* and *Ecstasy with the Pomegranate*. The final product will include commentary from Ellison Center faculty and will be broadcast to over 30 million people over a three-year period. In August and September, a large delegation of Seattle citizens and UW faculty celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Seattle-Tashkent Sister City Association in Tashkent. The Central Asian Studies Group weekly lecture series got off to a wonderful start, with talks by recent UW Ph.D. Elmira Kochumkulova about the Agha Khan's University of Central Asia, where she now holds an academic position, by visiting Fulbright Teaching Assistant Nargiza Akramova about "Uzbekistan's Ferghana Valley: From a Native's Perspective," and by several UW faculty and graduate students who have recently visited Central Asia, including Ilse Cirtautas, Florian Schwarz, and K.C. Kostiuik.

Since I wrote my last letter in fall 2007, the REECAS program has been further bolstered by the addition of Professor Yong Chool-Ha, whom we lured away from Seoul National University to join the Jackson School as the new Korea Foundation Professor in Korean Studies, and Talant Mawkanuli, who joined us as a lecturer of the Uyghur language in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. Professor Ha is perhaps the leading Russia specialist in South Korean academia as well as an outstanding expert on comparative politics and development, and we are simply overjoyed to have him on our faculty. Originally from northwestern China, Dr. Mawkanuli's major areas of research are

in Turkic Linguistics and Social Linguistics. His current work involves the Tuvan Language, as well as Turkic language pedagogy, particularly in the areas of technology and distance learning. Recently, Mawkanuli has authored books and articles on Tuvan grammar, Turkic linguistics, and sociocultural aspects of Turkic languages; he has also done extensive fieldwork in Central Asia and China.

We are also happy to host the latest group of Russell Fellows sponsored by the National Council of East European and Central Asian Research (NCEEER): Marina Kulichikhina, Nikita Nikitin, Ekaterina Pogorelova and Lilit Vasilyan.

It is with some regret that I report that this is my last AAASS update as I recently resigned as Director of the Ellison Center and the REECAS Program. After nearly a decade in my current role, I have been asked to become UW's Vice Provost for Global Affairs, so I now pass the baton to Jim Augerot, a seasoned leader with a fresh perspective. Jim is a specialist in Slavic linguistics with a focus on South Slavic languages; he is a past Interim Director of the Ellison Center, former President of the Society for Romanian Studies (SRS), current secretary treasurer of both SRS and the

Southeast European Studies Association and has chaired the Slavic Department as well, so he has lots of administrative experience. I am confident that this is the right time to depart, since the Ellison Center has never been in a stronger position that it is at present. Our amazing staff—Associate Director Marta Mikkelsen, Assistant Director for Outreach Allison Dvaladze, Program Coordinator Carrie O'Donoghue, and graduate student assistants Julia Hon, Miriam Counterman and Chad Close—have been running everything so smoothly that the succession will hardly be noticed.

The success of the Ellison Center is a testament to the incredible scholars, students, administrators, staff and members of the community who have contributed so much of their time and energy to making our program one of the very finest in the world—and to Herb Ellison, whose exemplary scholarship and institutional vision continues to inspire us. Working with you all has truly been the highlight of my professional life, and I cannot thank you enough for your support, collaboration and friendship.

For more information about the Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies at the University

of Washington, visit: <http://jsis.washington.edu/ellison/>.

Stanford University, Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies

The Stanford University Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies was awarded a Major Grant from for Stanford Institute for Creativity and the Arts (SiCa) to fund the "Sounds of Eurasia" Performance Series for 2008-09. The "Sounds of Eurasia" series was launched in March 2008 by Izaly Zemtsovsky, Visiting Professor of Music and Slavic, and Alma Kunanbaeva, Lecturer in Anthropology, in an effort to bring leading exponents of Eurasian musical traditions to the Stanford campus for concerts and educational workshops. During the grant year, the CREEES "Sounds of Eurasia" features artists representing the musical traditions of the Afghanistan, Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan.

For more information about the Stanford University Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies, visit: <http://creees.stanford.edu/>. ♦



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NEWS FROM AAASS AFFILIATES

The Czechoslovak Studies Association, the Hungarian Studies Association, the Polish Studies Association, the Slovak Studies Association, the Society for Romanian Studies, and the Society for Slovene Studies have proposed a **second annual Networking Reception for East Central Europeanists** for the 2009 AAASS Convention. The societies welcome participation from other East Central European geographic specialty groups. For more information, please contact the presidents of the societies above or Reception Co-Chair Veronica E. Aplenc, Program Officer, Society for Slovene Studies, vaplenc@yahoo.com.

The **American Association for Ukrainian Studies (AAUS)** solicits entries for the competition for Best Book, Best Article and Best Translation Prize for 2008. The prize in each category will be awarded to the author of an outstanding book, article, or translation that was published in 2008, in the fields of Ukrainian history, politics, language, literature, and culture. Monographs and edited volumes that address issues in Ukrainian studies are both welcome.

To enter the competition, please send your nomination and a copy of the nominated work directly to the Chair(s) of the respective committee (see below). Self-nominations are acceptable. It is recommended that nominations be accompanied by a brief statement explaining how the nominated work contributes to the field of Ukrainian studies. Only works that have not been considered in the previous competitions for earlier AAUS prizes are acceptable. Authors of work submitted for consideration must be members of the AAUS (for enrollment instructions, see <http://www.ukrainianstudies.org/membership.htm>).

Nominations should be submitted by May 31, 2009 in order to give the committees adequate time, however, later nominations may be considered at the discretion of the committee. Winners will be announced at the November 2009 annual AAUS meeting that will take place during the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies convention in Boston.

Please submit your initial nomination via e-mail to the following:

Book-Prize Committee Chair: Vitaly Chernetsky, e-mail for initial nomination: Chernev@muohio.edu.

Article-Prize Committee Chair: Alexander Motyl, e-mail: ajmotyl@andromeda.rutgers.edu.

Translation-Prize Committee Chair: Michael Naydan, e-mail: mmn3@psu.edu.

Once you have submitted your nominating letter via e-mail, please mail copies

of your nominating letter and the book (or article) by May 31, 2009 to the following committee members:

Book-Prize Committee:

Catherine Wanner, Alt-Lietzow 44, 3. Stock, 10587 Berlin, Germany;

Vitaly Chernetsky, Department of German, Russian and East Asian Languages, Irvin Hall 172, Miami University of Ohio, Oxford, OH 45056;

Article-Prize Committee:

Alexander Motyl, 235 West 22 Street, #3P, NYC, NY 10011;

Translation-Prize Committee:

Michael Naydan, Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literatures, 404 Burrowes Bldg., The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

The **Association for the Study of Eastern Christian History and Culture, Inc. (ASEC)** announces its third biennial conference to take place in Columbus, Ohio from October 1 to October 3, 2009. The conference will be held at the Pfahl Hall Conference Center at The Blackwell Hotel on The Ohio State University campus and will include a keynote address and opening reception on the evening of October 1, followed by two days of plenary panels.

The conference theme is "Reform Movements in Eastern Christian Culture: Renewal, Heresy, and Compromise" and the conference aims to explore reform movements within the Eastern Christian traditions, contemporary reactions to them and their continuing legacies in the living Eastern Christian communities.

Papers may deal with any historical period or with contemporary issues and come from all disciplines including anthropology, cultural studies, history, literary criticism, linguistics, sociology and religious studies. Panel proposals of three presenters plus chair/discussant are preferred but individual papers are also encouraged. Please send panel and paper proposals with abstracts of 100-200 words for each paper, and a short CV for each participant to Christine Worobec (worobec@comcast.net). Proposals must be received by the extended deadline of April 1, 2009.

Registration is \$50 and participants must be members of ASEC, Inc. by the time of the conference. Registration for graduate students is \$25. Fees are waived for students and faculty of The Ohio State University with current university identification.

To become a member of ASEC, please make out a check to ASEC, Inc. for \$25.00 (\$10.00 for graduate students and retirees) and send it to Lucien Frary, Rider Univer-

sity, 2083 Lawrence Road, Lawrenceville NJ 08648 (lfrary@rider.edu).

The conference is co-sponsored by ASEC, Inc. and The Ohio State University's Center for Slavic and East European Studies, Resource Center for Medieval Slavic Studies, the Hilandar Research Library, and the Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures. For more information contact Russell Martin, martinre@westminster.edu.

The Association for the Study of Eastern Christian History and Culture, Inc. (ASEC) is pleased to invite nominations for its Distinguished Scholarship Award, for outstanding article-length contributions to any field or aspect of Eastern Christian studies. Works to be considered for the Award should be nominated by 8 September 2009 (self-nomination is permitted), and have been published (in English) in or after 2007. The Award will be announced at the annual meeting of ASEC at the annual conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) in Boston, in November 2009. Please send 3 copies of the article/book chapter to Dan Rowland. Mailing address before June 1: c/o The Department of History, 1765 Patterson Office Tower, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506. Mailing address after June 1: 325 Morrill Road, Montville, ME 04941. For more information, please contact Dan Rowland, hisdan@uky.edu.

The **Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS)** invites everyone interested to the 4th Biennial AWSS Gender Studies Conference "Gender, Citizenship, and Empire" which will take place at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, April 16-18, 2009.

In an increasingly globalized world, the meaning of citizenship has become ever more fluid. Post-socialist countries in particular have seen great transformations in the rights individuals claim and in the obligations expected of them. The changing nature of citizenship in the post-Cold War world has also prompted those who look at the past to reconsider what it meant to be the subject (and sometimes citizen) of imperial lands (Russian, Soviet, Ottoman, or Habsburg) in Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

Gender is central to understanding definitions of citizenship and subjecthood during the imperial period(s) as well as to understanding the shifting definitions of citizenship in the post-Soviet period. While issues of gender have been visible in the arts, they have yet to be fully explored by historians and social scientists. Thus the

aim of the conference is to stimulate further investigation and discussion of the relationship between gender and the overarching structures and practices (political, social, economic, and cultural) of the empires and post-imperial states of this region.

Six panels are planned, with a keynote address on Friday evening by Prof. Rosalind Marsh (University of Bath). Panels include: Conceptualizing Citizenship in the Context of Postsocialism, Women and Political Engagement, Gender and Post-Communist Transition, Gender and State Regimes, Making Empire – Making Nation, and Gender, Nation, Culture. The conference will conclude with a roundtable discussion of Gender, Citizenship, Empire, led by current AWSS President Maria Bucur (Indiana University).

The AWSS Conference will be held in conjunction with the annual conference of the Midwest Slavic Association on the campus of The Ohio State University. All participants are welcome to attend MWS events in addition to AWSS events.

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies invites nominations for the 2009 Competition for the Heldt Prizes, awarded for works of scholarship and translation. To be eligible for nomination, all books and articles for the first three prize categories

must be published between 15 May 2008 and 15 April 2009. The publication dates for the translation prize, which is offered every other year, are 1 June 2007 to 15 April 2009.

1. Best book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies;
2. Best article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies;
3. Best book by a woman in any area of Slavic/East European/Eurasian studies.
4. Best translation in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies.

One may nominate works in more than one category, and more than one item in each category. Articles included in collections will be considered for the "best article" prize only if they are individually nominated. The prizes will be awarded at the AWSS meeting at the AAASS National Convention in Boston in November, 2009.

To nominate any work, please send or request that the publisher send one copy to each of the four members of the Prize committee by 1 May 2009:

Adele Lindenmeyr, Professor of History, Heldt Prize Committee chair, Department of History, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Avenue, Villanova, PA 19085.

Eliot Borenstein, Professor, Russian & Slavic Studies, Director, Morse Academic

Plan, New York University, 100 Washington Square East, 903D, New York, NY 10003.

Kristen Ghodsee, Associate Professor, Gender and Women's Studies, Bowdoin College, 7100 College Station Brunswick, ME 04011.

Carol Avins, Professor of Russian, Rutgers University, 739 S. Highland Avenue, Merion Station, PA 19066.

The **Society for Slovene Studies** invites submissions by young scholars, residing outside Slovenia, interested in things Slovene, for its 2009 competition for the Rado Lencek Graduate Student Prize and the Joseph Velikonja Undergraduate Essay Prize. The Rado Lencek Prize in the amount of \$1000 is awarded annually to the best graduate student paper on a Slovene-related topic and the Joseph Velikonja Undergraduate Essay Prize in the amount of \$500 to the best undergraduate student essay on a Slovene-related topic from any academic field. The deadline for the 2009 submissions is September 15, 2009. More information about the prizes with the list of previous winners is on the recently redesigned SSS webpage: <http://www.slovenestudies.com/>. ♦



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PERSONAGES

Ljubisa S. Adamovich accepted position of the Dean of the International Graduate School of Management, in Belgrade, Serbia. Her new business address is: European Center for Peace and Development, Terazije 41, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia, e-mail: ladamovich@fsu.edu.

Elissa Bemporad has been appointed Ungar Assistant Professor in East European Jewish History at Queens College, CUNY.

Elizabeth Bishop received a Research Enhancement grant from the Texas State's Faculty Senate to research Iraqi and Syrian labor movements in Moscow archives over summer 2009.

Thomas Butler, Director of Builders For Peace, is taking a group of eight American student volunteers to Bosnia to teach English in summer schools in Fojnica and Gracanica. The group will also work on the restoration of the library in the Franciscan monastery of the Holy Spirit in Fojnica.

Mollie Cavender has been promoted to Associate Professor of History with tenure at the Ohio State University.

Stephen F. Cohen was awarded in December 2008 the Order of Friendship (Orden Druzhby) by a decree of Russian President Dmitrii Medvedev.

Mark R. Elliott, professor of history at Southern Wesleyan University, Central, South Carolina, will be retiring in June 2009. He will continue to serve as editor of the *East-West Church & Ministry Report*. His new contact information will be: *East-West Church & Ministry Report*, Asbury College, 1 Macklem Drive, Wilmore, KY 40390, e-mail: emark936@aol.com.

Anna Frajlich-Zajac received the honorary title of Ambassador of Szczecin.

Victor Friedman received the 2008 award "Duhoven Voin za Makedonskata Kauza" from Makedonski Duhovni Konaci in a special ceremony in Bitola, Republic of Macedonia.

Rebekah Klein-Pejšová has accepted a position as Jewish Studies Assistant Professor of History at Purdue University, specializing in Modern Jewish and East Central European History. She is transforming her dissertation into a book manuscript with the working title: *Contested Loyalty:*

Jewish Citizenship and Nationality in East Central Europe, 1867-1938.

Thomas Lahusen received the prize for best directing at the 2d Issyk-Kul International Film Festival of the Shanghai Organization of Cooperation, which took place in Kyrgyzstan in October 2008, for *The Province of Lost Film* (Chemodan Films, 2006). He also recently worked on the documentary *The Photographer* (Chemodan Films, December 2008), which he co-directed with Tracy McDonald and Alexander Gershtein.

Cheryl A. Madden, served as the Guest-Editor of the 2008 *Holodomor: The Ukrainian Genocide, 1932-1933, 75th Anniversary, Canadian American Slavic Studies / Revue Canadienne Américaine D'Études Slaves*, published by Charles Schlacks.

David S. Mason has retired after 33 years of teaching at Butler University.

Joanna B. Michlic was appointed to be Director of the Project on Families, Children and the Holocaust, HBI (Hadassah-Brandeis Institute) at Brandeis University.

Joseph F. Patrouch is spending the Academic Year 2008-2009 as a Guest Researcher at the Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut of the Freie Universitaet, Berlin. He also has recently become a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History and an editorial board member (and Book Review Editor responsible for early modern and late medieval publications) of the H-Net discussion list HABSBERG, one of the oldest H-Net lists.

Yale Richmond spoke at the celebration in Warsaw of the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program in Poland, which he established in 1959 when he was cultural attaché at the American Embassy. Some 200 Polish former Fulbrighters attended the day-long celebration held in the Warsaw Royal Castle.

Dick Rowson has retired as President and CEO of the Washington D.C.-based Council for a Community of Democracies, the nongovernmental organization related to the 120 member inter-governmental Community of Democracies (CD). He remains with CCD as Vice President of its Board of Directors.

Ron Suny has been appointed Director of the Eisenberg Institute of Historical Studies at Michigan. Suny will serve for two years and coordinate a program of visiting scholars and lecturers, seminars and workshops, around the theme "Paucity and Plenty."

Andreas Umland accepted the position of an Assistant Professor of Contemporary Russian History at The Catholic University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, Bavaria in October 2008.

Dan Waugh, Professor Emeritus and former REECAS Director, recently returned to Seattle after spending two years in Uppsala, Sweden, where he was working on a co-authored book project on Muscovite history and lecturing on the Silk Road. This summer, he spent a month in western China on a Silk Road studies program and in October, traveled to Mongolia to participate in an archaeology conference. In November and December, he participated in the teacher symposium on the Black Sea region, co-sponsored by the Jackson School outreach programs.

Cynthia Vakareliyska was promoted to Professor of Linguistics at the University of Oregon in spring 2008.

Jeffrey Veidlinger has been awarded the Alvin H. Rosenfeld Chair in Jewish Studies at Indiana University, Bloomington.

In Memoriam...

August Blume, author of the forthcoming *The Russian Military Air Fleet in World War One*, to be published by Schiffer Military History, died on February 6, 2009.

Anne Frydman, Visiting Associate Professor at Johns Hopkins University, died from complications of multiple sclerosis on February 23, 2009.

David MacKenzie, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of North Carolina in Greensboro, died December 4, 2008. ♦

LIBRARY AND THE INTERNET NEWS

The editor of the "Library and the Internet News" is Dan Pennell, Bibliographer for Russian, East European, and Germanic Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. You can contact him at: pennell@pitt.edu.

AAASS Bibliography and Documentation Committee Report for 2008 AAASS Annual Convention

To view the AAASS Bibliography and Documentation Committee Report for 2008 AAASS Annual Convention, please visit: <http://intranet.library.arizona.edu/users/brewerm/bd/AAASSBDRReport2008.pdf>. For general information about the B&D, view: <http://intranet.library.arizona.edu/users/brewerm/bd/subcommittees.html>.

Changes to RFE/RL's website

RFE/RL has recently redesigned its web sites in Belarusian (<http://www.rferl.org/section/Belarus/152.html>), Ukrainian (<http://www.rferl.org/section/Ukraine/164.html>) and the languages of the South Slavic region, as well as in English. The new sites are not only easier to navigate and more visually attractive, they also feature a serious upgrade of content: more videos, audio clips, photos, op-eds, and blogs.

One of the most popular new blogs is The Power Vertical (http://www.rferl.org/archive/The_Power_Vertical/latest/884/884.html), which looks at emerging trends in Russian politics and shines a light on the high-stakes power struggles, machinations, and clashing interests that shape Kremlin policy today. For readers interested in human rights, civil society and press freedom, RFE/RL's news digest, Watchdog, is rapidly becoming the place of record in documenting human rights abuses in the many regions it covers. RFE/RL's new Transmission blog serves up news, comment, and off-the-wall stories from RFE/RL's bureaus. [Luke Allnutt, Editor in Chief, RFE/RL English-language website]

Section 108 of the copyright code

Michael Brewer at the University of Arizona has developed a tool with the support and expertise of the ALA OITP Copyright Advisory Subcommittee, which is now available online. This tool is specifically targeted to assist librarians with their questions about when section 108 of the copyright code (the library and archives provision) applies. In general, this section allows for libraries or archives (under specific circumstances) to 1) make copies of portions of works from their collections for users, 2) make copies of entire works for users, 3) make replacement copies of published works in their collections and 4) make preservation copies

of unpublished works in their collections. Please bookmark this tool and share it with others in your libraries that might find it useful (other subject specialists, interlibrary loan workers, people on public services & special collections librarians). A tool is also available to help you determine the copyright term of a work or whether it has fallen into the public domain. The URL's for both tools are: <http://librarycopyright.net/108spinner/> and <http://librarycopyright.net/digitalslider/>.

New Edition of Classic Reference Guide

The new edition of ALA Editions' Guide to Reference Books, to be called Guide to Reference (GR) in order to denote its format neutrality, traces its roots to 1902 and the publication of Alice Bertha Kroeger's (Drexel University) *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books: A Manual for Librarians, Teachers and Students*. Part textbook, part vademecum, part bibliography,

part canon, GR has become a cornerstone of the literature of librarianship. It has been used throughout North America and been sold internationally as the "source of first resort" for identifying local materials that will answer users' questions, training reference staff in the repertory of works with which they should be familiar, inventorying and developing reference collections, enabling interlibrary loan staff to identify sources that will verify items requested, and serving as a gateway to the wider repertory of the reference literature.

After Kroeger's death, the *Guide* became a project of the General Reference Department of Columbia University under compilers and editors Isadore Gilbert Mudge, Constance Winchell, and Eugene Sheehy. The General Editorship passed for the 10th edition supplement and the 11th edition to Robert Balay of the Association of College and Research Libraries' *Choice* magazine. During the course of its history,

continued on page 35

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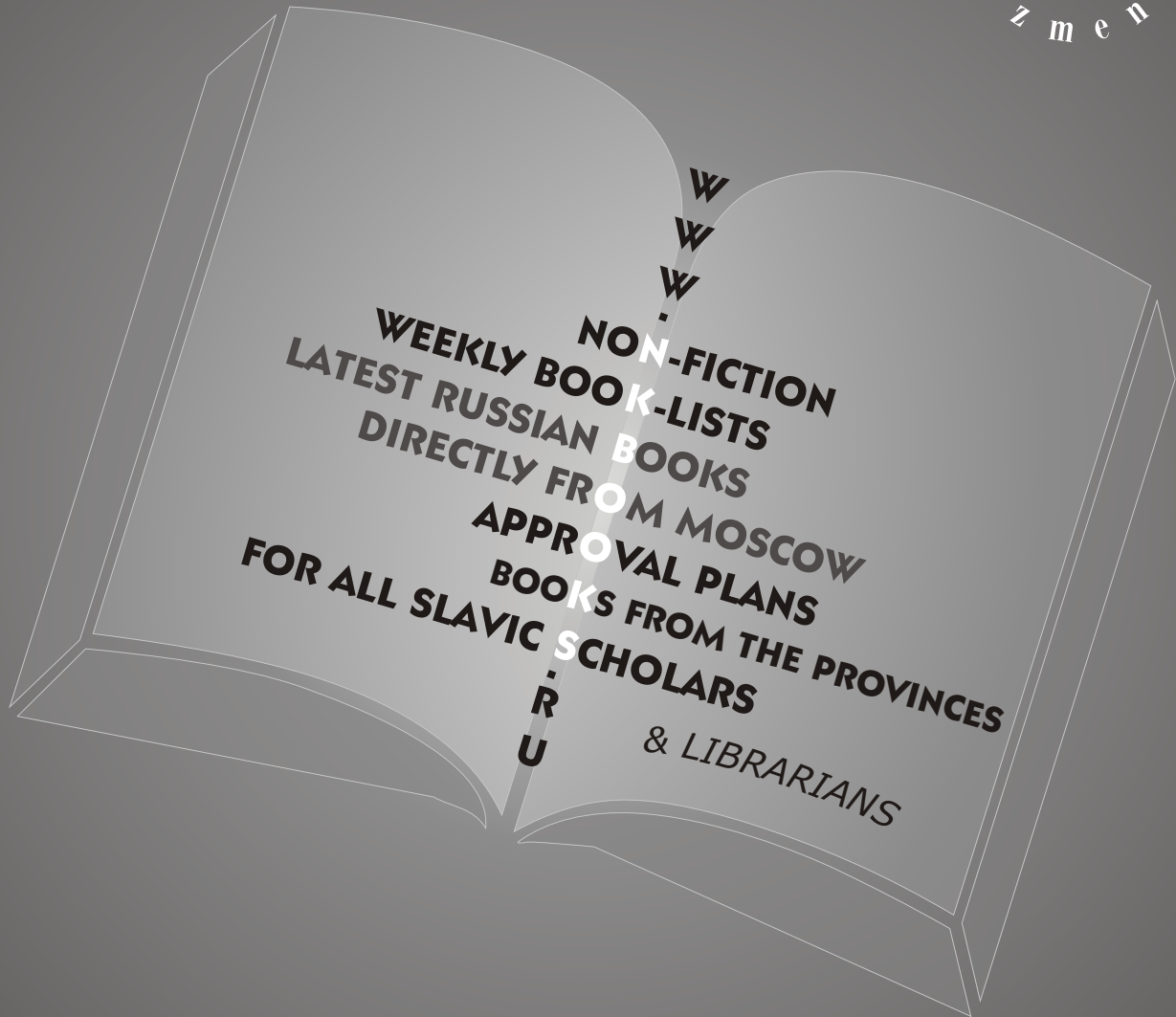


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the Guide has become an increasingly cooperative project as the reference literature has grown and as contributors have been drawn from libraries around the country.

This new edition was announced in May 2000. It will in effect be the centennial edition; it will be the first to list sources on the World Wide Web and the first to be issued in electronic form. Although to many the *Guide* is easier to use in printed form, the new edition will take full advantage of the Web's capacities to connect information sources; released from the constraints of a physical volume, it will also create and link to content that will make it a center for learning about and practicing reference librarianship. [Bob Kieft, General Editor, *Guide to Reference*]

Jon Guillian (U of Kansas), one of the editors of the new edition of the *Guide*, reports that GR will include many more titles and online resources in Slavic and East European languages than previous editions.

Inaugural Issue of *The Russian Cyberspace Journal* Appears

The Russian Cyberspace Journal is an online publication that appears twice per year. The issues are organized thematically, focusing on timely issues and topics related to the study of Russian, Eurasian and Central European new media. Articles from scholars from a variety of academic backgrounds as well as artists' contributions, interviews, book reviews, comments, and discussions are invited. The journal is published in three languages, English, German, and Russian. The journal is a multi-media platform, celebrating cyberspace as a variety of information flows. The journal editors and the advisory board are comprised of young but distinguished academics and net practitioners from across the globe.

Issue 1, *Virtual Power: Russian Politics and the Internet* is available at: <http://www.russian-cyberspace.com/>. Articles include: Robert Saunders, *Wiring the Second World*, Ellen Rutten, *More Than a (Blog) Poet?*, Vlad Strukov, *Possessive and Superlative*, Henrike Schmidt, *Designing Political Participation*, Ekaterina Lapina-Kratasyuk, *Media Constructions of Reality*, Natalia Sokolova, *Runet for Television Fans*, Olena Goroshko & Elena Zhigalina, *Political Interactions in Blogs*, Tatjana Hofmann, *The Third Siege of Sevastopol*, Floriana Fossato, *Web as an Adaptation Tool?*, Aleksei Krivolap, *Virtualization of Belarusian Power*.

The Danger of Downloading

To view the article, "The Danger of Downloading," by Boris Kagarliisky, Director of the Institute of Globalization Studies, published in *The Moscow Times* on 19 Febru-

ary 2009, please visit: <http://www.moscowtimes.ru/article/1040/42/374684.htm>. (You need to be a registered subscriber to view the entire article.) The article discusses recent amendments to Russian Civil Code regarding copyright violations.

BRILL announces Balkan Studies Library

This new peer-reviewed series aims to provide a forum for the growing interest and research in the field and to publish high-quality disciplinary and interdisciplinary research on all aspects of the Balkans, with a focus on history, politics and culture. The region is defined here as comprising Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and the countries of former Yugoslavia.

The series includes history, anthropology, archaeology, political science, sociology, legal studies, economy, religion, literary studies, cultural studies, gender studies, film, theatre and media studies, art history and language & linguistics.

The series will publish monographs and collections of essays, and editions of source materials, primarily in English. The series especially welcomes comparative studies, be this comparisons between individual Balkan countries, or comparisons of (part of) the region with other countries and regions.

More information can be obtained from series editor-in-chief, Zoran Milutinovic, at z.milutinovic@ssees.ucl.ac.uk. [From Balkan Academic News]

Note from Edward Kasinec, NYPL

The New Year marks two significant professional dates for me: first, my twenty-fifth year as Curator of the Slavic and East European collections of The New York Public Library, and the fortieth anniversary of the appearance of my first publication in the *Bulletin of the NYPL* on the 18th century rarities held in these collections.

It is with a sense of re-creation, renewal, and anticipation that effective February 8, 2009 I will be stepping down as Curator, but will continue my association with the NYPL as Staff Consultant (in the Education, Programming and Exhibitions Department) to the *Third NEH Summer Institute for College Teachers*, an appointment that will continue through August 2009. In the Fall of 2009 I hope to continue my research pursuits in the areas of Eastern European and Russian cultural studies through an association with Columbia University's Harriman Institute.

I feel deeply blessed to have had in my work at the NYPL (and at previous positions at Columbia, Harvard, and UC Berkeley) the professional support, mentoring and wise counsel of literally thousands of

colleagues, dealers, vendors, donors and collaborators throughout the world.

The achievements of my five predecessors and many colleagues since 1898 have laid a very solid foundation on which to create yet a new iteration for the historic, world-class Slavic and East European collections and services of the NYPL.

Digitization of Materials in the Andre Savine Collection

The University Library at the University of North Carolina has begun digitization of materials in the Andre Savine Collection (please read more at <http://www.lib.unc.edu/savine/RBR/en/collection.html>). The first batch of materials, on the Russian émigré military, is grouped under the collection heading "savmil". Full texts are located at the Internet Archive (www.archive.org) and are thus available free of charge to anyone. Access: <http://www.archive.org/search.php?query=scanningcenter%3A%28chapelhill%29%25>. In the search box type "savmil" (without quotation marks); leave "All Media Types" in the next box as is. Click on any retrieved title. You can view full text in variety of viewers: Flip Book, Flip Book (beta), PDF, B/W PDF, Full Text, DjVu.

The front and back covers are digitized and viewable in the PDFs, but not in the Flip Book viewers.

To turn pages in the Flip Book viewer, click on the page you want turned (either back or forward), just as if you were "flipping through" the pages in a print book.

The University Library continues to build the multi-modular digital library called *Russia Beyond Russia*, which consists of materials about and by Russian émigrés. The Core Module of this database, which contains indexes and a search engine, is available at <http://www.lib.unc.edu/savine/RBR/>. Articles here about *Russia Beyond Russia* are available in both English and Russian. To toggle between the English and Russian texts, use the buttons in the upper right corner of the screen.

To access the Core Module, click on The RBR Core Module Database in the left sidebar of the pages.

You can locate items in the Core Module either through the fourteen precompiled indexes or by using the sophisticated search engine. The default display is Indexes: to switch to the search engine, click on "search" at the top of the screen.

The University Library has also begun cataloging materials in the Andre Savine Collection, a project funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and by a gift from Kay and Van Weatherspoon. The Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) of the University Libraries is located at <http://www.lib.unc.edu/>. Searches in this OPAC can be keyed in either Russian or Library of

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Congress transliteration (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/romanization/russian.pdf>)
[From Nadia Zilper, UNC, Chapel Hill]

International Coalition on Newspapers

URL for newspaper digitization projects from around the world: <http://icon.crl.edu/digitization.htm>. [From James Simon, Center for Research Libraries]

New Page on Library of Congress European Division Website

"Bulgarian Journals at the Library of Congress, 1846-2008" is located at <http://www.loc.gov/rr/european/journals/bu/bujour1.html>. The page provides LC's holdings for almost 1700 journal titles. [From Angela Cannon, Library of Congress]

Russian Law on Digital Preservation

The Russian Federation has attempted to broaden its law governing libraries (*Zakon o biblioteknom dele*, Law no. 78-FZ of December 29, 1994), a federal law that interfaces with the copyright law, to allow for digital preservation of all works legally deposited in Russia's national libraries two years after their receipt under legal deposit. The intention was to facilitate an electronic library of all legally deposited works in the three national libraries, which would apparently be accessible on the premises of the national libraries. Publishers and authors objected, insisting that the proposed amendment violated RF copyright law. As a result the amendment was modified.

The amendment that was adopted on October 15, 2008 and made into Law no. 183-FZ of October 27, 2008 is very different from the original proposal. It allows the national libraries to digitally preserve and provide access not to all works, but to works that are old (dilapidated), worn out, ruined, defective documents; documents existing in a single copy and (or) rare documents, manuscripts, of which the lending to users could lead to their loss, damage, or destruction; documents recorded in machine-readable formats and for which use requires technical means that do not exist; and documents having a scholarly and educational significance. It also requires that the digital preservation and access be carried out according to and under the conditions of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation."

So now there is a reference to the RF copyright law, which satisfied the publishers and authors, as well as a limitation on the kinds of works that can be copied. This in turn has caused a reaction from librarians who declare that the amendment gives them nothing more than they had already under the law, and that they will be unable

to contact individual right holders to accomplish the goals of a digital library.

That is the essence of this development. The amendment ensures that digital preservation conforms to Russian copyright law, and for that reason it does not accomplish its original purpose.

This development does not change anything with respect to application of copyright law in the U.S. or in other countries, but is an indication that the Russian Federation attempted to create a change that would have facilitated digital preservation and access in its national libraries. The result, though disappointing for libraries, is not surprising. Without agreement between the two laws, this effort could not have succeeded. [From Janice Pilch, U of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana]

Making the History of 1989

Making the History of 1989 (<http://chnm.gmu.edu/1989/>), offers students, teachers, and scholars access to hundreds of primary sources on or related to the events of 1989 and the end of the Cold War in Europe, interviews with prominent historians, and a series of resources for teachers at both the high school and college level. As with all resources created by our Center, all the resources contained in Making the History of 1989 are and will remain free and open access.

If you have questions about this project, please contact the project's Executive Producer, T. Mills Kelly (tkelly7@gmu.edu), or the project manager, Katherine Gustin (kgustin@gmu.edu).

Additionally, the Center for History and New Media has another digital project related to Eastern Europe and Slavic Studies. Gulag: Many Days, Many Lives (<http://gulaghistory.org/>) examines the human struggle for survival inside the Gulag, the brutal Soviet system of forced labor concentration camps from 1917 to 1988. It presents an in-depth look at life in the Gulag through: exhibits featuring original documentaries and prisoner voices; an archive filled with documents and images; teaching and bibliographic resources that encourage further study. For questions on this project, please contact the project manager, Sheila Brennan (sbrennan@gmu.edu). [From Jeny Fuentes, George Mason University]

Chalkboard

Transitions (TOL) launched a new version of Chalkboard (<http://chalkboard.tol.org>), the website dedicated to news and analysis of education issues in transitional countries. The new site has a more modern look and feel, and new features and resources for readers and journalists. The project is funded by the Open Society Institute's

Education Support Program. OSI-ESP supports education reform in countries in transition, combining best practice and policy to strengthen open society values and facilitate change in education and national policy development. <http://www.soros.org/initiatives/esp>.

Russian State Historical Archive

Historians of Russia will be glad to know that at the end of January, the Russian State Historical Archive finally reopened in St. Petersburg after a long and arduous move from its historic setting on the English Embankment. RGIA is now housed in a stunning new complex of buildings at 36 Zanevskii Prospekt, a short walk from the Ladozhskaya metro station (cross Zanevskii and go left after exiting the station). No effort or funding seems to have been spared in providing the archive with the most modern of environments, or users with a handsome, thoroughly modern, and comfortable place to work.

The archive was personally dedicated by then President Putin last year, who presented it as a monument to his administration's link with Russia's pre-revolutionary past. The reading room and library are open Monday through Thursday 10-5, and Friday 10-4. In keeping with tradition, the last day of each month continues to be a "sanitarnyi den", although users are required to wear covers over their shoes (5 rubles at the garderob) to preserve cleanliness. Scholars are limited to three requests for files a day, and the use of no more than 6 files at one time. Requests are delivered on the third working day after their submission.

Researchers should bring a passport size photo and an "otnoshenie" if they are affiliated with a Russian institution or comparable credential, although open access is formally a part of contemporary Russian archival legislation. In addition to the metro, the archive is easily reached by taking the 1 or 22 trolleybus or the 24 or 27 bus from any place on Nevskii Prospekt. More information is available at www.fgurgia.ru, or by e-mail at furguria@mail.ru. Telephone: 812 438 55 20; Fax: 812 438 55 94. [From William Rosenberg, University of Michigan]

1917 Jewish-Russian Encyclopedia to lend

Ethan S. Burger, Adjunct Professor at the Georgetown University Law Center is willing to make arrangements to lend his 1991 reprint of a 1917 Jewish-Russian Encyclopedia to those interested in doing research in this area. With further questions, please contact: (w) 301-309-8300, and (c) 202-330-3399.

New and Improved REESWeb at UPitt

Over the past few months, the editorial team of REESWeb has been working to move the database to new platform and user interface. The new REESWeb is now available at: <http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/>.

REESWeb provides the ability to browse web sites by subject, geography, culture, and/or time period. A new feature allows the user to narrow those initial results with associated terms provided in the right column. A keyword search of all items in the database is still available. REESWeb also now includes a new dynamic calendar for upcoming events of interest to Slavists.

In addition to updating the user interface, the effort was also made to clean up the database itself. Old "dead" links and duplicate entries were weeded out, plus many new links across all subject and geographic areas have been added.

As before, REESWeb relies on the Slavic community for the submission of new links, as well as events to be added to our calendar. The editorial team also welcomes any comments, corrections, or concerns you may have. ♦

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CALENDAR

2009

April 16–18. 4th Biennial Conference of the Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS) "Gender, Citizenship, and Empire," The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. For more information, see: <http://www.awsshome.org/>.

April 16–18. Midwest Slavic Conference (AAASS regional affiliate), The Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. For more information, contact: CSEES, 303 Oxley Hall, 1712 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210, e-mail: CSEES@osu.edu.

April 23–25. 14th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN) "Imagined Communities, Real Conflicts, and National Identities." Harriman Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY. For more information, see: www.nationalities.org.

May 1–2. Tenth Annual Czech Studies Workshop, Columbia University, New York, NY. For more information, contact: Bradley Abrams, Czech Studies Workshop, 1230 IAB, 420 West 118th Street, MC 3336, New York, NY 10027, e-mail: bfa4@columbia.edu.

May 8–9. "Totalitarian Laughter: Cultures of the Comic under Socialism" Conference, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Princeton University. For more information, see: <http://slavic.princeton.edu/events/>.

May 29–31. Fourth biennial European Studies Association (SEESA) conference, hosted by the Center for East European and Russian/Eurasian Studies at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. With any questions, please contact: Elisabeth Elliott, e-mail: eelliott@northwestern.edu.

June 2–5. Seventh International Conference on New Directions in the Humanities, Beijing, China. For more information, visit: www.cee-socialscience.net/1989/index.html.

June 5–7. "The Politics of Sub-National Authoritarianism in Russia," University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, UK. For further information, please contact: Dr Cameron Ross, c.z.ross@dundee.ac.uk.

June 10–12. "Europe and the World before and after 1989: Trans-national and comparative perspectives on Eastern and Western Europe," University of Padua, Italy. For more information, visit: www.cee-socialscience.net/1989/index.html.

June 13–14. 67th Annual Meeting of the Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences of America (PIASA), Hyatt Regency Jersey City Hotel. For more information, visit: www.piasa.org.

June 18–20. Ralph and Ruth Fisher Forum, "Russia's Role in Human Mobility: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives," co-sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation, University at Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. For more information, see: <https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/jwr/www/mobility2009/>, or contact Prof. John Randolph, e-mail: jwr@uiuc.edu.

September 11–12. "Eastern Christian Culture in the Habsburg Monarchy" Conference, hosted jointly by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies and the Research Program on Religion and Culture of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada. For more information, contact: John-Paul Himka, Department of History and Classics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2H4, e-mail: jhimka@ualberta.ca.

September 24–27. Fifth International Scientific Conference "Language, Culture and Society," Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages, Moscow, Russia. For more information, contact: Moscow, Ladozhskaya Str.9/8, Phone/fax +7(495) 632-25-33, Phone: +7 (499) 267-89-71, e-mail: rector@gaudeamus.ru, conference@gaudeamus.ru.

October 1–3. Thirty-fourth annual European Studies Conference, University of Nebraska-Omaha. For more information, contact: Tatyana Novikov, Conference Coordinator, Department of Foreign Languages, ASH 301, University of Nebraska-Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182; tel: (402) 554-4840, tnovikov@mail.unomaha.edu; www.unomaha.edu/esc.

October 1–3. "Reform Movements in Eastern Christian Culture: Renewal, Heresy, and Compromise," Third Biennial Conference of the Association for the Study of Eastern Christian History and Culture, Inc. (ASEC), Columbus, Ohio. For more information, please contact: Lucien Frary, Rider University, 2083 Lawrence Road, Lawrenceville NJ 08648, e-mail: lfrary@rider.edu.

October 8–11. Tenth Annual Conference of the Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS), University of Toronto, Canada. For more information, visit: <http://www.units.muohio.edu/cess/index.html>.

October 16–18. "Central Europe 1989: Lessons and Legacies" conference, University of Kansas, Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies, Lawrence, KS. For more information, contact: crees@ku.edu, or CE1989, CREES, University of Kansas, 320 Bailey Hall, 1440 Jayhawk Blvd., Lawrence, KS 66045.

October 22–24. "The Global 1989: A New Generation" Conference, a joint initiative of Princeton University's Department of History, Davis Center for Historical Studies, Institute for International and Regional Studies, Program in Law and Public Affairs, University Center for Human Values, and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. For more information, contact: Barbara Leavey, (blleavey@princeton.edu); or the conference chair Piotr H. Kosicki (pkosicki@princeton.edu).

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

December 27–30. The Annual Conference of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For more information, visit: www.aatseel.org.

2010

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

April 7–10. An international scholarly symposium, "Czech and Slovak Americans: International Perspectives from the Great Plains," sponsored by the Center for Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and chaired by Bruce Garver, Professor of history, University of Nebraska at Omaha and Míla Šašková-Pierce, Professor of Languages, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. For more information, contact the Center for Great Plains Studies: cgps@unl.edu, or visit: <http://www.unl.edu/plains/>.

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

November 18–21. The 42nd National Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (formerly AAASS), Los Angeles, California, Westin Bonaventure Hotel and Suites.

2011

November 17–20. The 43rd National Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (formerly AAASS), Washington, DC, Omni Shoreham Hotel. ♦



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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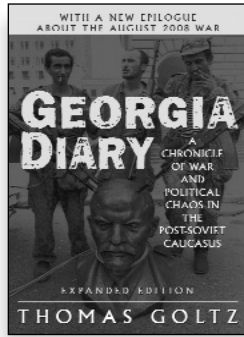
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