



# NEWSNET

News of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

## PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: The Case for Psychologically-Informed Biography

William Chase Taubman, Amherst College

*The following Presidential Address was given on November 14, 2009 at the 2009 National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.*

One of the “perks” of being AAASS President is that you get to choose a theme for the Convention. I chose a broad theme, “Reading and Writing Lives” so that members in all disciplines and areas could address it, and you responded valiantly with a whole range of panels and papers. At one point, I thought to make the theme, “Biographies,” casting that broadly, too, to include “collective biographies” of entities like nations and other groups. My own vineyard in recent years has been “biography” more narrowly and traditionally understood, that is, of individuals, particularly political leaders, first Khrushchev and now Gorbachev, or от Сергеевича до Сергеевича, to recast a phrase first coined for Anastas Mikoyan, who lasted from Lenin to Brezhnev, that is, “от Илича до Илича.”

Biography is extremely popular in some circles. At times the media seem to offer nothing else; especially television, but even the serious press finds it easier, as well as more profitable, to talk about politicians and their private lives than about the fateful issues they deal with and the powerful (often, impersonal) forces that buffet them about. As readers of best seller lists know, biographies, especially of American Founding Fathers, are omnipresent.

But at a higher, more scholarly level, it is no longer thought (to put it mildly) that “The history of the world is the biography of great men”—as the 19th century Scottish philosopher Thomas Carlyle put it.<sup>1</sup> Almost everything about that sentence is off-putting today. The issue goes far beyond that. The decline of the totalitarian model even before the collapse of totalitarianism; the shrinking ranks of political, and the incredibly shrinking ranks of diplomatic, historians; the spread of social and the rise of cultural history—these and other trends testify to the shift of scholarly focus away from political leaders and their biographies.

Theoretically, of course, there is no need to choose among various subjects and approaches. We have all been warned in grad school against “monocausal” explanations. Very recently, for example, in a trenchant article in *The New York Review of Books* on “1989!,” Timothy Garton Ash insisted that the “European revolution of 1989 was from the outset an international event—and by international I mean not just the diplomatic relations between states, but also the interactions of both states and societies across borders.” According to Garton Ash, “the lines of causation include the influence of individual states on their own societies, societies on the their states, societies on other societies, states on societies (for example, Gorbachev’s direct impact on East-Central

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Europeans) and societies on other states (for example, the knock-on effect on the Soviet Union of popular protest in East-Central Europe).” “Knock on” is British, I guess, for “carryover impact.”

Furthermore, Garton Ash notes, observers with various professional, geographical and disciplinary axes to grind view 1989 from their own various angles. Poles and Catholics, he writes, hail the role of the Pope. Hungarians recall that *they* opened their border and let East Germans escape through it even before the Berlin Wall fell. “Russianists,” writes Garton Ash, “give the largest credit to Gorbachev.” Germans on the left emphasize “Ostpolitik.” Americans on the right say Ronald Reagan won the cold war.<sup>2</sup>

As you can see, Garton Ash himself is rather old-school with his own emphasis on individual leaders and their foreign policies. Many “Russianists,” including some right here in this hall, would surely remind him that Gorbachev is hardly the entire story of Russian reform or of 1989.

Having said that, however, I must add that I believe Gorbachev’s role was immense. Now, I’m not about to defend my approach *against* other approaches. What I would like to do is explain it and to show how it can work with others. Obviously, whatever political leaders do, they do not do it alone. Clearly, they operate in a context or contexts constituted by all the other things we study. My focus, as the title of this talk indicates, is personality and political leadership, but that can and should be considered in a larger frame. For example, Fred Greenstein, long-time professor of politics at Princeton, and author of a very helpful book on personality and politics, has come up with a chart to show the interrelationship between personality and politics. In the center of the figure is a box labeled “Personality structures.” That box is surrounded by four others: “Larger Social and Political System,” “Aspects of the Immediate Social, Political Environment” that shape personality, “Immediate Environmental Antecedents of Political Behavior,” and “Political Behavior” itself. And of course, there are arrows showing how each of these boxes has “knock-on effects” on all the others.<sup>3</sup>

Instead of using boxes and arrows, let me pose several general questions

about personality and political leadership and try to answer them. After that, I’ll apply some of those answers to the cases of Khrushchev and Gorbachev, and finally I’ll talk about possible objections to “psychologically-informed biography” and how to respond to them.

The first question has to do with how important political leaders really are. Not all of them are created equal. Nor are the challenges they confront and the conditions in which they operate. We know from American experience, as well as that of the societies we study, that some leaders are more important than others. So the first question is: Can we identify conditions and circumstances which allow a leader to have a particularly great impact?

Second question: Can we identify leaders of whom it can be said that their personalities largely explain the impact they have?

Third, in cases where character seems particularly determinative: How can you go about decoding personality and the difference it makes, especially if you’re not a trained psychologist or psychiatrist?

Greenstein helps us answer the first question by providing a list of conditions and circumstances which can magnify a leader’s impact. One is, to use his language, “an environment that admits of restructuring.”<sup>4</sup> To illustrate, take three historical comparisons. First, compare the origins of World Wars One and Two. According to most historical accounts, the First World War resulted from a series of events and processes over which no single leader had, or could have had, much control. Whereas circumstances and conditions allowed Hitler, with more than a little help from his own evil genius, to be decisive in bringing about World War Two.

Second, compare Russia in February and October 1917. The collapse of the monarchy created near chaos, but there were still political forces able to bring some semblance of order to the situation. Whereas in October, even if power wasn’t literally “lying in the streets,” it was all too easy for Lenin, despite the resistance of key Bolshevik colleagues, to pick it up.

Finally, compare the United States before and after 9/11. Before then, political and international conditions seemed fairly static, whereas afterwards

almost everything had to be reassessed. Before 9/11 President Bush seemed to be at a loss in an undistinguished presidency. 9/11 allowed him to cast himself as a “great leader” and to have a huge impact (for the worse, I’d say, rather than the better) on his country and the world.

Another condition affecting the power of a political leader is what is known in real estate circles as, “Location, location, location.”<sup>5</sup> Some political locations give leaders more power than others. The standard comparison is between democratic and totalitarian or authoritarian systems. Granted, questions have been raised about just how accurately such labels characterize particular regimes. Granted as well that it is possible for a strong, democratic leader (like Lincoln or Roosevelt) to exert more power than a weakened tyrant (Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko). But that isn’t easy. For a totalitarian system, or even a quasi- or post-totalitarian regime, provides its leader with all sorts of weapons, whereas a liberal-democratic one is supposed to separate powers and thereby limit government.

Of which leaders can it be said that their personalities have a decisive impact on their policies? Here I would propose two sorts of criteria.<sup>6</sup> The first is “uniqueness,” that is, when a political leader behaves so idiosyncratically as to justify the conclusion that no one else in his or her position would have done what he or she did. Of course, all leaders reflect the values and attitudes they share with others in their group or party. And the situations they face sometimes have a way of dictating what is to be done. Furthermore, you may object that deciding what sort of behavior is truly unique is almost entirely subjective. But I’ll argue in a moment that the most important things that Khrushchev and Gorbachev did, things that decisively changed the path the USSR was on, were steps that none of their Kremlin colleagues would have taken.

A second sign that personality may be decisive is when a leader acts in a way that seems particularly strange, irrational and self-destructive. I’m far from suggesting that rational behavior is the norm for political leaders, but self-destruction isn’t either. So when you see it, it tells you to look for psychological sources, that is for internal drives and

compulsions that might help to explain what ideological attitudes and social and political context do not.

My third question, you'll recall (at least I hope you will) is how to go about identifying psychological sources of political behavior? Borrowing from Greenstein and psychologists I've read, I suggest a three-step process. The first is to try to isolate a particular pattern of political behavior that looks as if it might have psychological roots. The second is to try to identify the psychological dynamics that could explain that pattern of behavior. And the third is to seek the origins or genesis of those dynamics in the leader's biography.<sup>7</sup>

Let me make this primer more concrete by applying it to Khrushchev and Gorbachev.

First, the conditions and circumstances in which they operated. Both came to power at a time that "cried out for change." That doesn't mean that anyone else in the Politburo would have embarked on exactly the reforms that they did (about which more in a moment). But the circumstances they faced in 1953 and 1985 (Stalin's death in the first instance, and those of Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko in the second) gave Khrushchev and

Gorbachev the space to do what they did. They weren't the only Politburo members who saw the need for change; they just went a lot farther than their colleagues were prepared to go.

Second, their location—at the top of a regime which still gave them great power, the power to remove or tame their rivals, the power to try to reform (in Khrushchev's case) or transform (Gorbachev's) the regime itself.

Next, that question of uniqueness. Would anyone in the Presidium besides Khrushchev have denounced Stalin at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956? Perhaps cynical Beria, if he hadn't been arrested and executed in 1953. But, I contend that no one else would have—not Molotov, Kaganovich or Malenkov, not even "Shepilov who joined them." Would anyone else have secretly sent nuclear missiles to Cuba in 1962, along with thousands of troops to install and defend them? This really was, as those who ousted Khrushchev put it, a "hare-brained scheme"—sending all those freighters and submarines thousands of miles across open ocean at the all-too-obvious risk of being found out. Would Frol Kozlov, Khrushchev's colorless second-in-command have done

so? Would Leonid Brezhnev? Almost certainly not.

Would anyone in the 1985 Politburo besides Gorbachev have transformed and destroyed Communism and ended the cold war, even if, as I believe, those were not his initial aims? You may answer, "Yakovlev and Shevardnadze," but Aleksandr Nikolaevich didn't become a full Politburo member until 1987, nor did Eduard Ambrosievich until mid-1985. What I'm saying is that only two other leaders supported Gorbachev's most drastic changes and that the only reason they were in a position to do so was that he himself put them there.

What about strange, irrational and self-destructive behavior? In some ways, Khrushchev was a fabulous success story (if we discount the blood he helped shed along the way). He rose from the humblest of backgrounds into Stalin's inner circle, and then not only survived the *vozhhd* (which so many other "comrades-in-arms" did not), but trounced his rivals (who weren't exactly pikers) in the battle to succeed Stalin. But on the other hand, Khrushchev made plenty missteps that could have finished him before 1953, and many more of them once he was in power,

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some of them quite extraordinary, leading to his ouster.

As for Gorbachev, I'm not yet sure. But my feeling at this point is that although he, too, contributed to his own undoing, by behaving increasingly erratically as his troubles deepened, his behavior can be better explained by the impossible situation he faced than by his own internal demons. If so, then his character was less determinative of his less-than-happy fate than Khrushchev's was—except (and this is a huge “except”) that the virtually impossible task he faced (how simultaneously to transform Soviet politics, economics, ideology and foreign policy) was one that he set for himself.

Finally, that three-step process of plumbing of personality. Here I'm pretty sure I'm going to lose some of you because I sometimes lose myself. I am, after all, a humble political scientist—by training anyway, although I sometimes feel like an historian. I'm not a psychologist. But I've tried to read as much psychological theory as I can, I've cornered psychologists and psychiatrists I know and bombarded them with hypotheses about Soviet leaders' psyches, and I've tried to learn what is a new field for me in the most effective way possible, that is, by teaching it—in a seminar on “Personality and Political Leadership” that I've offered along with a professor of psychology. In our seminar we read a range of personality theory and a series of psychobiographies of political leaders, and we asked our students to write “mini-psychobiographies” of leaders of their choosing.

Back to decoding character. The first step I mentioned was to identify a pattern of behavior that may have psychological roots. In Khrushchev's case, what stands out is the way he impulsively latched on to one big scheme after another, without thinking things through—not only sending missiles to Cuba, but continually shuffling and reshuffling party and state agencies, issuing the ill-advised Berlin ultimatum of 1958, or suddenly recalling thousands of Soviet advisers from China in 1960. Even his famous Secret Speech denouncing Stalin was as reckless as it was brave. He didn't realize it might spark an upheaval in Poland, a revolution in Hungary and turmoil in the USSR itself. In Gorbachev's case the pattern I see

combines, on the one hand, idealism and trust in the Soviet people, which emboldened him to dare to democratize the regime, and, on the other hand, what many Soviet citizens regarded as his excessive self-display, which further alienated them when his reforms failed to produce what he promised.

What sort of psychological dynamics could account for these patterns? And what were their origins? In Khrushchev's case I see two possible syndromes. One was identified by the squad of shrinks convened by the CIA in the spring of 1961 to prepare a “personality profile” of Khrushchev at President Kennedy's request. They concluded that Mr. K was “hypomaniac.” When I examined the literature on “hypomania,” I found not only a definition of it as a sub-clinical case of bipolar disorder in which the mania itself is primary but can serve as a kind of defense against potential depression. I also found descriptions of symptoms that fit Khrushchev almost perfectly: “Lacking a systematic approach in cognitive style . . . Grand schemes, racing thoughts . . . constantly up until exhaustion eventually sets in.” I remained somewhat skeptical of this “fit,” until Jane Thompson, widow of US Ambassador Llewelyn Thompson, recounted how Mrs. Khrushchev had described her own husband. The Thompsons accompanied the Khrushchevs to the United States fifty years ago this past September. As they flew across the Atlantic, Mrs. Khrushchev pointed to her husband and told Mrs. Thompson: “He's always either all the way up or all the way down.”<sup>8</sup>

What I'm suggesting is that Khrushchev made some of his more important decisions when he was in a kind of manic mood—brimming with confidence, thinking that he could move mountains—or missiles. But a second psychological dynamic involves Khrushchev's abiding sense of insecurity, which was rooted in his particularly humble origins (even compared with Stalin and the dictator's other henchmen), and especially in his lack of education and culture (probably only two years of formal elementary education plus two stints of adult education in which he paid more attention to politics than to his studies). He performed as a kind of court jester in Stalin's court,

playing up his apparent primitiveness to lull the dictator's suspicions and to get his future rivals to underestimate him. But the same primitiveness proved an obstacle to governing a modern transcontinental empire effectively, and when his attempts to do so came a cropper, he took desperate steps at home and abroad to try to buttress both his authority and his self-image, steps that reflected his psychological as well as political needs.

What about Gorbachev? Again, it's too soon for me to say. But my feeling is that despite growing up during some of the most terrible years in Russian history, he emerged as an idealistic, remarkably self-confident young man. According to another Gorbachev biographer, Andrei Grachev, who has the advantage of having been and remaining to this day a top Gorbachev aide, that same self-confidence may have verged towards narcissism, and if so, that could help account for his getting himself into trouble by talking too much and too long too many times.

Let me conclude by anticipating objections, three of them in particular, that have been leveled against psychobiography. One warning is against “psychobiography by diagnosis,” that is, against boiling down complex, evolving personalities to static categories and/or symptoms. Another danger is deducing from the examples of individual's adult behavior “what must have happened in childhood.” And a third is reducing adult character and behavior to emanations of the early childhood experience that purportedly explains them.<sup>9</sup>

How to respond to these and other objections? Well, first of all, I'm not recommending psychobiography in the first place because, in my experience, it more often than not suffers from failings of just this sort. (By the way, the best psychobiography I know, which doesn't fall into these traps, is Alexander and Juliette George's of Woodrow Wilson.<sup>10</sup>) But on the other hand, I'm not championing plain, old, “non-psycho”-biography either. A couple of years ago I was on a biography prize jury, and in that role I examined a hundred or more biographies. Most of the books were revealing, some were quite wonderful, and the three that the jury nominated were deserving of the prize. But while all of them narrated

lives, almost none of them analyzed those lives psychologically in the way I've been describing.

To be sure, the approach I've outlined may not fit every case. I've been talking explicitly about political leaders. I'm not saying that poets, for example, should get the same sort of treatment. What I'm doing, in an age when political biography, at least in our areas, is conspicuous by its relative absence, is making the case for psychologically informed biography.

One last example, from my own College, to close my talk: Not too long ago, a young historian coming up for tenure presented a biography she had written as evidence for the tenure committee. After a while, the committee came back with a question to the history department. "Is biography history?" they wanted to know. My answer is, emphatically, Yes.

**William Chase Taubman** is Bertrand Snell Professor of Political Science at Amherst College and was the Association's President in 2009.

**Notes:**

1. Thomas Carlyle, *On Heroes, Hero-Worship and the Heroic in History* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993), pp. 13.
2. Timothy Garton Ash, "1989–The Unwritten History," *The New York Review of Books*, November 5, 2009, pp. 4, 6.
3. Fred I. Greenstein, *Personality and Politics: Problems of Evidence, Inference and Conceptualization* (Chicago: Markham, 1969), p. 63.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 42-44. Greenstein cites the first two of the three examples I offer.
5. See *ibid.*, p. 44.
6. See Faye Crosby, "Evaluating Psychohistorical Explanations," *Psychohistory Review*, 1979, 7, pp. 6-16.
7. See Greenstein, *Personality and Politics*, pp. 65-68.
8. See William Taubman, *Khrushchev: The Man and His Era* (New York: W.W. Norton, 2003), pp. xix-xx.
9. On such problems, see William McKinley Runyan, *Life Histories and Psychobiography* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984), pp. 192-241.
10. Alexander L. and Juliette L. George, *Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House: A Personality Study* (New York: John Day Company, 1956). ♦

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# NEWS FROM AAASS

## In this issue

Please take a moment to read the “**2009 AAASS Executive Director’s Report**” on page 13.

The list of **2009 AAASS Award Winners**, together with the citations read during the awards presentation ceremony at the National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, can be found on page 19.

The list of scholars serving on the **2010 AAASS Board of Directors** and the **2010 AAASS Committees** is printed on pages 10 and 11.

## Slavic Review

For a list of articles published in the forthcoming, Spring 2010, issue of *Slavic Review*, please see page 28.

## Membership Renewal

Members of the AAASS – as well as those interested in joining the Association – can now submit their membership applications online by logging into our “AAASS Members Only / Registered Users” site, [www.aaassmembers.org](http://www.aaassmembers.org), and pay dues online using Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or PayPal.

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Members who prefer to submit the paper membership form and pay their dues by check, Visa, or MasterCard, can download and print the 2010 membership form, use the form printed on page 29, and send in the completed form by mail or fax.

## Option not to receive printed publications

Starting now, the Association’s members can choose not to receive printed copies of AAASS Publications – *Slavic Review* and *NewsNet*. When you renew your membership online, on the page where you select your membership income level, you can check a box that says: “I do not want to receive printed copies of AAASS publica-

tions. I will read them online. (No additional shipping costs required for foreign members).” Overseas members who choose this option will not be charged the additional shipping fees.

## 2010 Convention in Los Angeles, California

The 42nd National Convention of the Association will be held in Los Angeles, California, from Thursday, November 18, 2010 to Sunday, November 21, 2010 at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel and Suites. Details about making hotel reservations will be posted on our Web site and in future *NewsNets*.

## 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 2010 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 21. ♦

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# ROY D. LAIRD'S LOST ESSAY: Totalitarianism Revisited

William Adams, Jr.

Charles Timberlake, whom the Central Slavic Conference honored at its 2009 November meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, first appeared as a discussant on the program of the Bi-State Slavic Conference at its Sixth annual meeting at Kansas University, November 1967. He first served as President of the Central Slavic Conference (CSC) when he hosted the eighth meeting at Missouri University Columbia in November 1969, at which he also presented a paper for the first time. He managed to collect all available documents relating to the conference programs, many of the papers presented, minutes of business meetings, and major correspondence—and established the CSC archives at the Western Historical Manuscripts, University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Missouri. He served as the CSC Archivist until his death last year.

On the 10th anniversary of its founding, the Central Slavic Conference met at William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri, on November 17-18, 1972. The printed program contained my “thumbnail history” of the organization, describing its founding as follows:

“During the academic year 1961-1962, a small number of scholars, teachers, and students of Slavic affairs began to discuss the possibility of holding periodic meetings in the Kansas-Missouri area. Will Adams coordinated the correspondence, built up a mailing list, and at length organized the first Conference on the William Jewell campus [in Liberty], November 3, 1962. Approximately 25 persons attended the one-day affair, heard three papers and three discussants (including a lively exchange over Roy Laird’s paper), and were treated to lunch by the College.”

The “lively exchange” over Laird’s paper is the topic I’d like to discuss in this article. But first, a little background.

As many of you know, at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in February, 1956, Khrushchev gave a “secret” speech in which he denounced the “crimes of Stalin.” Thus began a process of liberalization and, ultimately, disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Ironically, the very next year, Carl Friedrich and Zbigniew Brzezinski published a major book entitled, *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy* which set forth what came to be known as the “unitotalitarian model.” This model is defined by six characteristics: ideology, a single mass party, terroristic police, monopoly of communications, monopoly of weapons, and a central planned economy. It is purported to describe all totalitarian systems—communist, fascist, nazi, probably falangist, perhaps Peronist. Moreover, the authors argued

that totalitarianism can only become more totalitarian, rejecting the idea of “convergence” advocated by some Western scholars.

Over the next few years, the Friedrich and Brzezinski thesis seemed less and less applicable to what was happening in the Soviet Union. Thus it was something of a shock to the two dozen or so attending the first meeting of the Bi-State Slavic Conference in November, 1962, when Roy Laird, the respected expert on Soviet agriculture from Kansas University, presented a paper in which he argued that the USSR was more totalitarian under Khrushchev than it was under Stalin! The discussants, and those in attendance who spoke, unanimously derided such an obviously ridiculous thesis. After all, the trend away from the unitotalitarian

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model in the Soviet Union was common knowledge, wasn't it?

But wait! What if the unitotalitarian model was erroneous? Did anyone listen to Laird's *reasons* for propounding such a thesis? His evidence was drawn from his own studies of Soviet agriculture, especially Khrushchev's reforms. These reforms replaced the large number of relatively small collective farms with a smaller number of much larger farms. What was the motive behind these changes by the Soviet premier, who was also supposedly an expert on Soviet agriculture?

Laird's explanation is thought provoking. He pointed out that the CPSU had always been weakest in rural areas. Indeed, many of the smaller collective farms had no Party members, nor even Komsomol members. Thus the Party lacked eyes and ears in many of these farms. The effect of consolidation was to enable the Party to form cells in nearly all of the newer, larger kolkhozes and a firmer Party control was extended to the countryside for the first time since the revolution.

But wasn't terror being reduced, gulags releasing their inmates, and "socialist legality" being emphasized? Of course! So perhaps the Friedrich-Brzezinski model was not so universal after all!

This discussion led me to design the "Adams model of totalitarianism": A single party, a "no factions" rule within the party, an obligation by party members to form Communist Party factions in "public" organizations (we would call them private organizations), and rules against any other factions within those organizations. Thus if all collective farms, labor unions, literary and cultural groups, sports clubs, chess clubs, etc., etc., have a party faction, the Party is in touch with the entire society. Such a model allows for totalitarian control without terror, gulags, perhaps even without a centrally planned economy and strips totalitarianism to its most basic element: *Control*. And defined thusly, perhaps the Soviet Union was more totalitarian under Khrushchev than under Stalin.

What a pity that Laird was so scorned by his colleagues in November 1962 that he never sought to publish his article. It could have sparked a healthy debate over models. But then, there

were other views of totalitarianism that emerged during the Cold War, which were published:

E. H. Carr wrote a short book entitled, *Today's Isms: Fascism, Communism, Democratic Capitalism, Democratic Socialism*, that went through many editions. One way he distinguished totalitarian systems was to point to the different circumstances under which they occur. Communism is pre-industrial, fascism is post-industrial. Although Marx thought the proletarian revolution would take place first in advanced capitalist countries, it was largely agrarian societies like Russia and China that became most vulnerable to communism. On the other hand, fascism seized power in Germany and Italy, two countries that had undergone considerable economic development but had little experience with democracy.

John Hazard, my mentor at Columbia University, wrote a text book entitled, *The Soviet System of Government*. He presented the Soviet government as a democratic structure with totalitarian counterweights. The USSR had elections, but the CPSU screened candidates and allowed only one for each office on the ballot. The Constitution guaranteed nationalities the right to education in their own languages, but "socialist realism" permitted only praise of the system in these languages. Freedom of the press was also guaranteed, but the press was censored for conformity of views. At every point where a free system might have been manifest, there was a totalitarian counterweight that nullified it.

This seemed to me to be a trivial argument and one day I asked him what difference it makes whether a system is democratic with totalitarian counterweights, or a genuine totalitarian system with democratic window dressing. He explained that the former model was his answer to McCarthyism. The lesson is that having a democratic structure, in the U.S. as well as the USSR, is no guarantee of freedom.

In the June 1961 issue of the *American Political Science Review*, R. C. Tucker sought to move "Toward a Theory of Movement Regimes." He cast a net that included not only communism and fascism, but also nationalist movements that seize power. The 20th Century offered many examples: The Congress

Party in India or the Partido de Revolucionario Instituciones (PRI) in Mexico, to name just a couple. Thus he argued that it was worthwhile to study how a movement becomes a regime, and what happens when it does. Tucker suggested further that nationalist goals can be achieved, while those of communism and fascism cannot. If we had known more about how a movement becomes a regime, we might have been better prepared to deal with a Hamas victory in a free election in the Palestinian Territories.

In the December 1964 issue of *APSR*, Alexander Groth wrote an article entitled, "The 'Isms' in Totalitarianism." While conceding the similarity of communist and fascist models, Groth argued that communism will not necessarily follow the same path as fascism. This rejection of the unitotalitarian model was a warning *not* to assume that war would be the only way to deal with communism, as it was with fascism and nazism.

At the Midwest Slavic Conference of 1968, while presenting his paper "Elites in the Soviet Union" Milton Lodge argued that the CPSU was evolving from an instrument of government into an arena of conflict and compromise. He had conducted a content analysis of five leading Soviet journals representing the Party, the military, jurists, literary publications, and the government. He sought to count references to collectivity, and references that distinguish the clientele of each journal from other interest groups ("us" versus "them"). His study examined the period from 1947 to 1967 and he was able to plot the frequency of each set of references on graphs, which showed a strong collective sense in 1947 and, after Stalin died in 1953, a gradual but significant rise in group consciousness. This finding suggested Friedrich and Brzezinski were wrong in saying that totalitarianism can only become more totalitarian.

Finally, in 1995, Simon Tormey took a retrospective look at more of these arguments in a book entitled, *Making Sense of Tyranny* in which, besides the Friedrich-Brzezinski model, he examined several other views:

Frederic Fleron argued in his 1968 article in *Soviet Studies* that there was no such thing as totalitarianism. It was a "boo" word to pin on "boo" regimes.

As the Soviet Union changed, we kept changing the definition so we could still condemn them.

In his 1944 book, *The Road to Serfdom*, Friedrich von Hayek argued that collectivism causes totalitarianism. Collectivism believed the state should ensure social justice and a minimum standard of living. This lumped democratic socialism and social reform liberalism in with totalitarianism, a favorite device of the right wing.

In 1949, Hannah Arendt wrote *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, in which she stressed the similarity of communism and fascism, arguing that both sought total transformation of society, which was impossible to achieve. When this became evident, it put the regimes at war with their own peoples.

Herbert Marcuse represented the Frankfurt School of "critical theory." In his 1968 *One Dimensional Man* he argued that totalitarianism was an affliction of "advanced industrial civilization," especially in the U. S. He condemned consumerism as undermining culture. Though vigorously anti-Soviet, his Marxist analysis rings strangely parallel to the condemnation of American materialism from some theologians.

In 1985, Vaclav Havel, newly released from prison, wrote *The Power of the Powerless*. He distinguished traditional totalitarian regimes from the "post-totalitarian" systems that had emerged in Eastern Europe before the velvet revolutions of 1991. Post-totalitarianism does not require terror, he argued, because the people were resigned to the restrictions. Regimes can mask discontent and alienation by confronting each individual with a choice: conformity and safety on one side, dissidence and punishment on the other. Thus people may choose to "live a lie."

Tormey sums up these various views as follows.

Writers agree that totalitarianism seeks to transform society and establish uniformity of behavior. Totalitarians are certain of their own views. Yet, the authors disagree on how successful regimes can be: There are strong models (unitotalitarian) versus weak models (repression evidences failure).

In closing I'd like to return to my main theme. By definition, scholars seek to analyze human institutions and behavior by noting patterns therein. But scholars should be careful not to

impose such firm definitions on certain patterns that the definitions no longer represent the real world. *All* human institutions and patterns of behavior are subject to change, and our definitions need to be flexible enough to take changes into account. Even when an assertion seems so outlandish as to suggest that the Soviet Union was more totalitarian under Khrushchev than under Stalin, it should not be condemned out of hand. LOOK at the evidence the presenter offers, and see if we need to adjust our definitions rather than ridicule a colleague. Roy Laird, on behalf of your detractors, I apologize!

*Will Adams Jr.* is Professor Emeritus at William Jewell College where he taught political science 1955-1989. He founded the Central Slavic Conference (first called the Bi-State Slavic Conference) at William Jewell in November 1962. Recently he has also been building a program teaching ballroom dancing in Kansas City area grade schools (see [www.cultureballroomdance.com](http://www.cultureballroomdance.com)) and playing piano with his band, the KC Jazz. He can be reached at: [wadamsjr@swbell.net](mailto:wadamsjr@swbell.net). ♦

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# 2009 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

**Dmitry P. Gorenburg, AAASS, Harvard University**

This is my last report as AAASS Executive Director. With the Association's move to Pittsburgh in July 2010, I will be stepping down from my position. I have had a great time working with all of the members and staff in the almost five years I have been here. I would like to thank the AAASS Board of Directors, and particularly Katherine Verdery, for giving me the opportunity to serve in this position.

In the meantime, I want to report that the Association is in good shape – both our membership and the scope of the annual convention have been increasing over the last several years. As of December 2009, we have 2754 members, compared to 2730 at this time last year and 2640 at the end of 2007. As occurred last year, many members are renewing their membership for the following year when they register for the convention, which has translated into 588 members already signed up for next year just before members receive the membership renewal email. (For trends in membership over the last decade, please see Figure 1 below)

Our 2009 convention in Boston was our largest ever, with 540 panels and approximately 2300 total attendees. This far exceeded the previous year's convention in terms of both number

of panels and total attendance. The disciplinary breakdown of these panels is similar to recent years, with 31 percent in history, 27 percent in literature and culture, 18 percent in social sciences, and 24 percent in interdisciplinary and themed panels. There were many highlights, including a sneak preview of Robin Hessman's new film "My Perestroika," which will be premiering at the Sundance Film Festival this winter, a panel on "Know Your Enemy," David Engerman's new book about the history of Slavic Studies in the United States, and a large number of panels incorporating the theme of "Reading and Writing Lives".

This year we experimented in a limited way with a new format for some 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 participate. Instead of the standard panel or roundtable, the three unconference sessions involved facilitated discussions of the topics with the highest level of interest from those planning to take part in the sessions.

One of the advantages of the unconference format is that sessions are participant-driven discussions of a topic

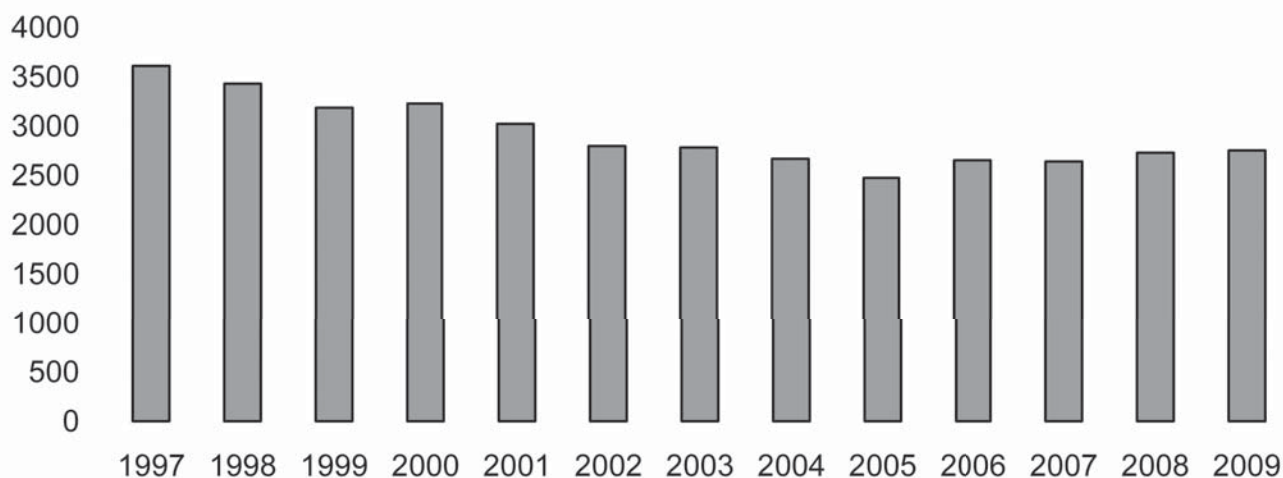
of interest to those who attend, rather than formal presentations, thereby allowing a free flow of ideas among the participants in a more transdisciplinary manner. Another advantage is that, because the topics are selected close to the date of the conference, the sessions can be responsive to something new that may have arisen in the discipline. The topics this year included the future of the Slavic reading room at the New York Public Library, what Slavic Studies will be like in 2019, and a discussion of how to get published in the field. We look forward to having more sessions in this format next year.

We want to thank the Program Committee and especially its chair, Elizabeth Wood of MIT, for all their hard work in making the convention a success.

Our fundraising drive to match Kathryn Davis' \$100,000 gift is continuing apace. We have raised \$49,464 in pledges and contributions through the end of September, which means we are very close to reaching the goal of \$50,000. Of that money, \$37,312 has actually been contributed so far, while the remaining \$12,152 has been pledged to be donated in the coming year. An ad-

*continued on page 14*

**Figure 1. Membership by year**



ditional \$7000 was donated in the past year to the general endowment.

The Davis graduate student travel grant program that was launched with this money is now in its second year. We had 38 applicants and made 13 awards of varying amount (up to \$500 each), with the money being used to help fund the grantees travel to the AAASS convention in Boston. These grants went to students across a wide variety of disciplines and from across the United States, Canada and a number of European countries.

We were once again unable to organize a professional child care service for the annual convention. Whereas last year the parent cooperative had to cancel the service because of an insufficient number of registrations, this year we were stymied at an earlier stage by the unwillingness of the convention hotel to provide a free room for the service. Paying for the room would have eaten up our entire \$5000 subsidy, thus making the service unaffordable. While this is a temporary problem, as a child care suite has been written into hotel

contracts starting in 2012, we do have to hope that the convention hotels in Los Angeles 2010 and Washington 2011 will be more amenable to providing this service.

Our first attempt at running our annual election electronically was a great success. Turnout was 37 percent, compared to our previous average of 20-25 percent. By comparison, other comparable academic associations average 15-20 percent turnout for paper ballots and 20-25 percent for electronic voting. In addition to increasing the number of members voting, switching to electronic voting also saved the association approximately \$300, when comparing costs for the service with what we previously paid for printing and mailing ballots.

The Association has continued to advocate for academic freedom and for our profession. In the last year, our president has sent letters to the New York Public Library expressing concern about the closure of its Slavic Reading Room and the resultant neglect of its Slavic collection, and to Russian

President Medvedev expressing our association's support for the American Historical Association's statement of concern over the recent creation of a Commission to Counteract Attempts at Falsifying History to Damage the Interests of Russia. We have also worked to end the visa restrictions recently placed on foreign scholars working in Russia. To this end, we have encouraged our members who have contacts with senior scholars and Russian government officials to use templates provided on our website to write to them and ask them to use their influence to urge the Russian government to change its visa policy. Those members who do not have such contacts were urged to write one (or more) of the senior government officials listed on the template form.

Finally, as we prepare to move to Pittsburgh, I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone in the AAASS office. During this past year, despite the uncertainty that has resulted from the impending relocation of the AAASS headquarters to Pittsburgh, Wendy Walker, Jolanta Davis, Galina Shaumyan, Emily Falkenstein and our student assistants have done their utmost to ensure that the Association continues to run smoothly. This is particularly evident at the convention, where everyone works 12-15 hour days and takes on responsibilities quite different from their day-to-day jobs. I want to particularly single out Jolanta Davis' work not only on all aspects of the Association's communications, including the newsmagazine you are reading right now, but also in putting together the awards ceremony and the convention program. The Association will greatly miss all of the wonderful people who have made it run during its fifteen years at Harvard.

Dmitry Gorenburg  
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# NEWS FROM AAASS AFFILIATES

## Czechoslovak Studies Association

The Czechoslovak Studies Association 2009 Book Prize was awarded to Tara Zahra for *Kidnapped Souls: National Indifference and the Battle for Children in the Bohemian Lands 1900-1948*, published by Cornell University Press.

Quoting from the citation: "Tara Zahra has written a pioneering study of how Czech and German nationalists for half a century battled over children in the Bohemian Lands in an effort to win them over for the national community. Zahra convincingly shows how these nationalists shared a political culture centered around claims on children and driven by a desire to eradicate national indifference and the 'inappropriate behavior' of parents who defied nationalist expectations about the obligations following from belonging to a national community. Even before the First World War, Czech and German nationalists succeeded in challenging traditional legal assumptions about the right of parents to freely determine their own national affiliation and with it also the choice of school for their children. And although the intensity and national bias of official legal and administrative interference into the sphere of child upbringing and education shifted dramatically with each regime change in the Bohemian Lands – from the Habsburg Empire to the Protectorate and beyond – strong institutional, legal, and discursive continuities affected the interplay between state, nationalist agencies and parents throughout these decades. Zahra admirably demonstrates how this political culture constructed institutions that were both disciplinary mechanisms and had a progressive potential, resulting in the creation of a remarkably dense welfare-state-like network of schools, day-care institutions, and orphanages that offered state-of-the-art educational facilities and services for children and working mothers in the Bohemian Lands. Zahra has conducted exhaustive archival research into an impressive range of sources in Czech and German. She takes risks in formulating her hypotheses sharply and clearly, and she tests these hypotheses against an exceptionally wide range of theoretical and historical arguments in the literature. While admirably maintaining the focus of her argument, she skillfully manages to produce original and thought-provoking insights into more general issues of childhood and gender studies, understandings of democracy and minority rights, the nature and functioning of nationalism, welfare state studies and much more. There is much to learn from this well-written book, much to discuss and also at times points to disagree with. This in itself

is another essential and praiseworthy quality in a remarkable piece of scholarship that will undoubtedly be a major source of inspiration for future studies of the political, cultural and social history of the Bohemian Lands in the first half of the twentieth century."

For more information about the CSA, visit: <http://faculty.arts.ubc.ca/eglassheim/CHC/welcome.htm>.

## Early Slavic Studies Association (ESSA)

The Early Slavic Studies Association (ESSA) is pleased to announce that at its meeting on November 13, 2009, the annual ESSA Distinguished Scholarship Award was presented to Serhii Plokhly for *The Origins of the Slavic Nations: Premodern Identities in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus*, published by Cambridge University Press in 2006. Plokhly received the prize in the category "research in Early Slavic studies that applies concepts or methodologies that are broad, innovative, or not commonly used in the field." Plokhly's work provides a new approach to the concept of national identity by rejecting the "primordialist attempt to nationalize the premodern past." He states that his approach "is based on the identification and reconstruction of lost structures of group identity among the Eastern Slavs" and declares that his "point of departure is the assumption that there can be no ethnicity or nation without a distinct identity, and finding the roots of that identity is in many ways tantamount to uncovering the roots of the nation itself." For more information about the ESSA, visit: <http://clover.slavic.pitt.edu/essa/>.

## Hungarian Studies Association

The Article Award Committee of the Hungarian Studies Association decided to award the 2009 article prize to Steven Jobbitt, for his article "Remembering Szatmár, Remembering Himself: The Geography of Memory and Identity in Ferenc Fodor's 'Szatmár földje, Szatmár népe, Szatmár élete,'" *Hungarian Studies Review*, vol. 36, nos. 1-2 (2009): 15-38.

The Hungarian Studies Association has created a website: <http://hungarianstudies.info/forum/2009/11/conference-topics/> where individuals can post their topics on the board to help create panels to be submitted to the 2010 AAASS Convention.

## Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference

The Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference will be held on March 20, 2010 at Swarthmore College in the borough of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. For more information, please

contact: Dr. Mary E. Theis, Department of Modern Language Studies, Kutztown University, PO Box 730, Kutztown, PA 19530, [maryetheis@mac.com](mailto:maryetheis@mac.com).

## North American Society for Serbian Studies (NASSS)

The North American Society for Serbian Studies (NASSS) held its annual business meeting in Boston on November 13, 2009. In addition to the regular agenda, the participants commemorated two of the society's founding members who passed away earlier this year: retired professors Dimitrije Djordjevic, 87, University of California at Santa Barbara (History) and Alex Dragnich, 97, Vanderbilt University (Political Science). We are sad to announce that yet another of that generation of scholars, and like them, a former NASSS president, has just passed away, George Vid Tomashevich, 82, SUNY at Buffalo (Anthropology).

The annual Mihajlo "Misha" Djordjevic Book Prize was awarded to Gregory A. Freeman for his book *The Forgotten 500: The Untold Story of Men who Risked All for the Greatest Rescue Mission of WW II* (2007). The most recent previous recipient of this prize was Charles Simic, the 15th Poet Laureate of the US.

For more information about the NASSS, visit: <http://www.serbianstudies.org/>.

## Polish Studies Association

At its November meeting in Boston, the Polish Studies Association awarded its 2nd biennial PSA Article Prize to Krzysztof Jasiewicz (Washington & Lee University) for his article "The New Populism in Poland: The Usual Suspects?" published in *Problems of Post-Communism*, May-June 2008.

Prize committee chair John Connelly (UC-Berkeley) read the following citation on behalf of the rest of the committee, Beth Holmgren (Duke) and Arista Cirtautas (U. of Washington):

"Krzysztof Jasiewicz's 'The New Populism in Poland' explores the rapid decline of groupings that were thought to represent a new kind of gravity in Polish politics, namely the 'populist' LPR and PiS. In his clearly written piece, spiced with humor and accessible to non specialists, Jasiewicz focuses on severe mood swings in the Polish electorate: by the early years of our decade it had grown tired of democracy's deficiencies, in particular the frequent ineffectiveness of government and lack of transparency. However, since the mid-years of the decade those who had feared dire consequences of Poland's EU membership - as predicted by the LPR and PiS - failed to see doomsday

*continued on page 16*

scenarios materialize. Accession has been smooth, and populists seemed to jeopardize Poland's progress toward Europe and prosperity. They have therefore suffered at the polling places.

The underlying fact is that the Polish public remains volatile in its political opinions and behavior, having neither definitively accepted nor rejected democracy (or populism). Change in deeper political identities has been and will be gradual. Jasiewicz cautions us not to assume that populism is somehow more deeply rooted in Poland than elsewhere.

In sum, Jasiewicz presents a very well-structured argument enriched by social and historical contextualization and specific examples, and delivers an important guide to our too hasty interpretations of election results and their reflections of social values and prognoses of political doom. The committee felt it learned the most from this article, and was educated incrementally through each subsection.

For all these reasons we recommend awarding the 2009 PSA Article Prize to Prof. Krzysztof Jasiewicz of Washington and Lee University."

In addition, PSA president Padraic Kenney announced at the meeting that he is stepping down after five years. The PSA board -- Robert Blobaum (West Virginia U.), Lynn Lubamersky (Boise State), Keely Stauter-Halsted (Michigan State), and Na-

than Wood (Kansas) is initiating a search for a new president, and welcomes input from PSA members.

Next year, the PSA will award its biennial Kulczycki Book Prize, for a first book in Polish Studies published in 2008 or 2009. If you know of (or wrote!) such a book, remember to make sure it is nominated. Inquiries should be directed to John Connelly, UC-Berkeley, [jfconnel@berkeley.edu](mailto:jfconnel@berkeley.edu). Submissions should be sent to: John Connelly, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, 3229 Dwinelle Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-2550. Deadline for submission is April 15, 2010.

More news about the PSA can be had on its listserv, which is moderated by Elizabeth Coughlan (Salem State University). Members (or new members) are encouraged to pay their dues (\$20, or \$10 for graduate students) via PayPal at <http://www.indiana.edu/~pstudies/>.

### Slavic and East European Folklore Association (SEEFA)

The Slavic and East European Folklore Association (SEEFA) is calling for paper and panel ideas for next year's AAASS in Los Angeles, CA (November 18-21, 2010). The conference theme is "War and Peace." Tentative SEEFA panel topics include epic poetry, gender and age roles, written and oral narrative in contemporary folklore, and folklore and film. The deadline for panel pro-

posals is January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2010. Please submit panel ideas and paper topics to Jeanmarie Rouhier-Willoughby at [j.rouhier@uky.edu](mailto:j.rouhier@uky.edu). At its annual meeting at AAASS (November 2009), the Slavic and East European Folklore Association (SEEFA) devoted considerable discussion to its journal, *FOLKLORICA*. The journal has become an increasingly useful international venue for scholars, and with its success comes the challenge of growing the page-count and supporting printing and mailing costs. There was discussion about *FOLKLORICA*, or parts of it, to be disseminated in electronic form, but because the paper form is essential for SEEFA's East European members, members at the annual meeting determined to continue the paper format. *FOLKLORICA*'s current space problem will be ameliorated by increasing the size of the issue by half. Past issues of *FOLKLORICA* are available ("open access") on line. However, the three most recent issues of the journal are available to subscribers only. The website address for SEEFA is [www.crees.ku.edu/SEEFA](http://www.crees.ku.edu/SEEFA). To become a member of SEEFA, contact Jeanmarie Rouhier-Willoughby at [j.rouhier@uky.edu](mailto:j.rouhier@uky.edu). Annual dues are \$35. SEEFA is in the process of electing new officers. Interested candidates for the offices of president, vice president and secretary/treasurer, should contact Jeanmarie Rouhier-Willoughby at [j.rouhier@uky.edu](mailto:j.rouhier@uky.edu).

**Summer Workshop in Slavic, East European and  
Central Asian Languages**  
at Indiana University  
**June 18 - August 13, 2010**

- Russian**
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  - 4 and 8 weeks courses
- East European**
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  - 2nd year Ukrainian
- Central Asian and Georgian**
  - 1st and 2nd year Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Pashto, Turkmen, and Uzbek
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**FLAS, Title VIII, and ACLS Fellowships are available**  
Application Deadline for Fellowships:  
**March 22, 2010**  
**IN-STATE TUITION** for all languages

**More information is available at:**  
<http://www.indiana.edu/~iuslavic/swseel/>  
**Or write to:** Director, SWSEEL, BH 502,  
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405

TEL. (812) 855-2608  
FAX (812) 855-2107  
email: [SWSEEL@indiana.edu](mailto:SWSEEL@indiana.edu)

### **Society for Romanian Studies**

The Society for Romanian Studies recently elected new officers for 2010-2012: President - Irina Livezeanu (University of Pittsburgh), Vice President - Bill Crowther (University of North Carolina/Greensboro), Secretary - Paul Michelson (Huntington University), Treasurer - Jim Augerot (University of Washington), Newsletter Editor - Dan Pennell (University of Pittsburgh), Board Members: Alexandra Bley-Vroman (independent scholar), Monica Ciobanu (Plattsburgh State University), Matthew Ciscel (Central Connecticut State University), Peter Gross (University of Tennessee), Dan Pennell (University of Pittsburgh), Adam Sorkin (Penn State/Delaware), Peter Wagner (University of Wisconsin/Whitewater), and Graduate Student Representative - Ashby Crowder (University of Maryland). The Society for Romanian Studies has a web site at [www.huntington.edu/srs](http://www.huntington.edu/srs).

### **Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS)**

The 48th annual meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS) will take place in Gainesville, FL on March 25-27, 2010. The conference, hosted by the University of Florida, will be held at the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center. The special conference rate is \$135 per night. The hotel can be reached by phone at: 1-352-371-3600. Reservations can be made at 1-800-HILTONS, [www.hilton.com](http://www.hilton.com) (group code SVC). In addition to the regular panels, there will be a special plenary roundtable session devoted to: "Gas Wars, Colored Revolutions, and Media Politics in Russia and the 'Near Abroad.'" Leading scholars of Russian and Ukrainian politics will gather to assess the state of and prospects for relations between Russia, Europe, and the Russian "Near Abroad." Following the plenary session, Professor Mark von Hagen will deliver the keynote address, "History Wars: Memory and Geopolitics in Eastern Europe," at the Friday night banquet.

The deadline for panel and paper proposals for the conference is January 15, 2010. Papers from all humanities and social science disciplines are welcome and encouraged, as is a focus on countries other than Russia/USSR. Whole panel proposals (chair, three papers, discussant) are preferred, but proposals for individual papers are also welcome. Whole panel proposals should include the titles of each individual paper as well as a proposed title for the panel itself and identifying information (including email addresses and institutional affiliations) for all participants. Proposals for individual papers should include email contact, institutional affiliation, and a brief (one paragraph) abstract to guide the program committee in the assembly of panels. Email

(preferably) your proposal to Sharon Kowalsky at [sharon\\_kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu](mailto:sharon_kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu), or send it by conventional post to: Dr. Sharon Kowalsky, Department of History, Texas A&M University-Commerce, PO Box 3011, Commerce, TX 75429.

For more information about the SCSS, visit: <http://www.sewanee.edu/scss>.

### **Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center**

The Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center sponsored a panel at the 2009 AAASS convention entitled "Writing and Rewriting Lives," chaired by Alexandra Wiktorek (Georgetown University), with papers presented by Patricia Krafcik (The Evergreen State College) on memoirs of Rusyn-American immigrants and Mark Wansa (Independent Researcher) on his epic novel, *The Linden and the Oak*, based on his family's life in and emigration from Subcarpathian Rus' (Transcarpathia), with discussant notes provided by Linda Pugh (Independent Researcher). In addition, in the panel "Ukraine's Regionalism and Russia's Intervention: The Case of Transcarpathia," Paul Robert Magocsi, president of the C-RRC, presented a paper on the heritage of autonomy in Subcarpathian Rus'/Transcarpathia.

The C-RRC also conducted its annual meeting, chaired by secretary Patricia Krafcik. Among the items discussed were the publication of new materials in Carpatho-Rusyn studies, including a volume entitled *Committing Community: Carpatho-Rusyn Studies as an Emerging Scholarly Discipline*, with 23 scholarly presentations from AAASS conventions covering 1995-2006, edited by Professor Elaine Rusinko (University of Maryland), and *Lemko Studies: A Handbook*, by Dr. Bogdan Horbal (New York Public Library). Professor Krafcik also announced the imminent publication of her translation of a study of the Rusyn language by the head of Prešov University's Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture, Dr. Anna Plishkova, *Language and National Identity: Rusyns South of the Carpathians*. (All three of these books are published by Columbia University Press [East European Monographs]). In addition, Professor Stefan Pugh (University of Dayton) announced the imminent publication of his grammar of the Rusyn language of eastern Slovakia, significant as the first major linguistic grammar of Rusyn for western scholars and students.

Most exciting was the announcement about the establishment of the first summer program in Rusyn language, history, and culture scheduled to begin this coming summer, 2010. The Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at Presov University is inaugurating Studium Carpato-Ruthenorum, the first international Summer School in Rusyn Language and Culture, to take place

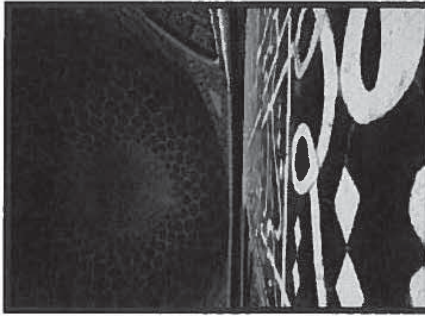
in Presov, Slovakia, between June 14 and July 4, 2010. The goal of Studium Carpato-Ruthenorum is to help students (18 years of age and over) and scholars attain proficiency or to improve their existing ability to communicate in the Rusyn language and to broaden their knowledge of Carpatho-Rusyn history and culture. Instruction will be provided by university professors, distinguished Slavists, and specialists in Carpatho-Rusyn studies. The language of instruction, in parallel courses, will be either Rusyn or English.

Language instruction consists of two hours per day of grammar and conversation, for a total of 30 hours. Language classes are divided into three groups: Language instruction given in Rusyn (1) for beginners (levels A1, A2) and (2) for advanced students (levels B1, B2); and (3) language instruction only for beginners offered in English. Participants will also attend history and culture lectures, including talks on Carpatho-Rusyn folklore and folk life, Carpathian wooden architecture, Carpatho-Rusyn literature, and other topics provided either in English or in Rusyn. Upon successful completion of the program, participants will receive a certificate from the program. Course credit for university students is determined by the students' home institutions. A full program of excursions to areas surrounding Presov and populated by Carpatho-Rusyns, as well as social and cultural events, such as films and theater performances, is also planned. Scholarships for between five and ten participants to cover the costs of the program will be available. Participants interested in applying for a scholarship must send a special request along with their application in the form of a one-to-two-page essay describing their interest in the program and outlining their financial need.

The cost for the entire program (tuition, accommodations, three meals a day, extra-curricular program) is 900 Euros (approximately \$1300). Participants will subsidize their own travel to Presov which can be reached by train from locations in Europe and by plane to the international airport in Kosice with bus connections to Presov.

For further information and an application, please email Patricia Krafcik at [krafcikp@evergreen.edu](mailto:krafcikp@evergreen.edu). Completed applications may then be emailed to the following address and must be received no later than March 1, 2010: [urjk@unipo.sk](mailto:urjk@unipo.sk). The postal address and phone number for the Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at Presov University is: Ustav rusinskeho jazyka a kultury, Presovska univerzita, Namestie legionarov 3, 080 01 Presov, SLOVAK REPUBLIC. Phone: +412 (51) 7720 392.

For more information about the C-RRC, visit: <http://www.rusynmedia.org/Links/C-RRC/>. ♦



# INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS

FOR US SCHOLARS AND PROFESSIONALS

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The International Fellowships for US Scholars and Professionals are funded by the United States Department of State Title VIII Program, John J. and Nancy Lee Roberts, and the IREX Scholar Support Fund.



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The IARO Program provides long-term fellowships to US scholars and professionals for overseas research on topics relevant to US foreign policy.

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Grant Award: Up to \$15,000

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Duration: Two to nine months

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Duration: Two to nine months

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Duration: Two to nine months

**Deadline for all IARO Programs: November 17**

Contact [iarno@irex.org](mailto:iaro@irex.org) for more information.

## SHORT-TERM TRAVEL GRANTS PROGRAM (STG)

<http://www.irex.org/programs/stg>

The STG Program provides short-term fellowships to US scholars and professionals for overseas research on topics relevant to US foreign policy.

Grant Award: Up to \$10,000

Duration: Up to eight weeks

**Deadline: February 2**

Contact [stg@irex.org](mailto:stg@irex.org) for more information.

## US EMBASSY POLICY SPECIALIST PROGRAM (EPS)

<http://www.irex.org/programs/eps>

Selected US postdoctoral scholars and professionals serve as policy specialists-in-residence at a US Embassy or Consulate as well as conduct independent research.

Grant Award: Up to \$10,000

Duration: One to two months

**Deadline: March 2**

Contact [eps@irex.org](mailto:eps@irex.org) for more information.

## REGIONAL POLICY SYMPOSIUM

<http://www.irex.org/programs/symp>

IREX and the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars sponsor the annual Regional Policy Symposium to bring senior and junior fellows together with members of the policy community to examine and discuss current policy research on the countries of Eurasia and Central and East Europe from multi-disciplinary and multi-regional approaches. The selection of junior scholars is administered through an open grant competition. The topic of the upcoming symposium and application materials can be found on our website.

**Deadline: December 1**

Contact [symposium@irex.org](mailto:symposium@irex.org) for more information.

APPLICATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE AT **WWW.IREX.ORG**

# 2009 AAASS AWARD WINNERS

The 2009 AAASS Awards were presented Saturday, November 14, 2009 during the Awards Presentation ceremony at the AAASS National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts. Following is a list of the winners and the citations for their awards. Please join us in congratulating them on their success.

## 2009 Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies Award

awarded to senior scholars who have helped to build and develop the field of Slavic Studies through scholarship, training, and service to the profession

### Caryl Emerson

The 2009 Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies Award, which honors senior scholars who have helped to build and develop the field of Slavic Studies through scholarship, training, and service to the profession, is presented to Caryl Emerson, scholar and teacher of Russian and Central European literature and music and outstanding member of the Slavic Studies community.

Caryl Emerson is the A. Watson Armour III University Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Princeton University. Trained in comparative literature at Cornell and Harvard Universities, she received her PhD in 1980 at the University of Texas at Austin. She is the author and co-author of seven books, editor of seven volumes and author of a great number of articles and book chapters written and published in English and in Russian. The range of the topics she has mastered is exceptionally wide, ranging across Russian and Central European literature, culture, philosophy, and music. Her latest work –*The Cambridge Introduction to Russian Literature*–marks the culmination of years of writing on such authors as Pushkin, Tolstoy, and Dostoyevsky. Her numerous publications on Mikhail Bakhtin have had a deep and lasting influence on the Slavic field and on literary studies generally. In her writings on literature she has often addressed her parallel interest: Russian and Slavic music. She has written seminal works on Russian opera, especially on Mussorgsky, but also on Shostakovich, Prokofiev and their literary collaborators. Her interest in Russian music is also manifested in many music reviews and, especially, in

performances, as mezzo soprano, of the music of Mussorgsky, Shostakovich, Rachmaninoff and Stravinsky.

Her contributions to the profession are also outstanding. She is the current chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Princeton University, where for many years she has been an active citizen of the Princeton community. She is the president of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL), a member of the American Philosophical Society, of editorial boards of several publications in the field, a member of the external review committees of numerous Slavic departments, and a caring and inspiring teacher and colleague. She has received numerous awards and distinctions, including, most recently, a Guggenheim award and an ACLS fellowship for her new project on Sigizmund Krzhizhanovsky. This award, therefore, recognizes an outstanding and extraordinarily accomplished senior member of our community, whose work remains full of vitality and promise.



### Leopold Haimson

The 2009 Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies Award, which honors senior scholars who have helped to build and develop the field of Slavic Studies through outstanding scholarship, teaching, and service to the profession, is presented to Leopold Haimson, Professor Emeritus in the Department of History and the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of Eurasia at Columbia University, in recognition of his work on the social and political history of Imperial Russia and the origins of the revolutions of 1917.

Leopold Haimson was born in Brussels to parents who were refugees from the Bolshevik Revolution. In 1940, when Haimson was thirteen, his family fled the invading German army, escaping first to unoccupied France

and then to the United States. He received his BA (1945) and his PhD (1952) from Harvard University. After graduation he worked for several years on a project on Soviet culture directed by Margaret Mead. He taught at the University of Chicago from 1956 until 1965, before moving to Columbia University, where he remained until his retirement. During these years, in his famously demanding seminars, he mentored several generations of graduate students, many of whom went on to distinguished careers.

Haimson's influential first book, *The Russian Marxists and the Origins of Bolshevism* (1955), was notable for its artful weaving of intellectual history and psychologically acute biographies of leading revolutionaries. In 1964 he initiated a catalytic debate with the publication in *Slavic Review* of a two-part article on the viability of late imperial Russia on the eve of the First World War and the inevitability of revolution. In the 1970s and 1980s he took a more comparative approach to the study of pre-revolutionary and revolutionary Russia, working with the sociologist Charles Tilly and the economic historian Giulio Sapelli on strike waves and revolutions in an international perspective. He has continued to publish widely on the social and political history of Russia before and during 1917.

During the Soviet era Haimson worked hard to set up collaborations with Soviet colleagues, and he developed close ties with the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris. Throughout his career he has shown a deep interest in questions of individual and collective identities, drawing on cultural anthropology to explore Russian political culture and on psychology to analyze the actions of key individuals in the period he has studied in such a rich and productive way. This award honors a scholar and teacher of great intellectual breadth and a powerful advocate of collaborative and interdisciplinary approaches to history.

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**2009 Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize**  
for the most important  
contribution to Russian, Eurasian,  
and East European studies

co-sponsored by the AAASS and  
the Center for Russian and East European  
Studies at Stanford University

**Laurie Manchester**

*Holy Fathers, Secular Sons:  
Clergy, Intelligentsia and the Modern Self  
in Revolutionary Russia*  
(Northern Illinois University Press)

Combining sociological and anthropological analysis, intellectual history, and insights drawn from reading personal texts, Manchester identifies and describes the group ethos of the *popovichi* (the sons of Orthodox clergymen), showing that their moral values, social loyalties, and ambivalent identities played a large role in Russia's uneasy transition into the modern world after the Great Reforms of the 1860s. This carefully researched, beautifully written, and highly original book prompts us to rethink such issues as the formation of the intelligentsia, the seculariza-

tion of educated society, and the rise of modern selfhood in post reform Russia.

**The Vucinich Book Prize  
Honorable Mention**

**Peter Andreas**

*Blue Helmets and Black Markets:  
The Business of Survival  
in the Siege of Sarajevo*  
(Cornell University Press)

This insightful page-turner describes the unintended consequences of the United Nations' humanitarian intervention in Sarajevo during the Bosnian war. Illuminating the seamy underside of the UN's mission, *Blue Helmets and Black Markets* explains how international forces enabled criminal aspects of Sarajevo's siege economy, prolonging the conflict and complicating post-war political and economic reconstruction. Thought-provoking and accessible, Andreas's study also reveals surprising interethnic cooperation in wartime Sarajevo's black market, suggesting the victory of greed over nationalism even in the midst of ethnic conflict.

**2009 University of Southern  
California Book Prize  
in Literary and Cultural Studies**  
for an outstanding monograph published  
on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia in  
the fields of literary and cultural studies

sponsored by  
the University of Southern California,  
Department of Slavic Languages  
and Literatures

**Priscilla Meyer**

*How the Russians Read the French:  
Lermontov, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy*  
(University of Wisconsin Press)

Choosing the prize-winner from an original corpus of twenty-one worthy submissions was not an easy task and the ready assistance of Professors Margaret Beissingar and Bozena Shallcross, who served with me on the committee, and Jolanta Davis of AAASS, made the procedure considerably lighter and swifter.

The submissions included very strong candidates and it was difficult to reach a unanimous decision. Some books engaged us by their unusual subjects, some by their innovative methodologies, some by their richness of style, but, in the end, our choice was guided not only by these qualities, but also by the perceived impact of this or that title upon our appreciation of Russian or East European culture in general. Among our leading questions were: How does this or that argument deepen our understanding of Russian or East European culture? Does it describe, expose, and relate extraneous influences? Does the author manage to integrate a particular, local culture, often seen as isolated and "different", into the international arena? Finally, does the book strengthen and advance our professional field? After careful deliberation, we concluded that one book, in particular, met these criteria and answered our questions.

In her rich, comparative investigation, *How the Russians Read the French: Lermontov, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy*, Prof. Meyer demonstrates not only a subtle and exquisite appreciation of both the Russian and French languages, but also a formidable knowledge of the two literary traditions. Transcending the *obiter dicta*

*continued on page 22*

Slavic & East European  
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### APPLICATIONS:

- ◆ **Application & fellowship deadline March 19.** For more information please write or call:

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

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



## **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 2010 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 2010 AAASS National Convention, which will be held in Los Angeles, California. 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, 2010. All applicants will be notified of their status by April 30, 2010.

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](mailto:walker@fas.harvard.edu)).

The selection committee includes:

Dmitry P. Gorenburg, Harvard U ([gorenbur@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:gorenbur@fas.harvard.edu)),  
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Robert Weinberg, Swarthmore College, ([rweinbe1@swarthmore.edu](mailto:rweinbe1@swarthmore.edu)).

which often accompany discussions of the Russian-French cultural connection, Prof. Meyer exposes how both particular authors and the educated public in Russia responded to French literature and how so many Russian novels, short stories and poems were indebted to, or at least, informed by, their French counterparts. Put briefly, Prof. Meyer exposes and delineates the extent to which the Russian intelligentsia drew – sometimes unashamedly – upon French models in both the 19th and the 20th centuries, demonstrating that 19th century Russian letters cannot be understood without copious reference to French prose and poetry. At the same time, Prof. Meyer tells us how Russian authors, while perceiving, assimilating and interpreting the French experience, often recast this experience – at once poisonous and nutritional – into original, idiosyncratic and vernacular forms. In sum, Prof. Meyer retells the history of Russian literature not as an intrinsic, lyrical and sorely nationalist endeavor, but as a synthetic accomplishment rooted in the European tradition.

For these cardinal reasons, the Committee for the USC Book Prize is

recommending *How the Russians Read the French* to the AAASS and proposing that Prof. Meyer be the recipient of the 2009 USC Book Prize.



**2009 Reginald Zelnik Book Prize**  
for an outstanding monograph published  
on Russia, Eastern Europe or Eurasia  
in the field of history

sponsored by  
the Institute of Slavic, East European  
and Eurasian Studies  
at the University of California, Berkeley

**Elena Shulman**

*Stalinism on the Frontier of Empire: Women  
and State Formation in the Soviet Far East*  
(Cambridge University Press)

The Zelnik Prize in History is a new award for the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, co-sponsored by the Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, where the late Professor Reginald Zelnik served with great distinction for

over forty years. In this inaugural year, more than thirty monographs were nominated for consideration. The prize committee was impressed by the high quality of scholarship, theoretical innovation, thorough research, and diversity of approaches exhibited by the many fine works submitted for consideration.

Within a highly competitive field, Elena Shulman's pathbreaking study of a campaign to attract mainly female settlers to the frontier of the Soviet Far East in the late 1930s stands out for its painstaking research and sophisticated argument, presented in a clearly written and readable style. Shulman's work makes a significant contribution to our understanding – and to some extent compels reinterpretation – in several major areas of Soviet history. Using the little-known movement of the so-called Khetagurovites, the work sheds new light on the history of the Soviet frontier; on gender relations in the 1930s; and on the relationship between repression and “enthusiasm” under Stalinism. Her work compels a major rethinking of the division between an early 1930s great leap/cultural revolution and a later 1930s “great retreat.”

Shulman succeeds in explaining women's sense of agency, control, and participation in a period otherwise understood as emphasizing the nuclear family and tyranny of all kinds. She brings her topic to life with compelling portraits of several participants in the movement: Khetagurova herself, whose call for settlement initiated the movement, but even more three otherwise ordinary young women whose lives she traces intermittently throughout the narrative. Fittingly, this reminds us of Reginald Zelnik's own approach to writing the history of workers.

In short, *Stalinism on the Frontier of Empire* is a model of original research, interpretive imagination, and accessible scholarship.

**Reginald Zelnik Book Prize  
Honorable Mention**

**Lewis H. Siegelbaum**  
*Cars for Comrades:  
The Life of the Soviet Automobile*  
(Cornell University Press)

This may well be the perfect subject for an historian of the Soviet Union

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who teaches in Michigan. Engagingly written with considerable wit and close attention to evidentiary detail, *Cars for Comrades* successfully combines technological, institutional, economic, social, and cultural history. Siegelbaum uses the automobile to shed considerable light on multiple facets of the Soviet experience, including urbanization, consumption, economic relations with the West, and the culture of everyday life. The book will enlighten and entertain specialists and students alike.



**2009 AAASS Davis Center Book Prize in Political and Social Studies**

for an outstanding monograph on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography

sponsored by  
the Institute of Slavic, East European  
and Eurasian Studies  
at the University of California, Berkeley

**Jessica Allina-Pisano**

*The Post-Soviet Potemkin Village:  
Politics and Property Rights  
in the Black Earth*  
(Cambridge University Press)

Allina-Pisano's monograph reveals how private property reforms introduced into post-Soviet rural communities, long-organized along notions of collective ownership, led to impoverishment instead of prosperity. She deals with a complex of structural, cultural, and historical mechanisms that contribute to current rural conditions, and does so subtly, smartly, and with compelling style and grace. By uncovering the informal social constraints on formal economic rights, Allina-Pisano explains the transformation of state socialism's former collective farmers into monopoly capitalism's new rural proletarians. Her project is especially noteworthy for the extensive and intensive field work, conducted in rural villages in Ukraine and Russia. Meticulously building from the ground up, Allina-Pisano demonstrates that a well-constructed local ethnography offers invaluable insight into the unanticipated outcomes of post-communist economic reform.

**AAASS Davis Center Book Prize Honorable Mentions**

**Scott Gehlbach**

*Representation through Taxation:  
Revenue, Politics, and Development in  
Postcommunist States*  
(Cambridge University Press)

Gehlbach has produced a first-rate monograph on the emergence of variant tax systems among the post-communist states of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. He successfully challenges the long-held conventional wisdom in American political science that organized interests will be better represented in the halls of political power than will unorganized interests. Instead, Gehlbach shows how the state's delivery of public goods had less to do with the organization of wealth, and more to do with its accessibility. His findings are enhanced by a mixed research methodology, combining game theory and statistical analysis with field work and contextual framing. Gehlbach's monograph is a major contribution to the post-communist political economy.

**Charles King**

*The Ghost of Freedom:  
A History of the Caucasus*  
(Oxford University Press)

*Ghost of Freedom* is very clearly driven by a social science question: what forces account for the bellicosity of Caucasus social history. It is a history only in the sense that it interrogates a broad sweep of time and is chronologically structured, but if one looks closely, almost every aspect of the book, every chapter, every historical anecdote, is in some way connected to the overarching problematics of colonial rule, politics, and strategic cooptation, struggles for independence and control of resources (political, social, geographic, and material), and the impossibly intricate interrelationships between communities, identities, and interests across the region, making it a work of politics in historic mode. The real accomplishment of this book is the way in which King consistently undermines a number of essentializing modes of explaining the Caucasus.

**2009 Ed A. Hewett Book Prize**

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

sponsored by  
the National Council for Eurasian and  
East European Research (NCEEER)

**Lewis H. Siegelbaum**

*Cars for Comrades:  
The Life of the Soviet Automobile*  
(Cornell University Press)

The motor car was a central innovation of the twentieth century, transforming consumption, production, and the organization of businesses and households worldwide. In *Cars for Comrades*, Lewis Siegelbaum tells how Soviet socialism struggled with the motor car, trying to balance freedom and private property with state planning and Soviet rule. The prospect of widespread car production and ownership put huge demands on resources and regulation in the fields of Soviet production and technology, transportation networks, urban planning, and distribution. The centrality of the motor car to the twentieth century makes for an original investigation that yields new insights into the Soviet Union's modernization processes and development choices.

*Cars for Comrades* is classic historical research, based on both archives and field work. It is supported by a wealth of official documents and statistics, combined with personal narratives, anecdotes, imagery, and literary allusion. For ordinary citizens the automobile was, in Siegelbaum's words, "an object of individual desire ... a mobile private space." "The desire for car ownership knew no bounds"; the result was an inescapable "tension with the collectivist ideology of the Communist Party." Soviet private car ownership remained a bittersweet experience to the end, since the personal freedom offered by the automobile in richer market economies rested on a supportive web of laws, licenses, and markets in spare parts, services, fuels, and second hand motors to which the Soviet authorities could not fully commit. Siegelbaum cites an observer's remark: "In Russia ... own-

*continued on page 24*

ing a car brings joy twice in an owner's life—when it is bought and when it is sold. In between there is only torture." Collective-ownership solutions were available in socialist theory, from public transport to state rental agencies, but in practice these also missed the mark.

Consumption is part of the Soviet automobile story, but there is more. Power and politics are also there, in various ways. The party Politburo made the key decisions that selected projects and models for mass production, and allocated the first vehicles to privileged institutional and private users. Forced labour built the early capital projects. Vast new factory towns arose to serve standardized mass production complexes. New highways tried to overcome Russia's roadlessness. Motor transport became essential to the fabric of government administration and the management of the economy. When the needs of the government and the economy were satisfied, private households took what was left. After Stalin's time, what was left increased rapidly. There were

many reasons for this, including the regime's need to substantiate its claim to be building a new and superior way of life.

In Stalin's time, "building socialism" was not a figure of speech. Socialism was erected with structural steel, cement, and machinery in hundreds of construction projects for new towns, factories, railways, and highways. Siegelbaum's story of GAZ, the Gorkii Automobile Factory, is a metaphor for the Soviet system: "At some imperceptible point, it seems, interest at the top in encouraging new designs withered, indifference became habit forming, and pretending became a way of life."

*Cars for Comrades* forces economists and political scientists to think about the experience of Soviet society as the mass of citizens lived it every day. This experience intersected with the spread and limitation of privilege. Until the 1950s, access to cars was a marker for membership of the Soviet high elite. In the 1960s the regime dangled the prospect of wider car ownership before the

Soviet middle class and the more highly paid skilled workers (who often earned more than supervisory staff). Thus, the historical record of access to cars helps to calibrate Soviet-era inequality. The same is true of access to roads. A settlement that was connected by roads gained access to supplies and income opportunities far beyond those that remained lost in the deep countryside.

Sometimes, it is said, it is better to travel than to arrive. This does not seem to apply to Moscow today, where commuters must live with semi-permanent gridlock on roads never designed for mass motorized mobility. There is a worldwide struggle to reconcile personal freedom with a sustainable environment in which Russia's citizens are playing their part, for better or for worse. At this time, *Cars for Comrades* reminds us how much time and effort people were willing to put into getting and running a car when money alone was not enough.

*continued on page 26*



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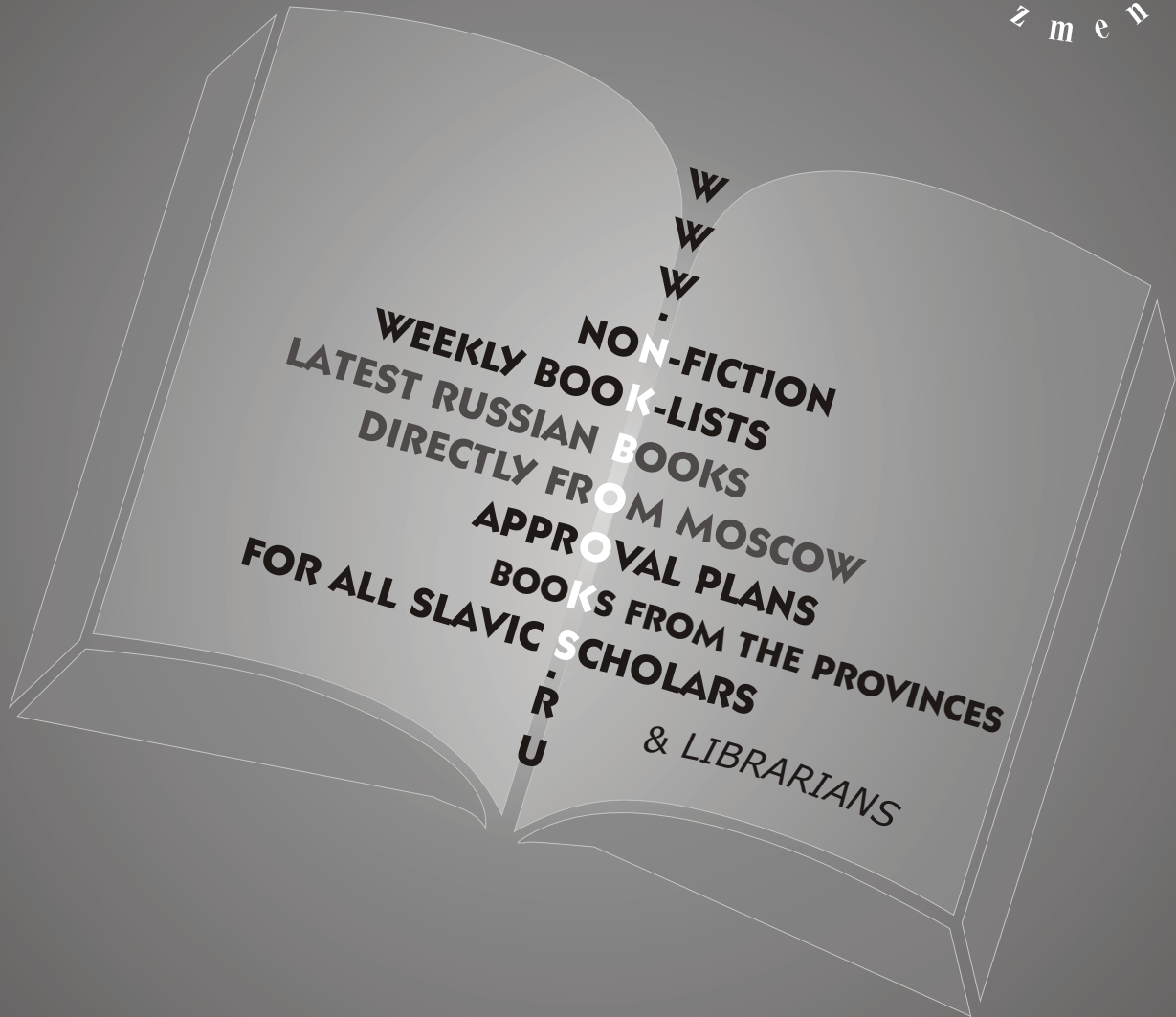
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for a distinguished monograph published on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history

sponsored by Charles Jelavich  
in memory of his wife

**Tara Zahra**

*Kidnapped Souls:  
National Indifference and the Battle  
for Children in the Bohemian Lands,  
1900-1948*  
(Cornell University Press)

Entering a well-trodden field of innovative studies on nationalism and national identity formation in Eastern and Central Europe, Zahra's monograph breaks new ground by focusing on the fledgling identities of children in the Bohemian lands, and on nationalists' efforts to wrest control of children's education from parents, in order to inscribe the youngest members of society into German and Czech national categories. The committee found the book to be a "densely researched archival masterpiece." Zahra documents

ambiguous national identities among inhabitants of all ages in Bohemia and Moravia, and a profound sense of indifference to nationalism, an obstacle over which all nationalist activists in those regions stumbled.

Zahra's research is original not only in the focus on children, and adult national fence sitters, but also in the bold way in which it traverses historical periods and regimes, from the supra-national Habsburg Monarchy to postwar communist Czechoslovakia in order to trace important continuities. Zahra's book qualifies Czechoslovak democracy as nationalist democracy, as she points to utterly intertwined strands of a single German/Czech political culture.



**2009 AAASS/Orbis Books Prize**

for the best book in any discipline,  
on any aspect of Polish affairs

sponsored by Orbis Books, Ltd.

**Tomasz Inglot**

*Welfare States in East Central Europe,  
1919-2004*  
(Cambridge University Press)

Tomasz Inglot's book *Welfare States in East Central Europe, 1919-2004* is a major contribution to our understanding of social policy in the region prior to the communist regimes, under communism, and in the post-communist transition period. A rigorous examination of any one of the eras and types of social policy he covers would have strengthened our understanding of the topic; covering all of them makes this book the major work in the field to date. With its historical and institutional analysis of Polish, Czech and Slovak, and Hungarian cases using the methods and standards of policy analysis in the West, the book also makes a strong contribution to the comparative study of European welfare states. From the vantage point of the Orbis prize, Inglot's analysis of Polish social policies on its own, let alone in comparative relief, creates new knowledge about very important phenomena in Poland over the course of a century.

The combination of rigor, breadth, and deep research presented in this study is truly impressive. The book

integrates analysis of institutions and policy processes in the arena of social policy and relates changes in this policy sphere to more general political and economic developments, including crisis moments that generate a different mode of policymaking. Leaving any of these aspects out would have weakened the author's analysis – tackling them all was extremely ambitious and produced a compelling and revealing account of social policy and its formation in the region. The author also used his research on social welfare systems to break down the disjunctures implied by the categories of pre-communist, communist, post-communist and to restore historical complexity to blanket notions about the "Eastern bloc" under Soviet domination. He makes a convincing case that all communist regimes were not the same, even in the matter of social policy. While he criticizes some standard social science methods and interpretations, he chooses selectively from among them to develop an unusually nuanced theory. The complexity of this approach allows balanced and sensitive examination of each case while avoiding the trap of reducing explanation to "national characteristics."

For both its rich content and its sophisticated interpretation, *Welfare States in East Central Europe* will remain the standard for the field for a long time to come.



**Roman Koropecyj**

*Adam Mickiewicz: The Life of a Romantic*  
(Cornell University Press)

A poet so deeply identified with romantic nationalism is not easy to introduce to the English-speaking world. Indeed, scholars in Polish Studies have long known that their students and colleagues are unlikely to be able to appreciate the greatness of Mickiewicz's art or the significance of his life. That is no longer the case. Roman Koropecyj's *Adam Mickiewicz: The Life of a Romantic* is not just the first major biography of the great Polish poet in English, though that would be achievement enough. It is truly a monumental feat for any scholar. Koropecyj's biography presents one of Polish history's most remarkable figures as he has never

**Visiting Assistant  
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been seen in English. It is a portrait, indeed, which is as valuable as any we have in any language. Koropeckyj draws on a thorough knowledge of Mickiewicz's life and times, following the poet from Lithuania to Russia to Paris and, finally, to death in Istanbul. With equal dexterity, he shows us the student revolutionary, the celebrated exile, the acclaimed lecturer, the devoted mystic, the fervent journalist, and the military adventurer. He weaves together cogent analyses of Mickiewicz's greatest works with astute portraits of the women and men in Mickiewicz's life, and a sober understanding of the ideas both familiar and bizarre that moved the bard. In *Adam Mickiewicz: The Life of a Romantic*, Roman Koropeckyj has succeeded in making Adam Mickiewicz accessible and, indeed, necessary to the scholarship of the twenty-first century. Its lucidity, exemplary research, and remarkable even-handedness towards its legend-encrusted subject mark it as a major contribution not just to anglophone scholars of European Romanticism, but to all students of Mickiewicz in whatever language or culture.

**2009 Tucker/Cohen  
Dissertation Prize**

for an outstanding doctoral  
dissertation in historical political science  
and political history of the Soviet Union  
sponsored by the JKW Foundation

**Mie Nakachi**

University of Chicago

"Replacing the Dead: The Politics of Reproduction in the Postwar Soviet Union, 1944-1955"

"Replacing the Dead: The Politics of Reproduction in the Postwar Soviet Union, 1944-1955" is a brilliant dissertation with enormous implications for how we understand the effects of the Great Patriotic War on post-war Soviet society and especially gender relations, the continuities and discontinuities between the Stalin and Khrushchev eras, the relationship of professionals to those in positions of political power, and the capacity of ordinary people to maneuver within and even to effect change to officially imposed strictures. It is about the "politics of reproduction" in the sense that power relations be-

tween state institutions and individuals as mediated by medical, demographic, and child welfare professionals had huge implications for whether and in what circumstances people procreated and raised progeny. The dissertation is expertly conceived, methodologically sophisticated, exhaustively researched, and written with admirable clarity. It analyzes the thinking behind population policies, the impact of the social catastrophes of the Stalin Revolution and the Great Patriotic War on fertility rates, marriage and divorce practices and policies, child welfare provision, and a host of other dimensions of reproduction politics.

The argument begins with the Marxist intellectual inheritance and political origins of Soviet pronatalism before the war, the war-time demographic catastrophe, and the "solution" to the crisis proffered by Khrushchev in his family law draft of 1944. It then proceeds to analyze the enactment and results of this law with all of its intended and unintended effects, and concludes with an analysis of the legalization of abortion in 1955. At its core, the work

*continued on page 28*

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Comments by Robert Geraci and David MacLaren McDonald

offers a highly sensitive portrait of gender politics following World War Two, one that carefully illuminates how the party-state’s particular pronatalism – from the ban on abortion to limiting contraception and reviving the concept of legitimacy – wreaked havoc on women’s reproductive health, on the relationship between women and the medical profession, and on the family structure. It thus underscores the failure of the state’s pronatalist policy to achieve its twin goals of encouraging births and providing sufficient material support to mothers and children.

Attentive to the multiplicity of issues associated with “replacing the dead,” Mie Nakachi’s dissertation displays a deep empathy for its subjects, exemplifies in every respect the best tradition of historical scholarship as practiced by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen, and promises to become a highly influential book on the politics of gender and of reproduction.



**2009 Graduate Student Essay Prize**  
for an outstanding essay by a graduate  
student in Slavic studies

**Ula Łukszo**

“Bringing a Suppressed World to Light:  
Alterations to the Postcolonial Travel  
Narrative in Mariusz Wilk’s *Woloka*”

The prize-winning paper for this year offers a subtle reading of Mariusz Wilk’s 2005 travelogue *Woloka*, a book that explores the complexities of the historical relationship between Poland and Russia. Łukszo’s compellingly written paper uses Wilk to show that the experience of Poles in the Russian empire both clarifies and qualifies the propositions of postcolonial theory. ◆

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## DIRECTORY PREFERENCES

The online Directory of Members will list your affiliation, e-mail address, office contact information (if available), position(s), specialization(s), countries of interest, period(s) of interest, and most recent degree. Please indicate below if you would like the directory to include your home contact information as well, or if you would like to be excluded from the directory entirely.

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 I do not want to be listed in the online Directory of Members.

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### REGION(S) OF INTEREST

- Balkans  
 Baltic States  
 Caucasus  
 Central Asia  
 Central Europe  
 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  
 Serbia  
 Slovakia  
 Slovenia  
 Tajikistan  
 Turkmenistan  
 Ukraine  
 Uzbekistan

### PROFICIENT LANGUAGE(S)

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

# NEWS FROM AAASS INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

## **Columbia University, the Harriman Institute for Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European Studies**

The Harriman Institute for Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European Studies at Columbia University will welcome Washington, DC's Synetic Theater in a rare New York appearance at Columbia's Miller Theatre on March 11, 2010 at 7:30 p.m. The performance will be followed by a VIP reception on Columbia's campus. Washington's award-winning premier physical theater company will mount its acclaimed *Host and Guest*, based on the epic poem by Georgian writer Vazha Pshavela. *Host and Guest* revolves around the tragic friendship between two Caucasian men, one Muslim and one Christian, who befriend one another in time of war despite the resistance they face from their communities. Proceeds from this event will support Georgian studies programming at the Harriman Institute. Tickets available at: [www.millertheater.org](http://www.millertheater.org). For more information visit: [www.harrimaninstitute.org](http://www.harrimaninstitute.org) or contact Lauren Ninoshvili at [ln2106@columbia.edu](mailto:ln2106@columbia.edu).

## **George Washington University, Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES)**

The Program on Conducting Archival Research (POCAR) at the George Washington University's Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES) is pleased to announce a FOIA workshop for Ph.D. students working on dissertations involving archival research on topics related to modern history and international relations. The March 8, 2010 session will offer a unique opportunity for graduate students to learn the fundamentals of the Freedom of Information Act and how to use it. Applicants must submit the application form (see Web site: [www.gwu.edu/~ieresgwu](http://www.gwu.edu/~ieresgwu)), a two-page proposal indicating how they would benefit from participation in the FOIA Workshop, and a CV. The deadline for applications is February 1, 2010. Please send applications via e-mail to [sicar@gwu.edu](mailto:sicar@gwu.edu). George Washington University will cover over-night accommodation costs where necessary and subsidized travel may be available for successful applicants.

Ph.D. students from any discipline working on dissertations involving archival research (particularly in relatively newly accessible archives) are invited to apply to participate in the 8th annual Summer Institute on Conducting Archival Research (SICAR) at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. SICAR trains graduate students to get the most out of

their time conducting research in archives and includes the following sessions such as: preparing to go to an archive and structuring time once there; understanding how archival documents come to be written and deposited in archives; tackling the challenges of interpreting archival documents, including issues of culture and foreign language; and, searching for information not in the archives. SICAR will be limited to 20 participants, and preference is given to students who have defended their dissertation proposal and are about to embark on dissertation research. Applicants must submit the application form (see Web site: [www.gwu.edu/~ieresgwu](http://www.gwu.edu/~ieresgwu)), a two-page proposal indicating how they would benefit from participation in SICAR, a CV, and one letter of recommendation from a faculty member in their department. The deadline for applications is February 25, 2010 and decisions will be announced by the end of March. Please send applications via e-mail (ATTN: SICAR APP) to [sicar@gwu.edu](mailto:sicar@gwu.edu). Letters of recommendation can be sent via email or by regular mail to: The Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, ATTN: SICAR, 1957 E St. N.W., Suite 412, Washington, DC 20052. GWU will cover the costs of housing and meals and may in some cases help with transportation. For more information: please email Elidor Mehilli, [elidor@gwu.edu](mailto:elidor@gwu.edu).

## **Harvard University, Ukrainian Research Institute**

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University is pleased to announce that it is accepting applications for its 2010-2011 Fellowship Program.

The *Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellowships in Ukrainian Studies* and the *Jaroslav and Nadia Mihaychuk Post-doctoral Research Fellowships in Ukrainian Studies* are intended to bring junior scholars from the international academic community to Harvard for research on projects concerning Ukrainian history, literature, philology, culture, and other fields in the humanities and social sciences.

The *Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies* is intended for senior scholars who have made a significant contribution to the field.

Applications must be received by March 12, 2010. For application and more information please visit the Ukrainian Research Institute Web site at [www.huri.harvard.edu](http://www.huri.harvard.edu) or contact Tamara Nary at [nary@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:nary@fas.harvard.edu), tel.: 617-495-3549.

## **National Library of the Czech Republic**

The National Library of the Czech Republic is pleased to announce its newest publications:

*continued on page 32*

The AAASS NewsNet seeks submissions of articles on matters of broad and current interest to the Association's members, as well as articles on pedagogy in the fields represented by the AAASS.

NewsNet "cover" articles focus on matters of broad and current interest, such as recent developments in regions studied by AAASS members, surveys of new scholarship about those regions, and examinations of issues of professional concern to Association members. Cover articles generally are between 2,500 and 3,500 words in length, and can include source citations and notes.

NewsNet "Teaching Slavic Studies" articles address teaching methods, teaching resources, new program development, and other topics related to pedagogy. Teaching Slavic Studies articles generally are between 2,000 and 3,000 words in length, and can include source citations and notes.

All submissions to NewsNet are reviewed and evaluated by the Editor and members of the AAASS Communications Advisory Committee. We particularly encourage advanced graduate students and junior faculty to submit essays for NewsNet's consideration.

For more information and submission guidelines, please contact Jolanta Davis, NewsNet Editor, at [newsnet@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:newsnet@fas.harvard.edu).

*Voices of the Banished: Periodical Press of the Emigration from Soviet Russia (1918–1945)*, by Jiri Vacek and Lukas Babka, presents a unique Slavonic Library's collection of periodicals published between 1918 and 1945 by Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian emigrants from all over the world. The collection, originally created by employees of the Russian Foreign Historical Archives, was added to the UNESCO's "Memory of the World Programme" in 2007. The book deals with history and the content of the collection and presents the main geographical and qualitative characteristics of emigrants' publishing activities. It is published in a Czech, English, and Russian version (Prague: National Library of the Czech Republic – Slavonic Library, 2009)

*Jan Slavík (1885–1978): A Czech Historian of Revolutions*, edited by Lukas Babka and Petr Roubal, is the third volume of irregular series "Prague Perspectives". The book is the first collective attempt to grasp public and research activities of the important Czech historian Jan Slavik in a comprehensive way. It contains eighteen texts mapping Slavik's works in typical areas where he is famous as an expert (Russian revolution, controversy about the meaning of Czech history, polemics with Josef Pekar) as well as in other areas of his interest. A part of the book is a bibliography of Jan Slavik's works counting up to 2.500 bibliographical records (Prague: National Library of the Czech Republic – Slavonic Library, 2009)

### **Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences of America (PIASA)**

The Polish Institute of Arts & Sciences of America (PIASA), an academic and cultural society based in New York City, was presented with the coveted "Polish Heritage Award" during the 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Polish Heritage Award Gala on Sunday, October 4, 2009 at the Marriott O'Hare Hotel, Chicago Illinois. The annual event is sponsored by the Polish American Congress/Illinois Division. The Polish Institute was cited "for steadfast dedication to the cause of Polish Intellectual Freedom and human dignity in an era when those inalienable rights were profoundly endangered and for maintaining a strong center of learning and Polish culture in the capital city of the world." The presentation was made by the President of the Polish American Congress/Illinois Division, Kazimierz Casey Chlebek, and Teresa B. Buckner, Vice President of PAC and chairperson of the event. Dr. Thaddeus V. Gromada, President and Executive Director of the Polish Institute, accepted the coveted award.

Dr. Harold Segel, former PIASA Board member and Professor Emeritus of Slavic Literatures and Comparative Literature at Columbia University, has recently donated

\$1500 to underwrite PIASA's Dissertation Award. The award carries a cash award of \$1000 and will be presented at PIASA's 68<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting on June 5, 2010 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Award recipient will receive travel funds up to \$500 to the annual meeting to accept the award in person. Doctoral dissertations on Polish topics that were accepted at an American university in the year 2009 will be eligible. Nominations with a copy of the doctoral dissertation should be submitted to PIASA 208 East 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10016 on or before March 20, 2010. More details will be available on PIASA's Web site [www.piasa.org](http://www.piasa.org).

In November 2009, Dr. Gromada, in the name of PIASA's Board, Council and its nearly 1500 members, sent a letter to the President of the National D-Day Memorial Foundation to protest the Foundation's decision to place a bust of Joseph Stalin in the D-Day Memorial Museum.

### **University of Kansas**

The Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies (CREES) at the University of Kansas has just completed an entire semester of events celebrating the end of Soviet-style authoritarian rule in Central Europe. Taken together, the events of summer and fall 1989, including the first free elections in Poland, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia, constitute one of the great stories of liberation of the last century. The "Fall of the Wall" Semester featured a wealth of related course offerings, lectures, and screenings of Central European films. The two chief highlights were an international conference, "Central Europe 1989: Lessons and Legacies," and the "Velvet Revolution Party," which welcomed scholars, students and friends in the community. On October 16 participants gathered from across the United States, Canada, and Europe to discuss topics such as rethinking history, new political formations, everyday life and popular culture since 1989, and redefining identity after the end of Soviet rule. KU CREES welcomed Polish writer Izabela Filipiak, who gave a keynote speech at the conference as well as a public reading of her fiction and poetry at the Raven Bookstore. On November 7 over 100 KU students, alumni, and members of the greater Kansas and Missouri community came back to school at the KU campus in Lawrence for a day-long "Velvet Revolution Party." This event was planned in coordination with "Velvet Revolution Week" in Kansas City. The day began with a panel discussion on "Reimagining Central Europe: Transition and Identity" with Professors Svetlana Vassileva-Karagoyzova (Slavic) and Nathan Wood (History). After a luncheon featuring speeches by Slovak Ambassador Peter Burian and Czech

Deputy in Charge of Mission Daniel Kostoval, KU's Department of Theater staged a reading and of Karel Capek famous play, *Rossum's Universal Robots*, in which the Czech playwright coined the word "robot." The play was translated and introduced by Slavic PhD student, Eva Hruska, adapted by Professor John Staniunas (Theatre), and read by Professors Henry Bial, Dennis Christilles, Michelle Leon, John Staniunas, as well as students Thomas Browne, Erik LaPointe, Jeff List, Mary McNulty, Maggie Parker, and Alex Salamat. A new CREES Minor was also announced, geared toward students who would like more than just an introductory knowledge of Russian, East European, and Eurasian societies, cultures, and histories.

During summer and fall 2010 CREES will stage two notable events. One is a June conference on Russian language proficiency, "Clearing the Hurdle between Intermediate and Advanced Russian Proficiency." Experts in language pedagogy will work with educators at the K-12, junior college, and college levels to design level-appropriate lesson plans that help students progress more efficiently toward advanced proficiency. CREES will also celebrate its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary on August 27-29, 2010. Plans for the event include an alumni reunion and an opportunity to visit the campus and meet with favorite professors. The Center will then host a conference titled "KU CREES: 50 Years of Area Studies in the Heartland," with talks by keynote speakers and program alumni.

For more information about CREES at the University of Kansas, please visit: <http://www.crees.ku.edu/index.shtml>.

### **University of Michigan, Center for Russian and East European Studies**

The Copernicus Endowment for Polish Studies at the University of Michigan welcomes proposals for papers and presentations at the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference in Polish Studies, to be held September 16-18, 2010, in Ann Arbor. The Steering Committee is particularly interested in receiving proposals that cut across disciplinary boundaries. Novel approaches to Polish Studies, in both theory and practice, will be favored over papers that merely attempt to fill "gaps" in available scholarship. Advanced graduate students and junior scholars are especially encouraged to submit proposals. Please submit an abstract of 250-500 words as a Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx) file by e-mail to [polishstudies@ctools.umich.edu](mailto:polishstudies@ctools.umich.edu). Abstracts will be accepted until January 15, 2010. For more information, go to <http://www.ii.umich.edu/crees/events/polishconf> or e-mail Brian Porter-Szucs at [baporter@umich.edu](mailto:baporter@umich.edu).

## Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, The Kennan Institute

The Kennan Institute bade Monique Principi, Program Specialist, farewell and welcomes Summer Brown as her replacement.

The third report in the *Eurasian Migration Papers* series – produced jointly by the Kennan Institute and the Comparative Urban Studies Program of the Woodrow Wilson Center – was published in October 2009: Maria Repnikova and Harley Balzer. *Chinese Migration to Russia: Missed Opportunities*. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; Kennan Institute and Comparative Urban Studies Eurasian Migration Paper #3, 2009.

In December 2009, the Kennan Kyiv Project released the book “*Non-Traditional Immigrants in Kyiv: Seven Years Later*.” Yaroslav Pylynskiy, ed. Copublished by Stilos, Kyiv, 2009.

Kennan Institute Title VIII *Research Scholarships* lasting three to nine months are available to academic participants in the early stages of their career (before tenure) or scholars whose careers have been interrupted or delayed. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. Research proposals examining the countries of Central Eurasia are eligible. Those proposals related to regional Russia, Ukraine, Central Asia,

Belarus, the Caucasus, and contemporary issues are particularly welcome. The Title VIII Research Scholar grant offers a stipend of \$3,300 per month, research facilities, computer support, and some research assistance. Grant recipients are required to be in residence at the Institute in Washington, D.C. for the duration of their grant. The deadline for receipt of applications and supporting materials is December 1, 2010. Application materials must be submitted by mail. Applications can be downloaded from the Institute’s Web site (<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan>). To request a print application or for further information, please contact Lidiya Zubytska, The Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004-3027, tel.: 202-691-4235, fax: 202-691-4247, e-mail: [Lidiya.Zubytska@wilsoncenter.org](mailto:Lidiya.Zubytska@wilsoncenter.org). Continuation of the Research Scholar program in 2010-11 is contingent on future funding. The Research Scholar Program is supported by the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII) of the United States Department of State.

Scholars who conduct research in the social sciences or humanities focusing on the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), and who demonstrate a particular need to utilize the library, archival, and other

specialized resources of the Washington, D.C., area should consider applying for the new *Summer Research Grants*. The summer grants must be used between May-September 2011, and grant applicants are required to hold an MA degree or higher. The Summer Research Grants will provide a stipend of \$100 per day. The Kennan Institute cannot provide office space for Summer Grant scholars. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant. Applicants are required to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, curriculum vitae, a statement on preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted at the Institute. All of these materials may be submitted via e-mail except for the letters of recommendation. The letters should be sent, with signature, either by fax or post. Applicants should also note their citizenship or permanent residency status in their materials. Applications should be submitted in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples. Closing date is December 1, 2010. Please send all application materials to: The Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-3027. For more information, please e-mail [lidiya.zubytska@](mailto:lidiya.zubytska@)

*continued on page 34*

## Graduate Students, advanced undergraduates, scholars, and working professionals are encouraged to apply to the Eurasian Regional Language Program.

# Eurasian Regional Language Program

- ◆ Programs available for the study of Armenian, Azeri, Chechen, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Pashtu, Persian (Dari, Farsi, Tajiki), Romanian, Tatar, Turkmen, Ukrainian, and Uzbek
- ◆ Semester, academic-year, or summer programs available
- ◆ All courses conducted by expert faculty from leading local universities and educational institutions
- ◆ Other program features: peer tutors, pre-departure orientation in Washington, D.C., and housing with a host-family
- ◆ Financial aid available

For more information and applications, please contact:

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS  
Russia and Eurasia Outbound Programs  
1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Phone: (202) 833-7522  
Email: [outbound@americancouncils.org](mailto:outbound@americancouncils.org)  
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wilsoncenter.org, call (202) 691-4100, or fax (202) 691-4247. For more information on the summer grant program, please see our Web site at [www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan).

The Kennan Institute also offers *Short-Term Grants* to scholars whose research in the social sciences or humanities focuses on the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), and who demonstrate a particular need to utilize the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the Washington, D.C., area. Policy-relevant research is preferred. Academic participants must either possess a doctoral degree or be doctoral candidates who have nearly completed their dissertations. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. Short-Term Grants provide a stipend of \$100 per day. The Kennan Institute cannot provide office space for Short-Term scholars. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant. There is no official application form for Short-Term Grants. The applicant is requested to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, curriculum vitae, a statement on preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted at the Institute. All of these materials may be submitted via e-mail except for the letters of recommendation. The letters should be sent, with

signature, either by fax or post. Applicants should also note their citizenship or permanent residency status in their materials. Applications should be submitted in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples. Grant recipients are required to be in residence in Washington, D.C. for the duration of their grant. Four rounds of competitive selection for Short-Term Grants are held each year. Closing dates are March 1, 2010, June 1, 2010, September 1, 2010, and December 1, 2010. Applicants are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. U.S. citizens and permanent residents are eligible for Short-Term Grants. NOTE: Future Short-Term Grants for non-US citizens will be suspended until further notice. Please check the KI website for updated information on the Short-Term Grant Program for non-US citizens. The Short-Term Grant Program is supported by the Program for Research and Training on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union (Title VIII) of the U.S. Department of State and the Kennan Institute endowment. Continuation of the Short-Term Grant Program in 2010-2011 is contingent on future funding. Please send all application materials to: The Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-3027. For more information, please e-mail [lidiya.zubytska@wilsoncenter.org](mailto:lidiya.zubytska@wilsoncenter.org), call (202) 691-4100, or fax (202) 691-4247,

or visit our Web site: [www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan). Each year, the Kennan Institute sponsors between 35-40 scholars to conduct humanities, social science, and policy research in Washington, DC. Grant opportunities include Title VIII Research Scholarships, Fulbright-Kennan Scholarships, Starovoitova Scholarships, and Short-Term grants. For the winter season, the Kennan Institute welcomes these residential scholars as they begin their grants. *Galina Starovoitova Fellows on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution*

Marya Rozanova, Associate Professor, Admiral Makarov State Maritime Academy and Head of the Center for Civil, Social, Scientific, and Cultural Initiatives, St. Petersburg. "Migration Policy Development in Urban Areas of Contemporary Russia." January 5 - April 5, 2010.

*Public Policy Scholars*

Tom Parfitt, Correspondent, *The Guardian*, Moscow. "Russia's Strategies for Quelling Armed Insurgency in the North Caucasus: Past, Present, Future" January 4, 2010-May 28, 2010.

*Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholars*

Yuliya Soroka, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Kharkiv National University. "Other and Otherring in a Multicultural Society: Theories, Social Practice and Empirical Evaluation Models." February 1, 2010-May 30, 2010. ♦



## Slavic Reference Service

University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign

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

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Contact the Reference Service directly ([srscite@cliff.library.uiuc.edu](mailto:srscite@cliff.library.uiuc.edu))  
Browse their Slavic information resources ([library.illinois.edu/spx/srs.html](http://library.illinois.edu/spx/srs.html))  
Chat on-line with a librarian ([askslavic](http://askslavic))

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

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Urbana, IL 61801

Phone 217.333.1349  
Fax 217.244.8976



For information about the Summer Research Lab on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia contact the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center at the University of Illinois.

217.333.1244    [reec@uiuc.edu](mailto:reec@uiuc.edu)    [www.reeec.illinois.edu/srl](http://www.reeec.illinois.edu/srl)



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

## SUMMER RESEARCH LABORATORY ON RUSSIA, EASTERN EUROPE, AND EURASIA

Where is the most efficient place to do research?  
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*Past participants have called Summer Research Lab at Illinois the most efficient place in the world in which to do research in this field.*  
*Come experience it for yourself, 14 June to 7 August 2010.*

Special Benefits

- Obtain access to one of the largest Slavic collections in the U.S.
- Seek advice from trained Slavic reference librarians
- Participate in supplementary lectures, films, and conferences
- Attend a specialized workshop for graduate students and junior scholars

Special Programs

- Workshops for Junior Scholars
  - The Black Sea Region: Energy, Security, and Social Transformation (14-16 June)
  - Trans-boundary Issues in Central Asia: Tradition, Continuity, and Crises (TBA)
- Annual Fisher Forum (24-26 June)
- Slavic Reference Service Individualized Research Practicum (14 June to 7 August)

Housing and travel grants are available for eligible applicants.

*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.reeec.illinois.edu/srl  
Phone 217.333.1244  
Fax 217.333.1582  
E-mail [reec@uiuc.edu](mailto:reec@uiuc.edu)

# PERSONAGES

**James Augerot** has been named Director of the Ellison Center and Chair of Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies at the University of Washington, an opening occasioned by the promotion of the former director, Professor Steven Hanson, to Vice Provost for Global Studies.

**Edyta M. Bojanowska** received the Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize for Studies in Slavic Languages and Literatures awarded by the Modern Language Association of America for her book *Nikolai Gogol: Between Ukrainian and Russian Nationalism*, published by Harvard University Press.

**Bradley J. Borougerdi** began Ph.D. studies at the University of Texas at Arlington and has been teaching one or two classes per semester as an Adjunct Professor in American History at Tarrant County Community College.

**Rachel F. Brenner** was awarded the Max and Frieda Weinstein-Bascom Professorship of Jewish Studies from the Weinstein-Mosse Center for Jewish Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

In November 2009, **Vitaly Chernetsky** was elected President of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies for a two-year term.

**Tanja Damljanovic Conley** is teaching this year as a visiting professor at MassArt Boston.

**Zdenek David** received the Frantisek Palacky Honorary Medal for Merit in Historical Sciences by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. The president of the Academy awards the medal to individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the social sciences, with a particular focus on the fields of history, philosophy, law, and sociology.

**James Ramon Felak** was promoted to Full Professor in the Department of History at the University of Washington in September 2009.

**Murray Feshbach** was one of three recipients of a Distinguished Service Award at a gala held at Georgetown University on the 50th Anniversary of the Russian Area Studies Program (now Center for Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies—CERES). Feshbach's name is also included in an online U.S. Bureau of the Census Notable Alumni listing at: [\[sus.gov/history/www/census\\\_then\\\_now/notable\\\_alumni/\]\(http://sus.gov/history/www/census\_then\_now/notable\_alumni/\).](http://www.cen-</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

Three anonymous donors made a gift of one million dollars to Harvard University to establish The Professor Mark G. Field Honorary Fund in honor of **Mark G. Field**, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Boston University and an Associate of the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies.

**Sandra G. Freels** directs the PSU Russian Language Flagship Partner Program which will pilot a new Introductory Track for students with little or no prior training in Russian effective Fall 2010. The new track will include an intensive beginning Russian class, study abroad, and residence in the Russian Immersion Living Community.

**Robert I. Frost** has been awarded a three-year British Academy/Wolfson Foundation Research Chair to write a history of the Polish-Lithuanian Union, 1386-1815 for Oxford University Press.

**Brian Horowitz** was awarded a renewal of his Alexander Von Humboldt fellowship. He will be spending three months in Heidelberg, Germany working on Jewish nationalism in Russia.

**Zakhar Ishov's** essay, "Introduction to Poetry in the Form of Poetry: Dante Read by Mandelstam," is co-winner of the Charles Hall Grandgent Award for the best submission by a graduate student presented by the Dante Society of America.

**Andrew Kahn** received an honorable mention for the Aldo and Jeanne Scaglione Prize for Studies in Slavic Languages and Literatures awarded by the Modern Language Association of America for his book *Pushkin's Lyric Intelligence*, published by Oxford University Press.

**Ivan Kaszczak** was recently appointed Academic Dean of St. Basil College seminary in Stamford, CT. He is completing his second draft of the biography of Bishop

*continued on page 36*

Slavic & East European  
**SLI** Summer  
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University of Pittsburgh • 2010

<p><b>SIX-WEEK INTENSIVE COURSES IN EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES</b> (June 7 - July 16, 2010)</p> <p><b>Advanced:</b> BCS [Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian] &amp; Slovak <b>Beginning &amp; Intermediate:</b> BCS, Bulgarian, Polish &amp; Slovak <b>Beginning:</b> Czech, Hungarian &amp; Ukrainian</p> <p><b>Unique ACLS-Funded Program</b> for Super Advanced/Heritage Speakers of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian: 6 weeks (2 weeks at each site) Belgrade, Sarajevo &amp; Zagreb (6/21-7/30).</p>	<p><b>EIGHT-WEEK INTENSIVE RUSSIAN PROGRAM</b> (June 7 - July 30, 2010)</p> <p><b>Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced, and Fourth-Year Russian</b></p> <p>• Pittsburgh/Moscow 5+5 program &amp; 5+5 program for Russian Heritage Speakers also available (funding from Fulbright-Hays)</p>
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**APPLICATIONS:**

◆ *Fellowship deadline March 19.* Generous scholarships available through CREES-FLAS and SLI. Full ACLS funding for graduate students in Beg., Int. & Advanced Mastery BCS & Beg. Polish. For more information please write or call:

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Ortynsky - the first Eastern Catholic bishop in the Americas.

**Elizabeth Kendall** is working on a book about George Balanchine's youth in St. Petersburg/Petrograd, 1904-1924, and about the death of his classmate, ballerina Lidia Ivanova.

**Michael D. Kennedy** has been named the Howard R. Swearer Director of the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University.

**Svetlana Korzun's** "Bundesinstitut für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa" (Federal Institute for Culture and History of the Germans in Eastern Europe) scholarship has been renewed for the ensuing academic year 2010 as the last funding year. The focus of her thesis is the work of Heinrich von Huysen (1666-1739), a member of one eminent family of Essen.

**John J. Kulczycki** was awarded the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Polish Republic by the president of Poland on October 14, 2009.

**Alan Lieberman** has just completed his Master's Degree in Strategic Intelligence and National Security from American Military University and will soon begin research on a paper comparing the roles of Wilson and Lenin in creating the new diplomacy of the 20th Century.

**Louis Menashe** is now Professor Emeritus of the Polytechnic Institute of New York University, where he has taught Russian and Soviet History, served as Department of Social Sciences Head, and held the Charles S. Baylis Chair in History.

**Paula A. Michaels** received a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for the completion of her book *Lamaze: An International History* (expected completion 2012; forthcoming Oxford University Press).

**Janice Pilch** has been appointed Visiting Program Officer on International Copyright for the Association of Research Libraries for 2009-2010, with responsibility for research and policy formulation on international copyright issues relating to libraries. She holds this appointment concurrently as Humanities Librarian for German and Scandinavian Studies and Linguistics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She continues to serve as an International Copyright Advocate for the Library Copyright Alliance, representing U.S. library interests at the World Intellectual Property Organization and other international forums and has

also been appointed the U.S. representative to the Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), to represent U.S. library interests internationally.

**Thomas Porter** has been selected to participate in the Jack and Anita Hess Seminar in January 2010 at the United State Holocaust Historical Museum in Washington, DC to discuss "Hitler's Rassenkampf in the East: The Forgotten Genocide of Soviet POWs," which was recently published in *Nationalities Papers*, Vol. 37, No.6, November 2009 and, in Russian as "Zabytye zhertvy kholokosta: sud'ba sovetskikh voennoplennykh," in *KLIO* No. 3 (46) 2009.

**Catherine Portuges** was honored at a ceremony at the Hungarian Embassy in London where she was presented the Pro Cultura Hungarica Medal by Borbála Czákó, Ambassador of the Republic of Hungary in the U.K. The award was given by the Ministry of Culture and Education in recognition of her contributions on behalf of Hungarian cinema and for enriching cultural relations between Hungary and other nations.

While still employed by Dickinson College in Carlisle, PA, **Karl Qualls** has moved location for the next two years to serve as the Director for Humanities in England, affiliated with the University of East Anglia.

**Uri Ra'an** shall be retiring by September 2010.

The Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University presented **Donald J. Raleigh** with its Distinguished Alumnus Award at the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies meeting in Boston on Friday, November 13.

**Dennis Reinhartz** became Emeritus Professor of History and Russian at The University of Texas at Arlington and retired to Santa Fe, NM.

**Yale Richmond** was a keynote speaker at a conference, "COLD WAR: Interactions Reconsidered," held October 29-31 in Helsinki, Finland by the Aleksanteri Institute, also known as the Finnish Centre for Russian and East European Studies. The title of Richmond's address was "Cultural Exchange and the Cold War: How the West Won." Some 320 scholars attended the conference, at which 141 papers on the Cold War were read. For the full text of Richmond's keynote address (Parts I and II), see <http://www.cdi.org/russia/Johnson/2009-228-43.cfm>.

**Richard Rose** was awarded the Sir Isaiah Berlin Prize for Lifetime Contribution to political studies at the annual luncheon of the UK Political Studies Association in late November 2009. Earlier last year, at the biennial conference of the European Consortium for Political Research at Potsdam September 10-12, 2009, he received the Mattei Dogan Foundation prize for work in European Political Sociology.

**Nariman Skakov** became an Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Stanford in September, 2009, after receiving a DPhil [PhD] in Medieval and Modern Languages for the University of Oxford in May 2009.

**Valentin Sandulescu** is a fellow at the New Europe College (Institute for Advanced Study) in Bucharest ([www.nec.ro](http://www.nec.ro)) for the academic year 2009-2010.

**Sally Stoecker** returned to the Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center based at George Mason University's Arlington campus as "Senior Scholar and Consultant." Her new research focus is on Russian environmental crimes, particularly illegal logging and poaching of fish in the Russian Far East. She is planning to travel to Vladivostok in early 2010.

**Cynthia Vakareliyska's** *The Curzon Gospel, vol. I: An Annotated Edition, vol. II: A Linguistic and Textual Introduction* won the 2009 AATSEEL Slavic Linguistics Book Prize and the 2009 John D. Bell Memorial Book Prize, awarded by the Bulgarian Studies Association for best scholarly contribution to Bulgarian studies.

**Seth Wolitz** participated in and gave a lecture at the opening of the Lodz Muzeum Sztuki exhibition of Polish Jewish art of the Inter-War Years, which took place October 12-15, 2009. He spoke on the place of Henryk Berlewski as Jewish Polish artist, both committed to a Jewish expression and later to pure abstraction and associated with BLOK, the leading Polish abstract artists group. The meetings sought to enhance the understanding of Polish-Jewish inter-cultural relations between the two World Wars. The lecture and papers will be published with the catalogue that will contain the most comprehensive publication of Polish-Jewish art of the Inter-War years. ♦

# PUBLICATIONS

*1989: Democratic Revolutions at the Cold War's End: A Brief History with Documents*, by Padraic Kenney, is a short text for classroom use and presents documents from the revolutions in Poland, the Philippines, Chile, South Africa, Ukraine (1991), and China, along with a sample of ideas of dissent from the late 1970s. (Bedford/St. Martin's)

*1989: End of the Twentieth Century*, edited by Cynthia Paces and James Carter, offers a comparative look at one of the most eventful years in world history. (Norton Document Readers. WW Norton, 2009)

*After Hitler, Before Stalin: Catholics, Communists, and Democrats in Slovakia from the End of the Second World War to the February Coup of 1948*, by James Ramon Felak, examines the crucial postwar period in Slovakia, following Nazi occupation and ending with the Communist coup of February 1948. (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2009)

*Anti-Communist Minorities in the US: Political Activism of Ethnic Refugees*, edited by Ieva Zake, presents the little known history of anti-Communism and the Cold War in the U.S. from the point of view of émigrés from Eastern and Central Europe, Asia and Cuba. To these minorities, anti-Communism was and still is a crucial part of their ethnic identity and a resource for mobilizing the community. (Palgrave-Macmillan)

*Anton Čechov's Višnevij sad: A Critical Edition of the Original Russian Text with an Introduction*, a new translation with supplementary materials, by Alexander Lehrman, restores the Russian text of *The Cherry Orchard* to the form in which Chekhov himself saw it through to publication, freeing it from passages inserted by Soviet editors. (Slavistische Beiträge, Otto Sagner, 2009)

*The Beauty of the Primitive: Shamanism and Western Imagination*, by Andrei Znamenski, explores how shamanism, an obscure word introduced by the eighteenth-century German explorers of Siberia, entered Western humanities and social sciences, and has now become a powerful idiom used by nature and pagan communities to situate their spiritual quests and anti-modernity sentiments. (Oxford University Press)

*The Berlin-Baghdad Express. The Ottoman Empire and the German Bid for World Power, 1898-1918*, by Sean McMeekin, is an examination of the German-Ottoman side in the First World War, based on work in the German, Austrian, British, French,

Ottoman, and Russian archives. (Penguin and Harvard University Press, 2010)

*Bildungsroman on Russian soil. Karamzin, Pushkin, Goncharov, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky*, by Elena Krasnostchekova, was published by Pushkinskii fond.

*Bodies Like Bright Stars: Saints and Relics in Orthodox Russia*, by Robert H. Greene, explores patterns of popular devotion to the cult of the saints in both late imperial and early Soviet Russia, and argues for an interpretation of Orthodoxy as a proactive faith grounded in the needs and realities of everyday life. (Northern Illinois University Press, 2009)

*Capital Cities in the Aftermath of Empires: Planning in Central and Southeastern Europe*, edited by Emily Gunzburger Makas and Tanja Damljanovic Conley, is the first book to explore the urban and planning history of cities across Central and Southeastern Europe against a background of rising nationalism. (Routledge, 2009)

*Czesław Miłosz and Joseph Brodsky: Fellowship of Poets*, by Irena Grudzinska Gross has just been published by Yale University Press. The book portrays the friendship of the two poets, highlights their parallel lives of exiles living in America and analyses their attitudes toward religion, history, memory and language. (Yale University Press)

*Democracy and Authoritarianism in the Postcommunist World*, edited by Valerie Bunce, Michael McFaul, and Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, analyzes the impact of domestic and international influences, such as political protests, elections, cross-national diffusion, and assistance provided by the United States and the European Union, on regime trajectories in eastern and central Europe, southeastern Europe, Russia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia over the past two decades. Contributors include the three co-editors, along with Steven Levitsky, Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, Tsveta Petrova, Scott Radnitz, Vitali Silitski, Lucan Way, Cory Welt, and Sharon Wolchik. (Cambridge University Press, 2009)

*Defenders of the Motherland: The Tsarist Elite in Revolutionary Russia*, by Matthew Rendle, examines how the most powerful groups in Tsarist Russia – especially nobles, landowners and officers – reacted to the challenges posed by the Russian Revolution and influenced the process of events, as well as tracing the impact of the revolution

on these groups (Oxford University Press, November 2009).

*Developments in Russian Politics*, seventh edition, by Stephen White, Richard Sakwa, and Henry E. Hale, brings together specially commissioned essays by leading experts to present a wide-ranging assessment of politics in contemporary Russia, including the election and inauguration of Dmitri Medvedev as president and Vladimir Putin's appointment as prime minister in the spring of 2008. (Palgrave Macmillan and Duke University Press, 2010).

*Die Spur des Sputnik. Kulturhistorische Expeditionen ins kosmische Zeitalter*, edited by Igor J. Polianski and Matthias Schwartz, was published by Campus Verlag.

*Distorted Mirrors: Americans and Their Relations with Russia and China in the 20th Century*, by Donald E. Davis and Eugene P. Trani, traces American prejudices toward Russia and China by focusing on the views of influential writers and politicians over the course of the twentieth century, and shows where American images of Russia and China originated, how they evolved, and how they have often helped sustain foreign policies generally negative toward the former and positive toward the latter. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2009).

*Early Modern Russian Letters: Texts and Contexts*, by Marcus C. Levitt, brings together twenty essays by Marcus C. Levitt written over the last fifteen years, which explore a wide spectrum of works and issues that shaped the development of early modern Russian letters. The first part of the collection explores the career and works of Alexander Sumarokov, who played a formative role in literary life of his day. In the essays of the second part Levitt argues that the Enlightenment's privileging of vision played an especially important role in eighteenth-century Russian culture, and that this "ocularcentrism" was profoundly shaped by indigenous religious views. (Academic Studies Press, 2009)

*Erotic Nihilism in Late Imperial Russia: The Case of Mikhail Artsybashev's Sanin*, by Otto Boele, offers a meticulous analysis of the scandal's coverage in the provincial press and the reactions of young people who appealed to their peers to resist the novel's nihilistic message. By examining the complex dialogue between readers and writers, children and parents, this study provides insights into Russian culture on

*continued on page 38*

the eve of World War I. (The University of Wisconsin Press, 2009)

*Exotic Moscow under Western Eyes*, by Irene Masing-Delic, is a collection of ten articles (nine reprinted and one new), which explore European-Russian cultural dialogue from Turgenev's Nietzschean Apollo-Dionysus opposition to Gor'kii's study of Catholicism as a building block in god-building, from Oblomov as "Galatea" to Pasternak's "Gothic Pani Katerina myth" in Doctor Zhivago and the striking similarities between Pasternak's Larissa and Nabokov's Lolita. (Boston: Academic Studies Press, 2009)

*Extreme Politics: Nationalism, Violence, and the End of Eastern Europe*, by Charles King, examines the last two decades of political change in postcommunist Europe and Eurasia, engaging with themes that include the politics of social violence, the history of nationalism studies, migration and demographic change, and the relationship between history and political science in the study of political upheavals. (Oxford University Press)

*Fast Forward: The Aesthetics and Ideology of Speed in Russian Avant-Garde Culture, 1910-1930*, by Tim Harte, reveals how the

Russian avant-garde's race to establish a new artistic and social reality over a twenty-year span reflected an ambitious metaphysical vision that corresponded closely to the nation's rapidly changing social parameters. (The University of Wisconsin Press, 2009)

*Four Russian Serf Narratives*, translated, edited, and with an introduction by John MacKay, contains four Russian serf narratives and is the first translated collection of autobiographies by serfs. (University of Wisconsin Press)

*From Peter the Great to Pushkin: Essays on Russian History*, by V.O. Kliuchevsky, translated, edited, and with an introduction by Marshall S. Shatz, brings together seven essays on the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that elaborate Kliuchevsky's views on the reception of Russian culture and the origins of the Russian intelligentsia. (Charles Schlacks, Publisher, 2009)

*From Ruins to Reconstruction: Urban Identity in Sevastopol after World War II*, by Karl Qualls, tells the complex story of rebuilding Sevastopol, a city located in present-day Ukraine but still home to the Russian Black Sea Fleet and revered by Russians for its role in the Crimean War, which was utterly

destroyed by German forces during World War II. (Cornell University Press, 2009).

*Greek merchants in the Azov Sea: the power and the limits of a family business* [in Greek], by Evrydiki Sifneos, concentrates on the Sifneo Freres entrepreneurial family the evolution of family business against varying political and institutional contexts. (Institute for Neohellenic Research- The National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens 2009)

*Heroes and Victims. Remembering War in Twentieth Century Romania*, by Maria Bucur, examines the dialogues and tensions around war commemorative practices and narratives that developed in various communities and contexts in Romania over the twentieth century. The author focuses on diverse formats of processes of remembrance, from rituals to literary narratives, films, and museum exhibits, examining tensions between localized and national efforts. At the heart of the project is an effort to explore religious, ethnic, and regional differences and to pay attention to gendered aspects of these phenomena. (Indiana University Press)

*A History of Russian Philosophy, 1830-1930: Faith, Reason, and the Defense of Human Dignity*, edited by G. M. Hamburg and Randall A. Poole, is a major new history and interpretation of Russian philosophy. Contributors include Sergey Horujy, Derek Offord, Victoria S. Frede, Thomas Nemeth, G. M. Hamburg, Randall A. Poole, James P. Scanlan, Paul Valliere, Steven Cassedy, Philip J. Swoboda, Bernice Glatzer Rosenthal, Frances Nethercott, Robert Bird, Judith Deutsch Kornblatt, Andrzej Walicki, Philip T. Grier, Stuart Finkel, Martin Beisswenger, and Caryl Emerson. (Cambridge University Press, spring 2010)

*History's Greatest Heist. The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks*, by Sean McMeekin, is an examination of the financial history of the Russian Revolution and Civil War. (Yale University Press)

*In Quest of Tolstoy*, by Hugh McLean, investigates some of the numerous puzzles and paradoxes in the Tolstoyan heritage, engaging both with Tolstoy the artist, author of those incomparable novels, and Tolstoy the thinker, who, from his impregnable outpost at Yasnaya Polyana, questioned the received ideas and beliefs of the whole civilized world. (Academic Studies Press, 2008)

*In the Name of the Nation. Nationalism and Politics in contemporary Russia*, by Marlene Laruelle, deconstructs the equation of nationalism with the extreme right in Russia. Nationalism now extends throughout all of the country and can not be seen as a phe-

## NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

David Brandenberger, ed. *Political Humor under Stalin: An Anthology of Unofficial Jokes and Anecdotes*, 168 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-351-5), \$22.95.

Steven Franks, Vrinda Chidambaram, and Brian Joseph, eds. *A Linguist's Linguist: Studies in South Slavic Linguistics in Honor of E. Wayles Browne*, 495 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-364-5), \$34.95.

Charles J. Halperin. *The Tatar Yoke: The Image of the Mongols in Medieval Russia*, corrected edition, 248 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-369-0), \$24.95.

Deborah Hoffman, trans. and ed. *The Littlest Enemies: Children in the Shadow of the Gulag*, 200 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-366-9), \$22.95.

Brian Horowitz. *Empire Jews: Jewish Nationalism and Acculturation in 19th- and Early 20th-Century Russia*, 310 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-349-2), \$29.95.

Valerie Kivelson, Karen Petrone, Nancy Shields Kollmann, and Michael S. Flier, eds. *The New Muscovite Cultural History: A Collection in Honor of Daniel B. Rowland*, 350 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-368-3), \$34.95.

Ber Boris Kotlerman. *In Search of Milk and Honey: The Theater of "Soviet*

*Jewish Statehood" (1934-49)*, 316 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-347-8), \$29.95. (New Approaches to Russian and East European Jewish Culture, 1.)

John W. Steinberg and Rex A. Wade, eds. *The Making of Russian History: Society, Culture, and the Politics of Modern Russia. Essays in Honor of Allan K. Wildman*, 220 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-367-6), \$24.95. (Allan K. Wildman Group Historical Series, 4.)

Anna Timofeyeva-Yegorova. *Red Sky, Black Death: A Soviet Woman Pilot's Memoir of the Eastern Front*, trans. Margarita Ponomaryova and Kim Green, ed. Kim Green, 244 p. + maps, 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-355-3), \$29.95.

Joseph Voyles and Charles Barrack. *An Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Early Indo-European Languages*, 656 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-342-3), \$49.95.



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nomenon confined to the margins of society. (Palgrave/MacMillan, 2009)

*Kul'tury gorodov Rossiiskoi imperii na rubezhe XIX-XX vekov, (Urban Cultures in the Russian Empire at the Turn of the Century)*, edited by Boris Kolonitsky and Mark Steinberg, is the result of an international and interdisciplinary colloquium held in St. Petersburg on 14-17 June 2004, and explores the phenomenon of the city in modern Russia. At the center of attention is the "cultural" history of the city, in the sense of the city as a site of human experience, expression, and interpretation. (St. Petersburg, Evropeiskii dom, 2009)

*The Making of Russian History. Society, Culture, and the Politics of Modern Russia. Essays in Honor of Allan K. Wildman*, edited by John W. Steinberg and Rex A. Wade, includes contributions, written by Allan's students (Steinberg, Matthew Schwonek, Alice Pate, Aaron Retish, Tricia Starks, Greta Bucher, William K. Wolf, and William J. Risch), which cover political, social, and cultural topics stretching from the late 19th century to the late Soviet era. (Slavica, 2009)

*Meeting the Demands of Reason: The Life and Thought of Andrei Sakharov*, by Jay Bergman, provides a comprehensive account of Sakharov's life and intellectual development, focusing on his political thought

and the effect his ideas had on Soviet society. (Cornell University Press)

*Nationalism Theories and Cases*, by Erika Harris, links classical and "new" forms of nationalism and highlights continuities and discontinuities between the 'old' and current understanding of nationalism. Through wide-ranging case studies, the book offers a critical appraisal of classical theories of nationalism and raises questions about their relevance in contemporary international relations. (Edinburgh University Press, distributed in North America by Columbia University Press)

*Nezavisna država hrvatska, 1941.-1945*, by Sabrina Ramet, published by Alinea d.o.o. in July 2009, is a Croatian edition of *The Independent State of Croatia 1941-45*, published by Routledge in 2007. The Croatian version includes twice as many chapters as the English-language original. Contributors to the Croatian edition include Stanley G. Payne, Ivo Goldstein, Zdravko Dizdar, Nikica Barić, Mario Jareb, Filip Škiljan, Mark Biondich, Nada Kisić Kolanović, and Matthew Feldman.

*Prague Panoramas: National Memory and Sacred Space in the Twentieth Century*, by Cynthia Paces, examines the creation of symbols of Czech national identity in the

public spaces of the city during the twentieth century. (University of Pittsburgh Press)


*Russia and the Near Abroad*, by Grigory Ioffe, a supplementary textbook in the Global Studies series, will be published in April 2010. (McGraw-Hill Publishers, 2010)

*Russian Government and Politics*, by Eric Shiraev, is an up-to-date new text with a wide range of pedagogical features that takes full account of the dramatic changes in Russian politics under Putin and Medvedev providing clear factual coverage and encouraging students to develop critical thinking about key issues and theories. (Macmillan, 2010)

*Russian Peasant Letters: Life and Times of a 19th-century Family*, by Olga T. Yokoyama, includes letters written over a period of 16 years (1881-1896) by parents, two brothers and a sister and detailed commentaries, based on meticulous archival research, which recreate these peasants' social, cultural, and economic milieu. (Harrassowitz Verlag, 2010)

*The Rusyn Language. A Grammar of the Literary Standard of Slovakia, with Reference to Lemko and Subcarpathian Rusyn*, by Stefan M. Pugh, is the first grammar of Rusyn in English, and the first grammar of

*continued on page 40*



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Prešov Rusyn in any language. (Munich: Lincom, Languages of the World/Materials, Vol. 476, 2009)

*The Sagittarius Circle: The Idea of the Native*, by Ivan Hristov, discusses Bulgarian literary modernism and national identity in the 1920s. (Karina M Publishing House, Bulgaria)

*The Soviet Union and Russia*, by Stephen Cohen, is an English-language translation of *Stiven Koen i Sovetskii Soiuz/Rossia*, published in Moscow in 2008. With a foreword by Mikhail Gorbachev, the volume contains reminiscences and commentaries by thirty-five of Cohen's Russian friends and colleagues about his work and life in their country. (PublishingWorks)

*Sveti Petar i Sveti Sava*, by Vjekoslav Perica, is a "tale of two cathedrals." The author observes through the 20th century the process of building of two churches—symbols of the religious and ethnic communities, namely the Serb-Orthodox and Croat-Catholic, and examines church-state, inter-confessional and interethnic relations. (Biblioteka xx vek, Belgrade, Serbia, 2009)

*Tekst i Hra. Moderna Ukraïns'ka Drama (Text and Performance. Modern Ukrainian Drama)*, by Larissa M. L. Zales'ka Onyshkev-

ych, provides over 30 articles which discuss leading works in twentieth-century Ukrainian drama on the background of 20th century's literary trends. The volume's three separate parts deal with: thematic and stylistic aspects of modern Ukrainian drama, a comparative approach to specific textual analysis, and interpretations of 26 texts performed on various stages in Ukraine as well as in the U.S. (Shevchenko Scientific Society)

A volume of poetry, *These are attached files. Poems 1999-2009 [Ezek itten csatolt fájlok. Versek 1999-2009]*, by Miklos Mezosi, was published by Savaria University Press for the 80th Hungarian "Book Week" in 2009. Publication was made possible by a grant from the Hungarian Book Foundation (Magyar Könyv Alapítvány).

*The Three Yugoslavias*, by Sabrina Ramet, originally published by the Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Indiana University Press in 2006, has been published in Croatian translation by the prestigious Zagreb publisher, Golden Marketing Tehnička knjiga, in September. The title of the Croatian edition, translated by Vesna Racković and Mirjana Valent, is *Tri Jugoslavije: Izgradnja države i izazov legitimacije 1918.-2005.*

*Transnationales Strafprozessrecht (Transnational criminal procedure)*, by Thomas

Kruessmann, examines the patterns in which "Russian organized crime" expanded during and after the collapse of the Soviet Union in Europe and North America, and proceeds to analyze the different institutional responses to fighting this type of crime. Russian organized crime thus serves as a prototype of transnational crime, posing distinct challenges to the co-operation not only between law enforcement agencies, but more importantly to judicial actors in their strategies for legal cooperation. (Nomos publishers in Germany, 2009)

*Twenty Years of Transition: The Evolution of Urban Planning in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, 1989-2009*, by Sonia Hirt and Kiril Stanilov, was published by and prepared at the invitation of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), and reviews how the broad societal changes of the last twenty years affected urban areas in the region, and how urban planning—the indispensable public function which aims to guide and manage urban development—evolved in response to the new urban challenges.

*Vassals and Citizens: The Baltic Germans in Constitutional Russia, 1905-1914*, by Anders Henriksson, was published by the Herder-Institut.

*The Western Front of the Eastern Church: Uniate and Orthodox Conflict in Eighteenth-century Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia*, by Barbara Skinner, assesses the religious and cultural tensions between the Ukrainian and Belarusian Eastern-rite Uniate and Orthodox communities, the impact of Russian intervention in Poland on these confessional tensions, and the shifts in religious identity construction as these communities came into the Russian Empire following the partitions of Poland. (Northern Illinois University Press, 2009)

*The Writer in Petrograd and the House of Arts*, by Martha Weitzel Hickey, discusses the Petrograd House of Arts and its participants (including Evgeny Zamyatin, Olga Forsh, the Serapion Brothers, Viktor Shklovsky, Boris Eikhenbaum, Alexander Blok, Nikolay Gumilev, Osip Mandelstam, Vladislav Khodasevich, and Anna Radlova), who played critical roles in shaping the lively literature of the next decade, a literature often straddling the border between fiction and non-fiction. (Northwestern University Press, 2009)

*Yom Kippur in Amsterdam: Stories*, by Maxim D. Shroyer's has been enjoying favorable critical reception and is now in its second printing. (Syracuse University Press) ♦

## Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History

Volume 10, no. 4 (Fall 2009)

### *Internal Enemies and External Influences: Stalin-Era Cinema*

ANDREY SHCHERBENOK, *The Enemy, the Communist, and Ideological Closure in Soviet Cinema*

SERGEI KAPTEREV, *Illusionary Spoils*

Reaction by JULIAN GRAFFY

### *Toward a New Orthodoxy? The Politics of History in Russia Today*

DAVID BRANDENBERGER, *A New Short Course?*

VLADIMIR SOLONARI, *Normalizing Russia, Legitimizing Putin*

BORIS N. MIRONOV, *The Fruits of a Bourgeois Education*

ELENA ZUBKOVA, *The Filippov Syndrome*

### *Review Article*

NIKOLAY MITROKHIN, "Strange People" in the Politburo

Review essays by LILIYA BEREZHNYAYA, THEODORE R. WEEKS, and KARSTEN BRÜGGEMANN



[www.slavica.com/journals/kritika/kritika.html](http://www.slavica.com/journals/kritika/kritika.html)

*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. 1–10 (2000–2009) and subscriptions for vol. 11 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](http://www.slavica.com/journals/kritika/aaass.html).

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# LIBRARY AND THE INTERNET NEWS

## UCLA Language Materials Project (LMP)

The UCLA Language Materials Project (LMP) is proud to announce the completion of the lesson plan component of its stimulating new site for elementary and secondary foreign language teachers, the K-12 Gateway to the Less Commonly Taught Languages. The core of the Gateway is a complete set of downloadable lesson plans and supplementary materials for teaching a first year language course. Written in English, the plans can be adapted to any language and grade level. The lessons were created by Florence Martin of California State University Long Beach, who has taught languages at all levels from kindergarten through college, and speaks two Less Commonly Taught Languages. Over 100 lessons are grouped into 20 thematic units packed with stimulating activities for communicative learning.

Pilot-tested by K-12 teachers from Anchorage to Virginia, the Gateway offers easy navigation to a wealth of information. Beyond the lessons, there is a component on curriculum design, standards, and proficiency-based teaching. A resource section offers links to Language Resource Centers, teachers' associations and forums, curriculum and assessment guides, journals, and professional development opportunities.

The K-12 Gateway resides within the established Language Materials Project Web site. Gateway visitors are only a click away from the language profiles and authoritative bibliography of teaching materials for which the LMP has been known since 1992. The bibliography has been augmented with detailed citations of several hundred items for younger audiences.

The recent increase of federal interest in foreign languages has kindled a language renaissance in K-12 schools across the nation. The number of classes for such less-commonly taught languages as Arabic, Mandarin, Japanese, Korean, and Russian has increased substantially even in the primary grades. But the range of textbooks and classroom materials available for learners below college level is limited. Teachers are also confronted by a lack of curricula or state standards to follow. The K-12 Gateway responds to those needs.

The Gateway was created with support from the US Department of Education's Title VI, International Research and Studies program. We invite you to visit the K-12 Gateway at [www.lmp.ucla.edu/K-12](http://www.lmp.ucla.edu/K-12) and send us your suggestions for enhancing the site.

## Islam, Islamism and Politics in Eurasia Report

The Monterey Terrorism Research and Education Program (MonTREP) at the Monterey Institute for International Studies (MIIS) will begin publishing multi-monthly issues of a new report, the *Islam, Islamism and Politics in Eurasia Report* or *IIPER*, which covers primarily the Caucasus Emirate mujahedin in Russia's North Caucasus but will also address other issues related Islam in Russia and Eurasia. These reports will be available at: <http://montrep.miis.edu/index.html>. Anyone interested in those reports produced before their publication may consult Johnson's Russia List, where three reports have already been posted, or contact Gordon M. Hahn, Senior Researcher, Terrorism Research and Education Program and Visiting Assistant Professor, Graduate School of International Policy Studies at the Monterey Institute for International Studies, e-mail: [gordon.hahn@miis.edu](mailto:gordon.hahn@miis.edu).

## East-Central Europe Past and Present Blog

East-Central Europe Past and Present (<http://ecepastandpresent.blogspot.com/>), a blog created by Holly Case, Associate Professor of History at Cornell University, features audio interviews with scholars working on East-Central Europe, including Allison Frank, Istvan Deak, Christine Philiou, Florian Bieber, Vladimir Solonari and Gabor Egrý, with more on the way.

## Romanian Studies resources in the United States

The Romanian Cultural Institute in New York has compiled a guide to Romanian Studies resources in the United States at: [http://www.icny.org/d30-1-Romanian\\_Studies\\_Resources\\_in\\_USA.html](http://www.icny.org/d30-1-Romanian_Studies_Resources_in_USA.html).

## Eurasianet

Almost two years after [www.eurasianet.es](http://www.eurasianet.es) was launched, we can now say that we have managed to go one step forward. We have redesigned the website so as to make it more functional and easier to use. Now, we only need you to keep on sharing relevant information that might help us in our research on the countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Former Soviet Union.

We would like to invite you to visit the new [www.eurasianet.es](http://www.eurasianet.es) and to complete all the information concerning your research in your user's profile. Just remember that to

access your user's profile you are required to enter your e-mail address and a password as the authentication protocol.

Among other things, we would like to announce the creation of a forum where we intend to provide you with a space to discuss any issue regarding our common object of study. Do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or comments. We will be more than pleased to assist you and to study all your proposals.

[Submitted by the [www.eurasianet.es](http://www.eurasianet.es) team] ♦

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# CALENDAR

## 2010 . . . . .

**February 19–21.** “Russian Futures: Contexts, Challenges, Trends” Conference, Duke University, Center for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies, Durham, NC. For more information, please visit: <http://www.duke.edu/web/CSEES/index.html>.

**March 20.** Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference, AAASS Regional Affiliate, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. For more information, contact: Mary Theis, e-mail: [marytheis@mac.com](mailto:marytheis@mac.com).

**March 25–27.** Annual Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS), AAASS Regional Affiliate, hosted by the University of Florida, Gainesville. For more information, visit: <http://www.sewanee.edu/scss>.

**March 27–29.** British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies (BASEES) Annual Conference, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, UK. For more information, visit: [www.basees.org.uk](http://www.basees.org.uk).

**April 1–3.** “The Russian Language Outside the Nation: Speakers and Identities” conference, Russian in Context Research Unit, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK. For more information, contact conference organizers: Dr Lara Ryazanova-Clarke and Kristine Uzule, Russian in Context Research Unit, Russian, Division of European Languages and Cultures, The University of Edinburgh, U.K. Lara.

[Ryazanova-Clarke@ed.ac.uk](mailto:Ryazanova-Clarke@ed.ac.uk) ; [k.uzule@ed.ac.uk](mailto:k.uzule@ed.ac.uk).

**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](mailto:cgps@unl.edu), or visit: <http://www.unl.edu/plains/>.

**April 14–17.** Western Association of Slavic Studies (WASS) annual convention, held jointly with the Western Social Science Association (WSSA), Reno, Nevada. For more information, contact: Evguenia Davidova, [evguenia@pdx.edu](mailto:evguenia@pdx.edu).

**April 15–17.** Seventeenth International Conference of the Council for European Studies (CES), Montreal, Canada. For more information, visit: <http://ces.columbia.edu/>.

**April 16.** Graduate Student Conference “On the Edge: The Long 1940s in Soviet and Post-Soviet Culture,” Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. For more information, contact: Olga Voronina ([voronina@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:voronina@fas.harvard.edu)) or Maria Khotimsky ([khotimsk@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:khotimsk@fas.harvard.edu)).

**April 22–24.** 22nd Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS), Seattle, Washington. For more information, visit: <http://depts.washington.edu/aabs/>.

**April 23–24.** 2010 annual conference of the Irish Association for Russian, Central and East European Studies, Dublin. For more information, contact: [susangrant@campus.ie](mailto:susangrant@campus.ie) or [james.m.ryan@student.ucc.ie](mailto:james.m.ryan@student.ucc.ie).

**May 14–15.** “The Art of Scandal” Conference organized by the History of Art Graduate Student Association at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. For more information, e-mail: [ArtofScandal@gmail.com](mailto:ArtofScandal@gmail.com).

**June 4–5.** 68th Annual Meeting of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For more information, contact: M.B.B. Biskupski, committee chair, [biskupskim@mail.ccsu.edu](mailto:biskupskim@mail.ccsu.edu) ; 860 832-3010; History Department, Central CT State University, 1615 Stanley St., New Britain, CT 06050.

**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](http://www.iccees2010.se).

September 16–18. 3rd International Conference in Polish Studies “Polish Studies in the 21st Century,” Ann Arbor, Michigan. For more information, go to [www.i.umich.edu/crees/events/polishconf](http://www.i.umich.edu/crees/events/polishconf) or e-mail Brian Porter-Szucs at [baporter@umich.edu](mailto:baporter@umich.edu).

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

## 2011 . . . . .

**January 4–6.** Annual Conference of the Study Group on Eighteenth Century Russia, High Leigh Conference Centre, Hoddesdon, UK. For more information, visit: <http://www.sgcr.co.uk/>.

**January 6–9.** The Annual Conference of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL), Los Angeles, CA. For more information, visit: [www.aatseel.org](http://www.aatseel.org).

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

The DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES at the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA is pleased to announce the recent publication of three books by members of its faculty:



Julian W. Connolly  
*A Reader's Guide to Nabokov's "Lolita"*  
Academic Studies Press, 2009



Karen L. Ryan  
*Stalin in Russian Satire, 1917-1991*  
University of Wisconsin Press, 2009



Dariusz Tolczyk  
*Gulag w oczach Zachodu*  
Warsaw: Prószyński, 2009



**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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Subscription to *NewsNet* is \$25.00 for U.S. subscribers and \$40 for non-U.S. subscribers. Single copies are \$5.00 each. To subscribe or order back issues, contact Emily Falkenstein. Back issues are available up to two years only.

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**Submission of materials**

Announcements submitted to all regular columns are published free of charge. Articles are usually solicited by the AAASS, however, *NewsNet* occasionally publishes unsolicited material. All submissions should be e-mailed to: newsnet@fas.harvard.edu.

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