



NEWSNET

News of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

ACADEMIC PUBLISHING IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Scott W. Palmer, Western Illinois University

Alice looked round her in great surprise.

"Why, I do believe we've been under this tree the whole time! Everything's just as it was!"

"Of course it is," said the Queen, "what would you have it?"

"Well, in our country," said Alice, still panting a little, "you'd generally get to somewhere else -- if you ran very fast for a long time, as we've been doing."

"A slow sort of country!" said the Queen.

"Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

—Lewis Carroll, *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There* (1871)

Academic publishing comes in a variety of electronic forms. It encompasses everything from the back issues of journal articles housed in digital archives such as JSTOR and Project Muse to the bibliographies, syllabi, lectures, and other documents that one chooses to make available via the World Wide Web. Static pages, virtual archives, and weblogs count, too, as do "wikis" – websites which enable readers to be writers and editors in an ever-evolving, collaborative community whose members share a common interest.

While each of these virtual genres contributes to scholarship in the digital age, it is the development of on-line journals and e-books which has attracted the most attention of publishers

and technologically inclined academics. All recognize that the advent of web-based electronic media is fundamentally altering scholarly publishing. Most understand that the trend toward digital content delivery will continue apace. Many seemed convinced that the traditional forms of the "pulp" journal and book will inevitably be eclipsed (and perhaps replaced altogether) by scholarly content published solely via digital media. A few predict that these changes will be accompanied by fundamental revolutions in academic practice and methods. The more visionary argue that as technology advances and software applications expand, such longstanding traditions as peer-review, individual research, and the single-author monograph will be rendered obsolete by a new model of "networked" scholarship. In this brave new world to come, on-line communities defined by collaboration, transparency, and an absence of hierarchy will replace "old school" methodologies and the "old schoolroom" as well.

Before discussing some of the more visionary ideas being proffered by today's technological e-topians, a few words on recent developments in academic publishing are in order.

University Presses and the Digital Transition

By all accounts, academic publishing faces serious challenges. Last summer, Inside Higher Ed, the on-line only "source for news, opinions, and jobs for all of

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higher education,” ran a story on the difficulties confronting scholarly publishers in the digital age. Provocatively titled, “Change or Die?,” the piece summarized discussions held at the 2009 national conference of the American Association of University Presses.¹

Conversations at the gathering touched upon a range of familiar subjects. Not surprisingly, budgetary cut backs and the impact of higher education’s unfolding economic crisis were foremost on the minds of participants. Kathleen Keane, Director of the Johns Hopkins University Press, reported that although the situation at many university presses has not yet reached the critical stage, declining demand for print books and journals continues with no end in sight.

A leading cause of lower demand derives from the rapidly shrinking budgets of university and college libraries. In an effort to reduce expenses, institutions of all shapes and sizes are slashing acquisitions and staff, consolidating services, shifting physical collections to remote lending sites, and eliminating some hard copies altogether while expanding digital collections of journals and, when possible, books.² [NewsNet readers may wish to consider their own institutional library’s tales of fiscal woe.] Where years ago university presses could rely on institutional orders to snap up 80-90% of a 500-copy hardback first-print run, they now often find it difficult to sell more than 200 or so copies. As a result, list prices have gone up...and sales have continued to decline.

But academic publishing is being affected by more than economics. Ongoing generational transformations are also a factor. The current crop of college-aged students is the first cohort to have come of age in the aftermath of the digital revolution. Experientially “wired” for new media (and often possessing the most recent electronic gadgetry), they are typically far more comfortable using virtual resources than the pulp and cardboard artifacts housed in brick-and-mortar libraries.³ Given the continuing push to institutionalize “digital literacy” as an essential component in American K-12 education, this trend will only intensify in the years to come.

Academic publishers are thus forced to act in response to economic demands and new reader expectations brought about by technological innovation. Although the claim that university presses have already entered “a death spiral” is overblown, it is clear that in the digital age “the basic structure of academic publishing does not work any longer.”⁴ The drive toward digitizing any and all content is picking up speed, but there seems to be no clear consensus as to where and how the journey will end.

None of this is to say that print books are likely to disappear anytime soon. Nigel Portwood, Chief Executive of Oxford University Press, believes that publishers are currently struggling through what is, essentially, a transitional stage. While he acknowledges that the shift toward on-line dissemination of academic journals will intensify and the production of e-books become far more common, Portwood believes that even fifty years from now the “book book” will still be with us. All the same, he expects that academic presses (especially those in the business of publishing textbooks) will continue expanding their offerings of “hybrids”: print books supplemented by additional on-line content.⁵

AAASS members interested in viewing for themselves the possibilities available to hybrid publishing should visit the website of the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH).⁶ Early this spring, the SAH unveiled a new on-line platform for delivering the content of its eponymous Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Similar to well-known databases like JSTOR and Project Muse, the new portal offers the Society’s members direct access to a digitized archive containing PDF versions of every issue since the journal’s inception in 1941. More significantly, JSAH On-line serves as a platform for additional materials which, owing to the limitations of traditional print media, cannot be included in the pulp version. Along with the print journal’s standard research articles and reviews, the inaugural issue of JSAH On-line boasts extensive multimedia content including recreated music from an ancient Roman funeral, a zoomable image of a 37-foot-long Panorama of Constantinople

from the year 1559, and a 3-D model of the Roman Forum and environs overlaid on a Google Earth map. The results are impressive. Similar multimedia features are being incorporated into academic book-length studies as well. Examples of “enhanced” hybrid scholarly monographs may be found among the growing number of “born digital” titles published by the American Council of Learned Societies’ Humanities E-Book Project.⁷

Thanks almost entirely to the success of Amazon’s Kindle reader, sales of e-books are projected to grow at a healthy clip. This past December Amazon saw one-day sales of e-books exceed those of print books for the first time.⁸ One industry forecast predicts that world-wide e-book sales (which totaled \$323 million in 2008) will exceed \$9 billion by 2013.⁹ At present, few academic titles are available for download. That cannot remain the case for long if university presses are to survive. As successive generations of devices add even greater capabilities (Apple’s recently released iPad is only the beginning), users will come to take for granted that all books and articles incorporate full multi-media applications as a matter of course. Publishing and reading (as well as computing) may be very different in the decades to come.¹⁰

The Future of the Book

As a subject of commentary and prognostication, the future of the book has a voluminous past. Since the commercial advent of the Internet in the mid 1990s, faculty, administrators, and librarians, as well as educational and IT specialists (among many others) have weighed-in on the promises and perils of publishing in the digital age. The importance of the subject to the Academy’s reigning zeitgeist is such that the future of the book even has its own institute: the aptly named “Institute for the Future of the Book” (IFB). Its mission consists of “investigating the evolution of intellectual discourse as it shifts from printed pages to networked screens.” Physically located in Brooklyn, NY, with “mind space” on the University of Southern California’s server system, the IFB’s numerous projects, editorials, and ongoing discussions can be followed on its informative weblog [if:book](http://ifbook.org).¹¹ Posts and

discussions there address a wide range of subjects including recent innovations in wired pedagogy, the impact of new technologies on scholarly practices, and the potential of the digital revolution to transform the Academy as an institution. The IFB reflects the predominate influence of scholars specializing in communications studies and media theory. Still, it engages critical issues that will increasingly affect those working and publishing in all disciplinary fields.

The IFB is interested in more than just theory. The Institute identifies itself as “a small think-and-do tank.” Central to its being are efforts to develop “alternate modes of peer-review and the possibilities for networked interaction amongst authors and texts.” One example of IFB’s virtual handiwork is Mackenzie Wark’s GAM3R 7H30RY, a “networked book” devoted to exploring whether computer games may “serve as allegories for the world we live in.”¹² Launched on-line in 2006, the project enabled interested readers (and more than a few gamers) to post continuous live commentary as Wark uploaded drafts to the web. The goal of this and similar IFB initiatives, according to if:book contributor Kathleen Fitzpatrick, is “to make the process of scholarly work just as visible and valuable as its product” thereby enabling authors “to work in dialogue with...readers, generating discussion and obtaining feedback on work-in-progress at many different stages.”¹³

The IFB has since followed up GAM3R 7H30RY with a series of new initiatives intended to alter publishing by fostering transparency, interconnectedness, and immediacy in the production and distribution of scholarly texts. Their efforts have not gone unnoticed by academic publishers. In 2008, the MIT Press agreed to allow Noah Wardrip-Fruin (Assistant Professor of Computer Science at the University of California, Santa Cruz) to conduct an “open review” experiment involving his manuscript *Expressive Processing: Digital Fictions, Computer Games, and Software Studies*. The IFB adapted Commentpress, an open-source theme and plugin for the popular Wordpress blogging software, to weave sections of Wardrip-Fruin’s text into the daily traffic on its existing “Grand Text Auto” site. Doing

so in conjunction with the MIT Press, IFB announced, was a bold step toward “developing new procedures for vetting material and assuring excellence, and more specifically, toward meaningful collaboration with existing online scholarly communities to develop and promote new scholarship.”¹⁴

The long-term impact of the IFB’s efforts is unclear. Then again, they are experiments intended to assist authors and audiences transition toward an as yet unclear future. As Bob Stein observed in a recent if:book post:

the most important thing my colleagues and I have learned from [our] series of experiments with “networked books” is that as discourse moves off the page onto the networked screen, the social aspects of reading and writing move from background to foreground. This transition has profound implications for readers, writers, and publishers, as traditional hierarchies flatten and online communities proliferate. A book is on its way to becoming a “place” where readers congregate, sometimes with authors.¹⁵

Perhaps. All the same, Waldrip-Fruin’s “open review” experiment did not replace the traditional peer-review process. The MIT Press undertook a separate blind review of the manuscript. Ultimately, *Expressive Processing* was published as an old-fashioned hardcover. The same was true of Wark’s GAM3R 7H30RY. Even visionaries still value tenure. Neither book is available as digitized, downloadable content.¹⁶

Meet the New Boss, Same as the Old Boss

So, what does the future hold for academic publishing? I don’t know. To be honest, if I did, I wouldn’t give away the answer for free in the pages of a scholarly association’s newsletter. This fact illustrates one certainty.

Economic considerations will continue to play a significant role in shaping future publishing. As the digital revolution picked up speed during the mid-1990s, early e-topians were quick to proclaim that a principal advantage of on-line publishing would be the significant monetary savings realized

over traditional print production. Foretelling the arrival of such nowadays common practices as print-on-demand, electronic storage, and the outsourcing of data entry labor to places like India, enthusiasts predicted significant reductions in publishers’ overhead and improvements to their bottom lines.

While many of these innovations did produce real costs savings, the overall economic benefits of e-publishing were oversold. Production savings were offset by the sizable new expenses incurred in transitioning to (and remaining current in) the new digital environment. A similar phenomenon beset efforts to store and distribute journals on-line. Project Muse, an early pioneer in the development of digital journal archiving and delivery, encountered unexpected and significant personnel costs while trying to hire, train, and retain qualified staff.¹⁷ As technological innovations continue to transform today’s novel options into tomorrow’s requisite features, routine hardware and software upgrades will continue to be an unavoidable, constant expense for everyone.

For typical on-line archival projects, the most costly element remains personnel. Documents do not digitize themselves. Someone has to input the data, create the meta-tags, and manage the collection. Often these routine chores can be farmed out to student assistants. This has been the case with most of the digital publishing undertaken by George Mason University’s trailblazing Center for History and New Media (CHNM).¹⁸ Even then, however, professional supervision is essential. And unlike the traditional pulp book which comes with a clearly defined print run and finite costs, the virtual project exists ad infinitum. The costs associated with requisite server space, bandwidth, and regular site maintenance are on-going and very real.

Private and non-profit foundations have so far played a critical role by shouldering major expenses in the transition to digital academic publishing. The National Endowment for the Humanities has provided significant support to the Center for History and New Media (along with a myriad of others). One of the principal goals of the ACLS Humanities E-Book Project

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has been to assist university presses adapt to digital delivery. Both the ACLS and NEH continue to fund a range of digital initiatives. The Mellon Foundation (another sponsor of CHNM) is the principal patron of JSAH On-line. The “hierarchy flattening” experiments undertaken by the IFB would not be possible absent “generous funding” from the MacArthur Foundation.

The problem with digitization, to paraphrase Margaret Thatcher, is that eventually you run out of other people’s money. At some point, even non-profit, university-based initiatives will need, at worst, to break even – free from the IV-drip of subventions provided by institutional patrons or benefactors.

Major corporations like Apple, Microsoft, and Google will play increasingly large roles in digital publishing. They have the expertise, imagination, and resources required to innovate and maintain collections on a scale unrivalled by public institutions or philanthropic foundations. But they also have their own agendas. It may well be the case that digitization will overthrow existing hierarchies only to replace them with others.

For those of us on the frontlines of academia, the continuing transformation of digital publishing is likely to bring the best of times and the worst of times. Electronic media will increasingly influence both our scholarship and teaching.

One need not be an auto mechanic to drive a car, but it is important to know how to fix a flat, check the oil, and put gas in the tank if one doesn’t want to end up stranded on the side of a busy highway. The same is true for the information superhighway. It is not difficult to imagine that all academic programs at both the graduate and undergraduate levels will eventually require core courses in digital methodologies targeted toward the needs of respective disciplines or fields. These courses will not be geared toward training students in software development. Rather, they will be used to familiarize them with the tools available to facilitate research and teaching – and to maintain currency with developments in applications and methods.

Faculty will increasingly be expected to stay abreast of changing

digital technologies and to incorporate them into their scholarship and teaching. Educating them may prove a greater challenge than educating students. Current mid- and late-career academics have little incentive (beyond a personal desire to be “life-long learners”) to adjust continually to the shifting landscape. Junior faculty, already burdened by the need to develop courses, advise students, serve on committees, and secure grants, will have little choice. Many are already rising to the challenge. However, energy spent developing (or maintaining) digital fluency and computer skills is energy not devoted to one’s subject content. If tenure continues to exist, requirements will have to be adjusted to take into consideration new publishing practices and demands. The (potential) shift away from single-author monographs to new digital genres including, perhaps, “networked books,” will be complex and contentious. This issue alone is worth a number of articles.¹⁹

As new technological gadgetry creates vast, new possibilities in digital publishing, our jobs will be made more difficult by unintended (and as yet unknown) consequences. For example, just as the telegraph altered longstanding conventions in written language during the late nineteenth century (fostering, among other things, simplified syntax, shorter sentences, and minimal punctuation), the texting technologies of the digital era are already radically reshaping the socialization skills, linguistic conventions, and thought processes of our educational charges. If future young adults continue to interact via pixilated hieroglyphics (“hw r u? LOL WUTk thx by”), educators in every discipline will have to redouble efforts to help them develop skills in complex reasoning and communication. We will do so at the same time as we struggle to adapt our research and scholarship to technological platforms which those students take for granted.

In short, academic publishing in the digital age will continue to present us great promises and greater challenges. We should be prepared to be buffeted by continuing whirlwinds of change. The end result may feel far less like liberation than the disorientation experienced by young Alice who, hav-

ing been led on a madcap dash by the Red Queen, discovers that she has only been running in place – no closer to her unknown destination than when she embarked on the journey, though exhausted and perplexed from the effort.

“Curiouser and curiouser,” indeed.

Scott W. Palmer is author of *Dictatorship of the Air: Aviation Culture and the Fate of Modern Russia* (Cambridge UP, 2006) and Editor-in-Chief of *The Russian Front* (www.russian-front.com), a group web blog/site dedicated to facilitating discussion among scholars, students, and the general public on matters pertaining to Russia’s past and present. He is currently at work on his second book, *Technology and Culture in Twentieth-Century Russia*.

Notes:

1 Scott Jaschik, “Change or Die?” *Inside Higher Ed*, 22 June 2009 <<http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2009/06/22/aaup>> [Note: all URLs appearing in these notes were last accessed on 31 March 2010.]

2 Jennifer Howard, “Libraries Explore Big Ideas to Overcome Small Budgets,” *Chronicle of Higher Education*. 22 November 2009. <<http://chronicle.com/article/Libraries-Explore-Big-Ideas/49227/>>

3 See the comments made by Beth Jacoby, collection development librarian at York College of Pennsylvania, as reported in Jaschik, “Change or Die?”

4 *Ibid.* Quotations attributed to Michael Jensen, director of strategic Web communications for the National Academies Press.

5 See the recent Q&A interview with Nigel Portwood, “The Pricing of E-Books is not Sustainable,” *Business Standard*. 19 February 2010. <<http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/%5Cthe-pricing-books-is-not-sustainable%5C/386145/>>

6 <<http://www.sah.org/>>

7 <<http://www.humanitiesebook.org/>>

8 Katie Allen, “Amazon E-Book Sales Overtake Print for the First Time.” *Guardian.co.uk*. 28 December 2009. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>>

business/2009/dec/28/
amazon-ebook-kindle-sales-surge>

9 Mark Walsh, "In-Stat: E-Book Sales to Hit \$9 Billion in 2013." *Online Media Daily*. 1 June 2009. <http://www.mediapost.com/publications/?fa=Articles.showArticle&art_aid=107040>

10 Steven Levy, "How the Tablet Will Change the World." *Wired*. 22 March 2010. <http://www.wired.com/magazine/2010/03/ff_tablet_levy/>

11 <<http://www.futureofthebook.org/>>

12 <<http://www.futureofthebook.org/mckenziemark/>>

13 For a discussion of the project see, Scott W. Palmer, "If:book, then What?" *Inside Higher Ed*. 15 August 2006. <<http://www.insidehighered.com/views/2006/08/15/palmer>>

14 See, Ben Vershblow, "Expressive Processing: An Experiment in Blog-Based Peer Review." *If:book* 22 January 2008. <http://www.futureofthebook.org/blog/archives/2008/01/expressive_processing_an_exper.html>

15 Bob Stein, "Follow the Gamers" *If:book* 24 March 2010. <http://www.futureofthebook.org/blog/archives/2010/03/follow_the_gamers.html>

16 Noah Waldrip-Fruin, *Expressive Processing: Digital Fictions, Computer Games, and Software Studies* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009) and Mackenzie Wark, *Gamer Theory* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007).

17 For a discussion of the Project Muse experience see, Willis G. Regier, "Electronic Publishing is Cheaper" in Richard Ekman and Richard E. Quandt, editors, *Technology and Scholarly Communication*. (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1999), pp. 158-16. Available on-line at: <<http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft5w10074r>>.

18 <<http://chnm.gmu.edu/>>

19 For one take on the subject, see Scott Jaschik, "Tenure in a Digital Era," *Inside Higher Education*. 26 May 2009. <<http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2009/05/26/digital>>.

Forthcoming in *Slavic Review* Summer 2010

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD REVISITED: NARRATIVE, IMAGE, SELF

Polina Barskova, Special Section Guest Editor

Emily Van Buskirk, "Recovering the Past for the Future:
Guilt, Memory, and Lidiia Ginzburg's
Notes of a Blockade Person"

Irina Sandomirskaia, "A Politeia in Besiegement:
Lidiia Ginzburg on the Siege of Leningrad
as a Political Paradigm"

Polina Barskova, "The Spectacle of the Besieged City:
Repurposing Cultural Memory in Leningrad,
1941–1944"

ARTICLES

Yvonne Howell, "The Liberal Gene:
Sociobiology as Emancipatory Discourse
in the Late Soviet Union"

Anne Nesbet, "Skyscrapers, Consular Territory,
and Hell: What Bulgakov and Eizenshtein Learned
about Space from Il'f and Petrov's America"

FORUM: DIVIDES AND ENDS—PERIODIZING THE EARLY MODERN IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

Sergei Bogatyrev, "Micro-Periodization
and Dynasticism: Was There a Divide
in the Reign of Ivan the Terrible?"

Russell E. Martin, "The Petrine Divide and the
Periodization of Early Modern Russian History"

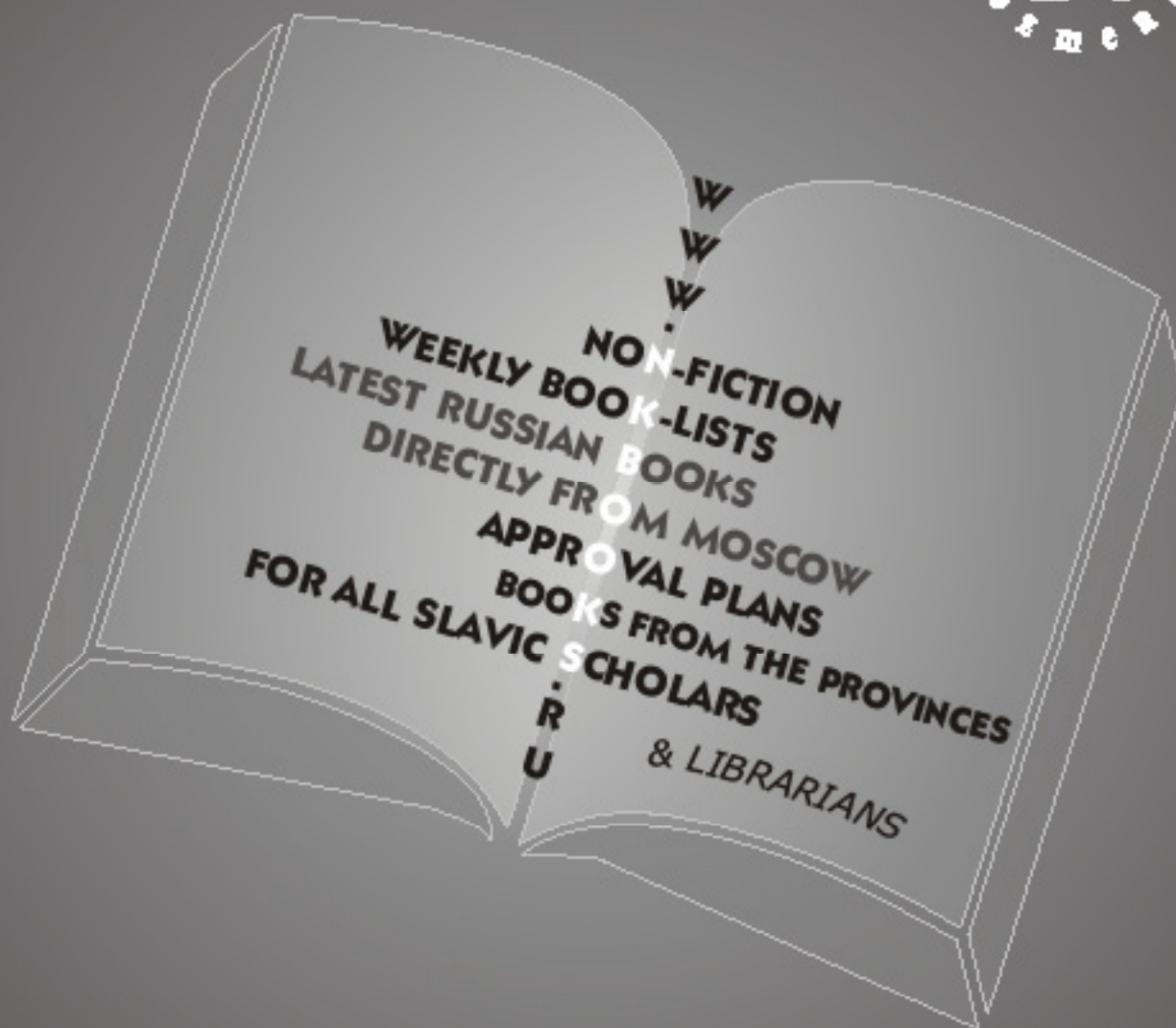
Donald Ostrowski, "The End of Muscovy:
The Case for circa 1800"

Comment by Nancy S. Kollmann

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NEWS FROM AAASS

Association's Move and Name Change

Please see on page 8 a letter from the Association's current president, Mark von Hagen, and make a note of the new name, new address, and new e-mail addresses for the Association:

Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES)
203C Bellefield Hall
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Convention Consultant, Wendy Walker,
aseeescnv@pitt.edu
Membership, aseees@pitt.edu
NewsNet, newsnet@pitt.edu

2010 Convention in Los Angeles, California

The 41st National Convention of the AAASS/ASEEES will be held at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles from Thursday, November 18 through Sunday, November 21, 2010. The hotel is located at 404 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071. To learn more about Los Angeles, please visit the Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau at www.discoverlosangeles.com.

Hotel information

The AAASS special group rate for convention participants is \$169 single/\$189 double per night (plus tax). To make a reservation, click on the link to the reservation page for the Westin Bonaventure posted under hotel information on our homepage at www.aaass.org and enter your reservation. The single or double rate will be applied automatically when you enter your information. If you wish to make your reservation by telephone, please call the Westin Bonaventure at 888-627-8520 and say that you are with Slavic Studies to receive the discounted rate of \$169 single/\$189 double (plus tax).

We have asked the hotel to pull a very limited number of double bedded rooms out of their inventory for graduate students to share at our group rate of \$189 plus tax. If you plan to share a room please send copies of your student IDs to Wendy Walker walker@fas.harvard.edu so that she can assign you to one of these rooms. Wendy will give the hotel your names and e-mail addresses and the hotel will contact you for credit card information to secure your reservations.

Registration deadlines and fees

Please avoid long lines and extra expense by pre-registering. The pre-registration form for the Los Angeles Convention is on page 13. There is a link to online registration at our website.

The early registration deadline is August 16, 2010. If you register by this deadline, fees are as follows: AAASS Member - \$120; Non-member - \$170; AAASS Member student or income under 30K - \$25; Non-member student or income under 30K - \$30; AAASS Member Retiree - \$60.

Registration after August 16 but before October 8: AAASS Members - \$140; Non-member \$190; AAASS Student or income under 30K - \$30; non-member student or income under 30K - \$40; AAASS Member retiree \$70.

After October 8 you will have to register on site at the convention. On-site registration will be an additional \$30 (Additional \$10 for students; \$15 for retirees).

Note: All those who are listed in the Convention Program must be AAASS members UNLESS they are foreign scholars or scholars outside the field of Slavic studies. All participants, WITHOUT EXCEPTION,

must pre-register and pay the registration fee by September 30 to have their names listed in the Convention Program Index

"Teaching with Technology" Pre-Conference

Faculty are invited to attend a pre-conference on "Teaching with Technology," sponsored by the ASEES CLIR Digital Projects subcommittee. This event will take place at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel & Suites, in the San Bernardino Meeting Room, on Thursday, Nov. 18, 2010, from 9am-12pm, immediately before the start of the ASEES main conference. Scheduled speakers will explore "Distance learning and Slavic studies: (How) can it be done?" (Annelie Rugg, Ph.D., Director, Humanities CIO, Center for Digital Humanities); "USC's Russian satirical journal project" (Marcus Leavitt, Associate Professor, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Southern California); and "Far From Moscow: A Website on New Music from Russia and Beyond" (David MacFadyen, Professor and Chair, Dept. of Slavic Languages & Literatures). For more information about this event, please contact ernest.zitser@duke.edu.

The School of Russian and Asian Studies

is committed to encouraging study abroad in Russia and the study of Russia from abroad. As part of our efforts, we have developed an extensive list of online resources for anyone curious about Russia's history, politics, language, culture, and economy.

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Dear friends and colleagues,

I am pleased to announce several changes to our organization. First, with the planned opening of a new Association office at the University of Pittsburgh on July 1 of this year, we officially become the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES). This change is in accord with the vote of the membership two years ago.

Second, we are very excited to announce a new Executive Director for ASEEES, Lynda Park, who has already started working in both the Cambridge and Pittsburgh offices. Lynda is an ABD in history and anthropology from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor where she studied the history of anthropology and geography in the Imperial Russian Geographic Society; she worked ten years as Assistant/Associate Director of the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Center and, since 2008, as the Associate Director of the European Studies Center at the University of Illinois-Champaign.

The new ASEEES address is:
203C Bellefield Hall
315 S. Bellefield Street
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Lynda's new e-mail coordinates are: lypark@pitt.edu.

Finally, I want to thank our Cambridge AAASS staff for their many years of dedicated service (Wendy Walker is the only current staff member who will stay with ASEEES) and the Association's Executive Committee, its Transition Committee, and the staff of the Center for Russian & East European Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, directed by Robert M. Hayden, for all their help in making this transition as successful as it has been.

Mark von Hagen, President, ASEEES

LIBRARY AND THE INTERNET NEWS

Reciprocal Analysis: Group-sourcing Ukrainian Folklore Audio

Natalie Kononenko has been awarded a SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council) grant for her project: **Reciprocal Analysis: Group-sourcing Ukrainian Folklore Audio**. What this project aims to do is to take the sound files that are already available at <http://projects.tapor.ualberta.ca/UkraineAudio/> and to ask the community to help us develop them. By development we mean transcription and translation. The sound files are in Ukrainian and they are sound only. The project will allow people to contribute either transcriptions, or translations, or both.

The transcriptions and/or translations will benefit the scholarly community by making the sound files more useful – A text is best comprehended if it exists in both oral and written form. This project will create a written version for some of the 200 hours of sound that we have on line. Providing an English translation allows the material to reach a wider audience.

The benefit to people who sign up to contribute to the project is that they would make a meaningful contribution without a big time commitment. Once we have our website developed, people will “check out” small chunks of sound to work on. A chunk could be one song or one story. Once that chunk is transcribed or translated, it would be submitted and checked for accuracy. Once checked, the chunk would be posted on a public access website for all to use.

The research aspect has several components. One is that we want to see how group-sourcing, a variant of the term crowdsourcing, works. What kind of people will contribute? How much will they be able to contribute? What factors will encourage contribution? Another issue and one that intrigues me is the possibility of going directly from Ukrainian sound to English written translation. In the Ukrainian heritage community, there are a number of people who speak the language and understand it, but who do not have good writing skills. Will these people be able to listen to a story or a song and write out an English equivalent?

If this works, the implications for other languages, especially threatened languages with no writing system, are tremendous.

As soon as our website is up and running, we will be issuing a call for participants. This is a preliminary description of the project and we hope it will generate community and scholarly interest. For more information, please contact Natalie Kononenko, Natalie Kononenko, Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography, Editor, *Folklorica*, University of Alberta, Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, e-mail: nataliek@ualberta.ca.

Ferapontovo: Medieval treasure in the Russian north

William Brumfield's article “Ferapontovo: medieval treasure in the Russian north,” including photographs from the monastery, has been posted on the Russia Beyond the Headlines web site at: http://www.rbth.ru/articles/2010/03/10/100310_ferapontovo.html.

COPYRIGHT GUIDELINES FOR SCHOLARS AND EDUCATORS IN SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES

Janice T. Pilch, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The ASEEES Committee on Library and Information Resources, Subcommittee on Copyright Issues (formerly the AAASS Bibliography and Documentation Subcommittee on Copyright Issues) was formed in 2005 to expand education in copyright for the benefit of scholars, educators, and librarians in the field of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies.

Scholars and educators increasingly face copyright questions when incorporating copyrighted materials into their teaching, research, and publications. As educational institutions adopt new scholarly publishing models and expand educational technology utilizing digital content, and as libraries increasingly rely on digital resources, these questions become more complex.

Subcommittee members with expertise in copyright education have compiled some helpful resources on copyright on their website, available at brewerm/copyright/index.html. Additionally, on a non-legal basis, committee members are able to provide guidance based on their experience with copyright issues as professional librarians.

The most common questions raised by scholars, educators, and librarians in the field of Slavic and Eurasian studies concern:

- uncertainty as to whether a work created or published in a Slavic, East European or Eurasian country is still copyrighted or whether it is in the public domain,
- uncertainty as to whether use of the work requires permissions from the current copyright holder, and
- how to proceed if permissions are needed but it is not possible to identify or locate the current copyright holder.

Here are a few pointers for those who need a quick lesson in Copyright Basics.

Which country's copyright law applies to use of a copyrighted work?

Copyright law is territorial. The relevant law to apply is the law of the country where the use is taking place. For example, if one wishes to incorporate images that were first published in Moscow into a scholarly article being published by a U.S. publisher, U.S. law applies to use of the images. U.S. law includes copyright limitations and exceptions, such as fair use, which may apply to the use of the work and should be considered in the interest of making scholarly and creative uses of copyrighted works within the law. The current U.S. copyright law is the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 United States Code), available at <http://www.copyright.gov/title17>.

How does one determine the copyright status of a work?

Performing due diligence on a work is properly the work of lawyers, and it is generally a complex process. In order to determine the copyright status of a work in the U.S., some essential facts have to be gathered, including year and place of the first publication of a work, for a published work; and year of creation for an unpublished work. Also, it is necessary to know the date of death of the author or creator of the work, and certain facts relating to the author's life. Other basic facts also come into play, such as whether the work is published or unpublished (for example, a photo found in an archive may have been published at some point in time), whether it is a first edition or subsequent edition; whether the

work was first published simultaneously in another country; whether it is anonymous or pseudonymous, or first published posthumously; whether it is classified as a "work made for hire," or a compilation or a derivative work; whether it was first published with notice and renewed in the U.S.; and whether it was first published lawfully.

Once the facts have been gathered, it becomes a matter of determining on what basis the work might be protected in the U.S. today. Unpublished works are protected regardless of nationality or domicile of the author. A published foreign work may be subject to copyright protection today in the U.S. if on date of first publication, one or more of the authors was a national or domiciliary of the U.S. or of a nation that had copyright treaty relations with the U.S., or was a stateless person. It may also be subject to protection if the work was first published in the U.S. or in a foreign nation that, on the date of first publication, had copyright treaty relations with the U.S. or fell within the scope of a presidential proclamation extending copyright protection.

Additionally, a foreign work may be protected if it was created or published at any time and its copyright was restored in the U.S. on or after January 1, 1996. Copyright restoration established U.S. copyrights in foreign works that were previously in the public domain in the U.S., such as for many pre-1973 Soviet works, and involves a determination based on both U.S. law and the copyright law of the country of origin. For example, if a work first published in the RSFSR was protected in the Russian Federation on January 1, 1996, then its copyright could have been restored in the U.S. on that date and could be protected for the full U.S. copyright

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term based on the circumstances of its creation and/or publication. For more on copyright status, see U.S. Copyright Office, Circular 22, How to Investigate the Copyright Status of a Work, <http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ22.pdf>.

For how long are works copyrighted in the U.S.?

Copyright status for foreign works being used in the U.S. is complex in part because prior to 1978, the U.S. based its copyright terms on date of publication. On January 1, 1978 the U.S. changed its method for applying copyright terms to one based on life of the author. The previous method was retained for older works. The cut-off date for published works protected by copyright today in the U.S. is 1923. Works published anywhere before 1923, with few exceptions, are in the public domain today in the U.S. Works published between 1923 and the present in most of the world, including the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former USSR, may be copyrighted in the U.S. today. The more recent the work, the more likely it is copyrighted in the U.S. today.

Different terms apply in the U.S. for anonymous works, pseudonymous

works, and "works made for hire." Again, gathering the basic facts about a work is necessary to ensure the accuracy of the copyright determination. The full complexity of U.S. copyright terms can be seen at a glance in the copyright chart created by Peter Hirtle at Cornell University: http://www.copyright.cornell.edu/training/Hirtle_Public_Domain.htm.

What rights do rightholders have over works?

In the U.S. copyright holders have exclusive rights for reproduction; creating a derivative work, such as a translation; public distribution; public performance; public display; and public performance by means of a digital audio transmission. Nearly every use a scholar, educator, or student would need to make of a work is covered by an exclusive right of the copyright holder. However, U.S. copyright law carefully balances the rights of copyright holders with the rights of the public to use works for socially beneficial purposes, by means of copyright limitations and exceptions. Copyright limitations and exceptions, such as fair use and use for classroom purposes and for distance

education, enable use of copyrighted works without prior permission of the copyright holder or payment of a royalty fee.


Which copyright limitations and exceptions apply to scholarly and educational uses of works?

If the use falls under one of the following exceptions, it is not necessary to seek permission to use the work:

- For face-to-face classroom display or performance of works, a copyright exception exists in Section 110(1) of the U.S. copyright law, subject to several conditions.

- For distance education in a virtual environment, the TEACH Act was adopted in 2002, amending Section 110(2) of the law, to allow for use of works through digital networks in distance learning. It is a complex provision that sets strict conditions and compliance measures for the institution and the instructor seeking to benefit from its provisions. All the conditions must be met in order to benefit from the exception.

- For other scholarly uses of copyrighted works—such as in scholarly pub-



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lications, in theses and dissertations, for research, in creation of print course materials or course content using educational technology, and for student use in projects and assignments—the fair use provision in Section 107 of the law may apply.

Fair use is a broad doctrine in U.S. copyright law involving a reasoned assessment of the purpose and character of the use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole, and the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work. There is no black-and-white rule as to whether a contemplated use is fair. Rather, it is a determination based on a rational judgment. If one makes use of a work and is challenged by a rightholder, the ultimate determination on fairness is made by a court.

People seeking to use works need to make educated decisions on fair use. Universities and libraries may provide guidelines on fair use, and publishers' policies on fair use may also need to be considered. There is a vast amount of literature on fair use, and a good place to start is the website of Kenneth Crews at Columbia University, <http://copyright.columbia.edu/fair-use-university>.

Obtaining copyright permissions.

If one determines that a use does not qualify under fair use or another exception, or if publisher policies require that permissions be obtained, then one will need to locate the current copyright holder to seek permission, or use a collective rights organization to negotiate permissions, if one exists in the country where the copyright holder is located. There are a few steps in the process:

- Identify the copyright holder. It is helpful to use the copyright notice as a starting point, but because the copyright ownership might have been transferred, this is just the first step in many cases. For published works, it is helpful to start by contacting the publisher.

- One may contact the copyright holder directly, or contact a collective rights organization to negotiate permissions (these are the equivalents of organizations such as CCC, BMI, ASCAP, and SESAC that grants licenses

for certain types of uses). However, the number of functional collective rights organizations in nations of Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia is limited and their reliability and legality is often questionable. This is not recommended as an option for most countries in the Slavic and Eurasian sphere.

- Draft a permissions letter, including as much information as possible on the planned use (who, what, when, where, why, how, how much of the work will be used).

- Negotiate permissions, possibly involving a fee. One should not underestimate the number of reasonable copyright holders who readily agree to scholarly and educational uses without demanding payment. Do not assume that the rightholder will say no!

- Permissions should be obtained in writing, but the permissions do not have to be in a formal agreement.

- It is important to remember that lack of a response from a copyright holder does not substitute for permission in cases where permissions are needed.

Further information is available at the University of Texas copyright website on Getting Permission: <http://www.utsystem.edu/OGC/IntellectualProperty/PERMISSN.HTM>, and on the Columbia University Copyright Advisory Office website at <http://www.copyright.columbia.edu/permissions>.

The problem of “orphan works.”

It is common for scholars and educators, especially when working with material originating in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia, to find that it is not possible to identify or locate the current copyright holder of a work. Such works are commonly known as “orphan works.” In fact, it is sometimes not even possible to identify an author or creator when dealing with many types of older works, such as unpublished photographs and photographs or other images published in books. The older the work is, the more likely it is that copyright ownership will be difficult to trace.

Copyrights may be inherited, and they may be transferred to a publisher or any other person or entity in the course of the copyright life of a work. Publishers cease their operations,

and abandon their records. There is no comprehensive national or international registry for copyright assignments and transfers. Even in the best of circumstances, tracing rightholders may resemble detective work involving the tracking of clues and information about an author or rightholder wherever they might be found.

Unfortunately, U.S. copyright law does not have a provision that might grant limited liability for a good faith use of an orphan work. Orphan works legislation failed to pass in Congress in 2006 and 2008. This means that one could be violating copyright by using an “orphan work,” even though obtaining permission for the use is not realistically possible.

Library and public interest groups continue to advocate for a legislative solution to the problem of orphan works. It is generally accepted that a solution to the problem of limited liability for use of orphan works is long overdue. In the meantime, it is important to understand that this is an internationally recognized problem for which a solution awaits. Scholars and educators may find that fair use or another limitation or exception applies to use of an orphan work. Making a good faith effort to locate the copyright holder and documenting the use is important, but at the same time, a lack of response does not substitute for permission to use the work. A recent publication by the Society of American Archivists, *OrphanWorks:StatementofBestPractices*, provides helpful information on use of orphan works: <http://www.archivists.org/standards/OWBP-V4.pdf>.

Janice T. Pilch is Associate Professor of Library Administration and Humanities Librarian, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and also Visiting Program Officer on International Copyright, Association of Research Libraries, 2009-2010.

For further information on copyright for Slavic, East European and Eurasian materials, please see the website of the ASEES Committee on Library and Information Resources, Subcommittee on Copyright Issues, at brewerm/copyright/index.html, or contact the Subcommittee Chair, Janice T. Pilch, at pilch@illinois.edu.



**Please avoid
long lines
and extra
expense
by pre-
registering.**

The 41st National Convention of the AAASS/ASEEES will be held at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles from Thursday, November 18 through Sunday, November 21, 2010. The hotel is located at 404 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071. To learn more about Los Angeles, please visit the Los Angeles Convention and Visitors Bureau at www.discoverlosangeles.com.

The AAASS special group rate for convention participants is \$169 single/\$189 double per night (plus tax). To make a reservation, click on the link to the reservation page for the Westin Bonaventure posted under hotel information on our homepage at www.aaass.org and enter your reservation. The single or double rate will be applied automatically when you enter your information. If you wish to make your reservation by telephone, please call the Westin Bonaventure at 888-627-8520 and say that you are with Slavic Studies to receive the discounted rate of \$169 single/\$189 double (plus tax).

We have asked the hotel to pull a very limited number of double bedded rooms out of their inventory for graduate students to share at our group rate of \$189 plus tax. If you plan to share a room please send copies of your student IDs to Wendy Walker walker@fas.harvard.edu so that she can assign you to one of these rooms. Wendy will give the hotel your names and e-mail addresses and the hotel will contact you for credit card information to secure your reservations.

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

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

- **Collaborative Research Grants in the Humanities.** Fellowships for post-doctoral scholars. Awards of up to \$50,400 for at least four consecutive months of humanities research in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Proposals must include plans to work with at least one collaborator in the field.
- **Title VIII Special Initiatives Fellowship Program.** Fellowships for post-doctoral scholars. Awards of up to \$35,000 for field research on policy-relevant topics in Central Asia and the South Caucasus.
- **Title VIII Research Scholar Program.** Full support for three to nine month research trips in Russia, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Ukraine, and Moldova.
- **Title VIII Combined Research & Language Training Program.** Full support for three to nine month research trips combined with up to ten academic hours per week of language training in Russia, Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Ukraine, and Moldova.
- **Title VIII Southeast European Language Program.** Support for one to nine months of intensive language study in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia.
- **Title VIII Southeast European Language Program.** Support for three to nine months of research in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia.
- **Summer Russian Language Teachers Program.** Extensive support for university and secondary school teachers of Russian to study in Moscow for six weeks. Graduate students are also encouraged to apply.
- **Advanced Russian Language & Area Studies Program.** Intensive Russian language study in Moscow, St. Petersburg or Vladimir for undergraduate and graduate students, scholars and working professionals. Semester, summer and academic-year programs available. Academic credit through Bryn Mawr College.
- **Eurasian Regional Language Program.** Group and individual language instruction in Armenian, Azeri, Chechen, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Persian (Dari, Farsi, Tajiki), Romanian, Turkmen, Ukrainian, and Uzbek. Semester, summer and academic-year programs available. Academic credit through Bryn Mawr College.

For more information and an application, please contact:
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A NEW HOME FOR ARCHEOBIBLIOBASE? THE PREMIER ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DIRECTORY AND REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR RUSSIAN ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, Harvard University,
Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies,
Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

For the past fifteen years, the International Institute of Social History (IISH) in Amsterdam has generously served as the host for the online digital English-language version of ArcheoBiblioBase (ABB), the premier directory and reference bibliography for Russian archives and manuscript repositories.¹ Recently, however, the IISH has announced that its funding and website maintenance for the English version of ABB will expire at the end of 2010. The IISH is prepared to make the Internet database (Content Management System) developed for ABB available to an appropriate institution at no cost. Although several strong expressions of interest have come forth, as this essay goes to press, however, ABB still has no new institutional home.

A Heavily Used Resource for Scholars

Statistics compiled by the International Institute for Social History confirm that the ABB website is heavily trafficked by research scholars. Between March and December 2009, the IISH counted between 1,295 and 1,843 unique visitors per month. In October 2009 alone, the site had 3,043 visitors and 96,321 page-views. In the first two months of 2010, even before expanded ABB coverage was launched, the site had over 3,000 unique visitors (in January, 2,399 visits and 68,927 page-views; in February, 2,205 visits and 66,835 page-views). This level of usage speaks to the importance of continuing the English version of ABB.

The ABB in Print Format, 1992–1997

The ABB database is an outgrowth of my decades-long effort to compile and disseminate directories and bibliographic data about archives in Moscow, Leningrad, and elsewhere in the Russian Federation, going back to my first article in the *Slavic Review* in 1965. These include the book-length directory, *Archives in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad* (Princeton, 1972), its 1976 supplement, and updated files published in the 1970s and 1980s, all under sponsorship of National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX), with additional matching funds from several other sources. In addition, IDC Publishers issued microfiche editions of almost all of the collected archival reference literature and finding aids listed in coordinated with the printed volumes.²

Work on ABB as an online database began under my direction at Harvard University in 1990, following the appearance of my *Handbook for Archival Research in the USSR* (Washington, DC, Princeton, 1989), jointly sponsored by IREX and the Kennan Institute. That handbook was already outdated soon after it appeared due to the opening of archives (and archival information) in the period of glasnost and perestroika. The newly computerized ABB project was designed to avoid that problem, by providing continually updated information about a wide range of Soviet (and soon to be Russian) archives for the international research community. The project was possible thanks to generous

grants from the NEH, IREX, and other sources.

From the project's onset, efforts were made to coordinate with Soviet/Russian archives and research institutions. In 1990 and again in winter 1991, IREX proposed to the Soviet Main Archival Administration (Glavarkhiv) a computerized updated edition of the directory section of my 1989 Handbook. Although Glavarkhiv rejected the proposal, a new generation of Russian historian-archivists took up the call for archival reform: the project was enthusiastically accepted by the Division of History of the Academy of Sciences, which offered Russian institutional sponsorship. The State Public Historical Library (GPIB) offered a working office and bibliographic assistance. A spring 1991 agreement between the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and IREX on the American side and the Division of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the Russian side set the basis for new collaboration. Even before the fall of the Soviet Union in December 1991, the project had moved to Moscow under IREX sponsorship, and a computer workstation was installed in GPIB. IREX also supplied a computer for the Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Academy of Sciences, which provided facilities for a workstation and compilation assistance.

Then, in June 1992, IREX and Committee on Archival Affairs of the Government of the Russian Federation (Roskomarkhiv) signed a joint agreement for a collaborative ArcheoBiblio-

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Base. Three months later, IREX issued the first product of the ABB database, an initial loose-leaf English-language directory entitled *Archives in Russia*, 1992, first for IREX orientation sessions for its grantees, and then updated for presentation at the World Congress of the International Council of Archives (ICA) in Montreal.

In his "Invitation to Collaboration" as a Foreword to the new directory (1992), Vladimir P. Kozlov, then Deputy Chair of Roskomarkhiv, wrote:

We would like to hope that this directory, which is the first step in realization of a much larger program, will be helpful and of interest to foreign users of Russian archives....

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted and her writings about archives in Russia and the former USSR have, for a long time, been lessons for Russian archivists. For many years she was actually the only binding link between Russian archivists and their foreign colleagues, between Russian archives and their foreign users. She has made a serious contribution to the process of mutual professional enrichment and informational exchange. The critical spirit of her writings on a number of issues regarding archives of the former USSR was understood to a limited extent by some Russian archivists. But for well-known political reasons, Grimsted's critical views could not be discussed openly and taken into appropriate consideration.

Now the situation has changed. Very symbolically the directory we are presently offering is, first of all, a real confirmation of this change, and secondly, it is produced as a result of real collaboration between the former severe critic and those to whom for many years her critical words were addressed.

The project flourished during the euphoria and 'archival bonanza' of the early 1990s, during which it found additional funding from the Soros Foundation and IISH in Amsterdam. In 1993, IREX issued an expanded version of the initial brief English-language directory. By the end of 1992, a parallel Russian version of the ArcheoBiblioBase program was operative in Moscow, and

bilingual versions of the data files continued to be updated and coverage expanded with the aid of questionnaires circulated by Rosarkhiv. The ABB office then moved to the Rosarkhiv complex on ul. Bol'shaia Pirogovskaia, which also housed the State Archive of the Russian Federation (GA RF) and the Rosarkhiv library. Coverage continued to expand over the next three years, and in 1995, Yale University launched an initial ABB "gopher" website.

At the 1996 ICA World Congress in Beijing, Vladimir Kozlov—by then Chief of Rosarkhiv—and I presented a bound mock-up of an impressive 1,000-page printed Russian-language directory, *Arkhivy Rossii*. This volume was produced in collaboration of the Federal Archival Service of Russia (Rosarkhiv), the State Public Historical Library (GPIB), and the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SPb ARAN). Its coverage extended to 120 archival repositories, as well as holdings in 22 libraries and 120 museums in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

In 1997, the Russian edition of *Arkhivy Rossii* was presented, quite symbolically, in the large auditorium of the former Central Party Archive (TsPA), which was then called the Russian Center for Preservation and Study of Records of Modern History (RTsKhID-NI), and now expanded as the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History (RGASPI). During the reception that followed, the director of the Central Archive of the Federal Security Service (TsA FSB) poured me a glass of champagne (!), which for me remains one of the memorable symbolic tributes to this project. With FSB cooperation and approval, *Arkhivy Rossii* included the first published description of the FSB (and former KGB) archives, among other sensitive repositories.

The limitations of print publication as the medium for dissemination of ABB materials in Russia quickly became apparent in 1997. Because of overrun costs for production and indexing, no funds remained from the *Arkhivy Rossii* publication for royalties, to the regret of my Moscow and Petersburg collaborators, editors, and colleagues; still, we all realized that we had created a monumental achievement. The Soros Foundation contributed funds for

more extensive distribution within Russia, but inadequacies of the transitional book distribution system in the Russian Federation unfortunately resulted in less than optimal distribution. And with inadequate reprint possibilities, the 1997 publication quickly went out of print. Nevertheless, ABB had made a major breakthrough: it had provided access to the most reliable information about Russian archives and manuscript collections and their finding aids ever produced!

The Short-Format English ArcheoBiblioBase on the IISH Website, 1997–2005

As part of the July 1997 Moscow presentation of *Arkhivy Rossii*, IISH director Jaap Kloosterman launched and demonstrated a short-form Internet directory of Russian archives and bibliography of finding aids in English, on the website of the International Institute of Social History. The Internet version utilized a modified automatic output format from the ArcheoBiblioBase database, developed by the Russian ABB Moscow programmer, which was accessed through a website designed by Jaap Kloosterman.

In 2000, M. E. Sharpe published a significantly expanded two-volume (1500 page) English-language edition of *Archives of Russia*. This volume, like *Arkhivy Rossii*, was based upon the ABB database. Soon after this, Jaap Kloosterman and I tried to interest Rosarkhiv in taking over the bilingual ABB database and the English-language website. The Soros Foundation in Moscow had given Rosarkhiv a grant to establish an English-language version of their new website "Arkhivy Rossii." Unfortunately, Rosarkhiv colleagues turned down this and other offers (from the Open Society Archive in Budapest) to cooperate on parallel Russian and English website versions. Instead, Rosarkhiv used the Soros funds to retranslate the 2000 English edition of *Archives of Russia* into Russian. That translated text has since formed the basis for the directory and bibliographic coverage at Rosarkhiv's extended website, "Arkhivy Rossii." (Indeed, the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences still uses digitized pages from its coverage in the 1997 Russian edition at its own website!)

In the first years of this century, the IISH website continued displaying summary ABB data in English, with updates and gradual expansion. The basic ABB website coverage soon extended to all regional state archives throughout the Russian Federation, with updated bibliography of their guides and other available finding aids, including links to those in electronic editions. Cross references were provided to the Russian directory and bibliographic listings on the website "Arkhiv Rossii" (<http://www.rusarchives.ru>) started in 2001, many of which were based on ABB data. The IISH continued to support the costs of updating and data entry assistance in Moscow under my direction. Despite extensive negotiations, Rosarkhiv unfortunately rejected our proposals for extending a collaborative bilingual (English-Russian) Internet directory project using the ABB Internet database format. Still, our informal cooperation with Rosarkhiv continued for several years, and Rosarkhiv provided office space for the ABB workstation. In 2005, however, Rosarkhiv ended this arrangement.

The Expanded ArcheoBiblioBase Website, 2006–2010

The end of our direct collaboration with Rosarkhiv did not mean the end of the ArcheoBiblioBase; rather, the project entered a new and exciting phase. In 2006, the International Institute for Social History generously provided funds and a skilled programmer for the development of a new web-based Content Management System (CMS) for ABB. This allowed for the transfer of all the ABB data files from our initial (aging) database to a new, more effective system. We then were able to expand the site substantially. In June 2007, M.E. Sharpe gave permission to use all textual materials from the English language 2000 two-volume print-format directory.

Gradually, new sections of ABB English-language coverage were launched on the IISH website (part designations following those used in the 2000 printed directory). Part B of the expanded site covers Rosarkhiv and the fourteen federal archives under its jurisdiction. Part C covers more than two dozen archives of major federal

agencies that are not under Rosarkhiv's jurisdiction, including archives of the President, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Defense, and the state security services (FSB, MVD, SVR, and others). Part C also covers several specialized archives, including ZAGS and Gosfil'mofond and the archives of major television, radio, and motion picture studios. Part D extended the ABB's coverage to nearly three dozen local state archives in Moscow and St. Petersburg, including selected local state agency archives such as ZAGS and the security services. Finally, the RusFed section added material on 270 local state regional archives, including former regional Communist Party records and records from many local Soviet security agencies. As a result, the expanded website's coverage exceeds that of the print-format directory; it also includes an extensive bibliography of all published archival guides, with hot-links to many full-text guides available in electronic format.

At the beginning of 2010, the IISH launched a fully updated, expanded version of ArcheoBiblioBase with three new sections. Part E added coverage of over 50 repositories administered by the Russian Academies (Science, Medicine, Art, Education, etc), universities, and research institutes. Part F covers archival repositories of several independent agencies, including Memorial and the former People's Archive (the holdings from which are now held in RGANI). Part G contains descriptions and bibliography of reference aids for archival and manuscript holdings in major libraries, eleven of which are in Moscow and thirteen in St. Petersburg.

Updates of some sections of the database are still in the works. It is hoped that Part H, "Museums in Moscow and St. Petersburg," providing updated comprehensive coverage of museum archival holdings, will be completed before IISH funding runs out in 2010. In addition, while the published "General Bibliography of Archival Reference Literature" has not yet been thoroughly updated in the database and is not yet searchable on the Internet, an interim selected "Reference Bibliography" is available on the ABB website (in a PDF file). Verification will continue during my stay in Moscow this summer.

ABB Needs a New Home!

As stated in the introductory paragraph, the International Institute for Social History has announced that it can no longer provide funding and support for ArcheoBiblioBase, which therefore needs a new home by the end of this year. The technical parameters of this website project are well organized and developed, and therefore should present no difficulties for a new host institution. The current ABB Content Management System uses a MySQL database engine with .php frontend. This is a very general standard in web-technology and should not present any problem when ported to another host. Sometimes such constructions require a specific version of MySQL, but that is not the case with ABB. The database is running on a server using the Linux operating system, but it could also run on a Windows server. Therefore the ABB website can be ported to another server without much hassle. The IISH programmer would have to write some documentation on how to unpack, install and maintain it. But the actual packaging, de-installing and installing on a new server is not time-consuming and not in any way complicated. Moreover, the IISH programmer plans to prepare the documentation, and has given assurance that putting the last modules (Part H) online will take no more than a few minutes once the content updating is finished.

In sum, ArcheoBiblioBase is a dynamic and extraordinarily valuable resource for scholars—the premier English-Language Directory and Reference Bibliography for Russian Archives and Manuscript Repositories. Representing the vastly increased access to Russian archives in the last two decades, it well reflects the accompanying surge in openly available Russian archival finding aids. The project's heavily trafficked website employs a state of the art Content Management System. At the end of this year, ArcheoBiblioBase will need a new home.

Ideally ArcheoBiblioBase could become part of a bilingual Internet portal in Moscow, tied into Russian-language archival websites and databases, which would establish Russia as a world leader with comprehensive archival directory

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Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History

Volume 11, no. 2 (Spring 2010)



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Kritika is dedicated to critical inquiry into the history of Russia and Eurasia. The quarterly journal features research articles as well as analytical review essays and extensive book reviews, especially of works in languages other than English. Vols. 1-10 (2000-2009) and subscriptions for vol. 11 available from Slavica (\$75 institutions; \$40 individuals; \$20 students and gifts to Russia and Eastern Europe. AAASS discounts see www.slavica.com/journals/kritika/index.html.

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NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

David Kozminski, ed. *Political Power under Stalin: An Anthology of Unofficial Jokes and Anecdotes*, 168 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-331-5), \$22.95.

Edward Donald Coy. *The Escaped Myth: The Poetry of Leonida Natchovski*, 165 p., 2010 (ISBN 978-0-89357-318-8), \$23.95.

Henrietta Mandry. *Vandy Reznice and the Body of Eurasian Literature*, 176 p., 2010 (ISBN 978-0-89357-370-2), \$23.95.

Charles J. Halperin. *The Tatar Yoke: The Images of the Mongols in Medieval Russia*, corrected edition, 248 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-349-0), \$24.95.

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

Boris Hozovits. *Empire Jews: Jewish Nationalism and Acculturation in 19th- and Early 20th-Century Russia*, 310 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-348-2), \$29.95.

Valeria Khvalson, Karen Paterson, Nancy Shields Kollman, and Michael S. Hays, eds. *The New Manuscripts Cultural History: A Collection in Honor of Daniel S. Browder*, 350 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-368-3), \$54.95.

Bar Hede Kollmann. *In Search of ALEK and Henry: The Transfer of "Soviet Jewish Statehood" 0534-63*, 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 Ethnic Society, Culture, and the Politics of Modern Eurasia: Essays in Honor of Allen K. Wildman*, 220 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-367-5), \$24.95. (Allen K. Wildman Group Historical Series, 4.)

Joseph Voynas and Charles Burck. *An Introduction to Proto-Indo-European and the Early Indo-European Languages*, 256 p., 2009 (ISBN 978-0-89357-342-8), \$49.95.

Carol Apollonia, ed. *The New Russian Dostoevsky: Readings for the Twenty-First Century*, c. 300 p., 2010 (ISBN 978-0-89357-372-0), \$29.95.



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and international reference systems for the twenty-first century. Today, Russia's Federal Archival Service (Rosarkhiv) has a new official portal (<http://archives.ru>), which is now directly linked to the earlier "Arkhiv Rossii" (<http://www.rusarchives.ru>), providing a wide range of coverage of the Russian archival scene. Yet that portal without ABB still leaves Russia as one of the only former Soviet republics that has no English-language equivalent coverage for its archives. If Russian archival aims and resources would be expanded and prepared to renew the collaborative efforts of the 1990s, perhaps a new international partnership could be formed. I plan to discuss such possibilities with Russian colleagues in Moscow this summer. I have recently been invited to a workshop in Potsdam in June that aims in promoting European cooperation in an expanded portal for Communist studies and related archives, but increased funding and Russian cooperation will be essential to keep the data up to date. In the meantime, it is my hope that members of the AAASS can help the English version of ABB find a new home. Any such suggestions for ArcheoBiblioBase would be most welcome. Please contact me at grimsted@fas.harvard.edu.

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted is a Senior Research Associate at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University; an Associate of the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, Harvard University; and an Honorary Fellow, International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam).

Endnotes:

1 The ArcheoBibliobase website is <http://www.iisg.nl/abb/>.

2 These microfiche editions are still available with a finding aid linked to the current name of the repository covered on the IDC website; the Dutch firm is now part of Brill <http://www.idcpublishers.com/faid/497faid.html>.

PERSONAGES

Rafis Abazov (SIPA, Columbia University) authored a series of articles on the lessons of the Revolution in April 2010 in Kyrgyzstan and its implication on the development in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asian region. He also organized a public presentation on contemporary culture in Uzbekistan at Columbia University, which focused on changing cultural traditions especially in music and dance. For a forthcoming book of poems by Olzhas Suleimenov, Rafis Abazov is currently writing an introduction about the modern Kazakh literature and the literary heritage of the poet.

Barbara C. Allen received tenure and was promoted to Associate Professor in the History Department at La Salle University in Philadelphia, PA.

Angela Brintlinger represented the Ohio State University as a Fellow in the CIC Academic Leadership Program in academic year 2009–2010. She also chairs Graduate Studies in the OSU Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures and completed her third year as co-editor of *The Pushkin Review*.

William Brumfield was honored by a reception hosted by Ambassador John Beyrle at Spaso House, residence of the US Ambassador to the Russian Federation, to mark 40th anniversary of Brumfield's first visit to Russia.

Tom Butler, Director of Builders for Peace, is taking a group of college volunteers to Bosnia for the ninth summer in a row. They will teach English to high school students, plus work on community projects, including restoring the library of a medieval monastery, as well as teaching sports and games to the children in an orphanage.

Kristen Ghodsee has won residential fellowships at the National Humanities Center, the Stanford Humanities Center, and the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. She has accepted the Radcliffe fellowship and will be in residence at Harvard for the 2010–2011 academic year.

Jonathan Grant has been elected Chair of the Department of History at Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Faith Hillis has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Russian History at the University of Chicago, beginning July 1, 2010.

David Hoffmann, Professor of History at Ohio State University, has been awarded the 2010 Distinguished Teaching Award by the Phi Alpha Theta history honorary society.

Brian Horowitz, Sizeler Professor at Tulane University, won an Alexander Von Humboldt summer grant and will be spending the summer at the University of Heidelberg, where he will teach a course on Jews in Russian culture.

Halyna Hryn was awarded the 2008–2009 Best Article in Ukrainian Studies Prize awarded by the American Association for Ukrainian Studies for her article "The Executed Renaissance Paradigm Revisited," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 27 (1-4): 67-96.

Tomasz Ingot (Political Science, Minnesota State University) completed his sabbatical year of research and travel in Eastern and Central Europe. He is currently working on a two year project entitled "Continuity and Change in Family Policies of the New European Democracies: A Comparison of Poland, Hungary, and Romania," funded by the 2009 Collaborative grant from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research (NCEEER).

Idil P. Izmirlı was awarded an IREX 2010-2011 Short-Term Travel Grant (STG) for two-months of research in Ukraine, funded by the United States Department of State's Title VIII Program and International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX).

Owen V. Johnson studied his secret police dossier in Slovakia during the communist period and writes about it in "'Most of the Information was Wrong': American Scholar Checks His Slovak Secret Police Files," *The Slovak Spectator* 16:8 (1 March 2010), pp. 3, 10 [http://spectator.sme.sk/articles/view/38073/2/most_of_the_information_was_wrong.html].

Natalie Kononenko has been awarded a SSHRC (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council) grant for her project: *Reciprocal Analysis: Group-sourcing Ukrainian Folklore Audio*. (please see more information in the "Library and the Internet News" column)

Russell E. Martin was recently promoted from Associate Professor of History to Professor of History in the Department of Religion, History, Philosophy, and Classics at Westminster College in New Wilmington, Penna.

Louise McReynolds has been awarded Fellowships from both the National Endowment for the Humanities and the John S. Guggenheim foundation.

Paula Michaels has received a Guggenheim Fellowship and an NIH National Library of Medicine Grant for Scholarly Works in Biomedicine and Health. Combined with an NEH Fellowship, these awards will allow her to devote 2010–2012 to finishing her book on the international history of the Lamaze method of childbirth.

Biljana D. Obradovic of Xavier University of Louisiana in New Orleans was promoted to Full Professor.

Helena Pericic participated in the Alpine Adriatic Anglistic conference at the University of Udine. The conference theme was "Identities in Transition in the English-speaking World."

Harlow Robinson, Matthews Distinguished University Professor of History at North-eastern University, has been named one of two Academy Film Scholars for this year by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Los Angeles. He received the \$25,000 fellowship to work on a book about the Russian-American film director Lewis Milestone (1895–1980), whose films include "All Quiet on the Western Front," "The Front Page" and "North Star," among many others.

Dick Rowson, President Emeritus of the Council for a Community of Democracies, was in Budapest, May 14th for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Centre for Democratic Transition, which he helped organize with assistance from the Hungarian Government and was endorsed at a Biennial Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies in Santiago, Chile, in 2005. The Budapest Centre offers assistance to democratic movements and countries seeking to make the transition from authoritarian to democratic governance by drawing on the recent experience of Central/East European countries. Rowson also will attend a meeting of the Working Group on "Democracy Promotion and National and Transnational, a ten-year old intergovernmental organization whose Permanent Secretariat of the Community is located in Warsaw, Poland.

The Russian Version, by Elena Fanailova, translated by **Stephanie Sandler** and **Genya Turovskaya**, and published by Ugly

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Duckling Presse, won Best Translated Book Award for Poetry.

Joel Shapiro moved in October, 2009 from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, where he was a senior advisor and developed country strategies, to the National Defense Intelligence College in Washington, DC, where he is a senior faculty member. His teaching specialties there include intelligence organization and transformation as well as courses on contemporary Russia.

Victoria Smolkin has been hired by Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT as Assistant Professor of Modern Russian History beginning in the 2010–2011 academic year.

Mark Steinberg has agreed to continue as editor of *Slavic Review* for a second five-year term.

Joshua Tucker is spending the Spring 2010 semester as a Visiting Professor at the Center for Center for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences at the Fundacion Juan March in Madrid, Spain.

Jeffrey Veidlinger received the 2010 Helen and Stan Vine Canadian Jewish Book Award in Scholarship for *Jewish Public Culture in the Late Russian Empire* (Indiana University Press, 2009).

Christine D. Worobec has a two-month Collaborative Project Fellowship at the Institut d'Etudes Avancées (Institute for Advanced Studies) in Paris this summer and will be a Visiting Fellow at the Aleksanteri Institute, University of Helsinki, for two months in spring 2011.

Sergei Zhuk received tenure in the Department of History at Ball State University.

In Memoriam...

Robert V. (Bill) Daniels, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Vermont, died March 28, 2010. A distinguished political historian, he authored many articles and more than 20 books, including *Red October: The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917*, *Russia: The Roots of Confrontation*, and *Russia's Transformation: Snapshots of a Crumbling System*. Bill earned his PhD from Harvard in 1951 and taught at UVM from 1956 to 1988.

PUBLICATIONS

CORRECTION: The March issue of *NewsNet* included an error in the title of one of the books mentioned. The notice should have read "*Rock and Roll in the Rocket City: The West, Identity, and Ideology in Soviet Dnepropetrovsk, 1960-1985*, by Sergei I. Zhuk, is the first historical study – in any language – of the everyday lives of Soviet urban youth during the Brezhnev era. (The Johns Hopkins University Press & Woodrow Wilson Center Press)

Armes Russland: Bettler und Notleidende in der russischen Geschichte vom Mittelalter bis in die Gegenwart (Poor Russia: Beggars and the Needy in Russian History from the Middle Ages to the Present) by Hubertus F. Jahn, investigates begging and poverty in Russia over the *longue durée*. Particular attention is paid to the representation of the poor, the social imagination of those creating all kinds of different sources, from medieval chronicles, theological texts, law decrees, poetry, paintings, and philanthropic tracts to police protocols, ethnographic studies, statistics, feuilleton literature, and newspapers. (Paderborn: Schöningh Verlag, 2010)

Bai Ganyo, by Aleko Konstantinov, edited by Victor A. Friedman, and translated by Victor A. Friedman, Christina E. Kramer, Grace E. Fielder, and Catherine Rudin, is the first scholarly English translation of this Bulgarian classic. The novel is extremely important not only for Bulgarian literature but for Southeast European Studies in general. (University of Wisconsin Press)

Blood on the Snow: The Carpathian Winter War of 1915, by Graydon A. Tunstall, describes the inhuman battle during which the Russian army attempted to cross the Carpathian Mountain ridges to invade Hungary and drive it out of the war. On the other side, the Austro-Hungarian Army bled itself to death attempting to prevent a Russian success. The book also covers the fate of Fortress Przemyśl and its role in this terrible campaign. Russia suffered well over a million casualties, while Austria-Hungary lost 800,000 to save the Fortress Przemyśl garrison of 130,000, which ultimately surrendered. (University Press of Kansas)

A collection of poetry, *Boris by the Sea*, by Matvei Yankelevich, was published by Octopus Books.

Dangerous Dreamers: The Australian Anti-Democratic Left and Czechoslovak Agents, by Peter Hruby, presents lives and activities of dozens of real agents and spies, based on documents discovered in American, Australian, Czech, and Soviet recently opened secret archives of intelligence services. (Bloomington, IN: iUniverse, 2010).

Empires in World History: Power and the Politics of Difference, by Jane Burbank and Frederick Cooper, which begins with chapters on Rome and China and ends with contemporary history, also includes chapters on Eurasian and Russian empires. (Princeton University Press, 2010)

A History of Russian Philosophy, 1830-1930, edited by Gary M. Hamburg and Randall A. Poole has just appeared at Cambridge University Press (spring 2010).

New Approaches to Slavic Verbs of Motion, edited by Victoria Hasko and Renee Perelmutter, unifies a wide breadth of interdisciplinary studies examining the expression of motion in Slavic languages. Contributors include Svetlana Cook, Stephen M. Dickey, Dagmar Divjak, Luna Filipović, Kira Gor, Marc L. Greenberg, Laura A. Janda, Olga Kagan, Anetta Kopecka, Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm, Vera Malyushenkova, Tore Nessel, Johanna Nichols, Tatiana Nikitina, Ekaterina V. Rakhilina, Sarah Turner, Tatyana Vdovina. (John Benjamin's Publishing Company)

On the Red Horse, Peter and Paul: A Small Book about a Big War (Diary Entries, Articles, Letters, 1991-1998), by Helena Pericic, is a brave, open-hearted, and open-minded testimony of the author's private and intellectual experience of living and surviving the Homeland War in Croatia during the '90. This edition is bilingual and includes both the English translation and the original text in Croatian. (Cambridge Scholars Publishing)

Political Humor under Stalin: An Anthology of Unofficial Jokes and Anecdotes, edited by David Brandenberger, is an anthology of jokes, wisecracks and satire from the Soviet 1930s and '40s that provides a glimpse of everyday dissembling and dissent in one of

the modern world's most repressive societies. The volume offers a folkloric counter-narrative to the "official" history of the USSR, spread across ten thematic chapters that have been fully annotated for maximum accessibility and features an introductory discussion of the culture of joketelling under Stalin, analyzing the nature of the era's political humor and the context within which jokes were (and were not) told. (Slavica)

Politics, Murder, and Love in Stalin's Kremlin: The Story of Nikolai Bukharin and Anna Larina, by Paul Gregory, was published by Hoover Press.

The Politics of Domestic Violence in Postcommunist States: Local Activism, National Policies, and Global Forces, edited by Katalin Fábán, is the result of extensive collaboration among scholars and activist-practitioners, including many from postcommunist countries, and examines the development of state policies, changes in public perceptions, and the interaction of national and international politics. Contributors include Olga Avdeyeva, Laura Brunell, Thomas Chivens, Katalin Fábán, Alexandra Hrycak, Janet Elise Johnson, Celeste Montoya, Sonja Robnik, Muborak Sharipova, Edward Snajdr, and Gulnara Zaynullina. (Indiana University Press)

The Quill and the Scalpel: Nabokov's Art and the Worlds of Science, by Stephen H. Blackwell, explores the refractions of physics, psychology, and biology within Nabokov's art and thought, and demonstrates how aesthetic sensibilities contributed to Nabokov's scientific work, and how his scientific passions shape, inform, and permeate his fictions. The volume also includes a few rare images from the Nabokov archive at the New York Public Library. (Ohio State University Press, 2009)

Rossiiskaia imperiia chuvstv: Podkhody k kul'turnoi istorii chuvstv, edited by Jan Plamper, Schamma Schahadat, and Marc Elie, was published in Moscow by NLO.

Russian Minority Politics in Post-Soviet Latvia and Kyrgyzstan: The Transformative Power of Informal Networks, by Michele E. Commercio, draws on extensive field research, including hundreds of personal interviews, to analyze the responses of minority Russians to such policies and practices. In particular, Commercio focuses on the role played by formal and informal institutions in the crystallization of Russian attitudes, preferences, and behaviors in these states. (University of Pennsylvania Press)

Russian Orientalism: Asia in the Russian Mind from Peter the Great to the Emigration, by David Schimmelpenninck van der

Oye, examines Russian thinking about the East before 1917 through the writings, poetry, and art of representative individuals like Catherine the Great, Pushkin, Borodin, Vereshchagin, and leading orientologists. (Yale University Press)

Cambridge University Press has reissued in paperback *Soviet Dissent in Historical Perspective*, by Marshall S. Shatz. The book, originally published in 1980, traces the historical antecedents of Soviet dissent from the eighteenth century onward and the evolution of the dissident movement from the death of Stalin through the Brezhnev era.

Space, Place and Power in Modern Russia: Essays in the New Spatial History, edited by Mark Bassin, Christopher Ely, and Melissa Stockdale, is dedicated to the career of Abbott Gleason, Professor Emeritus of Brown University. (Northern Illinois University Press)

Tekst i Hra: Ukrains'ka Moderna Drama (Text and Performance: Modern Ukrainian Drama), by Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, includes essays on the trends and themes of modern Ukrainian drama (modernism, postmodernism, existentialism, issues of identity, the Holodomor, drama of the diaspora), as well as studies of particular plays (e.g. by Franko, Ukrajinka, Kocherha, Vynnychenko, Mykola Kulish, Kostetzky, Ludmyla Kovalenko, Kosach, Boychuk, Shevchuk, Wira Wowk). Also discussed are stagings and interpretations of plays by specific directors/theatres (in Ukraine and in North America), as well as plays in other languages but taking place in Ukraine. (Litopys for Shevchenko Scientific Society, 2009)

Ukrainian through its Living Culture, by Alla Nedashkivska, presents a modern version of Ukrainian, placing language learning within a cultural framework. (University of Alberta Press)

Please make a note of the Association's new name and address:

Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES)

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JOB HUNTING IN TOUGH TIMES

Adrian Erlinger

A recent blog post on The Chronicle of Higher Education website titled “The Big Lie about the Life of the Mind” advised that graduate studies in the humanities should be avoided altogether unless students either “have no need to earn a living for themselves or anyone else,” or “are rich or connected.” The world outside the university seems equally frightening. Nationwide unemployment peaked at a dismal 10.1% and retreated to the gloomy 9.7% mark. Business newspapers, including the Financial Times, warn of a lost generation – millions of debt-saddled young people with college degrees who face dismal job prospects.

The reality is that Russia and the Slavic world will not disappear anytime soon. Interest in Slavic language programs at universities is finally picking up after a lull in interest since the end of the Cold War. An article in the Washington Post in February 2010 reported that high school Russian language programs in the nation’s capital are making a comeback, and enrollments in Russian language in secondary schools around the country have stopped their dramatic freefall. One former Kremlinologist remarked in an article a few years ago that Vladimir Putin saved his career – the more bellicose the prime minister’s rhetoric, the more the enrollments for Russian language increased.

Outside of academia, heads of international business units continue to recruit regional experts knowledgeable of Russian, Eurasian and Eastern European affairs. Investors include Russia among the future emerging market powerhouses of the 21st century. Russian remains an in-demand critical language for the U.S. government and other non-profit organizations.

The current job crisis presents the opportunity for Slavic studies experts to reassess and refine their career prospects in a rapidly globalizing economy. Academic rigor in area studies trains emerging professionals to write, ana-

lyze, and interact with cultures on the human-to-human level. Slavic area specialists, even those trained in arcane subjects, are better able to adapt their skill sets to provide deeper insight than generalists in international studies.

In good economic times, career counseling at universities focused much on form – how to craft an impeccable resume, how to draft succinct cover letters. In this current environment, however, much more is needed. A university degree is the bare minimum requirement for employers seeking candidates who can offer the most value-added skills to their organization or company. Strategy, skills, and a competitive edge matters more than ever to successfully hunt for jobs and get an offer.

Understand the market. Supply and demand governs the job market, and the goal is to meet the supply by sharpening your competitive strengths. Job seekers grow frustrated when they fill out scores of applications only to have them disappear into some black hole. This is because job seekers often tailor their application to focus on what they have done, rather demonstrating how exactly their skills fit into a particular employer’s needs.

Think long-term. Successful job seekers are like marathon runners – they plan, strategize, and acknowledge that the process takes a great deal of energy and time. In a normal job environment it takes 3-6 months to land an interview. Often job seekers are deterred by a lack of callbacks and are led to think that their prospects are unattainable. Tough times mean that certain forces are beyond your control, but also that there is no other option but to remain diligent and pace yourself toward the finish line.

Strategize. Top candidates treat the job search like a full time job. Actively searching and applying for jobs, however, is not the same as spamming resumes to employers. Spend your time

efficiently by searching for jobs that not only fit your talents, but will allow you to grow and develop new skill sets for future jobs. Going after appropriate matches, even if they are few and far between, is more of a successful strategy than throwing darts blindfolded in the dark.

Losetheentitlementandstopblaming the economy. The world doesn’t owe you anything. Your master’s degree does not dictate how much you should earn, especially in the humanities. A master’s degree certainly makes you more marketable, but not necessarily more competitive. Successful job seekers are adapting their knowledge base to the market and expanding their skill set. Those who feel entitled to a job rest on their academic laurels and passively wait for callbacks. Sure, the job market is very tough right now, but pessimism about your prospects will not get you very far.

Experience matters. Without experience you are still a student. If you see only academic-related accomplishments on your resume, find ways to augment it. Look for internships, even if you already have a master’s degree or if they don’t pay very well. If you have extra FLAS money, buy a plane ticket and teach English in Ukraine for \$40 a month. Volunteer to work for free at a non-profit in Serbia. Do freelance tutoring. Job experience plus solid academic credentials makes you a more competitive applicant.

Go to where the action is. It would not make sense for an aspiring actor to relocate to North Dakota any more than it would make sense for a farmer to move to Los Angeles. Most non-academic Slavic studies jobs are not in college towns – they are in places like Washington, New York and Moscow. At the same time, seek out opportunities in your state, including companies doing business in Slavic-speaking countries.

Network. The old mantras of “getting your foot in the door,” “pressing palms,” and “hitting the pavement” are nothing but clichés that imply that networking is a game of who you know, an “old boys’ club” or a sorority closed to outsiders. In reality, networking is nothing more than personally interacting with a community of like-minded people. Most often, they are your peers who are eager to share experiences and knowledge in a friendly support group. Some universities, and even Slavic studies departments, have established alumni or career networks that are there to be taken advantage of. Start your own group if your university lacks one. Go to professional happy hours and put your ear to the ground. LinkedIn and Facebook all connect people who share like-minded ideas but may have never met in person. Print up business cards today if you haven’t done so already. If you are not networking, you exist only on paper and remain an unknown quantity.

Rebrand and expand. You may be an expert in Bakhtin, South Slavic isoglosses, or 19th-century Ruthenian

ethno-nationalism, but in reality you are an international studies expert. Academia trains students to narrow their expertise, but the job market demands experts who command a broad base of knowledge and skills. Searching for a job provides an excellent opportunity to reassess and craft your distinctive edge and skill sets. Put down the academic journals and start reading the papers. Begin drawing the connections between the Slavic world and the world at large. Think about how your Slavic expertise fits into the bigger picture.

Sharpen your writing. Behind every brilliant author is an even more brilliant editor. Companies and organizations highly value strong writers who can draft both 50 page reports and one-page memos under strict deadlines. Start a blog – it will help you write on complex issues in a condensed form. Submit 1,000 word essays to online journals (many pay an honorarium). Electronic networking offers the opportunity for sharing articles, publishing pieces, discovering new prospects.


Follow directions. Formalities count when the number of applicants far

exceeds the number of placements. When asked to submit a 3-4 page writing sample, don’t submit a 25-page paper. “Absolutely no phone calls” means just that. Be realistic with your language skills. Fluency is often in the eye of the beholder.

Show your passion. You got into this field for a reason. Was it the desire to stimulate cross-cultural dialog? Was it the goal of bringing about mutual understanding? Employers are keen on candidates who ooze passion in their area of focus because it translates directly into a willingness to learn and deliver high quality results on the job.

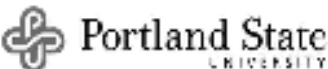
Although the global economy faces uncharted waters, Slavic majors have the tools and skills at their reach to meet these new challenges. Clear focus and preparation go a long way in finding work in tough times.

Adrian Erlinger works as an account manager for a strategic communications firm specializing in the CIS in Washington, DC.



**RUSSIAN FLAGSHIP PARTNER PROGRAM
AT PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY**

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russianflagship@pdx.edu, 503-725-5275



The **Russian Flagship Partner Program (RPPP)** at **Portland State University** is accepting applications for academic year 2010-11. RPPP has an **Introductory Track** for students with little or no prior training in Russian and an **Advanced Track** for students with three or more years of training in Russian and students who come from Russian speaking backgrounds. Both tracks feature **Russian across the curriculum classes** integrated with Portland State's award winning general education program, **immersion housing** in one of the university's newest dormitories, and **study abroad** at the overseas **Russian Flagship Center** at **St. Petersburg State University**. The program is designed to permit students of both tracks to attain Superior (professional) proficiency in Russian while pursuing a degree in the major of their choice.

To learn more about **Immersion Housing** visit us at: www.pdx.edu/housing/russian-immersion

<p style="text-align: center;">Introductory Track</p> <p>Students will be required to take Beginning Flagship Russian, an intensive beginning Russian course, during their first year in the program. They will spend the following summer in Russia, after which they will be expected to live in the Russian Immersion Living/Learning Community. During the last two years of the program Introductory Track students will join Advanced Track students in Russian in the Major classes and in study at St. Petersburg State University.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Advanced Track</p> <p>Students will begin by taking a Russian across the curriculum class: On Democracy. These students are also encouraged to participate in summer study abroad programs and to live in the Russian Immersion Living/Learning Community. Advanced Track students will complete their program by taking courses in their majors at St. Petersburg State University where they will also complete a senior capstone project.</p>
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NEWS FROM AAASS INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Social Science Research Council (SSRC)

Social Science Research Council (SSRC) is pleased to announce that Dr. Cynthia Buckley will join the SSRC as Director of the Eurasia Program as of August 1, 2010. Cindy's academic stature and varied research experience across the Eurasian region will serve the Eurasia Program well in the coming years and contribute significantly to the SSRC's plans for reconfiguring its international work. In addition, her focus on issues that transcend regional boundaries has created an audience for her work that goes well beyond academic confines. Her new migration project (generously funded by the National Science Foundation) testifies to her ambitious research agenda, as well as her interest in collaboration across disciplines and countries.

We are also pleased that Dr. Seteny Shami will continue to be involved with the Program through the trans-regional project entitled "Inter-Asian Connections," which strives to incorporate Eurasia into a broader Asian perspective.

On this occasion, we would also like to express our gratitude to Dr. Alexandra Vacroux for stepping in this past year as Program Officer and taking on full responsibility for the many facets of the Eurasia Program. Both our Title VIII program and the HIV/health project have thrived and developed significantly under Alexandra's direction. As she moves to her new position as Executive Director at Harvard University's Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, we look forward to continued collaboration and joint projects.

We will also be bidding a fond farewell to Alisha Kirchoff, who has served as the Eurasia Program Coordinator since January 2008. This summer, Alisha will be moving to the University of Illinois to become the Associate Director of the Russian, East European and Eurasian Center. UIUC is a peer Title VIII recipient organization, and we will be fortunate to have Alisha coordinating joint UIUC-SSRC activities in the future.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Kennan Institute

The Kennan Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is pleased to announce the Occasional Paper #304 "The Russian Constitution at Fifteen: Assessments and Current Challenges to Russia's Legal Development," Conference Proceedings, edited by F. Joseph Dresen and William E. Pomeranz, which was published in late April.

Title VIII-supported research scholarships, 3-9 months duration

Title VIII Research Scholarships lasting three to nine months are available to academic participants in the early stages of their career (before tenure) or scholars whose careers have been interrupted or delayed. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level for academic participants, although doctoral candidates in the process of completing a dissertation may apply (the dissertation must be successfully defended before taking residence at the Kennan Institute). Applicants must be U.S. Citizens or permanent residents. 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. One round of competitive Title VIII Research Scholar selection is held per year. The deadline for receipt of applications and supporting materials is December 1, 2010. Application materials must be submitted by mail; materials sent by electronic mail or facsimile will not be considered. Decisions on appointment will be made in mid-February; grantees are able to commence their appointments as early as July. If you plan to apply, please e-mail kennan@wilsoncenter.org to inform us of your intention. 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 the Kennan Institute by one of the following methods: e-mail: kennan@wilsoncenter.org; phone: 202-691-4100; fax: 202-691-4247; mail: The Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004-3027. Continuation of the Research Scholar program in 2010-2011 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.

Kennan Institute Summer Research Grants, 2 months duration

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 Scholarships will provide a stipend of \$6,400 for 62 days (\$103.22/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 their 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 kennan@wilsoncenter.org, call (202) 691-4100, or fax (202) 691-4247. For more information on the summer grant program, please see our website at www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan.

Kennan Institute Short-Term Grants

The Kennan Institute offers Short-Term Grants to scholars whose research in the social sciences or humanities focuses on the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), and who demonstrate a particular need to utilize the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the Washington, D.C. area. Policy-relevant research is preferred. Academic participants must either possess a doctoral degree or be doctoral candidates who have nearly completed their dissertations. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. Short-Term Grants provide a stipend of \$3,200 for 31 days. 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 rec-

ommendation 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 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 kennan@wilsoncenter.org, call (202) 691-4100, or fax (202) 691-4247. For more information on the Short-Term Grant Program, please see our website at www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan.

Scholars in Residence

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 spring season, the Kennan Institute welcomes these residential scholars as they begin their grants:

Title VIII-Supported Research Scholars

Rebecca Chamberlain-Creanga, Independent Scholar. "Manufacturing Separatism: Transnational Economy, Identity, and State Formation on a Post-Soviet Frozen War Front." May 11, 2010 – February 28, 2011.

Short-Term Scholars

Nivedita Das Kundu, Research Fellow, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, "NATO & SCO in Afghanistan: Assessing U.S.-Russia Policy in Eurasia." April 27 - May 27, 2010.

Lee Farrow, Associate Professor of History, Auburn University at Montgomery, AL. "Alexis in America: The Grand Tour of a Russian Grand Duke, 1871-1872." July 19 - August 2, 2010.

Lisa A. Kirschenbaum, Professor of History, West Chester University, Pennsylvania. "The Comintern and the making of International Revolutionaries." July 5 – July 23, 2010.

Jaroslav Koshiw, Author, Reading UK. "U.S. covert operations in Ukraine – 1948 to 1952." May 12 – June 12, 2010.

Anton Masterovoy, PhD candidate in History, The City University of New York, New York. "Eating Soviet: Food and Culture in USSR, 1917-1991." June 1, 2010 – June 15, 2010.

Elena Osokina, Associate Professor, University of South Carolina, Dept of History. "Rembrandts for Tractors: Soviet Art Export under Stalin." May 1 – June 1, 2010.

NEWS FROM AAASS AFFILIATES

American Councils for International Education:ACTR/ACCELS

American Councils for International Education:ACTR/ACCELS is pleased to announce that as of May 10, 2010, our headquarters will be located at 1828 L Street N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: 202-833-7522, Fax: 202-833-7523, Web: www.americancouncils.org.

Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS)

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies is seeking nominations for the Mary Zirin award. The award of \$500 is named for Mary Zirin, the founder of Women East-West. Working as an independent scholar, Zirin produced or encouraged, fundamental works in Slavic/East European Women's Studies and has been instrumental in the development of the AWSS. The Prize aims to recognize the achievements of independent scholars and to encourage their continued scholarship and service in the fields of Slavic or Central and Eastern European Women's Studies. The Zirin Prize Committee will accept nominations (including self-nominations) until September 1, 2010. Nominations should be no more than

two-pages double-spaced plus the CV of the person nominated. They must include consideration of the scholar's contribution to the field as well as work in progress. The candidate's major publications and supporting reviews should be submitted as well. The Committee urges the nomination of candidates at all career stages. For the purpose of this award, an independent scholar is defined as a scholar who is not employed at an institution of higher learning or an employee of a university or college who is not eligible to compete for institutional support for research (for example, those teaching under short-term contracts or working in administrative posts). We welcome nominations from CIS and Central and Eastern Europe. Nominations should be sent to Irina Livezeanu at irinal@pitt.edu, via fax to 412-648-9074, or by postal mail to the Department of History, 3520 Posvar Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

Central Slavic Conference

The 2010 Central Slavic Conference and Charles Timberlake Memorial Symposium invites panels, papers, roundtable forums, and poster presentations to enrich the academic and popular dialogue on the importance of Slavic perspectives and

empirical approaches to analyzing affairs in Slavic/Eastern Europe and Eurasia today. The 2010 Central Slavic Conference will be coupled with the International Studies Association-Midwest conference and will be held November 5-7, Friday through Sunday, 2010 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Special attention to change, transformation, and new diplomacy are welcome. As always, we invite an eclectic array of topics, identities, approaches, methodologies, and analytical perspectives from all disciplines to discuss the importance of the Slavic world in 2010 and in history. We invite formal academic (papers) proceedings and informal (informative roundtable discussions) panels to update colleagues on (research or personal travel) trips abroad to Slavic countries that can be placed within a more general panel format.

The Charles Timberlake Memorial Symposium, dedicated to the memory and scholarship of Central Slavic Conference veteran member Charles Timberlake will take place within the framework of the CSC annual meeting. Scholars interested in participating in Charles Timberlake symposium are encouraged to contact Professor Andrew Wise, Coordinator of the Symposium at: Andrew.Kier.Wise@unh.edu, Associate Professor

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of History & Government, Daemen College, Amherst, NY 14226, awise@daemen.edu.

Graduate students who would like to present at either CSC Annual Meeting, or at the Charles Timberlake Symposium are eligible to participate in a paper competition that carries a prize in the form of a cash award. If you are a graduate student and would like to present a paper at either CSC or Charles Timberlake Symposium, please, contact either Jacek Lubecki (CSC President) or Andrew Wise (Charles Timberlake Symposium Coordinator) for details of the competition and award.

More details on conference cost, hotel discounts, etc. will be forthcoming on the CSC web page at <http://ualr.edu/ba/ints/index.php/home/central-slavic-conference/>.

Paper, panel, poster sessions, on-line presentations/exhibits, and other inquiries may be submitted via US surface/airmail or email (preferred) to: Jacek Lubecki, Coordinator of International and Middle Eastern Studies, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, College of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, 2801 South University, Little Rock, Arkansas 72204-1099, phone: 501-683-7029, email: jxlubecki@ualr.edu.

Early Slavic Studies Association (ESSA)

(ESSA) is accepting nominations for the annual ESSA Distinguished Scholarship Award in the category of "early Slavic texts (analysis, edition, and/or translation)." An award in this category is made once every three years. The last winner of the award in this category was Boris Uspenskii et al., for *Tipografskii ustav: ustav s kondakarem kontsa XI- nachala XII veka*, 3 vols. Moscow, Iazyk slavianskikh kul'tur, 2006, vols. 1- 3. Deadline for nominations is September 30, 2010. Those who want to nominate a book or article may contact Prof. Don Ostrowski, at: don@wjh.harvard.edu.

Society for Romanian Studies

The Society for Romanian Studies is pleased to announce the Second Annual Graduate Student Essay Prize competition for an outstanding unpublished essay or thesis chapter written in English by a graduate student in any social science or humanities discipline on a Romanian subject. The 2010 prize, consisting of \$300, will be presented at the AAASS Convention in Los Angeles. The graduate student must be enrolled at or have graduated from an institution of higher learning in North America. The competition is open to current M.A. and doctoral students or to those who defended dissertations in 2009-2010. If the essay is a seminar paper, it must have been written in 2009-2010. If the essay is a dissertation

chapter, it should be accompanied by the dissertation abstract and table of contents. Essays/chapters should be between 25 and 50 pages double spaced, including reference matter. Expanded versions of conference papers are also acceptable if accompanied by a description of the panel and the candidate's conference paper proposal. Candidates should clearly indicate the format of the essay submitted. If you have questions, contact Margaret Beissinger at mhbeissi@Princeton.edu.

Please send a copy of the essay and an updated CV to each of the three members of the Prize Committee below. Submissions must be postmarked no later than July 1, 2010.

Prize Committee:

Prof. Margaret Beissinger,
Department of Slavic Languages, 249
East Pyne, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544.

Prof. Matthew Ciscel,
English Department, Central CT State
University, 1615 Stanley St., New Britain, CT 06050.

Prof. Lavinia Stan,
16 Ballantyne Avenue South, Montreal
West, H4X 2B2, CANADA.

Society for Slovene Studies

In its 2010 election of officers, members of the Society for Slovene Studies reelected Dr. Timothy Pogacar (Bowling Green State University) to a second 3-year term as president, and elected Dr. Žarko Lazarevič (Institute for Contemporary History, Ljubljana) to a 3-year term as member of the Society's Executive Council.

The Society invites submissions by young scholars, residing outside Slovenia, interested in things Slovene, for its 2010 competition for the Rado Lencek Graduate Student Prize and the Joseph Velikonja Undergraduate Essay Prize. More information about the prizes with the list of previous winners is on SSS webpage: <http://www.slovenestudies.com>.

The Society for Slovene Studies, together with six other societies, would like to announce that the third annual Central Europeanists Reception will be held at the 2010 AAASS convention. This event is intended as a networking opportunity for scholars of Central Europe and is co-sponsored by the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, Czech Studies Association, Hungarian Studies Association, Polish Studies Association, Slovak Studies Association, Society for Romanian Studies, and the Society for Slovene Studies. For information on attending, please contact the president of any group or Veronica E. Aplenc, Program Officer, Society for Slovene Studies (vaplenc@yahoo.com).

Please make a note of the Association's new name and address:

Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES)

203C Bellefield Hall
315 S. Bellefield Street
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USA

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

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

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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For-profit institutions & foundations	\$400
Premium Membership	\$600

Members living overseas, add \$35.00 for shipping. Members living in Canada or Mexico, add \$25.00 for shipping. Affiliate members living outside the U.S., add \$15.00 for shipping.

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.

Advertising

Appropriate ads are accepted for NewsNet on a space-available basis. The AAASS reserves the right to decline advertisements which fail to meet the scholarly, non-political standards of the organization.

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Deadlines for all submissions (ads, articles, and announcements)

January issue—1 December; March issue—1 February; May issue—1 April; August issue—5 July; October issue—1 September

CALENDAR

2010

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.

July 29–30. Second Central Eurasian Studies Society Regional Conference, Ankara, Turkey. For more information, visit: https://www.cess.muohio.edu/regional_conf_10.html.

October 7–9. Thirty-fifth annual European Studies Conference, University of Nebraska-Omaha. For more information, contact: Tatyana Novikov, Conference Coordinator, Department of Foreign Languages, ASH 301, University of Nebraska-Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182; tel: (402) 554-4840, tnovikov@unomaha.edu; www.unomaha.edu/esc.

September 16–18. 3rd International Conference in Polish Studies "Polish Studies in the 21st Century," Ann Arbor, Michigan. For more information, go to www.ii.umich.edu/crees/events/polishconf or e-mail Brian Porter-Szucs at baporter@umich.edu.

September 29–30. "Words that Change the World: Central and Eastern Europe 1990-2010" conference, Charles the Gaulle Lille 3 Universite, France. For more information, contact: isabelle.gebus@univ-lille3.fr.

November 5–7. The 2010 Central Slavic Conference and Charles Timberlake Me-

morial Symposium, held jointly with the International Studies Association-Midwest conference, St. Louis, Missouri. For more information, visit: <http://ualr.edu/ba/ints/index.php/home/central-slavic-conference/>.

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.

December 8–10. "Inter-Asian Connections" conference, organized by the Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences (HKIHSS), the University of Hong Kong, the National University of Singapore (NUS), and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), Singapore. For more information, contact: interasia@ssrc.org.

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.sgecr.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.

March 26. The Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference, LaGuardia Community College,

CUNY in New York. For more information, contact: Dr. Mary Theis, theis@kutztown.edu.

April 7–9. Annual conference of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies in Washington, D.C. (Alexandria, VA). Sponsored by George Mason University. For additional information contact Professor Rex Wade, rwade@gmu.edu, or Professor Harold Goldberg, hgoldber@sewanee.edu; for information related to the program, contact Professor Sharon Kowalsky, Sharon_Kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu.

May 19–21. "The End of the Soviet Union? Origins and Legacies of 1991", Conference, Reserach Center for East European Studies at Bremen University (FSO), Germany. For further information, visit: <http://www.forschungsstelle.uni-bremen.de/>.

November 14–15. Conference on the Contemporary Russian-Speaking Jewish Diaspora, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. For additional information about the conference, please see http://daviscenter.fas.harvard.edu/seminars_conferences/diaspora or contact diaspora@fas.harvard.edu.

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.