

NewsNet

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

After Internationalism? The Unmaking of Osh Madeleine Reeves, University of Manchester

In June 2010 a mounting political crisis following Kyrgyzstan's second 'revolution' in five years morphed into violent inter-communal conflict in the country's second city, Osh. Rumours of rape and of weapons stockpiled for attack ignited an already-volatile atmosphere between the Kyrgyz majority and the large Uzbek minority that is concentrated in towns and cities of the south. As phone calls and text-messages multiplied during the evening of June 10th, warning of violence planned and waged by one community against another, young men hastily mounted barricades at the entrance to streets and *mahallas*. Teenagers armed themselves, and families hid or fled: into basements, to trusted neighbours, to outlying fields and, in their tens of thousands, across the nearby border to Uzbekistan.

For five days, the towns of Osh, Jalalabat and Bazar-Korgon in Southern Kyrgyzstan were overwhelmed by violence that mobilized and intensified along ethnic lines. In this 'war', as it is now routinely called, murder, rape, looting and arson occurred on a scale that dwarfs even the events of June 1990, when inter-ethnic violence in and around Osh came to symbolise the chaotic final years of an unravelling USSR. The full scale of the conflict of June 2010—like the 'Osh events 20 years earlier—has yet to be documented. Official figures indicate that more than 470 people were killed, 2,800 properties damaged, and tens of thousands of people forced to leave their homes. In this volatile situation of anticipatory violence and revenge attacks, there is no monopoly on grief

(and an early moratorium on announcing the ethnicity of those who died has made estimates of loss on both sides of the conflict deeply contested). The Uzbek community, however, has suffered disproportionately both during the events of June and in the subsequent criminal investigations. Ethnic slurs still visible on the side of buildings and affiliations sprayed onto businesses to protect them from looting ("Get out of here, Sarts!" –this a derogatory term for Uzbeks; "this is a Kyrgyz zone") provide a visceral reminder of the intensity with which ethnicity came to matter in this moment of conflict, just as white UNHCR tents still pinned to the ground of burned-out courtyards reveal its ongoing human toll.

This is the tragedy that made it into the headlines. The violent enactments of belonging and exclusion scrawled across the city provided a ready interpretation for an age of quick reporting. This was an 'old-fashioned Central Asian pogrom' in the words of a [Guardian editorial](#) on June 14th; a spark set alight in a 'tinder-box' region. For [Newsweek](#), southern Kyrgyzstan was an 'ethnic quagmire' that the Kremlin and the US would best avoid; for the [Economist](#), the violence was 'Stalin's harvest' – the legacy of cynical gerrymandering that meant that ethnic and national borders would never properly 'fit' in Central Asia's Ferghana Valley, leaving minority populations stranded inside a neighbouring nation-state. The headlines and headline-writers disappeared as quickly as they arrived, moving on to other stories. This was the torrid summer, after all, when Moscow was ablaze.

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What has happened subsequently is a tragedy of a different sort, and one that is instructive as we try to make sense of the way in which conflicts shift and magnify in a multiply-mediated age. For what has occurred over the last year in Osh is the slow, steady unmaking of a proudly ‘international’ city, as thousands of people: Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Russians and Uighurs alike, leave for Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Turkey and Kyrgyzstan’s own capital, Bishkek; or move from mixed *mahalla* neighbourhoods into mono-ethnic residential districts. These processes tend not to make it into news reports: much of the migration out of the city merges into the already substantial stream of seasonal labour migration abroad (official estimates suggest that a fifth of Kyrgyzstan’s working-age population is in Russia). Few of those who leave unregister from their previous place of residence. Many families hold on to homes in Osh and Jalalabat, tending relatives’ graves, knowing that at the moment it makes little sense to sell. Elderly parents often remain to ensure that houses are not looted or seized, rarely venturing from familiar streets, living in fear.

Many others who had imagined a period of migrant work in Russia to be a short-term solution to immediate financial needs are applying now for Russian citizenship—“as a precaution” one friend put it—and trying to imagine a long-term future there. Even in Moscow, where until last summer migrant workers from southern Kyrgyzstan typically lived and worked cheek by jowl in ‘mixed’ apartments and work brigades, ethnic differences are increasingly structuring social life. In August last year, one established Kyrgyz migrant worker, who sublets mattress space in the apartment he rents to 20 Osh migrants, asked his two Uzbek tenants to leave. *He* didn’t have anything against them, he explained, but he couldn’t be sure that the rest of his tenants wouldn’t start a fight if someone got drunk; “and it is my job to keep the peace”.

This second tragedy is less dramatic than the first, but it may, in the long term, prove equally as consequential, as families wager that a precarious existence abroad is safer than the threat of renewed violence at home. For what has happened in the months following last year’s conflict has been, with some fleeting, optimistic exceptions, a hardening of national narratives in official circles and a closure of political space. Today in Kyrgyzstan, nationalist rhetoric has become politically correct; visibly ‘Uzbek’ landmarks, such as the former Kyrgyz-Uzbek University or the Al-Bukhari mosque in Osh have been quietly renamed; and several attempted gestures of reconciliation (such as the unveiling of a monument in Osh that depicts a Kyrgyz and an Uzbek woman embracing), have been undermined by taunts and demonstrations. In May 2011, following the publication of a [report into the violence](#) by the International Kyrgyzstan Inquiry Commission, the Kyrgyz parliament voted with one

abstention to ban the Commission’s chair, Finnish politician Kimmo Kiljunen, from entering Kyrgyzstan in response to the report’s alleged biases.

For some in Kyrgyzstan, this new degree of national assertiveness is a matter of relief, if not of celebration: one Osh Kyrgyz acquaintance, who has been working in Moscow for several years, conveyed his satisfaction upon returning to his home city in the winter of 2010 to find that ‘Uzbeks had finally started speaking Kyrgyz. For others, the subtle ethnicization of daily life is a source of anxiety, longing, and profound loss: for a place and the distinctly cosmopolitan habitus it fostered that has, in the words of an [eloquent article](#) by Osh journalist Sultan Kanazarov, been ‘cut apart, burned and trampled over’ by the events of June 2010. As a former Bishkek colleague, Maya, commented a month after the conflict, her eyes ringed with sleepless nights and days spent urging police officers not to reproduce the logic of violence in their interrogations: ‘we need to find another language to talk about this; a language that doesn’t suck us all in as ‘victim’ and ‘perpetrator’”.

For this is where accounts framed in terms of enduring ethnic hatred miss the point. Not because ethnicity isn’t pertinent to the conflict: it obviously is, as hate-graffiti on walls across Osh attests. But because explanations framed in terms of enduring hatreds fail to take account of the dynamism and variable salience of ethnicity: its capacity to *happen*, to crystallize, to interpolate a person as either ‘one of us’ or ‘one of them’ because of her name, the language she speaks at home, which bit of town she is from, the shape of her eyes. Writing of her experiences during the first Balkan war, Croatian author Slavenka Drakulic described the experience of being “pinned to the wall of nationhood”; reduced to a “single dimension” by the experience of war and political transformation inside the former Yugoslavia.¹ Throughout the years of Bakiev’s rule –and with increasing intensity in the months preceding last year’s conflict --political tensions, economic anxieties, criminal violence, and the freezing of legal process meant that mothers, brothers, school-friends, colleagues, neighbours and drinking partners were increasingly “pinned to the wall” of nationhood; reduced to the single category, “Kyrgyz” or “Uzbek” in this historically most complex and socially variegated of regions.

This dynamic is not unique to Kyrgyzstan: moments of political upheaval—particularly in contexts where few trust the objectivity of legal process—are often accompanied by an intense marking and policing of social boundaries. But the wounds of *this* conflict have been kept open, the sense of indignation at being misunderstood kept alive in part because of its selective re-narration, which has fostered feelings of victimhood and mutual suspicion. If contemporary reporting on the 1990 Osh conflict was initially confined to a few terse articles in *Sovetskaia Kirgiziia*, the Osh conflict

that occurred in 2010 was, from the moment it began, texted, filmed, uploaded, posted, re-posted and photo-shopped for public consumption. Moreover, this mediation itself rapidly became an object of conflict, fuelling conspiracy theories, consolidating social boundaries, demanding revenge. Even as fighting continued in the streets, internet forums and social media buzzed with mutual accusations: that a decapitated body, presented as an Uzbek victim of Kyrgyz violence, was in fact a sick hoax; that a confession of rape posted to Youtube, had in fact been forced at gunpoint to incite revenge attacks. Gruesome and graphic videos circulate between friends, often accompanied by crude captions asserting a victim’s ethnicity: a montage of violence to feed suspicion now available in Osh’s markets.

Nor, in such a context is the ‘outside’ fully outside. Newspaper reports intended for audiences who can barely locate Kyrgyzstan on a map were translated, republished, and critiqued, feeding narratives of a global conspiracy to portray one ethnic group as perpetrator, the other as victim. Less than a week after the conflict began, a Google search for the words ‘Kyrgyzstan’ and ‘genocide’ would (I was told by an indignant friend) bring up more than 440,000 hits—a claim that was in turn posted on social media, reposted, debated. What for some was held up as proof of what had *really* happened during the June violence was, for others, a sign of a cynical outside conspiracy to disgrace the Kyrgyz majority. Today, websites document grief in eerie mirror images of one another. Open [www.uzbektragedy.com](#) and you find an archive of suffering in English, Russian and Uzbek. Here the language is of genocide and of state-sponsored ethnic cleansing. Open [www.osh-reality.info](#) and you find a parallel account of Kyrgyz grief that has been ignored by the outside world, this time in Kyrgyz, Russian, English and Turkish. Both appeal to, and both interpolate, foreign audiences, as the names of these sites attest. Both draw on foreign voices to lend authority. I have found pieces that I have written, at different times, posted in translation to one or other site. For scholars of Kyrgyzstan, too, there is no easy place ‘outside’.

Conflicts, of course, have always been narrated differently by different sides. The internet, perhaps, merely provides another forum for documenting grief. There are places online where creative initiatives at reconciliation have gathered force, such as attempts to mobilise humanitarian aid or to ensure that Osh children affected by the conflict have school supplies for the new academic year. The internet can also help to bring some people justice, by archiving violence and proving that certain criminal acts constitute a crime against humanity (as the International Commission of Inquiry has found in the case of some of the more systematic violence in Osh). However, these sites, with posts that rage with raw emotion, (combined with weak governance and an increasingly polarised public sphere) may serve to keep

wounds open, to crystallize difference, to reproduce the ‘ethnic’ in ‘ethnic conflict’. Adi Kuntsman, writing of cyber-hatred in the context of contemporary Israel-Palestine, has stressed the need to think about the profound psychic effects of digitised suffering. “Feelings and affective states,” she argues, “can reverberate in and out of cyberspace, intensified (or muffled) and transformed through digital circulation and repetition.” Reverberation here is something different from mere representation or narration: “it is a concept that makes us attentive to the simultaneous presence of speed and stillness in on-line sites; to distortions and resonance, intensification and dissolution in the process of moving through various digital terrains.”²

The point is not simply that such sites allow an ongoing process of documentation, commentary, public vitriol and derision, although that is often the effect. Nor is it only that archives stop people from moving on and making amends. Sarah Kendzior observed in a [prescient commentary](#) on the 2010 Osh conflict that “digital memory spares no mercy” and may hinder the desire to move on when a massacre is available to watch at the click of a mouse. It is also that the affective resonance of viewing and posting on such sites draws people in and interpolates them *into* the conflict. This is the effect of the chains of commentary that accompany some of the videos that have been posted to such sites: it invites and intensifies feelings of love, hate, sympathy, fear, suspicion and rage in ways that can be socially and politically consequential. The internet can help us grieve, but it can also mute another person’s suffering, as suspicion and anger (*those* tears are a hoax)—stifle the sincerity of the other’s grief, make their loss ungrivable.

To note this is not to say that we shouldn’t document what happened, online and off; nor is it to deny that viewing and reading the events of last year can’t also be a spur to reconciliation. But it is to voice a word of caution about the often celebratory assumption that the internet is *necessarily* a force for more democracy, more tolerance, more understanding. The ‘Arab Spring’ and the ‘Twitter Revolution’ in Iran have shown how the internet can mobilise for collective and transformative action. But in an atmosphere already characterised by distrust and in the absence of a sustained and inclusive public debate *off-line*, the internet can also serve to re-animate ethnic boundaries through the reverberation of pain: less a ‘platform’ for different voices to hear one other than an echo chamber.

There is something else, too that the second tragedy teaches, which has much broader implications for the way that we study and research politics in Central Asia (and beyond): the need to take seriously the role of emotion in political life—including its intensification in digital worlds. Much of the scholarly analysis of the Osh conflict has stressed the

historical and political setting that made this conflict possible: the role of elites in mobilising disenfranchised young people; the context of state weakness and the vacuum of power that followed the ouster of President Bakiev; the slow, steady undermining of rule of law over Kyrgyzstan's last decade; the staggering levels of inequality that are immediately visible in Osh, and the lucrative trades in drugs and commodities that has made them possible (and put a small elite above the reach of the law). All this in a context where the Akaev-era discourse of Kyrgyzstan as a "common home" for its diverse minority populations has been steadily eroded; and where long-standing grievances over political representation, legal voice and economic inequality have come to intensify in Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities respectively.

Such analyses have done much to counter the myth of 'ancient inter-ethnic hatreds' as a relentless motor of conflict and to highlight the distinctive political context within which violent actions could be provoked—or at least inflamed. And yet, what is often missing in such explanations is the affective dimension of political life: the role of anger, rage, fear or disgust in animating action; the way that feelings can intensify in moments of collective grief; or the visceral thrill of collective destruction. In stressing the role of elite manipulation and 'outside provocation' in shifting tensions into open conflict, individual human subjects often come across as the mere plaything of their political patrons: mobilised, used, manipulated, but otherwise unreflective and unfeeling, subjectively 'thin'.

Several years ago, anthropologist Yael Navaro-Yashin asked of political anthropology whether the 'rationalizing training' of this sub-field, focused on structures of power and strategies of resistance didn't desensitize its practitioners from the very dynamics they try to study. "I wonder", she asked, "whether another sort of sensibility may keep us within the domain of the subjective experience that the political generates so that we may sense it, catch hold of it as it fleets by or before it is normalized".³ The same question, I think, can well be asked of Central Asian Studies more generally, and perhaps especially of top-down accounts of popular mobilization, which have tended to colonize study of the political in this region. Trying to make sense of what happened in Osh last year, and its ongoing reverberations, demands re-centering an account of politics, certainly. But this in turn means thinking through the political, not just as a space of abstract power and coercion, nor just as a realm of *politicking* or elite pacts, but as a site of intense emotional investment: a domain of feeling and of fantasy for state officials, *mahalla* elders and migrant workers alike.

Capturing this "subjective domain", as Navaro-Yashin calls it, in turn demands forging conversations between disciplines that have not tended (yet) to talk to each

other much in this still-developing field: perhaps especially here between political science, political anthropology and cultural studies of emotion. If we are to counter the tendency to narrate the violence of Osh in language of essentialised identities or geographical determinism we need a more dynamic account of political life in Central Asia: one that is alert to the generative sociality of on-line worlds; to the circulation of emotion in forging communities of suffering, hate, or hope; and to the constitutive role of violence in stripping complex social identities to the binary, 'us' and 'them'.

Acknowledgement

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(Endnotes)

1 Slavenka Drakulic, *The Balkan Express: Fragments from the Other Side of War* (New York: W.W.Norton, 1993), p. 50.

2 Adi Kuntsman, Introduction: Affective Fabrics of Digital Cultures. In Athina Karatzogianni and Adi Kuntsman (eds.), *Digital Cultures and the Politics of Emotion: Feelings, Affect and Technological Change*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan (Forthcoming).

3 Yael Navaro-Yashin, 'Life is dead here: sensing the political in no-man's land'. *Anthropological Theory*, 3 (1), 2003, p. 109.

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*All the little birds on JayBird Street,
 Love to hear that robin go tweet, tweet, tweet.
 —“Rockin’ Robin,” by Leon René (1958)*

I am writing this letter to the scholarly community to ask one thing of ASEES attendees this year: Tweet!

Twitter (www.twitter.com) is a free microblogging service. Users post updates, with a maximum of 140 characters, to their feeds. They “follow” the feeds of those who interest them, just as one might “friend” a person on Facebook. Twitter, however, differs from Facebook in two ways:

1) It encourages broad discussion. Unless a user’s feed is listed as private, all feeds are searchable. This means that if one marks a post with a topic (done by inserting the # character before a keyword: #Russia, for example), other users from across Twitter can find that post, and comment in kind to it.

2) It encourages immediate reaction to events. Twitter currently keeps a list of events that had the most immediate response, which is measured by “tweets per second.” When Twitter comments soar, there is likely something news-worthy in the world. (For example, when Osama Bin Laden’s death was announced, Twitter rose to over 3,400 tweets per second, breaking a record; the record was broken again, over 8,800 tweets per second, during the televised reveal of singer Beyoncé Knowles’ pregnancy.)¹

Academics have not ignored Twitter: Katrina Gulliver, a cultural historian, has attempted to create a master list of “Twitterstorians,” for example.² The American Historical Association dedicated its August 16th blog to uses of Twitter for historians.³ I covered some of the earlier writings on Twitter in the historical field, and my own suggestions of its classroom utility, for their newsletter, *Perspectives*.⁴

But Twitter has not yet caught on evenly as a conference tool in the Humanities, which is a shame. I follow the feeds of those in

1 Rebecca Greenfield, “Twitter Cares More About Beyoncé’s Baby Bump than bin Laden’s Death,” *The Atlantic Wire* (August 29, 2011): <http://www.theatlanticwire.com/entertainment/2011/08/twitter-cares-more-about-beyonces-baby-bump-bin-ladens-death/41866/>. Accessed September 7, 2011.

2 Katrina Gulliver, “Notes From the Field”: <http://katrinagulliver.posterous.com/twitterstorians>. Accessed September 7, 2011.

3 Elizabeth Grant, “Five Ways for Historians to Use Twitter” on “AHA Today” blog (August 15, 2011): <http://blog.historians.org/resources/1393/five-ways-for-historians-to-use-twitter>. Accessed September 7, 2011.

4 Krista Sigler, “Teaching Twitter: the History of the Present,” in *Perspectives: the Newsletter of the American Historical Association* (April 2011): <http://www.historians.org/perspectives/issues/2011/1104/1104tec1.cfm>. Accessed September 7, 2011.

fields beyond my academic Russian interests, and through those individuals, I am able to experience some of the major points of various talks and conferences that I am unable to attend. It is not the same as attending, of course, but use of Twitter during conferences creates the sense of a more open academic community: it allows those who cannot attend a window into what is happening; and it facilitates conversations about a conference between attendees (even those who do not know one another).

Not all parts of the Humanities are as reluctant to embrace Twitter. But in the ASEES, our numbers in this digital arena appear bleak. The ASEES Twitter feed [@ASEEESStudies](http://twitter.com/#!/aseeestudies) is currently followed by forty four people. In contrast, Sean Guillory’s [@SeansRussiaBlog](https://twitter.com/#!/seansrussiablog), which is more accessible to the general public, currently has 470 followers.

So what does this mean for using Twitter at the ASEES? At last year’s event, I found two—just two!—conference attendees on Twitter, including myself. The number of Slavic scholars (people who are clearly designating themselves as such) is creeping upwards, but is still small. Despite the fact that our interests lie in a part of the world where Live Journal, one of the biggest social media sites on the Internet, is owned, where social media activity is high enough that many politicians maintain online journals as well as Twitter feeds (Dmitri Medvedev, for one), our presence on Twitter is not a loud or easily visible one.

For this reason, I am asking the academic community to use Twitter if they can and to #aseees2011 ASEES convention-related comments. If you are already addicted to your smart phone or other mobile device, using Twitter will impose no burden on you. Those who are interested can set up a search list with tags to track discussion of the ASEES, and comment back, as they would like. And yes, I will be doing the same, through my Twitter account for my professional activities [@ProfSigler](https://twitter.com/#!/ProfSigler).

See you in DC—and I hope to read about you there, too.

Krista Sigler
 Assistant Professor of History
 University of Cincinnati Blue Ash College





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Looking Back to 1991

The disintegration of the Soviet Union began on the peripheries, starting with the mass, organized dissent in the Baltics and extending through Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, the Central Asian republics, and Russia itself. These populist movements weakened the central government's power; it could no longer rely on the cooperation of government figures in the republics.

The breakup of the Soviet Union led to a complete reformulation of political, economic and military alliances all over the globe. To say it was memorable, or that it impacted so many, is quite an understatement. In *Moscow: December 25, 1991*, Conor O'Clery described Gorbachev's personal and political struggles during his memorable last day in office: Shortly after Gorbachev finalized his farewell address, he received an urgent call from his wife because Yeltsin's security staff had arrived at the family's dacha to evict them and to order that they vacate the president's city apartment immediately. In fact, O'Clery reported that as Gorbachev was speaking with Raisa, their personal possessions were being carried out of official residences, despite a prearranged grace period giving the family time to relocate.

ASEEES Board members, likewise, have powerful memories of the fall of the Soviet Union; its impact on their careers; and on the world at large. What follows are their thoughts:

In the summer of 1996, I remember reading an interview that Russia's Minister of Nationalities, Viacheslav Mikhailov gave at the time to the German magazine, *Der Spiegel*. Addressing the issue of Chechnya, Mikhailov stated unequivocally: "History wanted it so that the Caucasus became part of Russia." If the Minister, charged with improving relations with the non-Russians minorities could betray such ignorance and insensitivity, I thought, what could one expect of his lesser informed compatriots?

The two post-Soviet decades are usually presented as a paradigm devolving from Yeltsin's embryonic democracy to Putin's new authoritarianism. Yet on some issues there has been much continuity between the Yeltsin and the Putin decades. One issue is Russia's unchanging official views of its untidy imperial past, the subject on which the post-Soviet historiography remained largely dormant.

The early 1990s saw the initial tepid attempts to reconsider a history of the imperial conquests and colonization, which were quickly abandoned after the Chechen Wars.

Putin's government went further in discouraging any attempts of revisionism and eventually returning to the traditional Soviet canards. Instead of brutal conquests, there was a voluntary acceptance of Russian suzerainty, and instead of bitter relations, there was an eternal friendship between benevolent Russia and the grateful non-Russian peoples.

Within the last decade, the Kremlin channeled significant sums of money into staging the celebrations in local capitals purportedly marking the dates when various non-Russian peoples chose "to unite with the Russian state of their free will." Desperately poor local officials in the non-Russian regions may think differently, but happy to cash in on the events, they were glad to oblige. The anniversaries were based on the mythical dates: the older the date, the better: 450 years for the Volga Tatars, Bashkirs, and Kabardins, 400 years for the Kalmyks, and most recently 1,000 years for the Mordvins.

While most empires are slow to accept their own demise and most nation-states are concerned with the status of their non-titular nationalities, two decades later Russia continues to reject any attempt of revisiting the legacy of its imperial expansion. In the aftermath of the 1960s in the US, for example, the revisionist historiography of the American western expansion was transformed within two decades from the academic debates into the sphere of public knowledge. The cowboys were out, and the tragic fate of the Native Americans could no longer be denied. Yet in Russia the revisionist imperial historiography does not exist. Any serious discussion of Russia's imperial expansion and its impact on the local population remains tabu.

One hopes that one day Russia's political elite will realize that the interests of Russia and its peoples are better served by an open discussion of Russia's historical conquests and colonization; that no matter how sensitive the subject might be, to continue sweeping it under the big red rug will only increase the resentment and animosity between the non-Russians and Russians. It remains for us to see how long it will take before the official Russia will come to this realization.

Michael Khodarkovsky, Professor of History at Loyola University in Chicago.

For three days in August 1991, the transformations in the Soviet Union associated with perestroika appeared in danger of a dramatic reversal. En route to begin graduate

school in anthropology at Johns Hopkins, I caught snatches of the dramatic televised images – Boris Yeltsin standing defiant on a tank, ordinary Soviet citizens gathering in opposition in front of the Russian White House. The events that transfixed me even more in those days and the coming months, however, were taking place far to the south in the former Yugoslavia. By the time the putschists in Moscow captured the world's attention, the battle of Vukovar had begun, setting in motion a program of violence that would ultimately contribute a new term to the lexicon: ethnic cleansing. In remembering the 20 year anniversary of the USSR's end, we mustn't overlook the dissolution of socialist Yugoslavia that preceded it and that led many commentators at the time to predict (and fear) a similarly violent process as the Soviet Union became a historical artifact.

For scholars of Yugoslavia, the end of the federation posed searing intellectual and political dilemmas, as well as moral and personal ones. Emotions ran high at conferences, long-time friendships frayed and sometimes snapped, individuals were assumed to be "taking sides" based on their "kin" networks – fictive or real. For young scholars just entering the field in the early 1990s, it was not clear what kind of research on the ground was even possible or whether granting agencies would see it as feasible to fund projects for the successor states (with the exception of Slovenia). In my case, it took a few summers of traveling in Croatia, Slovenia, and northeastern Italy to finally settle on a topic – one that led to the Istrian towns I had first glimpsed through tourism advertisements while studying in the UK on the eve of Yugoslavia's implosion.

Looking back on the last two decades, it is clear that the Yugoslav break up — like the end of state socialism in Europe more generally — opened up a new space for a generation of scholars, particularly in fields like anthropology. As anthropologists from within and outside the region who studied post-socialist transformations came of age in the mid to late 1990s, they found jobs in departments that had previously seen Europe as fairly peripheral to the discipline (despite the pioneering work of the handful of foreign scholars who had done fieldwork in places like Romania and Yugoslavia from the 1970s on). These ethnographers also helped diversify the disciplinary balance of venerable Slavist institutions like AAASS and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London. Simultaneously, they participated in the conceptual redefinition of "Eastern Europe" and the "Balkans" and highlighted the non-Slavic cultural components of these areas.

Consider the ways in which Verdery's work on Romania, for example, set an ambitious agenda for postsocialist studies or how anthropologists and others brought into focus Russia's so-called "little peoples" or sketched the con-

tours of the emerging Central Asian states. Thanks to these colleagues and the debates that led to the redesignation of AAASS as ASEEEES, I no longer have explain why -- as a scholar focused on the Adriatic's Italianate heritage – I participate in these scholarly networks. For those of us based outside the region who study the ex-Yugoslavia, the violence of the Yugoslav breakup meant that many of the region's finest scholars immigrated to universities in Britain and the U.S. (at least temporarily), fundamentally altering the intellectual terrain.

Pam Ballinger, Associate Professor, Fred Cuny Professor of International Human Rights at the University of Michigan.

I emigrated from Hungary in October 1988 partly for political reasons. As a member of various illegal or semi-legal movements and groups, and having been arrested in the 80s, I doubted I would ever be able to work freely in my chosen profession as a sociologist. Despite the effervescence of civil society in the second half of the eighties my dissident friends told me I was right to leave because the hardliners were back in power, and I could do more for them from abroad. When the communist regime collapsed in 1989, my surprise was followed by disbelief and then a lingering suspicion that all this would surely end soon, after all even though the last Red Army troops left Hungary in June of 1991, the Soviet Union was still standing. When I saw the tanks roll through Moscow's streets twenty years ago on CNN I had a quick flashback to images of the Soviet invasion in 1956, and told my friends and family smugly: "I told you so!" That the August coup eventually failed was probably a bigger shock and prompted a stronger reality check for me than the smooth gradual transitions to democracy in 1989-90. From now on there was indeed no return, and my pessimistic views about the possibility of progressive change suddenly seemed painfully out of date and discredited. Though not everything turned out for the better in postsocialist societies, that original disbelief is gone forever, and the memory of that realization is enough now to pass on the seeds of hope to my students who so much remind me of my pre-1991 self.

Zsuzsa Gille, Associate Professor of Sociology at University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

My son was born in June of 1991, and what I remember most vividly from the sleep-deprived days after that was the news from Slovenia on the radio. The Croatian humorist and feuilletonist Tanja Torbarina later described the damage in the Ten-Day War as one broken arm and three flattened dog-houses, but the actual casualties were trivial only compared to the wars that followed in Croatia and Bosnia. At the time it sounded terrible. We were living in Ohio; because of the state's big Slavic population the radio news paid atten-

tion to Eastern Europe. The break-up of Yugoslavia brought all kinds of changes for students of any aspect of the country: at first, a tragic conflict that was difficult to understand, which added frustration to the tragedy. Scholars in the West cheered along with everyone else when the Wall came down, but you couldn't cheer for the break-up of Yugoslavia. Self-managed socialism was good socialism, and my professors had presented the growing numbers who self-identified as "Yugoslav" as somehow similar to the melting pot ideal of the United States.

The important events that took place in the Soviet Union paled in comparison, until the brief threat of the August putsch. The biggest change since then, for me, was the opening of all manner of archives and the appearance of literary relics that had seemed to be lost forever. Who would have suspected that the secret police archives actually preserved some of the writings of the writers they killed?

Sibelan Forester, Professor of Russian at Swarthmore College.

I spent the good part of a year working every day in the Lenin Library in the early 1980s, and the young man who gave me the photocopies of articles that I ordered after braving the long lines was sullen, gruff, and rude. Always wearing a gray or blue smock, he liked to shuffle around in his slippers and spit out "chego" when he asked me what I wanted. So I braced myself for more of the same when I went to pick up photocopies in January 1992 and noticed that he was still working there. He looked the same, albeit ten years older, but his demeanor had radically changed. Imagine my pleasant surprise when he not only asked me politely for my name but also inquired about my health and offered me a seat while he found my photocopies.

At the time I searched for an explanation for the change in his behavior. Had he mellowed with age? Had he recognized me and decided to acknowledge our past relationship by being polite? Had the library administration issued an ukase directing employees to be civil to patrons? Or had he realized that with the dissolution of the Soviet Union he could breathe more freely and allow his natural desire to be friendly to surface and govern his dealings with the public? Given the other changes I noticed among the staff of the library, such as the reference librarian who tracked me down so she could respond to a question I had asked her several days earlier, I could only surmise that the staff of the Lenin Library now felt encouraged to do the job they were trained to do with dignity and pride.

Bob Weinberg, Professor of History at Swarthmore College.



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The appointment is expected to begin in the Fall term, 2012. A strong doctoral record is required; ideally, candidates should complete all requirements for the Ph.D. by July 1, 2012. Deadline for applications is November 1, 2011.

TO APPLY

Upload application, including CV, cover letter with full contact information (including email address), the names and contact information of three academic references, copies of publications and other written materials, syllabi and teaching evaluations, transcripts, a research statement, and a teaching statement to: <https://academicpositions.harvard.edu/postings/3698> Harvard University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Applications from women and/or minority candidates are strongly encouraged.

Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History
Volume 12, no. 3 (Summer 2011)



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Mapping the Graphosphere
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- STEPHEN LOVELL
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Song of the Year and Soviet Mass Culture in the 1970s

Article

- LYUBA GRINBERG
From Mongol Prince to Russian Saint

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Situated at a crossroads of states, cultures, and languages, Rusyn literature has survived a history of linguistic disorder, political oppression, and cultural denigration. Today a renewed Rusyn literature, written in newly codified linguistic variants, plays a decisive role in shaping the identity of the stateless Carpatho-Rusyn people. This anthology is the first comprehensive compilation of Carpatho-Rusyn literature in English.

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A collection of critical essays and materials devoted to poet, prose writer, dramatist, and musician Mikhail Kuzmin, a key figure of Russian modernism.

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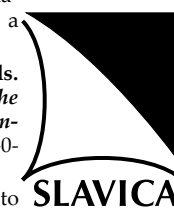
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Piotr H. Kosicki and Justyna Beinek, eds. Re-mapping Polish-German Historical Memory: Physical, Political, and Literary Spaces since World War II, c. 260 p., 2011 (ISBN 978-0-89357-388-1), \$29.95.

Positing the existence of three different "spaces" of Polish-German memory—physical, political, and literary—and envisioning the potential for identifying many more, the essays collected in this volume explore the dynamics of historical memory socialized within and between two national groups, Germans and Poles, in the post-World War II era.

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In Memoriam

Murlin Croucher: Our field has lost a veritable titan of Slavic bibliography with the untimely passing of Murlin Croucher in July 2011, only a month shy of his 70th birthday. Murlin started as a Slavic cataloger at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1970. After becoming Slavic bibliographer at Chapel Hill later in the 1970s, he accepted the position of Slavic studies area specialist at Indiana University in 1980, where he remained until his retirement in 2005.

Murlin's interest in the Slavic field began while still in high school, when he became enamored of Russian literature after having read most of Dostoevsky's and Pushkin's works. After graduation, he spent four years in the U.S. Army, a year and half of which he was stationed in Germany, working in cryptology intercepting Soviet intelligence transmissions. After completing his military service, Murlin received an M.A. in Slavic Languages and Literatures in 1970 and an M.L.S. in 1971, both from Chapel Hill.

While Slavic bibliographer at Chapel Hill, Murlin collected intensively in 19th century Russian and Czech materials and also taught first and second-year Czech. At Indiana, in addition to curating the library's strong Slavic and East European collection, Murlin regularly taught a course on Slavic bibliography and compiled what remains the modern magnum opus of Slavic reference, *Slavic Studies: An Annotated Guide to Bibliographies, Encyclopedias, and Handbooks* (Wilmington: Scholarly Resources, 1993).

It was a great honor for me to have worked with Murlin for five years at Indiana. His wisdom, good cheer, humility, and humanity will be missed by all of us in the field who were fortunate enough to have known him as a mentor, a colleague, and a friend.

Contributed by: Dan Pennell, Bibliographer for Russian, East European, Germanic, and Global Studies, University of Pittsburgh

Ruzica Popovitch-Krekic passed away on Saturday June 9, 2011 in Los Angeles after a long and valiant struggle with cancer.

She was a dear friend to all, and she epitomized the very spirit of NASSS--indeed the heart and energy of our society. Her dedication was unparalleled. Driven by her belief in and love of the organization, she worked tirelessly on our behalf: quietly, efficiently, and with incredible enthusiasm. Even in her last months she found the strength and focus to produce the spring newsletter, so full of praise for the achievements of others and optimism for our future endeavors, i.e., the next ASEES convention, the panels and exciting location—her adopted hometown of Washington DC.

Contributed by: Nada Petkovic-Djordjevic, President of the North American Society for Serbian Studies

Anne C. Odom, curator emerita at Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens, who was a widely-respected authority on Russian imperial art, the work of Fabergé, and the sales of Russian art during the Soviet period, died Thursday, August 25, in Burlington, Vermont of complications from an accident.

Odom's passion for imperial Russia took hold while her husband, the late Lt. Gen. William E. Odom, was stationed at the American Embassy in Moscow from 1972 to 1974. As curator, Ms. Odom organized the exhibitions *A Taste for Splendor: Russian Imperial and European Treasures from the Hillwood Museum* (1998-99), a series of Russian porcelain and enamel exhibitions (2004-2005), the joint Hillwood/Middlebury College *What Became of Peter's Dream: Court Culture in the Reign of Nicholas II* (2003), and *Hillwood: Thirty Years of Collecting, 1997-2007* (2007). Ms. Odom enhanced the interpretation and curatorial research into the collection and the field. She authored, edited, and contributed to numerous publications, including *Russian Enamels: From Kievan Rus to Fabergé* (1996); *A Taste for Splendor* (exhibition catalogue with Liana Paredes Arend, 1998); *Russian Imperial Porcelain at Hillwood* (1999); *Art of the Russian North* (contributed chapter, 2001); and *What Became of Peter's Dream?* (exhibition catalog, 2003). Her 2008 publication, *Treasures into Tractors: Russian Art Sales 1917-1918*, which she co-edited with Wendy Salmond, was met with high praise by *The Art Newspaper*. Her latest book, *Russian Silver in America: Surviving the Melting Pot* (2010), was likewise well received. As an expert in the field, Ms. Odom's consultation was sought by many: She participated in curator exchange programs, led many study tours to the Soviet Union/Russia, and contributed to courses at the Smithsonian Institution, the Foreign Service Institute, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Art Institute of Chicago, among others.

Contributed by: Lynn Rossotti, Head of Communications, Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens

Riccardo Picchio, Emeritus Professor of Slavic Literatures at Yale—a cherished friend, beloved teacher, and faithful colleague—died peacefully in his sleep on August 13, 2011 at the age of 87.

Considered one of the truly outstanding and celebrated Slavists of his generation, and referred to in recent days as perhaps the greatest Italian Slavist of the twentieth century, Professor Picchio taught at Yale for almost two decades, from 1968 to 1986. Together with his dear colleagues Victor Erlich, Robert L. Jackson, Alexander M. Schenker, and Edward Stankiewicz, he helped create one of the leading centers of Slavic Studies in the United States.

A Memorial Service in honor of Professor Picchio. took place Sunday, October 16 in the Lecture Hall at the Thomas E. Golden, Jr. Center, which is part of the St. Thomas More Chapel and Center at Yale. The Service was followed by a Reception in the courtyard of the Center.

Contributed by: Harvey Goldblatt, Chair, Slavic Languages and Literatures, Yale University



Personages

Pamela Ballinger was recently named Associate Professor, Fred Cuny Professor of International Human Rights at the University of Michigan. The chair is named for Fred Cuny, a relief leader who disappeared in Chechnya in 1995. The donor for the chair is Robert Donia, an ASEES member and frequent convention participant. He has published on Bosnia/Yugoslavia and worked in humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo during recent conflicts.

Stanisław Barańczak and **Clare Cavanagh** were awarded the 2011 Found in Translation Award by the Polish Cultural Institute in New York, The Polish Book Institute in Krakow, W.A.B. Publishers in Warsaw, and the Polish Cultural Institute in London. Clare Cavanagh and Stanisław Barańczak were named the winners of this year's award for their translation of Nobel Prize-winning poet, Wisława Szymborska's collection, *Here* (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010). The award is given annually to the translator of the finest publication of Polish literature in English to have appeared in book form during the preceding calendar year and recognizes the great importance of the original text. The winner receives a monetary award and a three-month residency in Krakow funded by the Polish Book Institute.

The award was presented at the conclusion of the "After Miłosz" Festival of Polish Poetry organized by Professor Michał Paweł Markowski, The Stefan and Lucy Hejna Chair in Polish Language and Literature at the University of Illinois at Chicago, which took place Sunday, October 2, 2011, at 4pm at the Chopin Theatre in Chicago's Wicker Park neighborhood. The festival, in honor of the centenary of the birth of Czesław Miłosz, ran from September 31-October 2, and featured events including readings by leading poets from the U.S. and Poland including Jorie Graham, Charles Simic, Adam Zagajewski, Piotr Sommer, Marzanna Kielar, and others, a performance by Polish rap duo Fiz/Emade, scholarly panels, and more.

Patrice M. Dabrowski was awarded a Senior Grant by the Thesaurus Poloniae fellowship program of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland, which is administered by the International Cultural Centre (Miedzynarodowe Centrum Kultury) in Krakow, Poland. She will spend three months there this fall completing a popular history of Poland as well as continuing her research on the Carpathian Mountain region.

Kristen Ghodsee is the recipient of the William Douglass Prize for the best book in Europeanist Anthropology from the Society for the Anthropology of Europe.

J. Paul Goode will be taking over as Coordinator of Russian and East European Studies at the University of Oklahoma.

Dmitry P. Gorenburg has been appointed editor of the journal *Problems of Post-Communism* to complete the editorial term of the late Robert T. Huber of NCEEER.

Johanna Granville has been awarded a Fulbright Scholar Award to teach three graduate courses in American foreign policy at the University of Debrecen, Hungary in the fall semester, 2011.

Alison Hilton will be a speaker at the Rubin-Frankel Gallery's "Revival in Art and Culture after World War II Symposium" on November 10, 2011. She is the Wright Family Professor of Art History and director of the M.A. Program in Art and Museum Studies at Georgetown University.

Natasha Kolchevska, Professor of Russian and past President of ASEES affiliate AWSS, was recently appointed the first Associate Provost for International Initiatives at the University of New Mexico. For the previous six years, she chaired the Department of Foreign Languages at UNM.

Yelena Lembersky, coordinator of the Uniterra Foundation, is now also the curator and organizer of the Rubin-Frankel Gallery's "Faces of Revival: Postwar Russia in the Art of Felix Lembersky (1913-1970) Exhibition" (September 1 - December 23, 2011) and "Revival in Art and Culture after World War II Symposium" (November 10, 2011).

Janice Pilch successfully transitioned to a new position as Copyright and Licensing Librarian at Rutgers University.

Robert A. Saunders was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor at Farmingdale State College-SUNY.

Gregor Thum accepted a tenure-track position in Central European history at the University of Pittsburgh.

Kirill Tolpygo has been appointed as the Interim Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Librarian and Curator of the Andre Savine Collection by the University of North Carolina Library administration.

Gleb Tsipursky successfully defended his dissertation, "Pleasure, Power, and the Pursuit of Communism: Soviet Youth and State-Sponsored Popular Culture in the Early Cold War, 1945-1968," at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This fall, he joined the History Department at the Ohio State University as an Assistant Professor of Modern European History.

Milada Anna Vachudova, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been awarded a fellowship as part of the 2011-2012 Individual Advanced Research Opportunities (IARO) Program of the International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX). She will be doing field research on democratization, political contestation and external leverage in the Western Balkan states.

Nathaniel D. Wood was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure at the University of Kansas. He is currently a Fulbright research fellow in Warsaw, Poland, where he is conducting research on airplanes and automobiles for his book project, "Backwardness and Rushing Forward: Technology and Culture in Poland's Age of Speed, 1890-1939."



Affiliate Member News

AWSS Events at the 43rd Annual Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES)
AWSS Annual Meeting and Luncheon
 Saturday, November 19, Ambassador Ballroom, Noon to 2 pm
 Boxed lunches are available for purchase. To RSVP, contact Adele Lindenmeyr, AWSS President, adele.lindenmeyr@villanova.edu.

AWSS-Sponsored Panel
 Saturday, November 19, 4:45-6:30 Empire Ballroom
12-15 Film Screening: Bitter Taste of Freedom: Anna Politovskaya (Directed by Marina Goldovskaya)
 Chair: Adele Lindenmeyr, Villanova U; Part.: Herbert J. Eagle, U of Michigan; Marina Goldovskaya, UCLA; Helena I. Gosciolo, OSU; Vida Johnson, Tufts U; Jane Knox-Voina, Bowdoin College

The Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association is proud to award the first annual Marc Raeff Book Prize to **Guzel' Vazykh-anova Ibneeva**, Associate Professor of History at Kazan Federal University (Kazan, Russia). Ibneeva's book, Имперская политика Екатерины II в зеркале венценосных путешествий (Moscow: Pamiatniki istoricheskoi mysli, 2009), uses the theme of Catherine the Great's travels within the empire as a lens into both social history and the articulation and performance of imperial authority. The author has done prodigious research in numerous regional archives, and in numerous languages. She not only brings to light new sources, but also offers consistently thought-provoking conclusions about the relationship between the Russian Empire and

its far-flung subjects. This is a highly-original piece of scholarship that successfully shifts our attention away from the interactions between the center and the periphery towards the ways in which the empire's cultural and political diversity shaped imperial policy and ideology.

Southern Conference on Slavic Studies 50th Annual Meeting
 The Fiftieth Anniversary SCSS Annual Meeting will be held in Savannah, GA on March 29-31, 2012, hosted by Armstrong Atlantic State University. The meeting will be held at the DeSoto Hilton. The SCSS is the largest of the regional Slavic and Eurasian studies associations and its programs attract national and international scholarly participation. The purpose of SCSS is to promote scholarship, education, and in all other ways to advance scholarly interest in Russian, Soviet, and East European studies in the Southern region of the US and nationwide. Papers from all humanities and social science disciplines are welcome, as is a focus on countries other than Russia/USSR.

The deadline to submit proposals is January 10, 2012. Whole panel proposals are preferred, but individual paper proposals are also welcome. Panel proposals should include the titles of each paper, panel title, and identifying information (email addresses and institutional affiliations) for all participants. Individual paper proposals should include email contact, institutional affiliation, and an abstract. AV equipment requests may also be made. Email proposals to sharon_kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu.



HARVARD UKRAINIAN SUMMER INSTITUTE JUNE 25 TO AUGUST 10, 2012

Application Timetable:

Wednesday, January 18, 2012
 Application information online

Friday, March 2, 2012
 Financial aid application deadline
 ~Scholarship aid is available~

For more information on HUSI:
 Tamara Nary, Programs Administrator
 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute
 Tel: 617-495-3549
 E-mail: nary@fas.harvard.edu

Courses in Ukrainian Studies:

Ukrainian for Reading Knowledge
 Volodymyr Dibrova, Preceptor
 Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
 Harvard University

~Language program is FLAS eligible~
 FLAS application deadline: February 3, 2012

**Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature:
 Rethinking the Canon**
 George G. Grabowicz
 Dmytro Čyževs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature
 Harvard University

Course offering in history/political science TBA

See Institute website for forthcoming information
Ukrainian Research Institute - Harvard University
<http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html>



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The International Fellowships for US Scholars and Professionals are funded by the US Department of State Title VIII Program.
 Photo credit: Jeremy Tasch, EPS 2011-12

INDIVIDUAL ADVANCED RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM (IARO)
 The IARO Program provides fellowships to US scholars and professionals for long-term overseas research on topics relevant to US foreign policy.
 Grant award: Up to \$30,000
 Duration: Two to nine months
 Deadline: November 16, 2011
 Contact: [iarno@irex.org](mailto:iaro@irex.org)

REGIONAL POLICY SYMPOSIUM
 IREX and the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars sponsor the annual Regional Policy Symposium to bring senior and junior fellows together with members of the policy community to examine current policy-relevant research on the countries of Eurasia and Central and Eastern Europe from multi-disciplinary and multi-regional approaches. The selection of junior scholars is administered through an open grant competition.
 Deadline: December 9, 2011
 Contact: symposium@irex.org

SHORT-TERM TRAVEL GRANTS PROGRAM (STG)
 The STG Program provides fellowships to US scholars and professionals to complete short-term overseas research on issues relevant to US foreign policy.
 Grant award: Up to \$10,000
 Duration: Up to eight weeks
 Deadline: February 1, 2012
 Contact: stg@irex.org

US EMBASSY POLICY SPECIALIST PROGRAM (EPS)
 Selected US scholars and professionals serve as policy specialists-in-residence at a US Embassy or Consulate in Eurasia as well as conduct independent research.
 Deadline: March 7, 2012
 Contact: eps@irex.org

Eligible countries of research: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

The above fellowships administered by IREX are open to US citizens only. Distribution of grants is contingent upon the availability of US government funding and approval.

APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION ARE AVAILABLE AT WWW.IREX.ORG

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FARSI	DUSHANBE
MACEDONIAN	OHRID
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TAJIK	DUSHANBE
UZBEK	SAMARKAND
HEBREW	

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*Russian 1 & 2: May 29–July 20 (10 credits).

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Fourth Year Russian

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Second Year Tatar

8 semester credits

<http://cli.asu.edu>

Application Deadline: March 2, 2012

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Tempe, AZ 85287-4202

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Russian, Eurasian & East European Studies
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Phone: 480-965-4188
cli@asu.edu
<http://cli.asu.edu>



ASEEES News: Current Issues of *Slavic Review* Moving to JSTOR

Slavic Review is a longstanding participant in the JSTOR Archival Collections, and adding its current content is a natural extension of the journal's collaboration with JSTOR.

Beginning in January 2012, current ASEEES members (excluding affiliate and joint members) will be able to access *Slavic Review's* complete run on the JSTOR platform (www.jstor.org) from anywhere in the world. Members will continue to receive hard copies, unless they opt for digital-only publications.

For Institutional subscribers, *Slavic Review* is only available in Electronic-Only and Print+Electronic formats. A Print-Only subscription will no longer be available. Institutions seeking a print subscription should elect the Print+Electronic subscription. They have the option to add the archival content of *Slavic*

Review to their subscription. Those that already participate in the JSTOR Arts & Sciences II Archive Collection in which *Slavic Review* resides will have seamless access to the full run. Please visit <http://about.jstor.org/csp-ordering> for ordering information.

Please note that *Slavic Review* in the JSTOR Archive Collection participates in the [Developing Nations Access Initiative](http://www.jstor.org/development). Institutions in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Moldova can access the entire JSTOR archive for free or at deeply discounted rates through the program. See the website for the complete list of countries.

For more information, please visit JSTOR at <http://bit.ly/dG0OAY> or contact JSTOR at participation@jstor.org.

The Rubin-Frankel Gallery at Boston University Hillel presents: Faces of Revival: Postwar Russia in the Art of Felix Lembersky (1913–1970)

Exhibition: September 1 – December 23, 2011
Reception: Thursday, September 22, 2011 (6:00–9:00pm)
Symposium: Thursday, November 10, 2011 (6:00–9:00pm)

Lembersky's art touches on universal themes of survival, resilience, memory, and spirituality—themes that are especially relevant today when our country is facing multiple military engagements, international upheaval, and the confrontation of totalitarian regimes by their people. Lembersky was a witness to such events two generations ago. His is a story of courage and the unrelenting pursuit of freedom, told through paintings and drawings that offer a vision of vitality and hope prevailing over violence and despair. His panorama of people and places is communicated in a visual language that evolves from realistic description to symbolic evocation, achieving a heightened expression that reveals unspoken truths.

Lembersky was a witness to two world wars, the Siege of Leningrad, and totalitarian terror. He lost his parents in the Holocaust. His painting Execution: "Babi Yar, ca. 1944-52," created in the aftermath of the massacre of Jews in Kiev, is the earliest-known artistic rendering of this horrific event; its imagery persists in metaphorical form in his later work. In contrast to the Soviet prototype of the industrial worker as invincible hero, Lembersky juxtaposes the austerity of workers' lives with stunningly beautiful industrial landscapes. Like the American social realists such as Ben Shahn and Jack Levine, Lembersky brings social justice into the realm of artistic expression. Lembersky was an influential artist, a teacher, and a champion of creative freedom at a time when non-conformism was persecuted. This exhibition, (opening reception on Thursday September 22), invites discussion in the fields of history, political science, philosophy, and art criticism. It coincides with the 73rd anniversary of Kristallnacht, the 70th anniversary of Babi Yar, and the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Soviet Union. It is the first major showing of Lembersky's work in the United States.

We invite you to explore this exhibition and introduce it to others. <http://www.bu.edu/hillel/gallery/current.html>

An academic symposium, *Revival in Art and Culture after World War II*, will take place on **Thursday, November 10**. It will examine topics related to the exhibition, including the intersection of realism and modernism, Socialist Realism and non-conformism, Judaic and Christian symbols in modern Jewish art, and the revival of art after the trauma of war.



The Rubin-Frankel Gallery
Boston University Hillel – 2nd Floor
213 Bay State Road
Boston, MA 02215
rubinfrankelgallery@gmail.com



A Alfa Fellowship Program

Alfa-Bank, Cultural Vistas (formerly AIPT-CDS), and Oxford University are pleased to announce a call for applications for the Alfa Fellowship Program's 2012-13 Fellows. Now entering its eighth year, the Alfa Fellowship Program is a professional level exchange designed to foster a new generation of American and British leaders with meaningful professional experience in Russia.

The Alfa Fellowship begins with language training in the U.S. or U.K., followed by a language course in Moscow. Throughout the summer and into the fall, Alfa Fellows attend a seminar program with key Russian government, public and private sector officials to discuss current issues facing Russia. Fellows then work at leading organizations in Russia, including private companies, media outlets, think tanks, NGOs, and government institutions.

Eligible candidates must have a graduate degree and professional experience in business, economics, journalism, law, government, or public policy. Russian language proficiency is preferred. The Fellowship includes a monthly stipend, related travel costs, housing, and insurance.

OJSC Alfa-Bank is incorporated, focused and based in Russia, and is not affiliated with U.S.-based Alfa Insurance.

Promoting Understanding of Russia

Applications must be received no later than **December 1**.

Program information and the online application can be found at: www.cdsintl.org/alfa.

For more information, please contact:

Cultural Vistas
Alfa Fellowship Program
440 Park Avenue South, 2nd Fl.
New York, NY 10016
Tel: (212) 497-3510
Fax: (212) 497-3587
Email: alfa@cdsintl.org
www.culturalvistas.org



American Council of Learned Societies
Fellowships in East European Studies
 ACADEMIC YEAR 2011-12

For research related to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo/a, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Funding is provided by the U.S. Department of State under the Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Act of 1983, as amended (Title VIII). Priorities for fellowships include career commitment to the field and policy relevant research. Relevance may be interpreted narrowly as research pertinent to contemporary events or broadly as providing the historical and cultural background necessary for understanding this critical world area.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens. Deadline for applications: November 9, 2011

Dissertation fellowships

For graduate students who have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation (ABDs)

- Research fellowships for use in Eastern Europe
- Writing fellowships for completing the dissertation outside of Eastern Europe after research is complete.

Early career postdoctoral fellowships

For scholars before tenure, including independent scholars

Further information is available at <http://www.acls.org/programs/eesp>

American Council of Learned Societies, 633 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017-6795, www.acls.org

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Institutional Member News

Recent IREX Scholars Briefs:

IREX works to promote positive lasting change globally. They enable individuals and institutions to build quality education, independent media, and strong communities. The following scholars recently published Research Briefs:

Raisa Belyavina: "Teachers, Students, and Administrators Speak About Secondary Education in Belarus: An Analysis of Education Quality and Modernization."

Seth Bernstein: "The Political Socialization and Militarization of Soviet Youth, 1934-1941."

Ramajana Hidic Demirovic: "Performing Tradition in the Public Arena: Laura Papo Bohoreta & Sephardic Women in Interwar Bosnia."

Lisa Kirschenbaum: "International Radical Networks: The Case of the Comintern."
<http://www.irex.org/library>

**THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE
 WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
 SCHOLARS**

New Publications:

Beth A. Mitchneck, ed. *State, Society, and Transformation*. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 2011.

Grant Opportunities:

KI TITLE VIII-SUPPORTED RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS*

Title VIII Research Scholarships lasting 3-9 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, equivalent professional achievement is expected. Eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level for academic participants, although ABD students may apply (the dissertation must be successfully defended before taking residence at KI). Applicants must be U.S. Citizens. Research proposals examining Central Eurasian countries are eligible. Proposals related to regional Russia, Ukraine, Central Asia, Belarus, the Caucuses, and contemporary issues are particularly welcome. This grant offers a stipend of \$3,300/mo, research facilities, computer support, and some research assistance. **Grant recipients are required to be in residence at the Institute in Washington, D.C. for the duration of their grant.**

The deadline for receipt of applications and supporting materials is December 1, 2011. Application materials must be submitted by mail; materials sent by email or fax will not be considered. Decisions will be made in mid-February; grantees are able to commence their appointments as early as July.

Applications can be downloaded here: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan>. To request a print application or for further information, please contact Lauren Crabtree.

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.

SUMMER RESEARCH GRANTS*

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 specialized resources of the D.C. area might apply for summer research grants, which must be used between May-September 2012; applicants are required to hold an MA degree or higher. Summer Research Scholarships provide a stipend of \$6400 for 62 days (\$103.22/day), research facilities, computer support, and some research assistance. Travel and accommodation expenses are not covered by this grant.

Applicants must submit a description (700-800 words) of his/her research project, CV, list of preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted. 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 status in their materials. Applications should be in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples. Closing date is **December 1, 2011**.

KENNAN INSTITUTE SHORT-TERM GRANTS*

KI 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 D.C., area. Policy-relevant research is preferred. Academic participants must either possess a doctoral degree or have nearly completed their dissertations. For non-academics, equivalent professional achievement is expected.

Short-Term Grants provide a stipend of \$3200 for 31 days. While KI cannot provide office space, we do provide a carrel with a computer and internet access. Travel and accommodation expenses are not covered. There is no official application form for Short-Term Grants. Applicant must submit a description (700-800 words) of the research project, CV, a statement on preferred dates of residence in D.C., and two letters of recommendation. All of these materials may e-mailed, except for the letters of recommendation. The letters should be sent, with signature, either by fax or post. Applicants should also note their citizenship status in their materials. Applications should be in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples.

Grant recipients are required to be in residence in D.C. for the duration of their grant. Four rounds of competitive selection for these grants are held each year. Upcoming closing dates are **September 1 and December 1, 2011**. Applicants are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. Only U.S. citizens are currently eligible for Short-Term Grants. **NOTE: Short-Term Grants for non-US citizens are suspended until further notice. Please check the KI website for information on the Short-Term Grant Program for non-US citizens.**

This 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.

For more information, please contact Lauren Crabtree. Email: Lauren.Crabtree@wilsoncenter.org; Phone: (202) 691-4274; Fax: (202) 691-4247; or, please see our website at www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan. Please send application materials to: Lauren Crabtree, Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20004-3027.

* AWARDS LIMITED TO SCHOLARS WHO ARE U.S. CITIZENS UPON COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR SCHOLARSHIP

Scholars in Residence:

KI welcomes the following scholars this summer:

Galina Starovoitova Fellows on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution

Nataliya Rostova, Senior Correspondent, Slon.ru. "The Russian Mass Media of the Post-Perestroika Era."

Title VIII-Supported Short-Term Scholars

Mikhail Grachev, Professor of Management, Western Illinois University; Professor, Business, University of Iowa. "Organizational Leadership in Russia: Perceptions and Effectiveness."

Karl Qualls, Associate Professor of History, Dickinson College. "Stalin's Niños: Soviet Education of Refugee Children from the Spanish Civil War, 1937-51."

Roshanna Sylvester, Associate Professor, Department of History, DePaul University. "Stargazing: Schoolgirls, Science and Technology in Cold War America and the Soviet Union."

Title VIII-Supported Research Scholars

Yedida Kanfer, independent scholar. "Łódź: Industry and Religion in Russian Poland, 1880-1914."

Public Policy Scholars

Maxim Kharkevich, Administrator, Moscow State Institute of International Studies.

Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholars

Tatiana Indina, Senior Researcher, Psychological Institute, Russian Academy of Education (Moscow). "Values and Motivational Determinants of Decision Making in Political Voting."

Yuriy Matsiyevskyy, Doctoral Student, Political Science, Kyiv-Mohyla National University. "Informal Institutions in Hybrid Regimes: The Case of Ukraine."

Natalia Moussienko, Senior Research Fellow, Cultural Strategies, Innovations and Technologies Department, Modern Art Research Institute, National Academy of Art of Ukraine (Kyiv). "Public Art in the City's Identity Formation: American Experience in Ukrainian Realities."

Grygorii Shamborovskyi, Assistant Professor, International Economic Relations, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. "Comparative Analysis of Geo-Economic Effects of Ukrainian Regional Economic Integration with the European Union and the Russian Federation."

Elena Sitnikova, Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, Russian Academy of Justice, Central Branch (Voronezh). "Visualization of the USSR Image in the United States, 1945-1962."

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FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS & TEACHERS

- **Title VIII Research Scholar Program** - FULL SCHOLARSHIP support for research trips to Central Asia, Moldova, Russia, the South Caucasus, Southeast Europe, and Ukraine. *Application Deadline: October 1st*
- **Title VIII Combined Research & Language Training Program** FULL SCHOLARSHIP support for research trips combined with language study in Central Asia, Moldova, Russia, the South Caucasus, Southeast Europe, and Ukraine. *Application Deadline: October 1st*
- **Title VIII Southeast European Language Training Program** - FULL SCHOLARSHIP support for language training in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. *Application Deadline: October 1st*
- **Summer Russian Language Teachers Program*** - LARGE SCHOLARSHIPS available for university and secondary school teachers of Russian to study abroad in Moscow for six weeks. Graduate students are also encouraged to apply. *Application Deadline: March 1st, 2012 (* pending funding from the U.S. Department of Education)*

IMMERSION PROGRAMS FOR UNDERGRADUATE & GRADUATE STUDENTS: SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

- **Advanced Russian Language & Area Studies Program** - Travel to Moscow, St. Petersburg, or Vladimir for a comprehensive immersion experience in Russian language and culture.
- **Eurasian Regional Language Program** - Experience Eurasia with language immersion programs in Armenian, Azeri, Chechen, Georgian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Persian (Dari, Farsi, Tajiki), Romanian, Turkmen, Ukrainian, and Uzbek.
- **NEW FOR 2012: Balkan Language Initiative** - Be among the first to explore Balkan languages and cultures with American Councils through programs in Albanian, Bosnian, Macedonian, and Serbian.

Funding sources include U.S. Department of State (Title VIII) and U.S. Department of Education (Fulbright-Hays).

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Questions? E-mail the Outbound Office: outbound@americancouncils.org

 CERES



THE ROAD TAKEN: TWENTY YEARS AFTER
THE FALL OF THE SOVIET UNION

CERES and the Kennan Institute are co-sponsoring "The Road Taken: Twenty Years After the Fall of the Soviet Union" on Wednesday, November 16, 2011. The conference will be held at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

For more information please visit:
<http://ceres.georgetown.edu/CERESKennanconference/>

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2012 CONVENTION THEME

“Boundary, Barrier and Border Crossing”

ASEEES 44TH Annual Convention, November 15-18
New Orleans, LA, New Orleans Marriott

For most of us, the value of ASEEES in our professional lives stems from its interdisciplinarity. We might also be a member of AHA or APA or AAR or AFS or APSA or APS or MLA or ASA or AAA or any number of other alphabetical permutations. But we belong to ASEEES precisely because it pulls us out of our disciplinary silos, provides us with new perspectives on shared interests, and therefore shows us our work in a wholly new light. The 2012 convention theme of “Boundary, Barrier, and Border Crossings” encourages us to confront the space between the disciplines at the same time as it allows us to contemplate the meaning of boundaries within our own areas of expertise.

Such a confrontation is particularly timely for at least two reasons. Now, as the post-communist world has entered its third decade, we need to take stock of shifting borders, both geographic and cultural. We might consider how the various areas in our Slavic, East European and Eurasian worlds interact -- or don't -- with each other. And how does “our” world fit in with other areas, whether Western Europe, East and South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and, yes, the United States. As we look at the space that has indeed been crossed, we will also notice how many boundaries remain intact, or how new barriers have grown up/been erected. Or we might think of the theme temporally as well as spatially. How have we weathered this giant step into the 21st century? What might a glance at the changing calendar open up to us about other turns of centuries, other shifts of regime, other developments of new or repackaged cultural productions? How about genre crossings? Or on a more theoretical path, how are “crossings” both like and unlike “transgressions”? “breaches”? “blendings”? “interpolations”? “interpenetrations”? Not to mention clashes and “antagonisms and irreconcilable differences”?

The second timely reason to address the issue of boundary crossing is, alas, financial: it relates to the very future of our organization and the “interdisciplinary discipline” that it represents. With resources tight and priorities elsewhere, now, more than ever, we must be prepared to articulate what makes us, and the ways in which we help understand the world, vital. I know how important it has been for me to move from a panel on religion to one on history to another on literature at an ASEEES (“formerly known as AAASS”) convention. However, I need to be able to explain to others how the intellectual leap across time, space, methodology, not to mention topic enriches not only me, but my students, my readers, my colleagues, and my fellow citizens. If interdisciplinarity makes ASEEES special, how does that specialness manifest itself? This is a good time to take a look at ourselves and beyond. What about area studies in general? What does focus on the interstices and crossovers between disciplinary areas within a geographic area -- or the examination of geographic, political, economic, cultural areas within a single discipline -- bring us? Clearly a lot, or we wouldn't be members of ASEEES. Although panel proposals need not be restricted to this topic, let us take the occasion of the 2012 ASEEES convention to focus even more sharply and to articulate even more clearly the issues surrounding and bridging barriers, boundaries, and borders of all sorts.

Submission forms and information on submitting panel, or roundtable are attached. Individual paper proposal guidelines and forms can be found at www.aseees.org. Special consideration will be given to panels reporting on recent field or archival research, especially those that include presentations by advanced graduate students and/or junior faculty. The Program Committee also encourages the submission of panel proposals that include both men and women. Proposals for roundtables should be submitted only when the topic clearly justifies the format. Please note that proposals can be accepted only from ASEEES members or foreign non-members.

Deadline for receipt of complete proposals is January 15, 2012.



General Rules for Panel/Roundtable Proposal Submission

1. **Panel and roundtable proposals must be complete.** Please note that proposals can be accepted only from ASEEES members or foreign non-members. You may organize as many panels/roundtables as you wish, but you can only appear in the program as a participant twice. Panels and Roundtables may be submitted electronically or as hard (paper) copy – see Procedures section.

Panels entail presentation of prepared papers (distributed in advance to a discussant) on a related topic or theme, followed by structured discussion of those papers. A panel must have a Chair, no more than three paper presentations, and at least one Discussant (maximum two Discussants). No Exceptions. A complete panel proposal must include the following:

A completed Proposal Form, Part A (panel title; panel category; names, affiliations, and contact information for the organizer and for all panelists; designation of a panel chair and discussants; the title of each presenter's paper; audiovisual equipment request; affiliate organization request; organizer's signature);

A completed Proposal Form, Part B (1 paragraph explanation of panel's theme/topic; for each paper presenter a 2-3 sentence description of the paper to be presented);

A completed Proposal Form, Part C (required CV information for *all* panelists).

Roundtables entail structured discussion of a topic/theme, without the presentation of papers. Proposals for roundtables should be submitted only when the topic clearly justifies this format. A roundtable must have a Chair and three to five other participants (no exceptions). A complete roundtable proposal must include the following:

A completed Proposal Form, Part A (roundtable title; roundtable category; names, affiliations, and contact information for the organizer and all participants; audiovisual equipment request; affiliate organization request; organizer's signature);

A completed Proposal Form, Part B (1 paragraph explanation of panel's theme/topic, which justifies use of the roundtable format; for each participant, a 1-2 sentence statement explaining their role on the roundtable);

A completed Proposal Form, Part C (required CV information for *all* panelists).

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

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

4. All participants who are Slavic, East European and Eurasian scholars resident in the US **must** be current ASEEES members. Foreign scholars and scholars outside the fields of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies do not need to join ASEEES. But **all** participants on panels/roundtables **must** preregister by the deadline and pay the registration fee. Organizers are responsible for letting panelists know about registration fees and membership rules.

5. Be sure to include any requests for audiovisual equipment. Please specify types of equipment (i.e., “overhead projector,” not simply “projector”). ASEEES can provide **up to \$150** worth of equipment; you will be charged for anything above this amount. **We do not pay for PowerPoint / LCD equipment.** The deadline for all audiovisual equipment requests is **July 1, 2012.**

6. Special consideration will be given to panels reporting on recent field or archival research, especially those that include presentations by junior faculty and/or advanced graduate students. As a rule of thumb, graduate student participants generally should be at the research-stage in their programs, and panels composed primarily of graduate students should include at least one member who has completed their terminal degree.

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

General Rules for Individual Paper Submission

The Program Committee will consider proposals for individual papers *that are not associated with a panel.* The Program Committee strongly urges all scholars to use the ASEEES website, H-Russia, and other means of networking to form a full panel rather than submit an individual paper proposal.

All those submitting paper proposals must be members of ASEEES, unless they are foreign scholars or scholars from outside the field.

DO NOT SUBMIT AN INDIVIDUAL PAPER PROPOSAL FOR A PAPER THAT IS ALREADY PART OF AN ORGANIZED PANEL, AND DO NOT SUBMIT A PROPOSAL IF YOU ARE PRESENTING ANY PAPER ON ANY OTHER PROPOSED PANEL. A conference participant can present only one paper at the conference, and can appear on the program no more than twice.

For your individual paper proposal to be considered, **you must complete all Individual Paper Proposal Forms A and B found at www.aseees.org.**

Paper proposals will be screened by the Program Committee. Proposals that are approved will be formed into panels if possible. A paper will be accepted for the conference only if it can be fit into a coherent panel, and if that panel is then approved by the Program Committee. In addition, space constraints may preclude our being able to accommodate all individual papers proposed.

Deadline for Submissions: All individual paper submissions must be received in the ASEEES office by 5 p.m. on **December 16, 2012.**

Categories for Submission of Panel/Roundtable Proposals

The purpose of these categories is to assist the Program Committee and the Conference Coordinator in administrative tasks related to the review of proposals and the organization of the program. Be as accurate as possible within these broad categories, but remember that the category that you choose does not in any way affect acceptance or rejection of proposals.

Anthropology	Arts/Film/Electronic Media
Comparative Politics	Economic History/Transition Issues/Emerging Markets
Geography	Gender studies
History: Central and Southeast Europe, Pre-1918	History: Central and Southeast Europe, Since 1918
History: Russian and Eurasian, to 1800	History: Russian and Eurasian, 1800-1924
History: Russian and Eurasian, since 1924	Interdisciplinary Panels
International Relations/Security Studies/Foreign Policy	Jewish studies
Library/Information Sciences	Linguistics/Language Pedagogy
Literature: Comparative	Literature: non-Russian
Literature: Russian	Religion/Philosophy
Sociology	

With any questions, please contact:

Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator ASEEEES
66 Tyler Road, Weston, MA 02493
e-mail: wwalker@pitt.edu

Procedures for Submitting Online Panel or Roundtable Proposals and Meeting Room Requests

Please check our Web site www.ASEEEES.org for current information.

1. To enter a proposal online, please go to: www.ASEEEES.org and select "Submit a completed convention proposal." Select the type of submission (panel or roundtable) and complete all required forms by entering the information requested. Remember that as the organizer, you are responsible for the accuracy of the information entered. Please use mixed case when entering data.
2. The proposal will be registered as "complete" only after *all* forms are completed. Again, you must fill in *all* required data fields in all three forms, including c.v. information for each participant.
3. Deadline for entering proposals and meeting room requests is **JANUARY 15, 2012**, at midnight EST. The system will be taken off line at 12:01 a.m. EST on **JANUARY 15, 2012**.

Procedures for Submitting Hard Copies of Panel and Roundtable Proposals

1. Mail two copies of the all required, completed forms (Panel/Roundtable Proposal Forms A-C) to: Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator, ASEEEES, 66 Tyler Road, Weston, MA 02493. Please remember that we do not accept proposals sent by fax. You must use the c.v. form (on the pages that follow or on line at www.aseees.org).
2. Deadline for receipt of proposals is JANUARY 15, 2012.
3. Again, for a proposal to be considered, it must include completed copies of all required forms. Proposals for panels and roundtables both require that you complete 3 different one-page forms. You must complete Form A, which provides the program committee with basic information about the title of the panel/roundtable, the names and contact information of those involved, and titles for papers on panels. You must complete Form B, which provides brief statements about the panel or roundtable that will help the program committee evaluate your proposal. And you must complete Form C, which provides brief c.v. information on each participant in your proposed panel or roundtable.
4. Please make sure that you have provided all of the information requested on each form. Your proposal will not be considered complete if it is missing essential information.
5. Type or print *very* clearly.
6. Affiliate organizations of the ASEEEES are each allowed to list *one* panel/roundtable.

Panel Proposal

ASEEES 44th Convention • New Orleans, LA

Deadline: JANUARY 15, 2012

Proposals submitted on paper (as hard copies) should include **two copies of all completed Panel Proposal forms** (Forms A-C). Materials should be **mailed to: Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator ASEEEES, 66 Tyler Road, Weston, MA 02493**. Deadline for **receipt** of proposals: **JANUARY 15, 2012**. This form is for panels only. A panel must include three paper presentations, a chair, and at least one (maximum 2) designated discussants.

PANEL PROPOSAL FORM A: Basic Information

Panel Title: _____

Panel Category (see list of categories on page with submission procedures): _____

Organizer: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Chair: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper Presenters (in the program, presenters will be listed in the order that you indicate here)

1.
Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper Title: _____

2.
Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper title: _____

3.

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper title: _____

Discussants:

1.

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

2.

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Audiovisual equipment: Normally only projectors and screens can be provided. ASEES will provide up to \$150 worth of equipment; the panel organizer will be charged for A/V equipment exceeding that amount. Affiliate societies are expected to share equally with ASEES the cost of equipment requested for their sponsored panels up to \$150 and, as for all panels, to pay in full for any equipment that exceeds \$150. **Please be specific about types of equipment needed. Please note that we do not provide Power Point / LCD equipment. It is prohibitively expensive. Deadline for A/V requests is July 1, 2012.** A/V equipment needed:

Affiliate organizations: Each affiliate may sponsor only **ONE** panel or roundtable, which will be subject to regular screening by the Program Committee. If this panel is sponsored by a ASEES affiliate, indicate the name of the sponsoring affiliate organization:

Please note: Individuals who agree to participate in a panel assume a professional responsibility to do so and agree to be scheduled during any of the planned sessions. Failure to appear, other than in emergency circumstances communicated in advance to the panel organizer or sent in writing to the national office immediately following the convention, will disqualify defaulters from participating in national convention programs for the next three years.

Please note: The Panel/Roundtable Proposal Form B (supporting information) and Form C (CV information for all participants) MUST be filled out before proposals will be accepted. These forms can be found online or on the pages that follow.

I certify that I have informed each participant of the membership and registration requirements and that all participants have agreed to serve on the panel. I have also verified that all participants understand the overall limits on convention participation (no more than **one paper and** no more than **two panels/roundtables**).

Signature of Organizer: _____

Date: _____

Roundtable Proposals

ASEES 44th Convention • New Orleans, LA

Deadline: JANUARY 15, 2012

Proposals submitted on paper (as hard copies) should include **two copies of all completed Roundtable Proposal forms** (Forms A-C). Materials should be **mailed to: Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator ASEES, 66 Tyler Road, Weston, MA 02493.** Deadline for **receipt** of proposals: **JANUARY 15, 2012.** A roundtable may include a maximum of 5 participants in addition to a Chair.

ROUNDTABLE PROPOSAL FORM A: Basic Information

Roundtable Title: _____

Roundtable Category (see list of categories on page with submission procedures): _____

Organizer: _____ **Affiliation:** _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Chair: _____ **Affiliation:** _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Roundtable Participants (in the program, participants will be listed in the order you indicate here)

1.

Name: _____ **Affiliation:** _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper Title: _____

2.

Name: _____ **Affiliation:** _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper title: _____

3.

Name: _____ **Affiliation:** _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Paper title: _____

4.

Name: _____ **Affiliation:** _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

5.

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Address (Home or Office): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

Audiovisual equipment: Normally only projectors and screens can be provided. ASEES will provide up to \$150 worth of equipment; the panel organizer will be charged for A/V equipment exceeding that amount. Affiliate societies are expected to share equally with ASEES the cost of equipment requested for their sponsored panels up to \$150 and, as for all panels, to pay in full for any equipment that exceeds \$150. **Please be specific about types of equipment needed. Please note that we do not provide Power Point / LCD equipment. It is prohibitively expensive. Deadline for A/V requests is July 1, 2012.** A/V equipment needed:

Affiliate organizations: Each affiliate may sponsor only **ONE** panel or roundtable, which will be subject to regular screening by the Program Committee. If this panel is sponsored by a ASEES affiliate, indicate the name of the sponsoring affiliate organization:

Please note: Individuals who agree to participate in a panel assume a professional responsibility to do so and agree to be scheduled during any of the planned sessions. Failure to appear, other than in emergency circumstances communicated in advance to the panel organizer or sent in writing to the national office immediately following the convention, will disqualify defaulters from participating in national convention programs for the next three years.

Please note: The Panel/Roundtable Proposal Form B (supporting information) and Form C (CV information for all participants) MUST be filled out before Panel/Roundtable Proposals will be accepted. These forms can be found on line or on the pages that follow.

I certify that I have informed each participant of the membership and registration requirements and that all participants have agreed to serve on the panel. I have also verified that all participants understand the overall limits on convention participation (no more than **one paper and** no more than **two panels/roundtables**).

Signature of Organizer: _____

Date: _____

PANEL/ROUNDTABLE PROPOSAL FORM B: Supporting Information

Panel/Roundtable Title: _____

For panels: Provide a BRIEF explanation (no more than 1 paragraph) of the proposed panel's theme or topic, in language that would be clear to someone who is not a specialist on the topic.

For roundtables: Explain why it is appropriate in this case to address the topic through a roundtable, rather than through presentation of papers on a panel.

For Panels: For EACH paper to be presented, provide a 2-3 sentence description, in language that would be clear to someone who is not a specialist on the topic.

For Roundtables: For EACH participant (other than the Chair), provide a 1-2 sentence description of their function on the roundtable, in language that would be clear to someone who is not a specialist on the topic.

Panel Paper/Roundtable Participant 1:

Panel presenter/Roundtable participant's name: _____

Paper Title/Roundtable Participant's function: _____

Brief description:

Panel Paper/Roundtable Participant 2:

Panel presenter/Roundtable participant's name: _____

Paper Title/Roundtable Participant's function: _____

Brief description:

Panel Paper/Roundtable Participant 3:

Panel presenter/Roundtable participant's name: _____

Paper Title/Roundtable Participant's function: _____

Brief description:

PANEL/ROUNDTABLE PROPOSAL FORM C: CV Information for all participants

Chair:

Name: _____

Current Title and Affiliation: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Home E-mail or Fax: _____

Office Address: _____

_____ Office Phone: () _____

Office E-mail or Fax: _____

Education (Please list Institution, Degree, Major, Year Received for the highest degree earned; graduate students, indicate current graduate program status):

Most recent teaching/work experience related to field: _____

Most recent publications or conference papers:

Panel Presenter/Roundtable Participant:

Name: _____

Current Title and Affiliation: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Home E-mail or Fax: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: () _____ Office E-mail or Fax: _____

Education (Please list Institution, Degree, Major, Year Received for the highest degree earned; graduate students, indicate current graduate program status):

Most recent teaching/work experience related to field:

Most recent publications or conference papers:

Panel Presenter/Roundtable Participant:

Name: _____

Current Title and Affiliation: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Home E-mail or Fax: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: () _____ Office E-mail or Fax: _____

Education (Please list Institution, Degree, Major, Year Received for the highest degree earned; graduate students, indicate current graduate program status):

Most recent teaching/work experience related to field:

Most recent publications or conference papers:

Panel Presenter/Roundtable Participant:

Name: _____

Current Title and Affiliation: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Home E-mail or Fax: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: () _____ Office E-mail or Fax: _____

Education (Please list Institution, Degree, Major, Year Received for the highest degree earned; graduate students, indicate current graduate program status):

Most recent publications or conference papers:

Panel Discussant/Roundtable Participant:

Name: _____

Current Title and Affiliation: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Home E-mail or Fax: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: () _____ Office E-mail or Fax: _____

Education (Please list Institution, Degree, Major, Year Received for the highest degree earned; graduate students, indicate current graduate program status):

Most recent teaching/work experience related to field:

Most recent publications or conference papers:

Discussant (if two discussants)/Roundtable Participant:

Name: _____

Current Title and Affiliation: _____

Home Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Home E-mail or Fax: _____

Office Address: _____

Office Phone: () _____ Office E-mail or Fax: _____

Education (Please list Institution, Degree, Major, Year Received for the highest degree earned; graduate students, indicate current graduate program status):

Meeting Room Request Form for Affiliate Organizations

ASEEES 44th Convention • New Orleans, LA

Deadline: JANUARY 15, 2012

Each affiliate organization is allowed only ONE meeting at the convention.

This form must be completed and submitted by the deadline in order to reserve meeting space.

NAME OF AFFILIATE ORGANIZATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING: _____

NAME OF CONTACT PERSON (required): _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____ E-mail: _____

SCHEDULING REQUESTS (Please note here any special factors that affect scheduling of your meeting and any known conflicts with proposed panels or roundtables. ASEEES cannot guarantee that all scheduling concerns will be met, given the complexity of scheduling more than 400 panels, roundtables, and meetings.):

PLEASE SUBMIT THIS FORM BY **JANUARY 15, 2012**, TO:

Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator
ASEEES

66 Tyler Road, Weston, MA 02493

MEETING ROOM REQUESTS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AFTER THE DEADLINE.

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

203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue • Pittsburgh, PA
15260-6424

tel.: 412-648-9911 • fax: 412-648-9815 • e-mail: aseees@pitt.edu
• www.aseees.org • www.aseeesmembers.org

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

ASEEES Staff

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NewsNet (ISSN 1074-3057) is published five times a year (January, March, May, August, and October; the May edition is only available electronically). ASEEES members receive Slavic Review (the ASEEES quarterly of Russian, Eurasian, and East European Studies), and NewsNet. Affiliates receive only NewsNet. Membership is on a calendar year basis. Individual membership is open to all individuals interested in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies. Institutional membership is open to all education-related organizations in the field of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies. If you are interested in becoming an individual or institutional member, please visit: <http://www.aseees.org/membership/membershipindividual.html>

ASEEES' office is located at 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: ASEEES, 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.

Submission of materials

Announcements submitted to all regular columns are published free of charge. NewsNet frequently publishes unsolicited material. All submissions should be e-mailed to: newsnet@pitt.edu

Deadlines for submissions (ads, articles, announcements)

January issue—1 December;

March issue—1 February;

May issue—1 April;

August issue—5 July;

October issue—1 September

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ADVERTISING

Appropriate ads are accepted for NewsNet on a space-available basis. ASEEES reserves the right to decline advertisements which fail to meet the scholarly, non-political standards of the organization. Please check out <http://www.aseees.org/advertising/newsnetads.html> for our advertising specs and rates.

ASEEES CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please consider submitting articles to be published in future NewsNets.

NewsNet articles are a forum for brief essays on contemporary issues or matters of broad professional interest to our members. They can include summary discussions of new research (for example, reports on well-attended and much-talked about sessions at the annual convention). Please keep in mind that NewsNet is not a venue for extensive research essays. Most cover articles run between 2,500 and 3,000 words in length.

We encourage members, including graduate students, who are interested in proposing a NewsNet article to contact the Communications Coordinator, Mary Arnstein (newsnet@pitt.edu) or the Communications advisory committee's chairperson, Mike Hickey at Bloomsburg U (mhickey@bloomu.edu).



Calendar

2011

November 4-5. Midwest Russian History Workshop, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

For additional information, contact Leann Wilson wilsonle@umich.edu

November 14-15. Conference on the Contemporary Russian-Speaking Jewish Diaspora, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. <http://daviscenter.fas.harvard.edu/seminars_conferences/diaspora or contact diaspora@fas.harvard.edu>.

November 16. CERES and the Kennan Institute are hosting “The Road Taken: Twenty Years After the Fall of the Soviet Union.” Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, DC. www.ceres.georgetown.edu/CERESKennanconference/

November 17-20. The 43rd Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), Washington, DC, Omni Shoreham Hotel.

2012

March 29-April 1. The special 50th anniversary meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies. For further information, contact Harold Goldberg (hgoldber@sewanee.edu), Olavi Arens (Olavi.Arens@armstrong.edu), or John Steinberg (sohisjs@georgiasouthern.edu). For information on the program (proposals due January 10, 2012), please contact <Sharon_Kowalsky@tamu-commerce.edu>

April 26-28. 23rd Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS):

The Global Baltics: The Next Twenty Years, Chicago, Illinois

The biennial Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies conference welcomes papers, panels, and roundtable presentations in fields related to the Baltic region, its countries, and populations within those countries, including minorities. Contributions are encouraged from disciplines Baltic studies. Interdisciplinary and comparative work is welcome. <http://depts.washington.edu/aabs/>

August 25-27. The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Slavic Linguistics Society at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, KS The conference website is here: <http://www2.ku.edu/~slavic/conference/>

November 15-18. The 44th Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), New Orleans, LA, New Orleans Marriott