Revolutions: A Guided Tour

2013 Presidential Address by Diane P. Koenker, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The following Presidential Address was given on November 23, 2013 at the 45th Annual ASEEES Convention.

I would like to welcome you tonight to my virtual museum of revolutions. As your tour guide, my task will be to escort you through the various rooms of my museum, an eclectic and seemingly random commemoration of moments of rupture. Unlike Orhan Pamuk's remarkable “Museum of Innocence” in Istanbul, which he purchased and conceptualized even before he wrote his novel of the same name, mine is a pop-up museum, here for your visit for one night only. I am this museum's only curator, and I will be your guide, licensed by the trust the association members vested in me by choosing me as this year's president.

We begin our itinerary with the hall of presidents and presidential addresses. An obligatory stop in this museum is the presidential room of the “state of the field.” The revolutions here are the change in the subject matter of the presidential addresses, and the change in the disciplinary affiliations of our presidents. As far back as 1987, when the addresses began to be published in the newsletter, presidents reported on the “state of field” in terms of crisis and pessimism. In 1987, Charles Jelavich lamented the lack of funding for language training and for the replacement of specialists. Robert Daniels was even gloomier in 1992. Because of government funding cuts, he said, “A whole generation of experts is at risk.” Yet while those observations sound very familiar today, we've seen a revolution in the focus of these presidential addresses from the “crisis of the field” to the “field” itself: recent presidents have addressed the substance of the scholarly world that we study, drawing on their own research.

There has been a small revolution in the disciplinary distribution of our presidents as well, which could be summarized as “Goodbye economists, hello anthropologists.” Of the first ten presidents, five were social scientists, including two economists. The last ten presidents included four social scientists – none were economists, and two were anthropologists. And among all forty-four presidents, there have been as many economist-presidents as literature-presidents – six of each.

Now let's move on to the next hall of our museum of revolutions – watch your step, that last room was a little stuffy and small, but we are entering a much roomier space, as we cross the threshold from the profession's association to the profession's work: our disciplinary fields.

As the identity of presidents indicates, there have been disciplinary shifts (part of the “crisis” lamented by some...
of archival opportunities, from no archives to an avalanche across the humanities and social sciences. Our value for education and knowledge production as part of our scholarly disciplines from history to cinema to literature, from the normative man to men and women, and then to gender systems more broadly. Gender analysis permeates all of our scholarly disciplines from history to cinema to literature to sociology.

In my own field of history, I have observed a number of methodological revolutions that have produced profound paradigm shifts in the way in which we have approached our inquiries. I began my work in the field as one of the band of social historians seeking to do battle with the established political and intellectual histories of our predecessors. Social history in turn gave way via the linguistic turn to cultural history, and more recently the paradigm of empire has helped to provide new ways of organizing work in the transnational, social, cultural, intellectual, political and spatial history. These revolutions have paralleled a broader one that I might characterize as a shift from objectivity to subjectivity. As historians, we have become suspicious of the allure of statistical data as mirrors of reality because we have investigated how the sausage was made. No content with approximations or proxies, or with the fixed meanings of categories, we have turned our attention to subjectivity itself as an object of study. We can see here the powerful influence of cultural and literary studies on the practice of history. The history profession, long excluded in social science divisions across the country, is now a proud defender of the "humanities" and has eschewed its identity as "historical science." But in our proud defense – prompted by the hemorrhaging of students away from the humanities towards "shovel-ready" career paths – it worries that this emerging epistemological polarization may bode ill for common language and common knowledge in our area. Humanities defenders: let's promote the notion that kind of alternative "archive" now that access is more open.

Our final stop in this hall is the cabinet of area studies, hiding over here behind the pillar of American exceptionalism. It seems today that "area studies" has become a dirty word in American academia, labeled a relic of the Cold War that serves no epistemological purpose in our globalized world. But how did we get here? At the end of the twentieth century, we are told, derive from universal problems such as environment, health, and energy, and their solutions do not require local knowledge, let alone deep cultural understandings of the variety of human conditions. This revolution has placed "area studies" as an epidemiologi-cal tool in the dustbin of history. As Steve Hanson has written, however, this debate about the meaning and relevance of area studies has been going on for a long time, and this is one revolution that should not succeed. Despite the apologists for American exceptionalism, you in this real hall know that the need for deep knowledge of the world and of its myriad others, has only increased in time. I apt to say, if you adopt our terminology – if "area studies" is as helplessly compromis ed by its Cold War taint as some believe, then perhaps we need a new term for the twenty-first century that expresses the intellectual, social, and political value of deep studies of bounded regions beyond the unit of the state, region, those whose commonalities provide the epistemological bedrock on which to engage in our studies. Our twenty-first century study of our regions needs to be grounded, yet nimble enough to engage those borders, and flexible enough to engage those borders, whether between Asia and Eurasia, east Europe and central Europe, metropole and periphery.

In defense of area studies, by whatever name we may decide to call it, I want to take as my example here our field's deep knowledge of revolutions, which have occupied many of us in one forum or another. Please step along into the next room of my museum, the hall of comparative revolutions.

You are now entering the main exhibit hall: revolutions and why we study them. Our field – Russia and east Europe – has provided scholars with ample data on revolutions and revolutionary processes, although by no means do we have it in one forum or another. Please step along now into the next room of my museum, the hall of comparative revolutions.

Our plenary session on Thursday night reflected on the ways in which our "revolutions" might provide paradigms for scarce and essential lessons on those who could use them, archival materials gained a magi-cal quality. At the same time, this limited access encouraged scholars to find creative alternative to government repositories, such as the published press, memoirs, or oral history. Let's note the note the note this kind of alternative "archive" now that access is more open.

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Works like these, using our own "great revolution" of 1917, established a framework of revolution that identified the junctures and outcomes of that revolution with a well-defined entity with universal applicability. What we learned from these studies and our continuing work can inform our understanding of contemporary social and political change, most recently of course the so-called Arab spring revolutions of 2011. Jack Goldstone, a sociologist with a long-term interest in theories of revolution, recently applied the standard analyses in a Foreign Affairs article, weighing the traditional factors of social structure, polarization, and the state to the case of the regime transitions in the new states whose overthrow between 1949 and 1979 have always resulted in a communist or Islamist regime. He holds out hope that a "true democratic" outcome is achievable. Here we see the enduring power of our field as the historiography of the Eastern European revolutions, such as the published press, memoirs, or oral history. Let's note the note this kind of alternative "archive" now that access is more open.

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Nonetheless, our revolutions have certainly provided grist for bold syntheses of historical processes. Our interdisciplinary approaches have lent themselves particularly well to these kinds of syntheses. Come this way to this alcove labeled "theories of revolutions," where history and sociology met political science. Over here you will see a bust of Engels, and a bust of Rosa Luxemburg. Our conference was housed Working Class

The scientific search for principles of revolution, for a natural history of revolution, continued into the twentieth century. The Making of the Modern World, 1917-1991


As a tourist, you might be feeling a little weary after all this serious museum work. Let's stop for a few minutes in the museum coffee shop (it is a replica of the Soviet-era Lenin library buffet), and over a cup of weak and milky coffee and an, ahem, modest, the making of my own personal revolution. It is because the theme of revolution brings together my early interests in the field and my own personal revolution. It is because revolution brings together my early interests in the field and my own personal revolution.

It is appropriate to link my own intellectual trajec-

tory to a book whose fifteenth anniversary is being feted this fall across the United States. It is The Making of the Eng-

lish Working Class. Because of Thompson, I came to Rus-

sian history with a curiosity about revolutionary change and a commitment to history from below. At the time I was in graduate school in the early 1970s, the history of the Soviet Union seemed distant and alien to me.

But let's return to our tour. We are now entering the Great Hall of the Future, dedicated to the history of what we might call the twenty-first century, we are told, derive from universal problems such as environment, health, and energy, and their solutions do not require local knowledge, let alone deep cultural understandings of the variety of human conditions. The revolution had become contested. In public consciousness it is the Gulag and not the 1917 revolution away from revolution. The revolution that brought, because many people understand the "Russian revolution" to mean the entire society, politics,
and practices enabled by the October 1917 Soviet takeover of power. For me, as an historian of the working class and a disciple of E. P. Thompson, I had concluded that Russian urban tourists in October 1917 had acquired a sense of class identity that provided the basis of their allegiances and actions. But following Thompson, I also recognized that this moment was fluid, and that the constellation of identities might change under different circumstances and social arrangements. So I wondered what would become of the class consciousness that helped make October, once the workers had been empowered. And I turned my own scholarly attention away from revolution as rupture, toward the revolution as the entire Soviet experience. I became increasingly interested in accommodation and practice and evolution over time. In other words, my work turned from class war to class victory. But this went to rest, as I became interested in Soviet vacations and tourism and consumer practices. And in this work, I discovered that a new Soviet history from below was revealing a new middle class, the intelligentsia; that class had disappeared, and that urban Soviet society by the 1960s had become a relatively mass, relatively equal consumer society. I have not lost my interest in revolution, but recently instead decided to look at revolution as an object of consumption, of the tourist gaze. So please look away from that grand maquette of Magnitogorsk and those replica Gulag watch towers and the 1960s Nottingham. And come to this alidade labeled "the revolution as tourist attraction.

As a tourist attraction, "revolution" bears some similarity to war: both evoke history, space and loss, heroism and national pride. But revolution as "event" is more plastic than a war: precisely because of the ambiguity between "revolution" as event and as the metonym for every consumption, of the tourist gaze. So please look away from revolution as rupture, toward the revolution as the entire Soviet experience.

The expansion of tourism in the 1950s and 1960s brought the 1917 revolution no additional prominence. In 1956, tourists to Moscow would first read what Pushkin, Lev- montov, and Akhakov had written about the capital before 1917 and 1917. The 1917 revolution was even less central to political tours; in general the spate of political walking tours had come to an end with the Komsomol's campaign in 1930. Data on Moscow tourist excursions in 1959 confirms the small place occupied by the Russian revolutionary past in the post-Stalin tourist itinerary. In this year, 17,000 tourists took the bus tour of the "capital of the Rodina," and 16,000 visited the mausoleum of the Lenin place by bus, but only 300 took the bus tour "October in Moscow," and 120 took the tour dedicated to the December 1905 armed uprising. Over 15,000 took the tour of the Moscow metro. Personality (in the form of Lenin) trumped process. The Museum of Revolution, with over 10,000 visitors in 1959, might have been sufficient to satisfy the tourist's desire to remember the revolution, but this was the least frequently visited of all the sites. If their tour did not satisfy, those who had in 1930, the museum served a double purpose: an exemplar of eighteenth-century architecture on the walking tour of Gor'kii Street as well as the repository for "relics of the Great October socialist revolution." The revolution made possible the building of socialism in the Soviet Union, and tourists appeared to be much more interested in what the revolution enabled than in the revolutionary event itself.

Now let us return to the Great Hall of Soviet Future and hurry through to the end. To reach the exit, we'll need to walk over this narrow suspension bridge, the path to the new, new tomorrow, that began in 1985. We'll walk at a dizzying height above the abyss of the abyss of the years of the 1990s. Be careful! Don't look down, until we arrive at the final small room of my museum.

This room represents St. Petersburg in 2013, where I visited the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg this last July. The museum had mounted a history of St. Petersburg up to 1918. Just as was the case when I began my formal study of Russia, Russian history now ends before the Soviet period. The exhibit instead celebrates the rise of the Russian bourgeoisie. And even more stunning, in the final room of that exhibition, almost all of the displays for the period 1914-1918 were still in place in 1990. But it's clear that the anniversary of the onset of the war is attracting huge and contentious attention. In St Petersburg in 2013, the 1917 revolution is given scarcely a glimpse, and is marked only as the occasion for the lamentable departure of some of Russia's best capitalists for abroad.

To find memories of 1917 in St. Petersburg, you can visit the Museum of Political History, or take a marshrutka to Kronstadt, the naval fortress now connected by causeway to the mainland. Here the main event is the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the sailors' cathedral, very impressively cleaned up and regilded and with religious ceremonies in full swing. Yet the monument to revolution in Anchorage Square remains, with its eternal flame commemorating the victims of tsarist oppression in 1917. And in the small and newly refurbished historical museum, located in a remote corner of the island, you'll find that the 1917 revolution does play a significant role in that city's commemoration of its history, as well as that of the Kronstadt sailors in the October insurrection or its defiant opposition to Soviet power in 1921 has yet been aired out of the historical record. Kronstadt continues to march to its different drummer.

As we leave the museum, we may stop to meditate again on the meaning of "revolution" for our field today. Judging by the convention program, "revolution" is all around us, from revolutionary Tolstoy (three panels) to the e-book revolution to gender revolutions in literature to theories of revolution to political revolutions great and small. I countered some of these in the fourteenth of fourteen suggested walks ("old Moscow" was the one-hundredth anniversary of the sailors' cathedral, very impressively cleaned up and regilded and with religious ceremonies in full swing. Yet the monument to revolution in Anchorage Square remains, with its eternal flame commemorating the victims of tsarist oppression in 1917. And in the small and newly refurbished historical museum, located in a remote corner of the island, you'll find that the 1917 revolution does play a significant role in that city's commemoration of its history, as well as that of the Kronstadt sailors in the October insurrection or its defiant opposition to Soviet power in 1921. But following Thompson, I also recognized that this moment was fluid, and that the constellation of identities might change under different circumstances and social arrangements. So I wondered what would become of the class consciousness that helped make October, once the workers had been empowered. And I turned my own scholarly attention away from revolution as rupture, toward the revolution as the entire Soviet experience. I became increasingly interested in accommodation and practice and evolution over time. In other words, my work turned from class war to class victory. But this went to rest, as I became interested in Soviet vacations and tourism and consumer practices. And in this work, I discovered that a new Soviet history from below was revealing a new middle class, the intelligentsia; that class had disappeared, and that urban Soviet society by the 1960s had become a relatively mass, relatively equal consumer society. I have not lost my interest in revolution, but recently instead decided to look at revolution as an object of consumption, of the tourist gaze. So please look away from that grand maquette of Magnitogorsk and those replica Gulag watch towers and the 1960s Nottingham. And come to this alidade labeled "the revolution as tourist attraction.

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Women of the Gulag
Portraits of Five Remarkable Lives
Paul R. Gregory

“In this carefully researched collection of stories, Paul Gregory portrays a wide range of women Gulag victims... His descriptions of their lives—from hard labor and starvation to their search for rehabilitation in later years—leave us with a much fuller picture of what it meant to be female in Stalin’s Soviet Union.”
Anne Applebaum, Author of Gulag: A History

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Enhancing Opportunities and Avoiding Mistakes: the Value of Area Studies to Business
Benjamin Loring (Georgetown U) interviews Trevor Gunn (Medtronic)

Trevor Gunn is managing director for international relations at Minneapolis-based Medtronic, the world’s largest independent medical technology company. Previously, he was long-time director of the Commerce Department’s Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States, the clearinghouse for US Government information on doing business in the former Soviet Union. He received his Ph.D. in International Relations from the London School of Economics. Gunn has taught “Business Dynamics in Eurasia” for the past 20 years at Georgetown University and sits on the advisory board of the Wisconsin School of Business Center for International Business Education and Research.

From his background in international business, Gunn has worked to attract the support of business and government leaders for the continuation and development of area studies in U.S. colleges and universities. In this interview, he offers practical insights into the type of knowledge acquired in area studies programs, the importance of that knowledge and mindset in a globalized economy, and how companies such as Medtronic are adapting.

BL: Area studies centers have tended to be less oriented toward the business community than toward government or academia in terms of the skills they teach our students. Why is area studies knowledge important in business?

TG: That is the same question that students ask every year in my class. Typically, the vast majority come from an area studies background in language, culture, history, and so forth, and companies are actually submitting proposals for them to fulfill. The companies are wanting to go to Ukraine, let’s say, and do some project, and the students’ first question is, “Are we actually meaningful for them?” And the basic answer is, “you are able to do things that the companies cannot do internally.”

So there is some admission there that the companies lack something: either they don’t have the skills and experience, or they don’t have them at the headquarters, or they’ve had some bad experiences with managers, for example, putting people in the field who are what I call “barefoot MBA’s”—those are all things that area studies students can remedy. My own view is that if you have a technical orientation, a business orientation, and area studies, it’s an unstop-pable combination—you can really go anywhere in the world and do anything you want. But if you only have one or two of those, you are sending managers into situations that they are not prepared for. You can learn the business side, but it’s a lot more difficult to learn the other things that are going to keep you out of trouble or enhance the opportunity.

BL: Then, as far as businesses see things, what are the skills that area studies centers should provide?

TG: Languages, languages, languages. I recently gave a talk at the [Georgetown McDonough School of Business] Emerging Markets Network conference where I asked a question: what is the most important language for business? I got all kinds of guesses. The answer is whatever the language of the client is. You have to figure out how to be empathetic and compassionate when the time is right, and how do you do that if you don’t have the language? For a business person, I would also say that it puts you on an equal footing with your negotiating partner. Do you always want to be going through a third party, or do you want them to know that you understand their country and that you understand and certain understand a lot of what they’re saying? They will be more alert and more respectful, and that’s ultimately what you need in a negotiation.

In almost any place in the world except in the United States, the discussion doesn’t start on business, and you’re often sitting there for an hour talking about other things. If you are just sitting there waiting for the bottom line, your dialog partner has completely lost interest and trust in you and knows that you’re only there for the deal. There is no sense that we’re in this together. That’s not a great way to start the negotiation. In Latin America, the discussion starts with family, and then you get to business. I’m not saying that in Eurasia that’s always the case, but often the discussion is going to go other places. If you don’t have that knowledge or those skills, you start the negotiation in the wrong position.

BL: There are many in academia who believe that area studies knowledge is beside the point because we can now make quantitatively based comparisons across regions of the world and that it is not as important as, say, understanding production modeling methods or trade theory.

TG: Most of the cultural differences that you know about as an area specialist carry over to the business world. But you need specific examples to make the case. You need to demonstrate that we saved the deal or saved money. One of the examples that I give in class is the sense of time that people have in different parts of the world. The American arrives at the negotiation with the idea that it’s an hour-long meet-
ing, but the Russian, Ukrainian, or Kazakh will have a more expansive sense of time. An hour passes, and the American will be ready to leave at the same time that the dialog partner is ready to start. How can that be a good thing?

You need examples of how to build trust when one party in the negotiations does something that the other does not understand. Let’s choose a Russian example where the dialog partner throws something outlandish on the table. The senior vice-president from IBM who heads a huge global team with thousands of employees talks to a relatively unknown IT company from Russia. But the small IT company says, basically, “Why should I be talking to you? Sure, you’re IBM, but we have our own business. Yes, you do servers, but we’re really monitors,” and so on. This is a typical Russian negotiating strategy, sometimes called the “serve and return,” intended to put the negotiating partner at a disadvantage, perhaps in order to see how the potential business partner reacts. You can imagine what effect this would have on the unaccustomed American from some totally domestic business unit without any prior regional experience or awareness of this negotiating strategy. It could be disastrous. But if you have the training and know to expect it, then you are ready for it. You need the modesty to recognize what you don’t understand, but that doesn’t often happen with executives in big American companies.

BL: You seem to be speaking about a “global mindset,” which is what area studies centers seek to engender in addition to the area-specific knowledge. Is that important?

TG: Yes. There are common denominators between all international and area studies topics. I teach [“Business Dynamics in Eurasia”] because the region is, arguably, seen as the hardest part of the world to do business. If you understand working elements of business in this region, you can take that skill set to any other emerging market. Risk is in all emerging markets. You need to know how to mitigate risk, and the human element is critical. But just because it’s seen as “soft,” and difficult to measure doesn’t mean it’s not incredibly valuable and often decisive. You need a different way to explain the value.

BL: As you have discussions with business leaders and government officials, is there a broad sense that area studies education is valuable and should be continued, or is that a harder case to make nowadays?

TG: I don’t think that it’s harder to make the case, but we have a tremendously long distance to go. If I were a Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Korean, Turkish, or Brazilian businessman in any one of those economies, this discussion would not probably occur. Because we have a huge internal market, most American companies are still oriented toward the United States. So, there still is not a business necessity for people to change. If you woke up tomorrow morning and the domestic market dried up, you would have to undergo a massive transformation just to keep your enterprise alive, whether it’s a large business or a small one.

Let’s take a company like Medtronic. Our annual revenue is $17 billion, and 55% of it is still in the US, which is by far our largest market. We have 46,000 employees, who are hard-working and well qualified. People in the company want to do more internationally, but often can’t find colleagues who know which exact steps to take. We can’t change everybody tomorrow, but we are starting to put in training programs, globalization programs, and language programs. A year ago, there were a limited number of people in corporate management who were saying that we need to re-orient ourselves, but until our new Bangladeshi CEO said to do it, we didn’t really focus on emerging markets. This is an incredibly exciting transition for us: now we’re looking for skill sets that we would have never looked at a year ago.

In other firms, this could be a leader change or a market change, and it could happen suddenly or progressively. But once you start to think internationally to the point where it becomes the core of what you’re doing, you see all these changes taking place. And this is true of more and more companies.

BL: What case should area studies centers make to business leaders to make sure that programs like the Department of Education’s Title VI programs continue?

TG: The case to make is that the skill sets that you are training the students in (and others that you may add over time) have direct implications for success or failure in international markets. How you make that case might be through accenting how mistakes were made—cultural mistakes in particular. If you’re really serious about international business, you’re going to send people abroad or you’re going to find local people. So, you are going to need local knowledge. And firm leaders want to know who they can turn to for advice. This is by far our largest market. We have 46,000 employees, who are hard-working and well qualified. People in the company want to do more internationally, but often can’t find colleagues who know which exact steps to take. We can’t change everybody tomorrow, but we are starting to put in training programs, globalization programs, and language programs. A year ago, there were a limited number of people in corporate management who were saying that we need to re-orient ourselves, but until our new Bangladeshi CEO said to do it, we didn’t really focus on emerging markets. This is an incredibly exciting transition for us: now we’re looking for skill sets that we would have never looked at a year ago.

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TG: The case to make is that the skill sets that you are training the students in (and others that you may add over time) have direct implications for success or failure in international markets. How you make that case might be through accenting how mistakes were made—cultural mistakes in particular. If you’re really serious about international business, you’re going to send people abroad or you’re going to find local people. So, you are going to need local knowledge. And firm leaders want to know who they can turn to for advice. This is by far our largest market. We have 46,000 employees, who are hard-working and well qualified. People in the company want to do more internationally, but often can’t find colleagues who know which exact steps to take. We can’t change everybody tomorrow, but we are starting to put in training programs, globalization programs, and language programs. A year ago, there were a limited number of people in corporate management who were saying that we need to re-orient ourselves, but until our new Bangladeshi CEO said to do it, we didn’t really focus on emerging markets. This is an incredibly exciting transition for us: now we’re looking for skill sets that we would have never looked at a year ago.

In other firms, this could be a leader change or a market change, and it could happen suddenly or progressively. But once you start to think internationally to the point where it becomes the core of what you’re doing, you see all these changes taking place. And this is true of more and more companies. 
The Association Congratulates the Winners of the 2013 Affiliate Organizations’ Prizes

2013 AWSS Heldt Prizes
Best Book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Studies:
Karen Petrone, The Great War in Russian Memory (Indiana University, Bloomington, 2011)
Honorable Mention: Nancy Kollmann, Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Russia (Cambridge University Press, 2012)

Best Book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women’s Studies:
Judith Pallot and Laura Piacentini, with the assistance of Dominique Moran, Gender, Geography, and Punishment. The Experience of Women in Carceral Russia (Oxford University Press, 2012)
Honorable Mention: Louise McReynolds, Murder Most Russian. True Crime and Punishment in Late Imperial Russia (Cornell University Press, 2013)

Best Article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women’s Studies:
Yana Hashamova, “War, Rape. (Re)defining Motherhood, Fatherhood, and Nationhood” in Helena Gosciło and Yana Hashamova edited, Embracing Arms. Cultural Representation of Slavic and Balkan Women in War (Central European University Press, 2012)

Best Translation in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women’s Studies:

2013 Graduate Essay Prize:
Steven Jug, PhD Candidate in History at the University of Illinois, and lecturer at Baylor University, for “Hating and Killing: Defining Oneself Against Enemy and Non-Combatant Amidst Defeat, 1942,” a chapter of his dissertation, All Stalin’s Men? Soldierly Masculinities in the Soviet War Effort

2013 Mary Zirin Prize winner: Carolyn J. Pouncy
As an editor, Dr. Pouncy has contributed substantially to contemporary Slavic Studies. Dr. Pouncy presently serves as Managing Editor of Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History (School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University), as Assistant Editor of Russian Studies in History and as Assistant Editor of Russian Politics and Law. Moreover, she has completed editorial work for the journals Sociological Research, Problems of Post-Communism, and Chinese Studies in History. As a freelance editor for Cornell University Press, she has helped bring into print a number of books of interest to women in Slavic Studies. Dr. Pouncy has maintained, independently, a robust research agenda, producing an article, “Stumbling Toward Socialist Realism: Ballet in Leningrad, 1927-1937” on the life and times of Agrippina Vaganova (Russian History/Histoire Russe 32, no. 2. 171-93). But her heart remains with Moscovite Russia. Dr. Pouncy’s current and independent research involves Moscow and the Tatar khantes of the 1530s, the setting for a series of five historical novels. The first novel, The Golden Lynx (Legends of the Five Directions 1: West), was published in 2012, under the pseudonym C. P. Lesley. The second novel, The Winged Horse (Legends of the Five Directions 2: East), is forthcoming in 2013. With this series of books, Dr. Pouncy wishes “to extend the teaching of Russian history—especially Muscovite history—beyond the confines of the classroom while ensuring that the history is accurate.” The committee wishes to acknowledge Dr. Pouncy’s valuable service to the field of Slavic Studies, her behind-the-scenes support of women publishing in the field, and the high quality of her scholarship and writing. The committee also wishes to support Dr. Pouncy’s on-going commitment to historical research and outreach to a broader reading public evidenced by her turn toward historical fiction.

TRAVEL GRANTS AWARDED BY AFFILIATE ORGANIZATIONS

The Polish Studies Association Travel Grant: Pawel Wolski, Assistant Professor at the University of Szczecin. He will be traveling to the MLA Convention in January to participate in a panel entitled “Post-Holocaust Urban Narratives,” which is part of a larger project that explores the Jewish presence in post-Holocaust towns and the way literature has re-constructed the “Jewishness” of urban spaces in Poland.

International Association for the Humanities (MAG) Travel Grants: Oleg Romanko traveled to the ASEEES convention to discuss Russian collaborationist organizations and “Jewish problem” in the period of Second World War while Elena Dutshak explored Taiga Skit and Siberian Peasant Community: Interaction Models in the Terms of “Agrarian Revolution” in the 1930s.
Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings, and the convention will feature a film screening of William and Mary on April 11-13, 2014, which will be co-sponsored by ASEEES.

Mission Statement

The Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES) is a leading international scholarly society dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Central Asia, the Caucasus, Russia, and Eastern Europe in regional and global context.

As an international professional organization, we support our members, who are scholars and students in diverse disciplines and specialists in various professions, to share their knowledge and expertise and to foster greater understanding of the region and its impact in the world.

We promote intellectual vitality in all aspects of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies by:
- Being a major center of information and resources;
- Offering professional development programs, including short courses, workshops, and seminars;
- Engaging the membership in year-round programming and other activities;
- Providing financial support to members for the purpose of sharing their research;
- Mentoring aspiring scholars;
- Fostering greater awareness of the region by engaging the general public and the media; and
- Partnering with other organizations to advocate for sustained support of international studies and foreign language education.

Board Election/2014 Board Members

Our 2013 annual election for the board of directors was held from May to September, and the results are as follows: Catrina Kelly (U of Oxford) elected vice-president/ president-elect for 2014; Eliot Borenstein (NYU) and Christine Worobec (Northern Illinois U) elected Board members; Colleen Lukey (U of Wisconsin) elected as the graduate student representative for 2014-2015.

Other incoming Board members in 2014 are: Alexander Hrycak (Reed College) as the sociology representative, 2014-2016; Anne Gorsuch (U of British Columbia) as the AHA representative, 2014-2016; Patricia Thurston (Yale U) as the CLIR representative, 2014-2016.

I thank the ASEEES board and committee members for their service. The Association and our scholarly community benefit enormously from their time and effort. Finally, I thank the University of Pittsburgh University Center for International Studies and the Center for Russian and East European Studies for being such generous hosts to ASEEES.

Have an idea for an ASEEES webinar?
The ASEEES webinar series offers a wide range of programs from the latest research and teaching methods to professional development topics and subjects of special interest.

If you have an idea for a webinar, especially on best practices in teaching, please contact newsnet@pitt.edu. We can provide assistance with the webinar software.

AHA Representative, 2014-2016; Patricia Thurston (Yale U) as the CLIR representative, 2014-2016. I thank the ASEEES board and committee members for their service. The Association and our scholarly community benefit enormously from their time and effort. Finally, I thank the University of Pittsburgh University Center for International Studies and the Center for Russian and East European Studies for being such generous hosts to ASEEES.

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per presenter for your panel, please review the proposals on the online board.

**Board:** http://www.aseees.org/convention/cfp.html#wanted

If you are looking for a panel to join or a paper, please check the website.

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The Critical Languages Institute

An instructional and research unit of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

**STUDY AT ASU**

The online submission site as well as submission forms in Word are now available:

- The deadline for the panel/roundtable/meeting submissions is Jan. 15, 2014.
- The deadline for the paper submissions is Jan. 31, 2014.

**THEN STUDY ABROAD**

**SUMMER IN KIEV**

June 23–August 15

Russian & Tatar in Kazan

Russian in St. Petersburg

**SUMMER IN RUSSIA**

June 23–August 15

Russian & Tatar in Kazan

**SUMMER IN ARmenIA**

June 23–August 15

Armenian in Yerevan

**2014 ASEEES Board of Directors & Committees**

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(Names in bold indicate new members; “Chair” in bold indicates new committee chair.)

**NOMINATING COMMITTEE**

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25 Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings

The online submission site as well as submission forms in Word are now available:


The deadline for the panel/roundtable/meeting submissions is Jan. 15, 2014.

To assist in the process of forming panels, we have created the ASEEES 2014 Panel/Paper Wanted Board: http://www.aseeses.org/convention/cfp.html#wanted. If you are looking for a panel to join or a paper presenter for your panel, please review the proposals on the online board.

Contact: Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator; wwalke@pitt.edu; (781) 235-2408

2014 ASEEES Board of Directors
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*Fellowship Funding for the Summer Russian Language Teachers Program is provided by the U.S. Dept. of Education (Fulbright-Hays).
Sochi will host the Winter Olympics in February 2014, welcoming some of the planet’s elite athletes to the volatile North Caucasus and inviting the attention of the global media well in advance of the 17-day event. Billions of viewers around the world will cast aside their daily schedules to watch the Games, offering Russia a unique opportunity to promote itself on the global stage.

For scholars, this mega-event offers a great opportunity as well. The Olympics provide a wide window for analyses in a variety of fields. In recent years, a burgeoning literature has appeared studying mega-events and the massive infrastructure investments that surround them. Political scientists ask who benefits from these events and how. Economists wonder if such events stimulate growth in the city that host them and if the massive investments will live up to initial expectations or will merely create white elephants, such as stadiums that stand empty and fall into neglect. Urban planners question whether hosting such events comprises a rational development policy or merely diverts scarce resources away from more pressing needs, such as affordable housing, better schools, or improved medical services. Other scholars examine such issues as how terrorists use mega-events to promote regime interests, how athletes and fans experience the Olympic moment, and how the Games affect national orientation, tolerance, and tourism.

An ASEEES panel on the Sochi Olympics at the just-concluded Boston conference stimulated a lively discussion. A Russian PR adviser for NBC News/Today suggests that the Olympics are presenting a negative picture of some of the aspects of the Games. Certainly, it is true that outsiders have criticized Russia’s leaders lately in regard to Pussy Riot, the Greenpeace Arctic protests, and the adoption of a law banning homosexual propaganda to minors, and the on-going crackdown on civil society and the political opposition. But, while there is nothing wrong with offering a critical analysis of events in Russia, the charge of portraying Russia unfairly raises an interesting and useful question: Are the issues surrounding the Sochi Games similar to those surrounding the Games when they are held in Western countries, or are they in some way different? And, if the Olympics in Russia are different from the Olympics in other countries, is this a difference in scale or a difference in kind?

Looking at the Sochi Games in the context of previous Olympic events suggests that there is, in fact, a difference in kind. The key to this difference is not simply that the Sochi Games already have an eye-popping price tag of more than $50 billion. A brief analysis of previous Games and an understanding of President Vladimir Putin’s relentless efforts to remain in power provide the background necessary to understand what makes the Sochi Olympics different.

Similarities with Previous Games

The combination of politics and sports is certainly not unique to the Sochi games. Putin seeks to use the Olympics to promote Russia as a great power on the world stage and to demonstrate that his region is the power in the capital global economy as effectively as any other country east or west. Among the most prominent examples of states that sought to benefit from the Olympic platform are Germany’s preparations for the 1936 Olympics, in which the Nazi government used the Games to promote Nazism, and the USSR’s efforts to boost socialism by hosting the 1980 Olympiciad in Moscow, Japan announcing its return to prosperity after WWII through the 1964 Olympics, Los Angeles and the U.S. proclaiming the prowess of private business in 1994, and China asserting its international standing in Beijing in 2008.

Given the horror of the 1972 terror attack in Munich, where terrorists killed 11 Israeli athletes, and the explosion at the Atlanta 1996 Olympics killing one person and invoking a fatal heart attack in another, Russian organizers cannot ignore the problems of extremism and violence. Sochi is located in the Caucasus, where an on-going insurgency takes hundreds of lives each year; organizers are therefore implementing extensive measures to ensure that there are no incidents at the Games. Shortly after Sochi won its bid to host the Olympics, Doku Umarov proclaimed his intention to establish an Islamic State, the Caucasus Emirate, which would include the entire region of the Caucasus.

In July 2013 Umarov called on his supporters in Russia not to accept the “Islamic identity” of the Games. “Russia is the region of the world that most closely resembles that which directly threatened the Games. However, the threat of terrorism is a constant concern for such high profile events, regardless of their location. The 2002 Salt Lake City Games took place during the Russian war in the Republic of Chechnya, and security precautions surrounding subsequent Games have been intense. While Russia is going further than other hosts have, for example, by requiring spectators to upload personal data to a website in order to obtain a special pass, the basic dilemma of trading civil liberties and privacy for enhanced security is a common theme.

Areas of Difference

The main area of difference between Russia’s Olympics and those in the West is that, ostensibly, Putin is planning to stay in power indefinitely and he uses the Olympics to promote this central goal. Democratic leaders cannot seriously entertain such ambitions because they will eventually be voted out of office or for constitutional term limits that are enforced. Therefore, they are less likely to engage in corruption or repression of civil society. Putin is using the Olympics as one part of his larger strategy for remaining in power by trying to identify his rule with everything that is popular about the Olympics. The contrast between the political systems in Russia and democratic systems gives the Sochi Olympics a very different meaning than they would have in a western context.

One area of divergence between Russia’s preparations and those of Western hosts is in relations with civil society. In Western countries, organizers of the Games are typically real estate developers in the host city working in alliance with local politicians. This pro-growth coalition typically seeks to use the Games to promote the city in a way that private developers, in order to promote tourism and increase property values. In Western cities, it is common for local organizations to raise concerns about the environmental impact of the Games, the use of public resources for what amounts to a giant sports festival, and the expansion of surveillance measures to address security concerns. Environmental watchdogs observing the preparations for the 2000 Sydney Games complained that the authorities used “selective compliance” in applying guidelines designed to protect the local ecology. Greece even altered its constitution to limit the role of citizen initiative groups in the area of forestry protection. Other Games have declared themselves the “greenest ever,” but then left no discernible positive environmental legacy.

In contrast to the typical situation in the West, it is the federal government of Russia that is organizing the Olympics. While pro-growth lobbyists can use mega-events like the Olympics to marginalize civil society organizations in the West, the Russian government has been conducting a systematic campaign to marginalize civil society groups since at least the 2004 Olympics. In 2013, the Procurator General’s office conducted inspections of approximately one thousand NGOs to determine whether they should be labeled as “foreign agents,” a pernicious attempt to undermine their credibility and legitimacy. Unlike in the West, the Russian government has been conducting a systematic campaign to marginalize civil society organizations. Groups face much greater repression in Russia than in the West, the Russian government has been conducting a systematic campaign to marginalize civil society organizations. Groups face much greater repression in Russia than in the West.

Certainly the Olympics provide a chance to think about idealistic goals, such as a world without war and peaceful competitions among the young people from different nations. For many of us, they offer an opportunity to gather with family and friends to marvel at the grandeur on display in the opening ceremonies and the athletic competition.

Russia also uses the Games to promote an idealized picture of itself. For example, the Kremlin stresses an image that describes Russia as a multicultural society, where many peoples live in harmony. Of course, the reality is different because the state often limits who is actually included among the diverse groups on display. For domestic political purposes, homosexuals and migrant workers are excluded from this picture. Perhaps the Olympics will offer a special light on these issues that will penetrate even Russia’s controlled media and open some space for a discussion of these issues. If television ultimately chooses to ignore or distort these questions, then surely the Games will provoke lively conversations on-line and among friends.

Articles and Books about the Sochi Games

Books:


Journals:

- European Journal for Urban and Regional Research
  - Steffi Wurster, Homes for Games: A filmic interpretation of Sochi 2014 and resettlement in Imeretinskaya Bay
  - Richard Arnold and Andrew Foxall, “Lord of the (five) rings: Issues at Sochi 2014”
  - Bo Petersson, “Still Embodying the Myth? The President, Russia’s Recognition as a Great Power, and the Sochi Committee. In short, the over-budget spending is a result of getting the Games approved in a democratic context.

In Russia, the Kremlin is not held accountable to the public in the same way. Putin did not have win approval for a budget and then stick to it. He can rely on access to state funding to make sure that he can spend as much as he wants on Games. This situation creates enormous corruption opportunities which can be exploited by the key business leaders with the inside connections required to win the lucrative state contracts to build the Olympic competition facilities. In this sense, Sochi is also unique because it had to build everything from scratch since the city was not a major winter sport destination before Russia won the Olympic bid. Optimistically, Sochi after the Games will become a major ski destination, but that outcome remains to be seen.

Looking Forward to the Opening Ceremonies

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Special issue edited by Martin Müller: Olympic Games in Sochi 2014. “A great event for a great power?”


Petersson, B. and K. Vamling: Display window or trip-wire? The Sochi Winter Games, the Russian great power理想和现实之间的张力。

Persson, E.: Tears in the patchwork: the Sochi Olympics and Russia’s political economy.


Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian


Bounded Mind and Soul: Russia and Europe: Peripheries, and the Flow of Ideas


Great works in the 19th-century de

Michael V. Loewen, trans. and a center of culture and industry.

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Here is the story of Vasil’evskii ostrov, the largest of St. Petersburg’s islands and a center of culture and industry.


Review Essays

The Unfinished Puzzle of Identity in Imperial Russia

Catherine E. Kelly Windows on the Soviet Union

The Slavic World: Political and Cultural Relations with the Germanic, Roman West, trans. Stephen M. Woon-


This is the first full-length English translation of Russia and Europe, one of the most important works in the 19th century devoted to Russia’s place in the world.


The Russian Revolution of 1905 in Transcultural Relations with the Germanic-Scandinavian World

This is the first full-length English translation of Russia and Europe, one of the most important works in the 19th century devoted to Russia’s place in the world.


The Cinema of Sergei Parajanov, by James Steffen, was recently published by Northwestern University Press. Parajanov (1920–90) floated the rules of both filmmaking and society in the Soviet Union and paid a heavy personal price. An ethnic Armenian in the multicultural atmosphere of Tbilisi, he was one of the most innovative directors of postwar Soviet cinema. Parajanov created a small but memorable body of work whose style embraces such diverse influences as folk art, medieval miniature painting, early cinema, Russian and European art films, surrealism, and Armenian, Georgian, and Ukrainian cultural motifs.

The figure of Parajanov offers a case study in the complex dynamics of power, nationality, politics, ethnicity, sexuality, and culture in the republics of the former Soviet Union. Environmental Crime and Corruption in Russia: Federal and Regional Aspects, edited by Pamela J. Kachurin. This book presents a wide-ranging assessment of the environmental crime and corruption which contribute to them. It also discusses the attitude of the Russian government which seems to view environmental protection as something for rich countries.

Anindita Banerjee, Associate Professor of Comparative Literature at Brown University, was awarded the Science Fiction and Technoculture Studies Book Prize for her monograph We Modern People: Science Fiction and the Making of Russian Modernity ( Wesleyan University Press, 2013).


On October 7th, 2013 the Indiana University community gathered to celebrate Professor Emeritus Bill Fiirman’s retirement. He was honored in 1991 and taught classes for the Center for Eurasian Studies Department, as well as for the Department of Political Science where he held an adjunct appointment. Professor Fiirman was director of the Inner Asian & Uralic National Resource Center from 1990 to 2008, and in 2002 he initiated the Center for Languages of the Central Asian Region.

Friends and colleagues emphasized his interest and ability in mastering many Central Asian languages, his champing of Larisa Senchenko, the LGU’s youngest language student, his record of tireless and selfless work that led others by his example, and his long legacy of mentoring students. He was pre- sented a folder of testimonials from scholars remembering his special impact on their lives, and Uzbek Senator Malik A. Hodjiev gifted him with a chapan, the Uzbek national robe, Leslie Waters, Professor of Comparative Literature and the latest volume in her series on the Yugoslav Successor States. Civic and Uncivic Values in Macedonia: Value Transformation, Education, and Media, edited by Sabrina P. Ramet, Ola Listhaug, and Albert Simkus, was published by Palgrave. The latest volume in the Surami Fortress, by James Steffen, was recently published by Routledge in September 2013.

The Center for Languages of the Central Asian Region. Environmental Crime and Corruption in Russia: Federal and Regional Aspects, edited by Pamela J. Kachurin. This book presents a wide-ranging assessment of the environmental crime and corruption which contribute to them. It also discusses the attitude of the Russian government which seems to view environmental protection as something for rich countries.

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In a poem dedicated to the memory of 19 January 1914, Anna Akhmatova wrote “we aged a hundred years, and this / Happened in a single hour.” The twentieth century brought unprecedented violence to the European world, not least in the Russian empire and the Soviet Union. The years 1914-1921, among the most bloody and destructive in Russia’s history, cannot be understood in isolation from the whole jagged landscape of violence—international wars, violent political force, national and revolutionary violence, ethnic and racial violence, and interpersonal and domestic violence. Boundaries do not easily stand in constant violence. Emanicipatory and repressive violence mix and blur. Purposely political and social struggles mix with “hooliganism” and commonplace human brutality. And violence itself is part only of this story. The twentieth century, especially its first decades, saw a remarkable explosion of creativity in the arts, literature, science, politics, philosophy, and society as a whole, as well as extraordinary technological innovation and invention. Indeed, violence itself could be understood in radically different ways, including as creativity, even as actions in the name of life.

Violence is a word from diverse disciplines that will examine the immediacy, effects, and refractions of violence mix and blur. Purposeful political and social struggles mix with “hooliganism” and commonplace human brutality. And violence itself is part only of this story. The twentieth century, especially its first decades, saw a remarkable explosion of creativity in the arts, literature, science, politics, philosophy, and society as a whole, as well as extraordinary technological innovation and invention. Indeed, violence itself could be understood in radically different ways, including as creativity, even as actions in the name of life.

Scholars who conduct research in the social sciences or humanities focusing on the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States) and who demonstrate a particular need to utilize the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the Washington, D.C. area. Policy-relevant research is preferred. Academic participants must either possess a doctoral degree or be doctoral candidates who have nearly completed their dissertations. For non-academics, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected.

Short-Term Grants provide a stipend of $3,200 for 31 days. While the Kennan Institute cannot provide office space for Short-Term scholars, we do provide a carrel with a computer and internet access. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant. There is no official application form for Short-Term Grants. The applicant is requested to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, curriculum vitae, a statement on preferred dates of residence in Washington, D.C., and two letters of recommendation. The research projects must be completed within the three month stay at the Kennan Institute. Please note, the recommendation letters must be signed. Applicants should also state their citizenship status in their materials. Applications may be submitted via e-mail, fax or post. Please see address and contact information on our website, www.wilsoncenter.org/kennan. If sending a hard copy, the application must be in clear dark type, printed on one side only, without staples.

Grant recipients are required to be in residence in Washington, D.C. for the duration of their grant. Four rounds of competitive selection for Short-Term Grants are held each year. The next closing date is January 15, 2014. Applications are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. Only U.S. citizens are currently eligible for Short-Term Grants.

SCHOLARS IN RESIDENCE
Each year, the Kennan Institute sponsors between 30-40 scholars to conduct humanities, social science, and policy research in Washington, D.C. The Kennan Institute welcomes the following scholars this January:

Title VIII-Supported Research Scholars
Alyssa Park, Assistant Professor, University of Iowa. “Borderland Beyond: Korean Migrants and the Creation of State Borders in Northeast Asia, 1860-1945.”
Lucia Seybert, independent scholar. “External Nuclear Safety Assistance in CIS Countries as a Model for Keeping the Prospective Nuclear Energy Expansion to the Developing World Safe.”

Title VIII-Supported Short-Term Scholar
Birgitta Ingemanson, Marianna Merritt and Donald S. Matteson Distinguished Professor Emerita, Washington State University. “Eulogizing Eleanor Pray’s Letters, 1914-30.”
ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF EASTERN CHRISTIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE NEWS

The Fifth Biennial Conference of ASECE was held at Georgetown University on March 8-9, 2013. Presentations during the two-day event included the topics of patristics, hagiography, monasticism, liturgical commemoration in Orthodox monasteries, iconography in Byzantine Catholicism, nineteenth-century Russian religious philosophy, pilgrimage to sacred sites in Russia and Eastern Europe, the influence of Eastern Christianity with modernity. A collection of essays evolving from the conference is planned for 2015, in honor of the quincentennial of the death of St. Joseph of Volokolamsk—the figure whose writings and activities informed the 2013 conference.

The editors of ВИВЛІОθИКА: Е-Journal of Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies (URL: http://vivliofika.library.duke.edu) are coordinating the publication’s initial stages. Roland Clark, Treasurer (Eastern Connecticut State U), and Assistant Editor (Kentucky U) are coordinating the publication’s initial stages. Among the many publications are the first linguistic grammar and composition course for Rusyn speakers. A U of Toronto and president of the C-RRC, Robert Rohotz (U of Massachusetts) and Dwayne Brown (Cornell), along with Assistant Professor of Russian Nicholas Kupensky (Bucknell) and others who remember Stefan with great fondness.

The conference is continuing its educational mission by arranging for publication of three separate phrasebooks of variants of Rusyn from the Presel Region of eastern Slovakia, the Lomko Region of southeastern Poland, and Transcarpathia—all titled Let’s Speak Rusyn. All three, published in an earlier format, are now fully revised and updated according to linguistic standards established since 1989. The C-RRC will continue its support of the Studium Carpato-Ruthenorum International Summer School for Rusyn Language and Culture to be held for the fifth year at the University of Presov this coming summer (June 15-July 5) and co-sponsored by the Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at the university. In addition, the C-RRC will again sponsor a competition for a prize for Rusyn Literature, an award of $1000 plus an impressing temporary trophy to the author of the best piece of literature in Rusyn written during the preceding five years. The prize was established in 1997 by the C-RRC and is supported by Canadian Rusyn Steven Chepa to promote the use of the Rusyn language in works significant to the larger body of Rusyn literature.

Finally, of importance to the C-RRC is a formal agreement of cooperation recently signed by University of Toronto’s Chair of Ukrainian Studies and the Institute for Rusyn Language and Culture at the University of Presov, supported in part by a half-million-dollar grant from the European Union and funds from the University of Toronto to digitize the entire Carpatho-Rusyn periodical published at the University of Toronto and consisting of approximately 20,000 titles. Scholars engaged in research in Carpatho-Rusyn history and culture are invited to contact C-RRC President, Professor Magocsi, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, for access to this collection.

E-JOURNAL OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY RUSSIAN STUDIES

The editors of ВИВЛІОθИКА: Е-Journal of Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies (URL: http://vivliofika.library.duke.edu/) are pleased to announce the publication of the inaugural edition of the Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association’s open access, peer-reviewed journal. It is our hope that this new electronic publication will provide a forum for the promotion, dissemination, and critical analysis of original scholarly research on eighteenth-century Russian studies, based on a spirit of international collaboration and the promotion of accessibility. In line with this approach, the inaugural issue of ВИВЛІОθИКА is dedicated to the topic of French language acquisition in eighteenth-century Russia, and includes articles (in French) by Vladimir Rieutord, Katerina Nikolaev, and Sergey Vlasov; as well as a foreword (in English) by Derek Offord. All articles are free to download as PDF files.

CFP: 2014 MIDWEST SLAVIC CONFERENCE

The Midwest Slavic Association and The Ohio State University (OSU) Center for Slavic and East European Studies (CSEES) are proud to announce the 2014 Midwest Slavic Conference, to be held at OSU March 28-30, 2014. Conference proposals are invited for panels or individual papers addressing all disciplines related to Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Please send a one-paragraph abstract in PDF format and brief CV to csees@osu.edu by January 13, 2014. Students are encouraged to participate. Limited funding is available for student lodging. Additionally, conference participants can elect to have their work included in the conference’s Knowledge Bank community and can also choose to receive a brief peer review by the conference committee. Please indicate by email when submitting your abstract whether you want to be included in Knowledge Bank and have your submission reviewed.

The Midwest Slavic Association also would like to announce a special tracks on a number of panels within the conference dedicated to East European/Eurasian film and visual culture. A Central/Southeastern European film will be screened with a corresponding panel discussion. Limited support for travel and lodging is available for those students participating. Please indicate your participation interest in Between Shots via email when submitting your abstract and CV.

52ND ANNUAL SCSS CONFERENCE, APRIL 10-12, 2014

The 52nd Southern Conference on Slavic Studies (SCSS), hosted by Georgia State University, will be held in Atlanta from Thursday-Saturday/Sunday, April 10-12, 2014, at the Ritz Carlton, Atlanta.

Friday will be the plenary talk by Professor Richard Wurtman followed by a performance at the banquet by the Atlanta Balalaika Society. Dedicated to the performance and preservation of Russian and East European music for traditional Russian folk instruments. For local arrangements or conference information other than the program, please contact Dr. Hugh Hudson, Georgia State University, bhudson@gwu.edu.

Papers from all humanities and social science disciplines are encouraged, as is a focus on coursework beyond other than Russian/USSR. The program committee is accepting panel and paper proposals until January 15, 2014. Whole panel proposals should include the titles of each individual paper as well as a one-paragraph abstract of the paper itself and identifying information (email addresses and institutional affiliations) for all participants. Proposals for individual papers should include email contact, institutional affiliation, and a brief (one paragraph)
NOTE: Content courses for the aforementioned programs will be conducted in English.
### 2014 MEMBERSHIP FORM, continued

**DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**
This information is for statistical purposes only.

- **Date of birth (M/D/Y):** ___________ / ________ / ___________
- **Sex:** ___________ / ________ / ___________
- **Employment Sector:**  
  - Academic
  - Business
  - Government
  - Military
  - Non-profit / NGO
  - Retired
  - Other

**EDUCATION**
The online Directory of Members will list only your most recent degree.

- **Degree:**  
  - [ ] Bachelor  
  - [ ] Master  
  - [ ] Doctorate

- **Year Received:**  
  - [ ] 2009  
  - [ ] 2010  
  - [ ] 2011

- **Institution:**  
  - [ ] American University  
  - [ ] Arizona State University  
  - [ ] Boston College  
  - [ ] Brown University

- **Department:**  
  - [ ] Anthropology  
  - [ ] Art History

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

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### REGION(S) OF INTEREST

- Baltic States
- Romanov Empire
- Central Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Former Soviet Union
- Habsburg Empire
- Interwar Empire
- Slavic

### SPECIALIZATION(S)

- [ ] Adolescence
- [ ] Anthropology
- [ ] Arts / Music
- [ ] Business
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Demography
- [ ] Economics
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Env. / Ecological Studies
- [ ] Ethnic Studies
- [ ] Folklore
- [ ] Geography
- [ ] History
- [ ] Interdisciplinary
- [ ] Intellectual History
- [ ] Int’l Relations / Foreign Policy
- [ ] Journalism
- [ ] Language
- [ ] Law
- [ ] Library / Information Services
- [ ] Linguistics
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military Affairs
- [ ] Philosophy
- [ ] Political Science
- [ ] Psychology / Psychiatry
- [ ] Public Health / Medicine
- [ ] Religion
- [ ] Science / Technology
- [ ] Sociology
- [ ] Social Studies
- [ ] Urban Studies
- [ ] Women’s Studies

### COUNTRIES OF INTEREST

- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bulgaria
- Canary Islands
- Central Europe
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- Georgia
- Germany
- Georgia
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iran
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Syria
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan
- US

### PROFICIENT LANGUAGE(S)

- [ ] Afrikaans
- [ ] Arabic
- [ ] Assamese
- [ ] Bahasa Indonesia
- [ ] Bulgarian
- [ ] Cambodian
- [ ] Cantonese
- [ ] Chinese
- [ ] Creole
- [ ] Czech
- [ ] Danish
- [ ] Dutch
- [ ] English
- [ ] French
- [ ] German
- [ ] Hindi
- [ ] Hungarian
- [ ] Indonesian
- [ ] Italian
- [ ] Japanese
- [ ] Korean
- [ ] Latvian
- [ ] Lithuanian
- [ ] Macedonian
- [ ] Malay
- [ ] Malayalam
- [ ] Marathi
- [ ] Nahuatl
- [ ] Nepali
- [ ] Norwegian
- [ ] Pashto
- [ ] Persian
- [ ] Polish
- [ ] Portuguese
- [ ] Punjabi
- [ ] Quechua
- [ ] Rotuman
- [ ] Russian
- [ ] Serbian
- [ ] Shona
- [ ] Sinhala
- [ ] Slovak
- [ ] Slovene
- [ ] Spanish
- [ ] Swedish
- [ ] Tamil
- [ ] Telugu
- [ ] Tamil
- [ ] Tagalog
- [ ] Thai
- [ ] Turkish
- [ ] Ukraine
- [ ] Urdu
- [ ] Uyghur
- [ ] Uzbek
- [ ] Wolof
- [ ] Xhosa
- [ ] Yiddish
- [ ] Yoruba
- [ ] Zulu

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**PERIOD(S) OF INTEREST**

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

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**ANNUAL DIRECTORY ADVERTISING**

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**UT-AUSTIN HIRING LECTURER IN CZECH STUDIES**

The Department of Slavic and Eurasian Studies at the University of Texas at Austin invites applications for a one-year lecturer, with the possibility of renewal, beginning in fall 2014 through spring 2015. Applicants must specialize in Czech Studies and be qualified to teach Czech language at beginning and advanced levels. Teaching duties will include a 3 course per semester load, consisting of two Czech language courses and one content course focusing on Czech Studies. Additional duties will include a role in the development of our Czech program and participation in outreach activities within the University and Czech emigre communities. A Ph.D. in hand is required. Salary is based upon qualifications and experience.

Applicants should submit a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and three letters of reference to: Professor Mary Neuburger, Chair, Department of Slavic and Eurasian Studies, The University of Texas at Austin, 2505 University Avenue, Stop F3600, Austin, TX 78712. Priority will be given to applications that are filed by February 15, 2014. The University of Texas at Austin is an AA/EEO employer, and requires all applicants to undergo a background check. http://www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/slavic

Job posting can be viewed online at: https://facultyjobs.utexas.edu/employers/view_job.cfm?jobid=2272

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February 28 - March 1. A joint annual SOYUZ and Havighurst Center Young Researchers' conference on The Topos of Justice will be held at Miami University (Ohio). If you have any questions, please contact Neringa Klumbytė at klumbyn@miamioh.edu


April 10. 6th Biennial AWSS Conference: Women, Gender, and Revolution in Slavic Studies, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlanta, GA

April 11-12. 33rd Annual Slavic Forum and 4th Graduate Student Association Conference will take place at the U of Illinois, Urbana Champaign. http://www.slavic.illinois.edu/

April 11-13. The Coalition for International Education and the College of William & Mary are co-sponsoring a major policy conference on the future of international education in the U.S., to be held in Williamsburg, VA.


April 25-26. War and Peace in the Life of Language: A Symposium on the Role of Extra- and Intralinguistic Conflicts in the Development of Language Theory and Practice, University of Nottingham (UK)

April 25-27. The 19th Biennial Conference on Balkan and South Slavic Linguistics, Literature and Folklore will take place at The University of Chicago in Chicago, IL. Questions may be directed to Meredith Clason (mclason@uchicago.edu).

June 4-6. "Karel Kosik and Dialectics of the Concrete", Prague: A conference organized by the Department for the Study of Modern Czech Philosophy, Institute of Philosophy, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. landa@flu.cas.cz
