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Using Tolstoy and Dostoevsky to Teach Ethics in the Twenty-First Century
Ani Kokobobo, University of Kansas

Following a common trend in higher education, beginning in Fall 2013 the University of Kansas introduced a series of core educational goals intended to revise our undergraduate curriculum. Amounting to twelve courses in a student’s education, the core goals package knowledge into practical terms for a generation of students reticent to subscribe for classes that do not convert to marketable skills. As the home page for the Core states, students are expected to learn “fundamental skills,” develop “a broad background of knowledge,” achieve awareness of “global diversity,” and cultivate “ethical integrity.” At a time when our Slavic department struggles with more scrutinized enrollment numbers, proposing courses that fulfill these requirements has become essential to drawing students into our classrooms. With as many as seven or eight different languages offered, our department contributes its fair share of “global diversity.” But, as someone who teaches Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, I believe we can also make the case that Russian literature, with its far-reaching messianic and spiritual ambitions, can also help foster “ethical integrity.” After all, one of the twentieth-century philosophers most passionate about ethics, Emmanuel Levinas, claimed to have begun his philosophy career with the Russian classics. As he put it in an interview, “the philosophical problem understood [in Russian literature] as the meaning of the human, as the search for the famous ‘meaning of life’” is invaluable preparation for the study of philosophy.

Significant ethical questions arise while reading works such as Dostoevsky’s Crime and Punishment where we see represented virtually all commonly taught ethical theories, such as ethical relativism, egoism, consequentialism, deontology, virtue ethics, and feminist ethics. Raskolnikov’s reasoning about the murder of the pawnbroker frequently incorporates ethical perspectives such as “utilitarianism” or “egoism,” which can rationalize murder. On the other hand, Dostoevsky’s project in the novel is to discredit this manner of thinking; in fact, as one of my students recently pointed out, the author might be said to advance a feminist ethics of care through loving figures representative of this ethos, like Razumikhin and Sonya. The ethical valences of Tolstoy’s or Dostoevsky’s writings, as well as the prospect of more robust enrollments, motivated me to create a course in which I could rely on these authors to teach different ethical theories. Working with the Humanities Grant Development Office at our university, I applied for the NEH Enduring Questions course development grant to support the preliminary work. The NEH Enduring Questions program asks for course proposals that explore some of the following, broad interrogations: “What is good government?”; “Can war be just?”; “What is friendship?”; “What is evil?”; “Are there universals in human nature?”; “Is peace possible?”; “Can greed be good?”; “Am I My Brother’s Keeper” and other similar prompts.

I recently learned that I was awarded this particular NEH award for a proposal focusing on the subject: “Am I My Brother’s Keeper?” This particular question derives from Genesis, where Cain denies knowledge of his brother Abel’s whereabouts to God after having killed him. As many of you know, this question, often directed as a form of protestation, also assumes a special significance in the Russian tradition. It appears multiple times in Fyodor Dostoevsky’s Brothers Karamazov, where both Ivan Karamazov and the bastard Smerdyakov declare that they do not know the whereabouts of their brother Dimitry and absolve themselves from being his keepers. Tolstoy indirectly evokes similar ideas in Anna Karenina where individualistic pursuits sometimes blind characters to their moral responsibilities toward others. For instance, caught up in his first marriage proposal to Kitty, Levin forgets about his brother Nikolai in the beginning of the book.

For my purposes, the question, with its deep roots in the biblical and Russian traditions, became the basis for a course about the ethical meaning of community. To ask whether one is the keeper of one’s brother invites a multitude of related questions that sustain open inquiry such as: what is one’s relationship and responsibility to others? How do we define brotherhood? Who are our brothers or sisters? Are our fellow citizens our moral brothers and sisters? Are we
supposed to respect and show them civility? What are the boundaries of our community? Should we aspire toward national or human brotherhoods? What kind of moral responsibility do we have toward someone who we loosely understand as a human brother? Are there different layers of moral responsibility depending on different definitions of community? Finally, depending on where we place the boundaries of community as such, are we absolved from moral responsibility toward those who fall outside the immediate communities where we see ourselves as members?

The far-reaching implications of the prompt allowed me to propose a course that could be deeply rooted in the Russian tradition, with significant explorations of ethical philosophy, and a contemporary component that could help make the Russian works more immediately relevant to students. In Russian culture as reflected in the works of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, community is often understood in capacious and almost universalist terms – both authors stress the importance of communal love, or *agape*, and wide-ranging moral responsibility. At its most basic level, the course presents iterations of community that appear in works by Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. I include excerpts from longer works like *Anna Karenina*, *Crime and Punishment*, and *Brothers Karamazov*, as well as shorter narratives such as Tolstoy’s *Sevastopol Sketches*, *Bethink Yourselves*, *The Gospel in Brief*, and Dostoevsky’s *Dream of a Ridiculous Man*, “The Peasant Marey,” and fragments from *Diary of a Writer*. When reading these works, we will pay particular attention to the significant moral responsibility that Tolstoy and Dostoevsky believe community members should hold toward one another and the challenges that come with upholding these responsibilities.

Rather than being considered in isolation, texts by Tolstoy and Dostoevsky will be paired with a series of philosophical writings selected to help expand and contextualize views of community. Students will read a representative sample of well-known theories of ethical behavior that touch on the ethical implications of communities. For instance, they will be introduced to perspectives that counter the importance assigned to community in Tolstoy’s and Dostoevsky’s works. “Ethical relativism,” as introduced in William Sumner’s *Folkways* or Soren Kierkegaard’s *Fear and Trembling*, and “egoism,” as reflected in Max Stirner’s *The Ego and Its Own* or Plato’s “The Ring of Gyges,” move away from the obligatory communal responsibility advocated in the Russian tradition. Reading Tolstoy and Dostoevsky alongside works like Jeremy Bentham’s treatise of utilitarianism, *A Fragment on Government*, or Kant’s deontology, which present morality and community on rationalist terms, can also be a productive exercise. At

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- The press must agree to submit a brief itemized report on how subvention funds were spent within two months of the book’s publication date
- Applicants must actively seek funding from additional sources, including the author’s home institution; ASEEES prefers to split subvention costs with other institutions whenever possible
- A press can submit multiple applications if it has more than one eligible book

Application guidelines can be found [here](#).
the same time, if the comparisons between Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Bentham or John Stuart Mills prove quite polemical, we might see more intellectual commonality between Russian authors and Aristotle’s virtue ethics in the *Nichomachean Ethics* or Carol Gilligan’s book about feminist ethics, *In a Different Voice*. My hope is that the dialogue between all these thinkers will help students develop a rich and varied ethical perspective on community, while also grasping the distinctiveness of the Russian viewpoint.

During the last month of class students will direct their acquired ethical tools to issues of community and communitarian ethics in contemporary America, with a special focus on how race shapes our communities. To this end, we will read W.E.B. Du Bois’ *The Souls of Black Folk*, Martin Luther King Jr’s last book *Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?*, Amitai Etzioni’s *The Spirit of Community: The Reinvention of American Society*, and Robert Putnam’s *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. From this perspective, I hope to take advantage of the rich Civil War history of the city of Lawrence (KS) and its surroundings. I plan to visit nearby historic Lecompton with students, where we will see sites like the Hall where the famous 1857 Lecompton Constitution was drafted, admitting Kansas to the Union as a slave state.6

The writer and mystic Thomas Merton wrote that at its best, ethics is not a code of rules by which we play social games with one another, but rather, “ethics blends into the art of living, and becomes, in fact, the education of human love.”7 As citizens of an era of social media avatars and networks, students can also use the readings of this class to consider what constitutes genuine community and moral responsibility in their own lives. Writing at the height of Russia’s modernization, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky were coming from a perspective of shifting familial and societal loyalties that altered their sense of community. Students attending college or close to graduation may find themselves in similar situations of having to navigate shifting allegiances and communal boundaries.

For this reason, there will also be a significant applied ethics component to the course, as students will be asked to refine their understanding of their own communities, both inside and outside the university. For a percentage of their participation grade, students will be required to volunteer at least three hours of their time with a local organization like the local soup kitchen L.I.N.K (the Lawrence Interdenominational Nutrition Kitchen).8 Such service-learning experiences will help ground the ideas of the course by getting students to evaluate their own communities and their responsibilities toward others more concretely.

My plan is to teach this course in Spring 2017, and I will use this summer to develop the final syllabus. If the questions from the NEH Enduring Questions course development grant are any indication, many literary texts or films in our field fit the parameters of the grant. Questions of pacifism, war, friendship, and evil could be quite successfully investigated through the lens of Russian literature. If colleagues are interested, I would be happy to share my materials and any other relevant information. In a budgetary climate where some of us are increasingly in a position to justify our continued relevance and perhaps our very existence as a field and a profession, it seems worthwhile joining larger national conversations like the ones launched by the NEH Enduring Questions grant, or the more recent grant program – Humanities Connections9 – that help us articulate for a larger audience the continued significance of the authors we study.

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(Endnotes)

1 For more information on the Core, see [http://kucore.ku.edu/](http://kucore.ku.edu/), accessed 5/10/16.

2 See [http://kucore.ku.edu/](http://kucore.ku.edu/).


4 For more information about this office, see: [http://hallcenter.ku.edu/humanities-grant-development-office](http://hallcenter.ku.edu/humanities-grant-development-office), accessed 5/10/16.

5 For information on this particular grant, see: [http://www.neh.gov/divisions/education/featured-project/enduring-questions-corner](http://www.neh.gov/divisions/education/featured-project/enduring-questions-corner), accessed 5/10/16.


8 For more information about this program, see: [http://www.linklawrence.org/](http://www.linklawrence.org/), accessed 5/10/16.

9 For more information on this new program that appears to be supplanting the Enduring Questions Program, see: [http://www.neh.gov/grants/education/humanities-connections](http://www.neh.gov/grants/education/humanities-connections), accessed 5/10/16.
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As we move ever more deeply into the digital age, researchers regularly benefit from and rely upon the vastly increased accessibility to sources. From the comfort of their offices or from their home computer scholars can peruse many materials that once could have only been obtained by a trip to their campus library, and often items that in previous decades would have necessitated an interlibrary loan request or a journey to an archive turn out to be just a few mouse clicks away. In certain instances, of course, the reliability of what appears on a computer screen cannot be taken for granted: for instance, a poem that somebody has posted to a website may well contain a copying error. At the same time, most assume that a book or a journal found online is the same as the physical copy. Here too, however, doveriai, no proveriai — trust but verify — remains good advice, as the following story illustrates.

The tale begins with Alexander Zholkovsky, the prominent linguist and literary critic who emigrated from the Soviet Union to the United States in 1979, and who has recounted the first part of the tale in an article entitled “Byt’ znamenitym…,” which appeared in the journal Zvezda (2012, no. 11, pp. 212–217). A prolific writer of perceptive and well-crafted scholarly works, he has also on occasion ventured into creative writing, composing both fiction and memoirs. His first major undertaking in this regard came during the late 1980s, when he wrote about a dozen short stories, some of which were initially published in the émigré press. Around that time glasnost and perestroika arrived in the Soviet Union; thus Zholkovsky was once again able to visit his homeland. Now that it was also possible for him to publish within Russia, he submitted the stories to the journal Znamia, which rejected them. So instead he gathered his fiction into a separate book, which came out in Russia in 1991; the stories again appeared in book form in 2005.

Zholkovsky has remarked that his stories bear a certain resemblance to the work of Vasilii Aksenov, the Soviet writer who had skyrocketed to fame at the beginning of the 1960s. The lively dialogue in Aksenov’s early works along with his frequent focus on young people who were fascinated by Western culture and did not fit into Soviet society made him a fresh voice in Russian literature of the day; as time went on, his work became more openly satirical and frequently fantastic. Zholkovsky, himself a young man as Aksenov emerged onto the literary stage, was one of those who admired his writings from the start, and eventually he analyzed some of them in his articles — thus it is understandable that Zholkovsky’s own fiction could reflect the influence of this author. In 1980, Aksenov, whose ongoing problems with the Soviet authorities had become exacerbated when he participated in the unauthorized publication of the almanac Metropol’, accepted an invitation to come to the U.S. Once abroad he was deprived of his Soviet citizenship; for the next quarter century he largely lived in Washington DC and Virginia. Zholkovsky and Aksenov had met very briefly while both were still living in the Soviet Union but were not really acquainted. As émigrés, however, they came to know each other, crossing paths on several occasions over the years. When Zholkovsky was about to publish his stories as a book in 1991, he sent them to Aksenov, who agreed to write a brief introduction.

Aksenov died in 2009, and three years later
Zholkovsky attended a conference in Russia to mark what would have been the writer’s 80th birthday. As Zholkovsky mentioned in the Zvezda article, his contributions to the conference included both a formal paper and a memoir detailing his handful of meetings with Aksenov. At the conclusion of the conference he and a prominent authority on Aksenov were exchanging addresses, when his new acquaintance mentioned that he was publishing some materials from Aksenov’s archive, including three previously unknown stories, in the forthcoming issue of Znamia — the same journal that had rejected Zholkovsky’s stories more than 20 years earlier. When Zholkovsky asked what the titles were, he was astonished to learn that two of the stories were his own and among those that already appeared in books he had published in Russia. His colleague was no doubt even more taken aback and desperately tried to call the associate editor of Znamia to rectify the error before the journal went to press, but he could not reach her on that Friday evening.

The next day Zholkovsky looked at the online version of the issue that was already available, and he was delighted to see an introductory note stating that “the psychological subtlety of these stories allows us to regard them as among the masterpieces of the mature Aksenov; they would enhance even the most selective anthology devoted to this genre.” Soon word of the mistake reached the editors of Znamia, the posting of that issue was taken down, and so, he believed, Zholkovsky’s brief flirtation with fame had ended. There were of course some unanswered questions. Even a little research would have turned up references to the two stories that had already appeared within Russia; why was the journal (or at least the scholar publishing this material) so careless? And how had precisely these two stories ended up among Aksenov’s papers? Did he have a special reason for keeping these two from among the batch that Zholkovsky had sent him? Such questions did not lend themselves to ready answers, and when the October 2012 issue of Znamia appeared in print without the two stories Zholkovsky assumed that the matter had been put to rest.

But not quite. Zholkovsky’s article about this incident was reprinted in a volume of his works that I was asked to review for a scholarly journal. My curiosity was piqued by this amusing tale, and I found myself wondering just how the journal had altered the contents of this issue at the very last minute before it went to press and whether the editors in any way acknowledged their mistake. Since this is the digital age, even though I was

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*All competitions for funding are merit-based. Applicants must be U.S. citizens.*
in a library study only a couple of minute’s walk from where the journal is shelved, laziness dictated that I use my computer to look at the library’s electronic version of Znamia, 2012, issue no. 10—made available by presumably the same service through which most libraries subscribe to the electronic edition of the journal. There I found, much to my surprise, the very same introduction from which Zhokhkovsky had quoted in his article. And indeed the two stories by Zhokhkovsky were still published in the online issue, as though they were by Aksenov. What I was looking at — and what anyone else going to that website would find as of this writing — was the same misattribution that the journal had corrected in its print edition.

I eventually ventured into our library’s stacks and retrieved the hard copy of the issue. In the online version the publication of materials by Aksenov had been on pp. 131–57; in print it turned out to be on pp. 136–51. I did not notice any acknowledgment that there had been a mistake but saw evidence of the hasty effort to rectify matters, though the editors managed to keep the first 123 pages and everything from p. 158 until the end (p. 239) the same. Just one instead of three stories appears in the print edition of the publication; the two items by Zhokhkovsky, which were originally on pp. 140–51, had disappeared. A story by Vladimir Kantor has been inserted at the end of the fiction and poetry section, bumping a “non-fiction” section five pages further into the issue and thus delaying the start of the Aksenov publication by five pages. The archival section in which the Aksenov items appear is now filled out by a new publication regarding the writer Viktor Astafiev (pp. 152–57). There are also some additional changes within the Aksenov materials. The introductory note, logically enough, now refers to one story (rather than “stories”) worthy to be called “a masterpiece of the mature Aksenov.” A set of rapid-fire answers by Aksenov to a questionnaire—mentioned in some detail in the original introductory note—has been eliminated. Was its authenticity too called into question at the last moment? And there is one addition: the two excerpts from Aksenov’s diary that conclude the publication are extended by a few paragraphs, probably in order to fill in a gap and maintain the original pagination for the rest of the issue.

The differences are not huge, but they have the potential to be significant. It is, for example, easy to imagine that a diligent researcher working on Aksenov would track down this online version of the publication someday and (if a correction has not been made) assume that the two Zhokhkovsky stories are part of Aksenov’s oeuvre; perhaps the result would even be an article or two that perpetuated the error. Granted, mix-ups of this sort probably do not occur frequently, and in this case the original fault lies with the journal. However, Znamia did fix its mistake, while the database continues to display the incorrect authorship of the two stories.

Thus the larger matters relate to the integrity of databases. In the digital age people have come to make extensive use of online materials, and if anything that reliance will only increase in the years ahead. Not only have scholars grown accustomed to the ready access that databases provide, but libraries—for considerations of space, if not cost—will continue to replace subscriptions to print copies of journals with just the electronic versions. Do all journals ensure that any last-minute changes are reflected in the material relayed to the provider that oversees the database? Do the providers themselves make checks in order to safeguard against errors such as that described here? And if a library receives only the electronic edition of a journal, can scholars be certain that the source is trustworthy? Until these questions can be answered affirmatively with greater confidence than this cautionary tale suggests, it is best to proceed with care. Caveat lector!

Barry Scherr is Mandel Family Professor of Russian at Dartmouth College.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please consider submitting articles to be published in future NewsNets. Articles are typically brief essays on contemporary issues or matters of broad professional interest. They can include discussions of new research, institutions, resources etc. NewsNet is not a venue for extensive research essays; most cover articles are 2,500 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 Chair of the ASEEES Communications Advisory Committee, Karen Petrone (petrone@uky.edu).
These essays document how the inhabitants of Russia’s multinational empire mobilized in response to WWI, creating ambitious new projects, adapting existing institutions to meet the needs of total war, and increasingly citing their contributions to support claims for a greater political voice. The fall of the tsarist government reinvigorated the movement for social mobilization and renewal, but as revolution spiralled into civil war, Russians turned rather to devising strategies for survival. The editors hope that these essays will encourage study of the social impact of total war and revolution, the grassroots mobilization of Russian society during this period, and the methods of adaptation and self-reinvention adopted by ordinary men and women in response to prolonged crisis.

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Three String Books is an imprint of Slavica Publishers devoted to translations of literary works and belles-lettres from Central and Eastern Europe, including Russia and the other successor states of the former Soviet Union.


The stories and novella in this collection of work by the late Valentin Rasputin (1937–2015), leading representative of the village prose movement and one of Russia’s greatest contemporary writers, depicts life in Russia during the traumatic years following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. By bringing a variety of characters to life—from young children, teen-agers, andmiddle-aged adults to old peasants and new Russians—Rasputin delves into the burning issues of that time, including questions of morality as well as sheer survival, and allows readers to experience the immediate post-Soviet past together with the “ordinary folks” who were fated to live it. In addition to shedding light on the present, these works offer an armchair trip to Siberia along with the aesthetic pleasures that flow from the pen of a master storyteller.


This novel by “recovered Surrealist” Russian émigré poet Boris Poplavsky describes in colorful, poetic detail the hand-to-mouth existence of a small band of displaced Russians in Paris and Italy, chronicling their poverty, their diversions, their intensely played out love affairs, and its namesake’s gradual transformation in the eyes of his admiring followers. Abounding in allusions to Eastern religion, Western philosophy, and 19th-century Russian literature, the work echoes Joyce’s Ulysses in its experimental mixing of genres, while its use of extended metaphors reveals the stylistic impact of Marcel Proust. Not published in complete form in Russian until 1993, Apollon Bezobrazov significantly broadens our understanding of Russian prose produced in the interwar emigration.

Forum: Decrees and the Limits of Autocracy in 18th-Century Russia
Evgeny V. Akelev
The Barber of All Russia
Sergey Chernikov
Noble Landownership in 18th-Century Russia
Elena Marasinova
Punishment by Penance in 18th-Century Russia
Lorenz Erren
Feofan Prokopovich’s Pravda voli monarhei as Fundamental Law of the Russian Empire
Reaction by Richard S. Wortman
History and Historians
Interview with William Craft Brumfield
Faded Glory in Full Color
David L. Ransel
From the Delvig House to the Gas-Scraper
Review Essays
Michael D. Gordin
Reflexivity and the Russian Professoriate
Volodymyr Ryzhkovskyi
Beyond the Binaries

Kritika is dedicated to critical inquiry into the history of Russia and Eurasia. The quarterly journal features research articles as well as analytical review essays and extensive book reviews, especially of works in languages other than English. Subscriptions and previously published volumes available from Slavica—including, as of 16, no. 1, e-book editions (ePub, MOBI). Contact our business manager at slavica@indiana.com for all questions regarding subscriptions and eligibility for discounts.
The ASEEES Executive Committee has recently approved a new Affiliate Group in the Digital Humanities ("Slavic DH"). This decision formalizes a nascent community that began a conversation at the 2015 ASEEES convention about DH practices and networks within the field. For the last year we have been reaching out to scholars in Slavic and Eurasian studies who have long been working at the intersection of computing and the humanities, and to those who are curious about what DH could mean in the Slavic context.

The goal of our Affiliate Group is primarily to advance a community of practice around digitally-inclined scholarship and research projects, with a strong focus on the teaching, curation, and preservation thereof in Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies. It focuses on those disciplines in the humanities that have recently begun to include digitally-based practices, but also aims to connect humanists with their social scientist colleagues who have a longer history with these methodologies and approaches. By presenting ongoing debates about DH, delving into specific cultural contexts, and maintaining a critical consciousness about the role of DH in the future of the humanities, we hope to contribute to the broader intellectual trajectory of Slavic and Eurasian Studies.

In brief, Digital Humanities’ goals are to:
• enable collaboration between students, scholars, librarians, archivists, and IT specialists in order to carry out DH projects;
• collect and curate DH projects produced by Slavists;
• mentor and advise students/junior colleagues in Slavic who have an interest in DH practices;
• raise the visibility of DH in Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies to encourage awareness and acceptance of these practices in our field;
• connect DH scholars in North American Slavic Studies with relevant colleagues and projects around the world;
• provide support for colleagues in Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies at institutions without strong resources in DH;
• represent Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies in the larger field of Digital Humanities, raising awareness and visibility among non-Slavists about DH projects and resources in our field.

2016 ASEEES Sessions

We have put together a series of seven panels that aims to foster a debate about digital humanities throughout the upcoming ASEEES convention. The following seven DH sessions have been accepted for the 48th Annual ASEEES Convention, November 17-20, 2016 at the Marriott Wardman Park in Washington, D.C.:
• DH 1: Platforms for Digital Scholarship (Fri, November 18, 10:00 to 11:45am)
• DH 2: The Researcher-Librarian Interface in Digital East European Studies (Fri, November 18, 1:45 to 3:30pm)
• DH 3: Seeing Through Data: How Does Digital Humanities Change Our View of Culture? (Fri, November 18, 3:45 to 5:30pm)
• DH 4: Computational Poetics: Digital Approaches to the Analysis of Rhyme, Meter, and Text Length (Sat,
• DH 5: Locating Text and Image in the Digital Humanities (Sat, November 19, 10:00 to 11:45am)
• DH 6: Digital Humanities in and out of the Classroom (Sat, November 19, 1:45 to 3:30pm)
• DH 7: Mapping and GIS in the Slavic and Eurasian Humanities (Sun, November 20, 12:00 to 1:45pm)

Slavic DH THATCamp
On Thursday morning before the start of the convention our group is hosting a THATCamp (The Humanities and Technology Camp, http://www.thatcamp.org), a half-day informal workshop that will bring together Slavists and other scholars working in all different areas of the digital humanities, as well as those who are curious to learn more about these methodologies. There will be a basic introduction session for those completely new to DH, as well as more advanced breakout sessions in specific areas.

THATCamp will be held Thursday, November 17, at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel in DC. The session runs from 9am-12pm and will be followed by lunch. Interested participants should register by September 15, 2016 by visiting: http://aseees2016.thatcamp.org/register/

More information about the Affiliate Group, projects, panels and workshops can be found on our website, www.slavic-dh.org.

Slavic DH Officers (AY2015-2016)
Seth Bernstein, Higher School of Economics, Moscow
Natalia Ermolaev, Princeton University
Philip Gleissner, Princeton University

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ASEEES has approximately 3,000 members from academia, government and the private sector.

Dues are structured at several levels, including:
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• Student Institutional
• Two-year (at each level above)
• Lifetime

Seth Bernstein is a Research Fellow at The International Centre for the History and Sociology of World War II and Its Consequences NRU Higher School of Economics (Russia); Natalia Ermolaev is the Digital Humanities Project Manager at Princeton U; Philip Gleissner is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Princeton U; Andrew Janco is a University Postdoctoral Fellow in the Human Rights Institute at the University of Connecticut and Jessie Labov is an Associate Professor in the Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Cultures at Ohio State U.

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When did you first develop an interest in Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies?

I owe my interest in this field to my Russian language classes in my undergraduate studies at Yale. I wanted to take a language that was decidedly different from the Spanish foisted on me in school, and I had a vague interest in Russian literature and culture – so why not? Those language classes opened up a whole new world, and I became so enamored by it, I switched my major from English to Russian and East European Studies.

How have your interests changed since then?

Not globally, but in terms of disciplinary focus, yes. When I began my graduate studies at Georgetown in 1991, I continued with an area studies master’s degree. It was only then that I began to gravitate toward the discipline of history and, eventually, a Ph.D. in history. In terms of the topics I cover in my research, my interest in the Orthodox Church and goes back to a course on the subject that I took at Yale, but at Georgetown I began to consider overlapping issues of Russian imperial policies and identity. I had, since my time at Yale, spent time in Poland and learned Polish as well, developing an interest in Polish history. Professor Andrzej Kaminski at Georgetown introduced me to the history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and this became the geographic area that I research within the Russian Empire.

While that is my focus in my research, my teaching interests remain broad. I teach the entire gamut of Russian history from Kyivan Rus to Vladimir Putin, and so I try to follow scholarship on every era I cover. I approach my teaching of this region from the perspective of my initial area studies training – particularly incorporating literature, art, architecture, film, and ethnography into my courses. History is a wonderful umbrella under which almost every subject fits.

What is your current research/work project?

My current project is more or less a sequel to my first book (The Western Front of the Orthodox Church: Uniate and Orthodox Conflict in 18th-century Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia), which dealt with the intense religious tensions in the region of Poland-Lithuania that came under Russian rule during the partitions in the late 18th century. That book explored the culture and defining characteristics of the Uniate Church in the 18th century as it became more distinguished from Eastern Orthodoxy and then described Russian imperial policies after the partitions that led to the absorption of about 1.3 million Uniates, mostly Ukrainians, into the Russian Orthodox Church by 1796, with an eye on the impact of this policy on cultural identity in this region.

Now I am continuing my assessment of changing cultural identity in Belarus and Ukraine under Russian rule by assessing the fate of the Belarusians and Ukrainians before, during, and after the mass conversion finalized in 1839 under Nicholas I that brought an additional 1.5 million Uniates – this time mostly Belarusians – into the Russian Orthodox fold. Again, I am dealing with issues of identity construction within the Russian Empire, but primarily asking questions of how this massive shift in confessional identity unfolded on the ground. What did priests and parishioners experience? When and where was force used? Why did some areas conform peacefully, while others resisted? What was the fate of those who resisted? What was the actual process of “conversion”? How did the material culture of the parish and the rituals and rites change? How did the shift to Orthodox religious education change the intellectual milieu of these regions? To what extent did these parishes become “Orthodox”? Overall, what did it mean for Ukrainians and Belarusians to lose a major avenue of Polish and Western influence? And how did this mass conversion, which expanded the Orthodox core of the empire, affect Russian imperial identity? Covering eight provinces of the Russian Empire, the research for this project involved work in archives of Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia, which I carried out primarily in 2012 (funded by NCEEER and ACLS). Now, thanks to an NEH Fellowship, I am looking forward to a year-long leave from my duties at ISU next year to write up this research.
Julian Connolly, Professor and Interim Chair of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Virginia, was awarded the Senior Scholar award by the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies at the 2016 annual meeting held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama on March 18.

Norma Comrada, Courtesy Professor of Slavic Literature, University of Oregon, was a 2015 recipient of the Medaile Karla Capka from the Společnost bratří Čapků. The medal was awarded for her translations of Karel Čapek and presentations on his life and work.

Bob Fradkin retired from the Maryland public school system in 2013. He is now “unretired,” having accepted a two-year stint teaching Russian as a visiting professor at the University of Maryland.

Sonja Luehrmann, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada, and the 2015-2016 EURIAS fellow at the Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies, is the 2016 recipient of the Waldo Gifford Leland Award given by the Society of American Archivists (SAA) for her book, Religion in Secular Archives: Soviet Atheism and Historical Knowledge, published by Oxford University Press. The award will be presented at a ceremony during the Joint Annual Meeting of SAA and the Council of State Archivists. The Waldo Gifford Leland Award is given for writing of superior excellence and usefulness in the fields of archival history, theory, and practice.

Ani Kokobobo, Assistant Professor and Director of Graduate Studies at the University of Kansas Slavic Department was recently awarded an institutional NEH Enduring Questions grant to teach a course about community, ethics and the Russian classics.

The Museum of Russian Art (TMORA) in Minneapolis and a consortium of Minnesota colleges and universities hosted the third annual Interdisciplinary Student Research Symposium at the museum on Saturday, February 20, 2016. This event took place in connection with the exhibition “Faces of War: Russia in World War I (1914-1918)”. Students made presentations on the art, literature, and history of Russia and its neighbors. The organizing committee included ASEEES members Carolyn Ayers, Adrian Barr, Julia Chadaga, and Matt Miller. TMORA, with Vladimir von Tsurikov as director, is a member-supported, nonprofit museum dedicated to the preservation and presentation of all forms of Russian art and artifacts.

Stanford University Libraries has announced that its new Curator for Slavic and East European Collections will be Margarita Nafpaktitis. For the full press release, click here.

Donald J. Raleigh, Jay Richard Judson Distinguished Professor of History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, received the 2016 Faculty Award for Excellence in Doctoral Mentoring at the Ph.D. hooding ceremony on May 8, 2016, when he hooded his 21st Ph.D.

In May 2016, Hoover Library & Archives (L&A) director Eric Wakin announced that Anatol Shmelev would be honored as the inaugural Robert Conquest Curator for Russia and Eurasia at the L&A. Currently, Shmelev is a research fellow, curator of the Russia and Eurasia Collection, and archivist for the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Collection at Hoover L&A. Shmelev's new position was endowed by John Stephan, professor emeritus of history at the University of Hawaii, to honor the late Robert Conquest.

In July 2014, Shmelev began archiving various websites, blogs, and social media to document the conflict in eastern Ukraine; that project later made the international news when one of the blogs archived included a suspicious post tying the separatist forces in eastern Ukraine to the destruction of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17. Currently, Shmelev is responsible for acquiring archival materials from Russia and Eurasia, as well as organizing the preservation of, digitization of, and access to materials.

Anna Sharogradskaya, director of the Regional Press Institute in St. Petersburg (originally the Russian-American Press and Information Center) was recently awarded the Indiana University REEI Distinguished Service Award.
The American Council of Learned Societies
2016 Cohort of Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellows

The fellows, who each receive a $30,000 stipend and up to $8,000 in research funds and university fees, are advanced graduate students in their final year of dissertation writing. They were selected from a pool of nearly 1,000 applicants through a rigorous, multi-stage peer review process.

ASEEES members who were named Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellows are listed below; for more information about the recipients and their projects, click here

Marysia Jonsson (History, New York University) Carving Doors: Tolerance, Cultural Exchange, and Diplomacy during the Great Northern War, 1700-1721


The American Council of Learned Societies 2015-16 ACLS Fellowship competition

This year’s cohort of fellows was selected from a pool of nearly 1,100 applicants through a rigorous, multi-stage peer review process. ACLS Fellowships allow scholars to spend six to twelve months researching and writing full-time. The program, which awards fellowships of up to $70,000 each, is funded by ACLS’s endowment, which has received contributions from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Council’s college and university Associates, past fellows, and individual friends of ACLS. ACLS Fellows and project titles are listed below; for more information about the recipients and their projects, click here. Congratulations to the following ASEEES members:

Andrea F. Bohlman (Assistant Professor of Music, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) Fragile Sound, Quiet History: Music and Unofficial Media in Communist Poland

Victoria S. Frede (Associate Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley) Elective Affinities: Friendship in Russia, 1750-1840

Bruce Grant (Professor of Anthropology, New York University) The Donkey Wars: Satire, Free Speech, and Political Imagination in the Muslim Caucasus

Larisa Jasarevic (Senior Lecturer of Global Studies, University of Chicago) Post-War Natures and Contemplative Apicultures: Beekeeping in Bosnia

Ana Hedberg Olenina (Visiting Scholar at the Center for Film, Media and Popular Culture, Arizona State University) Psychomotor Aesthetics: Perspectives on Expressive Movement and Affect in Russian and American Modernity, 1910s-1920s

Brian A. Porter-Szucs (Professor of History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) Supply-Side Socialism: The Foundations of Neoliberalism in Communist Poland
Announcing the 2016 Andrew Carnegie Fellows

Continuing its longstanding investment in the social sciences and humanities, Carnegie Corporation of New York announced the winners of the 2016 Andrew Carnegie Fellows Program today with awards from the philanthropic foundation totaling $6.6 million.

The fellows will provide new perspectives on topics such as firearms and justifiable homicide, economic and demographic shifts in rural America, the abolition of prisons, the process for selecting judges, the impact of economic growth on climate change, the resettlement of refugees and asylum seekers, the adaptation of Islam in Western societies, the future of the Middle East, and famine in the 20th century.

The fellows were selected based on the originality, promise, and potential impact of their proposals. Each will receive up to $200,000 toward the funding of one to two years of scholarly research and writing aimed at addressing some of the world’s most urgent challenges to U.S. democracy and international order. The Andrew Carnegie Fellows Program provides the most prestigious and most generous fellowships advancing research in the social sciences and humanities. The anticipated result of each fellowships is the publication of a book or major study. Congratulations to:

Kate Brown, Professor, University of Maryland, Baltimore County: “Chernobyl’s Pale: Health, Controversy, and Science in Determining the Contours of Nuclear Disaster”

Lawrence Douglas, James J. Grosfeld Professor and Chair of Law, Jurisprudence and Social Thought, Amherst College; “A Jurisprudence of Atrocity”

Anna M. Grzymala-Busse, Ronald and Eileen Weiser Professor of European and Eurasian Studies, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan; “The Dictator’s Curse? Authoritarian Party Collapse and the Nation State”

Jenny Leigh Smith, Associate Professor, Georgia Institute of Technology; “Famine in the 20th Century: A Global History”

2016 ASEEES BOARD ELECTION

We are pleased to announce the slate of candidates for the 2016 election for three (3) positions on the ASEEES Board of Directors: the Vice President/President-Elect and the two Members-at-Large, all serving three-year terms from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019. We thank them for their willingness to stand as candidates to serve on the ASEEES Board.

Candidates for Vice President / President-Elect
• Julie Cassiday, Professor of Russian, Williams College
• Jane Costlow, Clark A. Griffith Professor of Environmental Studies, Bates College

Candidates for Members-at-Large
• Rosalind Polly Blakesley, Reader in Russian and European Art, University of Cambridge (UK)
• Anne Lounsbery, Associate Professor and Chair of Russian and Slavic Studies, New York University
• Kristin Roth-Ey, Lecturer in Modern Russian History, University College London (UK)
• Dirk Uffelmann, Professor of Slavic Literatures and Cultures, University of Passau (Germany)

For more information on the election including the candidate bios go to: www.aseees.org/about/board-elections Information on how to vote will be distributed by email to current members of ASEEES by mid-June.
NEW PUBLICATIONS

TIES OF KINSHIP
Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus’
by Christian Raffensperger
A fully realized, modern genealogy of the descendants of Volodimer the Great from the tenth through the twelfth centuries, with historical contextualization that highlights the importance of Kyivan Rus’ in a medieval European framework. Contains twenty-two genealogical charts with accompanying bibliographic documentation.

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THE WORLD TO COME
Ukrainian Images of the Last Judgment
by Liliya Berezhnaya and John-Paul Himka
A catalog listing and describing more than eighty Last Judgment images from present-day Ukraine, eastern Slovakia, and southeastern Poland, making it the fullest compilation of its kind. Photographs show overviews and details of the images, and most are printed in full color.

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Forty-nine essays provide a broad view of Ukrainian literature and history, encompassing the contested legacy of Kyivan Rus’; the cultural intersections of the early modern period; the articulation of a national discourse; the defining figure of Shevchenko; the vagaries of the long nineteenth century; twentieth-century modernism, ideology, and scholarship; and Ukraine’s intellectual positioning in today’s world.

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The Controversies over Self-Definition and Modernization in Partitioned Poland
by Andrzej Walicki
63 pp. paper $5.50 back in print

▸ AFTER THE HOLODOMOR
The Enduring Impact of the Great Famine on Ukraine
edited by Andrea Graziosi, Lubomyr A. Hajda, and Halyna Hryn
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June 2016 • NewsNet
Alexander Shlyapnikov, 1885-1937: Life of an Old Bolshevik, by Barbara C. Allen, was published in paperback by Haymarket Books in May 2016. As leader of the Workers’ Opposition (1919-21), Shlyapnikov called for trade unions to realize workers’ mastery over the economy. Despite defeat, he continued to advocate distinct views on the Soviet socialist project that provide a counterpoint to Stalin’s vision. Arrested during the Great Terror, he refused to confess to charges he thought illogical and unsupported by evidence. Unlike the standard historical and literary depiction of the Old Bolshevik, Shlyapnikov contested Stalin’s and the NKVD’s construct of the ideal party member. Allen conducted extensive research in archives of the Soviet Communist party and FSB. A cloth edition of the book was published in 2015 by Brill.

Belonging to the Nation: Inclusion and Exclusion in the Polish-German Borderlands, 1939-1951, by John J. Kulczycki, recently published by Harvard University Press, examines the efforts of Nazi Germany and postwar Poland to nationalize inhabitants of the contested Polish-German borderlands.

Histories of the experience of national minorities in the twentieth century often concentrate on the grim logic of ethnic cleansing. Kulczycki approaches his topic from a different angle, focusing on how governments decide which minorities to include. Both Nazis and Communist Poles regarded national identity as biologically determined—and both found this principle difficult to enforce. Practical impediments to proving a person’s ethnic descent meant that officials sometimes resorted to telltale cultural behaviors in making assessments of nationality. Although the goal was to create an ethnically homogeneous nation, Germany and Poland allowed pockets of minorities to remain, usually to exploit their labor. Kulczycki illustrates the complexity of the process behind national self-determination, the obstacles it confronts in practice, and the resulting injustices.

Familiar Strangers: The Georgian Diaspora and the Evolution of Soviet Empire, by Erik R. Scott, was published by Oxford University Press in April 2016 (on the 25th anniversary of the collapse of the USSR and the establishment of an independent Georgia).
Affair, the participation of Jews in the political, economic, and cultural life of Kiev, and their contribution to the development of the city.

Nabokov’s Canon: From "Onegin" to "Ada", by Marijeta Bozovic, will be published in June by Northwestern University Press as part of its Studies in Russian Literature and Theory series.

Nabokov’s translation of Pushkin’s Eugene Onegin (1964) and its accompanying Commentary, along with Ada, or Ardor (1969), his densely allusive late English language novel, have appeared nearly inscrutable to many interpreters of his work. If not outright failures, they are often considered relatively unsuccessful curiosities. In Bozovic’s study, these key texts reveal Nabokov’s ambitions to re-imagine a canon of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Western masterpieces with Russian literature as a central, rather than marginal, strain. Nabokov’s scholarly work, translations, and lectures on literature bear resemblance to New Critical canon reformations; however, Nabokov’s canon is pointedly translingual and transnational and serves to legitimize his own literary practice. The new angles and theoretical framework offered by Nabokov’s Canon help us to understand why Nabokov’s provocative monuments remain powerful source texts for several generations of diverse international writers, as well as richly productive material for visual, cinematic, musical, and other artistic adaptations.

ЖНИВА: Essays Presented in Honor of George G. Grabowicz on His Seventieth Birthday has been published as volumes 32–33 of HURI’s journal Harvard Ukrainian Studies. It was edited by Roman Koropeckyj, Maxim Tarnawsky, and Taras Koznarsky. The two-volume set contains 49 essays in tribute to Grabowicz’s distinguished contribution to the field of Ukrainian studies, and provides an overview of the state of the field at present. Fifty scholars examined a range of subjects that reflect Grabowicz’ own interests: the contested legacy of Kyivan Rus’; the cultural intersections of the early modern period; the articulation of a national discourse in the new imperial reality culminating in the defining figure of Shevchenko; the vagaries of the long nineteenth century; twentieth-century modernism, ideology, scholarship; and Ukraine’s intellectual positioning in today’s world. A full bibliography and biographical sketch based on interviews with the honoree complete the collection.

Filip Zachoval announced the release of his book entitled Reading Russian Short Stories (RRSS). It’s an open resource for students of Russian that compiles over forty short stories written by different authors in the 20th and 21st centuries. The stories offer a myriad of themes (both Russian and universal), topics, literary styles, and snapshots of Russian culture and history. Each of these stories is followed by questions and assignments. In general, the questions are designed to facilitate students’ comprehension of the text, to make inference with the text, or to hypothesize. The assignments contain topics for group discussions, oral presentations, and written essays.

The entire textbook can be downloaded at http://fzachoval.com, where you can find additional learning resources not included in the book.

Volume 3. Russia’s Home Front in War and Revolution, 1914-22, Book 2: The Experience of War and Revolution, edited by Adele Lindenmeyer, Christopher Read, and Peter Waldron, presents original research by an international group of scholars on the social history of Russia across the period of World War I, the 1917 revolutions, and the Civil War. The essays document how the inhabitants of Russia’s multinational empire mobilized in 1914 in response to the myriad demands of what many called the “Second Patriotic War.” They created ambitious new projects as well as adapting existing institutions to meet the military and social needs of total war, and increasingly cited their contributions to support claims for a greater political
voice. As the authors demonstrate, the war offered unprecedented opportunities for engagement to groups previously on the margins of civil society, such as women and national minorities. The fall of the tsarist government in early 1917 reinvigorated the movement for social mobilization and renewal, now focused on advancing not only the war effort but also Russia’s new democratic order. The sweeping changes of this period inspired patriotism, hope, and idealism in many on Russia’s home front. But as this collection also shows, the violence, social disruption, and institutional breakdown produced by war and revolution damaged existing social networks and sowed anxiety, disillusionment, and despair. As revolution degenerated into civil war, Russians turned increasingly to devising strategies for survival. The editors of The Experience of War and Revolution hope that these essays will encourage other scholars to study the social impact of total war and revolution, the grassroots mobilization of Russian society during this period, and the methods of adaptation and self-reinvention adopted by ordinary men and women in response to prolonged crisis.

Routledge Press has published Choi Chatterjee, Lisa Kirschenbaum, and Deborah Field’s new textbook, Russia’s Long Twentieth Century: Voices, Memories, Contested Perspectives. Written in an accessible style, the book takes an innovative inquiry-based approach and contains primary sources and questions for discussion.

Stories of a Soviet Studier: My Experiences in Russia (Soviet Studies Book 1), by Stephen Shenfield, was recently released as a Kindle book. This is a collection of stories about personal experiences in the Soviet Union in the 1970s and 1980s and then in post-Soviet Russia in the 1990s. The stories range from recollections from the author’s grandmother, who grew up in tsarist Russia and emigrated to England in 1925 to the author’s involvement with two Soviet reformers, the late Fyodor Burlatsky and Colonel Viktor Girschfeld.

Five Directions Press released the third book in the Legends series. The Swan Princess (Legends of the Five Directions: 3: North), written by Carolyn Pouncey under the pen name C. P. Lesley, in April 2016 in print and as an e-book. In the two years since Nasan Kolycheva married a Russian nobleman, life has become intolerable. The young Tatar princess strives in vain to please her ailing mother-in-law and fears for the safety of her husband, stationed on the western front. A pilgrimage to the north offers a chance to revisit a life she has almost forgotten—until the journey brings her face to face with a once-vanquished foe, and she realizes she has ridden right into his trap.

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Publications announce that Ties of Kinship: Genealogy and Dynastic Marriage in Kyivan Rus’ by Christian Raffensperger is now available. This volume contributes to the academic understanding of Medieval Europe and Kyivan Rus’: It presents an analysis of the ruling family of Rus’ - the Volodimerovichi - with modern interpretations and historical contextualization that highlights the importance of Rus’ in a medieval European framework.

With 22 full genealogical charts and accompanying bibliographic information, the book provides a resource for study into the dynastic marriages between royal families of Rus’ and of kingdoms throughout the rest of Europe. This study can be used by Slavists, Byzantinists, and West European medievalists as the new baseline for research on the Volodimerovichi and their complex web of relationships with the world beyond.

Raffensperger also worked with Serhii Plokhii, Kostyantyn Bondarenko, and the Center for Geographical Analysis, to map out the dynastic marriages in HURI’s Rus’ Genealogy Project, providing links to additional
information about each tie. The interactive map creates a visual representation of the connections between Rus' and the wider region.

**Watersheds: Poetics and Politics of the Danube River**, edited by Marijeta Bozovic and Matthew D. Miller, was recently released by Academic Studies Press.

From the German Black Forest to the Romanian and Ukrainian shores where it flows into the Black Sea, Europe's second longest river connects ten countries, while its watershed covers four more. The Danube serves as an artery of a culturally diverse geographic region, frustrating attempts to divide Europe from non-Europe, and facilitating the flow of economic and cultural forms of international exchange. Yet the river has attracted surprisingly little scholarly attention, and what exists too often privileges single disciplinary or national perspectives. Adopting a multidisciplinary approach to the river and its cultural imaginaries, the anthology remedies this neglect and explores the river as a site of transcultural engagement in the New Europe.

Katherine Arens, Robert Dassanowsky, Micaela Baranello, Henry Sussman, Robert Lemon, Jennifer Stob, Karl Ivan Solibakke, Robert Nemes, Jessie Labov, Tomislav Z. Longinović, Dragan Kujundžić, Amanda Lerner, Juliana Maxim, Tanya Richardson contributed to this volume.

**Wealth in the Ottoman and Post-Ottoman Balkans**, edited by Evgenia Davidova (I.B. Tauris, 2016), demonstrates the economic and social transformations wrought by wars, state centralization, European expansion and the gradual Ottoman withdrawal from the Balkans. As a new middle class emerged, and the power of religion faded, Ottoman and post-Ottoman social, economic and cultural norms changed rapidly across the region. This book illustrates not only how markers of wealth accumulation and poverty were socially defined across the region, but also the ways inequality was experienced, revealing the relationships between the state, economy, society, modernity in the context of Balkan, Ottoman and European development.

The contributors are: Evdoxios Doxiadis, Evelina Razhdavichka-Kiessling, Andreea-Roxana Iancu, Andrew Robarts, Dimitris Stamatopoulos, Evgenia Davidova, Efi Kanner, Gergana Georgieva, Dalibor Jovanovski, Eyal Ginio, Eleonora Naxidou, Momir Samardžić, and Nikolai Aretov. Their chapters include new archival data and various case studies and frame a comparative social portrayal of the modern Balkans, offering new truths to the major discourses about nationalism, modernity, and the Ottoman legacy in the respective Balkan national historiographies.

**2016 Cohen-Tucker Dissertation Research Fellowship Recipients**

ASEEES is delighted to announce the 2016 Stephen F. Cohen-Robert C. Tucker Dissertation Research Fellowship recipients. The Cohen–Tucker Dissertation Research Fellowship (CTDRF) Program for Russian Historical Studies supports the next generation of US scholars to conduct their doctoral dissertation research in Russia. The CTDRF Program is sponsored by the KAT Charitable Foundation, which we thank for its generous support.

**Susan Grunewald** (History) Carnegie Mellon University

“German Prisoners of War in the Soviet Gulag: Life, Law, Memory, 1941-1956”

**Erin Hutchinson** (History) Harvard University

“The Village Strikes Back: The Cultural Politics of the Nation in the Soviet Union after Stalin”

**Dakota Irvin** (History) UNC, Chapel Hill

“Revolving Doors of Power: How Revolutionary Ekaterinburg Became Sverdlovsk, 1917-1924”

**Kelsey Norris** (History) University of Pennsylvania

“Displaced Persons and the Politics of Family Reunification in the Postwar Soviet Union”

**John Romero** (History) Arizona State University


**John Seitz** (History) Iowa State University

“Colonizing the Countryside: Scientific Agriculture and Colonial Control on the Kazakh Steppe, 1881-1928”
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ALEXANDER VATLIN
EDITED, TRANSLATED, AND WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY SETH BERNSTEIN
FOREWORD BY OLEG KHLEVINIUK
October 2016

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SYMPOSIUM HELD AT HOOVER INSTITUTION LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

On March 1-2, curators, archivists, and art historians from around the nation met at Hoover Archives to discuss the preservation, curation, and exhibition of rare Russian art, with particular emphasis on Hoover Archives’ Nicolas de Basily collection. This unique art collection, featuring rare Russian eighteenth-century portraiture and miniatures, is showcased at Hoover Library & Archives in the Nicolas de Basily Room. Gifted to Hoover in 1966 by Nicolas de Basily’s widow, Lascelles de Basily, the room has for more than three decades served as a gallery as well as an elegant setting for meetings and events. Most notably Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who consulted Hoover’s holdings while writing his landmark work, The Gulag Archipelago, used the de Basily room for his first press conference in America.

Organized by Edward Kasinec, former curator of Slavic and East European Collections at the New York Public Library, the symposium addressed the benefits and challenges of preserving, digitizing, exhibiting, and publicizing fine art collections within the current climate of libraries, archives, and museums. After a viewing of rare materials from the de Basily and other Russian collections at Hoover, participants engaged in lively discussion of the past, present, and future of such rare artifacts. Anatol Shmelev, Curator of Russian and Eurasian Collections at Hoover, opened the symposium with a historical overview of the collection, characterizing it as a memorial to a lost world. De Basily, born in 1883, was a Russian diplomat best known in his role as a close advisor to Tsar Nicholas II; in March 1917, Basily drafted the abdication decree for the last Romanov tsar, and annotated copies of all five of the drafts are in the Hoover Archives among the de Basily papers. In addition to his work with the Russian imperial foreign ministry, he was a consummate collector of fine art and books, especially during the 1920s and 1930s, when the revolutionary regimes were divesting themselves of works held in the Hermitage in St. Petersburg and libraries in Soviet-controlled areas. De Basily’s collection at Hoover thus includes a seven-thousand-volume library, which contains many rare first editions in Russian, as well as long out-of-print books on the history of Russian painting. In all, the collection is one of the most significant of the rich holdings on Russian history held in Hoover Archives.


INDIANA UNIVERSITY TO HOST WORKSHOP: AUTHORITY IN ISLAM: DIALECTICS OF FRAGMENTATION & PLURALITY IN MUSLIM EURASIA

Indiana University invites proposals for the international workshop on the fragmentation and plurality of authority in Islam in Muslim Eurasia to be held at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, on March 24-25, 2017 under the auspices of its new School of Global & International Studies. The workshop is part of an ambitious long-term initiative by Indiana University’s Islamic Studies Program that aims to assess and analyze the causes, spectrum, and consequences of (seemingly) increasingly diverse, decentralized and disjointed practices of religious authority in Muslim societies, both regionally and comparatively.

FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AT THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

Title VIII Fellowships

Title VIII-Supported Short-Term Grants allow U.S. citizens whose policy-relevant research in the social sciences or humanities focused on the countries of Eurasia, to spend up to one month using the library, archival, and other specialized resources of the Washington, D.C. area, while in residence at the Kennan Institute. The next deadline for these grants is July 15, 2016.

Please see the website for more details on the Title VIII-supported fellowship program: https://www.wilsoncenter.org/fellowship-opportunities-and-internships.
George F. Kennan Fellowships

George F. Kennan Fellows will be based at the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. for three-month residencies. Fellows will receive access to the Library of Congress, National Archives, and policy research centers in Washington, D.C., as well as the opportunity to meet with key experts and officials at the State Department, USAID, Department of Defense, and Congress. While conducting research, the George F. Kennan Fellows are expected to actively participate in discussions with the policy and academic communities, including speaking engagements at the Wilson Center as well as potentially outside of Washington D.C., and attending meetings, conferences, and other activities organized by the Kennan Institute and Wilson Center. Upon completion of the fellowships, the grantees become alumni, for whom Kennan will continue to offer opportunities for collaboration and engagement. U.S., Russian, and Ukrainian citizens are eligible to apply.

Research Team Option:
Please note applicants have an option to apply for the fellowship as individuals or as part of a team. If applying as a team of two (or three) applicants, the applicants must be citizens of at least two different countries. The goal of such joint fellowships is to promote collaborative research projects among U.S., Russian, and Ukrainian experts.

George F. Kennan Fellowship Teams will:
• Produce joint paper(s) for policy-relevant publications.
• Present work at D.C., Russia, and/or Ukraine events.
• Conduct meetings and engage with policymakers in D.C.

Competitions for the fellowships will be held twice yearly with the following application deadlines: March 1 and September 1.

Applicants must submit a completed application – please see our website for more details: http://www.wilsoncenter.org/grant-opportunities-and-internships-0

The George F. Kennan Fellowship offers a monthly stipend of $3,200, research facilities, and computer access. Fellows are required to be in residence at the Kennan Institute, Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. for the duration of the grant. Awardees are expected to commence their three-month appointments within one year of accepting the fellowship.

Scholars in Residence
The Kennan Institute welcomes its current and incoming scholars this summer:

Title VIII Summer Research Fellows
Laura A. Dean, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Department of Social Sciences, Clayton State University, “Beyond the Natasha Effect: Determinants of Human Trafficking Policy Variation in the Post-Soviet Region.”
Gulnaz Sharafutdinova, Senior Lecturer, King’s College Institute, “Soviet Habits of the Mind: Cognitive Path-Dependence and Russia’s Political Regime.”

Title VIII Short-term Scholars

SEE Independent Professional, Eurasia Foundation

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR EAST AND SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN STUDIES AT LMU HOSTED CONFERENCE

The third annual conference of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies at LMU Munich and Regensburg University (Germany) took place Munich from June 2-4, 2016.

Its theme, The Culture of the Russian Revolution and its Global Impact: Semantics – Performances – Functions, focused on the 1917 Russian October Revolution. With the Centennial of the October Revolution approaching, the Graduate School deliberately engages early with the topic to generate important new stimuli on the discourse of remembrance. The presentations dealt with the cultural semantics and practices of the October Revolution as well as its intellectual historical reception. The panels explored the tension between revolution and performance, rhetoric and revolution, the impact on religious matters and the perceptions of the revolution particularly in East Asia. For further information and the program please see: http://www.gs-oses.de/event-detail-317/events/third-annual-conference.html

ZIMMERLI APPOINTS NEW STAFF AND ANNOUNCES CURATORIAL PROMOTIONS

The Zimmerli Art Museum at Rutgers welcomed a new appointment and announced two promotions to key museum positions in February. Amanda Potter, most recently Educator for Public and University Programs at the Wexner Center for the Arts at The Ohio State University in Columbus, joined the Zimmerli staff as Curator of Education and Interpretation on February
1. Christine Giviskos, and Julia Tulovsky, both associate curators at the Zimmerli since 2007, have been promoted to curator and head of their respective departments. Giviskos now serves as Curator of Prints, Drawings, and European Art, and Tulovsky as Curator of Russian and Soviet Nonconformist Art.

Julia Tulovsky joined the Zimmerli staff in 2007 and is responsible for overseeing the museum’s Russian and Soviet art collection of more than 20,000 objects, including the Norton and Nancy Dodge Collection of Nonconformist Art. In recent years, she has curated exhibitions featuring the work of nonconformist artists Vagrich Bakhchanyan, Leonid Sokov, and Oleg Vassiliev, as well as Tales of War: A Selection of Works on Paper from the Claude and Nina Gruen Collection of Contemporary Russian Art; Artists’ Portraits: Putting a Face to the Name; and Cast Me Not Away: Soviet Photography in the 1980s. Before coming to the Zimmerli, she worked as an Assistant Curator at the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and served as the Executive Director of the Malevich Society in New York. Tulovsky holds B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Moscow State University.

THE MICHAEL HENRY HEIM PRIZE IN COLLEGIATE TRANSLATION

The MICHAEL HENRY HEIM PRIZE IN COLLEGIATE TRANSLATION is awarded annually for the best collegial translation of a journal article from an East European language into English. The prize is sponsored by East European Politics & Societies and Cultures (EEPS), which will publish the winning article.

DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 1, 2016  PRIZE: $500 AND PUBLICATION IN EEPS  SUBMISSIONS: TO EEPS@ACLS.ORG

PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT: NOV., 2016  CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES

COLLEGIATE TRANSLATION: A translation by a colleague from a relevant discipline, rather than by a professional translator outside the author’s field

ELIGIBILITY:
- The translation cannot have been published previously.
- The translation must be from an East European language as defined by the geographic ambit of EEPS. Translations from German, Turkish, and Russian are not eligible.
- Articles should fall within the social sciences and the humanities.
- The subject matter and approach should be suitable for publication as an EEPS article.
- Translations of journalism, blogs, or other brief pieces do not qualify.

The Michael Henry Heim Prize in Collegiate Translation

In Guidelines for the Translation of Social Science Texts (www.acls.org/programs/sspt), Michael Heim encouraged scholars to translate their colleagues’ work to make it more widely available. Although Heim was a renowned literary translator, he was convinced that the best translator of a scholarly text is a colleague in a relevant discipline who has acquired facility in translation, rather than a professional translator who is linguistically skilled but unfamiliar with the discipline’s concepts, contexts, and controversies. This prize supports Michael Heim’s vision.

EEPS is sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies (www.acls.org).
http://eep.sagepub.com  Twitter: @EEPSJournal  Facebook: www.facebook.com/EEPSJournal

EEPS is an international, interdisciplinary journal for the examination of critical issues related to Eastern Europe. Its geographical scope is the area between Germany to the west and Russia to the east, and includes the Baltic region and the Balkans.

DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 1, 2016  PRIZE: $500 AND PUBLICATION IN EEPS  SUBMISSIONS: TO EEPS@ACLS.ORG

PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT: NOV., 2016  CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES

COLLEGIATE TRANSLATION: A translation by a colleague from a relevant discipline, rather than by a professional translator outside the author’s field

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EEPS is sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies (www.acls.org).
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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN LANGUAGES CFP

The AATSEEL conference is a forum for exchange of ideas in all areas of Slavic and East/Central European languages, literatures, linguistics, cultures, and pedagogy. The Program Committee invites scholars in these and related areas to form panels around specific topics, organize roundtable discussions, propose forums on instructional materials, and/or submit proposals for individual presentations for the 2017 Conference. The conference regularly includes panels in linguistics, pedagogy and second language acquisition, in addition to literature, cinema, and culture. Beginning in 2017, the AATSEEL conference will no longer meet concurrently with the annual convention of the Modern Language Association and will be held February 2nd through February 5th, 2017 at the Parc 55 hotel in downtown San Francisco, California.

In addition to regular conference panels and events, the program will now include panel streams. These streams will promote greater cohesion among conference panels and foster a broader dialogue throughout the conference. The result can be a series of mini-conferences within the framework of our larger conference. All conference attendees are welcome to attend stream panels, but participants in a stream are strongly encouraged to attend all of the panels in their stream.

The stream topics for 2017 are:
• The Political in Contemporary Russian Culture
• The Last Avant-garde (and its Successors)
• Russian Literature of the Anthropocene
• Translation in Slavic Contexts
• Dostoevsky
• Elementary-level Language Instruction: Theory and Practice
• Women's Experience of War on Soviet and Post-Soviet Screen
• Mimesis in Russian Art and Aesthetic Theory

All AATSEEL members are eligible to submit paper proposals to any one of the streams listed above. Proposals should be submitted through the regular submission website (http://www.aatseel.org/cfp_main) as an “Individual Paper” with the title of the stream selected in the drop-down menu on the proposal form. Please do not send submissions directly to the stream organizers.

Please submit your proposals by July 1, 2016. For more information, visit the AATSEEL website: http://www.aatseel.org/cfp_main. All proposals must be made through the online submission process - no emailed proposals will be accepted.

CFS: ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN IN SLAVIC STUDIES (AWSS) MARY ZIRIN PRIZE

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies (AWSS) is pleased to announce a call for nominations for the Mary Zirin Prize in recognition of an independent scholar in the field of Slavic Studies. The award of $500 is named for Mary Zirin, the founder of Women East-West.

Working as an independent scholar, Zirin produced and encouraged fundamental works in Slavic/East European Women's Studies and has been instrumental in the development of the AWSS. The Prize aims to recognize the achievements of independent scholars and to encourage their continued scholarship and service in the fields of Slavic or Central and Eastern European Women's Studies.

The Committee encourages the nomination of candidates at all career stages. For the purpose of this award, an independent scholar is defined as a scholar who is not employed at an institution of higher learning, or an employee of a university or college who is not eligible to compete for institutional support for research (for example, those teaching under short-term contracts or working in administrative posts). We welcome nominations from CIS and Central and Eastern Europe.

The Zirin Prize Committee will accept nominations (including self-nominations) until September 1, 2016. Nominations must include: (1) a nomination letter of be no more than two-pages double-spaced; (2) the nominee’s current curriculum vitae; and (3) a sample publication (e.g., article or book chapter). The nomination letter must describe the scholar’s contribution to the field, as well as work in progress.

Nominations should be sent to Marilyn Smith at msmith@fivecolleges.edu, or by postal mail to Marilyn Schwinn Smith, 14 Allen Street, Amherst, MA 01002
CFP: CENTRAL SLAVIC CONFERENCE ANNUAL MEETING
October 21-23, 2016 • St. Louis, Missouri

The Central Slavic Conference is pleased to invite scholars of all disciplines working in Slavic, Eurasian, and East European studies to submit proposals for panels, individual papers, and roundtables at its annual meeting to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, USA, October 21-23, 2016.

Founded in 1962 as the Bi-State Slavic Conference, the Central Slavic Conference now encompasses seven states and is the oldest of the regional affiliates of ASEEES (Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies). Scholars from outside the region and from around the world are welcome.

Proposals for papers, panels, and roundtables should be submitted by email to CSC President Dr. David Borgmeyer at CentralSlavic@outlook.com no later than August 1, 2016. Early proposals are encouraged. All proposals should include:

• Participant name, affiliation, and email contact information;
• For individual paper / poster presentation: title and brief description (limit 50 words);
• For panels: panel title + above information for each participant and discussant (if applicable);
• For roundtables: roundtable title and participant information.

For the first time ever, the CSC will dedicate a separate portion of the conference to undergraduate research presentations. Faculty are encouraged to support conference proposals from undergraduate students for this new section of the conference. Limited funding is available to provide graduate and undergraduate students with travel stipends.

Charles Timberlake Memorial Symposium

Now a regular part of the CSC program, the symposium is dedicated to the memory and scholarly interests of longtime CSC member Charles Timberlake. Those interested in participating should contact symposium coordinator Dr. Nicole Monnier at CentralSlavic@outlook.com.

Timberlake Memorial Graduate Paper Prize

Students who present at the CSC Annual Meeting are invited to participate in the Charles Timberlake Graduate Paper Prize competition. Dedicated to the memory of Professor Timberlake as a teacher and mentor, the prize carries a cash award.

CSC registration and hotel reservation information will be available on the CSC website: http://www.slu.edu/international-studies-program/central-slavic-conference.

CFS: THE EARLY SLAVIC STUDIES ASSOCIATION PRIZES

The Early Slavic Studies Association (ESSA) announces its prizes for best monograph and best article in the field of Early Slavic Studies for 2016. The prize committee is also willing to consider a special award for best translation of primary source material in the field, to be awarded at the committee's discretion.

Books and peer-reviewed articles published between September 1, 2014 and August 31, 2016 are eligible for the award. The committee will accept nominations and self-nominations. To make a nomination, please contact the Book Prize committee chair here. Nominated works should be written in, or translated into, English.


Nominated authors must be members in good standing of the ESSA. Please contact our secretary, Cynthia M. Vakareliyska, to confirm your eligibility.

MIDWEST SLAVIC ASSOCIATION PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The Midwest Slavic Association announces the winners of this year’s undergraduate and graduate essay contests. The undergraduate essay prize was awarded to Adam F. Broeckaert, (Lafayette University) for “The Ability of New Member States to Dictate the EU Agenda: The Case of Poland’s Geopolitical Agenda.” The graduate prize was awarded to Ognjen Kojanic, from the University of Pittsburgh for “Countering the Exclusion

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of the Working Class through Worker Ownership in Neoliberal Croatia.”

NORTHEAST SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CONFERENCE PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The NESEEEES board has chosen a winner of the Graduate Student Award for 2016: Samuel Casper of University of Pennsylvania for his paper, “The Commissar’s Upright Piano: Rehabilitation, Privilege, and Property Restitution in the Post-Stalin USSR.”

SOCIETY OF HISTORIANS OF EAST EUROPEAN, EURASIAN, AND RUSSIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

SHERA proposed a double session for emerging scholars at the College Art Association’s 105th annual conference in New York in February 2017. SHERA has been in the process of implementing a visiting scholar program in affiliation with the Department of Art History of the European University in St. Petersburg. This spring, SHERA facilitated a research trip for its member, Mimi Ginsberg, who received a humanitarian visa to Russia to do research on her dissertation dedicated to the first commercial art gallery in St. Petersburg owned by Nadezhda Dobychina. Apart from doing research for their individual projects, participants of this program are expected to take part in the academic life of the inviting institution in form of lectures, seminars, or master classes. In order to be considered for the program, scholars have to be members of SHERA in good standing and begin the application process 10 to 12 weeks ahead of the planned visit. All inquiries about the program should be directed to Natasha Kurchanova, President, at shera.artarchitecture@gmail.com.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVIC STUDIES

Robert Niebuhr is now Western Association of Slavic Studies President (until April 2017) and Secretary/Treasurer. Lynn Lubamersky, at Boise State University, is the 2017 program coordinator.

The 2016 WASS annual meeting was held in conjunction with the Western Social Science Association annual conference, of which WASS is an affiliated member. WASS members were well represented at the Western Social Science Association conference: Jesus Madrigal (UC Berkeley) received Western Social Science Association’s Best Graduate Paper for “Moving Frescoes: Sergei Eisenstein and Mexican Muralism.” Joseph Kellner, also from UC Berkeley, was the John Wicks Dissertation Award winner for his paper entitled “As Above, So Below: Astrology and the Soviet Collapse.”

Assistant Professor of Russian
Amherst College

The Amherst College Department of Russian invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track position of Assistant Professor to begin on July 1, 2017. We are looking for a broadly-trained, theoretically-engaged scholar of Russian literature and culture. In addition to having a well-articulated research plan, the successful candidate will be committed to undergraduate and interdisciplinary teaching in a liberal-arts context.

Within the last decade, Amherst College has profoundly transformed its student body in terms of socioeconomic status, ethnicity, race, and nationality. Today, nearly one-quarter of Amherst’s students are Pell Grant recipients; 44 percent of our students are domestic students of color; and ten percent of our students are international students. Our expectation is that the successful candidate will excel at teaching and mentoring students who are broadly diverse with regard to race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, nationality, sexual orientation, and religion. Our new colleague will teach two courses per semester, including all levels of Russian language and various aspects of Russia’s cultural legacy; contribute to the core curriculum of the department and the College’s liberal-arts curriculum; and advise undergraduate honors theses. Amherst College is home to an internationally-renowned research institution, the Amherst Center for Russian Culture, and the department’s faculty regularly draws on its collections for teaching and research. The Center’s unique strengths lie in the visual and performing arts, the culture of modernism and the long twentieth century. More information about the department is available at https://www.amherst.edu/mmm/13477, and about the Center for Russian Culture at https://www.amherst.edu/mmm/41771.

Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Slavic languages and literatures in hand by the start of the appointment. Native or near-native fluency in Russian and English is required, and prior teaching experience is expected. Interested candidates should submit electronically to https://apply.interfolio.com/35265 a letter of application containing research and teaching statements, C.V., two course syllabi, a writing sample (not to exceed 25 pages), and three confidential letters of recommendation. Review of candidates will begin on September 15, 2016, and continue until the position is filled. Applications received by that date will receive full consideration. Questions about the search should be addressed to bwolfson@amherst.edu.

Amherst College is a private undergraduate liberal arts college for men and women, with 1,800 students and more than two hundred faculty members. Located in the Connecticut River Valley of western Massachusetts, Amherst participates with Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts in the Five-College Consortium.
Forthcoming in *Slavic Review*
Summer 2016

Russian Geopoetics
Anindita Banerjee and Jenifer Presto, Special Section
Guest Editors

Introduction: Toward a Russian Geopoetics; or, Some Ways of Relating Russia to the World
Anindita Banerjee and Jenifer Presto

“Reading Gogol’ in Azeri: Parodic Genealogies and the Revolutionary Geopoetics of 1905”
Leah Feldman

“Tashkent ’68: a Cinematic Contact Zone”
Rossen Djagalov and Masha Sázarzka

“Scripted Spaces: The Geopoetics of the Newspaper from Tret’iakov to Prigov”
Jacob Edmond

ARTICLES
“A Genealogy of Kontrol’ in Russia: From Leninist to Neoliberal Governance”
Catherine Owen

“Russia and the Vulnerability of Electoral Authoritarianism?”
Graeme Gill

“Energy as Power—Gazprom, Gas Infrastructure, and Geo-governmentality in Putin’s Russia”
Veli-Pekka Tynkkynen

“The Red Army in Yugoslavia, 1944–1945”
Vojin Majstorović

“Violence and the Production of Borders in Western Slavonia”
Mila Dragojević

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS TO PUBLISH *SLAVIC REVIEW* FROM 2017

ASEEES is delighted to announce that starting in 2017 Cambridge University Press (CUP) will publish *Slavic Review*.

*Slavic Review*'s editorial office will continue to be housed at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign under the editorship of Professor Harriet Murav. We will continue to have full editorial control, including in-house copyediting; CUP will take over the production and distribution of print copies, online publishing, marketing, and sale of institutional subscriptions.

ASEEES regular and student members will continue to receive copies of *Slavic Review*. CUP will create a digital archive of the entire *Slavic Review* collection to which our members will also have free access as ASEEES regular and student members. As an added benefit of our partnership with CUP, our members will receive 20% discount off the price of all books published by CUP. Authors and reviewers of articles (but not book reviews) in *Slavic Review* will receive a 30% discount on all CUP books (for personal use only).

We will conclude our contract with JSTOR Current Scholarship Program (for the current issues) at the end of this year, but JSTOR will continue to maintain the *Slavic Review* archive. If your institution subscribes to the JSTOR archive collection, you will continue to have access to the back issues of *Slavic Review* through JSTOR as well.

We are excited about the partnership with Cambridge University Press, which will help us achieve our goal of expanding the global readership of *Slavic Review*. We will post more information as *Slavic Review* transitions to Cambridge University Press.

**In Memoriam**

**Charles Edward Gribble,** Professor Emeritus of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures at Ohio State University, passed away on June 3, 2016.

Gribble was born on November 10, 1936. He received his BA in Slavic Languages from the University of Michigan in 1957. In 1958, Gribble entered the graduate program in Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University. After working at Brandeis University and Indiana University, in 1975, Gribble began his 35-year service to the OSU Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures. Gribble taught a wide range of subjects including the Structure and History of Russian, Old Church Slavonic, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian. In addition, Gribble served as Department Chair from 1990 to 1996, and Graduate Studies Chair from 2001 to 2008.

Gribble published his first book, *Readings in the History of the Russian language, 11th to 15th Centuries* (1964) while still a graduate student. He published numerous other works leading up to his crowning achievement, *The Forms of Russian* (2014). Gribble also left an enduring mark on the field through his leadership of Slavica Publishers, which he founded in 1966. As a result of his excellence as editor, he was awarded the AATSEEL Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Profession in 1992.

Gribble worked to promote Bulgarian Studies in North America through his publications, editorial work, teaching, and service to the profession: he received two Jubilee Medals from the Bulgarian Embassy (in 1985 and 1986) and a host of other awards. In 2006, he was presented with the Marin Drinov Medal, the highest honor given by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. *Excerpted from the obituary provided by OSU.*

**Stephen J. Parker,** Professor of Russian Literature in the Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures at the University of Kansas, died on March 14, 2016.

Parker was born on August 5, 1939 in Brooklyn, New York. He studied at Cornell University, where he received his BA, MA, and in 1969 his PhD in Russian Literature. He taught at the University of Oklahoma in 1966–67, and at the University of Kansas from 1967 to his retirement in 2011. Parker published a great amount of scholarship on the work of Vladimir Nabokov, under whom he studied at Cornell, including *Understanding Vladimir Nabokov* (University of South Carolina Press, 1987). He also edited *The Nabokovian* from 1984 until his retirement. Parker was the third chair of the KU Slavic Department and served for 13 years, stepping down in 2000. *Excerpted from the obituary provided by KU.*

**Dean Stoddard Worth,** Professor of Slavic Languages at UCLA, has died after a long illness.

Born in Brooklyn in 1927, he attended Dartmouth College (B.A. 1949), and Harvard University (Ph.D. 1957). He also earned a certificate from the School of Oriental Languages at the Sorbonne, where he began his study of Russian. Best known for his scholarship in areas related to the Russian language, including its structure, history, and literary tradition, his earliest publications also presented ground-breaking research on one of the indigenous languages of northeastern Siberia. He was one of the earliest American scholars to visit Russia during the post-Stalin era, and he promoted international scholarly exchange, both by inviting Russian visitors to his department at UCLA and through his chairmanship of the International Committee of Slavists. He developed warm relationships especially with Czech scholars, some of whom he aided in various ways after the Soviet invasion of 1968. He won many fellowships and awards both for his scholarship and for his extensive service to his university and profession. *Excerpted from the obituary provided by UCLA.*

**Jordan Kurland,** 87, passed away on January 23, 2016 at his home in Washington, DC.

A native of Boston, Kurland attended Dartmouth College and earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in History at Boston University before commencing advanced study at the Russian Institute at Columbia University. He earned a Fulbright fellowship to conduct research for his dissertation on Dutch-Russian relations in the 17th century; a second fellowship enabled a year of study in the Soviet Union. Kurland began his teaching career in the History Department of the Woman's College of UNC-Greensboro. In 1965, he joined the professional staff of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) in Washington, DC. Throughout his 50-year career at the AAUP, he focused passionately on defending academic freedom, which he did with rare insight and vigor hospitalization. *Published in The Boston Globe on Jan. 26, 2016.*
Uncertainties multiply, but so do opportunities. The Center for Global Politics provides you with the tools to navigate complexity.

**East European Studies**
**Master of Arts**

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**The program starts in October 2016.**

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For further information about the programs and the admission process please visit [cfa.ees-online.org](http://cfa.ees-online.org) or contact our student advisor Sabine Pag (sabine.pag@fu-berlin.de).
ASEEES was able to offer grants to subsidize travel costs for ASEEES members to present their papers at the 2016 ASEEES-MAG Summer Convention in Lviv, Ukraine. Applications were judged on intellectual merit of the paper topic. Priority was given to applicants who were first-time ASEEES travel grant recipients or junior scholars whose institutions offer limited funding.

Marina Aptekman, Tufts U
“Narrative and Identity in the Age of Globalization: The New Russian Émigré Writing”

Tomasz Blaszczyk, Vytautas Magnus U (Lithuania)
“Students of National Minorities at the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius (1919-1939) -- Creating New Elites: Between Integration and Exclusion”

Emily Channell-Justice, City U of New York
“Fantasies, Utopias, Pessimisms: Activist Visions of the Future of Ukraine”

Natalya Domina, U of Western Ontario (Canada)

Kseniia Ermoshina, Mines Paris Tech - Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris (France)
“Complaining Machines: What Mobile Interfaces do to Complaining Practices”

Ingrida Geciene, Lithuanian Social Research Centre (Lithuania)
“Response to Worsening Geopolitical Situation: Subjective Perception of External Threats and Coping Strategies”

Siobhan Hearne, U of Nottingham (UK)
“Protect us from she who spreads her infection amongst the townsfolk: the Secret Prostitute in Late Imperial Russia”

Oksana Iurkova, National Academy of Sciences (Ukraine)
“To Find and Fight the Enemy: A ‘Critique of Bourgeois Falsifications’ as a Historical Research in the Ukrainian SSR (1920s-1980s)”

Pekka Kauppala, U Helsinki (Finland)
“From Secret Separatist to Pesant Warrior Heroes and Back. The Russian Picture of Finns from the Crimean War to Finland’s Independence (1853-1917)”

Olesya Kobenko, Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National U (Ukraine)
“The EU and Russia: the Conceptual Obstacles to Strategic Cooperation”

Alexander Kondakov, European U at St. Petersburg (Russia)
“How the Law on 'Prostitution' Works in Russia: Organisation of Informal Sexual Economy and Production of 'Sexy City'”

Larisa Kosygina, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (Mexico)
“Russian Newspapers about Migration to Russia from Ukraine and other Countries in 2014: Comparative Analysis of Representations”

Natalia Mitsyuk, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia)
“The Process of Medicalization of Childbirth in Russia in 19th-early 20th century”

Magdalena Nowak, U of Gdańsk (Poland)
“Young Years of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyj: Between the Otherness and Homeliness”

Oleh Polianichev, European U at St. Petersburg / European U Institute (Russia)
“A Testing Ground for Russianness: Loyalty, Nationality, and the Phantom of Zaporozhia in the North Caucasus in the early 1860s”

Ekaterina Rybkina, European U at Saint Petersburg/ European U Institute (Russia)
“The Craft of Radio in Russia in the 1920-30s”

Ekaterina Vikulina, Russian State U for the Humanities
“Representation of Migrants in Russian Cinema”

Sophia Wilson, Southern Illinois U Edwardsville
“The Role of Churches and Clergy in the Ukrainian Revolutionary Movement”
48th Annual ASEEES Convention
Washington DC
Marriott Wardman Park
November 17-20, 2016
Theme: “Global Conversations”

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