Introduction

Seeking to assess the degree to which women had made strides toward parity with their male colleagues, in 2012 the Committee on the Status of Women (CSW) undertook a gender equity survey of the Slavic Studies profession. ASEEES had previously conducted similar surveys in 1999 and 2007. An effort has been made to put the 2012 data into dialogue with earlier findings to discern patterns in these snapshots over time. Whenever possible, the CSW kept the wording of the questions close to that of the original surveys in order to generate comparable data. Following a set of biographical questions (re: age, gender, discipline), the survey was ordered chronologically, with inquiries into the experience of graduate school, the job market, early career, post-tenure, and retirement. As in previous surveys, the emphasis was on the experience in American academia.

The survey sample raised a number of issues. In 2012, ASEEES had approximately 2700 members, 48 percent of whom were men, 44 percent of whom were women, and 7 percent of whom did not identify their gender. Representing 26 percent of ASEEES’s membership, the response rate was far below that of the 1999 survey’s 42 percent, though large enough to yield meaningful data for analysis. With respect to career stage, survey responses failed to mirror the composition of ASEEES’s membership. Just under 23 percent of ASEEES’s members received their PhDs in the last decade, while nearly half of survey respondents did. With so many early-career respondents, it is not surprising that the survey evinced a high rate of response (41 percent) among those under age 40. Within ASEEES, this cohort accounts for only 26 percent of the membership. The cohort aged 40 to 49 years of age is also overrepresented, as are men over 50.

Graduate School Experiences

Some gender differences in graduate school experiences are evident, including time to degree and reasons for transferring schools, but the 2012 survey suggests gender parity in graduate funding. As reflected in the 1999 survey, women take longer to finish their degrees. Most degrees are completed within 6-9 years, with a plurality of women finishing in 7 years, as compared to 8 years for men. A sharper disparity between men and women emerges in the ranges above and below the 6-9 years-to-degree cluster. Of all respondents, more than 25 percent had spent 5 years or less in graduate school (and, of course, some respondents were
still in graduate school). A five percent gap between men and women exists in this bracket, with 30 percent of all male respondents spending five years or less in graduate school as compared to only 24 percent of women. Nearly 14 percent of all respondents spent 10 or more years in graduate school, but they account for 15 percent of women and only 9 percent of men. There does not appear to be a clear correlation between gender imbalances in academic disciplines and the longer time-to-degree for women. Rather, the burdens of childbearing, childcare, and eldercare, which tend to fall disproportionately on women, likely account for the slower time-to-degree. Slower time-to-degree does not appear to adversely impact access to non-teaching stipends and fellowships, from which men and women enjoy identical benefit.

**Employment**

Women appear to be faring well on the job market. Among respondents to the 2012 survey, they have attained parity with men in securing full-time employment and in finding employment at PhD-granting institutions. When offered full-time, tenure track employment, women were more likely to seek to negotiate with prospective employers, but less likely to be successful. They were more likely to attempt to negotiate a partner hire and, given the complexities that accompany that process, that factor may account for their lower rate of successful negotiations.

Affecting women disproportionately, dwindling employment opportunities—even as adjunct or part-time instructors—in Slavic languages and literatures should be of particular concern to ASEEES members. One respondent noted that at her/his institution, the foreign-language programs have the largest constituency of non-tenured faculty; overwhelmingly female, these instructors have the highest teaching loads and the lowest salaries. Such observations are consonant with the 1999 survey findings about the feminization of Slavic language instruction and suggest that this field could be characterized as the “pink collar” work of academia.

Reports of overt discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation in hiring and promotion were low, but notable differences between male and female experiences persist. As with the 2007 survey results, only 15 percent of respondents reported gender-based discrimination, but emanated from twice as many women (18 percent) as men (9 percent). Interview questions in violation of U.S. law about marital status and partners were an oft-cited example. Two percent of respondents experienced discriminatory hiring practices based on sexual orientation. As this is the first survey to inquire into discrimination based on sexual orientation, the response rate sets a baseline for future comparison.

Gender-based income disparities remain a notable problem except at the lowest end of the pay scale. In contrast to the situation observed in the 1999 survey, the lowest income ranges appear to be more or less equivalent. Just over 25 percent of both men and women reported salaries below $40,000. As in the 1999 survey, there continue in 2012 to be more men at the highest end of the pay scale. Thirteen percent of men reported income above $125,000, as opposed to 6 percent of women. Four times as many men (8 percent) as women (2 percent) reported incomes above $150,000. Some of this striking disparity at the highest salary levels may reflect the dominance of men in high-paying administrative positions and as the beneficiaries of more high-profile senior recruitment efforts.

Tightly interlaced with questions of tenure, promotion, and salary, policies regarding family leave and tenure clock stoppages have evolved since the initial 1999 CSW survey and point toward greater equity between men and women. Of the 60 percent reporting in 1999 that their institutions offered parental leave, 40 percent worked at institutions that granted leave for women and 20 percent for both men and women. In 2007, eight percent of respondents said that their institutions had parental leave for women only and 41 percent for both men and women. In the 2012 survey the number of respondents indicating their institutions

**SUMMARY**

The 2012 Gender Equity Survey revealed that women have made meaningful strides over the last two decades toward achieving parity with their male colleagues, though inequities persist. The most significant findings are that:

- Women have a somewhat longer time-to-degree, but have equal access to support for their research and writing while in graduate school
- Women fare competitively with men in securing full-time positions and posts at PhD-granting institutions
- Beginning salaries for women meet or slightly exceed those for men, while men continue to dominate at the highest salary range
- For the sake of their partners, women are more likely than men to relocate or to stay in jobs they might otherwise seek to leave
- Parental leave is becoming increasingly common for both men and women, though anxiety about the impact of stopping the tenure clock is also on the rise
- With a high proportion of women and adjunct instructors, foreign language instruction is an area of particular concern with respect to gender equity and the vitality of Slavic Studies
had parental leave for women only had fallen to a scant two percent, though only 23 percent noted that leave was available for both parents. Parental leave (and tenure clock stoppage) has become more gender neutral, with the majority of leave policies shifting from mothers-only to accommodation of both parents. Somewhat paradoxically, even as such leaves become more common among both men and women, the survey suggests rising anxiety about taking family leave and requesting tenure clock stoppage. A related survey finding reveals that both male and female faculty are often ill-informed about university parental leave and tenure clock policies. An educational campaign to encourage ASEEES member to familiarize themselves with such policies at their home institutions may be warranted.

Women’s continuing role as most often the primary caregiver for children and for ailing parents is a widely documented—if complex—fact of life for mid-career academics. Ambiguous quantitative data from the survey fail to illuminate whether or not Slavic Studies specialists conform to a broader pattern of professional stagnation at mid-career as a consequence, but qualitative data gleaned from the open-ended survey comments shed some light. Respondents perceived that women at the associate professor level are called upon to do a disproportionate share of departmental service, which is typically undervalued at the time of promotion to full professor. If a department has more male than female faculty members, women may be asked to do more service to ensure gender-balanced representation. Moreover, while institutions often focus on tenure and promotion to the rank of associate professor, inadequate support at the associate level, together with increased professional service obligations and family responsibilities sometimes make it difficult for women to advance further. Some women currently in senior positions noted their desire to prevent gender discrimination by either mentoring junior faculty or by advocating for the promotion of faculty who take family leave.

Conclusion

The 2012 survey suggests significant gains by women in Slavic Studies, even as inequities persist. On the positive side of the ledger, the normalization of parental leave for both women and men holds out the hope that choosing to have children will less adversely affect women’s professional advancement. Women are meeting with relative success on the job market, particularly with respect to securing coveted tenure-track positions. On the negative side of the ledger, beyond the initial hiring stage, a salary gap continues in tenure-track and tenured lines. More frequently than men, women choose to follow a partner to his job, or to stay at an institution they might otherwise leave, decisions that impact their own careers’ progress and trajectory. It is important to affirm that these choices are not intrinsically less empowered or traditional than the ones men tend to make and the priorities they reflect are no less valid. What is noteworthy, however, is that men and women appear to continue to set different priorities.

(Endnotes)

1 Paula A. Michaels is Senior Lecturer in History, Monash University. Karen Petrone is Professor of History and Department Chair, University of Kentucky. Laura Schlosberg is an independent scholar. Heather Tidrick is a doctoral candidate in Social Work and Anthropology, University of Michigan. Christine D. Worobec is Distinguished Research Professor Emerita, Northern Illinois University.

The authors wish to acknowledge the contribution of former CSW members Anna Berman and Laura Miller-Purrenhage. We also thank Dan Coleman and ASEEES’s membership coordinator Jonathan Swiderwski for their assistance.


2 Adjustments were made to expand the survey beyond its original, implicitly heteronormative limitations (e.g., adding questions about same-sex partner/spousal hire and discrimination based on sexual orientation) and to rework the choices of departmental affiliation to reflect changes in the field (e.g., given the recent consolidation of foreign language departments at many institutions, adding “Department of Modern Languages” as a choice for primary appointment).

3 The 2012 survey garnered 703 responses from 535 women (76 percent) and 168 men (24 percent). The 2007 survey came far closer to reflecting the overall gender balance of ASEEES’s (then, AAASS’s) membership, with a male-female response rate approaching 50-50 (with men predominating at 53 percent).


CFP: 6th East Asian Conference on Slavic Eurasian Studies
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At a recent conference of the Association for Slavic, Eastern European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), representatives from several academic presses and scholars who had recently published monographs based on their dissertations held a roundtable dedicated to giving graduate students tips on what they should prepare for if they intend to turn their dissertation into a book. As someone currently working on turning my own dissertation into a book, I found the panel to be valuable in terms of both my specific discipline (history) and in terms of the ways publishers are thinking about the relationship between more traditional channels, such as formal academic presses, and newer media. Below is a summary of some of the major points that I thought would be useful for others to keep in mind while writing their dissertations.

1) Your Dissertation and Your Book Manuscript are Not the Same Thing

Panelists agreed that scholars should be prepared to produce a manuscript that is quite different from their dissertation. One of the scholars on the panel suggested that parts of the dissertation be completely tossed aside and rewritten from scratch. The general consensus was that, while some authors produce a dissertation that is closer to a book than others, it is essential for graduate students to know that they’ll likely write stuff that they have to throw away later.

2) Making Your Dissertation Available Digitally Does Not Discourage Editors From Publishing It

In response to a question about the effects of digital dissertations on publishing, one panel member noted that dissertations had been available on microfilm for decades, and that the digitization of dissertations simply marked an extension of a process that had been taking place for decades. He thus noted that this is just another reason that scholars should keep point #1 in mind when they work to turn the dissertation into a manuscript. Another editor noted that scholars should, however, publish no more than about a third of their dissertation in academic journals.

3) Make Your Cover Letter Concise

Most panelists agreed that when you decide to submit a proposal to a publisher, the cover letter should be short and to the point. One panelist suggested that scholars ask themselves “what is the one thing the publisher needs to know about my work?” and to limit their letter to answering this question. Another panel member reiterated this, noting that your cover letter, no matter how well written, will never be published.

4) If You Choose to Submit Proposals to Multiple Publishers, You Should Be Open About It

Panel members disagreed on the appropriateness of submitting proposals to more than one publisher, but they all agreed that it was important to keep them in the loop regarding other offers and the decision to go with another press. A few of the panel members noted that their awareness that a good proposal was under consideration by other presses could be beneficial to the author by encouraging the editor to get moving on the review process.

5) Maintain Composure in the Face of Criticism

A few of the panelists addressed the importance of keeping cool when reading reviewers’ comments on their manuscript. They encouraged scholars to maintain a positive attitude and resist the urge to respond with snarky comments. One panelist suggested going over the reviews with an established scholar, such as a senior colleague, who can help you figure out how to respond effectively to these comments and how to navigate multiple reviewers. Overall, editors understand that scholars cannot address every remark that reviewers make, but authors should at least address major criticisms, even when the scholar disagrees with a reviewers’ comment.

Summary: Editors Want to Help Scholars Publish Good Work

In several cases, editors made clear that what we, as beginning scholars, may take as evidence of an editors’ neglect, is rarely so. Editors emphasized that scholars should not assume that the editor is on the reviewers’ side, and that they are well aware that reviewers don’t always produce valid critiques of scholars’ work. In addition, delays in reviewers’ comments are often as frustrating for the editor as they are for the scholar, and do not reflect a lack of concern on behalf of the press. In any case, panelists emphasized that scholars should not hesitate to contact them at any point in the publication process, noting that, considering the amount of correspondence they handle every day, no single inquiry can make a scholar appear as a “burden.”

Benjamin Sawyer is a Lecturer at Middle Tennessee State University. This piece originally appeared as A Blog from GradHacker and MATRIX: The Center for Humane Arts, Letters and Social Sciences Online: http://www.insidehighered.com/blogs/gradhacker/turning-dissertation-book#ixzz2ttDysEKZ. Ben’s Twitter handle: @Ben_Sawyer
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The new website will also feature a Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Blogroll, which will be a blog/news feed curator. We are looking for recommendations for blog/news sites to be included in the curator. In general, we are looking for blog and policy sites that specifically deal with our world region, especially those written by our members.

If you would like to contribute to the ASEEES Blog or recommend sites for the Blogroll, contact Lynda Park, executive director, at lypark@pitt.edu

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ASEEES webinars offer a range of programming from the latest research methods to professional development topics. Our Spring Series includes:

March 27, 1pm: U of Illinois Slavic Reference Service and Summer Research Laboratory

April 24, 1pm: Embracing Change: Marketing Yourself for Employment Outside of the University Setting

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ASEEES will soon be launching a newly designed website, which will feature the ASEEES Blog and a blog aggregator for the field. The ASEEES Blog will feature posts on:
• State of the field;
• Resource information on topics;
• Issues related to research, teaching, and publishing;
• Interviews with members;
• Spotlight on programs in the field;
• Careers and professional development

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http://aseees.org/programs/webinars
A one-off programme on History’s H2 channel and Sky News has broadcast for the first time some film footage I discovered depicting the Holocaust. This may seem unremarkable: in the digital age, smartphones are ubiquitous with 24-hour rolling news, their cameras contributing to the narrative of world events. Mobile footage of violent protests in Syria and the Ukraine are being beamed around the globe, hitting our screens in an instant. It’s possible that witnessing so many atrocities and historic moments now numbs our reactions to the suffering and pain of humanity. Perhaps we take this unprecedented “on-the-ground” access for granted. But film reportage was scarce in the first half of the 20th century, even for World War II. And a lot of what was taken has either been lost or forgotten.

Many people wrongly assume that shocking newsreel footage of US and British troops liberating concentration camps in 1945 is the first film record of this dark period in our history. But in fact the Soviets began documenting evidence of these crimes from 1941 as they recaptured towns from the Nazis. In doing so, they recorded an early stage of the Holocaust that is often overlooked: the mass killings of Jews – mostly by bullets – and their burial in mass graves by mobile killing squads. Through detailed research in Russian archives, I re-discovered a collection of these Soviet films. Analysing them has provided a wider and richer understanding of this first phase of the Holocaust, which is missing from the dominant Allied narrative.

Not only a documentation of war crimes, this footage was also intended to stir the emotions of Soviet audiences, spurring them on to victory, on both the battlefield and factory floor. These were clearly propaganda films, shot and edited to emphasise Holocaust victims as Soviet citizens, and not Jews. The Soviets, like the Western Allies, tended to assume their people would not be inspired to fight solely to save the Jews. So, when they took evidence of Nazi atrocities against their people, they added voice-overs that claimed these people were killed for being Soviet citizens, listed those killed in such a way as to imply Jews were just one group among others, and edited pictures to remove visual markers of the victims’ Jewish identity, such as Star of David armbands. But they kept these images in the film archives, which is where I discovered them.

A growing anti-Semitism in post-war years meant the Soviets repressed attempts to commemorate Jewish victims of the Nazis. Consequently, most people assumed they had no recorded images of the Holocaust. For these reasons, the Soviet newsreels have been largely ignored and dismissed by Holocaust historians over the last 70 years. With the benefit of hindsight, however, and a comparison with written sources on these horrific events, it is obvious that despite their propagandist purpose, these films do record genuine atrocities committed by the Nazis. By looking again through this footage – at the mass shootings in the former Soviet Union, in Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and the Baltic States – we can also see the way that the killings escalated. Looking through these films allows one to track how the means of murder became increasingly industrialised and impersonal, moving from firing squads to mobile vans, which gassed their passengers. All were precursors to the gas chamber. Disturbingly, these crude methods are similar to those employed in more recent acts of genocide, such as those in Rwanda and Bosnia.

While the world’s failure to prevent genocide might cause us to question such widespread annual attention to the Holocaust, the truth is that we did not even have a vocabulary with which to identify and condemn such crimes until 1945. These films caught my attention because they appeared to show the initial process by which humanity grasped the gruesome reality of the Holocaust. The footage helps us to think beyond our habitual sense of the genocide of the Jews, and impels us towards vigilance.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL PRIZE COMPETITIONS:

- The copyright date inside the book must be 2013*
- The book must be a monograph, preferably by a single author, or by no more than two authors
- Authors may be of any nationality as long as the work is originally published in English in the United States*
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- Works may deal with any area of Eastern Europe, Russia or Eurasia*
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*Except where otherwise indicated

Nominating Instructions

- Send one copy of eligible monograph to each Committee member AND to the ASEEES main office. Nominations must be received no later than May 7.
- Submissions must be clearly marked with the name of the prize(s). If you would like to receive an acknowledgment that your nomination was received, enclose with the copy mailed to the ASEEES main office a note with your e-mail address, a self-addressed stamped envelope/postcard.

THE WAYNE S. VUCINICH BOOK PRIZE, sponsored by ASEEES and the Stanford University Center for Russian and East European Studies, is awarded annually for the most important contribution to Russian, Eurasian, and East European studies in any discipline of the humanities or social sciences published in English in the United States in 2013.

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- Jindrich Toman, Slavic Languages and Literatures, 3040 MLB University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1275

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THE DAVIS CENTER BOOK PRIZE IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES, established in 2008 and sponsored by the Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, is awarded annually for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography in 2013.

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- Books that have received other prizes are eligible.
- Scholarly merit, originality, and felicity of style will be the main criteria for selection.

THE ASEEES GRADUATE STUDENT ESSAY PRIZE is awarded for an outstanding essay by a graduate student in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies. The winner of the competition receives free roundtrip domestic airfare to and room at the ASEEES Annual Convention, as well as an honorary ASEEES membership for the following year. The prize is presented during the awards presentation at the Annual Convention.

2014 Committee on the Student Prize
- Elizabeth Skomp, Sewanee, University of the South; eskomp@sewanee.edu
- Steve Harris, University of Mary Washington; sharris@umw.edu
- Vasiliki Neofotistos, SUNY Buffalo, neofotis@buffalo.edu

Rules of Eligibility and Nominating Instructions
- ASEEES Regional Affiliates and Institutional Members are invited to hold their own competitions for best essay among their graduate students, and submit the winning paper to the ASEEES Grad Student Prize Committee.
- Essays can be any of several formats: Expanded versions of conference papers; Graduate level seminar papers; Master’s Thesis Chapters; Dissertation Chapters
- Submitter must clearly indicate the format of the essay submitted and provide an abstract.
- Essays should have a minimum word count of 7,500 and a maximum word count of 14,000 (25-50 pages approximately) inclusive of footnotes and bibliography. Submissions must be double-spaced and include footnotes or endnotes.
- Essays should be submitted to ASEEES by the Chairs of the Regional Affiliates or the primary or secondary representatives of the Institutional Members. Graduate students whose institution is not an institutional member of ASEEES or is not holding a competition this year, are advised to check the rules for their regional competition.
- Essays should be emailed to Mary Arnstein, Communications Coordinator, at newsnet@pitt.edu and to all members of the prize committee.

Deadline for submissions: June 1
http://aseees.org/programs/aseees-prizes/graduate-student-essay-prize

THE ROBERT C. TUCKER/STEPHEN F. COHEN DISSERTATION PRIZE, sponsored by the JKW Foundation, is awarded annually (if there is a distinguished submission) for an outstanding English-language doctoral dissertation in Soviet or Post-Soviet politics and history in the tradition practiced by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen. The dissertation must be defended at an American or Canadian university, and must have been defended in 2013 to be eligible for the 2014 competition.

2014 Tucker/Cohen Dissertation Prize Committee
- Tom Remington, Emory University; Department of Political Science, 327 Tarbutton Hall, 1555 Dickey Drive, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322
- Michael David-Fox, Georgetown University; md672@georgetown.edu
- Alexander Rabinowitch, Indiana University; 2512 Buttonwood Ln, Bloomington, IN 47401

Rules of eligibility and Nominating Instructions
- The dissertation must be written in English and defended at a university in the United States or Canada
- The dissertation must be completed and defended during the 2013 calendar year
- The dissertation’s primary subject and analytical purpose must be in the realm of the history of domestic politics, as broadly understood in academic or public life, though it may also include social, cultural, economic, international or other dimensions. The dissertation must focus primarily on Russia (though the topic may also involve other former Soviet republics) during one or more periods between January 1918 and the present.
- A nomination will consist of a detailed letter from the dissertation’s main faculty supervisor explaining the ways in which the work is outstanding in both its empirical and interpretive contributions, along with an abstract of 700-1000 words, written by the candidate, specifying the sources and general findings of the research.
- A faculty supervisor may nominate no more than one dissertation a year.
- By May 15 faculty supervisors should send each committee member their letter and the 700-1000-word abstract. (Candidates may also initiate the nomination, but it must come from their advisers.)
- The committee will read this material and then request copies of the dissertations that best meet the criteria, as defined in the statement above.

Deadline for receipt of submissions: May 15
The University of Kansas Summer Language Institute in L’viv, Ukraine, offers a unique opportunity for students to study intensive Ukrainian language and area studies for graduate or upper-level undergraduate credit.

**Ukrainian Language + Culture Summer Institute**

L’viv, Ukraine  
June 2 - July 18, 2014

6 hours of KU credit • FLAS-eligible • Excursions Included

The University of Kansas Summer Language Institute in L’viv, Ukraine, offers a unique opportunity for students to study intensive Ukrainian language and area studies for graduate or upper-level undergraduate credit.

Application due March 1, 2014.  
Contact Dr. Alex Tsiovkh at crees@ku.edu for more information  
ku.studioabroad.com/?go=Ukraine

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:  
Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures  
1417 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
412-624-5906  
SLIadmin@pitt.edu  
www.slavic.pitt.edu/sli

---

**2014 Pittsburgh Programs**  
**APPLICATION DEADLINE: ROLLING ADMISSION**

**6-WEEK INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:**
- Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian - 3 levels  
- Bulgarian - Beginning  
- Czech - Beginning  
- Hungarian - Beginning  
- Polish - Beginning and Intermediate  
- Slovak - 3 levels  
- Ukrainian - Beginning

**8-WEEK INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:**
- Arabic & Persian (Farsi) - Beginning  
- Russian - 4 levels  
- Turkish - Beginning

**BALTIC STUDIES SUMMER INSTITUTE (BALSSI)**  
**6-WEEK INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:**
- Estonian - Beginning & Intermediate  
- Latvian - Beginning & Intermediate  
- Lithuanian - Beginning & Intermediate

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**SCHOLARSHIPS & FINANCIAL SUPPORT**


**PROJECT GO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY FOR ROTC STUDENTS**

Major scholarships for 8-week Russian program in Pittsburgh (June 9-August 1, 2014) and 8-week advanced abroad program in Russia (June-August 2014, specific dates TBA). All ROTC students, regardless of university affiliation, are eligible to apply. Project GO at the University of Pittsburgh is funded by the US Department of Defense through the Institute of International Education. For more information, visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/crees. Scholarship application deadline: February 21, 2014.

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**2014 Abroad Programs**  
**APPLICATION DEADLINE: MARCH 7, 2014**

**PITTSBURGH & ABROAD INTENSIVE STUDY:**
- 5-6 weeks in Pittsburgh; 4-5 weeks abroad  
- Pittsburgh - Bratislava, Slovakia  
- Pittsburgh - Debrecen, Hungary  
- Pittsburgh - Krakow, Poland  
- Pittsburgh - Moscow, Russia  
- Pittsburgh - Podgorica, Montenegro  
- Pittsburgh - Prague, Czech Republic  
- Pittsburgh - Sofia, Bulgaria

**6-WEEK ABROAD PROGRAMS:**
- Intermediate & Advanced Czech in Prague  
- Beginning & Intermediate Polish in Krakow

**4-WEEK ABROAD PROGRAMS:**
- Bratislava, Slovakia  
- Debrecen, Hungary  
- Krakow, Poland  
- Podgorica, Montenegro  
- Sofia, Bulgaria

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[March 2014 • NewsNet]
The Association for Women in Slavic Studies invites nominations for the 2014 Competition for the Heldt Prize awarded for the best article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women’s studies. To be eligible for nomination, articles must have been published between 15 April 2013 and 15 April 2014. Articles included in collections as well as journal articles are eligible for the “best article” prize, but they must be nominated individually. The prizes will be awarded at the AWSS meeting at the ASEEES National Convention in San Antonio, Texas in November 2014. Please see the ad on page 21 for more information and nomination instructions.

The Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association is accepting submissions for the 4th annual Marc Raeff Book Prize. The Raeff Book Prize is awarded annually for a publication that is of exceptional merit and lasting significance for understanding Imperial Russia, particularly during the long eighteenth-century. The recipient of the award will be recognized during the ASEEES annual convention. The award is sponsored by the ECRSA and named in honor of Marc Raeff (1923-2008), historian, teacher, and dix-huitièmiste par excellence.

Eligibility

• The publication must be a monograph, translation, or reference work about any aspect of the long eighteenth century, on any of the territories of the former imperial Russian state. Textbooks, festschriften, and edited collections of essays are not eligible unless they constitute significant and innovative contributions to the field.
• The submitted work must bear a copyright date of either 2013 or 2014.
• It can be published in any language read by members of the Committee and in any format (analog or digital).
• The geographic area of study is broadly defined as the territories of the former imperial Russian state and the Soviet Union. The publication must deal in whole or in part with the long 18th century (the period from the last quarter of the 17th-century to the first quarter of the 19th-century).
• Books that have received other prizes are eligible.
• Scholarly merit, originality, and felicity of style will be the main criteria for selection.

Nominating Instructions

• Authors or publishers should send one copy of eligible publication to each ECRSA Committee member AND to the ASEEES main office.
• Submissions must be marked “Marc Raeff Book Prize.”
• Nominations must be received no later than 31 July 2014.

Information about the ECRSA Prize Selection Committee can be found here: http://www.ecrsa.org/RaeffPrize.html
DAVIS GRADUATE STUDENT TRAVEL GRANT
Deadline: April 15, 2014

Kathryn W. Davis’s generous donation to our organization, combined with matching donations from ASEEES members, enables us to help subsidize travel costs for graduate students presenting papers at the 2014 ASEEES Convention. We anticipate that we will be able to fund, on a competitive basis, 15 or more awards of up to $500 each. We are especially committed to subsidizing those graduate students who are attending the convention for the first time or who have no local institutional resources for travel support. Students may only receive ONE Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant over the course of their graduate studies.

Grant Provisions:
The Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant is a merit-and need-based open competition. This one-time award funds travel for graduate students presenting papers at the 2014 ASEEES Convention.

Eligibility:
All applicants must be:
• A student working at either the master’s or doctoral level in any field of Slavic, East European, or Eurasian Studies
• Presenting a paper on a regular panel (chairs, discussants, and roundtable participants are ineligible)
• A member of ASEEES at the time of application
• Not a previous winner of an ASEEES Davis Graduate Student Travel Grant

Applications will be judged on intellectual merit with a broader view to disciplinary and regional balances. Preference is given to first-time presenters, though students who have presented in the past may also apply. Since our funding is limited and we wish to fund as many deserving applicants as possible, we urge applicants to be practical in estimating their travel and lodging budget.

All applicants must:
• Complete the online grant application form, http://aseees.org/convention/grants/davis
• Email your c.v. to aseees@pitt.edu with the subject line 2014 Davis Grant;
• Submit a scholarly letter of reference from an advisor or department chair, which includes confirmation that departmental and/or institutional conference travel funds are insufficient. The letter should be sent to aseees@pitt.edu with the subject line 2014 Davis Grant.

REGIONAL SCHOLAR TRAVEL GRANT
Deadline May 1, 2014

As a reflection of the changing demographic profile of the association, and the increasing number of members who travel to our convention from the world area we study, ASEEES introduces a new Travel Grant program to subsidize the travel of faculty, policy specialists, and independent scholars to participate in the ASEEES annual convention. (Advanced graduate students from all parts of the world are encouraged to apply for the Davis Student Travel Grants.)

Eligibility:
All applicants must be:
• Permanent resident in any of the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, or Uzbekistan;
• A regular member of ASEEES at time of application (affiliate, joint, and student members are ineligible);
• Presenting a paper on a regular panel (chairs, discussants, and roundtable participants are not eligible to apply);
• Not in receipt of ASEEES regional scholar travel grant in the last three years.

Selection Process:
Applications will be judged on intellectual merit with a view to disciplinary and regional balances. Where possible, priority will be given to candidates who are first-time conference presenters or junior scholars whose institutions offer limited funding. Since our funding is limited and we wish to fund as many deserving applicants as possible, we urge applicants to be practical in estimating their travel and lodging budget.

All applicants must:
• Complete the online grant application form, http://aseees.org/convention/grants/regional, which includes the paper abstract and tentative travel budget;
• Submit your curriculum vitae as an e-mail attachment to aseees@pitt.edu, with the subject line: 2014 Regional Scholar Grant.
Urszula Biegaj is the new Reviews Editor for The journal Slavic Information Resources.

Andrea F. Bohlman was recently hired by UNC’s Department of Music. Her research asserts a place for music and sound in the cultural history of East Central Europe through the present.

Peter Holquist is an Andrew Mellon Foundation Fellow at the Dorothy and Lewis B. Cullman Center for Scholars and Writers at the New York Public Library.

Elana Jakel is now the Program Director of the Initiative for the Study of Ukrainian Jewry at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Andre Liebich, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, was awarded in November 2013 an honorary doctorate from Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Alex Rabinowitch was unanimously elected an Affiliate Research Scholar of the Russian Academy of Sciences St. Petersburg Institute of History for his decades of research and publication on the Russian revolution and civil war.

Lynn Sargeant was promoted to full professor at California State University, Fullerton. She was also appointed Interim Director of Undergraduate Studies.

Eren Tasar has also joined the faculty at UNC. He is the first historian of Central Asia at Chapel Hill and he is working on a book on Islam in Central Asia 1945-1991.

The Museum of Russian Art (TMORA) and a consortium of Minnesota colleges and universities hosted an Interdisciplinary Student Research Symposium at the museum on February 15, 2014. This event took place in connection with the exhibit The Romanovs: Legacy of an Empire Lost. The organizing committee included Carolyn Ayers, Erich Lippman, Matt Miller, Maria Schweikert, Theo Stavrou, Roslye Ultan, Peter Weisensel, and Masha Zavialova, TMORA Curator. Edward Kasinec (The Harriman Institute, Columbia University; Curator Emeritus, Slavic and Baltic Division, New York Public Library) served as consulting curator for the exhibit.
ASEEES-CESS

Joint Regional Conference at Nazarbayev University
May 22-24, 2014 Astana, Kazakhstan
http://shss.nu.edu.kz/shss/Events/Conferences/ASEEES-CESS

The Joint Regional Conference of the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES) and the Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS) will be hosted by Nazarbayev University (Astana, Kazakhstan) on 22-24 May 2014. This represents the fourth biennial regional conference of CESS together with the first regional conference organized by ASEEES. Scholars and practitioners focusing on topics relating to all aspects of humanities and social science scholarship are welcome. The geographic domain covered by this conference extends from East-Central Europe to the Iranian Plateau, Mongolia and Siberia, including the Black Sea region, the Caucasus, Middle Volga, Afghanistan, Tibet, and Central and Inner Asia.

The conference is expected to be one of the largest international multi-disciplinary conferences about the region held within the region to date. The program will feature approximately 65 panels including about 240 presentations, and there will also be a supplementary program including a banquet, cultural program, and two keynote speakers. We anticipate additional events and activities to be organized in conjunction with the conference.

ASEEES 46th Annual Convention
November 20-23, 2014
San Antonio, Texas

25 Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Historical Legacies and New Beginnings
http://aseeies.org/convention

Contact: Wendy Walker, Convention Coordinator: wwwalker@pitt.edu; (781) 235-2408 for advertiser, exhibitor and sponsor opportunities

Internationalization of US Education in the 21st Century: The Future of International and Foreign Language Studies
April 11-13, 2014 Williamsburg, VA
http://www.wm.edu/offices/revescenter/internationalization/description%20/index.php

Join leaders in academia, K-12 education, business, government, and the NGO sectors for timely research and discussion of national human resource needs and strategies for enabling U.S. educational institutions to address the broad national policy goals to:

- Ensure a globally competent citizenry and workforce
- Strengthen the U.S. ability to solve global problems
- Produce international experts and knowledge for national needs

Sponsored by the Coalition for International Education and the College of William & Mary with generous support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Henry Luce Foundation and the following: African Studies Association, American Councils for International Education, Association for Asian Studies, Association for Slavic, Eurasian and East European Studies, and Middle East Studies Association

Discover

a new location for tailored Study Abroad programs in the Russian Language, Baltic and post-Soviet area studies

Daugavpils

the most Russian city in the European Union

Daugavpils, Latvia, is a unique Russian linguistic enclave, and a perfect place for the Russian language and regional studies within the European Union.

Daugavpils offers total immersion in modern Russian language and contemporary life of a multicultural East European city:

- For 96% of the population Russian is the native or primary language;
- Personal safety with European living standards, service and medical care;
- Convenient location for weekend study trips to Russia, Belarus, Baltic States;
- Customized academic and intensive programs in the Russian language, literature, culture, as well as in Baltic, Jewish, post-Soviet studies;
- Daugavpils University provides European ECTS academic transcripts accepted by most U.S. universities.

No visa required for U.S. students.

Find more about the study abroad opportunities in Daugavpils at www.LearnRussianInEU.com | facebook.com/LearnRussianInEU
The information given here will be used to create your convention name badge and to create or update your database record. Therefore it must be correct, complete, and clear. Illegible or incomplete forms may substantially delay processing.

Name: ___________________________________________________________________________________________

Institution: ___________________________________________________________________________________________

E-mail address: ___________________________________________________________________________________________

Preferred address: ___________________________________________________________________________________________

[] Home  [] Office

PRE-REGISTRATION DEADLINES and FEES

The convention program’s Index of Participants closes September 30. If we have not received your registration by this date, your panel will appear in the program, but your name will not appear in the index. Although your name won’t appear in the index, you can continue to register after September 30, up until pre-registration closes on October 17. After this date, you must register on site. On-site registration will cost an additional $30 (additional $10 for students, $15 for retirees).

All persons attending the convention must register and pay the applicable fee. All speakers, roundtable participants, and discussants must be members unless eligible to register as a non-member. See www.aseees.org/rules.php for details.

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<tr>
<th>Fees for registering by August 22</th>
<th>Fees for registering by October 17</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASEEES Members</td>
<td>$130</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEEES Member, retiree</td>
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<td>ASEEES Member, income under $30K</td>
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<td>Non-member, student</td>
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Awards Buffet, Saturday, November 22 2014: Featuring hearty hors d’ouvres and a cash bar.

_____ tickets @ $45 each  _____ student tickets @ $20 $___________

SUBTOTAL: $___________

2014 Membership Dues (see www.aseees.org/ind.php to confirm current dues rates) $___________

TOTAL: $___________

We accept most international credit and debit cards, including VISA, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express. Please include the card security code as well. Checks and money orders are also accepted; please make payable in US dollars to ASEEES and send to address below.

Cardholder name: __________________________________________________________________________ Signature: __________________________

Billing Address: __________________________________________________________________________

PLEASE RETURN TO: ASEEES, 203C BELLEFIELD HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260-6424 • FAX: +1-412-648-9815 • EMAIL: aseees@pitt.edu

All refund requests for the convention registration and/or buffet ticket must be made in writing by e-mail to aseees@pitt.edu (preferred) or by fax to +1-(412)-648-9815. Refund requests received on or before September 17, 2014 will be refunded 100% of your registration fee, less a $20 administrative fee to cover the cost of processing. Cancellations received between September 18 and October 17, 2014 will be refunded 50% of your registration fee, less a $20 administrative fee. Refunds will not be available for cancellations made after October 17, 2014, no shows, or membership dues payments. No exceptions. All refunds will be issued after the annual convention.
With a host of newly translated materials, Anemone edited by Anthony Anemone and Peter Scotto, is now available in paperback through Academic Studies Press.

"I am a Phenomenon Quite Out of the Ordinary" The Notebooks, Diaries and Letters of Daniil Kharms, selected, translated and arranged by Anthony Anemone and Peter Scotto, is now available in paperback through Academic Studies Press.

With a host of newly translated materials, Anemone and Scotto offer a unique window into the writing process and manner of the master of the minimalist absurd, Kharms displayed his fervent artistic energy even in his diaries and letters. The book intersperses poems and prose miniatures with artfully selected glimpses into Kharms's tumultuous personal life.

Richard Rose published, Learning About Politics in Time and Space, a memoir. Chapter 8 is devoted to Rose's experiences over in Eastern Europe and Russia when the Communist bloc appeared invincible, and then the two decades spent in creating the New Democracies Barometer and 20 New Russia Barometer surveys to measure public opinion in response to transformation in the two decades since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Carol Aollonio has just published a translation of a modern novel, The Maya Pill (Tabletka, 2008), by Russian-Chechan author German Sadulaev (Dalkey Archive Press, 2013).


Alexander Burak recently published, “The Other in Translation: A Case for Comparative Translation Studies” (Slavica, October 2013). In it, the author brings theorists and practitioners together and discusses ways of resolving specific translation problems on the basis of middle-range theories (Merton's term) relating to word and sentence semantics and text pragmatics. The middle-range solutions are considered from the perspectives of neutralization, domestication (naturalization), contamination, foreignization, and stylization as modes of negotiating the other in translation. The author uses six concrete case studies to consider some accursed problems (the untranslatable) of Russian-English translation. Burak advocates comparative translation discourse analysis (CTDA) as a way of capturing and negotiating the fluid nature of the textual and extra-textual other. Besides providing a usable methodology for comparative translation discourse analysis, Burak also shows how different translators often initiate significant cultural change. The comparative translation studies contained in the book provide us with additional tools to monitor and analyze cultural change. The book is meant primarily for Russian-to-English and English-to-Russian translators and students of translation with some knowledge of Russian, but it will also be useful to advanced Russian language learners and Russian heritage speakers.

Michael Alexeev co-edited The Oxford Handbook of the Russian Economy (Oxford University Press 2013). He also contributed two co-authored chapters to the Handbook and co-authored the introduction.

The Politics of Gender Culture under State Socialism: An Expropriated Voice, edited by Hana Havelkova and Libora Oates-Indruchova, was recently published by Routledge.

Though there has been much research on the incomplete emancipation project of state socialism in East and Central Europe, very little has been published on how the state and its institutions conceived of gender as a concept. This book seeks to understand if and how this conceptualization developed in the second half of the twentieth century, and what impact it had on everyday life and on culture.

This study moves beyond the dichotomous gender perspectives and towards a nuanced understanding of the diverse discursive negotiations, agendas, actors and agency involved in state-socialist gender practices. Including a detailed case study on Czechoslovakia, contributors explore these issues in a series of independent, but collaboratively developed studies, placing their research in the context of other East Central European countries. The studies collected in the volume bring to light fresh material and consider it from the combined perspective of current gender theory and internal ideological dynamics of state socialism, breaking new ground in gender theory, cultural theory and studies of state socialism. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of gender studies, socialism, Cold-War politics and Eastern European politics and culture.

Russian for Advanced Students, by Marina Rojavin, Evgeny Dengub and Sibel Forrester, is now available on the Dunwood Press. This book is designed as a textbook for intermediate-high and advanced students of Russian. It could also serve well for independent study by graduate students in linguistics or pedagogy. For instructors, it is a valuable reference for extracting methodological material.

The Monkey Cage, an award-winning political blog started in 2007 by a group of political scientists, including Joshua Tucker at NYU, moved to the Washington Post in the fall of 2013 to attract a much larger readership. Due in large part to Tucker's leadership, the Monkey Cage has regularly featured posts about politics in Eastern Europe and Eurasia, many written by ASEEES members. Lately in light of the Sochi Winter Olympics and the recent events in Ukraine, the Monkey Cage has featured numerous posts on politics in Russia and Ukraine. You can read them all at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/monkey-cage/
The present monographic research of the group in Pedagogical Practice of the 19th Century and the Poetic Canon.

Alexey Vdovin recently published *Textbooks Texts: Russian* and this book was one of six short-listed for the inaugural Pushkin House Prize in the UK.


Michael David-Fox’s *Showcasing the Great Experiment: Cultural Diplomacy and Western Visitors to the Soviet Union, 1921-1941*, was released in paperback by Oxford University Press.

Vodka Politics: Alcohol, Autocracy, and the Secret History of the Russian State, by Mark Lawrence Schrad, was published by Oxford University Press in 2014.

Russia is famous for its vodka, and its culture of extreme intoxication. But just as vodka is central to the lives of many Russians, it is also central to understanding Russian history and politics. In *Vodka Politics*, Schrad argues that debilitating societal alcoholism is not hard-wired into Russians’ genetic code, but rather their autocratic political system, which has long wielded vodka as a tool of statecraft. Through a series of historical investigations stretching from Ivan the Terrible through Vladimir Putin, *Vodka Politics* presents the secret history of the Russian state itself—a history that is drenched in liquor. Scrutinizing (rather than dismissing) the role of alcohol in Russian politics yields a more nuanced understanding of Russian history itself: from palace intrigues under the tsars to the drunken antics of Soviet and post-Soviet leadership, vodka is there in abundance.

Beyond vivid anecdotes, Schrad scours original documents and archival evidence to answer provocative historical questions. How have Russia’s rulers used alcohol to solidify their autocratic rule? What role did alcohol play in tsarist coups? Was Nicholas II’s ill-fated prohibition a catalyst for the Bolshevik Revolution? Could the Soviet Union have become a world power without liquor? How did vodka politics contribute to the collapse of both communism and public health in the 1990s? How can the Kremlin overcome vodka’s hurdles to produce greater social well-being, prosperity, and democracy into the future?

Viewing Russian history through the bottom of the vodka bottle helps us to understand why the “liquor question” remains important to Russian high politics even today—almost a century after the issue had been put to bed in most every other modern state. Indeed, recognizing and confronting vodka’s devastating political legacies may be the greatest political challenge for this generation of Russia’s leadership, as well as the next.
Based in Chicago, the Center for Research Libraries, an international consortium of university, college, and independent research libraries, with a membership that includes more than 260 libraries in the U.S., Canada, and Hong Kong, provides access to a collection of approximately five million items, including the largest circulating collection of newspapers in North America, more than 38,000 foreign journals and 800,000 foreign dissertations rarely held in U.S. libraries, as well as major microfilm collections.

Among CRL’s many initiatives is its GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK supporting international studies through the preservation and exchange of source material. Included in this network are the Area Microform Projects, among which is SEEMP—SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN MICROFORM PROJECT. SEEMP now has 30 institutional members and since 1996, its annual meeting is held in conjunction with the annual ASEEES conference.

Among SEEMP’s most recent activities is the GUBERNSKIE VEDOMOSTI INVENTORY. SEEMP members have noted their holdings of 57 regional newspapers (Gubernskie Vedomosti) on this list in order to provide researchers with a comprehensive overview of holdings in North American libraries, as well as identifying gaps for potential future purchases by SEEMP. Note that these items are owned and held by individual libraries as indicated. Please contact the holding library directly for further information.

All of SEEMP’s cataloged holdings are represented in WorldCat and in CRL’s online catalog. A 2011 comprehensive list of these holdings, with annual updates through November 2013, has also been provided. Other initiatives of the Global Resources Network include two that may be of particular interest to ASEEES members:

GLOBAL RESOURCES HUMAN RIGHTS ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM (HRADP). This program supports the gathering, preservation, and appropriate accessibility of archives and documentation regarding violations of human rights and legal proceedings in all world regions. Current projects include:

- Human Rights Electronic Evidence Project
- Disposition of International Criminal Tribunal records
- Human Rights Archives Information Portal
- The Documentalist: The Human Rights Blog
- ICON: INTERNATIONAL COALITION ON NEWSPAPERS. This is a coordinated multi-institutional effort to increase the availability of international newspaper collections. Included is a search box to access the 25,000 records found in its database of international newspapers.

For a more complete picture of SEEMP, its activities and a list of its completed projects, please visit its web site. Questions about SEEMP can be directed to the chairman of the SEEMP Executive Committee, June Pachuta Farris at jpf3@uchicago.edu.

2014 ARIZONA STATE CRITICAL LANGUAGES INSTITUTE

STUDY AT ASU
June 2–July 18
Albanian, Armenian, BCS, Persian, Polish, Russian, Turkish, Uzbek, Hebrew, Macedonian

THEN STUDY ABROAD
July 22–August 15
Tirana, Albania, Yerevan, Armenia, Sarajevo, Bosnia, Samarkand, Uzbekistan, Poznan, Poland, Kazan, Russia, Ankara, Turkey, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

SUMMER IN KIEV
June 9–August 15
Russian & Ukrainian

SUMMER IN RUSSIA
June 23–August 15
Russian & Tatar in Kazan, Russian in St. Petersburg

SUMMER IN ARMENIA
June 23–August 15
Armenian in Yerevan

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THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

Title VIII Short-term Grants

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

Short-Term Grants provide a stipend of $3,200 for 31 days. While the Kennan Institute cannot provide office space for Short-Term scholars, we do provide a carrel with a computer and internet access. Travel and accommodation expenses are not directly covered by this grant. There is no official application form for Short-Term Grants. The applicant is requested to submit a concise description (700-800 words) of his or her research project, C.V., a statement on preferred dates of residence in D.C., and two letters of recommendation specifically in support of the research to be conducted at KI. Please note, the recommendation letters must be signed. Applicants should also state their citizenship status in their materials. All of these materials may be submitted via e-mail. Please note that the letters of recommendation, if sent by email, must be sent directly from the referee and be a scan of a signed letter. Referees are also welcome to send their signed letters by fax or post.

Grant recipients are required to be in residence in D.C. for the duration of their grant. Four rounds of competitive selection for Short-Term Grants are held each year. The next closing date is June 1, 2014. Applicants are notified of the competition results roughly seven weeks after the closing date. Only U.S. citizens are currently eligible for Short-Term Grants.

Scholars in Residence

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

Galina Starovoitova Fellows on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution

Anton Burkov, U of Humanities, Yekaterinburg, Russia. “Strategic Litigation by Human Rights NGOs and Civil Rights Activists: Similarities and Differences between Russia and the United States.”

Vera Peshkova, Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. “The Role of Immigrant Infrastructure in the Migrants’ Integration and the City Space Transformation (the Case of ‘Ethnic Cafes’ in Moscow).”

Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholars


Public Policy Scholar

Wojciech Konończuk, Centre for Eastern Studies Warsaw, Poland. “Re-examining Ukrainian-Russian Relations in the Post-Vilnius Period.”

Kennan Institute Research Scholar

Volha Charnysh, PhD Candidate, Weatherhead Center, Department of Government, Harvard University. “Long-term effects of forced migration on political preferences and behavior in Central and Eastern Europe.”

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SUMMER RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Summer Research Laboratory (SRL) on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia is open to all scholars with research interests in the Russian, Eastern European and Eurasian region from June 16 until August 8. The SRL provides scholars access to the resources of the University of Illinois Slavic collection within a flexible timeframe where scholars have the opportunity to seek advice and research support from the librarians of the Slavic Reference Service (SRS). Graduate students and junior scholars will also have opportunity to attend a specialized workshop on Scholarly and Literary Translation from June 16-20, 2014.

The deadline for grant funding is April 15. REEEC will continue to receive applications after the grant deadline, but funding will not be guaranteed. http://www.reeec.illinois.edu/srl/?utm_source=SRS&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=2014%20SRL.

For graduate students, the SRL provides an opportunity to conduct research prior to going abroad and extra experience to refine research skills. Students will also have the opportunity of seeking guidance from specialized librarians skilled in navigating resources pertaining to and originating from Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia.

TEACHING ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST IN THE SOVIET UNION: PERPETRATORS, COLLABORATORS, BYSTANDERS, AND VICTIMS

JUNE 2–13, 2014

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is pleased to announce the 2014 Curt C. and Else Silberman Seminar for University Faculty, Teaching about the Holocaust in the Soviet Union: Per-
petrators, Collaborators, Bystanders, and Victims. Despite the fact that more than one-third of all Jewish victims were killed in these territories, the Holocaust in the Soviet Union has remained an under-studied, under-researched, and infrequently taught topic. Only since the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the opening of previously inaccessible archives have scholars been able to reconstruct the course of events and analyze how the Soviet government, Soviet Jews, and the Soviet public, reacted to what transpired. The Seminar will present some of the latest scholarly findings on the Holocaust in the Soviet Union and provide an overview of the ideological aims and tactics used in “the East.” The Soviet Jewish communities and culture prior to WWII and the relations between Jews and other Soviet nationalities will also be examined within the context of modern Russian history and the impact of the Stalinist regime. To learn more about the Museum’s collections, please visit http://www.ushmm.org/research/research-in-collections/. For questions, contact Dr. Dieter Kuntz at dkuntz@ushmm.org.

THE HOLOCAUST IN EASTERN EUROPE IN THE RECORDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE DIGITAL ARCHIVE
JULY 28 – AUGUST 1, 2014
This international research workshop seeks to provide scholars specializing in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union during and after World War II new opportunities to research within the International Tracing Service (ITS) digital collections, the largest archive of Holocaust and World War II-era documentation opened only recently for research. Applications are welcome from scholars in all relevant academic disciplines, including history, political science, literature, Jewish studies, psychology, sociology, geography, and others. ITS Digital Records Available at US Holocaust Memorial Museum and The Wiener Library

Scholars will have equal time to conduct research in the ITS digital archive and to present their research projects-in-progress and share research methodologies and findings. USHMM and Wiener Library staff scholars will assist participants in exploring portions of the ITS digital collection that relate specifically to their projects. For questions, contact Elizabeth Anthony at eanthony@ushmm.org

THE FIFTH ANNUAL UVA SLAVIC FORUM

The Society of Graduate Students at the University of Virginia is pleased to announce the Fifth Annual Slavic Forum to be held in the Jefferson Scholars Building in Charlottesville, VA on Saturday April 5th, 2014. The focus of this year’s forum is the role of psychiatric conditions or madness in literature, as well as its relationship to the act of literary creation. Please direct questions to SlavicForum@virginia.edu

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies sponsors research and teaching in women's and gender studies in Central/Eastern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia. AWSS welcomes members from all areas of the humanities and social sciences and serves as a networking resource for those concerned with the problems, status, and achievements of women in the academic and related professions. The Association also seeks to improve the general public's understanding about women and gender in these regions.

AWSS invites submissions for the 2014 Heldt Prizes:

To be eligible books and articles must have been published between 15 April 2013 and 15 April 2014. Nominations will be accepted for the following categories:

1. Best book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies;
2. Best article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian women's studies;

The biannual translation prize will be awarded in 2015.

For more details on the awards, visit www.awsshome.org

Please send or request that the publisher send one copy to each of the four members of the Prize committee by 15 May 2014:

Choi Chatterjee, Chair
Professor of History
California State University, Los Angeles
5151 State University Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90032

Yana Hashamova
Professor, Slavic and East European Languages and Cultures
400 Hagerty Hall;
1775 College Road
Ohio State University
Columbus, OH 43210

Ali İğmen,
Associate Professor of History, California State University at Long Beach; 1250 Bellflower Blvd. FO2-116
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Mary Neuburger
Professor, Department of History
University of Texas at Austin
128 Inner Campus Dr., Stop B7000, GAR 1.104
Austin, TX 78712-1739
In Memoriam

Anne C. Odom, a specialist on Russian imperial art who was a curator emerita at Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens in Washington, died Aug. 25 at a hospital in Burlington, Vt. She was 75. Ms. Odom, a Washington resident who had a summer home in Lincoln, Vt., had complications from injuries suffered Aug. 10, when she was struck by a bus in Middlebury, Vt.

Ms. Odom's interest in Russian art began in the early 1970s when her husband, Army Lieutenant General William E. Odom, was posted to the US Embassy in Moscow as a military attaché. He later served as director of the National Security Agency under President Ronald Reagan.

Ms. Odom joined Hillwood as a guide in 1978, a year after the estate of the late cereal heiress Marjorie Merriweather Post opened to the public. Post had maintained the largest private collection of Russian artwork outside of Russia. After joining Hillwood, Ms. Odom conducted research at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia, and wrote books about Post's collection. Hillwood houses thousands of precious objects, most from the 18th and 19th centuries. It has more than 80 pieces from the Fabergé design house as well as silver, porcelain, and portraits from the czarist era.

Ms. Odom became chief curator in 1991 and served simultaneously as chief curator and deputy director of collections from 1997 to 2001. As an authority on Russian art, Ms. Odom contributed to academic studies at the Smithsonian Institution and New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Stefan M. Pugh died on October 13, 2013 at the age of 57 after a ten-month battle with pancreatic cancer. Son of a U.S. diplomat, he spent his childhood in various Latin American and Western European countries, an experience that sparked his deep interest in foreign cultures, his life-long love of travel, and his keen interest in language. Educated at Duke University, Pugh went on to earn an M.A. in Slavic languages from Yale and a Ph.D. in Slavic languages from the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. He taught for twelve years on the faculty of the Slavic department of Duke University, then became a reader in Russian at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. He returned to the United States in 2008 to assume a position as Professor and Chair of Modern Languages at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio.

Stefan had a profound interest in language, in historical linguistics, contact linguistics and sociolinguistics. Fluent in English, Russian, Finnish and German, he possessed working knowledge of an impressive number of languages: Spanish, French, Italian, Swedish, Polish, Ukrainian, Czech, Slovak, Carpatho-Rusyn, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Belarusian, Estonian, Karelian, Latin, and Old Church Slavonic. A talented and highly prolific scholar, Stefan authored eight books and more than thirty-five articles, notably on the non-Slavic languages of the USSR. In recent years he turned his attention to Carpatho-Rusyn. His book The Rusyn Language: A Grammar of the Liter-ary Standard of Slovakia, with Reference to Lemko and Subcarpathian Rusyn (2009) was the first thorough English-language linguistic analysis of Carpatho-Rusyn. At the time of his death, he was working on a practical grammar and textbook of Rusyn, which will be published by Slavica Publishers in 2014. Pugh also contributed to the Task Force on the Library of Congress Rusyn Romanization Table, which was officially adopted in October 2013.

Pugh, a lifetime member of ASEEES enjoyed numerous grants and awards during his academic career, and was most recently named 2013 Brage Golding Distinguished Professor of Research by Wright State University.

Contributed by: Elaine Rusinko, Ph.D., University of Maryland, Baltimore County

It is with deep sorrow that Irene Reisch regrets to announce the death of her husband, Alfred A. Reisch, who died after a long illness on May 17, 2013.

Reisch was born in 1931 in Voorburg, the Netherlands, where his father was Hungarian consul. Educated in Geneva and New York, Reisch served with the US army stationed in Germany, taught in New York, Washington DC, Germany and Turkey, and worked for the Hoover Institution and the National Archives at Stanford University. His research interests included diplomatic history, the 1956 Hungarian uprising, and the Free Europe Committee’s secret book project that ran from 1956 to 1991 and targeted the countries of Eastern Europe and later on the Soviet Union. His monograph on the project, which he coordinated, was published this year as Hot Books in the Cold War (Central European University Press, 2013).

Gary Howard Toops, 59, Professor of Russian Languages at Wichita State University, died Monday, October 14, 2013. He was born March 30, 1954 in Fr. Eustis, VA. He was a graduate of McGill University in Montreal, Canada and earned his PhD in Russian and Slavic Literature from Yale in 1985. He received his formal training in Russian at the Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) Moscow and Petrozavodsk State Universities. He had been teaching at Wichita State University since 1989. From 2006 until 2011, Prof. Toops served five years as book review editor for language and linguistics on the editorial staff of the journal Canadian Slavonic Papers / Revue canadienne des slavistes. His research interests included questions of syntax and morphosemantics of the verb in Bulgarian, Czech, German, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, and Upper Sorbian. A memorial has been established with Wichita State University, Modern and Classical Languages and Literatures.
AAATSEEL OF THE CAROLINAS CONFERENCE
The Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literatures of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill announces the annual AAATSEEL of the Carolinas conference, March 29, 2014. Questions about the conference can be directed to chernysn@email.unc.edu or turta@live.unc.edu. Registration fee is $10, to be paid in cash on the day of the conference.

NEW BLOG FROM THE ASSOCIATION FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF COLOR IN SLAVIC STUDIES & SRAS
The Association for Students and Teachers of Color in Slavic Studies and SRAS have been working on a project that will hopefully help meet a need some of you have discussed on this listserv: providing resources for minority students/students of color thinking about studying abroad. This blog gives individuals a chance to discuss their (positive and negative) experiences and offer their own suggestions for student travelers. Since this issue is so personal, and since folks can have vastly different experiences depending on a variety of circumstances, including location, we thought this would be a good starting point for those interested in learning what their trip abroad might be like. Contributions are welcome by contacting eawang@princeton.edu or SRAS. And while our focus so far has been on students of color and ethnic minorities, SRAS is interested in including the perspectives of LGBT students as well. http://students.sras.org/category/minorities/

6th BIENNIAL AWSS CONFERENCE: WOMEN, GENDER, AND REVOLUTION IN SLAVIC STUDIES
Thursday, April 10, 2014, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Atlanta, GA
The conference will be held in conjunction with the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies. The keynote address will be delivered by Janet Johnson, Associate Professor of Political Science and Women’s Studies at Brooklyn College, City U of New York. Questions should be directed to Sharon.Kowalsky@tamuc.edu or Petrone@uky.edu.

CFP: EUROPEAN CENTRAL SLAVIC CONFERENCE
The Central Slavic Conference invites scholars to submit proposals for the 2nd biannual European Central Slavic Conference meeting in Przemyśl, Poland and Lviv, Ukraine on July 10-12, 2014. The European Central Slavic Conference was founded in 2011 to facilitate scholarly cooperation between slavists in the United Sates and Central and Eastern Europe. Host institutions will provide lodging and partial board for a limited number of American participants. Proposals should include:

- Participant name(s), affiliation, and email contact information;
- For individual papers: title and brief description (limit 100 words) in one of the conference languages;
- For panels/roundtables: title and the above information for each participant and discussant (if applicable);

Proposals and inquiries should be sent to Jaroslaw Moklak (jmoklak@gmail.com) or David Borgmeyer (dborgmey@slu.edu) by May 1, 2014.

ASSOCIATION FOR SLAVIC, EAST EUROPEAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES (ASEEES)
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Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES), established in 1948, is a nonprofit, nonpolitical, scholarly society and is the leading private organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge about Russia, Central Eurasia, and Eastern & Central Europe.

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NewsNet (ISSN 1074-3057) is published five times a year (January, March, June, August, and October; however, the June edition is only available on line.) ASEEES members receive Slavic Review (the ASEEES quarterly of Russian, Eurasian, and East European Studies), and NewsNet. Affiliates receive only NewsNet. Institutional members receive one copy of each publication, while premium members receive two copies. Membership is on a calendar year basis. Individual membership is open to all individuals interested in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies. Institutional membership is open to all education-related organizations in the field of Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies. ASEEES’ office is located at 203C Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15260-6424.

Subscription to NewsNet is $28.00 for U.S. subscribers and $44 for non-U.S. subscribers. Prices include shipping. Single copies are $7.00 each. To subscribe or order back issues, contact Jonathan Swiderski. Back issues are available up to two years only. Periodicals postage paid at Pittsburgh, PA, and additional mailing offices.

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

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


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

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

May 22-24 ASEEES-CESS Joint Regional Conference at Nazarbayev University, Astana, Kazakhstan, http://shss.nu.edu.kz/shss/Events ConferencesASEEESCESS


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


