
ICCEES INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER 69

January 2012

Published by the International Council for Central and East European Studies
ICCEES International Information Centre, Münster, Germany

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FROM THE ICCEES IX WORLD CONGRESS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Change of Date: ICCEES IX World Congress Will Be Held on August 3 – 8, 2015!

According to ICCEES tradition, the Organizing Committee announced plans for the next World Congress to be held in the last week of July, 2015. However, Kanda University of International Studies, which will be the main

congress venue, has asked us to schedule the congress one week later to provide maximally favorable conditions for this academic event. After discussing the issue with the ICCEES executive committee and Slavist associations in Japan, the Organizing Committee decided to change the date of the congress. The ICCEES congress is now scheduled for August 3 – 8, 2015.

Save the date and mark your calendars!

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Trust/Distrust in the Soviet Union

February 17-18, 2012

University College London, UK

Social scientists have elucidated generalised social trust/distrust in a number of major studies recently (by Niklas Luhmann, Francis Fukuyama, Charles Tilly, Russell Hardin, Piotr

Sztompka, Barbara Misztal and others), but the concept has not been much applied in historical studies. The USSR offers a peculiarly appropriate subject for such a conceptual study: its social and political history has been deeply researched, but the concept of trust/distrust has not been systematically applied to it.

During and after the 1917 revolution most of the social institutions which promote generalised trust - the church, the family, religion, the press, law courts - were undermined or subordinated to the authorities, while rapid social change disrupted all stable expectations. The civil war and the messianic-apocalyptic mentality of the Communists generated an unceasing search for enemies and intensified the resultant breakdown of trust. The same mentality, paradoxically, led individual Communists to continue trusting the party in spite of persecution and suffering.

The hypothesis the conference will explore is that the mass terror of the 1930s represented an outburst of generalised social distrust comparable with the witchhunting craze in 17th century Europe or the later 20th century terror in China and Cambodia, and that the forms of trust/distrust generated then left their permanent mark on Soviet society. Since total distrust is psychologically intolerable, many people tried to find someone to trust among the leaders, such as Stalin or Molotov, a search which might be construed - contrary to all social science theory on the subject - as 'forced trust'. Citizens would write to them directly or through the newspapers, laying out their trustworthy credentials and pleading for grievances to be rectified. Others would defend themselves against possible denunciation by improvising 'mutual protection associations' of individuals tacitly or explicitly pledged not to betray each other.

When the terror eased, such associations became the basic cells of Soviet society. The party itself wanted to end indiscriminate terror and regain popular trust by offering greater security and prosperity. Its cadres were anxious to dig in and enjoy their power and privileges undisturbed over the long term. In culture and science, collectives took shape around specific institutes, journals, theatres

etc, whose members evolved intense relationships of trust - and sometimes distrust - with one another, and with their regular readers or customers. In administration and in the economy, especially the unofficial economy, before engaging in transactions, actors had to develop very sensitive antennae about whom they could trust and whom not. One might say, in fact, that trust and distrust became the principal personal preoccupation of most Soviet citizens as they sought to maximise life chances and minimise dangers. Conceptualising the dynamics of small, embattled groups is crucial therefore to understanding post-Stalin society right up to the end of the Soviet Union, and possibly even after.

Speakers will include Lev Gudkov, Catriona Kelly, Caroline Humphrey, Yoram Gorlitzki, Alena Ledeneva, Aleksandr Livshin, Cynthia Hooper, Denis Kozlov, Alexey Tikhomirov and Geoffrey Hosking.

UCL SSEES is grateful to the British Academy for providing much of the funding for this conference.

Conference registration and enquiries via <http://trustconference.eventbrite.com>

The delegate fee is GBP 50.00, including a buffet lunch on Friday and tea/coffee on Friday and Saturday.

How to End a Revolution? The Annual Interdisciplinary Humanities Graduate Student Conference

April 13-14, 2012

Harvard University, USA

How to begin a revolution is a question that has received much attention from many great thinkers. The goal of the 2012 Interdisciplinary Graduate Conference at the Mahindra Humanities Center is to reverse that perspective and ask: How to end a revolution?

The end of a revolution is not something inherently given, but a process in the making that serves different perspectives and interests. At the same time, the phase of transition characterized by chaos and instability very often opposes and challenges the attempts of making an end - from both a theoretical and a practical perspective. Is an end of a revolution even possible if history is understood as a constant process based on a linear definition

of time and temporality? What challenges does the idea of a leaderless movement pose towards traditional views of political authority and authorship? What happens when unity and cohesion break apart and many different individual interests and powers evolve? What comes after the revolution?

The ongoing revolutions and uprisings in the Arab world highlight both the challenges of making a (constructive and collective) end, as well as the significance and timeliness of these questions to be addressed at the conference. Drawing upon contemporary and historical examples like the Arab Spring and the French Revolution, we invite you to examine the complex, multifaceted and mutable discourse that is shaped by historians who define, politicians who declare, writers who narrate and lawyers who legitimate the end of a revolution. In what violent and non-violent ways have people tried to stop, use or influence a revolution? Which strategies, tools and techniques are employed to end a revolution and how are they determined by underlying concepts of time, history and change? Through our collective inquiry – by analysing how people deal and dealt with moments of transition and by comparing their strategies, interests and narratives – our goal is to better understand the phenomenon of social and political change. With this approach we hope not only to expand the knowledge of revolutions but also to develop new ideas and strategies that will potentially prove to be practically important and relevant.

We seek rich, rigorous graduate student contributions from the humanities, social and political sciences (in particular from the following disciplines: law, literature, history, philosophy, political sciences, sociology), and even natural sciences if relevant.

Discussion themes may include, but are not restricted to:

- What is an End? Thinking About and Representing the End
- The End Versus Ending – Revolution as Process or Given?
- Controlling the End – Controlling the Power. Attempts of Overtaking the Protest
- Temporality, Change – and Order? How to Transform Chaos into Stability

- New Beginnings. Manifestos and Literary Narratives
- The People, the Media or the Military? Authorship of Revolution
- Continuity of Power. How to Deal with the Old Structures?
- Circular Revolution, Linear Progress and Permanent Evolution?
- Arts, Religion and Empathy. Lessons to Unite the People
- Trials, Constitutions and Elections. The Role of Law in Transitional Periods

We ask prospective participants to submit a short curriculum vitae and a 500 word abstract that outlines the paper's topic, methodology and argument, as well as how the prospective participant's research interests relate to the theme of the conference more generally. Participants will be notified by mid-February whether their paper has been accepted into the conference. Please note that participants can apply for a limited number of travel grants.

Deadline for abstract submission: Tuesday, January 31st, 2012

Abstracts and CVs can be uploaded on the conference website:

<http://sites.harvard.edu/revolution2012> (under the "Submissions" tab). Please make sure to include your full name, institutional affiliation, the title of your paper, and contact details. Questions and inquiries should be emailed to hcconfer@fas.harvard.edu.

Russian Emigration at the Crossroads of the XX-XXI Centuries

April 28-29, 2012

Columbia University, USA

The International Conference "Russian Emigration at the Crossroads of XX-XXI Centuries" is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of The New Review / *Noviy Zhurnal*. The goals of the conference are to explore the unknown pages of the intellectual history of Russia Abroad and Russian *Émigré* culture, and to restore the whole spectrum of the social and intellectual Russian lifestyle in exile. The conference also aims to discuss aspects of the modern Russian Diaspora throughout the world. Participants of the conference should reflect upon topics related to the history and

culture of Russian Émigrés from 1917 to 2012. The conference will consist of regular panels and 2 Round Tables dedicated to the historical and modern Russian-speaking Diaspora.

The International conference will be organized by The New Review Inc., the oldest Russian Émigré literary magazine (“Noviy Zhurnal/ The New Review”), with the partnership of Harriman Institute, Columbia University. The New Review was founded in New York in 1942. For seven decades The New Review played the role of a cultural center of Russian Immigration throughout the world. Our contributing authors include Russian Nobel Prize laureates – the 1933 laureate Ivan Bunin, the 1970 laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the 1987 laureate Joseph Brodsky, as well as a plethora of other writers, poets, philosophers: Vladimir Nabokov, Georgi Ivanov, Georgi Adamovich, Boris Zaitzev, Alexandra Tolstoy, Mikhail Karpovich, Piti-rim Sorokin, Nicholas Timasheff, etc. Today among our authors are the most well-known modern Russian writers. The New Review is distributed in more than 30 countries. For decades, The New Review has been instrumental in forming the Russian literary process abroad.

Book of abstracts and other conference materials (in English and Russian) will be published after the conference. Send proposals for conference papers (20min maximum) and posters to nr-office@newreviewinc.com before January 25, 2012. The submission of a 250-word abstract for papers and a 150-word abstract for posters (only in English or in English & Russian) must include the following information: First and last name of the author of the paper, Postal address, E-mail address, Academic institution and Title of the paper.

Participant space is limited. By February 10, 2012, notification of acceptance will be sent to participants. The New Review Inc. does not provide any grants for participants of the conference. Registration fee is \$25.00. The conference will be held at Columbia University (April 28, 2012) and Concierge Conference Center (Manhattan; April 29). All other details will be sent via e-mail list after January

25, 2012.

Contact us via nr-office@newreviewinc.com or newreview@msn.com with the subject: “New Review International Conference”

Objects of Affection: Towards a Material-ogy of Emotions

May 4-6, 2012

Princeton University, USA

In the first issue of the journal *Veshch-Objet-Gegenstand*, which appeared 90 years ago in Berlin, the avant-gardist El Lissitzky placed the object at the center of the artistic and social concerns of the day: “We have called our review *Objet* because for us art means the creation of new ‘objects.’ ... Every organized work - be it a house, a poem or a picture - is an object with a purpose; it is not meant to lead people away from life but to help them to organize it. ... Abandon declarations and refutations as soon as possible, make objects!”

Ultimately, only three issues of *Veshch-Objet-Gegenstand* would be published, but the journal’s project to cultivate object as a primary tool of social organization clearly touched upon broader concerns of its time. At the end of the 1920s, Sergei Tret’iakov, a leading theorist of Russian production art, similarly insisted on abandoning the traditional fascination with individual trials and tribulations and to concentrate instead on the biography of the object that proceeds “through the system of people.” Only such a biography, Tret’iakov maintained, can teach us about “the social significance of an emotion by considering its effect on the object being made.”

Taking the Russian avant-garde’s concern with the material life of emotions as our starting point, the conference organizers seek to assemble an international, interdisciplinary group of scholars working at the intersection between studies of affect and studies of material culture. In the last decade, these two crucial strands of social inquiry have shifted the focus of analytic attention away from the individual or collective subject towards emotional states and material substances. These interests in the affective and the tangible as such have helped to foreground processes, conditions, and phenomena that are relatively autonomous from the individuals or social

groups that originally produced them. Thus interrogating traditional notions of subjective agency, various scholars have drawn our attention to “a conative nature” of things (Jane Bennet), to “affective intensities” (Brian Massumi), or to textural perception (Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick) – to name just a few of these interventions – in order to pose questions that fall outside of dominant frameworks for understanding the epistemology of power.

Despite their growing importance, however, these diverse methods and concepts for mapping the emotive biographies of things have not yet been in a direct dialogue with one another. By focusing on the material dimensions of affect and, conversely, the emotional components of object formation, this conference aims to bridge this gap.

We invite submissions from scholars in a range of disciplines including history, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, religion, politics, law, psychology, history of medicine, science studies, art, film, media and literary criticism, who are interested in exploring types of affective responses, protocols of emotional attachment, and regimes of perception that are encoded into and sustained by material substances. We welcome theoretically rigorous proposals that draw attention to new configurations of object relations as well as submissions that examine historically and culturally specific forms of affective networks built around instances of inorganic life across the world.

Please send your abstract (300 words) and a short CV by February 1, 2012 to

Serguei Oushakine, the Chair of the Program Committee (oushakin@princeton.edu).

Those selected to give presentations at the conference will be contacted at the end of February 2012.

Final papers will be due no later than April 15, and they will be posted on the conference's website.

We may be able to offer a limited number of travel subsidies for graduate students and presenters outside the USA.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

Serguei Oushakine (Slavic Languages and Literatures; Anthropology, Princeton U),
Anna Katsnelson (Slavic Languages &

Literatures, Princeton U), David Leheny (East Asian Studies, Princeton U), Anson Rabinbach (Department of History, Princeton U), Gayle Salamon (Department of English, Princeton U)

Russian-East European Relations: From Tsarism to Gazprom (Irish Association for Russian, Central and East European Studies Annual Conference 2012)

May 4-5, 2012

University College Cork, Ireland

Abstracts for papers are requested on the subject of Russian relations with Eastern Europe for the annual IARCEES Conference to be held at University College Cork, May 4-5, 2012.

The purpose of this conference is to explore the relations between Russia/Soviet Union and its neighbouring countries in Eastern Europe. We welcome papers on a broad range of topics.

Our guest speaker will be Dr. Peter Duncan, Senior Lecturer in Contemporary Russian Politics and Society at UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies.

The 20th Century was a time of particularly turbulent relations between Russia and its Eastern European neighbours. Issues such as the 2007 relocation of the Bronze Soldier in Tallinn show that political and historical differences, such as over interpretation of the events of the Second World War, persist. Increasingly the issue of Russia's relations with her 'near abroad' has come under scrutiny as the Russian Government increasingly regulates its relations with the region through oil and gas contracts.

We envisage, but by no means limit, the range of possible topics to:

- The effects of nationalism in both the Russian and East European context
- Military and cultural relations during periods of both tension and stability
- The role of Russian and East European intelligentsia
- Inter-dependence, past and present
- Prospects for future relations

We welcome proposals from those working across disciplines, and we welcome especially proposals from Russian and Eastern European

participants. Panels are especially welcomed. Conference papers can be published online in Irish Slavonic Studies (see website: www.iarcees.org)

Abstracts of papers (no more than 250 words) should be submitted by email to iarcees2012@gmail.com no later than February 29, 2012.

Twenty-First Annual Workshop on Formal Approaches to Slavic Linguistics

May 11-13, 2012

Bloomington, Indiana, USA

Abstracts are invited for 30-minute presentations (plus 10 minutes discussion) on any topic dealing with formal aspects of Slavic syntax, semantics, morphology, phonology, phonetics, including language acquisition, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics. Computational talks will be organized into the special session. Abstracts are limited to TWO PAGES and should be ANONYMOUS. Abstract submissions should be made via the Easy Chair Conference System. Specific instructions will be made available on the conference website:

<http://www.indiana.edu/~iuslavic/fasl21.html>.

Authors are advised to re-check examples and glosses with speakers of the languages involved. Abstracts must be received by 1 FEBRUARY 2012. We hope to make a program available by 15 MARCH 2012.

FASL 21 will be preceded by a SPECIAL SESSION on Slavic Computational Linguistics: Computational Approaches to Slavic Languages, 10-11 May 2012 and followed by a free Workshop in Slavic Linguistics, 14-17 May 2012.

e-mail: fasl21@indiana.edu

Invited Speakers:

Željko Bošković, University of Connecticut

Damir Cavar, Eastern Michigan University

Tania Ionin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Organizing Committee:

Muamera Begovic mbegovic@indiana.edu

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Ksenia Zanon kzanon@indiana.edu

Health in Transition: Ethnographies of Health and Medicine in Post-Socialist Europe

June 7-8, 2012

Bucharest, Romania

With notable exceptions, the topics of health and medicine in post-socialist Europe have received limited anthropological attention compared to research on both the global 'North' and 'South'. Implicitly, medical anthropological research from academic institutions in Central and Eastern Europe is little known by scholars from other parts of the world.

The goal of this Conference is therefore two-fold. First, it brings together medical anthropologists and social science healthcare researchers with an interest in the changes affecting health and medical care in post-socialist countries. The Conference will therefore explore the challenges that medical systems in the region have faced during the last two decades of market economy and social upheaval.

Secondly, the Conference aspires to provide a forum for debates over the place of anthropology amongst other social sciences in the region. It will emphasize the need for enhanced awareness and acknowledgment of medical anthropology while highlighting its potential for applied, critical and engaged research.

The Conference builds on the Health in transition: (Bio)Medicine as culture in post-socialist Europe Conference held at the Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, on 10-11 June 2011. An annual series of events on the topic of Health in transition is thus to be inaugurated.

With a focus on Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe as well as the former Soviet Union, organizers welcome contributions based on ethnographic research, including, but not limited to:

- contemporary forms of biomedical care, ethics and governance;
- impact of Europeanization and globalization on local health practices
- new patterns of medical approaches to disease;
- intersections of health with gender, eth-

nicity and other markers of social difference

- personhood, the body and bio-politics;
- development of health-related professions;
- health among migrant and refugee populations;
- poverty and unequal access to health;
- state ownership and privatization of health care
- uses of ethnography in health policy and practice
- evolution of medical anthropology as a discipline

The deadline for abstracts (300 to 400 words) is 20 February 2012. Complete papers are due by 7 May 2012. Work in progress is welcome and offers to chair or discuss panels will be warmly received. Please send abstracts and further enquiries to

health.in.transition@gmail.com.

Conference fee: 10 Euros for presenters and participants, to be paid during on-site registration.

Organizing committee:

Heidi Bludau (Indiana University), Jennifer Carroll (University of Washington), Michael Rasell (University of Lincoln), Sabina Stan (Dublin City University), Edit Szenassy (Charles University), Valentin-Veron Toma (Fr. I. Rainer Institute of Anthropology, Romanian Academy).

Enacting Social Reform: Religion, Charity, and Social Movements (1850-1939)

June 14-16, 2012,

Leipzig, Germany

This workshop seeks to connect scholars and research on religion and social reform in East and East Central European societies, addressing the multi-faceted functions and meanings of religion. We are especially interested in examining ties between social reform and charity projects in the context of debates over secularization and confessionalization, as well as processes of promoting national identities, politicization, and participation.

With regard to the 19th and 20th centuries, the meaning of religion has often been examined in the context of the process of modernization. For example, it has been assumed that people came to perceive nationality and reli-

gion as inseparable; especially in East and East Central Europe, where with the appearance of national movements, religion became increasingly politicized. Concerning charity, researchers have assumed that there was a fundamental shift from religiously motivated care for those in need toward modern, prevention-oriented social welfare and the welfare state.

Scholars have long criticized modernization theories based on distinct lines of social and economic development and for some time considered religion to be responsible for many of the changes in the modern period. The so-called “second confessionalization” – developed especially, but not only from German examples – starts from the perspective that after a time of religious indifference during the Enlightenment, a new wave of religiosity arose, which brought about a clearer separation of religions and confessions. This model has been criticized for merely replacing the “old” model of development with a new one. Instead, more productive lines of inquiry might include detailed studies of specific meanings, ways of functioning, and the practices of religious institutions and actors, as well as specific manifestations of religiosity and secularity.

The aim of the workshop is to explore the field of research on religion and social practices and to establish a network of scholars interested in such approaches. The regional point of departure and focus of the workshop is East and East Central Europe; however, those projects which cross borders and boundaries to include other perspectives and regions are also welcome.

The intended time frame covers the period from the second half of the 19th century to World War II; however, we are open to research that extends beyond the period of our focus, but which includes connections to broader historical frameworks. We also encourage interdisciplinary research and proposals from scholars outside of history, including (but not limited to) anthropology, folklore, literary, cultural, and legal studies.

Possible topics (though this list should not be considered exhaustive):

- Discourses regarding reform and reli-

gion/faith, progress and tradition

- Secularity and religion in the perspective of welfare and social reform
- Funding methods and forms of assistance for reform initiatives
- Relationships between the city/municipality and charity/social reform including the shift to welfare states
- Religious diversity and charity/comparison of initiatives of different religions and denominations
- Gender and religion in political and social movements
- Legal reform, associations, and families
- Performative aspects /everyday practices of concrete associations and initiatives
- Competition between different movements, failures, and counter-movements

The workshop will take place at the Geisteswissenschaftlichen Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas (GWZO) in Leipzig. For those participants selected, we will fund travel costs and accommodation. Workshop languages will be English and German.

Deadline for proposals: February 25, 2012 (approx. 500 words, in English or German) Participants will be notified by March 15, 2012.

Please send proposals to Tracie Wilson (wilson@uni-leipzig.de) or Dietlind Hüchtker (huecht@rz.uni-leipzig.de).

Workshop Organizers:

Tracie Wilson, Emmy Noether Research Group “Pathways of Law in Ethno-religiously Mixed Societies: Resources of Experience in Poland-Lithuanian and Its Successor States” Slavic Studies Institute, <http://religion-and-law-in-east-central-europe.de/home.html>

Dietlind Hüchtker, Project Group “Religious Peace”, GWZO www.uni-leipzig.de/gwzo Forschung Projektgruppen

The Gulag Unbound: Remembering Soviet forced labour

Cambridge University, UK

June 29–30, 2012

The history of the Gulag is conventionally understood as a story of enormous injustice and heroic endurance. This story is “bound” to the compelling narrative of suffering of the intellectual in the Gulag, exemplified by the

classic accounts of its highly literate survivors or mourners of its victims. Until recently, these narratives had been the principal prisms through which we saw the Soviet forced labour. The narrative of intellectual martyrdom was powerful, and its great moral prestige fuelled opposition to the Soviet system. Since the 1990s, the state archives of the Gulag have gradually been made available to scholars and this flood of documents must be weighed against the memoirs of survivors. The enormous paper trail generated by the security apparatus and its massive penal bureaucracy now challenges historians to consider the Gulag through the eyes of the perpetrators, those who imagined, built, and maintained the forced labour camps. How can we evaluate the factual validity, bureaucratic rivalries, and ideological aims that underpin these documents? How far can we trust the archival documents of the managers of the Gulag? With the issue of trust coming to the forefront of empirical research, moral and philosophical problems of interpretative judgement become more pertinent than ever.

The new bodies of source material compel us to reassess traditional narratives of Stalinist violence, and we are confronted with almost unbearable choices. How far should historians attempt to “reconcile” the diverging picture of the Gulag found in survivor memoirs and in official documents? How do we evaluate the economic consequences of Gulag activity? What moral and philosophical problems arise when we compare Soviet camps to those organized by the Nazi regime or Communist China? What is the place for the experience and testimony of Gulag employees and criminal prisoners? How far does the new material available to us challenge commemorative practices? What do the politics of memory in Russia and other post-Soviet states teach us about history of the Gulag, and history as a discipline? Is there anything to learn from comparison with other penal-colonial systems such as transportation to Australia? Is the paradigm of internal colonization and the broader context of postcolonial studies productive for understanding and remembering the Gulag?

Means of the resistance, sabotage, and subversion in the Gulag and other Soviet “correc-

tive institutions” need more research. While colonial anthropology has developed sophisticated means of identifying “weapons of the weak”, Gulag historiography is only beginning to apply such analysis to the archived documentation of the camps. Like any long-term system of life management, the Gulag developed its ways of healing, entertaining, and educating its population. Inmates responded to their particular condition by developing equally specific means of artistic creativity, religious ritual, and erotic behaviour. These aesthetic, medical, religious, and pedagogical aspects of the life in the Gulag need to be discussed in conjunction – or counterpoint – with its archival history. The purpose of this symposium is to reflect on the challenges currently confronting history, cultural studies, anthropology, and other disciplines who work with these unbound – documentary, memoiristic, and folklore – archives of the Gulag.

We invite papers examining these themes to be presented at a workshop to be held at Cambridge University, 29–30 June 2012. The workshop is organized by Alexander Etkind of Cambridge University and Dan Healey of Reading University, with support from both institutions and the Memory at War Project, which is financed by the HERA foundation. Our confirmed keynote speaker is Professor Lynne Viola, University of Toronto, author of *The Unknown Gulag: The Lost World of Stalin’s Special Settlements* (Oxford & New York: OUP, 2007). Limited financial assistance for participants may be available. Papers should be original unpublished work, and will be pre-circulated to workshop participants. To propose a paper, please send a 300-word abstract and 2-page CV to

Ms Jill Gather, Memory at War Project,
 info@memoryatwar.org,
 by Friday, 24 February 2012.

The French Language in Russia

September 12-14, 2012

University of Bristol, UK

The bicentenary of Russia’s war against Napoleon provides an opportunity to explore various aspects of the history of the French language in Russia.

The war drew the attention of Russian society to the use of French in Russia. Disapproval of francophonie had already been expressed in the second half of the eighteenth century but at the beginning of the nineteenth century the practice became a target for certain groups of Russian intellectuals, and the growth of a national self-consciousness in Russia was thus revealed. Russian writers had stressed the importance of learning and mastering the native language well before 1812, to be sure, but it was the war against Napoleon that made it possible for the attitudes of different social strata and groups towards the francophonie of Russian high society to be clarified.

The conference aims to examine various cultural practices and ideological positions that were associated with the use of French in Russia both before and after the Napoleonic Wars. The chronological extent of the period to be studied is very broad, from the reign of Elizabeth to the age of Nicholas I, so that it should be possible to trace the appearance of francophonie in Russia, its flowering and the beginning of its decline.

The conference will address questions such as the following: the way French was learnt, cultural practices associated with its use (correspondence, keeping a diary, reading and composition of works of literature, translation, literary circles and salons, and so forth), the social groups which used it, and reservations about and hostility towards its use among the nobility. However, this list of questions is not exhaustive. Other matters may also be addressed, such as the linguistic situation in Russia during the period in question, the use of other foreign languages there and similar phenomena in other European countries.

The conference is being organised within the framework of a three-year project in the University of Bristol on the history of the French language in Russia from the eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. The project is led by Professor Derek Offord and funded by the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council. This is the first European project which aims to study the history of francophonie in one of the countries that was most affected by it. A number of international

events will be organised as part of the project and it is envisaged that their proceedings will be published.

The conference will take place in Clifton Hill House, one of the University's most attractive halls of residence. It will begin at lunchtime on 12 September and end around 4pm on 14th. Conference organizers: School of Modern Languages, University of Bristol; Derek Offord, project leader; Vladislav Rjéoutski and Sarah Turner, post-doctoral research assistants.

Proposals for papers should be sent to one of the following addresses by 31 January 2012:

By email: frenchinrussia-1812@bristol.ac.uk or by post:

Project "French in Russia"
Department of Russian
University of Bristol
17 Woodland Road
Bristol
BS8 1TE
United Kingdom

Negotiating Ideologies II: Inclusion and Exclusion in Russian Language and Culture

October 5, 2012

University of Edinburgh, UK

Following the first Negotiating Ideologies conference in 2010, we are pleased to announce a second one-day conference for post-graduates in the field of Russian Studies, to be held at the Princess Dashkova Centre, University of Edinburgh, on the 5th of October, 2012.

This interdisciplinary conference will examine ideological production in Russian language and culture through the multiple tools of inclusion and exclusion. By bringing together scholars from diverse backgrounds within the broad field of Russian studies, we hope to take advantage of different disciplinary perspectives on practices of inclusion and exclusion. Panels are invited from researchers in areas such as sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, culture, history, and translation.

The conference will address aspects such as:

- The working of discourses to construct in and out groups.

- Discourses of racism and other forms of discrimination.
- Language policy in Russia.
- The place of the Russian language outside Russia.
- Cultural means of creating inclusion and exclusion.
- Inclusion and exclusion in translation.
- Inclusion and exclusion in a historical perspective.
- Memory studies: 'remembering' or 'forgetting' aspects of the past.

Proposals for 20-minute papers are invited from current postgraduates by the closing date of 1 May 2012. Please submit short abstracts (up to 300 words) and details of institutional affiliation to the organisers at russianstudiesconference@gmail.com.

Some assistance with speakers' travel expenses may be available; this is dependent on funding.

Organising committee:

Ekaterina Popova

Elena Moore

Samantha Sherry

Intellectual Property in Modern Europe - Tracing the Expansion of a Concept

November 1-3, 2012

Leipzig, Germany

The concept of intellectual property has developed into a major institution governing the national, international and transnational traffic and exchange of knowledge and (cultural) goods in the modern world. Framed at the intersection between the private and public sphere, the development of intellectual property rights reflects the diachronic wrangling to balance and regulate the access, distribution and diffusion of information and knowledge in modern societies. By the end of the 19th century, the leading Western European states had devised national legislations and partook in international organizations for the protection of intellectual property, whereas the majority of the newly created Southeast, East and East Central European states started to create domestic protection systems and got incorporated into the international system of intellectual property protection only at the dawn of the 20th century. Taking this obser-

vation as our starting point, the conference will examine the introduction and institutionalization of intellectual property (copyrights and patents) in Modern Europe from a comparative perspective.

By including a perspective of and from East Central and Southeast Europe, the conference seeks to develop a new comparative analytical framework for exploring the history of intellectual property in Modern Europe. The development of intellectual property in Southeast and East Central European States was initially shaped by growing international conformity pressure during the inter-war period. The establishment of socialist legal systems and cultures that followed after World War II promoted the abolishment of private property. Since 1989/1990 states in these regions and their societies are again under extreme transformation, adaptation and innovation pressure to (re-)individualise the protection of (intellectual) property. The (re-)establishment of a legal system that protects copyrights and patents, is not only seen as part of a legal and political transformation process but also as a necessary pre-condition for catch-up modernisation and a trigger for innovation.

The conference is organised by the project group “Legal Culture(s) of East Central Europe in the 19th and 20th Centuries” / “Rechtskulturelle Prägungen Ostmitteleuropas in der Moderne” at the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe / Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas e. V. an der Universität Leipzig (GWZO).

The project group investigates the legal culture(s) of East-Central Europe focusing on the history of material and immaterial property rights in agriculture, industry, culture and science. Legal culture is being analyzed by devoting special attention to land ownership, copyrights, patents and brands which are particularly controversial in the modernization processes since the late 1800s. The project is directed jointly by professors Dr. Stefan Troebst and Dr. Hannes Siegrist of the University of Leipzig. The project’s participants explore respectively the significance of the category “landownership” (Dr. Dietmar Müller), the protection of industrial property

(Cindy Daase, M.A.) and the function and relevance of copyright (Dr. Augusta Dimou) in East Central Europe in the twentieth century. The group examines intellectual and industrial property rights focusing on processes of internationalization, transnational appropriation and local adaptation of legal doctrines, norms and institutions. Special attention is paid to the interplay between national, regional, transnational and global actors and institutions in the creation of normative orders.

We invite scholars working in the broader field of the humanities, social sciences, cultural studies and literature, legal scholars, experts in media and communication studies, economic historians as well as historians of science and technology to contribute to this conference with case and/or comparative studies as well as with theory focused papers. The call is open for established as well as young scholars and PhD students at an advanced stage of their PhD. We especially encourage scholars from Southeast and East Central Europe to submit paper abstracts. We envision the publication of selected contributions in an individual volume.

Proposed papers could address but are not limited to the following topics:

1. The transfer of legislation, concepts, norms and international standards and their “domesticization” in new contexts
2. The effect of intellectual property rights in modernisation and industrialisation processes, esp. on cultural and scientific developments
3. Law and its context: How do political, social, cultural and economic developments affect processes of legalization?
4. Formal and informal practices: What is the relationship between normative prescriptions and actual practice?
5. The role and connection of experts and/or lobby groups/associations in the institutionalization, popularization and enforcement of norms and standards on a national and international level (authors, publishers, international organizations, inventors, business associations etc.)
6. Framing and staging public discourses and debates on intellectual property
7. Philosophical and theoretical elaborations

of the notions of “labour” and “property” and alternative conceptualizations regarding the “protection of ideas”

8. Real Socialism: Ideology and Intellectual Property, a change of doctrine and definitions of intellectual property?

9. Post-Communism and transformation: The end of ideology in the protection of intellectual property?

10. East – West comparison: Was the transfer of international (legal) norms to East Central and Southeast Europe a one-way street or were there cross references, reciprocal influences, and/or backslashes?

11. Intellectual property at a critical junction – new media / new inventions: Shifts in habits, marketing techniques, tastes and legislation

12. Standardization and Institutionalization: their role in the internal regulation of society and the state as well as in the regulation of international relations and transnational group interests

The conference will take place from 1st to 3rd November 2012 in Leipzig. Conference language is English.

Please send an abstract of not more than 500 words and a short biographical note of not more than 250 words not later than 20 February 2012 to Augusta Dimou (dimou@uni-leipzig.de) and Cindy Daase (cindy.daase@uni-leipzig.de). Successful candidates will be informed by 30 March 2012

Please note: The conference papers will be due on 1st October 2012.

Travel costs and accommodation of the admitted panellists will be fully covered by the conveners.

Contact:

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Blackbox Youth. New Perspectives on East-European Youth Cultures

November 2-3, 2012

Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

The youth are in great demand, for they sym-

bolize the future of society, and that future is constantly up for debate. The political potential of young people became apparent once again during the revolutions in the Arab world, all of which were significantly shaped by young activists. As a result, we are witnessing a repeat of the scenario familiar from the uprisings that occurred throughout Eastern Europe during the last decade. The “Orange Revolution” in Ukraine awakened hopes both in its Eastern European neighbors and in the West of a political turning point initiated by the young generation in the country. This event led to a debate about the social-political role of young people. The relevance of this debate to the present-day is confirmed by the events in the Arab world and the latest protests in Russia. The trajectory of the discussion reveals both a social need to project collective wishes onto a society’s young people and societies’ obvious helplessness when it comes to critically reflecting on the disappointment stemming from the exaggerated expectations.

After the collapse of the socialist societies in the region, many hoped that the young people would complete the political transformation into a better world for which their parents had fought. When this “generational transformation” failed to happen, various stereotypes emerged. On the one hand, there existed the cliché of the completely disillusioned youth, frozen in apathy, like the proverbial Polish “Generation Nothing” of those who grew up after the fall of Communism. On the other hand, there existed the fear, expressed with an attitude of cultural criticism, that the young people might become politically radicalized due to the lack of socio-political opportunities and be caught up in ideologically easily manipulated movements, such as the youth organization “Nashi” (Ours) controlled by the Kremlin in Russia or the right-wing extremist “Magyar Gárda” in Hungary.

We see this as a sign of a far-reaching epistemological problem. It seems that the established concept of “the youth”, as it crystallized at the end of the 19th century, is no longer suited to adequately describing the role of young people in the current post-industrial and globalized society. The planned confer-

ence therefore asks whether the study of literature, and other academic disciplines, have too long maintained an anachronistic definition of the youth and have failed to re-examine the category's premise. We aim to initiate an open-ended and unbiased discussion of quintessential developments, results and discourses that are central to the youth cultures in Eastern European countries, in order to examine the expectations that are linked with the idea of young people.

In order to do so, we would like to conduct a discussion in four interdisciplinary sections on parameters that are generally constitutive for the concept of the youth and that have – according to our thesis – changed considerably over the last twenty years. This discussion may enable us to question the explanatory potential of established models and to actively find constructivist approaches to defining the concept of the youth.

Section 1: 'The Redefinition of the Political'. In the past, the political potential of young people was usually perceived in their uncompromising idealism. Young people seemed to represent clear, usually "progressive" ideological positions and joined clearly defined political factions. Today, however, young people realize their social engagement far outside of the established structures and ideological programs of their parents. For this section, we are looking for contributions that deal with the new politicization patterns of young people without immediately paternalistically infantilizing these as naive or backwards. Which designs for political ways of existing can be found, for example, in the literary works of young authors and in alternative youth cultures today? Which locally and transnationally shaped realms of experience serve as the foundation for this socio-political engagement among young people? How are social structures and strategies interpreted as alternative forms of expression of the political, or can these structures and strategies even still be called "political"? We are especially interested in seemingly contradictory, irritating behavior patterns and actions of young activists, for example, the appropriation of both soviet as well as national socialist symbolism by the Russian "National Bolsheviks" or the global

linking and professionalization of the Serbian activist group "Otpor" as an advisory institution for social transformations.

Section 2: 'The Revision of the Social'. A re-definition of the political also requires revising the definition of the social. The finding that supposedly apolitical lethargy, passivity and stark consumption exist among the majority of young people rests on a conservative understanding of the *societas*, which fails to recognize new forms of social organization, social belonging and societal participation. In this regard, we are particularly interested in contributions that deal with every-day culture and social engagement as seen from cultural theoretical, ethnological and everyday historical perspectives. How do new networks, such as online via Facebook, Live-Journal and Twitter, shape social communication? How do new forms of emotional communality emerge and are these really basically different from the adolescent subcultures of the 1960s, '70s and '80s? Are today's micro-collectives less demanding than their rebellious predecessors? Or does social-critical potential coexist with the consumption-oriented lifestyle?

Section 3: 'The Transformation of the Imaginary'. Closely linked to the question on the social conditions of young people's engagement is the question regarding the functioning of the imaginary. The ability commonly ascribed to young people to believe in the realization of utopias, to develop visions of the future and to project new lifestyles, seems to have made way for a sober pragmatism or has been ideologically corrupted. But what does the disappearance of the utopian mean for the concept of "the youth"? In this section, we are looking for contributions that explore the functions and transformations of the imaginary, especially from the perspectives of cultural and literary theory. What happens to the collective imaginary when young people access global pop cultures, fashions and trends through their communication-based social networks and adapt them to their own every-day lives? Do these adaptations exist only through the passive, non-critical consumption of predefined image worlds, or are new complex systems of symbolic recognition created from them? If young people no longer claim a

universal validity for their political, cultural and artistic practice, does that mean that their goals, wishes and expectations focus purely on the private? Or can an imaginary be identified that exists outside of the traditional idealistic ideas but nonetheless serves to shape the future?

Section 4: 'The Concept of the Youth'. This section brings together contributions that examine to what extent the reassessment of the youth as a cultural ideal, social factor and political force leads to new opportunities for the conceptual renewal of the concept of "the youth". Do the established categories suffice to make adolescence describable, or do we need new parameters? This epistemological problem provides opportunities for the discussion of future possibilities for young people's engagement as cultural practice in a globalized world: How is the role of "the youth" shaped – in Eastern Europe as well as in other regions – not only in phases of social transformation or crisis-based change, but particularly in periods of relative continuity and stability? What type of self-image do young people form in relation to their age, what social expectations are projected onto them, and how do these interact?

For a more detailed version of the Call for Papers, see:

www.oei.fu-berlin.de/kultur/jugend.html

Proposals for papers are invited from those working in Literature, Cultural Studies, Area Studies Eastern Europe, Everyday History, Ethnology, the Social Sciences and Political Science. All papers will be circulated before the conference to leave ample room for discussion among its 20-25 participants. The conference will be held in Berlin from 2.-3. November 2012. Depending on conference funding, we may be able to cover costs for travel and accommodation. The conference language will be English. A publication of the papers is planned. Please submit an abstract of no more than 300 words together with a short CV before February 15, 2012, for consideration to Heike Winkel (hwinkel@zedat.fu-berlin.de) or Matthias Schwartz (schwartz@zedat.fu-berlin.de).

Contact:

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Szondi Institute of Comparative Literature)

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<http://www.oei.fu-berlin.de/kultur/index.html>

An-other Modernity? The Relationship Between Literature and Philosophy in Russian Culture

November 29- December 1, 2012

University of Tuebingen, Germany

International Symposium at the University of Tuebingen within the framework of the research project titled „The Interaction Between Literature and Philosophy in Russian Culture“ funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

Within the Russian cultural system literature is considered to be the primary medium for self-reflexivity (and cultural self-definition). The often cited literary centrism is especially prominent in the classical realist novels which deal with a broad spectrum of questions ranging from religion, ethics, social philosophy and the philosophy of history to scientific and epistemological criticism. Then again the philosophical discourse often employs literary forms and genres (e.g., Caadaev's *Philosophical Letters*) or uses literary and aesthetic issues as a departure point for philosophical thought (e.g., Geršenzon, Berdjaev). The observation that philosophy and literature are closely intertwined in Russian culture however comes from a (Western) understanding of culture where individual discourses tend to be separated and differentiated more greatly. While the beginning of the separation of individual discourses tends to be associated with the Enlightenment –at the beginning of the macro-epoch modernity –, the fusion of literature and philosophy is often considered a discursive backwardness within Russian culture. Newer theories however question the notion that the differentiation of institutions and discourses is a signum of modernity. Bruno Latour's thesis that „we have never been modern“ is a polemic against a temporal classification of societies into „modern“ and „non-modern“. In general, Latour considers discursive classification to be an illusion,

which is where the Western and the Russian cases would converge. Moreover, there are phases in the macro-epoch, commonly described as modernity, where the fusion of literature and philosophy (or of discourses in general) is elevated to a cultural norm. These are romanticism (in the German context for instance Schlegel's understanding of transcendental poetics, or in the Russian context Odoevskij's philosophical novel *Russkie noci*), symbolism (especially in Russia with its philosophical men of letters), but also deconstructionist postmodernity. In these instances it becomes question-able whether one can speak of a temporal continuity with respect to a modern separation of discourses.

Instead the question poses itself, if and how the canonization of epochs with respect to national classicism influenced the way the separation of discourses was perceived. Thus, the „modern“, i.e., the discourse-separating Enlightenment in France and Germany is classified as classicism while in Russia and Poland the discourse-fusing romanticism is considered to be classical. The reply to this question will have to take specifics of the cultural space into consideration. Russia most of the time conceptualized itself as an alternative to Western Europe starting already with the adoption of Christianity from Byzantium continuing until the October Revolution and this was also how it was perceived and understood from the outside. With this presupposition, the close entanglement of literature and philosophy can be understood as an ideological polemic against the West European standpoint (i.e., the critique of European rationalism and individualism ranging from the Slavophiles to Solov'ev). Newer sociological models do not consider modernity as a homogeneous phenomenon but rather as a culturally coded phenomenon, speaking of multiple modernities (Eisenstadt 2002). Within this context, the interaction and overlap of literature and philosophy in Russian culture receives a new and topical meaning, raising the question of a specifically Russian version of modernity. These foregoing considerations lead us to at least three complexes of inquiry we would like to focus on during the conference: (i) the culture-specific contact, resistance and mecha-

nisms of appropriation between literature and philosophy in Russia; (ii) whether the phenomenon of mutual permeation of literature and philosophy is unique only to Russian culture and as such spatially limited, or whether this is symptomatic for specific epochs or currents and thus rather indicates a temporal phenomenon; and (iii) critique the concept of modernity which assumes the autonomy of discourses in light of the Russian example.

If you would like to participate please submit an abstract (no more than 700 words) in English, Russian or German as well as a brief overview of your current research and institutional affiliation by 31 January 2012 to: erik.martin@uni-tuebingen.de. The selection decisions will be made and notifications sent at the end of February 2012.

War Children in the Post-war. A West-East perspective on child policies, child experiences and war childhood remembrance cultures in Europe since 1945

December 13-15, 2012

Vienna, Austria

This conference aims to focus on policies, experiences and remembrance cultures related to “war children” in Western, Central and Eastern Europe in the post-war period through the use of comparative and transnational historiographical approaches. The term “war children” is to be understood in a broad sense as including children and youngsters who experienced the war (Nicholas; Stargardt), children born because of the war (Ericsson/Simonsen; Mochmann), and children who were born after the war in families with parents who were perceived to have behaved wrongly during that war (Tames). After the bloodshed of World War II, children became the main object of projections of hope. On an individual level, this could be observed, for example, by the baby boom among Jewish Holocaust survivors (Grossmann), on an institutional level by the fierce competition for displaced children. In addition, there was a widespread consensus that children who had been hindered in their development by the war were to be brought up and educated in order to become future responsible national citizens. Children were to be the backbone of

systems, whether democratic or communist ones.

Studies until now have concentrated either on Western, or on Central/Eastern Europe, and have presented a dichotomist view, as if the organisation and content of this rehabilitation, as well as the memories of those who experienced it, fundamentally differ. In Western Europe, it was the perceived deconstructive, irreversible impact of pre-war and war-time collective state-organised initiatives that mobilised politicians and humanitarian activists to launch individualised postwar integration programs pervaded with psychological insights on child development. By the beginning of the 1950s, such special treatment was exchanged for an emphasis on the entity of the family, which was considered the ultimate safeguard of Western European civilization (Zahra). In Central/ Eastern Europe, studies emphasize that communist regimes increased the role of the nation-state in all domains of private life at the detriment of the family. Communist ideology required the children to become patriots who always placed the group before their personal and family interests, and who worked with enthusiasm for the bright social future of their nation-state (Kelly; Kosinski).

The aim of this conference is to reconsider this dichotomy. Despite differences in ideology, can similarities be found in the policies, experiences and remembrance cultures of war children settled in post-war Europe? How are transfers, exchanges and interactions across the (emerging) geographical border, the Iron Curtain, and/or across a (changing) mental border, i.e. the shifting enemy antagonism to be evaluated?

We encourage contributions that employ approaches from history (political, economic, military, social, and everyday life history), whether or not these are integrated with insights of neighboring disciplines, such as sociology, anthropology, political science, legal studies, and cultural and gender studies. Case studies and more general investigations should be based on original archival, empirical or field research. Discussions of comparative and transnational perspectives are particularly welcome.

We invite conference paper proposals addressing policy, experiences and remembrance culture issues such as, but not limited to:

- Early post-war social policy and education programs: How were war children (supposed to be) brought up? To what extent were policies towards children influenced by insights from social sciences, and vice versa?
- The everyday life of war children in the post-war: How did children give meaning to their war experiences in the post-war by means of everyday practices?
- War childhood in post-war propaganda and political instrumentalisation: How did propagandists and politicians on both sides of the (emerging) Iron Curtain make use of the stories of war children, and contribute to their important but contested role in European post-war memory cultures?
- The self-representation of different groups of war children: How do we evaluate the emergence of self-organisations and autobiographies? How can academics analyze the narratives of suffering and victimhood displayed in the uncountable popular publications emerging since war children became of pensionable age?
- Methodology: How can scholars reconstruct and/or interpret childhood and child experiences? What concepts are useful to research these phenomena, and how can sources produced by and connected with children be interpreted? What do documents produced right after the war, or only recently, tell us about growing up with war experiences?

Please send abstracts of no more than 300 words as a Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx) plus brief biographical information via email both to Machteld.Venken@ehp.lbg.ac.at and roeger@dhi.waw.pl by 1 March 2012.

The Organising Committee will finalize the program for the conference by 15 April 2012. The authors of the selected abstracts will be invited to submit their written papers by 1 November 2012.

Full versions of papers will be due by 1 March 2013. After peer review, a selection of

the papers will be published in an edited conference volume or a special issue of an international journal.

The organisers are currently applying for funding to cover travel and accommodation costs. Participants from countries with disadvantageous exchange rates will be guaranteed full assistance.

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Little People and Big Wars in Russian History, mid-19th-mid-20th Centuries.

June 17-20, 2013

St. Petersburg, Russia

The St. Petersburg Colloquium in Russian History is an established conference series that takes place every 2-3 years and involves historians from Russia, the U.S.A., and Western Europe. The goal of the 2013 Colloquium is to probe new approaches to the study of individuals and society in wartime Russia.

War has been closely linked to high politics throughout Russian history. Tsars and Party leaders, generals and marshals decided when, how, and against whom to wage war. But how did those who carried the main burden of warfare, regular soldiers and civilians, experience war?

We will try to depart from traditional military history and will focus on ordinary people, rather than on great battles or the games of grand diplomacy. In so doing, our concept of “little people” will remain broad rather than a neatly delineable social category.

Thus questions of violence, masculinity, religion, ethnicity, and medicine move to the fore. How did military technological advances - from trench warfare to air bombardments - impact soldiers' emotions? What was the role of propaganda and of the new mass media? How did gender roles and stereotypes change in connection not only with the growing importance of rear and “home front” in the 20th century, but also with sexual violence and the mass phenomenon of male disability? What

can we say about the influence of military priests, rabbis, and imams on the mental universe of soldiers, on their perception of fighting and death?

The chronological boundaries of the conference encompass the period from roughly the beginning of the Crimean War until the end of the Second World War.

Tentative panels:

1. War and the social imaginary.

- Historical memory and the ideology of war.
- The role of propaganda, from kopeck literature to agitational flyers and radio broadcasts. Literature and mass media. War correspondents from Leo Tolstoi to Ilya Ehrenburg.
- Military symbols and rituals from send-offs (provody) to the bestowal of medals. Music, marches, and movement. Drill. Military folklore. Symbolic representations of the enemy.
- Religion as a factor impacting inter-soldier relations, attitudes toward war, fighting, death, etc. The role of military priests, rabbis, and imams.

2. The Individual Perception of War

- The war experience in letters, diaries, and memoirs, in poetry and novels, in music, photography, and the visual arts.
- Emotions. Soldierly fear as a key problem for soldiers, officers, and experts (tacticians, psychiatrists, and psychologists). The role of rumors and their emotional impact during battle. How did military theory configure the ideal emotional make-up of the soldier? Concepts of bravery and cowardice.
- Perceptions of space - from the expanses of the Russian landscape, which formed an influential stereotype from Napoleon to Hitler, to smaller spaces, such as the trenches.
- The impact of military technologies on soldiers' and civilians' experience of war.

3. Wartime Everyday Life

- Training: physical and mental preparation for the fact that soldiers during war become subjects and objects of violence.
- Links between practices of violence and the revolutionary movement in war. Sexu-

al violence. Ethnic violence (e.g. pogroms). World War Two and the Holocaust.

- The everyday in times of war. The blurring of boundaries between soldiers and civilians.
- Epidemics in peacetime and wartime. Ethno-medical stereotypes (self-mutilation as a “Jewish disease”). Disability and the psychomedical consequences of war. The Red Cross and voluntary associations, Sisters of Mercy, etc.
- Conscription and the medical state of the nation, demographic history.
- - Deviant behavior. Military psychiatry.

4. War and Identity

- Ethnic identity and interethnic wartime relations. The perception of the ethnic factor among generals, the officer corps, and, in Soviet times, among commissars. Ethnic cleansing during the First World War.
- Gender. Masculinity and war. Male and female warriors. Soldiers’ wives (soldatki). Gendered representations of the nation, from the Empress during World War One to Rodina-mat’ in World War Two.

We are looking for papers based on original archival and ethnographic research from specialists in history, literary studies, cultural anthropology, sociology, the history of science, religious history, film and media studies, and visual studies. We very much welcome interdisciplinary approaches. We will not consider published materials or texts currently under consideration for publication.

Organizational Information:

The Colloquium, organized by the St. Petersburg Institute for History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, will take place 17-20 June 2013. We will pay for travel and accommodation in St. Petersburg.

Please send your abstracts to chelovekivoyna@mail.ru. Abstracts must contain your email address, your affiliation, a tentative title for your paper, and a short (no longer than 500 words) précis of this paper.

Deadline for submission of abstracts: 1 June 2012. We will inform you of the selection of participants by 30 September 2012.

Invited paper-givers should submit an elec-

tronic version of their paper no longer than 40,000 signs (including spaces and notes) by 1 March 2013. Papers will be pre-circulated and not read at the colloquium. At the colloquium each participant has 5-10 minutes to present the main ideas of her or his paper. There will be a comment on each panel, followed by discussion.

Conference language: Russian.

After the Colloquium authors are expected to revise their papers for publication. We plan a publication of the volume of papers and the comments and discussions in 2013.

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PUBLICATIONS

Risto Alapuro, Arto Mustajoki, Pekka Pesonen (eds.): *Understanding Russianness*. London: Routledge 2011, 266 pp., ISBN: 978-0-415-60415-4

In today’s world where other cultures are being tapped to a greater extent than ever before, the processes of mixing and matching are especially relevant in making sense of Russia. Not only do borrowing and assimilation, interaction between the familiar and the alien, constitute a venerable tradition in Russian culture, but during the two last post-Soviet decades a notable Western influence has become apparent.

This book provides means for understanding Russianness in this new situation. By bringing together Russian and Western, eminent and younger scholars it provides insights both from inside and outside. By extending its perspectives to three fields – linguistics, cultural studies, and social sciences – it covers different dimensions of creative misunderstandings, hybrids, tensions and other modes of adaptation in the Russian culture. By offering concrete case studies it avoids easy stereotypes, deconstructs clichés, problematizes accepted truths, and identifies points of interaction between Russia and the West.

Hilary Appel: *Tax Politics in Eastern Europe. Globalization, Regional Integration, and the Democratic Compromise.*

Ann Arbor, Mich.: Univ. of Michigan Press 2011, 202 pp., ISBN: 978-0-472-11776-5

Post-Communist tax reform, like institutional reform in other areas of the post-Communist transition, holds tremendous material consequences for different groups in society. Consequently, one would expect the allocation of resources and the distribution of the financial burden of that allocation to be highly sensitive to domestic politics. Indeed the political stakes should be especially high since post-Communist tax reform requires not merely a simple adjustment at the margin, but the fundamental reallocation of the responsibility for government revenue. In Eastern Europe, however, important areas of tax policy do not reflect traditional domestic variables (e.g., interest groups and partisanship) so much as the international imperatives associated with regional and global economic integration.

In *Tax Politics in Eastern Europe*, Hilary Appel analyzes the domestic and international factors that drive tax policy. She begins with a review of the greatest challenges in the initial creation of the capitalist tax systems in former Communist states and then turns to the evolution of specific forms of taxation in order to gauge the relative impact of domestic politics on tax policy. Appel concludes that, although some tax areas, such as personal income taxes, remain politicized, most other taxes, such as corporate income taxes and all forms of consumption taxes, have been less subject to domestic political pressures because of powerful constraints resulting from regional and global economic integration.

Josette Baer (ed.): *From Post-Communism toward the third Millennium. Aspects of Political and Economic Development in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe from 2000-2005.*

Bern: Lang 2011, 270 pp., ISBN: 978-3-03911-773-4

This volume presents an overview of the political and economic developments in Eastern and South Eastern Europe in the years 2000 to 2005. Unlike the Central European states that

achieved EU membership in 2004 and 2007, the countries in this volume, Bulgaria being the exception, share but one characteristic: diversity. One could call the phenomenon of the region's variety and diversity the Eastern European pluralism of development. The essays present detailed analyses of the region's main problems: corruption and bribery on all levels of society; a lack of transparency of state-business relations; a distinct disinterest in international critique or, rather, a distinct insistence on sovereignty and the refusal to adapt to European humanitarian standards of ethnic and religious tolerance. The essays are based on unique source material from the countries under scrutiny.

Felix B. Chang, Sunnie T. Rucker-Chang (eds.): *Chinese Migrants in Russia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe.*

London: Routledge 2011, 256 pp., ISBN: 978-0-415-57874-5

Much of the former Soviet bloc has become a destination for new Chinese migrants. Throughout Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Chinese migrants are engaged in entrepreneurial activities, primarily as petty merchants of consumer goods in unsteady economies. This book situates these migrants within the broader context of Chinese globalization and China's economic "rise." It traces the origins of Chinese migration into the region, as well as the conditions that have allowed migrants to thrive. Furthermore, it discusses the perception that Chinese globalization is purely economic and explores the relationship among petty merchants, labourers and institutional investors. Finally, by examining the movement of China's minorities into Central Asia, this book challenges the ethnic construct of new "Chinese" migration.

Katerina Clark: *Moscow, the Fourth Rome. Stalinism, Cosmopolitanism, and the Evolution of Soviet Culture, 1931-1941.*

Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press 2011, 432 pp., ISBN: 978-0-674-05787-6

In the early sixteenth century, the monk Filofei proclaimed Moscow the "Third Rome." By the 1930s, intellectuals and artists all over the world thought of Moscow as a mecca of

secular enlightenment. In Moscow, the Fourth Rome, Katerina Clark shows how Soviet officials and intellectuals, in seeking to capture the imagination of leftist and anti-fascist intellectuals throughout the world, sought to establish their capital as the cosmopolitan center of a post-Christian confederation and to rebuild it to become a beacon for the rest of the world.

Clark provides an interpretative cultural history of the city during the crucial 1930s, the decade of the Great Purge. She draws on the work of intellectuals such as Sergei Eisenstein, Sergei Tretiakov, Mikhail Koltsov, and Ilya Ehrenburg to shed light on the singular Zeitgeist of that most Stalinist of periods. In her account, the decade emerges as an important moment in the prehistory of key concepts in literary and cultural studies today—transnationalism, cosmopolitanism, and world literature. By bringing to light neglected antecedents, she provides a new polemical and political context for understanding canonical works of writers such as Brecht, Benjamin, Lukacs, and Bakhtin.

Moscow, the Fourth Rome breaches the intellectual iron curtain that has circumscribed cultural histories of Stalinist Russia, by broadening the framework to include considerable interaction with Western intellectuals and trends. Its integration of the understudied international dimension into the interpretation of Soviet culture remedies misunderstandings of the world-historical significance of Moscow under Stalin.

Maria Craciun, Elaine Fulton (eds.): *Communities of Devotion. Religious Orders and Society in East Central Europe, 1450–1800.*

Farnham: Ashgate 2011, 302 pp., ISBN: 978-0-7546-6312-6

Between the later middle ages and the eighteenth century, religious orders were in the vanguard of reform movements within the Christian church. Recent scholarship on medieval Europe has emphasised how mendicants exercised a significant influence on the religiosity of the laity by actually shaping their spirituality and piety. In a similar way for the early modern period, religious orders have been credited with disseminating Triden-

tine reform, training new clergy, gaining new converts and bringing those who had strayed back into the fold. Much about this process, however, still remains unknown, particularly with regards to east central Europe.

Exploring the complex relationship between western monasticism and lay society in east central Europe across a broad chronological timeframe, this collection provides a re-examination of the level and nature of interaction between members of religious orders and the communities around them. That the studies in this collection are all located in east central Europe - Transylvania, Hungary, Austria, and Bohemia- fulfils a second key aim of the volume: the examination of clerical and lay piety in a region of Europe almost entirely ignored by western scholarship.

As such the volume provides an important addition to current scholarship, showcasing fresh research on a subject and region on which little has been published in English. The volume further contributes to the reintegration of eastern and western European history, expanding the existing parameters of scholarly discourse into late medieval and early modern religious practice and piety.

Gilles Favarel-Garrigues: *Policing Economic Crime in Russia: From Soviet Planned Economy to Privatization.*

New York: Columbia Univ. Press 2011, 304 pp., ISBN: 978-0-231-70214-0

Gilles Favarel-Garrigues explores the management of economic crime in Russia, from the time of Leonid Brezhnev to Boris Yeltsin, recasting the history of the "criminal problem" that has tainted Russian politics since the late 1980s.

In the closing decades of the Soviet regime, shortages of goods and services precipitated a rapid increase in black market and underground practices, visible to all yet wholly illegal. Favarel-Garrigues explains why certain cases were selected for prosecution and why particular funds and manpower were deployed to combat "economic crime." Law enforcement agencies were also charged with stemming the fallout from Mikhail Gorbachev's liberal economic reforms. Russia's judicial framework proved too obsolete to deal with

far-reaching economic change, tempting many in law enforcement to privatize their professional know-how. Drawing on firsthand research with both criminals and policemen, Favarel-Garrigues scrupulously investigates the changing face of criminal law and its practice before and after the fall of the Soviet state.

Tassilo Herrschel: *Borders in Post-Socialist Europe. Territory, Scale, Society.*

Farnham: Ashgate 2011, 216 pp., ISBN: 978-0-7546-4384-5

'Borders' have attracted considerable attention in public and academic debates in light of the impact of globalisation and, in Europe, the end of the divisions of the Cold War era. Instead, being inside or outside of the EU has become a major paradigmatic divide between claimed 'spheres of influence' by 'Brussels' and 'Moscow' respectively. In the aftermath of the end of communism, established certainties no longer seemed to apply. And this included many of the borders within the former eastern Bloc, with some losing their relevance, while others re-assert themselves.

As its particular contribution, this book adopts a symbiotic approach to the analysis of borders, drawing on a political-economy perspective, while also recognising the importance of the socio-cultural dimension as found in 'border studies'. This seeks to do greater justice to the complex, composite nature of borders as geo-political, state-legal and cultural-historic constructs in both theory and practice. In addition, the book's approach stretches across spatial scales to capture the multi-level nature of borders. The first part of the book presents the conceptual framework as it sets out to embrace this multi-faceted, multi-layered nature of borders. In the second part, case studies from north-central Europe, including the Baltic Sea Region, exemplify the complexity of borders in the context of post-socialist transformation and continuing EU-isation.

Andreas Hoff (ed.): *Population Ageing in Central and Eastern Europe. Societal and Policy Implications.*

Farnham: Ashgate 2011, 294 pp., ISBN: 978-0-7546-7828-1

During the 1990s, Europe became the first continent with a 'mature society', where people aged 60 years and older outnumber children and as this trend continues, the resulting 'ageing societies' will differ from previous societies in their make-up, in their needs, and in their resource allocation. Population ageing poses an even greater challenge to the post-communist societies of Central and Eastern Europe. While still struggling to cope with the aftermath of the economic and social transition process following the breakdown of communism, they are now facing even more rapid demographic change than Western Europe.

This book brings together leading scholars to present an understanding of the processes underlying the very rapid population ageing in Central and Eastern Europe. In addition to discussing the main demographic drivers behind this development in each of the countries examined, this volume also discusses its implications for policy, healthcare provision, workforces, intergenerational family relations, the social cohesion of future Central and Eastern European societies, and the quality of life experienced by their citizens.

Organised around broad geographical regions with final sections analysing the book's findings and their future implications, *Population Ageing in Central and Eastern Europe* will be of interest to gerontologists, policy makers, students and scholars of population change

Paul Lewis, Radoslaw Markowski (eds.): *Europeanising party politics? Comparative perspectives on Central and Eastern Europe.*

Manchester: Manchester University Press 2011, 256 pp., ISBN: 978-0-7190-8297-9

The book is a comparative, empirically-based study of party politics in contemporary Central and Eastern Europe that seeks to define the impact of European Union membership in this area. The question of Europeanisation has been intensively debated over recent years, but no firm conclusion has been reached. This collection of rigorously comparative contributions directs attention to a number of key areas in the attempt to isolate cases where Europe has made a difference.

Successive chapters examine how new parties

are managed by the state and the ways in which parties colonise the state itself, the role of transnational cooperation and the influence pan-European parties have on national organisations. The book goes on to consider patterns of party-oriented participation in the new democracies and dimensions of electoral turnout, dimensions of inter-party competition and identification of the specific features of post-communist party politics, examination of the key case of the extreme right and the conditions under which it tends to emerge, detailed analysis of the quality of political representation in the new democratic context, and discussion of how EU constraints are likely to undermine the prospects of stable party linkages. A conclusion seeks to establish how far Europe and EU policy has succeeded in influencing Central and East European developments.

Agata Anna Lisiak: *Urban Cultures in (Post)Colonial Central Europe.*

West Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University Press 2010, 214 pp., ISBN: 978-1-55753-573-3

Berlin, Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw are cities indelibly marked by more than forty years of Soviet influence. *Urban Cultures in (Post) Colonial Central Europe* explores the ways in which these major urban centers have redefined their identities in the last two decades. The author suggests that they are both Central European and (post) colonial spaces and that the locations of their (post)coloniality can be found predominantly in communicative and media processes and their results in architecture, film, literature, and new media.

Agata Anna Lisiak analyzes Berlin, Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw as (post)colonial cities because their politics, cultures, societies, and economies have been shaped by two centers of power: the Soviet Union as the former colonizer, whose influence remains visible predominantly in architecture, infrastructure, social relations, and mentalities, and the Western culture and the Western and/or global capital as the current colonizer, whose impact extends over virtually all spheres of urban life. The cities discussed are not exclusively postcolonial or solely colonial: they are “in-between” the two predicaments and,

hence, are best described as (post)colonial. The (post)colonial and “in-between peripheral” identities and locations of the Central European capitals complement each other, and their analysis provides a relevant perspective on the transformation processes that have been shaping the region after 1989.

András Máté-Tóth, Cosima Rughinis (eds.): *Spaces and Borders. Current Research on Religion in Central and Eastern Europe.*

Berlin: De Gruyter 2011, 278 pp., ISBN: 978-3-11-022813-7

People observe and transgress religious borders when they relate with faith and other faiths, when they shape communities, when they make decisions. A group of researchers have joined an inquiry into the forces of religious closure and openness in present-day Central and Eastern Europe.

The volume is a result of a research community constituted within the REVACERN project – Religion and Values in Central and Eastern Europe Research Network, supported by the 6th framework program of the European Union. Chapters are structured in three sections, focusing on individual experiences of religion and spirituality, on religious elites, and on the interaction of religion with politics. Sociology, political science and history are triangulated to render a clear understanding of the individual experiences of religion and secularity, and of the strategic choices of religious and political elites, taking readers along an exploration of religious identity and otherness.

Roger N. McDermott, Bertil Nygren, Carolina Vendil Pallin (eds.): *The Russian Armed Forces in Transition. Economic, geopolitical and institutional uncertainties.*

London: Routledge 2011, 238 pp., ISBN: 978-0-415-66756-2

Although the role of the military in Russia has changed significantly since Soviet times, it continues to exert great influence on Russian politics, economy and society. This book presents a comprehensive overview of current developments related to Russia’s military sector. It considers recent military reforms,

personnel issues, the defence industry and procurement, the defence economy, changes in civil-military relations, and the continuing huge economic significance of Russia's military-industrial complex. It explores difficulties currently faced by the Russian military, including problems of recruitment and leadership; analyses Russian security policy - including in relation to Europe and more widely; and discusses the lessons learned by the Russian military as a result of the recent war in Georgia. The book argues that reform attempts have often been thwarted by bureaucracy, economy, strategy, manpower, weapon systems and leadership. The book concludes by assessing likely future developments.

Joseph E. Peeters (ed.): *Politics and Economics of Central and Eastern Europe.*

Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science Publishers 2011, 331 pp., ISBN: 978-1-61209-953-8

This new book presents and discusses the politics and economics of Central and Eastern Europe. Topics discussed include globalization, transition and development prospects; auditors in Ukraine; equity issues in post-communist transition economies; the dynamics of complex economic systems; Kosovo and U.S. policy; Georgia and NATO enlargement; current issues and U.S. policy in Bosnia and Ukraine; Russia-Georgia conflict in August 2008 and stability in Russia's Chechnya.

Bogusia Puchalska: *Limits to Democratic Constitutionalism in Central and Eastern Europe.*

Farnham: Ashgate 2011, 184 pp., ISBN: 978-1-4094-1983-9

In this book, Bogusia Puchalska develops an original theory of democratic constitutionalism and uses it to support the argument that constitution-making and law-making in constitutional moments should be politically, and not just constitutionally, legitimate. In doing so she expertly assesses the potential implications of the prospects of democratic consolidation and constitutionalism in Poland after 1989 and asks whether it is likely to be applicable to other transition countries such as Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.

This original and informative book should be read by all curious to understand how the democratic learning and the foundations of grass-root constitutionalism might have been damaged in post-communist countries.

Sean P. Roberts: *Putin's United Russia Party.*

London: Routledge 2011, 226 pp., ISBN: 978-0-415-66902-3

From its inception in 2001, the United Russia Party has rapidly developed into a hugely successful, organisationally-complex political party and key component of power. This book provides a much needed analysis on United Russia by exploring the role of the party in the Russian political system, from 2000 to 2010. It explores the party empirically, as an impressive organisation in its own right, but also theoretically, as an independent or explanatory variable able to illumine the larger development of dominant-power politics in Russia in the same period.

The book creates a model to understand the role of political parties in electorally-based political systems and shows how United Russia conforms to this model, and importantly, how the party also has unique features that affect its place in the political system. The book goes on to argue that United Russia represents a 'virtual' party hegemony, an outcome of political changes occurring elsewhere, and so a reversal of the typical relationship between parties and power found in comparative literature. This has potentially far reaching implications for our understanding of party dominance in the twenty-first century and also the sources of regime stability and instability.

FELLOWSHIPS, PRIZES & GRANTS

2 Visiting Fellowships „Physical Violence in State Socialism“

The Centre for Contemporary History Potsdam (Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung, ZZf) is pleased to invite applications for two Visiting Fellowships during the academic year 2012-2013 to work within research group "Physical Violence and State Legitima-

cy in Late Socialism”. Both fellowships cover a period of two months. They will provide an opportunity to pursue individual research as well as to participate in the scholarly community at the ZZF and in the Berlin metropolitan area. Fellows will be part of an international team including PhD-candidates as well as senior researchers. The international research project, a joint venture of the ZZF Potsdam, the History Department of the European University Institute, Florence, the LBI for European History and Public Sphere, Vienna, and the Institute for Southeast European Studies, Regensburg, is investigating the relationship between physical violence – both exercised by the state and in the private sphere – and the disintegration of state socialism in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Generously supported by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft, the research network includes sixteen individual projects dealing with history of state socialism in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union. The fellowships are intended to strengthen international cooperation and to overcome national perspectives in the study of state socialism. Comparative projects are therefore especially welcome.

The research group on “Physical Violence in State Socialism” is part of the ZZF’s branch researching the history of communist dictatorships in post-war Europe. For further information please refer to the website of the group www.physicalviolence.eu and the ZZF website at www.zzf-pdm.de

Eligibility:

The grants are directed to scholars from all countries. All applicants must hold or expect to hold a PhD (or be able to demonstrate equivalent and substantial research experience) in history or another discipline in the humanities or social sciences. Fellows are expected to conduct their own research; nonetheless preference will be given to applicants whose interests relate to the research of the group and the ZZF. Candidates are expected to be fluent in English.

Conditions:

The fellowship carries a stipend of 5.000 EUR for a two month grant period. The non-renewable funding is supposed to cover all

expenses including travel, housing, and insurance. Fellows are expected to be present at the ZZF for two consecutive months between April 2012 and March 2013. The ZZF will provide office space, access to the internet and its library. Furthermore, they will be asked to present their current project in a colloquium. The ZZF library holds approx. 75,000 items and subscribes to more than 100 periodicals. Other libraries within the Berlin-Brandenburg area provide valuable resources for the study of the history of Central and Eastern Europe. The research group on “Physical Violence in State Socialism” would also encourage participation in its discussion and, possibly, its publications.

Application Procedure:

The application deadline is 25 January, 2012. Decisions will be announced by 06 February, 2012.

Applications must include:

1. A letter of interest;
2. A curriculum vitae (including a list of publications);
3. A project proposal not exceeding five pages (1,500 words);
4. One letter of recommendation

Please e-mail applications to:

Dr. Jan C. Behrends
Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung
Potsdam
Am Neuen Markt 1
14467 Potsdam
Tel.: +49 (0)331 74510 136
E-Mail: behrends@zzf-pdm.de

Letters of recommendation may be sent under separate cover. No applications or recommendations by fax will be accepted. Additional inquiries about the fellowship programme should be directed via e-mail to Jan C. Behrends.

Postdoctoral Fellowships

Postdoctoral fellowships are awarded annually by the Havighurst Center. Fellowships are given in all areas of academic study related to Russia and other post Soviet countries, including history, politics, music, culture, art, architecture, religion, literature, and daily life. The fellowships are designed for junior scholars of exceptional promise. Successful candi-

dates will have the opportunity to pursue their research agenda for a calendar year with the support of a competitive salary and up to \$2,000 for research support. Fellowships are for one year, but may be renewed for a second year. Fellows normally are expected to teach four 15 week courses in the field of their primary research interest per year and to assist in developing Havighurst programs in the area of their interest. Fellows must have their Ph.D. (or Kandidat nauk) in hand by the beginning of their fellowship, and those without native ability in English must have a demonstrated capability to lecture in English. Fellowships are open to applicants from all countries. The areas that the Center is interested in will change annually, and candidates are encouraged to contact the center directly before making an application.

Candidates should send their curriculum vitae, a one page description of their research proposal, a one page description each of four (4) courses they would like to teach (may include a short bibliography), and three letters of reference - in English - to The Havighurst Center, Fellowship Program, Harrison Hall, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 45056; you may also submit your application by email to havighurstcenter@muohio.edu.

For best consideration, applications should be received by February 1, 2012 preceding the academic year for which the candidate is applying. Miami University is an equal opportunity employer and applications from female and minority scholars are strongly encouraged.

Cultural Fellowships in Russia

The Likhachev Foundation (St. Petersburg, Russia) together with Committee on External Relations of St. Petersburg and Fund of the First Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin (Moscow, Russia) announces competition for 2-week cultural fellowships in Russia (St. Petersburg) from May 7th till May 20th, 2012 for American professionals in the field of arts and culture who work on projects related to Russian culture. Airfare and accommodation in St. Petersburg will be covered by the organizers.

The Likhachev Foundation will accept appli-

cations from professionals in the field of culture and history or arts from the USA who are currently working on creative projects related to Russian culture. Command of the Russian language is very helpful but not required. Students are not eligible.

Creative project could be a museum exhibition project, a theater performance, a film, photo exhibition, preparation of fiction or research books, etc. related to Russian culture or history. Creative project should be conceived in the USA for a broad American audience. Residency in Russia should serve as an important stage in the realization of the applicant's cultural project.

The Likhachev Foundation will prepare individual programs for the fellows according to their projects' specifics, to help them achieve maximum results during their fellowships. These programs will include meetings with Russian colleagues, possibilities to work at St. Petersburg museums, libraries, archives and other organizations.

Deadline for submitted applications is January 22nd, 2012.

Applicants will be notified of the review panel decision by February 15th, 2012.

Fellowship residencies will take place from May 7th till May 20th, 2012 in St. Petersburg (Russia).

Applications should include:

1. CV (including information on Russian language skills, previous creative projects related to Russia and previous visits to Russia).
2. Description of creative project (3 pages) such as museum or exhibition project, theater performance, film, preparation of fiction or research book and other types of cultural projects related to Russian culture or history. It should contain, in particular, a paragraph on how a residency in St. Petersburg will benefit the applicant's creative project and which cultural organizations in St. Petersburg the applicant would like to work with.

Please, email your application in Russian (preferably) or English to the competition coordinator

Mrs. Elena Vitenberg at
vitenberg@lfond.spb.ru or
elenavitenberg@gmail.com.

The subject line should read "Application for

the Fellowship".

Visit the website at: <http://cf.lfond.spb.ru/>

Aleksanteri Institute Visiting Fellowships 2012-2013

The Aleksanteri Institute is pleased to invite applications for Aleksanteri Visiting Fellowships for the 2012-2013 academic year from scholars holding a PhD degree and pursuing research that relates to the Institute's research agenda.

The Fellowship carries a monthly stipend of 2500 euros to cover all the expenses related to the research visit that can range from two to three months. The Visiting Fellowship scheme is intended for scholars who reside outside of Finland. The deadline for applications is 24 February, 2012.

The Aleksanteri Institute is the Finnish Centre for Russian and Eastern European studies and an independent institute of the University of Helsinki. Starting in 2012, the Institute is also coordinating a Centre of Excellence funded by the Academy of Finland, titled "Choices of Russian Modernisation".

For more information on the fellowships and on the Aleksanteri Institute and its research agenda, please visit

<http://www.helsinki.fi/aleksanteri/english>

Call for applications IAS-Paris: Academic years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

The Institute for Advanced Study – Paris (IAS-Paris) invites you to submit applications for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 academic years for five- or nine-month residencies. Longer stays (i.e. nine months) are given priority for 2013-2014. IAS-Paris is planning to host about fifteen guest researchers for 2012-2013 and about twenty-five guest researchers for 2013-2014 to work on research projects of their choice.

Deadline for applications: 20 January 2012.

Eligible applicants:

- High-level international researchers in the humanities and social sciences (HSS)
- Postdoctoral researchers that hold a position in a university or research centre (having held a doctorate for at least three years, plus a minimum three years of full-time research experience)

Applicants may request residencies for the following periods:

- 1 September 2012 to 31 January 2013 or
- 1 October 2012 to 30 June 2013 or
- 1 February to 30 June 2013
- 1 September 2013 to 31 January 2014 or
- 1 October 2013 to 30 June 2014 (requests for nine-month residencies are given priority for the 2013-2014 academic year) or
- 1 February to 30 June 2014

The application, in English or French, is submitted via an online application system. Paper applications are not accepted.

The online application is comprised of the following:

- Completed application form
- Curriculum vitae and list of publications (20 pages maximum)
- Information on your research project (between 5 and 10 pages / 1,000 to 2,000 words), including:
 - . A selected bibliography on the topic
 - . A statement on current or potential partnerships with institutions or researchers based in France
- Two separate project summaries, one in English and one in French, of 1,500 characters / 200 words maximum, including the project's title

Further information: Please see the section "Becoming a fellow" on the following website: <http://www.paris-iea.fr/en/>

Discipline(s): Humanities and social sciences

Humboldt Research Fellowship for experienced researchers

Submit an application if you are a researcher from abroad with above average qualifications, completed your doctorate less than twelve years ago, already have your own research profile and are working at least at the level of Assistant Professor or Junior Research Group Leader or have a record of several years of independent academic work. A Humboldt Research Fellowship for experienced researchers allows you to carry out a long-term research project (6-18 months) you have selected yourself in cooperation with an academic host you have selected yourself at a research institution in Germany. The fellowship is flexible and can be divided up into as

many as three stays within three years. Scientists and scholars of all nationalities and disciplines may apply to the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation directly at any time. The Humboldt Foundation grants approximately 600 Humboldt Research Fellowships for postdoctoral researchers and experienced researchers annually. Short-term study visits, participation in congresses and training courses cannot be financed.

To apply, please only use the application documents which can be downloaded here:

<http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/humboldt-fellowship-experienced.html>

Petro Jacyk Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Ukrainian Politics, Culture, and Society, 2012–2013

The Centre for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies (CERES) at University of Toronto is accepting applications for the Petro Jacyk Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Ukrainian Politics, Culture, and Society for the year 2012–2013. The objective of the Post-Doctoral Fellowship is to support on an annual basis one of the most promising junior scholars studying contemporary Ukraine and thereby to advance academic understanding of Ukrainian politics, culture, and society. The Fellowship is made possible by generous support of the Petro Jacyk Education Foundation.

Description:

The Fellowship has both research and teaching components. The successful candidate will spend most of the Fellowship period in residence at the University of Toronto, based at the Centre for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (CERES). While at CERES, the Fellow will be expected to devote his/her time to preparation of her/his dissertation for publication and/or to start a new research project. The Fellow will work closely with an appointed research supervisor and participate in activities of the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine. These include guest lectures, workshops and conferences, and other events. In addition to research, he/she is expected to teach a one semester course (seminar or lecture) that deals with contemporary Ukraine (possibly from an interdisciplinary and/or

comparative perspective). The Fellow will also be expected to spend a period of time in Ukraine (normally 6-8 weeks and preferably, but not necessarily, in May-June of the fellowship period) based at the National University of Kyiv–Mohyla Academy, where she/he may conduct research and participate in the academic life of the institution. By the end of fellowship year, the Fellow is expected to have a publication (a book manuscript based on a dissertation or an occasional paper from a new research project) ready for submission and provide a report of his/her activities to the Director of CERES. The Fellow should acknowledge Petro Jacyk Post-Doctoral Fellowship in all publications, lectures, and any other activities supported by the program.

Eligibility:

The Fellowship is open to junior scholars in the social sciences and humanities with a teaching and research focus on contemporary Ukraine. The successful candidate must have completed his/her PhD not more than three years prior to the start of the fellowship period and before taking up the Fellowship. There are no restrictions with respect to citizenship.

Fellowship tenure:

The Centre will make one appointment for the calendar year of twelve months beginning July 2012.

Funding:

The Fellowship holder will receive \$40,000 Canadian funds plus an allowance for research and travel expenses.

Application Procedure:

Applications with all required attachments should be received by March 1, 2012.

Application form can be downloaded at

<http://www.utoronto.ca/jacyk> (go to Post Doctoral Fellowship)

Please send applications to:

Svitlana Frunchak

Ukrainian Programs; Centre for European,
Russian, and Eurasian Studies.

Munk School of Global Affairs

University of Toronto

1 Devonshire Place

Toronto, Ontario M5S 3K7

Canada

Tel: (416) 946-8113

Fax: (416) 946-8939

Short-listed candidates may be contacted for an interview. Inquiries may be sent by e-mail at jacyk.program@utoronto.ca.

MISCELLANEOUS

The semiotics of August in the 20th century

Dear colleague,

I am delighted to invite you to participate in a special edition of the *New Literary Observer*, currently featuring the working title “The semiotics of August in the 20th century”.

This special edition is a continuation of a large-scale NLO project that aims to apply an anthropological perspective in rethinking the processes of transformation of modern societies, to formulate new interdisciplinary approaches to studying human history, and to work up a new scientific paradigm capable of stimulating the development of up-and-coming practices in the humanities

The edition will investigate the extent to which the life of the private individual has fundamentally changed as a result of the global cataclysms of the 20th century: the world wars, intellectual, social and scientific-technological revolutions and the geopolitical reshaping of the world.

The “short” 20th century, according to Eric Hobsbawm, opened in August 1914 and ended in August 1991. Upon closer inspection, we see that in the last century August constituted a deeply symbolic time (especially for Russia) – many events of profound importance, which determined abrupt turning-points in history, took place in that very month. With reference to well-known dates, we can present a basic periodicisation of the 20th century as follows:

1. August 1914 (beginning of the First World War) – August 1939 (beginning of the Second World War) 2. August 1939 – August 1945 (end of the Second World War) 3. August 1945 – August 1968 (invasion of Soviet tanks into Czechoslovakia, student unrest in Europe) 4. August 1968 – August 1991 (disintegration of unified Communist space)

While acknowledging the conditional character of such a periodicisation, we nevertheless believe it to be a useful tool to use in realising the

basic aim of the investigation. Our task lies in testing the validity of the generally accepted opinion, that the beginning of the First World War marked the end of the belle époque and a radical break with the existing value system, way of life and goal-setting of modern European society of the previous period.

Our particular interest in Augusts as the high points of social bifurcation in the 20th century was dictated by our belief that it is precisely at such moments of the collapse of civilisation that the hidden carcass of culture reveals itself, that is, the whole multiform system of customary lifestyle and values-based practices hit hardest by the change. In his attempt to re-establish the disintegrated sense of continuity, the private individual tries to reconstruct the traditional order of things, while at the same time inevitably reformulating and transforming tradition itself.

We propose to analyse how, in the midst of the elemental process of the normalisation of life at key moments in the world cataclysms of the 20th century, the private individual gave meaning to and recreated his existence in the totality of personal and social ties. For instance, we will examine modifications in:

- relationships between friends, lovers, family members, professionals and partners;
- everyday practices, lifestyle, habitat;
- the selection of beliefs, ethical values and behavioural models;
- the boundaries between the public and private sphere;
- individual and collective memory;
- forms of social stratification and mobility;
- individual and collective identity;
- intellectual and artistic reflection (scientific discoveries and the concept of the human being, the value of human life, the boundaries between nature and culture, etc.) .

From the point of view of the anthropological approach, each of the above-mentioned historical periods and overall:

- in which spheres of the private individual's life did the most radical changes take place?
- where did the customary framework for existence remain unchanged despite global catastrophes and revolutionary discov-

eries?

- what is the correlation between “loss” and “gains”?
- what are the differences in the new life experience of people living in “open” and “closed” societies?
- how traditionally do the documents from this period being used by the researchers reflect the depth and essence of the changes?

Articles should be submitted no later than 15 April 2012.

Respectfully yours,
Irina Prokhorova
Editor-in-chief

New Literary Observer
Publishing House
Tel./fax: (495) 229 91 03
e-mail: info@nlo.magazine.ru

CFP: The First Freedoms: Mihajlov's Quest for Democracy and Human Rights (Vol. XXIV No. 1/2 2012)

The times call for a re-assessment of Mihajlo Mihajlov's life, work, and legacy, whose significance reaches well beyond Tito's Yugoslavia, the Balkans, and Eastern Europe. Mihajlov's quest for democracy and human rights is an inspiration for all who strive for an open society, pluralism, and tolerance. An indefatigable human rights champion, Mihajlov's example contributed to the rise of dissent, civic culture, and civil society, which ushered in momentous changes culminating in the peaceful revolution in Eastern Europe and the demise of Soviet rule. Mihajlov's first freedoms—speech, thought, press, assembly, association, philosophical, political and religious persuasion—remain a continuing challenge worldwide. Curiously, Mihajlov's thought offers a conceptual bridge between Westernizers and Slavophiles, while his universalism helped him befriend dissidents of all ethnic groups. Indeed, Mihajlov's was a universal message of individual freedom and social justice. His undogmatic spirituality and central conception of human dignity drew on Russian religious philosophy. The question arises: Can the Mihajlov strategy guide today the quest for basic human rights and freedoms, constitutionalism, the rule of law, and democratization by strengthening

global civil society? And, can the vision of popular self-government be realized in a world of competing socio-economic, political, and ethno-national interests and ideologies?

Mss. Deadline: March 1, 2012. Send 3 both-sided copies of: 15-25 page mss., each with a 150-word abstract, typed, double-spaced, in-text citation format, author identification on a separate sheet (with postage for mss. return/SASE) to: Dr. O. Gruenwald, JIS Editor, IIR, 1065 Pine Bluff Drive, Pasadena, CA 91107, USA. Early mss. submissions recommended. JIS sample: \$15 prepaid to: IIR. Web site: www.JIS3.org E-mail: info@JIS3.org

The Valdai Discussion Club: a research grant program for Russian and foreign scholars

Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club is launching a research grant program for Russian and foreign scholars and experts in economics, political science and international relations.

Ten grants of up to 600,000 rubles (\$20,000) will be awarded to research groups comprising at least one Russian and one foreign expert.

The program aims to comprehensively study problems on the Russian and international agenda and elaborate measures to develop an optimal strategy for Russia. Research topics should be closely connected to the club's main activities and embrace a wide range of issues from foreign policy and economy to national and global governance.

“These grants will promote original research by Russian and international experts and give them the opportunity, working together, to apply their knowledge to public issues directly relevant to the emerging needs of present-day Russia,” Tim Colton, Professor and Chairman of Harvard University's Government Department and a Member of the Valdai Club Advisory Board, said.

Applicants must hold at least a PhD degree (or equivalent), have peer-reviewed publications, chapters in books or monographs written on the grant topics. A higher degree and publications in both Russian and foreign journals is an advantage.

Young researchers up to 35 years old can participate in a special grant contest, as well as

the main grant program.

Grants are awarded by the Foundation Board on the basis of Valdai Club Advisory Board's application review.

For more information check the webpage:

http://valdaiclub.com/valdai_club/34140.html

The Princeton Slavic Department offers the Ph.D. degree in Russian Literature.

The program provides students with a firm foundation in their major area as well as the opportunity to explore related fields, for example: comparative literature, literary theory, linguistic theory, and other Slavic languages and literatures.

Princeton's Ph.D. program is small: this enables us to offer graduate students accepted into the program a support package for the entire four or five years required to complete the degree. Princeton provides a scholarly, small-town atmosphere in close proximity to both New York City and Philadelphia.

The aim of our graduate program is to further interest, knowledge, and scholarship relating to Russia and Slavic Central Europe, primarily through the cultural humanities. To this end we urge our students to explore new intellectual paths and approaches, having first provided them with a strong background in the Russian literary tradition, an introduction to major schools of theory, and the opportunity to conduct research abroad. (Please note that the program in Slavic Linguistics has been discontinued.)

Our students play a central role in the life of the Department in ways that hone their professional skills – teaching language and/or literature, helping select speakers, participating in the dissertation colloquium, and organizing conferences. They also take active part in the profession, presenting papers at national and international conferences and publishing in journals in the field.

Candidates accepted into the program receive full funding (full tuition, health insurance, and living stipend) for five years. As part of this award – and as part of their professional training – students normally teach at least two semesters of literature, language, or both, usually after the general examinations.

Students are in residence full-time during the

first two years, doing course work and preparing for the general examination which usually takes place at the end of the second or the beginning of the third year. Upon passing the examination, students begin work on the dissertation and receive supervised training in undergraduate teaching together with classroom experience. In the fourth year students may opt to conduct dissertation research abroad. The fifth year is spent in residence teaching and completing the dissertation.

For more information check the department's webpage:

http://slavic.princeton.edu/graduate_program/program_st.php

CfP Journal: Region: Regional Studies of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia

'Region' is a new peer-reviewed journal for regional studies of former Soviet bloc countries, published by the Slavica publishers on behalf of the Institute of Russian Studies at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea.

We are now receiving papers to be reviewed for publication in the second and subsequent issues. There is no thematic constraint, so we welcome any papers investigating various topics pertaining to the history and current affairs of the Russian Federation, East Europe, and Central Asia. As well as research papers, we also receive reviews/review essays of books on topics falling into the given scope.

A brief guideline for submission of research papers/review/review essays is given below:

Research Articles:

There is no absolute length requirement for manuscripts but the preferred length is 8,000-10,000 words. An abstract of no more than 150 words should be provided at the beginning of the article. If possible, manuscripts should be prepared in MS Word using Times New Roman 12 point font. Double-space the abstract, manuscript, notes, and indented quotations. Number pages consecutively. Articles should be submitted to Prof. Hakyung Jung, Managing Editor (hakyungj@gmail.com).

Review Articles:

Review essays analyze in depth a discrete body of noteworthy secondary works, should begin with a title and list of books under consideration, with full bibliographical information. The

preferred length is 1,500-3,000 words. Reviews are expected to contain a scholarly apparatus, although it need not be extensive. The preferred length is 750-1,000 words. A review should bear no title and begin with the bibliographic data of the reviewed book. We welcome suggestions of books to review, as well as book reviews themselves. To suggest a book for review or to volunteer as a reviewer, please contact Prof. Hakyung Jung, Managing Editor (hakyungj@gmail.com).

Although we receive papers year-round, the deadline of manuscript submission for the second issue is February 1st, 2012.

'Region' is a peer-reviewed international journal that explores the history and current political, economic, social, and cultural affairs of the entire former Soviet bloc. In particular, the journal focuses on various facets of transformation at the local and national levels in the aforementioned regions, as well as the changing character of their relationships with the rest of world in the context of glocalization. The following topics are most prominently featured:

- Regional identities in globalized societies
- Communication and transmission of information
- Migration and boundaries
- Transition: politics, economy, society, and culture
- Theories and methodologies of regional studies in the context of "glocalization"
- Imagined territories: cyber space, urban vs. rural, center vs. periphery, etc.+ Inter-regional cooperation
- Identities in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, memories, and nostalgia

This journal will be distinguished from others in similar fields by its (g)locally oriented perspective. This journal will also regularly give a certain portion of space to articles on concrete local issues written by local Eurasianist scholars. All submitted articles go through a peer review process, after initial screening by internal editors. Each article is read by a minimum of two anonymous external referees.

Editors-in-chief:

Siegelbaum, Lewis (History, Michigan State Univ., USA)

Hong, Wan-Suk, (Politics, Hankuk Univ. of

Foreign Studies, Korea)

Managing Editor:

Jung, Hakyung (Slavic Linguistics, Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies, Korea)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Announcing "New Eastern Europe" a new quarterly magazine of Central and Eastern European Affairs

Today's new Eastern Europe is a region that is diverse but also extremely important as it represents the last parts of Europe to not be fully integrated into the West. Day by day, there are new developments in countries such as Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova and the Southern Caucasus such as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. And the role that Russia plays in this region is vital considering its greater role in today's world. Until now, there has not been one English-language source combining all of the information on this vast region.

New Eastern Europe is the only magazine that connects the dots in this region. Our authors provide readers with deep insight into the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and their relevance in today's world. Our authors are experts and journalists from this region, providing the English-reader with a perspective that is difficult to find elsewhere in the Western media.

New Eastern Europe is a new non-profit quarterly journal published in English dedicated to Central and Eastern European affairs. We are the English edition of Nowa Europa Wschodnia (www.new.org.pl), a Polish journal which has been published by the non-profit College of Eastern Europe (www.kew.org.pl) for the past three years.

Bridging old divisions, our authors come both from the East and the West. Through their reports, opinion pieces, analyses, book reviews and portraits of key figures, they provide our readers with the opportunity to see the whole spectrum of issues facing this broad, yet distinct region.

For further information please visit www.neweasterneurope.eu.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE

Items for inclusion in the July 2012 issue of the ICCEES Newsletter should be sent
by 15 June 2012 to:

Editor: Thomas Bremer
Assistant Editor: Bertram Giele

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While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information contained
in this newsletter, neither the Editor nor ICCEES can accept responsibility for any errors.

This newsletter does not claim to be exhaustive.

The Editor apologizes for inevitable cross postings.

The indicated new publications are results of the editor's own inquiries.
The descriptions of the publications have been taken from the information of the
publishing companies.