Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies

REES 427 – Migrants and Displaced People in Eurasia - 34185
12:30 - 3:00pm M Walsh 399 Jennifer Wistrand
This course will focus on two neighboring regions of Eurasia – the Caucasus and Central Asia – that have witnessed enormous social, political and economic change since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. Drawing on texts and articles written by social scientists, especially anthropologists, this course will broaden and deepen students’ understanding of the ethnic, linguistic and religious similarities and differences among the peoples of the Caucasus and Central Asia. It will also serve to focus students’ attention on two of the more pressing issues for both the governments and the general publics of these countries - seasonal labor migration and involuntary displacement due to civil unrest and war, among other reasons. Some of the questions that this course will address are: What are the socioeconomic advantages and disadvantages for rural farming families in the Caucasus and Central Asia of engaging in seasonal labor migration? How do the apparent benefits of this practice promote, inhibit or otherwise alter, for example, both male and female family members’ educational attainment and their household roles, statuses and power relationships? What are some of the societal forces that can encourage or discourage the integration of refugees and internally displaced people into their host societies? What are some of the social, political and economic consequences of refugees’ and internally displaced people’s integration or non-integration into their host societies?
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Anthropology/Sociology

REES 451 – Power and Wealth in Russia - 32203
6:30 pm - 9:00 pm W Maguire 103 Andrew Kuchins
From the Tsarist period through the Soviet era to contemporary Russia, political and economic power have been tightly linked. Usually the goals of economic growth and prosperity have taken a back seat to highly centralized political power. During the first third of the course we will examine how this phenomenon developed in the Soviet period and how the Soviet Union failed to resolve this dilemma and collapsed. The second part of the course will be devoted to the last twenty-five years of the development of post-Soviet Russia with emphasis on the lasting legacy of Soviet economic decisions, the constraints and benefits of an economy heavily dependent on oil and gas revenues, and the contemporary challenges Russian leaders face as the Russian economy is experiencing an extended recession. In the final section of the course we will explore alternative scenarios for Russian development and look at comparative experiences of how other authoritarian systems manage political, social, and economic change.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Economics

REES 455 – Demography and Health in Eurasia - 34186
12:30 pm - 3:00 pm F Reynolds 133 Judyth Twigg
The objective of the course is to familiarize students with health and demographic issues and trends in the countries of the Eurasian, Russian, and East European region. Emphasis in the course will be on developments during the post-Soviet period. The course starts with a brief introduction to basic health and demographic concepts. This is followed by a review of the demographic history of the USSR and
Eastern Europe, which has been marked by various health and demographic calamities. Students are then given an introduction to sources of health and demographic data on the countries in the region. Following this are sections on each of the components of population change in the Eurasian region – fertility, morbidity, mortality, and migration – along with domestic and international policies that have attempted to address those changes. Special emphasis will be placed on cardiovascular disease, accidents and injuries, cancers, infectious disease, and other current important causes of morbidity and mortality in the region, along with the policy and prevention programs associated with these conditions. Russia’s recent efforts to establish leadership in the global health community will be examined, as will global and regional aid and partnership programs involving Russia and other countries in the region. The format of the course is a combination of lecture, case studies of actual health and demographic issues taken from the region (including in-class workshops), and discussion. A research paper is required on a health or demographic issue from the region, and there will be two take-home examinations. Knowledge of Russian is desirable but not mandatory. No prior knowledge of health or demography is required.

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Anthropology/Sociology

REES 459 – Romania and the Holocaust – 30137
12:30 pm - 3:00 pm  T  ICC 212  Dennis Deletant
The Holocaust in Romania was unlike that in other parts of Europe and the Soviet Union. In the first place, the mass murder was carried out by the Romanian authorities under Ion Antonescu’s military dictatorship, and Romania was a sovereign German ally. Second, the deaths of Jews at the hands of the Romanians were the result not only of systematic killing, but also of deportation and its consequences, and the Antonescu regime the sinister distinction of being responsible for the largest number of deaths of Jews after Hitler’s Germany. Third, Romania’s ‘Jewish policy’ was independent of Germany in the sense that Antonescu acted of his own volition regarding the Jews, but in a context established by Nazi domination of continental Europe.

The course examines the rise of the anti-semitic Iron Guard after the First World War and the formalization of anti-semitism into state policy in the 1930s. It discusses the drift of Romania into the orbit of Nazi Germany after 1936 and the intensification of anti-semitic measures with the accession to power in September 1940 of Ion Antonescu in tandem with the Iron Guard. Antonescu’s preparation for Romania’s part in Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union involved the deportation of Jews from the country’s eastern areas, culminating in the Iasi pogrom of June 1941. This and the subsequent mass deportations of Jews from Bessarabia and Bukovina to Transnistria are examined. Conditions in the camps and ghettos are described using official Romanian documents and survivors’ accounts.

Classes consist of lectures and reading-oriented discussion of material assigned for each session. Each session will begin with a presentation by Dr. Deletant, followed by a brief student presentation of an assigned text. The remaining class time will be spent discussing the assigned readings and their relationship to the themes of the course.

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: History

REES 465 – The Police State, Lustration, & Transitional Justice – 23052
2:00 pm - 4:30 pm  W  Intercultural Center 216  Dennis Deletant
The focus of this course is on the coercive mechanisms of selected totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. It addresses the question of to what extent and how democratic governments in several countries of Central Europe, Spain, Greece, South Africa, Argentina and Chile deal with the crimes and abuses of their authoritarian predecessors, and to what degree the above countries regard a reckoning with the past as an essential component of the sustainability of democracy. The course will be divided
into three parts. The first will take a historical approach and look at forms of the police state in Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union, and certain countries of East Central Europe after World War II, the second will consider the theory and practice of transitional justice, and the third will examine the approaches to transitional justice taken in selected states, providing case studies that include, for a wider comparative dimension, the experience of South Africa under apartheid, Chile and Argentina.

This is a reading-oriented seminar; the emphasis will be on close reading and discussion of the assigned material. Each seminar will begin with a presentation by Dr. Deletant, followed by a brief student presentation. The remaining class time will be spent discussing the assigned readings and their relationship to the themes of the course.

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: History

REES 501 – Capstone Seminar - 14893
9:30 am - 12:00 pm  F  White-Gravenor 203  Angela E Stent
The REES capstone seminar is reserved for MAERES students who have completed REES-500.
Credits: 03
Prerequisites: REES-500

REES 520 – The New Russian Military - 34187
6:30 pm – 9:30pm  M  Car Barn 302A  Michael Rouland
The Russian military has recently re-emerged on the global stage as an influential and formidable force that has challenged the existing world order and enabled a more muscular Russian foreign policy. This course explores a broad and inclusive study of the modern Russian military, drawing insights from military history, theory, doctrine, and politics. The course is advanced, but has no prerequisites and assumes no prior knowledge of Russian studies. The organization of the course is principally thematic, and will engage a discursive approach to draw out the political, economic, social, and technological developments of the current Russian military, with forays into the earlier Soviet era. First, we will consider Russia’s military past and how history shaped Russia’s military doctrine and thinking. Second, we will review patterns in Russian strategic thinking and recent efforts to update and reform Russian military doctrine for the 21st century. Third, we will review Russia’s recent operational experiences to contemplate Russia’s capability to adapt and refine its doctrine for modern combat.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Government

REES 578 – Borders and Belonging on Europe’s Eastern Edge - 32204
9:30 am - 12:00 pm  T  Intercultural Center 214  Kathleen Smith
What does it mean to have lived on the margins of Europe? Indeed, what are Europe’s borderlands today? Shifting boundaries, territorial dispossession, contested identities, and the creation and dissolution of states have all featured prominently in the histories of the lands located in between the core countries of the West and the Russian empire/USSR/Russian Federation. World War I resulted in the creation of a myriad of states in Eastern Europe; twenty-five years later these territories found themselves, often with changed borders and changed populations, behind the “Iron Curtain.” With the collapse of communism, Eastern European states and peoples have had a chance to renegotiate their alliances and to connect differently with the West. From an interdisciplinary base, this course will examine nation-building, cultural and economic dis/integration, migration, violence, and security issues in the territory now comprised of Poland, Ukraine, the Baltic States, Belarus, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic (with some attention to divided Germany as well).
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Government

**REES 600 – Business Dynamics in Eurasia – 14898**

3:30 pm - 6:00 pm  R  Reynolds 130  Trevor Julien Gunn

This course is designed to expose students to a wide variety of variables which enter into international business decisions, with special relevance to Eurasia (CIS or NIS). In the process, they will learn “what it takes” to do business in many settings outside the geographical sphere in focus. The course is designed to condition students’ thinking so that they complete the course: a) asking the right questions; b) dealing with information immediately relevant in any international business setting (and discarding that information which cannot be used by businesses).

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Economics

**REES 684 – Russian Influence in Europe – 33984**

6:30 pm – 9:00 pm  W  Intercultural Center 212  Spencer Boyer

This course explores both historical and current Russian influence activities in Europe and how they impact U.S. interests. Given the significant impact of recent Russian influence campaigns throughout the West—especially the 2016 reverberations within the United States—this course is particularly timely for graduate students hoping to understand 1) past and present Russian goals within Western democracies; 2) the political, economic, security, and social implications of these Russian activities; and 3) how present challenges in confronting Russian malign influence compare with those during the Cold War.

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Government

**Government**

**GOVT 450 – Politics of East Central Europe– 27837**

11:00 am - 12:15 pm  MW  Intercultural Center 118  Kathleen Smith

This course will address the dramatic changes that have taken place over the past two decades in the region of East Central Europe. The nations of Eastern Europe have moved from relative political and economic conformity under Soviet domination to diversity and independence. We will study the political, social, economic, and security changes in Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and the former German Democratic Republic. Special attention will be given to the challenge of simultaneous transitions to the market and democracy. Other topics include: the legacies of communism, nationalism, development of a party system, and European integration. Students will be expected to write two essays, take midterm and final examinations, and participate in classroom debates and discussions.

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Government

**History**

**HIST 365 – Society/Politics of Modern Turkey - 33721**

12:30 pm - 3:00 pm  W  Intercultural Center 219A  Mustafa Aksakal

This course examines how the extension and defense of frontiers and borderlands shaped the evolution of imperial institutions and ideologies and defined inter-imperial relations in Eurasia from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries. It studies three frontier regions: the Triplex Confinium between Venice, the Habsburg Monarchy and the Ottoman Empire in Hungary, Croatia and Dalmatia; the Pontic steppe frontier contested by Poland-Lithuania, Muscovy/Russia, and the Crimean Tatars.
(with their overlords the Ottomans); and the Caucasian frontier shaped by Safavid Persia, Russia, and
the Ottomans. The course considers evolving conceptions of frontiers, borders, and sovereignty, along
with notions like “bastion of Christendom,” “bulwark of Islam,” and “clash of civilizations.” It examines
how the respective imperial centers organized the defense and administration of their frontiers, and
demonstrates the limits of imperial authority in border provinces where the imperial governments were
forced to share jurisdiction and taxes with local elites and neighboring empires. The second part of the
course studies topics such as cross-border and inter-imperial communication, diplomacy, espionage,
commerce, cross-border raids and ransom slavery. It also considers how major population movements
caused by invasion, colonization, border warfare and defense affected societies along these contested
imperial borderlands, transforming their ethnic and religious makeup, with political implications for
the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: History

HIST 370 – East European Frontiers – 33723
5:00 pm – 6:15 pm  TR  Car Barn Center 205A  Michael Polczynski, Volodymyr Ryzhkovskyyi
Staged on the verge of modern political divides, East Europe, the Balkans, and the Caucasus have long
been perceived as a peripheral spaces in the context of major historical narratives. This course stresses
the contribution of historical frontiers and borderlands to the endurance of medieval and early modern
polities, the creation of empires and eventually modern nations, thus rectifying the major theories of
nationalism that relate nation building exclusively to modernity. Students will explore how these spaces
hosted multiple coinciding and overlapping frontiers, the perceived existence of which had palpable
ramifications for the shared history of the larger region: confessional frontiers, political ideological
frontiers, systemic life-ways frontiers, and environmental frontiers. Taken together, the confluence of
these human and natural frontiers was both deep and broad and affected the daily lives of local
populations as well as the administrative structures of the polities that attempted to rule over them for a
millennium. This approach enables us to discern and criticize persistent (especially in post-Cold War
Europe) elements of nation-centered and teleological historical narrative depicting pre-nationalist
phenomena through the lenses of modern nation(s).

Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: History

International Affairs
INAF 351 – Post 1979 Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran – 22267
3:30 pm - 6:00 pm  T  Reynolds 130  Touqir Hussain
No single year in modern history has had more significant impact on the Muslim world than
1979. Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran were at the epicenter of the year’s history making events whose
consequences continue to live among us all. These included the Islamic revolution in Iran in February
1979 and the start of three decades and a half of Iran US tensions, and the execution of an elected Prime
Minister by a military dictator in Pakistan setting up the long army rule and process of Islamization.
Then came the US hostages crisis in Tehran in November and the burning of the US Embassy in
Islamabad, signaling the merger of Pakistani and Iranian anti Americanism that began feeding a
broader sentiment against the US in the Muslim world. The year ended however with its most
consequential event: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The US-led jihad against the
Soviets, assisted by Pakistan, won but ended up as a bittersweet victory as it laid the foundation of a
deadly extremist religious infrastructure that started beating to the rhythm of global Islamic revivalism
unleashing uncontrollable forces of radicalism. They had a horrendous impact on the region and on the
US and global security, the most tragic and visible sign of which was 9/11. The course will look at all
these dramatic and history changing developments and their complex intertwining with local, regional and global issues and challenges.

Credits: 3  
Prerequisites: None  
Distribution: Government

**INAF 452 – Turkish Foreign Policy - 22267**  
5:00pm – 7:30 pm  
T Walsh 494  
Sinan Ciddi

Turkey has always been renowned for occupying a strategic position and having a foothold in one of the most sensitive regions of the world. For many years, Turkish diplomats were keen to point out that Turkey was located in an “unfriendly neighbourhood”. During the Cold War, Turkey was a front-line state, situated on the edge of the USSR and was perceived to be an indispensable actor against the spread of communism and has been the only Muslim member of NATO since it became a member in 1952. Furthermore, Turkey is the only Muslim country which has begun full accession negotiations with the European Union and the possibly the only country which has strived for over half a century to consolidate liberal democratic norms. The country and its people pride themselves in the fact that they have never been ruled by a foreign country and the modern republic’s predecessor, the Ottoman Empire was a land-based imperial power. In today’s world, interest in Turkey and Turkish foreign policy is growing exponentially, particularly following the so-called Arab Spring, where Turkey is being portrayed as a ‘model’ for regional Muslim countries to emulate. Over the last two decades, Turkey has grown economically, as well as become increasingly politically stable (in terms of government longevity). As Turkey’s national and per capita incomes have risen, so too has the country’s economic interests, both regionally and globally. This has prompted several questions: to what extent is Turkey becoming the regional power and to what extent is Turkey likely to move beyond its traditional western foreign policy commitments in pursuit of its diversifying economic and strategic goals?

The course is designed to focus on providing students a clear understanding of the determinants that go into the making of Turkish foreign policy in republican times (1923-present). A general survey of Turkish foreign policy will be completed in the first half of the semester. This will give students both a chronological and historical understanding of the development of international politics surrounding Turkey. This is followed by a regional analysis of foreign policy goals and developments in the contemporary period, in aid of answering the questions posed above.

Credits: 3  
Prerequisites: None  
Distribution: Government

**INAF 656 – Turkey, the EU and Migration - 34023**  
3:30 pm – 6:00 pm  
M White Gravenor 203  
TBA

Turkey and the European Union (EU) have had a long and difficult relationship. Among the many issues both sides have had to deal with, migration and the governance of migratory movements have been an especially thorny subject. In hindsight, the summer of 2015, when close to one million refugees, mostly Syrian nationals, and migrants arrived at Europe’s doorstep, was a turning point. These developments had a deep impact on the EU, its internal unity, politics and external relations, as well as its relations with Turkey. Decades of migration from Turkey to Europe have had important economic, political and social consequences on a number of European countries and on Turkey itself. In recent years, Turkey was transformed from a primarily country of emigration to an immigration and transit country, mostly as a result of its economic development that was deeply shaped by its engagement with the EU. This course provides an overview of the EU’s policies toward migrants and refugees, the evolution of Turkish policy toward those arriving on its borders and analysis of EU-Turkish relations with a particular emphasis on policies toward refugees and migrants, including the foreign policy,
political, institutional and regulatory aspects of these migratory movements, ranging from asylum seekers and irregular migrants to exchange students and retirees.

Credits: 3  
Prerequisites: None  
Distribution: Government

INAF 741 – Data Analytics for Regional Studies - 24512  
6:30 pm - 9:00 pm  T  St. Mary's G40  Wael Moussa  
This practical, skills-based course aims to give students a solid foundation in the acquisition, analysis, interpretation and presentation of quantitative data. The course begins by taking a step back from data to discuss the nature of the social scientific enterprise, with a special focus on causal inference. After building a solid foundation in descriptive statistics, we'll discuss the challenges of research with observational data. We'll spend a lot of time discussing and thinking about the central problem of endogeneity, and after diving into probability theory, we’ll begin to develop the tools to develop and test hypotheses. While we'll be engaging with some of the most fundamentally bedeviling questions of social science, the focus throughout the course will be on conceptual understanding and applied, practical skills.

Credits: 3  
Prerequisites: None  
Distribution: Anthropology/Sociology

Persian  
PERS 202 – Advanced Persian II- 14505  
2:00 pm - 3:15 pm  MW  Intercultural Center 204B  Maziar Valamotamed  
Two years of Persian and permission of the instructor are required. This course is designed to enable the student to reach higher levels in the various language skills a stage where they use Persian in wider arrays of cultural, professional and social contexts. Students will prepare newspaper and journal articles, short stories, reports and presentations. Students will be expected to argue and debate extensively, paraphrase and summarize texts, and to express points of view in both speaking and writing. Emphasis will be placed on understanding nuances, idiomatic expressions, and rhetorical devices. By the end of the course, it is expected that students will be able to converse in a clear and concise participatory fashion and to carry out a wide variety of communicative tasks requiring diverse discourse strategies.

Credits: 3 (Note: please see the instructor about receiving graduate credit for this course)  
Prerequisites: Two years of Persian and permission of the instructor.  
Distribution: Language

PERS 345 - Translating and Interpreting Persian Media– 28170  
5:00 pm - 6:15 pm  MW  Intercultural Center 210A  Maziar Valamotamed  
This class will introduce students to a wide range of media sources from the Persianate world and how to analyze and interpret Persian media in its political, social and economic context. Students will learn to critically read Persian media sources and translate and accurately summarize. This class will facilitate a more thorough understanding of Persian language regarding linguistic and cultural knowledge. Students enrolling in this class ought to be at the advanced level of reading, writing and speaking Persian language. Please contact the professor if you are unsure whether or not your current skill level is appropriate for the class. This class will be taught in Persian and is worth three credit hours. This course runs from January 7 through April 27, 2015. Classes will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5:00 PM – 6:15 PM.

Credits: 3  
Prerequisites: Course taught in Persian  
Distribution: Language/Culture
**Russian**

**RUSS 398 – Professional Russian II - 14921**
5:00 pm - 6:15 pm  MW  Intercultural Center 206A  Elena Boudovskaia
Designed for graduate students in CERES and MSFS who will be using Russian in their professional lives, this course aims to enhance the participants’ command of the language in both the oral and written forms. The course will focus on the preparation, delivery and discussion of oral presentations and written essays on topics related to the students' professional interests. Topics will range from international relations, politics and economics to Russian literature and popular culture.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: Fourth-Level Russian or equivalent. Non-CERES students with permission of CERES or Slavic Department.
Distribution: Language/Culture

**RUSS 464 – Tolstoi: Anna Karenina – 33945**
3:30 pm - 4:45 pm  TR  Intercultural Center 213  Svetlana Grenier
The course is designed to give students the experience of reading one of the greatest novels in Russian and world literature in the original, of going deep into its poetic structure and coming to an understanding of the text's message(s). To achieve this goal we will be doing close reading of passages and studying the literary, philosophical, and historical contexts of the novel. Course taught in Russian.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: Third-Level Russian, or equivalent
Distribution: Language/Culture

**RUSS 465 – Russian Poetry: Sin and Grace**
5:00 pm - 6:15 pm  MW  Intercultural Center 120  Olga Meerson
In Russian culture, poetic quotes and associations provide basic units of meaning and reference. This course teaches students about Russia's poetic tradition and its formative role in Russian culture, by training them in the skills of interpreting poetry through structural and intertextual analysis. The former entails patterns in syntax and prosody, while the latter addresses mutual quotation and allusions. In order to impart to American students the cultural relevance of Russian poetry, we shall start with later poets and examine how and why they use references to the earlier ones. Taught in Russian.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Language/Culture

**RUSS 475 – Alternative History: 20th Century and Today**
In this course, we will read several works of fiction dating from Russia's 20th century, and a little of the 21st, which attempt to rewrite history, contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the time the works were written. Paradoxically, the way historical facts are distorted in these works seems to reveal something about their true nature or implications. A Midterm essay and a Final paper are required, plus also a framework for class participation, to be discussed during the first class.
Course taught in English.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Culture

**RUSS 481 –19th Century Literature: Crisis Within**
3:30 pm – 4:45 pm  MW  Intercultural Center 120  Marcia Morris
By the second half of the nineteenth century, Russian writers came increasingly to believe that their world rested on shifting sands. They conveyed their sense of unease on the pages of some of the greatest
novels ever written, employing the Russian family as an exemplar of Russian society as a whole and uncovering the fault lines that would ultimately lead to the dissolution of both. This course focuses specifically on Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," Dostoevsky's "Brothers Karamazov," and Bely's "Petersburg." Taught in English.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Culture

RUSS 495 – Sixth-Level Russian II – 24621
5:00 pm - 6:15 pm TR Intercultural Center 204B Jill A Neuendorf
The goal of this course is to develop participants’ professional command of Russian speech in oral and written forms. Special attention will be paid to the grammatical and lexical precision of the ideas and opinions on sophisticated professional topics. The focus is of this course is on the preparation, delivery, and discussion of oral presentations and written essays on topics related to participants’ professional interests. Topics will range from the fields of international relations, economics and politics, to Russian and Soviet culture and literature.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: Sixth-Level Russian I or equivalent. Non-CERES students with permission of CERES or Slavic Department.
Distribution: Language/Culture

Science, Technology and International Affairs
STIA 419-02 – Energy and the Environment in Eurasia – 26838
5:00 pm - 7:30 pm M White-Gravenor 411 Theresa Sabonis-Helf, Edward Chow
This course will focus on the role played by energy and environment in the evolution of the successor states to the Soviet Union. The energy portion of the course will examine the challenges faced by energy-poor states in their transitions, as well as the very different challenges faced by oil and gas-rich successor states. The environment portion of the course will examine the Soviet legacy of persistent pollutants and “national sacrifice zones” and how the states have attempted to address them, as well as the transboundary pollution problems. The course will also review the role played by the successor states and the international community in attempting to improve the environment in this region, the emerging challenges posed to the region by climate change, and the resource management challenges (particularly in water) faced by these states.
Credits: 3
Prerequisites: None
Distribution: Economics

Turkish
TURK 202 – Advanced Turkish II - 15502
3:30 pm - 4:45 pm TR Intercultural Center 210A Zeynep F. Gur
This language course is a continuation of TURK-201 and requires the completion of that course or its equivalent, as determined by the professor.
Credits: 3
Prerequisite: TURK 201 or equivalent
Distribution: Language/Culture