

# NewsNet

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Applying Post-Socialist Studies outside Post-Soviet Space: The Many Washington, DCs<sup>1</sup>

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Over the past three years, I have been conducting a historical study of gentrification and displacement in Washington, DC. At the same time, I have also been working on a project about the 1980s debt crisis from the perspectives of the Second and Third Worlds. I find it stressful to work on very different projects and follow several, very different literatures – for example, on the one hand, American urban sociology and, on the other, Eastern European Studies focused on economics and finance. It often seems like I am operating in two different, unconnected worlds. This sense of disassociation results at least in part from the post-1989 reorientation and ultimately destruction of networks that had once connected these worlds and literatures. Here I explore these connections and apply the lessons of post-socialist studies to a less conventional space, specifically Washington, DC.

Post-socialism may seem irrelevant to DC since it has long been a major center of capitalism. However, one could argue that everyone, and especially major actors in the Cold War, have experienced “the global post-socialist condition” in some form or other

(Gille 2010). The city of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank reshaped Soviet and post-Soviet space, relating to it in new ways. Yet, there are many DCs. For example, in the late 1970s, the city of Black Power forged DC into a democratic socialist space, connecting many parts of the city to the socialist and Third Worlds. After 1989, within DC, the city of the IMF and the World Bank implemented the same shock of post-socialist neoliberalism that Black Power fought against. The lessons of post-socialist studies should, in fact, be helpful to the study of DC. Here I have put together a list of potential applications of these lessons.

First, socialist and post-socialist chronologies are useful. During the 1980s, the Reagan administration severely cut domestic budgets and sought to destroy particular agencies, such as Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In 1989, with the arrival of the Bush administration, a group of libertarians calling themselves “the perestroika group” gained influence in the White House, and, in early 1990, celebrated a “new paradigm” characterized by market-orientation, decentralization, choice, and empowerment (Rowl and Novak 1990). In early 1992, HUD Secretary Jack Kemp unveiled a proposal for a new program called Perestroika for Troubled Public Housing, which would privatize all public housing by handing it to its residents (Glasheen and Henig 1993). As Eastern European governments implemented privatization, HUD realized this program first in DC.

Second, the field of post-socialist studies demonstrates that neoliberalism changes over time and in different locations (Rogers 2010). The HUD experiment in DC reflected the Republican Party’s neoliberalism of privatization and attempted destruction of state agencies. In 1993, the new

Clinton administration transformed neoliberalism by putting forth policies in support of the state, markets, public-private partnerships (rather than complete privatization), technocracy, and the formation of neoliberal subjects. Similar to the international shift from the Washington Consensus<sup>2</sup>, which supported the free market and privatization, to the Post-Washington Consensus, which recognized the need for the state and social programs, neoliberalism in the US shifted from dismantling of the state to reorganizing it, more in line with neoliberalism as understood by Michel Foucault (2008). As 1989 brought the first neoliberalism, 1993 brought this second neoliberalism, realized internationally and in DC. In 1995, the same year as the Bokros package in Hungary, the US Congress took over the DC government to implement austerity, enforce fiscal discipline, and realize a mix of both neoliberalisms.

Third, post-socialist studies cautions us to be wary of transitology. From early on, anthropologists and sociologists criticized transitology for its teleology, which imagined a quick and easy shift from state socialism to liberal democracy and free-market capitalism. Scholars have further objected to transitology’s assumption that US economists would unidirectionally transfer American neoliberal capitalism to Eastern Europe and thus easily realize a global neoliberal project (Kopeček and Wciślik 2015). Kopeček and Wciślik argue that this view ignores local historical evidence of highly contentious domestic debates. We can thus understand this global neoliberal project not as smoothly imposed, but rather as in battle with other global projects, networks, and geographies, which do not necessarily allow full implementation of the project. These multiple globalizations crossed through DC.

Fourth, post-socialist studies encourages us to revisit supposedly universal social science concepts (Dzenovska and Kurtović 2017; Hann 2002; Rogers 2010), such as “globalization.”

As part of my research on DC, I am studying a small public housing project called the Ellen Wilson Dwellings, which had 134 apartments and existed from 1941 to 1996. In the US, public housing residents had developed grassroots organizing through tenant councils locally and nationally (Williams 2004). Tenant councils, like that at the Ellen Wilson Dwellings, not only advocated for repairs, security, and lower utility bills, but also took part in broader social movements, making public housing an important political, economic, and cultural space. By the 1980s, public housing residents constituted about ten percent of DC’s population (Gillette 1995: 197) and thus were an important political constituency.

Public housing residents could mobilize resources from other globalizations to protect themselves from the global neoliberal project. Ellen Wilson Dwellings residents had transnational socialist connections. Since the 1950s, DC had become a Pan-African space, a dense constellation of transnational connections with the African diaspora (Chatman 2016). Many Pan-African socialists worked in DC, such as Stokely Carmichael (later known as Kwame Ture) and C. L. R. James. Mayor Marion Barry (2014) traveled to 27 African countries during his first term in office. These Pan-African socialist connections also moved through the Ellen Wilson Dwellings. In the 1970s photo on page 3, the Ellen Wilson community center was advertised by an abstract image of a black person on a red, black, and green background looking into the light with a raised fist signifying Black Power, Black



Ellen Wilson Dwellings, 1941

nationalism, and Pan-Africanism. In this basement center, residents could use the day care center and take a variety of classes including African drumming. Their own group, the Ujamaa Dancers and Drummers, performed for Black nationalist ceremonies around DC and beyond.

Public housing also became a site for cooperative experiments. In 1970, the Arthur Capper public housing project, just a block from Ellen Wilson, formed a food cooperative named the Martin Luther King Cooperative Food Store. By the early 1980s, it served over 2000 customers. Without home rule before 1975, DC residents, and African American residents in particular, had created cooperatives to develop “home rule from below” and to gain economic and political power in their lives. With official home rule, Mayor Barry created a Commission on Cooperative Economic Development, headed by national cooperative advocate Cornelius “Cornbread” Givens. Givens envisioned an entire development plan, organized by a community-wide cooperative, in which each community would integrate:

- producer cooperatives (particularly important for job creation);
- consumer cooperatives;
- credit unions;

- low-income housing cooperatives;
- a local charity (funded by profits from the other cooperatives to develop social action programs like schools, hospitals, and child development centers).

Givens understood these cooperatives as working together, forming an integrated model of community development outside of conventional capitalism (Bockman 2016).

These are just a few examples of the transnational socialist spaces in DC. Of course, this socialism is quite different from state socialism. At the same time, these socialist spaces existed in networks connecting other socialist worlds. Global black power and other movements – such as the non-aligned movement, Yugoslav worker self-management socialism, and feminist movements – sought new forms of economic ownership, decentralization, direct participation, and cultural recognition as a program for radical social change. These movements created new political spaces and new commons. These socialist geographies shared similar imaginaries and networks.

In the late 1980s, expanding capitalist geographies sought to take over these socialist geographies through gentrification in DC and through privatization in Eastern Europe. Yet, battles with other globalizations troubled this expansion, slowing and changing the expected “transition.” In Eastern Europe, technocrats and political elites used privatization to create new actors interested in a new neoliberal system (Greskovits 1998). In DC, real estate developers and other capitalist actors worked to co-opt and destroy the political power of public housing residents, who were still empowered by “the Afrocentric era of the late 1980s and early 1990s” (Chatman 2016: 240). In 1988, the residents of the Ellen Wilson

Dwellings were moved out in order to renovate the apartments, but only in 1996 could real estate developers and white homeowners nearby successfully have the buildings destroyed and replaced with a mixed-income development. Only seven of the previous 134 families were ever able to return to the development. This gentrification focused on removing concentrations of low-income African Americans to disperse them as a political constituency and an obstacle to expanding capitalist space and to replace them with residents who would support a neoliberal city.

As Eastern Europe severed many of its socialist-era global connections and turned toward the European Community, gentrification expanded capitalist geographies with their own imaginaries. Gentrification destroyed certain spaces and networks, reconstructing these spaces with new networks as if on a tabula rasa. However, the fifth applicable lesson of post-socialist studies is that it also made us question the existence of tabulae rasae, suggesting that they are often a delusion held by the powerful (Gille 2010). While Keynesianism took its shape from the radical socialist movements of the 1920s and 1930s, neoliberalism takes its shape from radical socialist movements against both Soviet state-organized socialism and Western state-organized capitalism of the 1960s and 1970s (Bockman 2012). The Black Power city fundamentally altered life in DC, by affirming African Americans as equal citizens, creating new political arenas for direct participation, and forging new kinds of economic commons, especially through cooperatives. Elites appropriated these political arenas and economic commons, and used them for neoliberal capitalism. As a result of particular appropriations and particular locations within the global division of labor, post-socialism looks different in

different locations worldwide (Gagyi 2016).

Other lessons from post-socialism, “unbound” from conventional geographical confines (Rogers 2010), suggest questions for further research. Post-socialist studies has highlighted the continuities with the socialist past. How have DC residents used the socialist past of the Black Power city to defend themselves from global neoliberalism today? Is nostalgia for the Black Power city like nostalgia for socialism in Eastern Europe? Is the attack on the Black Power city similar to recent Eastern European government strategies of white supremacy, which seek to increase their nations’ “whiteness” credentials and status in the European Union by rejecting past and current connections of solidarity with the Third World and making “an anti-racist, system-critical position” unthinkable (Böröcz and Sarkar 2017)? Or is it more similar to the white supremacy of Western European governments, which never had these connections or views? What is the future of post-socialist DC with its multiple pasts and multiple, “uncertain, variously apocalyptic, millennial or endlessly deferred” futures (Dzenovska and Kurtović 2017: 15)? Should we even use the term post-socialist, since socialist institutions and ideas continue, even in DC (Gagyi 2015; Gilbert 2006)? Finally, how might discoveries about places like the multiple DCs, in turn, contribute to post-socialist studies?

In the introduction, I suggested that the difficulty perceiving the connections between (post-)socialist multiple DCs and conventional (post-)socialist spaces, beyond agent and victim of neoliberal hegemony, results from the reorientation, obscuration, and destruction of these connections after 1989. Here I have

explored these relationships through the application of some of the lessons of post-socialist studies. How might other spaces and entities connect in surprising ways with the conventionally understood post-socialist world?

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### Endnotes

1. The following is a revised version of a presentation given in the 2017 Annual Soyuz Symposium at Indiana University. Many thanks to the symposium participants, Zsuzsa Gille, and Andrew Zimmerman for insightful comments.
2. US economist John Williamson (1990) defined the “Washington Consensus” as the reforms that he thought “Washington”—meaning “both the political Washington of Congress and senior members of the administration and the technocratic Washington of the international financial institutions, the economic agencies of the U.S. government, the Federal Reserve Board, and the think tanks”—could agree were required in Latin America by 1989.

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## NEW FROM SLAVICA PUBLISHERS

Christopher Read, Peter Waldron, and Adele Lindenmeyr, eds. *Russia’s Home Front in War and Revolution, 1914–22, bk. 3, National Disintegration*, xxii + 375 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-0-89357-429-1), \$44.95; *bk. 4, Reintegration—The Struggle for the State*, xviii + 514 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-0-89357-428-4), \$44.95. The revolutions of 1917 brought catastrophe upon catastrophe: famine; economic collapse and, in 1918–20, flight from the hell of starving cities. Political struggles became civil war. Terrible antisemitic pogroms occurred. The multiple crises engendered epidemics which ravaged malnourished bodies. On top of the war dead some ten million died in the Civil War, mainly from disease. The 34 contributions to books 3 and 4 of RGWR’s *Home Front* volume shine a piercing light on these events. From broad accounts of

the demographic consequences to detailed studies of particular issues, these chapters take us to the cutting edge of contemporary scholarship.

Susan Bauckus and Susan Kresin, eds. *Connecting across Languages and Cultures: A Heritage Language Festschrift in Honor of Olga Kagan*, xviii + 209 p., 2018 (ISBN 978-0-89357-485-7), \$27.95.

This volume pays homage to the work of Olga Kagan, influential researcher in heritage language studies and founding director of the National Heritage Language Resource Center. Following the model of her work, these essays seek to create bridges between pedagogical and linguistic research with the goal of developing more consistent assessment methodologies and formulating pedagogical practices to benefit heritage language learners.



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### Through Picture and Story Artistic Approaches to History

Forum: *Depicting and Crafting the Ideology of Muscovite Tsardom*

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#### Review Essay

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

Jan Novák. *So Far So Good: The Mašín Family and the Greatest Story of the Cold War*, xvi + 453 p., 2017 (ISBN 978-089357-458-9), \$19.95.

Voted Book of the Year by the Czech Republic’s Magnesia Litera when published in Czech translation in 2004, *So Far So Good: The Mašín Family and The Greatest Story of the Cold War* by Jan Novák is now published by Slavica in the original English. Although it reads like a thriller, this “novel-document” is based on the true story of three young Czech men, Radek and Ctirad Mašín and Milan Paumer, whose daring exploits of anti-Communist resistance and flight through the Iron Curtain to West Berlin set off the *Tschechenkrieg*, a massive manhunt by 27,000 East German police and Red Army regulars.

**Three String Books** *Magdalena Mullek & Julia Sherwood, eds. Into the Spotlight: New Writing from Slovakia*, trans. Magdalena Mullek & Julia Sherwood, viii + 193 p., 2017 (ISBN 978-089357-466-6), \$19.95.

Though *Into the Spotlight* is drawn from the work of writers from one of Europe’s smallest countries, this source reveals itself to be something like a magic lamp out of which comes a multitude of subjects, themes, and styles well out of proportion to its size. Like the best writers, this anthology brilliantly balances the specific and the universal. There are stories that could have taken place anywhere—of love and hate, beauty and ugliness, illness and music—stories distinctly and intriguingly Slovak—of a devout Slovak’s imprisonment in the Russian Gulag, the rough and tumble world of the country’s Roma—stories from other countries and continents, and stories that seem to come from other worlds entirely—of real or imaginary doubles and surreal nocturnal circuses.



## How Not to Network a Nation: The Uneasy History of the Soviet Internet

### An Interview with Benjamin Peters

INTERVIEW BY STEPHEN HUTCHINGS  
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, UK

The 2017 Wayne S. Vucinich Prize was awarded to Benjamin Peters for *How Not to Network a Nation: The Uneasy History of the Soviet Internet* (MIT Press). Peters offers an account of the Soviet Union's failed attempts to construct their own Internet during the Cold War period

**Q.** You suggest in your book that the failure of Soviet efforts to create a native “unified information network” was not inevitable. In assessing the reasons for the failure, I wonder if you can say what the balance is between “structural” features connected to the particular nature of social networks in the Soviet Union and their relationship to the command economy, and issues connected to individual agency (personal conflicts and errors of judgment), or even to arbitrary accidents of history?

**A.** Perhaps contingency stories render nothing inevitable, including the tragedy of grand failure narratives. Let's consider whether this oversimplification may be workable: historical narratives tend to land somewhere on a spectrum between, at one end point, grand narratives where civilizational or meta-level structures describe change with its own ineluctable logics, such as Cold War battles between flattening market and hierarchical state ideologies, and, at the other end point, the contingencies and happenstance of events, such as, as you note, command economy relations, personal conflicts, and errors, making mincemeat of those assumptions. In other words, given the choice of grand narrative vs. contingency, structure vs. agency, logic vs. chance, I see no reason why any history should be only one or the other. Perhaps no grand narrative can satisfy without some kind of surprise twist and perhaps no contingency story can even be a story without some kind of underlying narrative arc.

So, of course, in the book, I try to draw on both narrative techniques: namely, I argue that the contingencies of the management of the national economy—and in particular the ways that those

rough waters rocked decades of attempts to build national computer networks to manage the economy—subvert and rework traditional grand narratives that advocates of the Soviet state and its critics have long told about the grand socialist experiment.

In particular, the book draws out the conflicting institutional interests that drove continuous reform of the economic ministries and bureaucratic core of the Soviet national economy; it also charts how technocratic approaches to state reform, in an age of Soviet cybernetics, struggled to account for the unaccountable informal factors in their systems-thinking. In the end, Soviet state socialism was incompatible with network technologies not because it was, as Manuel Castell claims, a statist hierarchy in principle, but because it was what the book identifies as an informal “heterarchy” in practice. We need not decide whether Anthony Giddens, among others in a long line since Georg Simmel, is right to call for a general reconciliation of structure and agency in order to agree that, at least in terms of attempts to articulate history, it is precisely in identifying how grand narratives and contingency stories inform one another that we can begin to see their reflexive dual nature. Computer networks could have networked the Soviet economy for the same reason it did not: there was such institutional unrest that one could conceivably believe, even in matters of Soviet state reform, to put a spin on Pomerantsev's recent book title, that nothing is true and everything is possible.

**Q.** Without wishing to take you too far from your own area of expertise,



**I would be interested to know if you are able to extrapolate from your initially counter-intuitive, but ultimately utterly compelling, insight that the Soviet OGAS project was the victim of untrammelled competition among “socialists,” whereas the American ARPANET succeeded thanks to centrally guided cooperation among “capitalists,” and identify other areas of Soviet society and the Soviet economy which did not realize their potential for similar reasons?**

**A.** With gratitude for the question, I'm inclined to leave the extrapolation to others, and try instead to restate the book's hook in a way that others might want to take it up. The first global computer networks emerged out of a situation in which American capitalists behaved like socialists, rather than Soviet socialists behaving like capitalists. I mean this hook as more than just a reversal of the obvious Cold War logics: it is an invitation to move *beyond* them. In fact, while I have been delighted by a wide range of positive responses to the book (more at [benjaminpeters.org](http://benjaminpeters.org)), I find it illuminating that the main two threads of criticism so far come from, on the one hand, promoters of capitalism who fault the hook for giving socialist state too much credit (these critics take my tragedy to be historical, where I mean

it as a literary arc that ends in ruin and unfavorable circumstances) and, on the other hand, promoters of socialism who fault the hook for meaning that socialism may only exist in capitalism. Both criticisms miss the invitation of that hook, which is, after deconstructing cold war discourse, to move beyond these two twentieth-century ways of reading twentieth-century history. The conclusion argues, drawing on Hannah Arendt (who read beyond the -isms of her day first), that the liberal economic discourse positing an ideological conflict between private markets and public states fundamentally fails to describe the most constitutive and crucial moments—the building of a modern state for the benefit of the many at unbearable costs, the uneven ushering in of the information age, and the eventual internal collapse of the Soviet state—that governed the outcome of the Cold War over that very ideological opposition. The living victim of the varieties of networked societies to emerge in the late twentieth-century is now arguably the analyst—for perhaps we have no adequate language for describing the privations of network surveillance in the wake of the Cold War without defaulting to its own traps. Habermas once pointed out that the word “publicity” had been bought out by the advertising and public relations men; this book makes a similar point for the idea of “privacy”—and I suspect it will take many more specialists with expertise far beyond my own to equip ourselves with the appropriate vocabulary for adequately criticizing modern network power.

**Q.** You make the fascinating observation that whereas the pioneers

.....  
**“The first global computer networks emerged out of a situation in which American capitalists behaved like socialists, rather than Soviet socialists behaving like capitalists.”**

**of the American ARPANET (the precursor to the Internet) foresaw a national network simulating a “brain without a body”; their Soviet equivalents anticipated a network nation simulating a body with a brain. Would you care to speculate how a successful “internet” based on the Soviet model might have differed from the one we know as a result of this difference?**

Sure thing. I say a bit more about this specific question in [here](#). I am particularly eager to elaborate, but perhaps not until I complete work on my next manuscript, tentatively titled *Outsmarted: How the Global North Mistook Smart Media for Intelligence*, a largely Slavic, but also northern European and American history of how the current media environment became so smart and at once so toxic. Of course, first, we should admit that such speculation is anathema to the historical sensibilities which welcome negative histories, but not counterfactual ones. Nevertheless, were we to persist in wondering what a nation networked as if it were a brain with a body *might* have looked like, the Slavic intellectual tradition has diverse competing brain-nation imaginaries to help us think with. For example, as the Soviet internet book outlines, Viktor Glushkov and his team at the Institute of Cybernetics in Kiev imagined a networked nation primarily in terms of mapping an information nervous system onto the economic base of the nation’s means of production. As the next book is exploring, there are other

longer traditions such as notions of the mind in virtual telecommunication with other minds in an age of radio (recently chronicled [here](#) by the master reader Vladimir Welminski); or Evgenii Sokolov’s prescient modeling of the brain as a predictive Bayesian statistical system—a notion resonant with chess grandmaster Mikhail Botvinnik’s schemes to build a predictive and intuitive computer chess models. Other seminal thinkers, such as Nikolai Bernstein, and of course Theodosius Dobzhansky in the modern evolutionary synthesis of genetics and statistics, ground predictive models of intelligent collectives in biology and physiognomy. I understand Iurii Lotman, too, promoted an organicist, “embodied” account of semiosis, and there are no doubt dozens of others clamouring for attention.

What occurs to me as perhaps the most interesting avenue for future research is that all of these examples seem to offer predictive networked models for “smart” behavior, but that none of them embody that behavior into a literal organism: instead, the national economy, chess boards, statistical species behavior end up being “smart.” Wherever this takes us (and I’d love comments from readers), I am confident the Slavic intellectual tradition has much to help rethink current techno-obsessive approaches to “smart” environments and intelligent bodies.

**Q. At the end of your book you comment on a key challenge besetting the contemporary networked world: that of the extent to which state institutions can and should limit the creeping “logics of private domination”. Does your experience in conducting research for your book lead you to advocate or caution against adopting particular models or principles in this context?**

This is a good question, if one understands good questions to be those to which I do not know but want

an answer. I suppose an overarching principle I might take away from the experience of writing the book is the empiricist’s instincts to “trust but verify” and to distrust interpretations except for those that cannot escape evidence. I will save for another time some thoughts about why I think contemporary privacy debates cannot help but misunderstand the problem (hint: it has something to do with the logics of private domination networking information-omnivorous corporations and states) and instead rehearse what may seem hackneyed truisms for the student of Soviet history. I learned while writing this book that who you know ends up mattering even more than what you know. In particular, this book owes volumes to the historian of science Slava Gerovitch at MIT and Vera Glushkova in Kiev, and in that sense the book may owe more to interpersonal networks than computer networks. The first thing one needs to know before arriving in Russia is your host; and that, as the Finns joke, in Finland everything works and nothing can be arranged, while in Russia, nothing works and everything can be arranged. I’d be glad to save more details for a conversation in person, although I think the larger point should be obvious: the muses of informal relations which characterizes both the method and the argument of this particular book, have much mischief and insight to offer Slavic scholars and students.

*Benjamin Peters is director of Russian Studies and associate professor of Media Studies at the University of Tulsa as well as associated faculty at the Information Society Project at Yale Law School. He is the author of [How Not to Network a Nation: The Uneasy History of the Soviet Union](#) (MIT Press, 2016) as well as editor of [Digital Keywords: A Vocabulary of Information Society and Culture](#) (Princeton University Press, 2016). More at [benjaminpeters.org](#) and @bjpeters*

*Stephen Hutchings is Professor of Russian Studies at University of Manchester ((UK).*



## NEW for 2018: Academic Fellowships in Russia

Provided by a grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York, the American Councils Academic Fellowships Program in Russia (AFR) will support U.S. graduate students, faculty, and independent scholars as they conduct field research for three to nine consecutive months on topics within the social sciences disciplines in Russia.

The total value of each fellowship ranges from **\$10,000 to \$45,000**, with actual level of support depending on the duration of the overseas research period and the academic rank of the awardee. Typical awards include:

- International airfare
- Academic affiliation with a leading local university or educational institution
- Visa(s) arranged by American Councils in collaboration with host institutions
- Housing and living stipends
- Health insurance
- Ongoing logistical support from American Councils
- 24-hour emergency assistance

Research conducted on AFR must strengthen and broaden current scholarship in the social sciences related to Russia and U.S.-Russian relations. AFR fellows will be expected to share their research findings through presentations at conferences, briefings, or other means.

The application deadline is **April 2, 2018**. AFR Fellowships must take place between September 15, 2018, and August 31, 2019.

For further details and to apply to the Academic Fellowships Program in Russia, visit:

➤ [www.americancouncils.org/programs/academic-fellowships-program-russia](http://www.americancouncils.org/programs/academic-fellowships-program-russia)

➤ [ResearchAbroad@AmericanCouncils.org](mailto:ResearchAbroad@AmericanCouncils.org)



# The William Brumfield Russian Architecture Digital Collection: FROM DATABASE TO SEMANTIC WEB

MICHAEL BIGGINS and THEO GERONTAKOS  
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE

For the past 16 years, the University of Washington (UW) has collaborated with Prof. William Craft Brumfield (Tulane U) to preserve and provide online access to part of his vast archive documenting significant architectural objects of Russia – a collection of photos and slides spanning the work of nearly six decades. The joint project has culminated most recently in the [public release in 2017](#) of UW's [William Brumfield Russian Architecture Digital Collection](#).

The UW-Brumfield collaboration has been driven by a complex of shared concerns. Of these, creating access to a major information resource for teaching and research of an underrepresented architectural tradition, as well as the collection's long-term preservation for future use, have been the most fundamental. At various stages we have naturally been drawn to emerging technologies and standards that have offered ways of enhancing the final product –for instance, by employing locally-developed image management software (CONTENTdm, originally developed at UW) to serve images and metadata; by adapting then newly released national metadata standards (the so-called VRA Core

developed by the [Visual Resources Association](#), as well as VRA's manual for [Cataloging Cultural Objects](#)) to describe the collection's non-mainstream subject matter; by geo-referencing each building in the collection to allow for an optional GIS-based graphic interface; and by overcoming the limitations of the essentially flat information structures of existing image databases in order to present objects within the context of their complex hierarchical relationships to larger or subordinate objects (e.g., a detail of a fresco within a church within a monastery).

As with so many endeavors supporting our area of study, however, we have also felt we were working to fill a void in the existing array of available information resources for the study of Russia. For example, the Artstor image database, licensed by many academic libraries, is widely considered a definitive image resource for the study and teaching of art history. But, as of this writing, it contains a scant 35 images of Russian church iconostases, and not even five images of Russian church frescoes, as compared to its more than 9,000 images of frescoes in Italy. Even after accounting for the difference in relative worldwide impact of these two traditions, this disparity in their documentation is out of all reasonable proportion and, unfortunately, all too common.

Work on the Brumfield Collection began at UW in 2002 with the help of a generous grant from the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation to develop a pilot project featuring some 1,200 digitized images of Russian architectural objects representing a wide geographical, chronological, typological, and stylistic range. This allowed the project team to index objects and images across a matrix of categories and test the ability

of existing metadata standards and thesauri to provide the granularity and cultural specificity of description that the subject matter required. The completed pilot project presented a striking, early example of a relatively small-scale database of consistently indexed, georeferenced records for a category of information (Russian architecture) that utterly lacked that kind of systematic online access at the time. It also underscored some of the limitations of data organization and presentation that were inherent in the technology we were using.

In its next phase, under the sponsorship of a three-year NEH Digital Humanities grant, the UW development team, in consultation with Prof. Brumfield, sought to scale the resource up to encompass some 30,000 images representing over 8,000 separate buildings, or "works." It was at this point that we began using XML as our markup standard, largely because of its capacity for accommodating hierarchical relationships among individual works (buildings) and their parent works (architectural complexes) or constituent parts (art works, named side chapels, etc.). Work records were created to describe each complete architectural or artistic entity, including its standard name, along with variant forms of the name, the type of structure, date(s) of construction, the name(s) of the architect, builder, artist and patron or sponsor (if any), and – in many cases – a free-text description of the history of the building's construction and significance. Linked to the work records are image records corresponding to each photograph of the work, or of its parts and details contained in the database. In addition to describing the photograph itself (including the date taken, film format, photographer's name)



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each image record amply describes the specific architectural features depicted in the corresponding image – e.g. windows, gables, lintels, shatters (шатер/шатры), zakomaries (закомара), kokoshniks, or any of hundreds of other generic or culturally specific details. In accordance with best practice for achieving consistent indexing, we applied metadata using the controlled vocabularies, thesauri and name authority files stipulated by the VRA Core.

In the project's most recent phase, the project XML metadata has been converted to "linked data" for publication on the semantic web. Currently some English-language linked data about Russian architectural objects is freely available on the web. For example, DBpedia has published some useful data, such as [http://dbpedia.org/page/Alexander\\_Nevsky\\_Lavra](http://dbpedia.org/page/Alexander_Nevsky_Lavra). Unfortunately, though, this sort of data about Russian architecture tends to be scarce. In the interest of expanding the availability of such data, UW is now in the process of making its dataset from the Brumfield Digital Archive freely available online. A sample of this dataset (formatted as HTML to facilitate reading, with some explanatory text added), also describing Saint Alexander Nevsky Lavra, can be seen at <http://faculty.washington.edu/tgis/ld/sampleData/sampleData.html>. For a look at UW's complete Russian architecture dataset (still in development, but viewable as it develops) see <https://github.com/russianArchitecture-uwLibraries/brumfield> or <http://faculty.washington.edu/tgis/ld/brumfield/> (both sites contain the same data).

Although these collections may appear to some to be a mere tangle of data, they have many possible uses. For example, some part or all of the data can be downloaded to provide resource

descriptions locally, saving many hours of descriptive work. The data could be integrated with a dataset in a local database, greatly increasing the amount of data collected about any single entity. The data can be selected (often by a machine), harvested, and used for constructing web annotations (for example, as described in the document "Embedding Web Annotations in HTML" at <http://www.w3.org/TR/annotation-html/>). There are countless possible uses for a freely available dataset.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of this data is that it is *linked data*. This has several meanings: the data is structured using the data model for the semantic web, the Resource Description Framework (RDF); also the data is "linked" to other datasets; specifically, when an entity in the Russian architecture dataset matches the same entity in another organization's dataset, additional data is created in the Russian architecture dataset that states that relation. Creating such links is central to the broad movement toward linked open data, where the goal is a web of data with a common data model, interlinked, and freely available over the Internet.

By publishing its data on Russian architecture, UW is contributing over a million assertions that can serve as the basis for many millions more. By giving our resources persistent names on the world wide web (using http identifiers), others can use these identifiers to unambiguously refer to the same resource and build additional assertions. This dataset provides unchanging identities for resources related to Russian architecture, and others can use those identities in a worldwide collaborative effort to produce and consume data on Russian architecture.



One should note that this data is not a database for viewing images with a user-friendly display (although it could be used for that purpose). This is a data collection that can be referenced, harvested, downloaded, and reused for any purpose. UW as the data provider provides the data in a highly structured format optimized for machine processing, and any user is then free to create a new use for the data.

The dataset includes descriptions of the following entities:

**Works:** describes over 8,000 Russian sites; it includes names for buildings, historical information, the type of building or site, and references to places and people associated with the site or building.

**Photos:** describes photographs taken by William Brumfield; it includes view information, terms for architectural details pictured, and references to the

buildings pictured. All photo descriptions include a hyperlink that, when followed, displays the photographs described in the William Brumfield Russian Architecture Digital Collection.

**Agents:** describes people and corporate bodies associated with a site or photograph. It includes architects, photographers, builders, etc., their names, their era, and links to descriptions of the same person in other datasets.

Three additional datasets are intended to supplement more detailed datasets on the web:

**Places:** lists the locations of the sites pictured in Professor Brumfield's photographs;

**Subjects:** primarily lists the architectural details visible in each photograph;

**Worktypes:** lists types of buildings featured in the "Works" dataset.

One final word of caution: the datasets are currently under development. They can be viewed as they develop; however, formally incorporating the data into your own data is not fully operational, as the data will be changing, including the URIs. The datasets will be complete sometime in late 2018.

#### Endnotes

1. Principal members of the development team included James D. West and Michael Biggins (project coordinators), Aylin Llona (computer support librarian), Mary Giles (metadata technician) and Theodore Gerontakos (metadata librarian).

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*Michael Biggins is Slavic, Baltic and East European studies librarian at the University of Washington, Seattle, and an affiliate professor with UW's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures ([mbiggins@uw.edu](mailto:mbiggins@uw.edu))*

*Theo Gerontakos is the principal metadata librarian at the University of Washington, Seattle ([tgis@uw.edu](mailto:tgis@uw.edu))*



## SPOTLIGHT: JOHNSON'S RUSSIA LIST

by DAVID JOHNSON

*Johnson's Russia List has been a favored source of Russia-related information since it was founded by Editor-in-Chief David Johnson in 1996.*

Studying and understanding Russia has never been easy. A huge country with a complex and controversial history, Russia is today even tougher to grasp through the rhetorical mists. While some argue that "Russian studies is thriving" in the US, others might be more impressed by the political and other factors that obscure a clear and balanced vision.

The struggle to find real facts and to comprehend them has perhaps never been more difficult.

The daily free email newsletter, Johnson's Russia List, (JRL) is a resource that could be useful to Russia-watchers. Many know of it and use it, but others may not be aware of its value.

JRL has its origins in the years I spent in Washington at the Center for Defense Information, an independent monitor of US military and foreign policy. Since its inception, JRL has sought to provide a wide range of information and analysis about Russia, reflecting different perspectives. For

Russians themselves, it's important to see how Russia is being covered in the West. JRL was an early example of how the Internet can be used to monitor an important subject, both in gathering content and in distributing it quickly and widely. JRL was met with a very positive response. Michael McFaul, later US ambassador to Russia, wrote in 2006 that "there is no better English-language source than Johnson's Russia List," adding (perhaps with some exaggeration) that "JRL also plays an absolutely critical role in policymaking in both Russia and the U.S." JRL currently enjoys support from the Carnegie Corporation, and is hosted at <http://russialist.org/>.

There are currently around 6,000 JRL subscribers – a large portion of the Anglophone community of serious scholars and observers of Russian affairs. This includes journalists, government officials, academics, writers, NGO staff, and students.

Since the 2014 developments in Ukraine covering Russia has become a much more controversial and emotional subject. The polarized political atmosphere has worsened with the election of Donald Trump

and subsequent unpredictable developments. In a situation where there are daily headlines about Russian propaganda and disinformation some Russia-watchers appear to have given up on paying attention to many Russian sources.

But it seems to me that journalists, diplomats, and academics must strive to do this – to adopt what has been called "strategic empathy," in order to really understand the other side, its desires, the constants under which it operates, and so on. Only in this way will costly mistakes and unnecessary misunderstandings be avoided.

If you wish to become a JRL subscriber, send an email to [davidjohnson@starpower.net](mailto:davidjohnson@starpower.net). You may also visit [www.russialist.org](http://www.russialist.org) for selected newsletter content.

*The JRL is a project sponsored through the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES) at George Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs.*



## AFFILIATE GROUP NEWS

### AWSS HELDT PRIZES

The Association for Women in Slavic Studies invites nominations for the 2018 competition for the Heldt Prizes, awarded for works of scholarship. To be eligible for nomination, all books and articles for the first three prize categories must be published between April 15, 2017 and April 15, 2018. Nominations for the 2018 prizes will be accepted for: Best Book in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women's and Gender studies; Best Article in Slavic/Eastern European/Eurasian Women's and Gender Studies; Best Book by a Woman in Any Area of Slavic/East European/Eurasian Studies.

One may nominate individual books for more than one category, and more than one item for each category. Articles included in collections or journals are eligible for the "best article" prize, but they must be nominated individually. The prizes will be awarded at the AWSS meeting at the ASEES Annual Convention in December 2018.

To nominate any work, please send one copy to each of the five members of the Prize committee by May 1, 2018:

- Paula Michaels, School of Philosophical, Historical & Int'l Studies, Faculty of Arts, 20 Chancellors Walk, Monash University,

Clayton, VIC 3800, AUSTRALIA.

- Rebecca Gould, College of Arts & Law, School of Languages, Cultures, Art History & Music, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, UNITED KINGDOM.
- Eileen Kane, Dept of History, Connecticut College, 126 Mohegan Ave., New London, CT 06320, USA.
- Diane Nemeč Ignashev: [dignashe@carleton.edu](mailto:dignashe@carleton.edu).
- Jennifer Suchland, 400 Hagerty Hall, 1775 College Rd, OSU, Columbus OH, 43210.

### SHERA NEWS

The Society of Historians of Eastern European, Eurasian, and Russian Art and Architecture (SHERA) held elections at the end of 2017. Current board officers are Eva Forgacs, President; Karen Kettering, Vice-President/President Elect; Alice Isabella Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer; Yelena Kalinsky, Listserv Administrator; Corina L. Apostol, News Editor; and Anna P. Sokolina, SHERA-SAH Liaison. During recent elections, SHERA reelected Members-at-Large Hanna Chuchvaha, Nic Iljine, Natalia Kolodzei, and Andrey Shabanov.

### CFS: SRS 2018 GRADUATE STUDENT ESSAY PRIZE

The Society for Romanian Studies announces the Tenth Annual Graduate Student Essay Prize competition for an outstanding unpublished essay or thesis chapter. The submitted single-author work must have been written in English by a graduate student in any social science or humanities discipline, and the work must be on a Romanian subject, broadly and inclusively understood. This year, SRS will award the prize, consisting of \$300, at the Society for Romanian Studies Conference to be held in Bucharest, June 26–30.

The submitted work should have been completed during AY 2017–18. If the essay is a dissertation chapter, it should be accompanied by the dissertation abstract and table of contents. Submissions should be around 10,000 words double-spaced, including reference matter. Expanded versions of conference papers are acceptable if accompanied by a description of the panel and the candidate's conference paper proposal. Candidates should clearly indicate the format of the essay submitted. Please send a copy of the essay and the accompanying documentation (as both Word and PDF) and CV to [srsessay@gmail.com](mailto:srsessay@gmail.com) by May 21, 2018.

### Attention Title VIII Alumni:

The US Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) celebrates the 35th anniversary of the program for the study of Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union, Title VIII. If you received a Title VIII fellowship for research or foreign language training, INR would like to hear from you.

Please send an email with the following information to [TitleVIII@state.gov](mailto:TitleVIII@state.gov)

- What is/are your area(s) of expertise?
- What is your current professional affiliation and title?
- From what institution did you receive your Title VIII fellowship? What year?
- What country/countries or foreign language(s) did you study?
- When and where did your fellowship take place?
- Please feel free to include a link to your resume or professional website.

INR's Office of Analytic Outreach provides US policymakers and intelligence analysts with opportunities to benefit from a broad spectrum of private sector expertise, research, and analysis on current and emerging foreign policy and national security issues. As a Title VIII alumnus, you may be invited to contribute your expertise in an analytic exchange with US officials on emergent foreign policy and national security issues.



This bilingual collection in honor of Alexander Zholkovsky edited by Dennis Ioffe, Marcus Levitt, Joe Peschio, and Igor Pilshchikov, [A/Z: Essays in Honor of Alexander Zholkovsky](#) (Academic Studies Press, 2018) brings together new work from forty-four leading scholars in nine countries. Like Zholkovsky's oeuvre, this volume covers a broad range of subjects and employs an array of approaches. Topics range from Russian syntax to Peter the Great, literary theory, and Russian film. The articles are rooted in computational analysis, literary memoir, formal analysis, cultural history, and a host of other methodological and discursive modes. This collection provides not only a fitting tribute to one of the most fascinating figures of Russian letters but also a remarkable picture of the shape of Russian literary scholarship today.



[Connecting across Languages and Cultures: A Heritage Language Festschrift in Honor of Olga Kagan](#), edited by Susan Baucus and Susan Kresin, is scheduled for release later this year from Slavica Publishers. As the founding director of the National Heritage Language Resource Center and the Heritage Language Journal, Olga Kagan has been a core figure in the development of the field of heritage language studies. By promoting both the creation of a foundational research base and specialized pedagogical training, she has played a seminal role in establishing effective methodologies that address the specific needs of heritage language learners. *Connecting across Languages and Cultures* seeks to pay homage to her work by bringing together heritage language specialists who work in various domains and with various languages. Following her model, the editors aim to create bridges between pedagogical and linguistic research, and between researchers and practitioners.



In [From Stalin to Mao: Albania and the Socialist World](#) (Cornell University Press, 2017), Elidor Mëhilli has produced a history of communist Albania that illuminates one of Europe's longest but least understood dictatorships. *From Stalin to Mao*, which is informed throughout by Mëhilli's access to previously restricted archives, captures the powerful globalism of post-1945 socialism, as well as the unintended consequences of cross-border exchanges from the Mediterranean to East Asia.



After a decade of borrowing from the Soviet Union—advisers, factories, school textbooks, urban plans—Albania's party clique switched allegiance to China during the 1960s Sino-Soviet conflict, seeing in Mao's patronage an opportunity to keep Stalinism alive. Mëhilli shows how socialism created a shared transnational material and mental culture—still evident today around Eurasia—but it failed to generate political unity. Combining an analysis of ideology with a sharp sense of geopolitics, he brings into view Fascist Italy's involvement in Albania, then explores the country's Eastern bloc entanglements, the profound fascination with the Soviets, and the contradictions of the dramatic anti-Soviet turn. Illustrated with never-before-published photographs, *From Stalin to Mao* draws on a wealth of Albanian, Russian, German, British, Italian, Czech, and American archival sources, in addition to fiction, interviews, and memoirs. Mëhilli's perspective on the Soviet-Chinese battle for the soul of revolution in the global Cold War also illuminates the paradoxes of state planning in the twentieth century.

In her work [If the Walls Could Speak: Inside a Women's Prison in Communist Poland](#), (Oxford University Press, 2017), Anna Müller unearths the prison lives of women during interwar Poland and their lives in the post-war period through their autobiographical writings, interrogation protocols, cell spy reports, and original interviews with former political prisoners. Her interviewees narrated their own versions of what happened during their arrests, interrogations, and confinement. They also explored their emotions: surprise, confusion, fear, and anger. Although their imprisonments interrupted their lives, separated them from families, and caused much suffering, the women reflected on how they refashioned themselves during their interrogations; applied their senses to orient themselves in the prison space; and used their bodies to gain control over themselves and as a means to exercise pressure on the authorities. The creativity that they displayed individually and collectively in their cells helped them rebuild a semblance of normal life inside prison walls despite the abuses inflicted by interrogation officers and guards.

Ian Probstin's [The River of Time: Time-Space, History, and Language in Avant-Garde, Modernist, and Contemporary Russian and Anglo-American Poetry](#) (Academic Studies Press, 2017) explores the changing perception of time and space in avant-garde, modernist, and contemporary poetry. Probstin characterizes the works of modern Russian, French, and Anglo-American poets based on their attitudes towards reality, time, space, and history revealed in their poetics. The author compares the work of major Russian innovative poets Osip Mandelstam, Velimir Khlebnikov, Vladimir Mayakovsky, and Joseph Brodsky to W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, and, in spite of the postmodernist "estrangement" of reality, the author proves that similar traces can be found in the work of contemporary American poets John Ashbery and Charles Bernstein. Both affinities and drastic differences are revealed in the poets' attitudes towards time-space, reality, and history.

Dan Healey's book [Russian Homophobia from Stalin to Sochi](#) (Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017) explores the roots of homophobia in the Gulag, the rise of a visible queer presence in Soviet cities after Stalin, and the political battles since 1991 over whether queer Russians can be valued citizens. Examining nine "case histories" that reveal the origins and evolution of homophobic attitudes in modern Russia, Healey asserts that the nation's contemporary homophobia can be traced back to the particular experience of revolution, political terror and war its people endured after 1917. Healey also reflects on the problems of "memorylessness" for Russia's LGBT movement more broadly and the obstacles it faces in trying to write its own history. The book makes use of little-known source material — much of it untranslated archival documentation — to explore how Russians have viewed same-sex love and gender transgression since the mid-20th century.

Anindita Banerjee edited and introduces [Russian Science Fiction Literature and Cinema: Critical Reader](#) (Academic Studies Press, 2018). Since the dawn of the Space Age, when the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite and sent the first human into the cosmos, science fiction literature and cinema from Russia has fascinated fans, critics, and scholars from around the world. Informed perspectives on the long and rich

tradition of Russian science fiction, however, are hard to come by in accessible form. This critical reader aims to provide such a resource for students, scholars, and the merely curious who wish to delve deeper into landmarks of the genre, discover lesser-known gems in the process, and understand why science fiction came to play such a crucial role in Russian society, politics, technology, and culture for more than a century.

Berghahn Books published [Sacred Places: Emerging Spaces, Religious Pluralism in the post-Soviet Caucasus](#), edited by Tsypylma Darieva, Florian Mühlfried, and Kevin Tuite in February 2018. Though long associated with violence, the Caucasus is a region rich with religious conviviality. Based on fresh ethnographies in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation, *Sacred Places, Emerging Spaces* discusses vanishing and emerging sacred places in the multi-ethnic and multi-religious post-Soviet Caucasus. In exploring the effects of de-secularization, growing institutional control over hybrid sacred sites, and attempts to review social boundaries between the religious and the secular, this collection of essays gives way to an emergent Caucasus viewed from the ground up: dynamic, continually remaking itself, within shifting and indefinite frontiers.

The collection of essays in [Secret Agents and the Memory of Everyday Collaboration in Communist Eastern Europe](#) (Anthem Press, 2017) edited by Péter Apor, Sándor Horváth, and James Mark, addresses institutions that develop the concept of collaboration, and examines the function, social representation, and history of secret police archives and institutes of national memory that create these histories of collaboration. The essays provide a comparative account of collaboration/participation across differing categories of collaborators and different social milieux throughout East-Central Europe. They also demonstrate how secret police files can be used to produce more subtle social and cultural histories of the socialist dictatorships. By interrogating the ways in which post-socialist cultures produce the idea of, and knowledge about, collaborators, the contributing authors provide a nuanced historical conception of collaboration, expanding the concept toward broader frameworks of cooperation and political participation to facilitate a



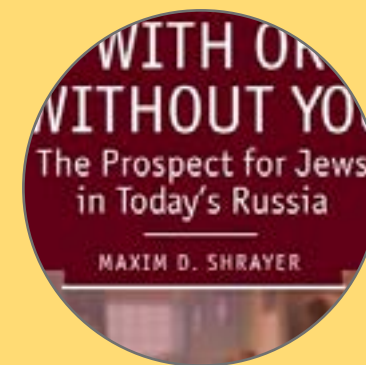
better understanding of Eastern European communist regimes.

In [The Ukrainian Night: An Intimate History of Revolution](#) (Yale University Press, 2018), Marci Shore evokes the human face of the Ukrainian Revolution during the extraordinary winter of 2013-2014. Grounded in the true stories of activists and soldiers, parents and children, Shore's book blends a narrative of suspenseful choices with a historian's reflections on what revolution is and what it means. She gently sets her portraits of individual revolutionaries against the past as they understand it—and the future as they hope to make it. In so doing, she provides a lesson about human solidarity in a world, our world, where the boundary between reality and fiction is ever more effaced

Lilya Kaganovsky's [The Voice of Technology: Soviet Cinema's Transition to Sound, 1928-1935](#) was published by Indiana University Press in February 2018. Industrialization and centralization of the cinema industry greatly altered the way movies in the Soviet Union were made, while the introduction of sound radically influenced the way these movies were received. Kaganovsky explores the history, practice, technology, ideology, aesthetics, and politics of the transition to sound within the context of larger issues in Soviet media history. As cinema industries around the globe adjusted to the introduction of synch-sound technology, the Soviet Union was also shifting culturally, politically, and ideologically from the heterogeneous film industry of the 1920s to the centralized industry of the 1930s, and from the avant-garde to Socialist Realism. Kaganovsky argues that the coming of sound changed the Soviet cinema industry by making audible, for the first time, the voice of State power, directly addressing the Soviet viewer. By exploring numerous examples of films from this transitional period, Kaganovsky demonstrates the importance of the new technology of sound in producing and imposing the "Soviet Voice."

Mark Adryczyk published [The White Chalk of Days: The Contemporary Ukrainian Literature Series Anthology](#) (Academic Studies Press, 2017), which commemorates the tenth year of the Contemporary Ukrainian Literature Series. Co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Studies Program at the Harriman Institute, Columbia University and the Kennan Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Series has recurrently organized readings in the US for Ukraine's leading writers since 2008. The anthology presents translations of literary works by Series guests that engage pivotal issues in today's Ukraine and express its tribulations and jubilations. Featuring poetry, fiction, and essays by fifteen Ukrainian writers, the anthology offers English-language readers a wide array of the most beguiling literature written in Ukraine in the past fifty years.

In Maxim D. Shroyer's new book [With or Without You: The Prospect for Jews in Today's Russia](#) (Academic Studies Press, 2017), which is based on new evidence and a series of interviews, offers a richly journalistic portrait of Russia's dwindling yet still vibrant and influential Jewish community. This is simultaneously an in-depth exploration of the texture of Jewish life in Putin's Russia and an émigré's moving elegy for Russia's Jews, which forty years ago constituted one of the world's largest Jewish populations and which presently numbers only about 180,000. Why do Jews continue to live in Russia after the antisemitism and persecution they had endured there? What are the prospects of Jewish life in Russia? What awaits the children born to Jews who have not left? *With or Without You* asks and seeks to answer some of the central questions of modern Jewish history and culture.



## UNDERTAKE A RESEARCH PROJECT IN AUSTRALIA

### ADA BOOTH RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AWARD UP TO AUD 20,000

Experience Monash University and the city of Melbourne, Australia's cultural capital and the world's most liveable city, while working on your research project in Slavic studies. The fellowship at Monash University Library offers you a unique opportunity to further your research with our extensive resources in Ukrainian, Russian and other Slavic languages, Slavic Australiana, Soviet studies, migrant and diaspora literature and culture.

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The deadline for applications is **March 26, 2018**.

To learn more, visit [monash.edu/library/ada-booth-fellowship](http://monash.edu/library/ada-booth-fellowship)



## USC HIRING TURPANJIAN CHAIR IN CONTEMPORARY ARMENIAN STUDIES

The Dana and David Dornsife College of Letters, Arts and Sciences and the USC Dornsife Institute of Armenian Studies at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, California, invite applications for the Turpanjian Chair in Contemporary Armenian Studies. The search is rank-open (Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor), and applications from all social science and humanities disciplines are welcome. Scholars whose work focuses on diaspora, immigration, transnationalism, race/identity, nationalism, post-Soviet studies, and transitions to democracy—including such work in comparative perspective—are particularly encouraged to apply. The successful candidate will have a primary appointment in his/her disciplinary home department. In addition, the successful candidate will be an affiliate of the USC Dornsife Institute of Armenian Studies, and if s/he is of the appropriate rank, will be invited to serve as the Director of Research in the Institute. Applicants must have a doctoral degree in their field of study.

In addition to the letter of application, interested candidates should provide a research statement, their curriculum vitae, and a list of references. All application materials must be combined into and uploaded as one PDF document. Please submit an electronic USC application; follow this job link or paste in a browser: <https://usccareers.usc.edu/job/los-angeles/turpanjian-chair-in-contemporary-armenian-studies/1209/7282713>. Applications will begin to be reviewed on March 19 but the position will remain open until filled. Inquiries may be directed to Silva Sevlian [sevlian@usc.edu](mailto:sevlian@usc.edu) or Laurie Brand [brand@usc.edu](mailto:brand@usc.edu).

USC is an equal-opportunity educator and employer, proudly pluralistic and firmly committed to providing equal opportunity for outstanding persons of every race, gender, creed and background. The University particularly encourages women, members of underrepresented groups, veterans and individuals with disabilities to apply. USC will make reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with known disabilities unless doing so would result in an undue hardship. Further information is available by contacting [uschr@usc.edu](mailto:uschr@usc.edu).

# Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute

UKRAINIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE | HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL



June 23—August 11, 2018

[www.huri.harvard.edu/husi](http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi)

**Study at one of the most prestigious universities in the world**

**Access Harvard's immense library system**

**Use the largest Ucrainica collection outside Eastern Europe**

**Visit Harvard's world-renowned museums**

**Take advantage of all that the vibrant city of Cambridge has to offer**

**Socialize with peers and experts at formal and informal gatherings**

The only program of its kind in North America, HUSI provides seven weeks of accredited instruction each summer. Students earn academic credit while studying at an Ivy League university and exploring the dynamic city that surrounds it.

The 2018 courses are:

- **Revolutionary Ukraine: Avant-garde Literature and Film from 1917 to the Euromaidan of 2014** with George Grabowicz (4 credits)
- **Laboratory of Modernity: Society, Culture and Politics in Ukraine, 1800-Present** with Serhiy Bilenyk (4 credits)
- **Ukrainian for Reading Knowledge** with Volodymyr Dibrova (8 credits)

The program is designed for graduate and advanced undergraduate students. Students typically take 8 credits: either the language course or two subject courses. Limited financial assistance is available.

**Deadlines:**

- **March 12, 2018** for those applying for financial aid
- **April 16, 2018** for those requiring an I-20 certificate, but not financial aid
- **All others:** See Harvard Summer School deadlines for course registration



## 2018 ASEEEES PRIZES CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL BOOK PRIZE COMPETITIONS:

For full rules and complete details about all prizes, please see <http://aseees.org/programs/aseees-prizes>

- The copyright date inside the book must be 2017\*
- The book must be a monograph, preferably by a single author, or by no more than two authors
- Authors may be of any nationality as long as the work is originally published in English in the US\*
- Textbooks, collections, translations, bibliographies, and reference works are ineligible
- Works may deal with any area of Eastern Europe, Russia, or Eurasia\*
- Additional eligibility requirements unique to each prize competition are listed below

\*Except where otherwise indicated

**Nominating Instructions**

- Send one copy of eligible monograph to each Committee member AND to the ASEEEES main office. Nominations must be received by **April 15**.
- Fill out the [Book Prize nomination form](#)
- Mark submissions with the name of the prize(s)

### WAYNE S. VUCINICH BOOK PRIZE

Established in 1983, the Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize, sponsored by ASEEEES and the Stanford University Center for Russian and East European Studies, is awarded for the most important contribution to Russian, Eurasian, and East European studies in any discipline of the humanities or social sciences published in English in the US in 2017.

**RULES OF ELIGIBILITY**

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in any discipline of the social sciences or humanities (including literature, the arts, film, etc.). Policy analyses, however scholarly, cannot be considered.

The winner will be chosen by:

- Jason Wittenberg, Dept. of Political Science, 210 Barrows Hall, MC #1950, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-1950
- Maria Bucur, 8400 S. Ketcham Road, Bloomington, IN 47403
- Barbara Henry, 2334 NE 92nd Street, Seattle, WA 98115
- Genevieve Zubrzycki, Weiser Center for Europe and Eurasia, Weiser Hall, 500 Church Street, Suite 500, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1042

### USC BOOK PRIZE IN LITERARY & CULTURAL STUDIES

The USC Book Prize in Literary and Cultural Studies, established in 2009 and sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at

the University of Southern California, is awarded for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe, or Eurasia in the fields of literary & cultural studies in 2017.

**RULES OF ELIGIBILITY**

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in literary and cultural studies, including studies in the visual arts, cinema, music, and dance.

The winner will be chosen by:

- Cristina Vatulescu, 13-19 University Place, 3rd Floor, Dept. of Comparative Literature, NYU, New York, NY 10003
- Jeremy Hicks, School of Languages, Linguistics and Film, Queen Mary University of London, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, United Kingdom
- Lisa Wakamiya, Dept. of Modern Languages and Linguistics, FSU, Diffenbaugh 362, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1540

### REGINALD ZELNIK BOOK PRIZE IN HISTORY

The Reginald Zelnik Book Prize in History, established in 2009 and sponsored by



the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, is awarded for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eastern Europe, or Eurasia in the field of history in 2017.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in history

The winner will be chosen by:

- Norman Naimark, 930 Lathrop Place, Stanford, CA 94305
- Christine Ruane, 189 Cameron Station Blvd, Alexandria, VA 22304
- Jeff Sahadeo, Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa ON K1S-5B6, Canada

#### DAVIS CENTER BOOK PRIZE IN POLITICAL & SOCIAL STUDIES

The Davis Center Book Prize in Political and Social Studies, established in 2008 and sponsored by the Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University, is awarded for an outstanding monograph published on Russia, Eurasia, or Eastern Europe in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography in 2017.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- The competition is open to works of scholarship in anthropology, political science, sociology, or geography, and also to social science works that cross strict disciplinary boundaries

The winner will be chosen by:

- Jelena Subotic, Georgia State U, Dept. of Political Science. PO Box 4069. Atlanta, GA 30302-4069
- Morgan Liu, Dept. of Near Eastern Languages & Cultures, OSU, 1775 College Road, 300 Haggerty Hall, Columbus, OH 43210-1340
- Lucan Way, U of Toronto, 2 Dingwall Ave., Toronto, ON M4K 1H1, Canada

#### MARSHALL D. SHULMAN BOOK PRIZE

The Marshall D. Shulman Book Prize, established in 1987 and sponsored by the Harriman Institute of Columbia University, is awarded for an outstanding monograph dealing with the international relations, foreign policy, or foreign-policy decision-making of any of the states of the former Soviet Union or Eastern Europe published in 2017. The

prize is dedicated to the encouragement of high quality studies of the international behavior of the countries of the former Communist Bloc.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- Works must be about international behavior of the countries of the former Communist Bloc.

The winner will be chosen by:

- Rachel Epstein, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver, 2201 S. Gaylord Street, Denver, CO 80208
- Jeff Hass, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Richmond, 28 Westhampton Way, Richmond, VA 23173
- Rinna Kullaa, Institute for East European History, U of Vienna, Spitalgasse 2, Hof 3, A-1090 Wien, Austria

#### ED A HEWETT BOOK PRIZE

The Ed A Hewett Book Prize, established in 1994 and sponsored by the U of Michigan Center for Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies, is awarded for an outstanding monograph on the political economy of Russia, Eurasia and/or Eastern Europe, published in 2017.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- Works must be on the political economy of Russia, Eurasia and/or Eastern Europe.

The winner will be chosen by:

- Jessica Pisano, New School for Social Research, 79 5th Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10003
- Hilary Appel, Claremont Mckenna College, 850 Columbia Ave, Claremont, CA 91711 USA
- Dinissa Duvanova, International Relations, Lehigh University, 201 Maginnes Hall, 9 West Packer Avenue, Bethlehem, PA 18015

#### BARBARA JELAVICH BOOK PRIZE

The Barbara Jelavich Book Prize, established in 1995 and sponsored by the Jelavich estate, is awarded for a distinguished monograph published on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history in 2017.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- Authors must be scholars who are citizens or permanent residents of North America.
- The competition is open to works on any aspect of Southeast European or Habsburg studies since 1600, or 19th- and 20th-century Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history.

The winner will be chosen by:

- James Mark, History Dept., Armory Building, University of Exeter EX4 4RJ, UK, (email: j.a.mark@exeter.ac.uk)
- Mark Cornwall, Professor of Modern European History, Faculty of Humanities, Avenue Campus, Southampton SO17 1BF, UK
- Stella Ghervas, School of History, Classics and Archaeology, Armstrong Building, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK

The committee will accept PDF copies of books emailed to the members directly.

#### KULCZYCKI BOOK PRIZE IN POLISH STUDIES

The Kulczycki Book Prize in Polish Studies, established in 1996 and sponsored by the Kulczycki family, former owners of the Orbis Books Ltd. of London, England, is awarded for the best book in any discipline on any aspect of Polish affairs, published in 2017.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- Only works originally published in English, outside of Poland, are eligible
- The book must be a monograph predominantly on Polish studies.
- Preference will be given to works by first-time authors.
- The competition is open to works in any discipline, dealing with any aspect of Polish affairs.
- Previous winners of this prize are ineligible.

The winner will be chosen by:

- Brian Porter-Szucs, 504 Maple Ridge Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48103
- Jessie Labov, 204 N. 35th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104, (email: LabovJ@ceu.edu)
- Bozena Karwowska, 917 - 1873 East Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, Canada, (email: bozena@mail.ubc.ca)

The committee will accept PDF copies of books via email.



#### W. BRUCE LINCOLN BOOK PRIZE

The W. Bruce Lincoln Book Prize, sponsored by Mary Lincoln, is awarded biennially (in even numbered years) for an author's first published monograph or scholarly synthesis that is of exceptional merit and lasting significance for the understanding of Russia's past, published in the previous two years. The prize was established in 2004 in memory of W. Bruce Lincoln, a Russian historian and a widely-read author.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- The book must be an author's first published monograph or work of synthesis.
- It must bear a copyright date of either 2016 or 2017.
- It must be published in English and in North America.
- The geographic area of study is broadly defined as the territories of the former imperial Russian state and the Soviet Union. The book may deal with any period of history.
- Books that have received other prizes are eligible.
- Scholarly merit, originality, and felicity of style will be the main

criteria for selection.

The winner will be chosen by:

- Rebecca Mitchell, Dept of History, Middlebury College, Axinn Center at Starr Library 239, Middlebury, VT 05753
- Edith Clowes, Dept of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 269 New Cabell Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22904
- Sergei Zhuk, Dept of History, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306

#### GRADUATE STUDENT ESSAY PRIZE

The ASEES Graduate Student Essay Prize was established in 2006 and is awarded for an outstanding essay by a graduate student in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies. The winner of the competition receives free roundtrip domestic airfare to and room at the ASEES Annual Convention and an honorary ASEES membership in 2019.

#### RULES OF ELIGIBILITY

- ASEES Regional Affiliates and Institutional Members are invited to hold their own competitions for best essay among their graduate

students, and submit the winning paper to the ASEES Grad Student Prize Committee.

- Essay author must be a graduate student and must have written the essay in English while in a graduate program.
- Essays can be any of several formats: Expanded versions of conference papers; graduate level seminar papers; Master's thesis chapters; dissertation chapters

#### NOMINATING INSTRUCTIONS

- Essays should be submitted by the Chairs of the Regional Affiliates or the primary representatives of the Institutional Members. Graduate students whose institution is not an ASEES institutional member or is not holding a competition this year, are advised to check the rules for their regional competition. Students cannot self-nominate their papers/must go through the proper nominating procedures.
- Submitter must clearly indicate the format of the essay submitted and provide an abstract.
- Essays should have a word

count of 7,500-14,000 (25 to 50 pages approximately) inclusive of footnotes and bibliography. Submissions must be double-spaced and include footnotes or endnotes.

- Essays should be emailed to Mary Arnstein, Communications Coordinator, at [newsnet@pitt.edu](mailto:newsnet@pitt.edu) and to all members of the prize committee.

**Deadline for submissions: June 1.**

The winner will be chosen by:

- Victoria Smolkin, Wesleyan U; [vsmolkin@wesleyan.edu](mailto:vsmolkin@wesleyan.edu)
- Eric Gordy, U College London (UK), [e.gordy@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:e.gordy@ucl.ac.uk)
- Laura Olson Osterman, U of Colorado, [lolson@colorado.edu](mailto:lolson@colorado.edu)

**ROBERT C. TUCKER/STEPHEN F. COHEN DISSERTATION PRIZE**

The Tucker/Cohen Dissertation Prize, established in 2006 and sponsored by the KAT Charitable Foundation, is awarded annually (if there is a distinguished submission) for an outstanding English-language doctoral dissertation in Soviet or Post-Soviet politics and history in the tradition practiced by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen.

**RULES OF ELIGIBILITY**

- The dissertation must be written in English and defended at a university in the US or Canada;
- The dissertation must be completed and defended during the 2017 calendar year;
- The dissertation's primary subject and analytical purpose must be in the realm of the history of domestic politics, as broadly understood in academic or public life, though it may also include social, cultural, economic, international or other dimensions. The dissertation must focus primarily on Russia (though the topic may also involve other former Soviet republics) during one or more periods between January 1918 and the present.

**NOMINATING INSTRUCTIONS**

- A nomination will consist of a letter from the faculty advisor explaining

the ways in which the work is outstanding in both its empirical and interpretive contributions, along with a 700-1,000 word abstract, written by the candidate, specifying the sources and general findings of the research. A faculty supervisor may nominate no more than one dissertation a year.

**Nominations must be received by May 15.**

The winner will be chosen by:

- Andrew Jenks, Cal State U, Long Beach, [Andrew.Jenks@csulb.edu](mailto:Andrew.Jenks@csulb.edu)
- Robert English, USC, [renglish@usc.edu](mailto:renglish@usc.edu)
- Yoshiko Herrera, U of Wisconsin-Madison, [yherrera@wisc.edu](mailto:yherrera@wisc.edu)

**ASEEES CLIR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE LIBRARIAN AWARD**

The ASEEES Committee on Libraries and Information Resources Distinguished Service Award, which was established in 2010, honors ASEEES member librarians, archivists or curators whose contributions to Slavic, East European and Eurasian studies librarianship have been especially noteworthy or influential. The effect of these contributions may be the result of continuous or distinguished service to the profession, but may also be the result of extraordinarily active, innovative or collaborative work that deserves national recognition.

**RULES OF ELIGIBILITY**

- Active participation in special projects, efforts or initiatives that have measurably impacted the profession
- Exemplary and influential research and/or scholarship pertaining to SEEE librarianship
- Consistently superior ASEEES committee or subcommittee work and /or advocacy
- Exemplary leadership on ASEEES committees, subcommittees or in other initiatives
- Conceiving of and implementing innovative or creative ideas that benefit the profession
- Quietly but enduringly and effectively promoting and strengthening the profession

The winner of the CLIR Distinguished Service Award will be chosen by:

- Jon Giullian, U of Kansas
- Christopher Condill, U of Illinois
- Janice Pilch, Rutgers U
- Joseph Lenkart, UIUC
- Natasha Lyandres, Notre Dame U
- Liladhar Pendse, UC Berkeley
- Erik Scott, U Kansas

**Deadline for nominations June 1.**

**DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTIONS AWARD**

Established in 1970, the Association's Distinguished Contributions to Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies Award honors eminent members of the profession who have made major contributions to the field through scholarship of the highest quality, mentoring, leadership, and/or service to the profession. The prize is intended to recognize diverse contributions across the Slavic, East European, and Eurasian studies field.

**NOMINATING INSTRUCTIONS**

- The Committee accepts nominations in writing or via e-mail from any ASEEES member.
- Submit nomination letter(s) to the Committee Chair.
- The nomination letter should include: biography focusing on the individual's distinguished achievements in SEEE studies; a list of publications, editorships, curatorships; a list of awards and prizes; contributions in mentoring and training; and involvement in and service to ASEEES and/or the profession, if any.
- Self-nomination is not accepted.
- Committe members also survey the field for possible awardees.

**Deadline for nominations is April 1.**

The winner will be chosen by:

- Amy Nelson, Virginia Tech, [anelson@vt.edu](mailto:anelson@vt.edu)
- Kristen Ghodsee, U of Pennsylvania
- Lauren Kaminsky, Harvard U
- Jan Kubik, U College London (UK)
- Eric Naiman, UC Berkeley

**Upcoming in *Slavic Review* Volume 77 Spring 2018**

**CRITICAL FORUM: SOVIET AND POST-SOVIET SEXUALITIES**

"Introduction to 'Soviet and Post-Soviet Sexualities'"  
Richard C. M. Mole

"Between the Labor Camp and the Clinic: Tema or the Shared Forms of Late Soviet Homosexual Subjectivities"  
Arthur Clech

"Soviet Legal and Criminological Debates on the Decriminalization of Homosexuality (1965-75)"  
Rustam Alexander

"That's Not the Only Reason We Love Him': Tchaikovskii Reception in Post-Soviet Russia"  
Philip Ross Bullock

"Identity, Belonging and Solidarity among Russian-speaking Queer Migrants in Berlin"  
Richard C. M. Mole

**ARTICLES**

"The Maiden and the Wolf: Law, Gender, and Sexual Violence in Imperial Russia"  
Katherine Pickering Antonova and Sergei Antonov

"The Making of an Artist as National Hero: The Great Karl Briullov and His Critical Fortunes"  
Katia Dianina

"Against the Double Erasure: Georgi Markov's Contribution to the Communist Hypothesis"  
Nikolay Karkov

"Split Memory: The Geography of Holocaust Memory and Amnesia in Belarus"  
Anika Walke



Abram Gel'mont's photographs of child viewers. Featured in his book *Izuchenie detskogo kino-zritel'ia* (Moscow, 1933), 51.

**MENTORING PROGRAM  
2018-2019 CALL FOR PARTICIPATION**

Our field boasts a wide range of area studies and disciplinary knowledge, but how one makes one's way through dissertation rites, funding cycles, postdocs, job markets, and non-academic career trajectories is often left as much to creative invention as it is to shared advice. Early-career scholars rightly lean on their advisors, their universities, and their peer networks with these issues, but the advantage of an association like ASEEES is that we can offer a good deal more.

ASEEES is sponsoring a network to match volunteer mentors and mentees who are interested in conversation on these and other topics over the course of a single academic year.

**APPLY** to find a mentor or volunteer to serve as a mentor by May 21.



**EXPLORING CAREER DIVERSITY  
2018-2019 CALL FOR PARTICIPATION**

Established in August 2017, ASEEES Exploring Career Diversity is a service that matches professionals with SEEE MA/PhDs employed beyond the professoriate, with graduate students and recent MA/PhDs who are interested in broadening their career horizons). The program provides informational interviews with professionals in interested non-academic fields. The junior contact must be an ASEEES member; however, the senior contact need not be an ASEEES member to volunteer for the program.

The ASEEES will match participants according to preferences for employment sector, type of work, geographic location, and/or field of study. The ASEEES will match only one senior contact at a time per junior contact request, but requests for multiple contacts will be honored as possible.

To participate as either a junior or senior contact, please [CLICK HERE](#).

SAMUEL H. BARON



**Samuel H. Baron** passed away unexpectedly on August 16, 2017. He was 96 years old, and healthy until death. Baron was born in Brooklyn, NY in 1921 and received his BS in botany from Cornell University in 1942. Baron was drafted into the Air Force upon graduation, and later served in the Army in Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Austria and Italy.

Baron was part of the initial cohort to attend the Russian Institute at Columbia University, the first academic center of its kind in the United States, and received his PhD in Russian history in 1948.

After being the subject of a McCarthy-era investigation at the University of Tennessee,

DONALD D. BARRY



**Donald D. Barry**, a longtime member of the academic community of Lehigh University and a pioneering scholar of Soviet law, passed away on January 31, 2018.

Barry earned his BA at Ohio University and his PhD from the Maxwell School of Public Affairs at Syracuse University. As a graduate student, he spent a year at Moscow State University in the early years of the US-USSR exchange program. He joined the Lehigh University faculty in 1963, rising through the academic ranks to University Distinguished Professor of Political Science. He served as department chair and director of the Center for International Studies. While at Lehigh he was awarded the Lindback Foundation Award for outstanding teaching and the Eleanor and Joseph Libsch Research Award. He traveled extensively in connection with academic work, most often to Russia but also to a number of other sites in Eastern and

Baron taught at several other institutions: Grinnell College, UC San Diego and twenty two years at UNC-Chapel Hill. He retired from UNC as Alumni Distinguished Professor of History, Emeritus in 1986. In 1987, the Samuel Baron Distinguished Professorship was established at UNC.

Baron wrote five books, three of which were published by Stanford University Press. He was most well-known for *Plekhanov: The Father of Russian Marxism*, published in 1965. This book was eventually translated into Spanish, Japanese and, most unexpectedly, Russian. Baron also edited several anthologies on Russian history and authored 80 peer-reviewed articles. He traveled to Russia nine times, for a combined total of eighteen months, having received grants from the Guggenheim Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, among many other sources.

*Published in The News & Observer on September 10, 2017.*

Western Europe. He was a regular participant at annual meetings of ASEES and served on its board.

Barry was a prolific scholar and a key member of a vibrant community of scholars of Soviet law. He wrote many articles exploring tort liability in the Soviet Union and the Soviet legal profession. He coauthored *Contemporary Soviet Politics: An Introduction*, which went through four editions and was widely adopted for course use. He edited and contributed to many collections of articles about Soviet and post-Soviet Russian law, including, *Toward the "Rule of Law" in Russia? Political and Legal Reform in the Transition Period* (1992), *Law and the Gorbachev Era* (1987), *Soviet Law after Stalin* (3 volumes, 1977), and *Contemporary Soviet Law* (1974). Together with Yuri Feofanov, he wrote *Politics and Justice in Russia: Major Trials of the Post-Stalin Era* (1996). He also published extensively on American administrative law. In 2005, Robert Sharlet and F.J.M. Fedlbrugge edited *Public Police and Law in Russia: In Search of a Unified Legal and Political Space*, a collection of essays in his honor.

*Text provided by Kathryn Hendley, William Voss-Bascom Professor of Law & Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison.*

MARK KULIKOWSKI



**Mark Kulikowski** passed away on January 14, 2018 at age 63. Kulikowski had been teaching courses in

Russian history and Eastern history at Oswego State since the 1980s. Additionally, he spent many years on the Campus-Wide Library Committee.

Outside the classroom, Kulikowski could be found researching and obtaining materials to donate to archives and libraries globally. Kulikowski gathered materials at the collapse of the Soviet Union and donated them to Eastern European libraries as a way to make information he found available to everyone. He has collections named after him, at the Library of Congress and Binghamton University, where he received his doctorate.

*Excerpted from obituary written by Julia Tilley*

**Introducing Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellowships**

The Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellowships, made possible by a generous grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, will support the research ambitions of humanities and social science faculty at two-year colleges. These fellowships deepen ACLS's commitment to extending the reach of its programs to humanities scholars from a broader range of institutions.

ACLS will award up to 26 Mellon/ACLS Community College Faculty Fellowships in 2018-19, which will be the first of three competitions funded by this grant. The research projects in the humanities or humanistic social sciences to be supported by this program may have a wide range of outcomes, including scholarly or pedagogical articles, book chapters, or books; course plans and textbooks; exhibitions and community/campus events; online resources, etc. Fellowships carry a stipend of \$40,000, which may be used flexibly as salary support, research funds, or for any other activity that advances the proposed project.

Proposals must be submitted through ACLS's online application system, which will begin accepting applications in late July. Further information is available at [www.acls.org/programs/community-college-faculty/](http://www.acls.org/programs/community-college-faculty/). The application deadline is September 26, 2018. Contact: [fellowships@acls.org](mailto:fellowships@acls.org)

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**Resident Director in Russia**

ACES - American Cultural Exchange Service is seeking a qualified Resident Director to work on site with a group of 15 US high school students for a six-week program in Moscow, Russia through the National Security Language Initiative for Youth (NSLI-Y) program.

NSLI-Y is a US State Department sponsored scholarship program funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. American high school students apply for merit-based scholarships to spend a summer, semester, or academic year studying less commonly taught languages in an international immersion setting.

For details about the position, please download the flyer [HERE](#)

**KU SUMMER STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS IN L'VIV AND ZADAR**



Prof. Mamić and students enjoy Krka National Park

The University of Kansas (KU) invites applications to its Summer Study Abroad programs in L'viv, Ukraine and Zadar, Croatia.

Intensive six-week program of Croatian language instruction, **May 20-June 30** in Zadar, Croatia, on the Adriatic coast. Students study at LinCro, run by Prof. Mile Mamić, of the University of Zadar. Six credit hours awarded by KU. One year of college-level Croatian is necessary for participation. *For more info, please visit:* <http://studyabroad.ku.edu/language-institute-zadar-croatia>

*Enjoy multiple excursions and a rich array of cultural activities in beautiful Eastern Europe!*

Intensive six-week program of Ukrainian language instruction, **June 3-July 17** at beautiful Ivan Franko National University in L'viv. The on-site director, University of Kansas faculty member Dr. Oleksandra Wallo is a L'viv native with 10+ years of experience teaching Ukrainian language and culture at U.S. universities. Six credit hours are awarded by KU. *For more info, please visit:* <http://studyabroad.ku.edu/language-institute-lviv-ukraine>

**Apply for a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowship at one's own university to participate in the KU summer program in L'viv or Zadar!** <http://crees.ku.edu/flas-fellowships>



Prof. Wallo and students tour the Pidhirtsi Castle

## AMERICAN COUNCILS

American Councils announces the launch of the **Academic Fellowships in Russia** (AFR) Program. Provided by a grant from Carnegie Corporation of New York, AFR will support US graduate students enrolled in PhD programs in the social sciences, postdoctoral fellows, university faculty, and independent scholars to conduct on-site research and fieldwork in Russia for periods of three to nine months on topics within the social science disciplines.

Designed to expand the accessibility of Russia-based research while increasing US knowledge and expertise on Russia, AFR supports contacts between US fellows and their academic counterparts in Russia, provides academic affiliation at Russian institutions in support of scholar's research objectives, and works with sponsoring institutions to provide archive access or other research support. Applicants should be prepared to consult with Russian scholars regarding research plans and objectives while in-country and to coordinate in-country travel with their host institutions. Following the completion of the research term, AFR fellows will provide a plan for the dissemination of their findings designed to strengthen and broaden current scholarship in the social sciences related to Russia and U.S.-Russian relations.

It is expected that fellowships will range from \$10,000-\$45,000, with levels of support depending on the duration of the research period and the academic rank of the awardee. Support includes housing and living stipends; visa support; insurance; archive access; logistical support and travel to and from the fellow's academic home in the US and the host city in Russia.

AFR awardees are selected through a two-tiered peer-review process that includes scholars from the candidate's field of specialization as well as a selection committee that is multi-disciplinary. All applicants must specify why the period of on-site research is essential for completion of the project proposal and realistic in terms of time and resources. Candidates will be requested to provide evidence of Russian language proficiency. The application deadline is April 2, 2018. <http://www.americancouncils.org/programs/academic-fellowships-program-russia>.

## THE KENNAN INSTITUTE AT THE WILSON CENTER

**George F. Kennan Fellows** will be based at the Wilson Center in DC for three-month residencies. Fellows will receive access to the Library of Congress, National Archives, and policy research centers in DC, as well as the opportunity to meet with key experts and officials. While conducting research, Kennan Fellows are expected to actively participate in discussions with the policy and academic communities, including speaking engagements, meetings, conferences, and other activities. Upon completion of the fellowships, the grantees become alumni, for whom Kennan will continue to offer opportunities for collaboration and engagement. There are no citizenship requirements for this grant.

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

Kennan Fellowship Teams will: Produce joint paper(s) for policy-relevant publications; Present work at DC, Russia, and/or Ukraine events; Conduct meetings and engage with policymakers in DC. Competitions for the fellowships will be held twice yearly. The next application deadline is September 1. Applicants must submit a completed [application](#).

The **Billington Fellow** will be based at the Wilson Center's Kennan Institute in DC for a nine-month term. Fellows will receive access to the Library of Congress, National Archives, and policy research centers in DC, as well as the opportunity to meet with key experts and officials. While conducting research, the Billington Fellow will be expected to actively participate in discussions with the policy and academic communities. These discussions can be in the form of speaking engagements, meetings, conferences, and other activities organized by the Kennan Institute and the Wilson Center. Upon completion of the fellowship, the Billington Fellow will join

the Center's alumni, for whom the Kennan Institute will continue to offer opportunities for collaboration and engagement.

Applicants for the Billington Fellowship must hold a PhD awarded within the past 10 years. Preference will be given to proposed research in the fields of Russian history and culture. There is no citizenship restriction on this grant.

The Billington Fellowship offers a monthly stipend, research facilities, a research intern, and computer access. Fellows are required to be in residence at the Kennan Institute for the duration of the grant. The deadline for this competition is May 15, 2018.

The **Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution** is available to scholars, policy makers, journalists, civic activists, and other engaged persons who successfully bridge the worlds of ideas and public affairs to advance human rights and conflict resolution.

Applicants with substantial experience from a wide variety of backgrounds are eligible for appointment. All applicants are required to have a working knowledge of English. For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level, and normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their scholarly development by publication beyond their dissertation. For other applicants, an equivalent level of professional achievement is expected.

The Starovoitova Fellowship offers a monthly stipend, research facilities, word processing support, and research assistance. One 6-month and one 3-month grant are available. Grant recipients are required to be in residence at the Kennan Institute for the duration of their grant. Starovoitova Fellows are expected to hold public lectures on the themes of conflict resolution and human rights while conducting research on a specific topic. In addition, Starovoitova Fellows will participate in discussions with the public policy and academic communities, including giving speeches and lectures at other institutions and taking part in meetings and conferences. The application deadline for this fellowship is May 15, 2018.

The Kennan Institute welcomes:

Title VIII Research Scholar

Krista Goff, University of Miami: "Nested Nationalism: Slow Violence and Ethnic Conflict in the (post-) Soviet Caucasus"

Title VIII Short Term Scholar

Valerie Bunce, Cornell University: "Tit-for-Tat: Russian Intervention in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election"

Galina Starovoitova Fellow

Marina Agaltsova, Human Rights Center Memorial: "Proscribing Extremist Speech: in Search for Balance"

George F. Kennan Fellows

Ewa Berard, National Center of Scientific Research, Paris: "Russian Prehistory of Soviet Cultural Diplomacy"

Lidiya Zubyska, University of Kansas: "Oligarchic Influences in the Current Foreign Policy of Ukraine"

James Billington Fellow

Natalie Rouland, Independent Scholar: "Power on Pointe: Russian Ballet and the Body Politic"

George F. Kennan Experts

Sergey Parkhomenko, "Echo of Moscow" Radio: "Creation of an Independent Media Platform in Russia"

Daniil Turovsky, Meduza: "History of Russian hackers: 1991-2017"

## MONASH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Monash University announces the inaugural Ada Booth Research Fellowship in Slavic Studies based at Monash University Library in Melbourne, Australia.

Monash University Library is one of Australia's leading academic libraries, inspiring and enabling scholars through exceptional expertise, resources, spaces and technologies, and collaboration. The Ada Booth Slavic Collection is home to the Library's extensive holdings in Ukrainian, Russian, and other Slavic languages. The collection also has a strong focus on Slavic Australiana, Soviet studies, migrant and diaspora literature and culture. More detailed information about the Library's Slavic collections is available at [monash.edu/library/collections/special/ada-booth](http://monash.edu/library/collections/special/ada-booth).

Applications are invited from researchers, postgraduate students and independent scholars. The fellowship will award up to AUD 20,000 in non-salary funding for project-related costs to work on projects that will benefit from concentrated access to the Library's Slavic collections and to promote Slavic studies and related fields. Costs could include project, travel, accommodation and living expenses. More than one fellowship may be awarded in 2018.

The fellowship is intended for a length of 3-6 months, and fellows are required to be in residence at the Monash Library for the duration of the fellowship. Please visit [monash.edu/library/ada-booth-fellowship](http://monash.edu/library/ada-booth-fellowship) to find more information. The deadline for applications is March 26, 2018.

## RANEPA

The Centre for Studies in History and Culture will host an international conference "Arts Lab in Performative Arts: Between a Metaphor and a Practice," Moscow, October 1-2, 2018.

The RANEPA School invites scholars of various research schools and disciplines to focus upon the specificities of interaction structures amongst participants of art collectives (groups, troupes, laboratories, schools), to address the Arts Lab experience within the context of the history of experimental theater, personal artistic biographies, as a sociology of art, art theory, and cultural studies.

Presentations might be arranged around various aspects of history and contemporary state of affairs of the Arts Lab movement and work within theatre as well as other artistic practices. Working languages of the conference are Russian and English.

Participants should email their talking points (500 words max) and CV to [performlabconf@gmail.com](mailto:performlabconf@gmail.com). Please mention the panel you are applying for in the email subject line.

The Organizing Committee maintains a limited payment fund to provide Moscow accommodation for participants from elsewhere. The conference will take place at the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA) in Moscow.





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