TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 Applying Post-Socialist Studies outside Post-Soviet Space: The Many Washington, DCs

8 Interview with Benjamin Peters, Winner of the ASEEES 2017 Vucinich Book Prize

12 The William Brumfield Russian Architecture Digital Collection: From Database to Semantic Web

16 Spotlight: Johnson’s Russia List

17 Affiliate Group News

18 Publications

23 ASEEES Prizes Call for Submissions

29 In Memoriam

30 Institutional Member News
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.
privatization and attempted destruction of the city — the hallmark of neoliberalism in Eastern Europe. After 1989, which Americans disavowed as 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 advent of the Gorbachev 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 marketization, decentralization, choice, and empowerment (Rowley 1989). Yet, 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 of public-private partnerships, rather than complete privatization, technocracy, and the formation of neoliberal subjects. Similar to the international shift from the Washington Consensus, which supported the free market and privatization, to the 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 1999 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 caution us to be wary of translocality. From early on, anthropologists and sociologists criticized translocality 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 translocality’s assumption that US economists would unidirectionally transfer American neoliberalism to Eastern Europe and thus easily realize a global neoliberal project (Kopeček and Wcislik 2015). Kopeček and Wcislik argue that this ignores local historical experience 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 encourage us to revisit supposedly coherent “new world social science” (Dzenovska and Kurtović 2017; Hinn 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 (1944-2015) traveled to 27 African countries, 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 Americans 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" Gaines. Gaines 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 understand 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 recognition of 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 owners 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 under Clinton. Public 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 favored on removing public homeowners in DC, which Americans to disburse 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 rasa, 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, the Black Power movement’s 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
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 RGW'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 up the cutting edge of contemporary scholarship.
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 constructive analysis and methodology, and formulating pedagogical practices to benefit heritage language learners.

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NEWSVNET March 2018

6

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6

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6

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How Not to Network a Nation: The Uneasy History of the Soviet Internet
An Interview with Benjamin Peters

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 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 reconfiguration 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 Pomerantzev’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 untrammeled 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 logic: it is an invitation to move beyond cold war discourse, to move beyond that hook, which is, after deconstructing American OGAS project was the victim of untrammeled 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?

Q. You make the fascinating observation that whereas the pioneers
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 Outsram: How the Global North Mistook Smart Media for Intelligence.

The first global computer network, a largely Slavic, but also northern European and American history of how the current media environment became so strange, 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 looked like, 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 “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 Tulia 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 @bpeters

Stephen Hutchings is Professor of Russian Studies at University of Manchester (UK).
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 software (CONTENTdm, originally developed at UW) to serve images and metadata; 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 Krieble Delmas Foundation to develop a pilot project featuring some 1,200 digitized images of Russian architectural objects 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)

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.”...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.”
each image record amply describes the specific architectural features depicted in the corresponding image—e.g., windows, gables, lintels, shutters (уареp/вэшару), zakornaries (заохмаpа), kokoshniki, 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/Saint_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/id/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-wulibraries/brumfield or http://faculty.washington.edu/tgis/id/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 O. West and Michael Biggins (project coordinators), Aylin Ulena (computer support librarian), Mary Giles (metadata technician) and Theodore Gerontakos (metadata librarian).

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)

Theo Gerontakos is the principal metadata librarian at the University of Washington, Seattle (tgeron@uw.edu)
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. You may also visit 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.

Cyrus, vaccine, Washington, vaccine, Johnson's Russia List, (JRL) is a resource with a balanced vision. Other factors that obscure a clear and balanced vision. The daily free email newsletter Johnson's Russia List (JRL) is a resource with a balanced vision.

Editor-in-Chief David Johnson in 1996. Thus, JRL 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.

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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. You may also visit 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.

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 Nemec Ignashov: dignashov.elena@gmail.com.
• Jennifer Suchland, 400 Hagerty Hall, 1775 College Rd, OSU, Columbus OH, 43210.

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 reflected Members-at-Large Hanna Chuchvaha, Nic Iljine, Natalia Kolodzei, and Andrey Shabanov.

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
• 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 alumus, 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 Zholtkovsky, edited and introduced by Levitt, Joe Peschio, and Igor Pilshchikov, in Essays in Honor of Alexander Zholtkovsky (Academic Studies Press, 2018) brings together new work from forty-four leading lesser-known gems in the genre, discovered works in scholars in nine countries. Like Zholtkovsky’s oeuvre, this volume covers a broad range of subjects and employs a wide range of approaches. Topics range from Russian syntax to Pytayev’s collecting and linguistic research, and between 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), Elder Mehilli has produced a history of communist Albania that illuminates one of Europe’s longest but least understood dictatorships. From Stalin to Mao, which is based on Mehilli’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’s factories, schools, and 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 down urban unrest. Mehilli shows how socialism created a shared transnational material and mental culture—still evident today around Eurasia—but that 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. Mehilli’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 Muller unveils 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 narrate their own versions of what happened during their arrests, interrogations, and confinement. They also explore 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 in their attempts to resist and reconstruct their lives helped them rebuild a semblance of normal life inside prison walls despite the abuses inflicted by interrogation officers and guards.

Ian Probsthain’s The River of Time: Time-Space, History, and Language (Oxford University Press, 2017) explores the changing perception of time and space in avant-garde, modernist, and contemporary poetry. Probsthain characterizes the works of modern Russian, Eastern European, 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 Osn Mandelstam, Olga Levitt, 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 homophobic 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 challenges 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.

The collection of essays in Secret Agents and the Memory of Everyday Collaboration in Communist Eastern Europe (Anthem Press, 2017) edited by Peter Apaś, 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.

Lyria 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 Adryczky 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. Shayer’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.

UNDAKE A RESEARCH PROJECT IN AUSTRALIA

ADA BOOT 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, migrants and diaspora literature and culture.

Monash University is ranked in the top 100 universities worldwide, with leading academics, world-class resources and a supportive culture that enables researchers to deliver results.

The deadline for applications is March 26, 2018.

To learn more, visit monash.edu/library/ada-boot-fellowship

The Ukrainian Night: An Intimate History of Revolution
Marcy Shore
Indiana University Press, 2018

With or Without You: The Prospect for Jews in Today’s Russia
Maxim D. Shayer
Academic Studies Press, 2017

The White Chalk of Days
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Academic Studies Press, 2017
June 23—August 11, 2018
www.huri.harvard.edu/husi

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute
UKRAINIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE | HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

Study at one of the most prestigious universities in the world
Access Harvard’s immense library system
Use the largest Ukrainica 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 Bilenky (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

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 ASEEES 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)

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

WAYNE S. VUCINICH BOOK PRIZE
Established in 1983, the Wayne S. Vucinich Book Prize, sponsored by ASEEES 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.
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 K1N-566, 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 to social science works that cross strict disciplinary boundaries.

The winner will be chosen by:
- Lucan Way, U of Toronto, 2 Dingwall Ave, Toronto, ON M4K 1H1, Canada

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 3rd Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10003
- Hilary Appel, Claremont McKenna College, 850 Columbia Ave, Claremont, CA 91711 USA
- Dinissa Duvanov, 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


• 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.

The winner of the prize will be chosen by:
- Bruce Lincoln, a Russian historian and a widely-read author.

GRADUATE STUDENT ESSAY PRIZE

The ASEEES 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 from the ASEEES Annual Convention and an optional ASEEES membership in 2019. 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 are the main criteria for selection.

The winner will be chosen by:
- Rebecca Mitchell, Dept of History, Middlebury College, Axinn Center at S 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

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 ASEEES 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.

NOMINATING INSTRUCTIONS

Essays should be submitted by the Chairs of the Regional Affiliates 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.

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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, 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
- Eric Gordy, U College London (UK), e.gordy@ucl.ac.uk
- Laura Olson Osterman, U of Colorado, loolson@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 an outstanding and innovative 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 700-1000 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
- Robert English, USC, english@usc.edu
- Yoshiko Herrera, U of Wisconsin-Madison, yherrer@wisc.edu

**ASEEES CLIR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE LIBRARIAN AWARD**

The ASEEES Committee on Librarians 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 extraordinary, 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 SEEES 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.

### 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 Chair of the Committee;
- The nomination letter should include: biography focusing on the individual’s distinguished achievements in SEEEd 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-nominations is not accepted.

Committee members also survey the field for possible awardees.

### Deadline for nominations April 1.

The winner will be chosen by:
- Amy Nelson, Virginia Tech, anelson@vt.edu
- Kristen Ghodse, U of Pennsylvania
- Lauren Kaminsky, Harvard U
- Jan Kubik, U College London (UK)

**ASEEES CLIR Distinguished Service Award will be chosen by:**
- Jon Giulian, U of Kansas
- Christopher Condill, U of Illinois
- Janice Pilch, Rutgers U
- Joseph Lenkart, UIUC
- Natasha Lyandres, Notre Dame U
- Lilahdar Pendse, UC Berkeley
- Erik Scott, U Kansas

**Deadline for nominations June 1.**

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

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

Established in August 2017, ASEEES Exploring Career Diversity is a service that matches professionals with SEEES 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 professional interest, 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.

**NEWSNET March 2018**
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, Baron taught at several other institutions: Grinnell College, UC San Diego and twenty 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 created 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.

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 unexpectedly on January 31, 2018. He was 96 years old.

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 University faculty in 1963, rising through the academic ranks to University Distinguished Faculty in 1963, rising through the academic ranks to University Distinguished Faculty in 1963, rising through the academic ranks to University Distinguished Professorship in 1963. In 1967 the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, in support of the research ambitions of humanities and social science faculty at two-year colleges. These fellowships support the research of humanities scholars at two-year colleges. These fellowships deepen ALCI’s commitment to extending the reach of its programs to humanities scholars from the American Council of Learned Societies, 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, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Russian National Historical Library.

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

IN MEMORIAM

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, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Russian National Historical Library.

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Donald D. Barry

The News & Observer
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, internet, 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 VII Academic Scholar
  - Krista Goff, University of Miami: “Nestled Nationalism: Slow Violence and Ethnic Conflict in the (post-) Soviet Caucasus”

- Title VIII Short Term Scholar
  - Valerie Bunce, Cornell University: “Tito-Tat: Russian Intervention in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election”

- Galina Starovoitova Fellow

- George F. Kennan Fellows
  - Ewa Berard, National Center of Scientific Research, Paris: “Russian Prehistory of Soviet Cultural Diplomacy”
  - Lidija Zubytska, University of Kansas: “Oligarchic Influences in the Current Foreign Policy of Ukraine”

- John William Brown Fellow

- Jane Lute Fellowship
  - Krista Goff, University of Miami: “Nested Nationalism: Slow Violence and Ethnic Conflict in the (post-) Soviet Caucasus”

- Monash University Library

Monash University Library invites applications for the Ada Booth Research Fellowship, which is a collaborative initiative between the Centre for Studies in History and Culture at Monash University and the Library. The Fellowship is intended for postgraduate students and independent scholars interested in 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 fellowship are Russian and English.

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 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 to find more information. The deadline for applications is March 26, 2018.

**RANPEA**

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

The RANPEA 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. 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 Monash University Strategic Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANPEA) in Moscow.
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