A Letter from the Director

I am happy to report that funding for CEERES as a National Resource Center as well as FLAS funding for CEERES-area languages under Title VI was renewed by the US Department of Education for this next four-year cycle (2010-2014). We enter this next cycle looking forward to building on the achievements of these past four years and expanding our initiatives to advance scholarship and outreach on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia on our campus, in our Chicago community, in the US, and beyond.

As an example of an event that intersected with all four target audiences, CEERES hosted the 5th Meeting of the Slavic Linguistic Society (29-30 October 2010), the largest scholarly event that our center has organized to date. This conference gathered over one hundred linguists from North America and Europe to present and discuss current research in sixteen panels. The papers presented at the meeting spanned the entire field of Slavic linguistics, but U of C committee of organizers (Profs. Lenore Grenoble, Yaroslav Gorbachev and myself) chose language contact as an overarching area of focus. While language-family-based organizations have their place in the preservation and advancement of knowledge, the realities of both past and present also demand that we enter into conversations beyond the boundaries of single language groups. We were happy to invite several distinguished scholars (Profs. Jouko Lindsted (Helsinki), Aleksander Rusakov (St. Petersburg), and Salikoko Mufwene (Chicago & Lyons)) to offer keynote addresses on this topic. There was also a special session on bringing Slavic linguistics into the undergraduate curriculum. This CEERES-supported meeting thus not only allowed participants to present their work in contemporary Slavic linguistics but also helped set the agenda for new directions of research and growth in the field. Interactions with the community were enhanced by President Obama's decision to hold a rally across the street from Ida Noyes Hall during the conference. We altered our schedule so participants could attend.

This year we also added a substantial initiative to the University of Chicago's engagement with the Hyde Park community through our outreach programming: the CEERES “Passport to Eurasia” Afterschool Program. Held weekly at Bret Harte Elementary, a neighborhood school in the Chicago Public Schools system, the program uses arts and crafts to explore the history and culture of our world region. The program has been welcomed enthusiastically, and we are delighted to be developing a potential cohort of specialists on Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Another program in which CEERES is participating is The Soviet Arts Experience, a 16-month-long showcase of works by artists who created under (and in response to) the Politburo of the Soviet Union. Spearheaded by The University of Chicago Presents, this series, which runs from October 2010 through January 2012, brings together twenty-six of the city's prominent arts institutions to form one of the largest collaborative artistic efforts in Chicago history.

Finally, it is my pleasure to report that selected papers from the 2007 CEERES-organized international conference entitled, “Rethinking Crossroads: Macedonia in Global Context” will be published as a thematic cluster in the Winter 2010 issue of the Slavic Review, the journal of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (formerly AAASS).

We at CEERES hope to see you at our events, we appreciate your support, feedback, and ideas, and we wish you a happy, healthy, and prosperous 2011.

~Victor A. Friedman, Andrew W. Mellon Professor; Director, CEERES
This spring CEERES will co-sponsor the conference “Historical Poetics: Past, Present and Future.” Organized by Profs. Boris Maslov (UofC), Lina Steiner (UofC) and Michael Kunichika (NYU), the conference is intended as a forum in which to reflect upon the methodological potential of Historical Poetics in the wake of New Historicism.

Since the mid-1980s, the intersections of history and the arts have provided a focal point for much exciting work in the Humanities, often identified with New Historicism. At a time of the sustained deployment of historical approaches to the study of the arts, our conference will seek to supplement the new-historicist emphasis on the proximate sociocultural and political context with attention to phenomena that belong to the longue durée of literary history and history of art, such as the formation and evolution of devices, genres, styles, artistic systems and literary fields.

These issues lie at the center of Historical Poetics – an approach to literary history and the history of culture pioneered by Alexander Veselovsky (1838-1906) that has supplied the theoretical basis for the work of major 20th c. Russian literary theorists and historians, including Viktor Shklovsky, Mikhail Bakhtin, Olga Freidenberg, and Mikhail L. Gasparov.

In particular, the symposium will consider several theoretical hypotheses: that literary form is often central to maintaining and disseminating cultural meaning in space and time; that literary-historical inquiry contains a possible synthesis for contextualist approaches and those which are predicated on the immanence of literary phenomena; and lastly, that a historically grounded theoretical approach to literary praxis may productively engage with a set of questions which other methods (such as aesthetics, Marxism, and psychoanalysis) have sought to answer in universalist terms.

The conference will take place at the University of Chicago, from May 20-22, 2011. For more details please see the conference website: http://lucian.uchicago.edu/blogs/historicalpoetics/
Macedonia is a poor country rich in sacred places. From Ohrid’s Church of Mother of God Peribleptos (St. Clement) to the Monastery of St. Panteleimon in Nerezi, Macedonia is second to none in its gathering of Byzantine murals. The country is also rich in Ottoman and Islamic mosques, several of which are superb examples of architecture and decoration.

Pance Velkov, through his photography and work in cultural preservation, has been making strides to showcase Macedonia’s rich architectural heritage. Velkov contributed an important photographic essay in his “Time and the Sacred,” sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, the French Cultural Center in Skopje and the French Institute in Sofia. Published in Skopje, the text, in Macedonian, English and French, first appeared in 2007. These photographs were first exhibited at the University of Chicago, hosted by The Center for Eastern European and Russian/Eurasian Studies.

Recently Velkov added another book to his list of accomplishments.

In 2010, a monograph devoted to “Skopje - Seven Monuments of Art And Architecture,” was published in Skopje. Growing out of a photographic documentation project entitled “One School – One Monument,” initiated in 1999, the book was originally published in 2009, in Macedonian by the Makedonida Foundation with support from the Ministry for Culture of Republic of Macedonia. Within four months an English translation followed, generously underwritten by the Richard Driehaus Foundation of Chicago.

Though it is a guidebook, its larger format, approximately 8 ½ x 11 inches, allows it to be more sumptuous and more specific than the traditional, general guidebooks available to the whole of Macedonia.

Described by Elizabeth Dimitrova, and illustrated are the incomparable medieval churches and frescos in Saint Panteleimon in Nerezi, Saint Niketas in the village of Banjani, Saint Andreas in Matka, Saint Demetrius in Marko’s Monastery. The Ottoman monuments, Mustafa-Pasha Mosque and the Kurshumli An, both in Skopje are written about by Gordana Velkov, and the text for the Holy Savior Church, also in Skopje, was written by Veneta Iljovska.

The selected sites remind the reader that Skopje and its immediate environs in a broad valley offering an ideal ford of, and later a bridge across the Vardar River has been a cultural crossroad for many generations of Christians and Muslims.

It also reminds of the enormous destruction suffered by the various cultures inhabiting this valley. But mostly it reminds that the surviving monuments are only a random testament to a great past. It is important that we, in our own difficult times of conflict swirling around identity, religious and faith, document this living heritage of a place like Skopje as a testimony to tolerance and survival.

An enlarged map showing each location of the seven sacred places and each place treatment monographically in one, light weight volume, makes this book an ideal second book for the tourist and traveling scholar who already has many general pages on restaurants and hotels in a guide to Skopje within a guide to Macedonia, but not enough specific cultural and historic information on each of these world important monuments to educate a visit. It is hoped that other volumes in a similar format for other cities of Macedonia will follow the lead of this first one.

--Rolf Achilles, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, 7 September 2010

Daniela Hristova, Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Slavic Languages at the University of Cambridge, Trinity Hall, passed away on Oct. 10 from cancer. She was 48 years old.

Daniela was a graduate student at the University of Chicago when she came to Harvard in 1999–2000 as a visiting scholar in the Slavic Department to take advanced Slavic linguistics courses and pursue research on historical East Slavic syntax for her doctoral dissertation. She had participated in the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute program in the summer of 1999. She taught at Chicago for five years after receiving her Ph.D. in Slavic linguistics in 2002.

She was the recipient of a Eugene and Daymel Shklar fellowship in the fall of 2005 to conduct research at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. In the spring of 2006, she taught two graduate courses in Slavic linguistics in the Harvard Slavic Department. In the fall of 2008 she accepted her current position at Cambridge, teaching courses in historical Slavic linguistics.

Daniela was a vibrant, energetic scholar with boundless curiosity and an indefatigable work ethic. In addition to her many academic achievements, she was a talented writer, translator, designer, real estate developer, gourmet chef, and marathon runner. Daniela will long be remembered for her sunny smile, her eternal optimism, and her zest for living. She is survived by her husband Vladimir Tchernev and their son Ivo.

--Adapted from the obituary by Michael Flier (Harvard University) published on linguistlist.org
Recent Activities

Regenstein Library Exhibit: “Lev Nikolae-vich Tolstoy, 1828-1910; 1910: The Last Year, The Final Journey” (July - Dec) and Gulag Art: a book exhibit in Regenstein Library (July - Dec)

Workshop On Electronic Resources For Slavic & East European Studies, by June Farris, Bibliographer for Slavic, East European & Eurasian Studies, October 19-20.

Damir Imamović Concert and Lecture, co-sponsored with the Bosnian American Community and Cultural Center, September 23-24.


Films by Goran Radovanović: “Otpor: The Fight to Save Serbia” and “Casting - A South Europe Transition Film,” November 12. Several of Radovanović’s films are now also available through the CEERES Outreach Library.


Council on Advanced Studies Workshops Fall 2010


Clinical Ethnography and Medicine, the Body, and Practice Workshops: “Rehabilitation from abroad? Transforming self and sociality in Russian Alcoholics Anonymous” by Prof. Eugene Raikhel, (University of Chicago, Comparative Human Development), October 10.


Ethnoise!: “The Folk Essence of Modern Turkish Bellydance” by Prof. Jaynie Aydin (Yasar University in Izmir & UCLA), October 28.

Anthropology of Europe Workshop: “Pouring Out Postsozialist Fears: Practical Metaphysics of a Therapy at a Distance” by Prof. Larisa Jasarevic (University of Chicago, International Studies Program), November 4.

The Middle East History and Theory (MEHAT) Workshop: “Secularism, Christian Minorities and European Legal Standards in Turkey” by Christopher Sheklian, (University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology), November 4.

Anthropology of Europe Workshop: “The Impact of Europe’s Pivotal ‘Peace Projects’ in Central Europe and the Balkans” by Prof. Lynn Tesser (International University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences), November 11.

Modern Europe Workshop: “The Value of a Ruble: A Social History of Money in Postwar Soviet Russia” by Kristy Ironside (University of Chicago, Department of History), November 23.


In efforts to expand CEERES K-12 outreach, we are proud to lead our first after school program – “Passport to Eurasia.” It is an art-and-crafts based weekly program at the Bret Harte Elementary School. Over the course of twenty weeks, the program will use art, music and dance to explore the history and cultures of Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. We will also examine Chicago's own connections to these parts of the world and compare everyday life between Chicago and some of the intriguing locales found on the giant land mass known as Eurasia. Our goal is to combine fun and adventure as we learn about new and exciting places and the people who live there.

CEERES staff members Sasha, Andy, and Meredith are co-teaching the program. Throughout the school year, they take a group of 12 elementary students on virtual trips around or between the cities of Eurasia. Already the program has visited Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vladivostok, and Prague. In one session, the students even travelled back in time to visit Leningrad and learn about the Cold War. Ahead lie many more cities of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The program runs weekly when Chicago Public Schools are in session until March.

So far the program has incorporated activities that are both educational and fun. Students have begun learning basic greetings and phrases in Russian. Their introduction to the Cyrillic alphabet culminated in the decoration of wooden necklaces on which students' names were written in both the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets. Other activities have included the making kremlins out of cardboard, Lake Baikal themed dioramas, and clay sculptures based on those found in the center of Prague.

SUMMER TEACHER INSTITUTE Materials Now Online

The University of Chicago Summer Teacher Institute, a collaborative effort of the U of C area centers, is an annual seminar that offers teachers an interdisciplinary exploration of a pressing world issue. The 2010 Institute (held from June 28 to July 2, 2010) focused on global water resources. Daily topics addressed: water scarcity, effective water management, and water issues in politics, sanitation, agriculture, and economics. Of particular interest to CEERES community members, Philip Micklin, Emeritus Professor from Western Michigan University's Department of Geography presented his research on the destruction of the Aral Sea and efforts to restore it.

Video of Institute presentations and online curriculum are now available at:

http://cis.uchicago.edu/outreach/summerinstitute/2010/resources.shtml

CEERES Debuts New Education Website

In conjunction with an ongoing project to upgrade the CEERES website, we are pleased to announce the debut of a new and improved Education web portal. The enhanced interphase conveniently leads visitors to information on our past and upcoming teacher training workshops, to online curricula, to a round-up of educational resources available around the web, and to the CEERES Outreach Library catalog. Our aim is to make this portal into the premium internet clearinghouse for educational resources on the CEERES world region.
### CEERES Outreach Library

**New Additions**

The CEERES Outreach Library enables educators from the Chicago area to borrow books, films, and other learning materials concerned with Eastern Europe, Russia, and Central Asia. These items can be incorporated within classroom activities or used in curricular development. In particular, our collection includes materials that are targeted to school-aged children and that address current events.

Recent library additions include:
- **Several Children's books that address the CEERES region.** Included are two award-winning book Peter Sis’ *The Wall* and Uri Shulevitz's *How I Learned Geography.*
- **The Adventures of Cheburashka and Friends.** This DVD contains four short tales featuring Cheburashka and Gena the Crocodile. Children and adults alike are sure to enjoy these classics of stop-motion animation. In Russian with English-language subtitles.
- **Russian language vocabulary and grammar flash cards from Vis-Ed.**
- **After the War: Life Post-Yugoslavia**
  This DVD collects nine short films that creatively explore life in the successor states to Yugoslavia.
- **The Music and Culture of Azerbaijan and the Music and Culture of Kyrgyzstan.** These interactive DVD-ROMs highlight the music and culture of these two underexplored countries. Watch and listen to recordings of Azerbaijani and Kyrgyzstani music. In the process, learn about the countries’ rich musical history and the fascinating array of instruments and traditions that it incorporates. These DVD-ROMs are part of the “Global Voices Comprehensive” series, created and distributed by Indiana University’s Inner Asian Uralic National Resource Center.

A full catalog of our holdings, as well as guidelines for borrowing, can be found at: [http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/k12/lib/index.htm](http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/k12/lib/index.htm).

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### UPCOMING TEACHER WORKSHOPS

**Играем и учимся: Communicating Learning and Fun**

A Teacher Professional Development Workshop with Dr. Mara E. Sukholutskaya

**Saturday, January 22, 2010**

9:30am – 1pm

The University of Chicago

This workshop will examine strategies to keep Russian language students consistently motivated and language active in the classroom. The presenter will discuss and demonstrate how to prepare and implement dynamic activities like educational games, role-play, elements of immersion techniques, etc. for the development and mastery of a variety of Russian language skills. These activities will be combined in thematic units based on standards-oriented and student-centered models. A sample lesson fragment that will include a variety of interactive techniques (including TPR and TPRS) will be offered with participants acting as students. It will be followed by a detailed analysis of the sample and a question/answer exchange. In addition, participants will be introduced to the language and culture learning game “Quartet- Faces of Russia”. The game is a fun way of teaching culture along with strengthening essential skills of speaking, listening comprehension, and reading.

Dr. Mara Sukholutskaya is Professor of Languages, Director of Russian Studies, and Global Education Director at East Central University in Ada, Oklahoma. She is also the founder and President of CARTA (Central Association of Russian Teachers of America).

Sponsored by the University of Chicago’s Center for East European and Russian/Eurasian Studies and Chicago Public Schools’ Office of Language and Cultural Education.

Registration for this event is required. Details are available at [http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/education](http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/education).

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**Encore Workshop on Ukrainian Art, History, and Culture**

**Friday, January 28, 2010**

8:30am – 3pm

Ukrainian National Museum

Last winter, CEERES, along with the Center for International Studies and the Chicago Cultural Alliance collaborated with Chicago’s Ukrainian National Museum and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art to prepare a day-long teacher workshop dedicated to the exploration of Ukrainian art, history, and culture. Attended by fifty administrators and teachers from Chicago Public Schools’ International Baccalaureate Program, the workshop was a tremendous success, as attested in post-workshop evaluations. Given the appeal and quality of the workshop, it only made sense to offer it again to a different set of educators. CEERES is thus proud to co-sponsor this encore workshop on Ukrainian art, history, and culture.

Sessions will include curricular development that places Ukraine within a “World Cultures” paradigm as well as Ukrainian inspired arts-and-crafts activities for the classroom. In addition, the workshop will feature a presentation on Ukrainian history and on the Ukrainian Faminie-Genocide perpetrated under Stalin. This unit responds to an Illinois State Board of Education standard to teach about historical genocides. Educators’ Guides and Student Materials will be included.

The workshop also models how educators can make use of Chicago’s wonderful array of cultural institutions and community centers in order to internationalize the classroom.

The workshop will be held in Chicago’s own Ukrainian Village neighborhood and will feature visits to both the Ukrainian National Museum and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

Registration for this event is required. Details are available at [http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/education](http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/education).
A State of Habit: Alcoholism and Addiction Medicine in Post-Soviet Russia

Prof. Eugene Raikhel

The 1990s and early 2000s were not only a period of intense social ferment and economic uncertainty in Russia, but also one of public health crisis. Mortality rates rose sharply and life expectancy dropped precipitously (Leon et al. 1997; Nemtsov 2002). Most dramatically, between 1990 and 1994 male life expectancy fell from 63.8 to 57.7 years, a decrease which one group of health statisticians called “beyond the peacetime experience of industrialized countries,” (Notzon et al. 1998). Along with falling birthrates, these trends resulted in a decline of the Russian population by some 700,000 each year during the early 2000s, a “demographic crisis” viewed both inside and outside Russia as having grave moral, economic and geopolitical consequences. While the precise mechanisms of this decline remain widely debated, epidemiologists and public health researchers generally agree that alcohol consumption, abuse and dependence have contributed greatly to these alarming health outcomes. Moreover, these epidemiological trends occurred in the wake of (and some argue were exacerbated by) the final Soviet anti-alcoholic campaign (1985-88), which employed a largely prohibitionist approach and resulted in a boom of home-brewing (Reitan 2001). As the post-Soviet Russian state withdrew from an interventionist public health role in regard to drunkenness and alcoholism, the responsibility for alcoholism fell increasingly on the shoulders of individuals and their families, and clinical approaches to the problem became more important than ever. And while the past several years have seen a shift in this policy, with new attempts to regulate alcohol sales as a means of curbing consumption, Russia’s economic transformation has continued to create great disparities of power and resources, conditions which may foster long-term alcohol abuse and dependence among many.

In a book I am currently completing, tentatively titled Governing Habits: Alcoholism and the Therapeutic Market in Contemporary Russia, I trace the consequences of these shifts for narcology—the sub-specialty of Soviet and Russian psychiatry which deals with addiction—drawing on accounts of both patients and physicians in St. Petersburg. The book is largely based on 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork at a number of addiction treatment facilities in St. Petersburg, conducted between 2002 and 2004. I spent much of this time with narcologists, counselors and patients at two institutions: the municipal Narcological Service, and its Addiction Hospital, and the House of Hope on the Hill, a charitable Twelve Step-based rehabilitation center. I supplemented this focused fieldwork with extensive interactions with psychiatrists in private practice and participant-observation at the points of intervention on alcoholism: several commercial clinics, training lectures on narcology for physicians, open sessions of Alcoholics Anonymous, a high-security hospital for the criminally-insane, and séances conducted by a self-proclaimed “Orthodox psychotherapist.” My observations and conversations in these institutions form the core of the book’s narrative and provide the vantage-point from which the story is told.

My fieldwork examined a cultural and institutional setting where the underlying assumptions about addiction—both alcoholism and opiate addiction—and its treatment, are radically different from those prevailing in the English-speaking world. For example, the reigning paradigm for alcoholism treatment in Russia among narcologists is not Twelve Step therapy, but a number of treatments based on hypnotic suggestion and conditioning. The stark differences between narcology’s treatments and the recovery-oriented programs prevalent in North America are impossible to understand without a closer look at the institutional and intellectual origins of Soviet narcology.

Narcology was founded as a distinct sub-specialty of Soviet psychiatry during the mid-1970s, and its institutional mandate was very clearly the product of party-state social policy rather than professional consensus. The ethos and orientation of narcology were thus much more closely aligned with the security and policing organs of the state, than were those of other medical specialties, and narcologists were ambivalent about medicalizing alcoholism and absolving patients of responsibility for their behavior. The clinical sites of both narcology and psychiatry were closely interwoven with the institutions of the legal and penal systems, and psychiatrists and narcologists also often had the legal authority to commit patients or recommend compulsory treatment (Tkachevskii 1990). However, narcology was not simply coercion disguised as medicine. As a subfield of Soviet psychiatry, narcology was profoundly shaped by Pavlov’s theory of reflex action—a set of assumptions about mind and body which led to its peculiar choice of clinical technologies. In other words, narcology was a hybrid, combining both juridical ideas of addiction as a problem of social order and a clinical logic which depicted alcoholism in neuro-physiological terms (Raikhel 2010, forthcoming).

During the 1990s narcology experienced four broad changes—all linked to the broader political, economic and social transformations associated with the end of the Soviet Party-State and the dismantling of the administered economy: 1) as part of an attempt to introduce protections for human rights and to import principles of patient autonomy to post-Soviet Russia, the more overtly punitive elements of the Soviet narcological system were abolished during the early 1990s—particularly laws allowing for the compulsory treatment of noncriminal alcoholics and addicts; 2) narcology was transformed from part of the state socialist political economy of medical services into an unevenly regulated market; 3) during this time narcologists lost the near-monopoly over the clinical knowledge and treatment of addiction which they held during the Soviet period and found themselves competing with a number of methods and movements, some “imported” (like Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or Scientology) and others “homegrown” (like the Orthodox Church). (I’ll return discuss the fourth change...
– the emergence of opiate addiction – separately).

It is in the context of this new pluralism regarding treatment methods that the suggestion-based modes of treatment for alcoholism, which gained overwhelming popularity during the Soviet period, have become the objects of increasing scrutiny and debate. Most of these methods involve the clinician or healer convincing his patient—by means of persuasion and performance—that his body has been altered so as to make the consumption of alcohol dangerous, or even deadly, for a given period of time. While these methods have recently been hybridized with New Age, occult and religious imagery, they originated in the mainstream of Soviet psychiatry, in which Pavlovian theory legitimized hypnotic suggestion by framing it in the physiological terms of “reflex action.”

Perhaps most significantly, alcoholism and its treatments have become a locus for debating the fraught transformation of post-Soviet Russia, as hypnosis-based clinical technologies are forced to compete with imported methods such as Twelve Step therapy. Both lay and professional discussions have focused on the question of whether these forms of treatment are appropriate in political and ethical terms. For example, Russian advocates of Alcoholics Anonymous often seek to portray hypnosis-based methods as a typical “Soviet” form of authority, which “manipulates” the patient, whereas they argue that the Twelve Steps enable the patient to realize him or herself and are thus more properly “democratic” or “liberal.” According to these arguments, patients undergoing hypnosis exchange their addiction to the bottle for a dependence on a charismatic healer.

However, speaking to narcologists and patients, and observing their encounters, revealed a more complicated set of realities. While many narcologists indeed have an interest in portraying hypnosis as a powerful and authoritative technology, patients undergoing such treatments do not experience themselves as controlled by some external agency—or as something akin to political persuasion. Rather many patients see treatments such as hypnosis as actually affording them relatively more autonomy—both in their everyday lives and in their self-conceptions—than Twelve Step methods, which require of adherents a full self-transformation, somewhat like a religious conversion. Rather than transforming patients’ subjectivities, these methods work by harnessing their pre-existing ideas, beliefs and affects—with an end result that is experienced as a change in behavior or practice without a change in self. Moreover, while relationships of dependency certainly do develop between physicians and their patients, these have less to do with any particular clinical methods than with the overall social trajectories of patients’ lives.

I briefly mentioned the fourth major shift that narcology encountered during the 1990s—namely, the emergence of opiate addiction. In Russia, highly processed heroin began to displace various types of opiates made from poppy straw during the mid- to late 1990s—in a pattern which directly followed the spread of “hard currency” markets throughout the country (Paoli 2002). At the same time, rates of HIV/AIDS in Russia, which had remained relatively low until the mid-1990s, began to increase sharply, with the overwhelming majority of new infections caused by injection-drug-related modes of transmission. Recent estimates suggest that 2/3 of new cases of HIV infection in Russia are still linked to injection-drug use (WHO 2006, Holt 2010). Despite the overwhelming association between the HIV/AIDS epidemic and injection-drug use in Russia, attempts to introduce interventions employing a harm reduction paradigm have enjoyed a mixed success. Although numerous needle-exchange programs have been set up by NGOs throughout the country, opiate-substitution treatment (OST) programs are nonexistent due to federal laws which classify methadone as a prohibited substance, and buprenorphine as a substance which cannot be used in the treatment of drug addiction (Aizig 2008).

Some harm reduction proponents place the blame for this resistance at the feet of the prominent Russia narcologists who took a strong anti-OST stance. For example, a 2005 memorandum titled “No to methadone programs in the Russian Federation” published in a medical newspaper was signed by the chair and deputy chair of the Russian Society of Psychiatrists, the director of the National Center on Addictions—in effect the country’s chief narcologist; a group of administrators whose authority and influence arguably runs even beyond that suggested by their official titles (Kravnov et al 2005; Dvoryak and Mendeleichv 2008; Elovich and Drucker 2008). However, a number of more systemic processes are clearly at work here as well. For example, while the Russian state’s efforts to address alcohol consumption and alcoholism have been limited at best, illicit drugs have been the object of increasingly stringent state policies and well-funded interventions in Russia since the early 2000s. Most of this activity has focused on opiates and has taken a criminalizing/law enforcement approach, particularly since the inception of the Federal Drug Control Agency in 2003 (Orlova 2009). I would suggest that this policy shift has placed narcologists in an ambivalent position as potential beneficiaries of increased state funds for treatment while reinstating a subordination of their medical interpretations of addiction to social/juridical ones.

In tracing the institutional histories of narcology and its styles of reasoning, the political–economic settings of treatment and the role of clinical performances and relationships, I aim to illustrate the Continued on pg. 10
Several campus entities collaborated to host the annual meeting of the Slavic Linguistic Society at The University of Chicago on October 29-30, 2010. Support from the Humanities Division, the Franke Institute for the Humanities, the Norman Wait Harris Fund, the Departments of Slavic Languages and Literatures and Linguistics, the Center for East European and Russian/Eurasian Studies, and the Chicago Linguistic Society made it possible for us to host over 100 people during the two days of this event.

The purpose of the Slavic Linguistic Society is to create a community of students and scholars interested in Slavic linguistics in its broadest sense, that is, the systematic and scholarly study of the Slavic languages and the contacts of Slavic with non-Slavic languages. The Society aspires to be as open and inclusive as possible; no school, framework, approach, or theory is presupposed, nor is there any restriction in terms of geography, academic affiliation or status. This breadth allowed us to hear papers dealing with many aspects of Slavic linguistics, including sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, language acquisition, and within a variety of frameworks. The openness of the Society's orientation, and the expectation that all papers would be readily intelligible to other scholars, regardless of theoretical orientation, allowed for a very diverse audience comprised not only of Slavic linguists, but of linguists whose research focuses on other language families, anthropologists, language pedagogues, and even literature specialists.

In order to ensure that the conference would appeal to a broad spectrum of scholars, the organizers solicited papers on the general topic of contact between Slavic and non-Slavic languages.

Keynote speakers were invited whose talks focused on that topic and who thus attracted people interested in both non-Slavic and Slavic languages as well as theoretical linguists. The keynote addresses were delivered by Profs. Jouko Lindstedt (Helsinki), Aleksander Rusakov (St. Petersburg), and Salikoko Mufwene (Chicago & Lyons). In addition, the conference featured a special session on bringing Slavic linguistics into the undergraduate curriculum led by Prof. Joanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley).

Hosting this event at the University of Chicago provided us with an opportunity to bring our strong programs in Slavic linguistics and general linguistics to the attention of an international scholarly public. We attempted to establish new research agendas by bringing together the traditional strengths of language-family linguistics, which involve knowledge of the modern languages, the deep history of those languages, and cutting-edge trends in general linguistics. Our audience was, as we had hoped, very diverse, and included speakers from throughout the United States and Europe; scholars from other educational institutions in Chicago and the Midwest; and members of our own campus community (Slavic Languages & Literatures; Linguistics; Anthropology; Committee on South Asian Languages; and NELC). A conference website was developed (http://lucian.uchicago.edu/blogs/sls2010/), which will house an abstract booklet of all conference papers, as well as podcasts with screen capture of the three keynote addresses.

We at CEERES are exceptionally pleased with the turnout; with the quality of papers and networking among conference participants; and are extremely grateful for the financial and logistical support of the many departments, faculty, staff, and students who worked hard to make our guests feel welcome and to make such a large event run as smoothly as possible.

Additionally, we were pleased to offer conference participants an unexpected highlight to their Chicago visit. Only days prior to the start of the conference, President Obama announced that he would hold a rally in Chicago prior to the midterm elections on November 2nd. As it happened the rally took place on the evening of Saturday, October 30th on the University of Chicago Midway, literally just outside of Ida Noyes Hall, our primary conference venue. While President Obama was understandably unable to honor our invitation to join the conference proceedings, numerous participants were able to attend the rally and see first hand the sitting US president.
numerous elements which shape the local meaning—and indeed, the effectiveness—of all forms of treatment and public health intervention. At the simplest level this suggests that scholars and practitioners would do well to pay greater attention to the representation, enactment and reception of medical and public health technologies within particular institutional settings.

Cited references

Aizberg, O. 2008 ‘Opioid Substitution Therapy in Selected Countries of East European and Central Asia’ Eurasian Harm Reduction Network.


The University of Chicago is enriched by numerous Registered Student Organizations (RSOs), many of which focus on the CEERES region. Below, we highlight the activities of just a few of the RSOs with whom we have collaborated in the past.

The **Polish American Students’ Association** (PASA) held successful study breaks featuring Polish films and food. They also organized a few trips to the Polish-American Film Festival. In addition, a member of PASA, Ola McLees, holds Polish Table meetings every Wednesday evening. President of PASA, Sylvia Badon can be reached at sbadon@uchicago.edu.

This quarter the **European Student Association** held several thematic study breaks. The Czech language & cuisine table also enjoyed great popularity. The ESA also organized a trip to the International Film Festival in Chicago to view a Polish prize-winning movie entitled *Little Rose*. It tells the story of the 1968 student revolt and the struggle against the communist regime. The ESA hopes to continue this tradition next year and that the IFF will become, alongside the spring Eurovision screening, ESA’s flagship event in the future. President of ESA, Tomasz Blusiewicz can be reached at blusiewicz@uchicago.edu.

The Union of Russian Students changed its name to **Russian Speaking Students’ Society** (RSSS). RSSS holds weekly meetings every Thursday evening in Reynolds club. In October, RSSS was honored to host Grigory Oster at one of its meetings. In addition, a member of RSSS, Sasha Belyi holds Russian Table meetings every Friday and Sunday. President of RSSS, Eugenia Fuchs can be reached at efuchs@uchicago.edu.

The **Booth School of Business Russian Club** kicked off the year with a Russian-speaking party “The Gathering” downtown in Aqua Party Room. Main organizer of the club, Kostyantyn Pyshkin can be contacted at kpyshkin@chicagobooth.edu.

### Slavic Studies in Paris

Now entering its fourth year, the “Europe: East and West” study abroad program brings together College students across a range of majors to explore the longstanding and multi-faceted connections between Slavic Europe and France, with special attention to Paris as the adoptive home of central and east European émigrés. The 2011 group will join Professors Boris Maslov, Victor Friedman and Bozena Shallcross at the University of Chicago Center in Paris this winter quarter.

Program participants take a series of three courses illuminating significant cross-cultural topics, each compressed into three weeks and taught by Chicago faculty. This year, Professor Maslov’s course will ask students to engage intensively with texts, artifacts, and films that were produced by Russians in Western Europe and attest to a pervasive Russian cultural mythology of “the West.” With Professor Friedman, students will examine the role and politics of language in the formation of modern European identities, with special attention to France and Southeastern Europe. The ten-week program will conclude with Professor Shallcross’s course, “Holocaust Cinema: The Polish School and Beyond.” Its main objective is to raise questions about the clash between a truthful representation of the Holocaust and its aestheticization, the emphasis on a mimetic model of cinema and its voyeuristic evocation of human suffering, and the presumed power of image over word and the suitability of cinema that deepens our understanding and empathy towards the Holocaust victims. A particular highlight of this program is a trip to an east European capital (Krakow in 2011), designed to amplify and add perspective to the concept of East-West cultural tensions and exchange. Previous study of French is not required, though students will take a French class while in Paris.

This program is open to all students beyond their first year in the College. For more information, you are invited to contact Sarah Walter, Assistant Dean for International Education (Harper 207A; 834-3753; scw@uchicago.edu), or visit [http://study-abroad.uchicago.edu](http://study-abroad.uchicago.edu).
**New Faces @ Chicago, 10-11**

**CEERES Additions**

**Sasha Belyi** returns to campus after a year break of working in the corporate world. Sasha is currently pursuing a Master of Arts in Teaching degree at Urban Teacher Education Program at the University. He also joins CEERES staff part time this year, working on the eBulletin and co-leading CEERES’s after school program “Passport to Eurasia.” In addition, as member of the Russian Club, Sasha holds weekly Russian Table meetings on Fridays and Sundays, and serves as Russia advisor to the BRIC Conference Organizing Committee. During his free time, Sasha continues his social networking project “Русские в Чикаго - Russian Chicago”. Sasha can be reached at russian@uchicago.edu.

**Brian Horne** is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology, currently writing his dissertation on how a Russian musical-poetic genre known as “bardic song” figures in discourses about the history of Soviet to post-Soviet life in Moscow. Brian began studies of the Russian language and Russian literature and music in 2002 at the University of Chicago with the support of a FLAS fellowship. Brian is honored and humbled to be taking over part of Owen Kohl’s responsibilities at CEERES while he conducts his ethnographic field research.

**Jordan Sokoloski** (2nd year in the College) recently joined CEERES as student aid. In addition to his studies, he is Co-Chair of the BRIC Russian Conference Organizing Committee and board member for both the Chicago Society and the European Students Association. With Macedonian origins, he resides in Germany and finished his secondary education at the United World College in Canada (before coming to Chicago).

**Visiting Scholars**

**Ksenia Limanskaya** is a Fulbright Research Fellow in residence at the U of C’s Chapin Hall until January 2011. Limanskaya received her Ph.D. in Sociology from Saint-Petersburg State University in 2005. During her stay, Dr. Limanskaya is researching US child abuse treatment and prevention policies through an extended literature review and interviews of those working in the field. At home, she led the creation of “de-institutionalization assistance” network for professionals in social welfare in the North-West part of Russia.

**Ilona Moravcová** visited the University of Chicago from the Czech Republic, where she received her Ph.D. in comparative pedagogy from Prague’s Charles University in 2002. Professor Moravcová is head of the Department of Education at the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, University of Pardubice. She is the only researcher in the Czech Republic currently working on the history and development of the Czech minority school system abroad. She has published a monograph and numerous articles on this topic and also participated in a number of related international symposiums. In 1997, she received the Edvard Beneš Award, which honors research done on the history of 20th century.

Over the summer and fall, Professor Moravcová spent several months of her sabbatical at the University’s Regenstein Library, where she is doing research for her forthcoming publication on the history of Czech Freethinking Schools in Chicago. In addition, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, she has volunteered her time and services to assist in the completion of the finding aid for the Library’s Archives of Czechs and Slovaks Abroad (ACASA), describing in detail many of the documents and published materials which had yet to be inventoried. Along the way, she has uncovered many “hidden treasures” which will be of interest to many.

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**GIVING TO CEERES**

Every gift allows CEERES to do something that we would not be able to do otherwise, whether it’s an additional lecture, further community outreach or extra support for our students and faculty. Your contributions do make a difference.

Please make a check payable to the University of Chicago and send to:

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Judd Hall 323
Chicago, IL 60637

Thank You for Your Generosity!

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**Recordings of select CEERES events are now available at:**

iTunesU
The Slavic, East European & Eurasian Library web site has been completely restructured and expanded. It is now located at: http://guides.lib.uchicago.edu/slavic. Information and links on the following topics are included among its various pages:

- What's New in E-Resources
- What's New in Print & Microfilm
- Archives of Czechs & Slovaks Abroad [inventories]
- Archives & Archival Finding Aids
- Cinema & Theater [including “A Checklist of Recently Acquired Films & Documentaries”]
- Copyright/Permissions Information
- Digital Texts
- Electronic Databases
- How to Find Primary Source Material
- International Dostoevsky Bibliography
- Newspapers & Journals [including “A Checklist of Slavic, E. European & Central Asian Newspapers at the University of Chicago Library”]
- Reference
- Resources by Country & Region
- Russian Women Authors
- Scholarly Societies & Organizations
- Special Collections
- Statistical Information
- Women & the Family in the Post-Soviet States & Eastern Europe

Questions, comments and suggestions can be addressed to:

June Pachuta Farris
Bibliographer for Slavic & East European Studies
jpf3@uchicago.edu
1-773-702-8456

Upcoming Events
Winter and Spring 2011

Complete event details can always be found at ceeres.uchicago.edu

February 3rd
Prof. Zsuzsa Gille (Sociology, University of Illinois)
Dr. Gille will be talking about the causes and consequences of the recent sludge spill in Hungary as part of the “World Beyond the Headlines” Lecture Series.
Details: cis.uchicago.edu/events/wbh/

February 8th
Prof. Sabrina Ramet
“Dead Kings and National Myths.”
Dr. Ramet is Professor of Political Science at the Norwegian University of Science & Technology in Trondheim, a Senior Research Associate at the Centre for the Study of Civil War at PRIO, Oslo, and currently a Visiting Scholar at Northwestern University.
Details: ceeres.uchicago.edu

February 23rd
Russian Duo
Performs works for piano and balalaika at the International House’s Global Voices Performing Arts Program.
Details: ihouse.uchicago.edu/

February 26th
University of Wisconsin Russian Folk Orchestra
at International House
Details: ihouse.uchicago.edu

March 25-27th
46th Anniversary Spring Festival of Eastern European Dance and Music
A Folkdancing Extravaganza at International House. Featured teachers this year include Atranas Kolarovski, Ahmet Luleci, Ventzi Sotirov, Chris Bajmakovich, Ljupco Milenkovski, James Stoyanoff, and others.
Details: balkanske_igre@yahoo.com

March 31st
Prof. Katherine Verdery
(Anthropology, CUNY Graduate Center) at the Anthropology of Europe Workshop

April 29th
14th Annual Midwest Medieval Slavic Workshop
Details: slavic.uchicago.edu

April 29-30th
Twenty Years After the Split
An Inter-Center Conference on the former Yugoslavia to be held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

May 13-14th
BRIC in 2020 Conference
Details: lucian.uchicago.edu/blogs/bric/

May 13-14th
31st Slavic Forum
Details: slavic.uchicago.edu

May 20-21st
Historical Poetics: Past, Present and Future
Details: lucian.uchicago.edu/blogs/historicalpoetics/
Accolades

Victor A. Friedman (Slavic, Linguistics, CEERES Director) received: Fondacija Majka Tereza [Mother Theresa Foundation], Skopje, Award for Humanist Achievement, 2010. John D. Bell Book Award, Bulgarian Studies Association, 2010. The award was bestowed for the new translation of Aleko Konstantinov’s Bai Ganyo, which Prof. Friedman edited. In announcing its decision, the BSA book prize committee wrote: ‘As evidence of the high praise this book is already garnering, the following is an excerpt from a review written by Christo Stamenov of Sofia University that will appear in the 2011 volume of Balkanistica: “Aleko Konstantinov, Bai Ganyo. Incredible Tales of a Modern Bulgarian is a major contribution to the presentation of Bulgarian literature to the English-speaking world at large. It is a successful attempt to make an important Balkan/Bulgarian text available in English despite the considerable difficulties which face the translator. It is also an example of fine editorial work.”

Faculty News

Philip V. Bohlman (Music) has just published Music, Nationalism, and the Making of the New Europe (Routledge, 2011). With Nada Petković, he has co-edited Balkan Epic: Song, History, Modernity, which is in press at Scarecrow Press’s “Europea” series.

Steven J. Clancy (Slavic) completed his four year term as President of the Slavic Cognitive Linguistics Association (SCLA) with the association’s October 2010 conference at Brown University. As SCLA president, Clancy planned four international academic conferences (SCLC-2007 in Chicago with support from CEERES, SCLC-2008 in collaboration with the Estonian Cognitive Linguistics Association at the University of Tartu, Estonia, SCLC-2009 at Charles University in Prague, the SCLC-2010 conference.) Clancy’s The Chain of Being and Having in Slavic Studies comes out this fall from the Studies in Language Companion Series at John Benjamins Publishers.

Presentations:
Invited lecture on “Corpora for the Classroom: Enhancing Authentic Materials with Language Corpora and Databases”, for the Department of Russian and Slavonic Studies, University of Sheffield, UK, April 7, 2010.

Victor A. Friedman (Slavic, Linguistics, CEERES Director) published: Makedonija i Evropa od zajčeva gledana točka [Macedonian: Macedonia and Europe from a linguistic point of view]. Makedonski zazik Vol. 60. 2009.17-30


Lability as a Scalar Balkanism. Glagolnata sistema na balkanskite ezici—Nasledstvo i neologija/The Verbal Systems of the Balkan Languages—Heritage and Neology, ed. by P. Asenova et al. Veliko Tarnovo: Faber. 2010. 63-69


Violence in Bai Ganyo: From Balkan to

Adam Zagajewski, a visiting professor in the John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought and a prominent Polish poet and essayist, has received the European Poetry Prize, awarded biannually by the Cassamarca Foundation in northern Italy.
Bożena Shallcross (Slavic) presented:

Adam T. Smith (Anthropology) published

Lina Steiner (Slavic) presented:
“The Idea of ‘Culture’ on Russian Soil: from J.G. Herder to Apollon Grigor’ev and Nikolai Strakhov,”
New York University Department of Slavic and Russian Studies, October 8th, 2010.

“Tolstoy and Humanism” (this talk was part of the International Symposium “Tolstoy in the 21st Century,” at New School University, October 23rd, 2010.

Her new book, *For Humanity’s Sake: The Bildungsroman in Russian Culture*, will be published by the University of Toronto Press in July of 2011.

Russell Zanca (Anthropology, Northeastern Illinois University and CEERES Associate Member) led the history and culture dimension of a recent tour to Uzbekistan (Sept. 2010) that was offered by the Textile Museum of Washington, D.C. More than 20 participants learned about the revitalization of silk, cotton, and pottery industries by meeting and observing artisans at work.

Zanca is also a member of the project planning team tasked with building the new school of arts and sciences at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan. The University of Wisconsin is one of the founding partners of Kazakhstan’s new flagship university, which opened in September 2010.

Recent Ph.Ds


He also published, “On the Politics of Imidž: European Integration and the Trials of Recognition in Postconflict Macedonia.”

_Larisa Jašarević (Anthropology) defend her dissertation, “The Intimate Debt: Health, Wealth, and Embodied Experience on the Bosnian Market.” She is now a Senior Lecturer in the University of Chicago’s International Studies Program._

_Kinga Kosmala (Slavic) defended her dissertation “Ryszard Kapuscinski: Reportage and Ethics or the Fading Tyranny of Narrative.”_  

_Marina Mikhaylova (Anthropology) defended her dissertation, “Projecting Europe: The Politics of Youth in Contemporary Lithuania.”_  

_Junghee Min (Slavic) defended her dissertation, “Analysis of the -SJA Passive of Russian Verbs of governing and Wanting as a Conceptual Integration.”_  

_Tom Wier (Linguistics) defended his dissertation, “Georgian Morphosyntax and Feature Hierarchies in Natural Language.”_
In one of the largest collaborative artistic efforts across Chicago, twenty-six of the city’s prominent arts institutions will join together in 2010, 2011 and 2012 to present *The Soviet Arts Experience*, a 16-month-long showcase of works by artists who created under (and in response to) the Politburo of the Soviet Union. For more information on *Soviet Arts Experience* events, please visit: [www.sovietartsexperience.org/](http://www.sovietartsexperience.org/)