Like the classic image of spring, the CEERES calendar is blossoming with exciting opportunities. We have been very happy to see so many of you at recent lectures and performances, and hope to get to know more of you at our upcoming events.

By the time you receive this issue of CEERES news, we will have celebrated the beginning of spring with the 42nd Annual Festival of Dance and Music from Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, and held our workshop “Rethinking Crossroads: Macedonia in Global Context,” both of which will have taken place in March.

Highlights for April and May include the following:

On April 3, we welcomed Zifa Auezova to campus to speak on “Contemporary Turkic literary traditions of Central Asia in “western”, “Soviet” and “Asian” perspectives.” Professor Auezova is Senior Lecturer on the Intellectual History of Central Asia at the London School of Economics branch in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and Executive Director of the educational center “Bilim-Central Asia” for Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

We are also looking forward to visits by distinguished guests from Russia and the U.K. in April. The renowned Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko will be in residence at The University of Chicago April 10-13 and will give poetry readings and a workshop on his early youth in Siberia. Later in the month, Caroline Humphrey will be in residence April 23-27 as Lichtstern Distinguished Visiting Professor in the Department of Anthropology. Professor Humphrey will give a series of public presentations on various aspects of her research in the former Soviet Union and Mongolia. [See page 3 for details]

The graduate students in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures will hold the 27th Annual Slavic Forum at the Franke Institute for the Humanities during the weekend of April 20-21. Chicago will also play host to the 10th Midwest Medieval Slavic Workshop on April 27. [See details for both events on page 6]

Please mark your calendars for our big conference, “The Caucasus: Directions and Disciplines” which will take place May 17-19 at the Franke Institute for the Humanities. The conference grows out of a sustained tradition of conferences on the Caucasus at the University of Chicago going back almost thirty years. Our spring conference will bring together American, West European, and Russian scholars with peers from the Caucasus Region to define the state of contemporary investigations of the Caucasus and work on directions for the future. Our goal is to outline the critical agendas which orient regional studies and provide opportunities for inter-disciplinary cross fertilization.

As always, thank you for your support of our outreach endeavors and campus programming and for sharing your successes with us. Best wishes for a productive and happy spring quarter.

~Victor A. Friedman, Director
Current Research

Odessa: A ‘Slippery’ City and its Elusive Cosmopolitanism
by Caroline Humphrey and Vera Skvirskaya

This is the English-language abstract of “Odessa: skol’zkii gorod i uskol’zayushchii kosmopolizm” to be published in Vestnik Yevrazii (Moscow), number 2, 2007.

Visitors to Odessa from former Soviet regions are attracted not only by the sea and the architecture but also by what is called ‘the Odessa myth’ in popular and historical-ethnographical literature of the region. Far from forming a myth in the Lévi-Straussian sense, the elements of this myth—freedom, trade, zany humour, the ‘Odessan language’, music, and a harmonious or cosmopolitan way of life—can be seen as akin to the ‘language-objects’ of the kind of myth depicted by Roland Barthes, elements which ‘freeze’ repeated images, and in this way remove them from historical context and ambivalence.

Odessa’s cosmopolitan beginnings and diversity owed much to its status within the Russian Empire. Founded almost on a whim of Catherine the Great in order to take over the spaces created by the defeat of the Turkish fortress of Khazhibei in 1794, the city was opened to fleeing serfs, oppressed religious minorities from Europe, Jews living outside the Pale of settlement, and various incomers—Germans, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Bulgarians and Albanians. For decades the city was mainly run by European governors as a ‘free port’. In the post-Soviet period, much of this diversity has disappeared in migratory flows. The majority of the Jews have gone to Israel or the United States, the Germans to Germany, the Greeks to Greece, and so forth, while at the same time the city has been filled with inflows from its hinterland, mostly of rural Ukrainians. Nonetheless, the myth of Odessan diversity is still actively supported by many Odessans and the municipal authorities.

The aim of this study has been to analyse the continued central position of the frozen ‘myth’ of diversity and cosmopolitanism, and we look at it in the context of three inter-related processes: a) the emerging ideology of a nation state in Ukraine; b) post-Soviet internal and international migration, and c) the formation of new social relations in the city.

We use the phrase ‘slippery city’ to underline both the ambivalence of Odessa’s political status (a predominantly Russian-speaking city in the new sovereign state of Ukraine) and an important side effect of the myth, which is to interpret cosmopolitanism and foreign roots as indicating dubious loyalty to ‘national forms’ and state interests.

Given that this port city attracts tourists, migrant workers, traders and various illegal networks, we also attempt to assess whether Appadurai’s concept of ‘translocality’ is applicable to Odessa, a translocal zone being one that is largely separated from the national context and inhabited by transient populations.

1) The idea of a ‘slippery’ city, revealed through the wildly diverse interpretations of the city’s origins

a) Nationalists of the new Ukraine see the recent tendency to [re]-recognise Catherine the Great as the founder of Odessa as one of the main indicators of the unreliability of the city. Respect for the Empress is seen as a symptom of the neo-colonial character of Ukraine, because Catherine is held to embody Russian imperial values and ambitions. So in the context of Ukrainian state-building, nationalists see the ‘rehabilitation’ of Odessa as necessitating proof of its Ukrainian roots. This means first of all debunking the idea that Odessa was founded 200 years ago on the orders of Catherine, and secondly showing the Slavic (Ukrainian-Polish-Belorussian) character of the settlement of Khazhibei.

b) By contrast, some intellectual and political forces play on the popularity of the Odessan ‘myth’ and make films (media presentations, newspaper articles, etc.) extolling the glamorous – even aristocratic - foreign roots of Odessa. This discourse does not contradict, and aims to feed into, the desire of Ukraine to become a member of the European Union.

c) Finally, there are self-styled ‘friends’ of Odessa, local historians, who try to counteract ‘mythical representations’ and establish the factual, non-mythic, outlines of the city’s history, emphasising its Greek and Jewish roots.

All of the above interpretations reflect, above all, the current political dilemmas of contemporary independent Ukraine. However, put together as a single discursive field created by the people of Odessa (and we have used only works written by Odessan authors), the rhetoric works against the idea of cosmopolitan relations in contemporary life. The various readings of Odessan history (Ukrainian Odessa, Greek or Jewish Odessa, the Odessa of European aristocrats, etc.) do not complement one another or add to a common understanding. Rather, they ignore or attack the other interpretations. This discursive tone reflects not only the state of play in Ukraine but also the spirit of contemporary Odessa.

2) Migration and its facades

In the whole of Ukraine, the Odessa area not only sees one of the greatest outflows of migrants but also the highest inflow of migrants. According to statistics, Odessa today is basically a Ukrainian and even more a Slavic city. However, it has also in many ways become a ‘corridor-city’, which lends it a somewhat translocal character. Various sub-legal routes pass through: refugees from the Middle East and Africa get held up here on their way (unsuccessful) to Europe; numerous marriage agencies, local and international, offer local girls to far-flung clients; shuttle traders from all over South Russia, Ukraine and Moldova set sail for Turkey; drug traders seek inconspicuous ports in Bulgaria; complex sex-and/or-marriage arrangements link the city with Istanbul.

These aspects of translocality in Odessa work with the old myth, rephrasing it in terms of global, trans-regional connections.
But, as plaintive songs and poems declare, the re-worked version of diversity is a façade. Behind it there is a gradual elimination of real cosmopolitan interactions as the people that had maintained them disappear through out-migration to be replaced by mass immigration from the villages.

We note one important aspect of translocality not accounted for by Appadurai. Odessa with its predominantly Ukrainian population is distanced from the national context not so much by its tourists, refugees and foreign traders as by its yearning for those who have left it for ever. Many more Odessan Jews are now living abroad than in the city itself. So where is the ‘diaspora’ now? And if the old idea, that the diaspora was in Odessa, was associated with a practice of urban cosmopolitan way of life, that life is now slipping away—becoming an object of nostalgia.

3) **Elusive cosmopolitanism**

In our use, ‘cosmopolitanism’ refers not so much to an ideal as to practices and competences, i.e. with the possibility of being loyal (or attached) to one culture and at the same time being able to take pleasure from interacting with other neighbouring cultures (Appiah). Such a definition is more suited to the anthropological project, as it involves the various forms and localisations of actually existing interactions with others; however deliberately limited or cautious those were, a certain warmth or excitement was there too.

We should add, however, that the term ‘cosmopolitanism’ (kosmopolitizm) is fatally compromised locally and rarely used—it was the watchword of the Stalinist repression of the Jews in the 1940s-50s. Instead, the preferred phrase today is ‘Odessan tolerance’ (tolerantnost’), which has become prominent in newspapers and journals. But what does it mean? The very fact that an English word has been adopted, rather than the Russian terpimost’ or various Soviet equivalents, indicates that something new is in the air, rather than an idea of relations inherited from the socialist past.

‘Tolerance’ in Odessa is a reaction first of all to the particularities of the post-Soviet context, which is shot through with hostility, intolerance and fear of violence. In our paper, we introduce a case study of an urban courtyard to trace the lineaments through time of cosmopolitanism and tolerance. The Odessan courtyard in Soviet times, surrounded by its communal apartments, was in fact a space of unwilled cosmopolitanism—thrown together by municipal housing policies people had no choice but to strive for peaceful coexistence, and indeed if the state dictated that ‘everyone was the same’ the differences could become curious, delightful, or sources of romance. Today, however, the mostly new residents purchase and ‘privatise’ their apartments, erecting defensive boundaries and becoming as independent of one another as possible. The former villagers and ‘foreigners’ do not become part of the formerly domestic atmosphere of the courtyard. In fact its sociality has become more akin to that of the boulevard or street, where people can proudly claim ‘we are tolerant’, meaning that they ‘keep themselves to themselves and do not interfere with others’.

If cosmopolitanism is not possible without tolerance, tolerance can thrive without cosmopolitanism. Tolerance has something negative about it—it does not give rise to new social institutions; it does not suggest any warmth of gesture to the other.

Conclusion: the (often illegal, transient, unestablished, sometimes façade-like and sometimes covert) aspects of translocality in Odessa seem to confirm the representation of the city as a ‘slippery’ city. And such translocality, to the degree that it exists in Odessa, requires tolerance but not cosmopolitanism. The citizens have adapted to this transformation. Their ‘myth’ has continued to flourish—as myths often do—but its inner values are changing.

Keywords: migration, cosmopolitanism, tolerance, co-existence, diversity.

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**Humphrey to be Distinguished Visitor**

Caroline Humphrey will be in residence at The University of Chicago, April 23-27, 2007, as the Lichtstern Distinguished Visiting Professor in the Department of Anthropology.

**Tuesday, April 24, Russian Studies Workshop**

“The ‘Creative Bureaucrat’: Conflicts in the Production of Soviet Communist Party Discourse”

Social Sciences 224, 4:30-6:30 PM, Reception at 4:00 pm

Paper available by request: Ben Zajicek, benz@uchicago.edu

**Wednesday, April 25, Anthropology Department Lecture**

“Empire and the Politics of the Vernacular: Mongolian Arts of Language in 18th Century China”

Haskell Hall 315, 3:30-5 PM, Reception follows

**Thursday, April 26, Anthropology of Europe Workshop**

“Cosmopolitanism and Diaspora in the Russian State: Odessa and Bukhara”

Haskell Hall 315, 4:30-6:00 p.m.

Paper by request: Andrew Gilbert, acgilber@uchicago.edu

**Friday, April 27, Open Round Table Conversation**

“Culture and Politics in 20th Century Russia and Inner Asia: An Intellectual Trajectory”

Haskell Hall 101, 10:00 a.m.- 12:00 Noon

Background papers by request: Tal Liron, tliron@uchicago.edu

**Bio:**

Caroline Humphrey is Raising Professor of Collaborative Anthropology at Cambridge University. She is the premier ethnographer of Siberia (USSR/Russia), Mongolia and Inner Mongolia (China); her work stretches to Nepal and India. She has written on the nature and history of shamanism and nomadism in the Asian context; collectivization in Soviet Mongolia; politics and religion in Mongolia and Russia; and the political-economic transformations in Russia since the 1980s. Her landmark ethnography The Karl Marx Collective: Economy, Society and Religion in a Siberian Collective Farm (1983, updated 1998) won the J.I Staley Prize of the School for American Research. She is co-author with James Laidlaw of: The Archetypal Actions of Ritual: The Jain Rite of Worship (1994) and, with Urgunke Onon, Shamans and Elders: Experience, Knowledge and Power among Daur Mongols (1996). More recently, her collected essays, The Unmaking of Soviet Life: Everyday Economies After Socialism (2002), won the Heldt Prize of the AAASS. Professor Humphrey is Fellow of the British Academy and Chevalier dans l’Ordre des Palmes Academique. Her current interests include diaspora and cosmopolitanism, language and politics.
Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, scholarly investigation of the Caucasus across a range of fields has grown and matured, even as it has faced serious challenges, from the heavy toll exacted by violent conflicts to the wages of corruption. Despite these challenges, the study of the Caucasus is garnering new attention which suggests that it is poised to inaugurate a new era in regional studies and a new series of contributions to traditional disciplines. In 2006, for example, an ambitious new initiative to found the American Research Institute of the Southern Caucasus (ARISC), an overseas scholarly center with branches in Baku, Tbilisi, and Yerevan, was inaugurated. As we look forward to this new era in the study of the Caucasus, we must take stock of the field and assess the contemporary state of knowledge.

The study of the Caucasus has a long tradition at The University of Chicago. A little more than a decade after he began teaching Georgian at the University of Chicago, Howard I. Aronson organized the first Biennial Conference on the Non-Slavic Languages of the [eventually former] USSR (NSL), held here at the University of Chicago from 1979 through 1997, which had panels devoted entirely to Caucasian languages from its inception. In 1985, Professor Aronson organized the First Conference on the Cultures of the Caucasus, which continued to meet biennially immediately after NSL and which became the First Chicago Conference on Caucasia in 1999. A Second Conference was held in 2002. Aronson also edited the Annual of the Society for the Study of Caucasia (1989-1999). After a hiatus following Professor Aronson’s retirement in 2002, during which Georgian has nonetheless been taught regularly here (in part thanks to support from CEERES), Chicago is again hosting a major conference on the Caucasus.

“The Caucasus: Directions and Disciplines” will bring together American, West European, and Russian scholars with peers from the Caucasus Region to define the state of contemporary investigations of the Caucasus. Our goal is to outline the critical agendas which orient regional studies and provide opportunities for inter-disciplinary cross fertilization. The conference will be held May 17-19, 2007 at the Franke Institute for the Humanities at the University of Chicago. Each conference session will cover a specific field (Linguistics, History, Politics, Anthropology and Sociology, Archaeology, Literature/Music/Art) and each speaker will be asked to speak in regard to either a specific area of the region, or time period, as appropriate. The idea is to allow the traditional disciplines to structure the gathering, but work toward a more inter-disciplinary mode to define agendas for future work.

The conference is free and open to the public and is made possible by the generous support of the following organizations: American Research Institute of the Southern Caucasus, the Social Science Research Council, the Franke Institute for the Humanities, the Department of Anthropology, and the Center for International Studies Norman Wait Harris Fund.

Efforts will be made to record the conference and post via The University of Chicago’s CHIASMOS initiative of the International and Area Studies centers—http://chiasmos.uchicago.edu/.

A complete agenda will be posted at http://ceeres.uchicago.edu/events.

Participants and paper titles are listed on page 7...
The 2nd Annual Chicago Festival of Bosnian-Herzegovinian Film will take place in the Galvin Auditorium at Loyola University’s Sullivan Center at 6339 N. Sheridan Road from April 20 to April 22. The festival will show new films by Bosnia and Herzegovina’s emerging directors and by renowned filmmakers. The event opens on Friday, April 20 at 6 PM with a catered reception. On Sunday, April 22 at 12 noon, the festival will host director Rajko Grlic and authors Ales Debeljak and Igor Stiks for a round-table discussion about the intersection of literature and film. All the films are subtitled in English, and the round-table discussion will be held in English, and translated into Bosnian consecutively. The festival is free of charge and open to the public. For more information, visit http://chicagobhfilm.org/ or call 773-230-3310.

Sponsors of the festival include the Program in International Film and Media Studies, LUCine, and Campus Greens (all of Loyola University), Western Union, CEERES, and several local businesses.

Complete list of films:
- Esma’s Secret (Grbavica) dir. Jasmila Zbanic. Single mother Esma lives with her twelve year-old daughter Sara in Sarajevo. When Sara needs to show proof that her father died a wartime martyr to receive a discount for an upcoming school trip, the circumstances of her conception come into question. Jasmila Zbanic’s film compellingly considers the human response to trauma and pain. Friday, April 20, 7:30 PM (107 min).
- Video Works. A selection of videos by Nebojsa Seric Shoba, Damir Niksic, Zlatan Filipovic, Vedran Residbegovic. Saturday, April 21, 5:00 PM.
- Carnival (Karneval) dir. Alen Drljevic. In the spring of 1992 the government of Montenegro, using the military forces of Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, unlawfully expelled Bosnian and Herzegovinian refugees from its territory. A majority of these refugees were later killed. This documentary endeavors to shed light on this grave act of the Montenegrin government. Saturday, April 21, 6:30 PM (72 min).
- Border Post (Karaula) dir. Rajko Grlic. 2006. In the spring of 1987, a young medical student from Croatia, Sinisa, and his best friend Ljuba, are counting down the days of their military service at a Yugoslav post on the Albanian border. They are among the bored conscripts under the command of the frustrated and drunken Commander Pasic, who declares a state of emergency to cover his transgressions. The film will be preceded by a 13-minute short, Two Sisters – A Story of Love (Dvije sestre - prica o ljubavi) by Djemal Sabic (2006). Saturday, April 22, 8:30 PM (13 min. + 94 min).
- Panel Discussion with Rajko Grlic, Ales Debeljak and Igor Stiks. Rajko Grlic is one of the most celebrated Eastern European auteurs, who has written and directed ten feature films in the past thirty-three years. Originally from Croatia, he is a graduate of the FAMU Film Academy in Prague, Czech Republic, and he is currently the Ohio Eminent Scholar in Film at the Ohio University in Athens. Ales Debeljak is a renowned poet, essayist, and scholar from Ljubljana, Slovenia. Igor Stiks is an award-winning novelist and scholar, originally from Sarajevo, who currently resides in Chicago. Sunday, April 22, 12 PM.
- Statement 710399 (Izjava 710399), dir. Refik Hodzic, 2006. Eleven years after the fall of Srebrenica, a father is trying to discover the fate of his son who went missing when the city was overrun. At the center of this investigative documentary is the fifteen year-old boy’s statement Serbian police took when they captured him. The film is preceded by For Whom the Bell Tolls (Za kim zvono zvoni), a 2006 short by Djemal Sabic. Sunday, April 22, 3:00 PM (9 min. + 54 min).
- Totally Personal (Sasvim licno) dir. Nedzad Begovic, 2005. The filmmaker, his family and close friends are the main characters of Nedzad Begovic’s deeply moving autobiographical documentary of life in Bosnia & Herzegovina covering a period of nearly fifty years. Both droll and touching, this historical document is made from personal memories, meditations, and observations. Combining humor and calamity in related vignettes, Begovic recounts enduring childhood theories on life and compelling personal stories of his family’s survival during the war. Preceded by an 8-minute animation entitled Halt Disney Give Me Five, authored by Berin Tuzlic. Sunday, April 22, 5:00 PM (8 min. + 72 min).
The 27th Annual Slavic Forum, organized by the graduate students of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, will be held April 20-21, 2007 at The Franke Institute for the Humanities, with support from CEERES. The Keynote address will be delivered by Robert Bird, Professor of Slavic Literature at The University of Chicago.

The forum will be comprised of the following panels, papers, and presenters:

Friday, April 20, 2007
10:00-11:30AM—Panel: The 19th Century
“Odoevsky’s Reading of The Last Man,” Olga Volkova (Indiana U.)
Respondent: Lina Steiner, (U. Chicago)

1:00-2:30PM—Panel: Image
“The Svejkian Imaginary,” Kat Hill, (U. Chicago)

Saturday, April 21, 2007
10:00-11:30AM—Panel: Slavs Abroad
“Peddling Dissidence: The Reception of Czechoslovak Writers in Cold War America,” Corine Tachtiris, (U. Michigan)
“Between Paris and Moscow: Mariia Iakunchikova, Yelena Polenova and the Quest for Russian Art,” Kristen Harkness, (U. Pittsburgh)

27th Annual Slavic Forum

The 10th Midwest Medieval Slavic Workshop will be held at The University of Chicago on April 27th, 2007 from 8:30 am to 2:30 pm in South Asia Commons, Foster 103. The agenda is as follows.

8:30-9:00: “Negative Concord in Early Slavic Texts,” Bill Darden (U. Chicago)
9:00-9:30: “A Blagosaga of ‘Happiness’”, Valentina Pichugin (U. Chicago)
10:00-10:30: “Fredegund in the Liber Historiae Francorum and Olga in the PVL”, Francis Butler (UI Urbana-Champaign)

10:30-11:00: “How to Write about the ‘Igor’ Tale as Literature”, Norman Ingham (U. Chicago)

12:00-12:30: “The Compilation of the Oldest Slavic Lenten Homiliary”, William Veder (U. Chicago)

12:30-1:00pm: “Bluestocking Nuns’ and the Ethics of Learning (Byzantium and Serbia, 14th-15th centuries”, Robert Romanchuk (Florida State U.)

1:00-1:30: “Darkness and Light: Princess Olga’s Depictions in the PVL”, David Prestel (Michigan State U.)

1:30-2:00: “William Parry’s Description of Tsar Boris Godunov’s Pilgrimage to the Trinity-Sergius Monastery in May, 1600”, David Miller (Roosevelt U.)

2:00-2:30: “Monks and Their Icons”, Ann Kleimola (U. Nebraska)

After the workshop everyone is invited to attend the talk by William Brumfield (Tulane U.) entitled “The Cultural Legacy of Northern Russian Wooden Churches in the ‘Tent’ Form: Problems of Preservation,” 3:30 PM in Cobb 115. A reception will follow this talk.
Yevgeny Yevtushenko visits University of Chicago

Reprinted from The University of Chicago News Office.

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, one of the world’s best known living Russian poets, will be visiting the University of Chicago campus to participate in a series of events.

Yevtushenko, who is perhaps best known for his dissident poetry in the 1960s that led to greater artistic freedom for Soviet artists, will give a reading 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 12th at International House’s Assembly Hall in an event sponsored by the International House Global Voices Performing Arts Program. [This reading will be recorded and archived at chiasmos.uchicago.edu]

Yevtushenko will also attend a DOC Films-sponsored screening of a film he co-authored, “I am Cuba,” at the Max Palevsky Cinema from 4:00 to 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 11th, and he will participate in a panel discussion, sponsored by the Franke Institute, titled “What has happened to the Russian Intelligentsia?” in Room 224 of the Social Sciences Building on Friday, April 13th from 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.

A professor of Russian and European poetry and film at the University of Tulsa and at Queens College of the City College of New York, Yevtushenko become internationally famous in the early 1960s for his scathing attacks on the Soviet bureaucracy and the legacy of Stalin. In 1961, his poem “Babi Yar,” criticized Soviet indifference to the Nazi massacre of the Jews of Kiev in September 1941. The poem, which was widely circulated in the Soviet Union through underground means, was not published by the state-controlled press until 1984. In 1963, Yevtushenko, already internationally famous—he was the subject of a Time magazine cover story in 1962—was banned from traveling outside the Soviet Union.

The ban was lifted in 1965.

Yevtushenko’s visit is co-sponsored by a wide-range of campus organizations, including the Division of the Humanities, the Division of the Social Sciences, the Office of the President, the Office of the Provost, the College, the Committee on Jewish Studies, the Program in Poetry and Poetics, the Russian Studies Workshop, the Department of History, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature, and Critical Inquiry, and CEERES.

Gerard Libaridian (U. Michigan): “The Caucasus Seen from Within and Without”
Magomed Magomedov: “Linguo-Geographical and Ethno-Linguistic Problems and Ways of their Settlement in Republic of Dagestan (On the examples of Avar-Andi-Tsez languages)”
Paul Manning (Trent University): “Our Beer: Ethnographic branding in contemporary Georgia”
Goderdzi Narimanishvili (Ctr for Archaeological Research, Tbilisi): “Ritual Roads at Trialeti Barrows”
Inna Naroditskaya (Northwestern U.): “Azerbaijani music and culture”
Johanna Nichols (UC Berkeley): “A Sociolinguistic history of Chechen and Ingush”
Harsha Ram (University of California at Berkeley): “Literary Modernities Western and Near Eastern: Between the Sonnet and the Mukhambazi. Poetics and Polemics in Revolutionary Georgia”
Stephen H. Rapp, Jr.(Georgia State University, Atlanta): “The Case for Caucasia: Regional Coherence and the Limits of National Historiography”
Bela Tispuria (Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia): “Sociocultural Models in Georgian Literature and Reality”
Kevin Tuite (U. Montreal): “Shrines and Sacred Sites in Georgia: Contestation and Continuity”
Anna Zelkina (SOAS, U.London)—TBA
Macedonia in Global Context

On March 31, 2007 at The Franke Institute for the Humanities, CEERES hosted its ground-breaking workshop on new research on Macedonia: “Rethinking Crossroads: Macedonia in Global Context.” The conference assembled both young and established scholars whose social-scientifically and humanistically informed work speaks to the contemporary realities of the Republic of Macedonia as they continue to be reshaped by actors and processes from both within and without.

The keynote address, “Baltimore Drowning: A Slavic Microhistory of Global Proportions,” was delivered by Keith Brown of Brown University. Victor Friedman delivered the opening remarks, and panels were chaired by Friedman, Andrew Graan, and Susan Woodward of CUNY.

Papers presented:
- “Shake off this Ambivalence! Troublesome Identities of the Macedonian-Speaking Muslims” Marcin Lubaś (Jagiellonian University, Krakow)
- “Post-Socialism, Scales of Value, and Identity Politics in Macedonia”, Vasiliki Neofotistos (SUNY Buffalo)
- “Consuming Nationalism: Class, Ethnicity and Gender in Macedonia”, Rozita Dimova (Freie Universität, Berlin)
- “Question about the Macedonian Orthodox Church as a Matter of Macedonian National Identity”, Ljupčo Risteski (U. Cyril and Methodius, Skopje)
- “Tangentiality of Identity: The Multiple Ways of Being European in Macedonia and Not Being in Europe”, Ilká Thießen (Malaspina University)
- “We Need Marketing': On the Politics of Imidž in Macedonia”, Andrew Graan (University of Chicago)
- “The Passions of the Language: Politics and Representations of the Macedonian Language since the Independence”, Miladina Monova (EHESS Paris)
- “Anticomunist, but Macedonian: Post-Yugoslav Politics of Memory in the Republic of Macedonia” Tchavdar Marinov (Sofia University, Bulgaria)

CEERES received generous support for this conference from The Franke Institute for the Humanities, the Center for International Studies Norman Wait Harris Fund, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Anthropology of Europe Workshop, Anthropology Students Association, Anthropology Department, and Student Government.

Recent Activities

Irena Sawicka (Professor of Slavic and Balkan Linguistics, University of Toruń): “Two Phonetic Contact Phenomena in the Balkans: Schwa and Initial Nasal-Stop Clusters”, Jan. 9, 2007.

“New Writing from the Balkans”, Jan. 10, 2007, at the International House, with readings of original poetry and fiction by two leading South Slavic authors, Igor Štiks from Croatia and Aleš Debeljak from Slovenia, both of whom currently reside in Chicago.


Conference on “Popular Music in 20th-Century Russia and the Soviet Union”, Jan. 25-26, 2007, with funding from Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Distinguished Achievement Award to Sheila Fitzpatrick, Franke Institute for the Humanities, Russian Studies Workshop, Department of Music, and CEERES.


“Russian Music from Tuva to the White Sea”, a concert with Scholar-Artists Evgenia Ratzen (St. Petersburg), Yulia Kovyrshina (Petrozavodsk), Nadezhda Utkina (Udmurtia), and Sayan Chambal (Tuva), March 9, 2007, Fulton Recital Hall. This program was conducted in collaboration with the REEEC at the UIUC with a grant from the Open World Leadership Program.

42nd Annual Spring Festival of Eastern European Music and Dance at the International House, March 16-18, 2007.


Zifa Auezova (London School of Economics branch in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and Executive Director of “Bilim-Central Asia” f “Contemporary Turkic literary traditions of Central Asia in “western”, “Soviet” and “Asian” perspectives.” Tuesday, April 3.
CEERES and the Council on Advanced Studies

CEERES regularly sponsors talks with the Council on Advanced Studies, graduate research workshops in the humanities and social sciences. The aim of these workshops is to bring together faculty and graduate students from the University of Chicago and the wider Chicago area in an effort to create scholarly dialogue and to foster exchange of ideas. Here is a selection of recent CEERES-related talks:

Leora Auslander, Susan Gal and Andreas Glaeser (University of Chicago): “What’s Happening in Europe?” A roundtable discussion. (Anthropology of Europe)

Justine Buck Quijada (University of Chicago): “Erigilov and Lightening the Post-Soviet Soul” (Anthropology of Europe)

Brian A. Horne (University of Chicago): “The Bards of Magnitizdat: Towards an Aesthetic Political History of Russian Underground Recordings” (Anthropology of Europe)

Andrew Graan (University of Chicago): “On the Currency of Current Events: Scandals, Politics, and the News Media in Macedonia” (Anthropology of Europe, co-sponsored with the Semiotics Workshop)

Neringa Klumbyte (Research Associate, University of Pittsburgh; Visiting Scholar, University of Illinois at Chicago): “Soviet Time Alterity and Lives on the Social Periphery” (Anthropology of Europe)

An Evening of Russian Music by the University of Wisconsin Russian Folk Orchestra (EthNoise)

“Russian Music from Tuva to the White Sea,” a concert with Scholar-Artists Evgenia Ratzen (St. Petersburg), Yulia Kovyrshina (Petrozavodsk), Nadezhda Utkina (Udmurtya), and Sayan Chambal (Tuva) (EthNoise! in collaboration with CEERES and UIUC)

Peter Kupfer (University of Chicago): “Commemorating October? Shostakovich’s Eleventh Symphony as a Memory Project” (EthNoise!)

Inna Naroditskaya (Northwestern U.): “Azerbaijani Mugham: Song from the Land of Fire” (Joint session with MEHAT workshop, Music Department, and the Division of the Humanities)

Lina Steiner (University of Chicago): “How ‘Russian’ is the Russian novel? Novelization and Compromise in Pushkin’s Poltava” (18th-19th Century Cultures Workshop)

Renate Lachmann (University of Konstanz): “Danilo Kiš: Thanatography and Factography” (Historical Semantics Workshop)

Ian Lindsay (UC Santa Barbara) - “Lower Towns and Landscapes: A Multi-Scalar Approach to Emergent Late Bronze Age Fortresses in Central Southern Caucasus” (Interdisciplinary Archaeology Workshop)

“Communicating Legitimacy: Putting Democratic Practice and Representation in Context” conference (Political Communication and Society Workshop)

Jessica Greenberg (University of Chicago): “We have to be little politicians”: Depoliticizing Politics in Post-socialist Serbia (Political Communication and Society)

Katie Johnson (University of Chicago): “Ottoman Archaeology in Southern Albania” (Islamic Art and Artifact Workshop)

Tasha Vorderstrasse (Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten): “Questions of Provenance in Armenian Manuscripts” (Workshop on Late Antiquity and Byzantium)

Oscar Sanchez (University of Chicago): “The Soviet Union Ascendant: Soviet Foreign Economic Relations in the 1950s” (Russian Studies)

Ed Cohn (University of Chicago): “We Talk a Lot, but Take Very Few Measures”: The Post-War Communist Party’s Struggle with Drunkenness Among its Members” (Russian Studies)

Ben Zajicek (University of Chicago): “The Short-Lived Revival of the Soviet Mental Health Movement, 1944-1948” (Russian Studies)

Michael Z. David (University of Chicago): “The White Plague in Revolutionary Russia: Tuberculosis, the State, Society, and the Medical Profession, 1900-1940” (Russian Studies)

Richard Hellie (University of Chicago): “The Soviet Role in the Creation of Israel Reconsidered” (Russian Studies)

Alan Barenberg (University of Chicago): “Vorkuta during Late Stalinism: Rise of a City and a ‘Special’ camp, 1948-1953” (Russian Studies)

Sheila Fitzpatrick (University of Chicago): “Revisionism in Soviet History” (Russian Studies)

Mark Edele (University of Western Australia): “Consequences of War: Second World War Veterans in the Soviet Union, 1941-1991” (Russian Studies)

Madhavan Palat (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi): “The Conservative Strategy of Recasting Workers as an Estate in Late Imperial Russia” (Russian Studies)

Margarita Maximovna Boronova (Buryat State University): “Education in the Context of Historical Development: The Republic of Burятия” (Russian Studies)

Martin Stokes (University of Chicago): “Beloved Istanbul: Three Views of the City” (Semiotics: Culture in Context)

Cornell H. Fleischer (University of Chicago): “The Prophetic Years (1526-36) in Ottoman-Habsburg Imperial Rivalry” (Western Mediterranean Culture Workshop)

For a list of all CAS workshops and upcoming lectures, please visit: http://cas.uchicago.edu/
CEERES and the Center for Middle East Studies are collaborating on a continuing studies workshop for teachers on the “Turkic World.” The program is offered through the Graham School of General Studies and will be held at the Gleacher Center. The Turkic World is rapidly emerging as an important region in current US foreign policy. The historic region of the southern Silk Road in ancient times, it is now growing extremely wealthy with the discovery of petrochemical deposits. Join world renowned scholars from the University of Chicago’s Departments of History, Near Eastern Languages & Civilizations, CMES, CEERES, and the Committee on Central Asian Studies for this intensive four day workshop. We will explore the diversity and complexity of The Turkic World through a series of lectures on the history, politics, archeology, and music of a region stretching from modern Turkey in the West, across Iraq and Iran, and into Central Asia.

The workshop will be held Monday, June 18 to Thursday, June 21, 2007.

Topics covered will be:
• Islam and The Turkic World
• The Turkic Roots of the European Renaissance
• The Art and Architecture of the Turks
• Population Exchanges and Genocides
• Turkic Central Asia in the Middle Ages
• Central Asia: Its Past and Its Future
• The Music of the Turkic World

Distinguished speakers at the workshop will include Ronald Suny (Prof. Emeritus of Political Science), Cornell Fleischer (Kanuni Suleyman Distinguished Prof.of Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies), and John Perry (Prof. of Persian Language and Central Asian History).

To enroll, please visit http://grahamschool.uchicago.edu/courses.cfm?courseid=4012

Outreach Spotlight

U. Chicago Soviet Historian Alan Barenberg (PhD expected Summer ‘07) was invited as a special guest lecturer to Moraine Valley Community College, in Palos Hills, IL, to deliver a talk in conjunction with an exclusive exhibit on the Soviet labor camp system, entitled “Gulag Labor Camp, Perm-36: The Forgotten Holocaust.” The exhibit and public discussion were arranged by Merri Fefles, Instructor of History and Political Science and Global Education Director at MVCC, following her participation in a Fulbright Group Seminar Abroad in 2006 that took her to Perm, Russia. Mr. Barenberg’s talk, “The Gulag: A Brief Introduction” gave the audience of nearly 100 instructors, students, administrators, and community members a general overview of the Gulag and a discussion of its legacies. Alan stressed the importance of understanding that the Soviet camp system was a brutal reality for every Soviet citizen regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, or class. Given the title of the exhibit, many of the questions addressed to Mr. Barenberg required that he disentangle the notion of The Holocaust, the Nazis’ extermination of Jews, for which narratives have rightfully become a part of popular culture, from the Soviet concentration camp system, a decades-long practice of a closed government, from which narratives are still struggling to be heard. The talk and the following discussion can be heard on MVCC’s podcast: http://www.morainevalley.edu/library/libraryeventpodcasts.asp.

Mr. Barenberg’s dissertation is entitled “From Prison Camp to Mining Town: the Gulag and its Legacy in Vorkuta, 1940-1965.”
Victor Friedman (CEERES Director, Slavic, Linguistics) will be awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Skopje in August. The proposal was initiated by the Department of Macedonian and South Slavic Languages with support from the Department of Albanian Language and Literature. It is the first time the two Departments have cooperated in such a matter.

Robert Bird (Slavic) received a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation for Bellagio, Italy, September 2006, to work on his book Andrei Tarkovsky: Elements of Cinema, due out in 2007 from Reaktion.

Nada Petković (Slavic) has received funding from The Consortium for Language Teaching and Learning to complete a searchable, online dictionary of verbal aspeuctual pairs in Croatian and Serbian. The searchable database and webpage are under development and will be available for public access in early summer 2007.

Joanna Trzeciak (PhD, Slavic) was awarded a 12-month fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities for the calendar year 2007. In Spring 2007 she is a Fellow of the Newhouse Center for the Humanities at Wellesley College.

Vadim Liapunov (Associate Professor Emeritus, Indiana University) will be joining the Slavic Department faculty as a visitor this spring quarter. Dr. Liapunov is an internationally-recognized scholar and translator of Mikhail Bakhtin and Russian poetry. He will be teaching a course on Leo Tolstoy’s War and Peace and another entitled “Art and Answerability: An Introduction to the Thought of Mikhail Bakhtin.”

Ruben Badalyan is the Dumanian Visiting Professor of Armenian Studies in NELC during spring quarter. Dr. Badalyan is an archaeologist in the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in Yerevan. He completed his second doctoral dissertation in 2003 becoming the youngest archaeologist to do so in the history of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. He has a distinguished record of scholarship and publications in Armenian, Russian, and English. His work focuses primarily upon the Early Bronze Age and the origins of the Kura-Araxes archaeological horizon during the fourth and early third millennia BC. But this interest has led him to conduct excavations at a truly revolutionary Neolithic site in the Ararat Plain where he is examining the emergence of regional obsidian trade networks.

As the Dumanian Visiting Professor of Armenian Studies in NELC, Dr. Badalyan will be teaching a course on the archaeology of Armenia from the Neolithic through the Urartian Empire. He will also be giving several public lectures on campus on his most recent investigations at Neolithic sites in the Ararat Plain, Bronze Age sites in central Armenia, and the obsidian trade across the South Caucasus.

Philip V. Bohlman (Music) delivered the Royal Holloway-British Library Lectures on the “Silence of Music” (In February and March, 2007). He also gave the talks “The Song of Ukraine” at University College Dublin, and “Ex oriente lux: Islam and the Eurovision Song Contest” at the University of Nottingham.

Anna Lisa Crone (Slavic) gave the talk “Dostoevsky as Russian-Jewish Obsession: the work of Leconid Tsyplin” at the Jewish Studies Department of Tulane U., November, 2006. Crone lectured at UNC-Chapel Hill in February and at Berkeley in April, on “Christianizing Freud: Sublimation and Creativity in Modern Russian Religious Thought.”

Sheila Fitzpatrick (History) presented the keynote address, “Ending the Revolution: The Russian/Soviet Case,” at the Swiss Congress of Historical Sciences, held at University of Bern, March 17, 2007.

Victor Friedman (CEERES Director, Slavic, Linguistics) completed a number of publications and lectures.

Publications:


Lectures:
“Europe's Linguistic Perception of The Balkans” (plenary public lecture). The EU and the historical Legacies of the Balkans, University Centre Saint-Ignatius Antwerp (UCSIA), University of Antwerp, Belgium, 17-19 November 2006.


Faculty News Continued...


Shallcross gave the following lectures “Negotiating the Gaze: Olga Bozanska’s Art of Portraiture,” Center for Gender Studies at The University of Chicago, January 2007.


She was the guest of honor and speaker for the Polish-American Students’ Association and for the Russian Students’ Union at The University of Chicago, March 4, 2007.


Student & Alumni News

Alexander Belyi (2nd year undergraduate) hosts “Europe: East and the Rest” on WHPK 88.5 FM, every Tuesday from 4 to 5pm; regularly organizes Russian bard concerts on U of C campus; and will be working as a counselor and ethnic dance and music leader at Lesnoe Ozero at the Concordia Summer Language Village Russian immersion camp.


Rebekka Egger (PhD, Slavic) defended her dissertation, “A Phonetic Analysis of Word Boundaries in Contemporary Standard Russian.” Her committee is Bill Darden (chair), Alan Yu (Linguistics), Victor Friedman (Slavic, Linguistics).

Amanda Ewington (PhD, Slavic) is Assistant Professor of Russian in the Department of German and Russian at Davidson College, and is the Director of the Davidson-in-Moscow program. She is Vice-president and webmaster for the Eighteenth-Century Russian Studies Association (ECRSA), an affiliate of AAASS. Visit www.ecrsta.org.


Gilbert presented: “Reification, Ethnicnational Ideology and International Authority in Bosnia-Herzegovina” for a panel entitled “Obscuring Analytics: Are the Concepts of Nation(alism) or Ethnicity Useful for Analyzing the former Yugoslavia?” at the Association for the Study of Nationalities Bi-Annual European Meeting, Belgrade, Serbia 30 September 2006.


Rachel Green (History) graduated with her PhD in Summer 2006. Her dissertation is “There Will Not Be Orphans Among Us”: Soviet Orphanages, Foster Care, and Adoption, 1941-1956.” Her committee was Sheila Fitzpatrick (chair), Richard Hellie, Ronald Suny.

Petko Ivanov (PhD student, Slavic) defended his dissertation proposal, “What Makes the Slavs ‘Slavic’? Contested Cyrillo-Methodian Identities of the Slavic Nations.” His committee is Victor Friedman (chair), Malyne Sternstein (Slavic), Tomislav Lonjnovic (U. Wisconsin, Madison)


During Autumn Quarter 2006, years of planning came to fruition as the second floor of Cobb Hall was transformed into the Center for the Study of Languages (CSL). In response to ever increasing enrollments in the University’s language courses and to the work of a 2004 faculty committee report on the state of language teaching and learning, Danielle Allen, Dean of the Division of Humanities, and John Boyer, Dean of the College, took the initiative to create the center as a merger of the former Language Laboratories and Archives in the basement of the Social Sciences building and the Language Faculty Resource Center, already on the second floor of Cobb Hall. The Humanities Division received the support of Richard Saller, University of Chicago Provost, for a $1.8 million capital renovation of Cobb Hall. The language center opened its door on January 3, 2007 for the start of Winter Quarter. The CSL consolidates and significantly enhances the various sources of support for language teaching and learning across an array of academic disciplines, especially in the language, literature and civilization programs of the Division of Humanities and the growing number of Title VI area studies centers.

Steven Clancy of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures was appointed Academic Director of the center in July 2005 and was charged with developing the new facility and with planning new programs and services for the language center. Preliminary work on the programmatic needs of the center culminated in February 2006, when RADA Architects Ltd of Chicago, headed by Rada Doytcheva, was chosen to develop the design of the CSL. The architectural firm has a great deal of experience in higher education work including earlier projects with the Biological Sciences Division at the University of Chicago as well as many projects at other Chicago-area institutions such as the University of Illinois at Chicago, North Central College, and Wheaton College.
Student News Continued...

Kinga Maciejewska (PhD student, Slavic) defended her dissertation proposal, “Literary Journalism and Ethics in Post-War Poland.” Her committee is Bozenna Shallcross (Chair), Malyne Sternstein (Slavic), and Robert Bird (Slavic).

John Merchant (PhD, Slavic) successfully defended his dissertation, “The Impact of Irish-Ireland on Young Poland, 1890-1918.” His committee is Bozenna Shallcross (Chair), Robert Bird (Slavic), and Emmet Larkin (History).


Christian Raffensperger (PhD, History) graduated with his PhD in Summer 2006. His dissertation is “Reexamining Rus’: The Place of Kievan Rus’ in Europe, ca. 800-1146.” His committee was Richard Hellie (Chair), Walter Kaegi, Sheila Fitzpatrick. He will be visiting assistant professor at Wittenberg University, 2007-08.


Joanna Trzeciak (PhD, Slavic) joined Kent State University this academic year as Assistant Professor of Russian Literature and Translation Studies (tenure track). She is also on the faculty of the Northeast Ohio Universities Consortium MFA program in Creative Writing.


Her translation of Wisława Szymborska’s poem “Greek Statue” was published in the March 2007 issue of The Atlantic Monthly.

Her translation of Tadeusz Rozewicz’s “The Professor’s Knife” appears in the Winter 2006/2007 issue of TriQuarterly.


Library News


CEEOL (Central and East European Online Library): A database with access to the full text pdf articles from more than 250 journals from Central and Eastern Europe.

VOPROSY ISTORII [1926-2006]: The oldest Soviet and Russian academic history journal, it has offered scholarly perspectives on events in Russia and the world since 1926. Includes Istoricheskii zhurnal, 1937-1945; Voprosy istorii, 1945-2006.

VOPROSY LITERATURE [1957-2006]: The most authoritative journal of literary criticism for more than half a century. It offers articles, essays and roundtable transcripts dealing with problems of Russian and world literature, history and theory of literature.

VIESTNIK EVROPY [1802-1830]: One of the first literary and political journals in Russia. Together with literature and arts the journal enlightened its readers on problems of internal and foreign policy of Russia as well as history and political life of foreign countries. Nikolai Karamzin, the famous writer and historian, was its editor. It ceased publishing in 1830.

ZHURNAL’NYI ZAL: A gateway to the full-text of current and back issues of many important Russian literary journals such as Novyi mir, Oktiabr’, Neva, Zvezda, Logos, Kontinent, and many others. In Russian; free access.

Archives of Czechs and Slovaks Abroad (ACASA): A collection of thousands of books, brochures, periodicals and personal papers of Czechs and Slovaks who have lived outside of the lands of the Czech Republic and Slovakia for some portion of their lives. As well as rich holdings of North American and European publications of the last 150 years, there are substantial holdings of material from Australia, South America and the Czech Legionnaires as they traveled through Siberia, the Far East and ever-eastward to the shores of North America. http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/en/slavic/acasa.html

View the current exhibit “Karl Marx in the Ludwig Rosenberger Library of Judaica”, which explores Marx’s complex relationship to Jews and Judaism and his writings on these subjects. Special Collections Research Center, Regenstein Library, October 2006 - June 2007.

Summer Language Programs

Summer Slavic Languages at the University of Chicago June 18-July 27, 2007 — languages.uchicago.edu/summerslavic Courses available in Russian, Czech, Polish, Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian. Full year of language credit in 6 weeks of intensive study.

The 40th International Seminar on Macedonian Language, Literature and Culture will take place in Ohrid from August 13-30, 2007. The seminar, under the aegis of the Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, is a cooperative endeavor of Slavic language departments at dozens of universities around the world. For more information, please visit www.ukim.edu.mk/smjlkr or email Prof. Emilija Crvenkovska, PhD at Emilija@ukim.edu.mk.

Summer Programs continued on p. 15...
Zhivago Exhibit at the Regenstein


Boris Pasternak was born in Moscow on February 10, 1890, into a cultured family with strong European roots. His father, Leonid, was a painter and his mother, Rosa Kaufman, a pianist; through them young Boris made the early acquaintance of an international group of prominent writers, artists, and musicians. By 1922, he was established as a major young poet; however, during the Stalin purges of the late 1930s he ceased to publish original verse and worked as a translator, living in the literary colony at Peredelkino, outside Moscow. In the months following the “Nobel affair” (1957-1958), authorities continued to harass him quietly, even after the public denunciations stopped. His health worsened and Pasternak died on May 30, 1960. Much to the government’s embarrassment, thousands attended his funeral, and his grave site became a monument to his literary achievements.

In the 20th century, few works of art have created such a firestorm as Boris Pasternak’s Doctor Zhivago (written 1946-55). Having censured Doctor Zhivago in the Soviet Union in 1956, the Soviet authorities then tried to prevent Pasternak’s work from being published in the West. Despite everything, Giangiacomo Feltrinelli carried through and produced it in Italian translation in 1957. The publication of the original Russian text and numerous other translations followed immediately. The real furor started in October 1958, when Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature. The Soviet literary and political press followed the announcement with a barrage of hostile reviews and resolutions. On October 26, Pravda dismissed Doctor Zhivago as “literary trash” and a “malicious lampoon of the socialist revolution.”

Galina Nikolaeva, a minor critic, called Pasternak’s novel “spit on our Soviet people”. Within the week the Moscow branch of the Writers’ Union dubbed Pasternak a traitor, and Pasternak was expelled from the Writers’ Union—an act of blacklisting leaving him in total isolation. Thirty years later, in 1988, in the era of glasnost’ (openness), Doctor Zhivago was published in the Soviet Union for the first time—in the pages of Novyi mir, the Soviet Union’s most prestigious literary journal, and the very journal which rejected the novel in 1956. This produced another deluge of articles within the Soviet Union, both highly laudatory, as well as extremely critical of the work. And now, on the 50th anniversary of its publication, not only will the novel itself again be celebrated throughout the world, but as new archival documents are made available for the first time, the story of the novel will again evoke much debate. As Josephine Woll stated in a publication honoring that earlier anniversary, “The fact is that much of Doctor Zhivago is puzzling. ...But its defects do not outweigh the lyricism and poignancy of its descriptions, the subtlety of its ideas, its compelling moral vision. These are the rewards to be garnered from a careful reading of the novel, the kind offered by the most thoughtful critics East and West.” —June Farris, Bibliographer

Summer Language Programs Cont...

Concordia Language Villages’ Russian Village, Lesnoe Ozero, will offer Russian immersion programs for children & adults in Minnesota’s north woods this summer. Younger children can attend 1- and 2-week programs, while high school students are also eligible for our 4-week high school credit program, where they earn a year of high school credit in four weeks! Information about rates, dates, and scholarships is available is lesnoezero.org. For the first time, we will also have a weekend for adults from May 10-13, 2007. For more information go to http://clvweb.cord.edu/prweb/adult/default.asp.

Funding Opportunities

International Studies Program awards for advanced graduate students at The University of Chicago:

Prize Lectureships. The deadline for submitting application materials is Friday, April 30, 2007.


The lectureships are meant to afford advanced graduate students the opportunity to gain valuable teaching experience. Application materials should be turned into G-B 218-B or submitted electronically to lee@uchicago.edu by the deadlines. If you have questions about the Lectureships, please contact James L. Hevia, the Director of the International Studies Program, at jhevia@uchicago.edu.
The Caucasus Directions & Disciplines

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