

REECAS NEWSLETTER

Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies Center
Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington

Winter, 1998

Bosnia's Elections: A Tool to Divide or Unify?

by Erica Agiewich

I was an international election supervisor in both Bosnia's Municipal and Republika Srpska (RS) Assembly elections. For the Municipal elections, I was stationed in an "ethnically cleansed" Croatian village outside the town of Vitez in the Federation, about an hour and a half from Sarajevo. For the RS elections, I was stationed in a village near the town of Modrica, right on the Interethnic Boundary Line (IEBL). As an election supervisor, I was responsible for working with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), local election commission and SFOR to make sure that my polling station had all the equipment and staff it needed to operate, to supervise the actual polling process itself, including the counting of the vote, to resolve disputes at the station,

and to monitor the security situation at the station.

Two years after the signing of the Dayton Accords, Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) remains a paradoxical and divided country. Despite the bombed out buildings, life appears to proceed normally — kids go to school, people shop, cafes are full — but invisible barriers perpetuate the existence of three very separate worlds. Officially, the country is a confederation composed of two political entities — the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Republika Srpska (RS). The two entities are separated by the Interethnic Boundary Line (IEBL) and while the borders are not controlled, few residents have reason to cross the IEBL or feel comfortable doing so. The Federation breaks down into Muslim areas

Continued on page 2

Russian Elections Researching at the Rayon Level

by Dmitry Sharkov

In July-August 1997, I conducted a research trip to Russia which was made possible by a REECAS Graduate Support Award. The purpose of the trip was to collect *rayon*-level statistical data on the December 1995 Russian State Duma Elections and to investigate possibilities of obtaining some social and economic statistics by *rayons* rather than *oblasts*. All these data are needed for my doctoral dissertation research, which focuses on the relationships among the votes for the forty-three political parties which participated in the 1995 Elections (as well as the votes "against all" and the turnout) and socio-

Continued on page 4

NOMADISM MOSAIC

FEBRUARY 7, 1998

101 Thomson Hall, University of Washington

A Workshop for K-9 Teachers

Learn about the histories and contemporary ways of life of nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples of Eurasia. See slides of mountain pastoralists. talk with master teachers on teaching about refugees. Build small-scale yurts for classroom activities. Discover the origin of Europe's gypsies. Hear the music and folklore of the peoples of the Silk Road, and enjoy the cuisine of Middle East nomads.

See page 7 for a full schedule of the day's activities!

Inside This Issue

K-12 News & Resources	6
E-mail pen pals	
New materials	
Russian-American school	
Nomadism MOSAIC	7
Alumni News	8
Kudos & New Resources	9
Review: Korolev: <i>How One Man Masterminded the Soviet Drive to the Moon</i> , by James Harford	10
International Updates	11
Summer Language Programs	13-14
4th Annual REECAS Conference	16
Calendar of Events	17

Continued from page 1

and the self-proclaimed Croatian semi-state of Herceg-Bosna. In some ethnically mixed towns in the Federation, lines spray painted onto the street demarcate the Croatian and Muslim halves even though everyone already knows which half "belongs" to which group.

It follows then that elections in BiH are also unusually complicated. The Dayton Accords required the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to administer the first round of elections in post-war BiH. The OSCE originated as a forum to resolve disputes between the east and west during the Cold War. In the early 1990s, its mission became more action oriented and the OSCE became involved in the development of civil society, election observing and human rights monitoring in the former Communist bloc. In BiH the OSCE also works together with a multinational Provisional Election Committee, Local Election Commissions (LEC) in each municipality, and SFOR, which is responsible for security matters.

The first elections in post-war BiH were held in the fall of 1996. Voters elected national assemblies for each entity and the members of the tripartite presidency. The OSCE employed a number of short-term monitors who were asked to visit as many polling stations during the course of the election weekend as pos-

sible. These efforts did little to prevent fraud or defray the administrative disaster of collecting and counting election results. In response to feedback from the short-term observers, the OSCE changed tactics for the municipal elections, which were postponed until fall 1997. The OSCE held a lengthy voter registration period in the spring of 1997, and, for the first time in European history, an international registration supervisor monitored each registration office. Registration in BiH was inherently complex and controversial due to the high number of displaced persons (DPs), refugees, and the fact that the last census in BiH had been conducted before the war in 1991. The OSCE decided that voters who were 18 or older in September 1997 could register and vote according to where they had resided at the time of the census or where they were currently residing. For example, a Serb from Zenica, which is in the Federation, who is now a refugee in the RS, could have voted on a Zenica ballot or one for his new residence. If an individual could not travel to his or her hometown or was afraid to vote in person, an absentee ballot could be used.

The OSCE's decision was important to the municipal elections because the main issue the new municipal governments would be dealing with was the repatriation of refugees and housing. Many DPs still do not believe they will

ever be able to or want to return to their pre-war homes and prefer to support the local politicians and/or parties on the list for their current homes. A Croat DP from Zenica who was sent to live an hour away in Vitez during a "population exchange" during the war may have wanted to support the Croatian political party in Vitez on the assumption that the party would "protect Croatian interests" in the town rather than "waste" a vote in Zenica where Muslims are favored to win the election. At the same time, another voter may have preferred to vote for his hometown in hopes that he may return there someday, especially if his party could make it safe for refugees to return. In other cases, it did not matter what the voter wanted — politicians used intimidation to force DPs and other susceptible voters to register locally to "support" the local party. This decision to allow DPs to vote for their hometown was cited as one of the reasons that the leading Croatian party in BiH decided to boycott the elections. The party did not want DPs electing Serb or Muslim politicians in Croatian controlled, a.k.a. "ethnically cleansed," areas. Only two days prior to the election, threats from the International Monetary Fund to withdraw financial support to Croatia led Croatian President Tudjman to pressure Bosnian Croat leaders back into the election.

In a major departure from typical election monitoring procedures, the OSCE deployed International Election Supervisors (IES) to supervise a polling station throughout the whole polling process, including the counting of the ballots. Over 2,500 volunteer supervisors from all 53 member states of the OSCE were assigned to polling stations throughout both halves of BiH. Polling stations could be found in schools, in the middle of a minefield, bars, private homes, bombed out libraries and gymnasiums. The number of registered voters per station ranged from 200 in remote mountain villages above the clouds to 2,000 in the cities.

The primary task of an IES was to en-

Continued on page 3

REECAS Contact Information

REECAS Center
203B Thomson Hall, Box 353650
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3650
(206) 543-4852

James West, Director
e-mail: jdwest@u.washington.edu

Kurt Engelmann, Associate Director
e-mail: kengel@u.washington.edu

Julie McCalden, Newsletter Editor
e-mail: mccalden@u.washington.edu

Claudia Olmstead, Outreach Assistant
e-mail: colmstead@u.washington.edu

Chad Hope, HomePage Editor
e-mail: chope@u.washington.edu

Marion Cook, REECAS Secretary
e-mail: marionc@u.washington.edu

REECAS on The World Wide Web:

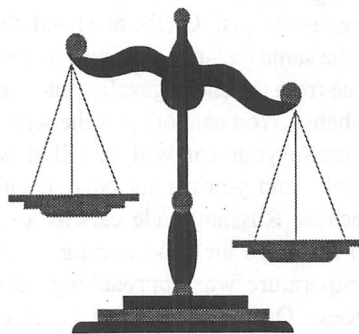
<http://weber.u.washington.edu/~reecas/reecashm.html>

Continued from page 2

force OSCE procedures and regulations, to be responsible for properly submitting necessary reporting forms following the counting of ballots, and to ensure the security of the ballots until they are delivered to SFOR. In reality, most supervisors simply played a delicate political game with the station's chairperson. Each polling station had a chairperson and local staff. The ethnic composition of the staff generally reflected that of the municipality, but the chairperson always represented the ethnic group in power in the immediate area. Generally the chairman or staff members argued one way or the other depending on how the outcome would affect their party or ethnic group. Sometimes it benefited a chairperson to follow the OSCE policies and sometimes not. Depending on the situation and/or audience, the OSCE was either an intruding foreign nuisance or a benevolent friend — more often the former than latter. While the chairperson had the authority to make the final decision in many important matters, such as declaring a poorly marked ballot valid or invalid, the locals were aware that the IES and OSCE did have the power to shut down the station, in which case all the ballots would be lost. Thus, despite pockets of fraud and continued confusion over the registration criteria, the elections and its implementation were considered relatively successful by the Bosnian government and OSCE.

With less than two months to prepare, the OSCE pulled off a repeat performance with the National Assembly elections of Republika Srpska (RS). Early in the summer, President of the Assembly, Biljana Plavsic, became involved in a power struggle with the supporters of Radovan Karadzic who, as an indicted war criminal, is prohibited from holding elected office. Plavsic dissolved the Assembly and new elections were held at the end of November. Under clear skies and in freezing cold temperatures, the OSCE again deployed supervisors to all corners of the RS. Since most polling station staff and supervisors had served during the September elections,

these elections went fairly smoothly. Nevertheless, the results of the election and the OSCE's role in the elections reflect the paradoxical nature of the country. The west and the OSCE blatantly supported Plavsic, but she was seen by many Serbs as a western puppet and lost the elections. Karadzic's party, under the official leadership of a politician censured by the OSCE for nationalist remarks only two weeks before the elections, won by a clear margin. However, it came up three seats short of forming a majority coalition and registered a complaint with the OSCE alleging fraud in the vote count. Ironically, if Plavsic had won, it is likely that her opponents would



have alleged fraud and not recognized the election results due to "foreign interference."

Whether the newly elected municipal level or national level politicians are interested in resolving some of the pressing issues, albeit housing or issuing a uniform license plate and currency, is

highly doubtful. Despite the relative success of the recent elections, monitors on both sides of the IEBL can tell an anecdote or two about how their chairperson was more than willing to bend rules to benefit a voter sympathetic to his or her party or how a few extra ballots mysteriously appeared in the box during a short lunch break. The country has the ability to run elections without western support, but they would not be fair elections. And, granted that the presence of foreign organizations such as the OSCE and SFOR contributes to the confusing nature of the country and is highly resented, it is imperative that these organizations remain for the near future. The peace in BiH is still too unstable and the need to resolve the refugee and housing issues still too pressing for the west to allow any slippage in the slight progress that has been made so far. Elections are a small step towards stabilization, but at this point every step towards breaking down the barriers and enabling people to return home is crucial.

Erica Agiewich received her M.A. in International Studies with a regional focus on Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 1994. She recently returned from nearly two years in Romania where she first was on a Fulbright research grant and then worked at the American Embassy on a Fascell Fellowship.

NOMINATIONS INVITED FOR 1998/99 MARJORIE LINDHOLM PROFESSORSHIP

The University of Oregon Department of Russian invites nominations of distinguished scholars, teachers, and cultural figures in the fields of Russian language, literature, and culture to hold the Marjorie Lindholm Professorship for one academic term (about three months) in the academic year 1998/99. Appointments of shorter duration are also possible. Lindholm Professors ordinarily teach two courses, of which at least one is normally conducted in Russian. The professorship includes salary, travel, housing, full health benefits, and student assistance. Send nominations with short CV by January 15, 1998, to Albert Leong, Head, Department of Russian, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. The University of Oregon is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Americans with Disabilities Act institution, committed to cultural diversity.

Continued from page 1

economic conditions and the changes of those conditions by administrative *rayons*. Russian *rayons* can be seen as an analog to counties in the United States, while the 89 "Subjects" of the Russian Federation — republics, *krays*, *oblasts*, *okrugs* and the "capital" cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg are in a way Russian "states". Up until now, almost all regional research on Russia has been done at the *oblast* level. It is not difficult to see how much is lost in such analysis. This is like studying the United States at the state level, where, for example, the State of Washington is looked upon as one unit without any distinctions between Seattle, and the western and eastern parts of the state. Also, because nearly a majority of the population in Washington lives in King County, any research of that kind will de facto be a study of King County, thus, very much ignoring the social, economic, cultural diversity and richness that can be found within the state.

The same, of course, is true for the Russian Federation where *oblast* and republic capitals usually account for more than forty percent of the population. *Oblast*-level studies allow us to see a very general picture and mostly for urban dwellers at the central cities. This is not to say that small-scale research is absolutely new; however, it was out of reach for the majority of not only Western but even Soviet scholars until recently, due to secrecy, censorship, and unreliable data that were characteristic of the Soviet Union.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, most Russian social and economic statistics became available for study and research with hundreds of different titles that can be found in the university libraries, but not at the *rayon* level.

Given this introduction, let me describe more about the trip itself.

On July 11, I was flying on Lufthansa Airbus A321 from Frankfurt to Moscow. The weather was sunny and clear, and I was amazed to see the change from the

almost perfect rectangular fields of agricultural land over Western Europe to very amorphous fields that started over Latvia and completely lost any regular shape over the "Non-Blackearth zone" of Russia. This is the country where I was born and grew up. I arrived at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport and without any problems at the passport control or at the customs, within 20 minutes found myself in the car moving through Moscow. The last time I was there was in the summer of 1995, and my first impression was that I left Russia just yesterday — nothing really has changed. This absence of visible change can be seen in both positive and negative terms. On the one hand, there is the same bad air — grayish and even blue from the cheap gasoline and diesel exhaust. You cannot open the window because your car will be filled with smoke and you cannot close it either because Russian-made cars as a rule, do not have air conditioning and the temperature was approaching 95 degrees. On the other hand, no change means that people do not have to constantly adjust themselves to the political, economic, and social change and this visible continuity with the past is as important for the society in general as the evolution of the society itself.

At first I felt like a foreigner here, but after several days I got used to Moscow's bad air, to the eleven hours time change between Seattle and Moscow, and all my old, almost forgotten, instincts came back: you HAVE TO wait at the pedestrian crossing for the cars to pass, the drivers WILL NOT stop — it is actually quite easy, just different. I started to notice some changes: Moscow is much cleaner than it was two years ago, most of the kiosks had disappeared or had become permanent brick pavilions. There are almost no people selling things on the streets (except near the subway stations where *babushki* are selling everything from cigarettes and beer to milk and bread — but not the household items like it was years ago). People are not afraid to walk at night, and in fact, downtown there

are crowds of tourists and Muscovites till 1 A.M. Compared to my 1995 impressions, Muscovites seem to be much less concerned with both crime and politics (which are very closely associated with each other in what Russians simply call "Mafia"), and are trying to go on with their everyday life as much as they can. Downtown Moscow is one big construction zone, with new and renovated buildings everywhere. This construction, however, stops just outside the Garden Ring and the landscapes outside the downtown area still generally look like they did ten or so years ago.

But back to the purpose of my trip. Getting the electoral data was quite easy (although even that part took me about two weeks). Before leaving Seattle I called Dr. Leonid V. Smirnyagin, who is a professor at the Geography Department, Moscow State University, and a member of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation. He promised to help me, and after meeting with me in Moscow, he arranged the data from the Central Electoral Committee on 1995 State Duma Elections at the *rayon* level. The first and most important part of my trip was fulfilled! Now it was time to get other important social and economic statistics. Where else but Goskomstat (State Statistical Committee), I thought. At Goskomstat I was told that they are not collecting *rayon*-level data (or at least not reporting it) and I should visit an *oblast* center if I want to get any information. At the same time, at their own store downstairs they had several copies of the statistical yearbooks issued by some *oblasts*. I do not like to generalize; however, this can be seen as a good example of Catch-22, which one can find in almost any state office across Russia. When one asks researchers why they do not study Russian regions at scales less than *oblast* (which is quite useless in most cases), the reply is — "we do not have the data". On the other hand, when you ask people in charge of the data, "why are you not making it available as there are no state secrets there", the reply is

Continued on page 5

Continued from page 4

— “nobody is asking us about it”. The result is obvious — no data and very limited research. The small statistical yearbooks available were printed for Lipetsk Oblast in Lipetsk, for the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria in Nalchik and so on. I was told that they are not even required to send any copies to Moscow. As a result of all of these factors most of the information is often not compatible even for one year across the *oblasts*. For example, for Lipetsk Oblast the statistical data are based upon only the permanent population. For Chita Oblast, data are based on all residents, and the difference between the permanent population and all residents might be very substantial. These books rarely have a circulation of more than one hundred (sic!) copies and cost between \$20 and \$250 for each *oblast* with some *oblasts* issuing several statistical yearbooks each of them dedicated solely to demography or industry, or agriculture, etc., while other local statistical committees combine everything into one book. No wonder nobody has them — they are very expensive and generally not available! Currently, \$250 is officially an average monthly income in Moscow. Can anybody imagine paying one’s average monthly salary for about 200 pages worth of the current statistical data in the United States? How can Russian institutions that are not able even to pay salaries on time afford to purchase them? The idea of printing more copies and selling them for much less, but to a

much broader audience, is definitely foreign to almost all Russian state agencies, unless, of course, it is a state policy. After all, “the less people know, the better they sleep” (to paraphrase the Russian proverb *menshe znaesh — luchshe spish*). This is pure speculation, however. When I was in one of the *oblast* centers at the local statistical committee, I was told that they had received a letter from Moscow not to provide any statistical references to anyone unless the person has official permission from Moscow. Well, maybe it was just an excuse? For those who are planning to do regional research at the local branches of Goskomstat, here is some advice — try to get all the letters in advance; or as an alternative, you may try to get some information from a Representative of the Presidential Administration in the *oblast*, as somehow these people seem to be more helpful.

After Moscow, being in a small Russian town, even if it is a tourist mecca like Suzdal, is a big experience. As much as Moscow and St. Petersburg are becoming “world cities” again, small Russian towns are still living, at least on the surface, without many visible signs of victorious capitalism. The only visible change is that most of the stores in Suzdal have changed their names from “Produkty” (“Food”) to “Coca-Cola” -- and they are no longer state property but rather something that you cannot pronounce in Russian without a smile

on your face: “Partnership with limited liability” (and quite limited responsibility, I might add). At these stores you can buy pretty much everything from Coca-Cola and ice cream to Panasonic TVs, the only problem being that you never know what you can or cannot find at any particular store at any particular time: tomorrow instead of Panasonic TVs the “Partnership” will be selling sofas, and the next day Good Year tires. And if you think that you can have a lunch during lunch time, think again. Outside big cities it is still a “workers” state where all restaurants are closed for their own lunch at the middle of the day. This is not intended as a judgment, it is simply different from what we see here in the United States, and, needless to say, it adds a lot to the adventure.

My time in Russia flew by very quickly, and it was soon necessary to return to Seattle. I achieved my major goal with electoral statistics, and bought some books at Goskomstat. Overall my trip was a success, and now I am continuing to work on my dissertation. To everyone doing research in Russia, my advice: be prepared for lots of challenges — while most of your problems could be solved informally, others need weeks if not months of very intensive negotiations. Do not give up!

Dmitry Sharkov is a Ph.D. student in the University of Washington Geography Department.

Congratulations to 1997-1998 IREX Recipients

The International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) has named the following University of Washington students and/or alumni as recipients of awards for individual advanced research opportunities in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia:

Christina Manetti, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Washington. Awarded nine months’ study in Poland. Project: *The Catholic Intelligentsia in Poland, 1945-76*.

Gregory Tomasin, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Washington. Awarded nine months’ study in Russia and Kazakhstan. Project: *In the Shadows of the Tian Shan: Municipal Government, Crime and Punishment in Russian and Soviet Central Asia*.

Robert Smurr, received M.A. from University of Washington REECAS program; currently Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Washington. Awarded nine months’ study in Estonia. Project: *Civil Society and the Drive for Estonian Independence: Environmental and Ethnic Factors*.

Robert Bird, received B.A. from University of Washington REECAS and Slavic programs; currently Ph.D. Candidate, Yale Slavic Department. Awarded four months’ study in Russia. Project: *The Intellectual Sources, Context, and Development of Viacheslav Ivanov*.

K-12 News & Resources

E-mail pen pals in Russia

Konstantin Chebotaez, a former student at the University of Washington, teaches 13-15 year olds in a small city just south of St. Petersburg in Russia. He is interested in setting up an e-mail pen pal exchange with a class of students in Washington State. For more information, contact Anita Crofts at FIUTS at (206) 543-0735 or via e-mail: fiuts@u.washington.edu

New Materials: Russian Culture & History

In July 1997, a unique group of teachers, curriculum specialists, and outreach coordinators gathered at the University of Kansas with a mandate to create classroom instructional materials on the general theme of Russian culture and history. Coordinated by Lyne Tumlinson, Outreach Coordinator, KU Office of International Programs, and working alongside Dr. Kurt Engelmann, University of Washington, and Denise Gardiner, Indiana University, they put

together the information and activities included in "Common People, Uncommon Strength -- Teaching the Rest of the Story: Events of the Common People of Russia." The theme of Russia's common people became the focus for the new materials to address a significant shortcoming in materials which have been available to date (most classroom information in this area deals only with the ruling class).

For information on how to obtain a copy of these new materials (which should be complete in early 1998), contact the UW REECAS Center, or write to Lyne Tumlinson, Outreach Coordinator, University of Kansas, 106 Lippincott Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045-2128.

Russian-American School Design Course Continues

The 1-credit course on "International Curriculum Design" (EDC&I 4945/EDLPS 496) will continue through winter and spring quarters. It meets on alternate Wednesdays, starting the *sec-*

ond Wednesday of the quarter, from 3:00-4:00 p.m. The basic idea is to advise Russian policy makers and activists on developments, research, and current practice in the USA, Western Europe, and elsewhere, that is relevant to developing patterns in the Russian Federation. This quarter, the course deals with a variety of issues and questions, including the relations between state and local policy making, financing of education, the effects of educational standards, innovative teaching practices and curricula, and distance learning. The items may vary somewhat next quarter, but they will likely remain in this general ballpark. Course participants will be in touch with their Russian counterparts by e-mail at throughout the quarter.

The course is open to any and all students, and practicing teachers are especially welcome. The course is available for GNM (general non-matriculated) registration. Questions? Contact Steve Kerr, Professor of Education (phone: (206) 543-1847, e-mail: stkerr@u.washington.edu).

MOSAICS 1998

BRING THE WORLD TO YOUR CLASSROOM ACROSS THE CURRICULUM, GRADES K-9

Four Saturday workshops featuring sessions by international studies experts and experienced teachers, resource displays, hands-on activities, demonstrations of multi-purpose and interdisciplinary lessons, and lots of hand-outs.

Sponsored by the UW Jackson School of International Studies and the Washington State Council for the Social Studies. The Festival MOSAIC is also co-sponsored by the Seattle International Children's Festival.

NOMADISM MOSAIC

contact: Kurt Engelmann, Russian East European & Central Asia Center, (206) 543-4852

FEBRUARY 7

SOUTHEAST ASIA MOSAIC

contact: Maureen Jackson, Southeast Asian Studies, (206) 543-9606

MARCH 7

FESTIVAL MOSAIC

contact: Mary Hammond Bernson, East Asian Center, (206) 543-1921

APRIL 4

SOUTH ASIA MOSAIC

contact: Keith Snodgrass, South Asia Center, (206) 543-4800

MAY 2

See **page 7** for details on registering, or call the appropriate contact (above) for additional information.

NOMADISM MOSAIC

A Workshop for Teachers sponsored by
 The Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies Center, the Middle East Center, the South Asian Studies Center,
 the Center for West European Studies, and the Washington State Council for the Social Sciences
 101 Thomson Hall, University of Washington
 Saturday, February 7, 1998

8:45 - 9:00 a.m.	Coffee and Tea
9:00 - 9:15 a.m.	<i>Words of Welcome</i> , Kurt Engelmann, Associate Director, REECAS Center
9:15 - 10:15 a.m.	<i>Nomadism in Central Asia—Traditions and Adaptation</i> , Daniel Waugh, Associate Professor, Jackson School of International Studies and Department of History
10:15 - 10:30 a.m.	Break
10:30 - 11:15 a.m.	<i>Nomad Crafts: Constructing Small-Scale Yurts</i> , Claudia Olmstead
11:30 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	<i>Teaching about Refugees—the New Nomads</i> , Morrie Schneider and David Bennett, Overlake School
12:15 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch — provided by the Shamshiri Restaurant Chicken Koobideh - a chicken with broiled tomato and basmati rice, falafel, soup, salad, baklava, homemade lemonade <i>Film: The Romany Trail</i> (origins and migration of gypsies), Commentary by Keith Snodgrass, Assistant Director and Outreach Coordinator, South Asia Center
1:30 - 2:15 p.m.	<i>Nomads of Iran</i> , Manouchehr Shiva, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington
2:15 - 2:30 p.m.	Break
2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	<i>Demonstration: Music, Dance and Folklore of Nomads along the Silk Road</i> , Ilse Cirtautas, Professor, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, University of Washington and graduate students: Elmira Kuchumkul (Kirghizstan), Dilbar Akhmetova (Uzbekistan) and Alfredo Gomerzano
3:30 p.m.	<i>Wrap up</i> (participants fill out evaluation forms and clock hour forms)

return this portion

This workshop will take place in 101 Thomson Hall on the University of Washington campus. Each workshop costs \$35 and includes lunch and all materials, with clock hours available at no additional charge. **Special Discount: \$30/each for two or more MOSAICs.** Pre-registration is required. To register, send the form below with a check made out to WSCSS to: **Outreach Programs, Jackson School of International Studies, Box 353650, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.** Please call the appropriate contact above for additional information.

Name: _____ Workshop(s) registering for: _____

Address: _____

School/District: _____ Clock hours requestd? yes no

Grades/Subjects taught: _____

Phone (hm & school): _____

Alumni News

Robin Fontes is an Army officer in the Foreign Area Officer (FAO) program. After completing a program of language training, obtaining a Master's degree from the REECAS program, and completing an 18 month program of specialized language and area studies training, which includes an internship in the NIS, she will be assigned to a FAO position working in-country at an embassy, with a treaty verification agency, or in Washington, D.C. with a number of agencies.

She is currently stationed in Garmisch, Germany in the Bavarian Alps completing the 18 month phase. Her internship, which began in November, is in Minsk, Belarus, where she is working in the U.S. European Command Joint Contact Team Program (JCTP) with the Military Liaison Team (MLT). They coordinate with the Ministry of Defense to arrange military contacts between U.S. military forces and the Belarussian military. U.S. teams come in country to share information on a topic of mutual interest, and Belarussian teams go to western Europe and the U.S. to observe how their military operates. The program is aimed at demonstrating to the Belarussians how professional Armed Forces operate in a democracy as well as share information to build confidence between former adversaries. Currently there are MLTs in 13 countries.

Major Fontes received her Master's degree in March, 1997. Her thesis was on NATO expansion, and she concentrated in political science, history and geography.

Tom Dykstra received his Master's degree from the REECAS program in 1997. He is now in his first year in the UW History department Ph.D. program, and his primary field is medieval Russia. Upon receiving his M.A., Mr. Dykstra also received the Jackson School's graduate student Book Award for the highest cumulative grade point average for a graduate student.

Ira Queen graduated from the University of Washington in June 1997 with a Master's degree from the REECAS program. His thesis is currently being reviewed and considered for publication by the University of Iasi in Romania.

Upon leaving the UW, Major Queen was reassigned to the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (SWCS). His current post is as the Joint Doctrine Branch Chief, i.e., the head of a small unit that reviews joint military publications for their correctness. Due to his degree in International Studies, with emphasis in Eastern European History, SWCS has also assigned him to act as an escort officer for visiting dignitaries and to brief personnel who are being deployed to Bosnia on the history behind the Bosnian Conflict. He is slated to take over as commander of the school that trains Special Forces Weapons and Engineer Sergeants at SWCS within the next few months.

Laura Lockard came to the UW as a returning student after a career with American Airlines as a Flight Attendant. Ms. Lockard received her Bachelor's degree from the REECAS program in August of 1996.

While in the REECAS Program, she was employed as a work study student in the JSIS Office of Student Services and worked as an intern at the Foundation for Russian American Economic Cooperation (FRAEC). After graduating she continued to volunteer for FRAEC and was also employed on a project basis at TRADEC (a Trade and Economic Development Consortium), while still working for American Airlines. She recently accepted a position at APCO TRADEC, a global affairs company working in many areas with the international community, as well as domestically (APCO

Associates is a Public Affairs and Strategic Communications Company that recently acquired TRADEC).



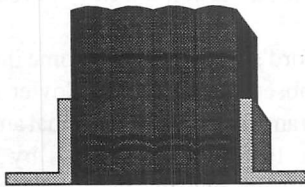
Kirk Smith is currently stationed in Dushanbe, Tajikistan as a consular officer with additional duties as a public affairs officer. As a consular officer, he is involved in the process of adjudicating visa applications for travel or immigration to the United States. He is also responsible for visiting any Americans who have run afoul of the law in Tajikistan and are in the local prison. Additionally, he looks after the needs of Americans traveling through the consular district, which in this case is virtually all of Tajikistan. His duties as a public affairs officer also include various diplomatic functions, which require him to maintain contact with the local government.

Mr. Smith received his B.A. in June, 1997, with a major in the REECAS department, and principal emphasis in the area of Russian history. He joined the REECAS program as a transfer student, having completed his Associate's degree while serving in the Navy at the submarine base located near Bremerton.

New Resources

Glennys Young's book, *Power and the Sacred in Revolutionary Russia: Religious Activists in the Village*, was published in November, 1997, by the Pennsylvania State University Press. Based on extensive research in archives and published sources, Young's book will force historians of Soviet Russia to confront religious issues as central to rural politics. Her work also draws upon cultural anthropology and theories of peasant politics, making it of great interest to scholars studying processes of secularization and desacralization in other cultures.

Glennys Young is Associate Professor of History and International Studies at the University of Washington.



Galya Diment's latest book, *Pniniad*, a biography of a Russian emigre and Nabokov contemporary, Marc Szeftel, has been very well received. Matthew Stadler of the Seattle weekly *The Stranger* says that "beyond offering a lively glimpse of this arcane subculture (academia), *Pniniad* gives a first-rate reading of (Nabokov's) *Pnin*, plus some insight into the creative process of the greatest English writer of this century." And Charles Mudede, also of *The Stranger*, rates *Pniniad* as the the best non-fiction book of 1997, calling it "the best read this year." Galya Diment is Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Washington.

Professor Herbert Coats' (Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures, UW) article, "On the phonemic status of Russian [s':]" appeared in *Russian Linguistics*, Volume 21, No. 2, July 1997.

New Materials Available at the REECAS Center

Historical Dictionary of Bulgaria is number 16 in the series of European Historical Dictionaries from the Scarecrow Press, Inc. of London, 1997, author: Raymond Detrez. 446 pages, which includes list and chronologies and a comprehensive dictionary.

The Rural Development Institute recently issued a report entitled "Agrarian Reform in the Russian Far East." The report is authored by RDI attorneys Brad Rorem and Renee Giovarelli. The report contains a review of agrarian reforms in the Russian Far East including the authors' observations from July 1997 fieldwork in the regions. Particular emphasis is placed upon the government's role in the rural land market and the prospects for further development of the land market. Much of the discussion is focused on private family ("peasant") farmers, as they are playing a major role in the developing land market and are likely to continue to do so in the future.

Kyrgyzstan Video: The Generous Manas.

In 1995 UNESCO funded the production of *The Generous Manas*. This 30-minute video was produced by the Kyrgyz company EPOS to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of the unprecedented folk epic "Manas". With 500,000 poetical lines, it has been called the greatest epic work in the world. For centuries "Manas" has been passed from generation to generation by skilled "manaschi". This video describes the foundations of the cultural, historical, social and religious traditions of the semi-nomadic Kyrgyz people of Central Asia and tells the story of their ancient hero Manas. It was filmed in the mountainous land of Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia, and it captures their ancient culture and customs and the beautiful country in which they live. The video has been translated and provided with an English sound track.

Look for the new book by JSIS Professor Sabrina P. Ramet, *Nihil Obstat: Religion, Politics and Social Change in East Central Europe and Russia* (Duke University Press, scheduled for January 1998). Professor Ramet will be reading from her book on February 16, 1998, 7:30 p.m. at Elliot Bay Bookstore, 101 S. Main Street in Pioneer Square (624-6600).

An article by Professor Gordana Crnkovic (Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures, UW) "On Nations and the 'Global Village,'" appears in *2B/To Be: A Journal of Ideas*, 11-12, The American Institute of Polish Culture, Chicago, 1997.

An article by Frith Maier, "Cloak and Daggers," appears in the January 1998 issue of *Escape: The Global Guide for the Adventurous Traveler*, pp. 62-69, 99-100 (with photographs by Chris Allingham). Follow Frith, trekking in the footsteps of George Kennan through the hill villages of Dagestan. Kennan's previously unpublished 1870 diary has been edited by Frith for her recently-completed REECAS M.A. thesis entitled "Crossing the Caucasus: George Kennan's 1870 Adventures in Dagestan and Georgia." She is preparing an annotated edition of Kennan's writings on the Caucasus for submission to University of Washington Press.

Korolev: How One Man Masterminded the Soviet Drive to the Moon

By James Harford. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1997

Reviewed by Charles K. Dodd

Korolev joins the growing ranks of Space Race histories (for example Walter MacDougal's *The Heavens and the Earth* and T. A. Heppenheimer's *Countdown*) that chronicle the political and technological struggle between the USA and USSR over space exploration during the 1950s and 1960s. *Korolev* is a fascinating and important contribution to this area, shedding important light on a heretofore little known but extremely important personality of the Space Race — Sergei Pavlovich Korolev, the "Chief Designer" of the Soviet space program from its inception to his death in 1966. Although essentially a biography, *Korolev* also provides a useful institutional and technological history of the Soviet program. The author adds to the analysis by frequently comparing these to managerial and design practices of the program's rival, NASA, providing context and understanding while avoiding a tone of condescension.

Harford is able to do this undoubtedly because he is not a professional historian but a retired U.S. aerospace engineer motivated by a longtime interest in the Soviet space program. The author is clearly motivated to reveal a chapter in history that has thus far been veiled by the greatest of secrecy. The author sets out to both tell Korolev's story (before *glasnost* he was an anonymous character) and to better understand the factors, both technological and institutional, behind the glorious early successes of the Soviet space program and the increasingly problem-plagued manned spaceflight program of the mid and late 1960s, culminating in the secret (and failed) attempt to place Soviet cosmonauts on the moon. For the most part, the author's discussion and analy-

sis of the Soviet space program at large and particularly the manned moon program is stymied by continuing secrecy by institutional and political interests still alive in the former Soviet Union today.

Harford's research is nevertheless impressive and its shortcomings are due to institutional barriers to research (particularly in Communist Party and budget records). Harford relies heavily on Russian-language documents (including popular media and personal memoirs) as well as interviews with almost all of Korolev's associates who are still alive. Harford's sources are very well documented, and he frequently points out contradictory testimony when it occurs among those interviewed. Unfortunately, as he reminds the reader, he was denied access to many high-level Soviet government and Party records. Thus he could not use primary resources to check the veracity of personal accounts and investigate some of the more Byzantine aspects of Soviet policy making and implementation (such as budgetary policy). Some might find the occasionally personalized nature of Harford's narrative annoying at times. However, he writes in a clear and straightforward style and makes good use of chronological tables (although timelines might have been better used).

It is an understatement to say that Korolev enjoyed a fascinating life. With a boyhood passion for flight and space travel, Korolev by the early 1930s had become a promising designer and engineer. In this sense his early years are not too dissimilar from those of rocket pioneers in other countries. However, Stalin's purges caught up with Korolev, and he spent several years in extremely difficult conditions throughout Siberia. This is one of the amazing aspects of the Korolev story: his ability to rise very rapidly from official disgrace and personal demoralization to become the head of the Soviet team responsible for the exploitation of German V-2 technology. By the mid-1950s Korolev had developed the very effective R-7 launcher, which would propel both Sputnik and

Gagarin to world fame and Korolev to anonymous (yet key) status in the Soviet Space program. His extraordinary energy, charisma and unconventional managerial skills placed him in the position of chief designer, head administrator, some-time flight controller, and cosmonaut recruiter. Korolev was responsible for development not only of the manned Soviet programs, but many unmanned programs, including lunar and planetary probes. Despite Korolev's dominant position, he was faced with constant competition and intrigues from competing design bureaus. His untimely death in January 1966 came just as the U.S., with superior financial and technological resources, began to overtake Soviet efforts. Korolev over-committed himself in his last years, and his end was unfortunate. Fortunately, the book does not end with Korolev's death but follows with an interesting if incomplete description and analysis of Soviet attempts at a manned lunar landing during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Harford's study provides some insightful observations on the Soviet space program, for example, the initial ambivalence to Sputnik's success by Party leadership, and the later recklessness in search of space firsts during the Vostok and Voskhod programs. Perhaps the most revealing contribution of Harford's work is the degree of competition, institutional infighting and counter productive secrecy among Soviet design bureaus. Ultimately, the author points out, this led to the squandering of limited resources on parallel and redundant projects. This spelled doom for any attempt to match the U.S. effort, which enjoyed both abundant resources and a purposeful and cooperative institutional environment. One is tempted to think that without Korolev the Soviets would have accomplished even less.

I recommend this book to those interested in the Soviet space program, particularly the early years of the 1940s-1960s.

Charles Dodd, an instructor at Bellevue Community College, received his M.A. from the UW Geography program.

Jackson School Outreach Centers
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
and the Center for International Business Education and Research
School of Business Administration
University of Washington
are proud to sponsor

International Updates: Trends and Transitions in Your World

How often have you wanted to keep up on international current affairs but have been unable to find the time? Make this the year that you resolve to expand your horizons by attending our annual lecture-dinner series. "International Updates: Trends and Transitions in Your World" offers the latest insights from top University scholars, convenient early evening programs, and dinner catered by a local ethnic restaurant.

Location: Walker-Ames Room, Kane Hall, University of Washington Campus

Time: 5:30-8:00 PM

Dates & Topics:

Wednesday, February 4th, South Asia

Population and Economics in Asia and Africa

Anil Deolalikar, Associate Professor, Economics

Wednesday, February 18th, Jewish Studies

Israel and the Middle East Peace Process

Joel Migdal, Professor

Wednesday, March 4th, International Business

Global Information and Telecommunications Industries

David Gautschi, Professor of Marketing and International Business, Director, CIBER

Wednesday, March 18th, West Europe

European Union and Prevention of Transnational Crime

Dr. Peter Hobbing, Visiting Professor of European Studies & Principal Administrator at the European Commission

Wednesday, April 1st, Middle East

Kuwait After the Gulf War

Brannon Wheeler, Assistant Professor, Near Eastern Languages and Civilization:

Wednesday, April 15th, Russia, East Europe and Central Asia

Post-Soviet Pains: Welfare and Health Care Reform in Central Asia

George Wright, Associate Professor, Department of Family Practice, School of Medicine, University of Washington

Wednesday, April 29th, East Asia

The Pacific: The New Center of the Global Political Economy?

Donald Hellman, Professor of International Studies and Director of the APEC Study Center

Wednesday, May 13th, Southeast Asia

The Overseas Chinese and the Integration of Asian Economies

Gary Hamilton, Professor, Sociology and Acting Director, Southeast Asia Center

Clock hours are available

Please mail this registration form and seminar fees (\$20.00 per person, per session) to:

**Jackson School Outreach Centers
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies
Attn: International Updates Registration
University of Washington
Box 353650
Seattle, WA 98195-3650**

Or call (206)543-4852 for more information.

To request disability accommodations, contact the office of the ADA coordinator at least ten days in advance of the event, (206) 543-6450 (voice); (206) 5443-6452 (TDD); (206) 685-3885 (FAX); access@u.washington.edu(email).

cut here =====

REGISTRATION: International Updates: Trends & Transitions In Your World

Last Name _____ First Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Daytime Phone _____ FAX _____
Email _____
School/School District _____ Grade Level Taught _____

Please specify dates for which you are registering:

- February 4th: South Asia
- February 18th: Jewish Studies
- March 4th International Business
- March 18th West Europe
- April 1st Middle East
- April 15th: Russia, East Europe and Central Asia
- April 29th East Asia
- May 13th Southeast Asia

Please check if:

- vegetarian meals are desired
- clock hours are desired

Dinner-lecture fee \$20.00 per session, per person - check or money order only - payable to the University of Washington.

DEADLINE for registration is one week prior to the session you plan to attend.

University of Washington

Intensive Russian and Czech Language Program

June 22 - August 21, 1998

Earn a year's worth of language credit in nine weeks and pay in-state tuition rates. The 1997 tuition rates for each intensive language course were \$1,114 for undergraduates and \$1,204 for graduate students, plus an additional \$35 application fee and a \$40 technology fee (1998 rates are expected to be comparable).

CZECH - Elementary

Emphasizes conversation and basics of Czech grammar and vocabulary. Students develop a certain fluency in expressing themselves in everyday situations.

1st Year Russian

Introduction to Russian. Emphasis on oral communication with limited vocabulary. Short readings and writing exercises. Basic grammar. Conducted mostly in Russian.

2nd Year Russian

Comprehensive review of Russian grammar with continuing oral practice and elementary composition. Conducted mostly in Russian.

3rd Year Russian

Extensive practice in spoken and written Russian based on a variety of prose readings. Intensive review and supplementation of strategic grammatical concepts. Conducted mostly in Russian.

4th Year Russian

Class discussion, oral presentations, and composition, based on reading a variety of texts, both literary and non-literary. Advanced grammar. Conducted entirely in Russian.

Housing and Special Programs

Students who wish to live in a Russian-speaking environment may apply to live in the Russian House, located just across the street from the campus. The Russian House has its own modern kitchen facility, and residents may opt to prepare their own meals or to buy a meal plan. The Russian House is a focal point for extracurricular events, which may include Russian singalongs, folkdancing, plays, poetry readings, lectures, films, weekend bike rides, and hiking trips. The Russian House may also host Russian visitors in the fields of art, science, business, etc. Priority to live in the House is given to those with the strongest Russian language background. All students in the summer program are welcome to participate in activities held at the Russian House or just to visit.

Housing is also available in regular dormitories. Housing costs for summer 1997 were \$720 for a double; \$918 for a single; \$522 for the meal plan. (1998 costs should be comparable.) Applications for the Russian House are available through the Slavic Department: (206) 543-6848. Applications for housing in the dorm will be available in April through Housing and Food Services: (206) 543-4059. Be sure to indicate **RUSSIAN** on your housing application.

Applying and Registering

Call (800) 543-2320 to request a Summer Quarter Bulletin. Telephone registration begins early May. Applications by mail accepted through June 1. Later applications accepted in person only. No transcripts or letters of recommendation necessary.

Application materials should be sent to Admissions Office, University of Washington, Box 355840, Seattle, WA 98195-5840. Course fees billed in early July.



Additional Information

For further information on course offerings or the Russian House, contact:

Shosh Westen
Slavic Department
University of Washington
Box 353580 Seattle, WA 98195-3580
(206) 543-6848
fax: (206) 543-6009
e-mail: slavicll@u.washington.edu

University of Washington**Department of Near Eastern and Civilization****Tenth Central Asian Languages & Culture
Summer Program****June 22 - August 21, 1998**

Intensive language instruction will be offered in elementary and advanced Uzbek and in elementary Tajik. All languages will be taught with the assistance of native speakers from Central Asia. An extensive cultural program of lectures, discussions and films will also be offered. Students of Advanced Uzbek will participate in a project of translating important Uzbek sources on the recent history of Central Asia.

Pending funding fellowships will be available.

For fellowship information contact:

Ilse D. Cirtautas, Director
Central Asian Languages and Culture Summer Program
Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization
229 Denny Hall, Box 353120
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3120
(206) 543-6033 or (206) 543-9963
e-mail: icirt@u.washington.edu

For admission information contact:

Summer Quarter
5001 25th Avenue NE, GH-24
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195
(206) 543-2300 or 1-800-543-2300

New Show of Young Moscow Artist

Works of Roman Ilinski, a unique modern Russian artist, will be displayed at the Gilmartin Gallery from January 10 through February 5, 1998. Mr. Ilinski's paintings have been exhibited in Russia, France, Germany, Switzerland, England, and the U.S., most recently at the Davidson Gallery in Seattle in August 1997. Mr. Ilinski's abstract paintings have been assessed by critics as among the finest of the young generation of Russian artists. His current exhibit is being held at University Unitarian Church, Gilmartin Gallery, 6556 35th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98115. For further information, please phone the Gilmartin Gallery at (206) 525-8400, or Mr. Vladimir Raskin at (206) 543-6479.

The Donald W. Treadgold Papers

In Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies

- No. 1: **Law In Russia** - *Theodore Taranovski, Peter B. Maggs, Kathryn Hendley, and Steven A. Crown*
- No. 2: **Religion in Imperial Russia** - *Robert L. Nichols and Henry R. Huttenbach*
- No. 3: **The Fate of Russian Orthodox Monasteries and Convents Since 1917** - *Charles Timberlake*
- No. 4: **The Mennonites and the Russian State Duma, 1905-1914** - *Terry Martin*
- No. 5: **Corporate Russia: Privatization and Prospects in the Oil and Gas Sector** - *Leslie Dienes*
- No. 6: **Post-Communist Transitions: The Rise of the Multi-Party Systems in Poland and Ukraine** - *Andrii Deshchytsia*
- No. 7: **Russian Banking: An Overview and Assessment** - *Kent F. Moors*
- No. 8: **Nationalism and Religion in the Balkans since the 19th Century** - *Peter F. Sugar*
- No. 9: **Modes of Communist Rule, Democratic Transition, and Party System Formation in Four East European Countries*** - *Grigorii Golosov (\$6.45)* *Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia, & Bulgaria
- No. 10: **The Politics of the Domestic Sphere: The *Zhenotdely*, Women's Liberation, and the Search for a *Novyi Byt* in Early Soviet Russia** - *Michelle V. Fuqua*
- No. 11: **Ethnic Bipolarism in Slovakia, 1989-1995** - *David Lucas (\$6.45)*
- No. 12: **Literacy and Reading in 19th Century Bulgaria** - *Krassimira Daskalova*
- No. 13: **Critical Theory and the War in Croatia and Bosnia** - *Thomas Cushman*
- No. 14: **Nation, State and Economy in Central Asia: Does Ataturk Provide a Model?**
- *Paul Kubicek*

Coming soon:

***The Labor Market, Wages, Income, and Expenditures of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan** - *Dilnara Isaniddinova, Editor*

***German-Bashing and the Breakup of Yugoslavia** - *Daniele Conversi*

All papers are \$5.25 each unless otherwise noted (add \$1.00 for international orders, 8.6% for WA state residents.) A ten-issue subscription is available for \$45, a twenty-issue subscription for \$90. Orders and subscriptions should be directed to Charles Sabatos, Managing Editor, at the following address:

The Donald W. Treadgold Papers
in Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies
Jackson School of International Studies, Box 353650
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3650
Tel: (206) 543-4852; Fax: (206) 685-0668
E-mail: treadgld@u.washington.edu

Submissions are currently being accepted. For submission information, contact Professor Sabrina P. Ramet, Editor, at the above address.

Fourth Annual REECAS Conference

— UPDATE —

Preparations for the Fourth Annual Regional REECAS Conference, to be held at the Portland State University campus, Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, April 11, 1998 have been proceeding apace. We have received a number of high quality submissions for this event. The following titles provide an example of what can be expected at the conference:

The Orthodox 'Reformation' and the Great Schism: Confessionalism in 16th and 17th Century Russia, Aaron Cohen, Portland State University

Anton Chekhov and Isaak Levitan: Witnesses to a Vanishing Russia, Thomas B. Rainey, Evergreen State College

Human Rights in Russia: Prospects and Problems, Vladimir Raskin, Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington

Etherton at Kashgar: Anti-Bolshevik Hero or Self-Serving Scoundrel? Daniel Waugh, Department of History, University of Washington

Oil and Gas and the New Russia, R. Alan Kimball, Department of History University of Oregon

Panel: *Teaching Russian Environmentalism/Nature Studies*, B. Howard Dean, Community and Environmental Planning, University of Washington

If you would like to participate in the conference, there is still time to apply. **We have extended the deadline for submissions to January 31st.** We hope that representatives from a variety of institutions will participate. If you are interested in participating in the conference as a session organizer, presenter, or discussant, please **return the form below as soon as possible.** We will send out the final program and registration information by February 17th. Please pass on this information to anyone who might be interested in participating in the conference.



REECAS CONFERENCE APPLICATION

I am interested in participating in the Fourth Annual Regional REECAS Conference. Please include me as a:

session organizer
session topic:

presenter
paper title:

discussant
area(s) of expertise:

name:
affiliation:
address:

phone:
fax:
e-mail:

Return to: REGIONAL REECAS CONFERENCE

University of Washington
203B Thomson Hall, Box 353650
Seattle, WA 98195-3650
tel: (206) 543-6938
fax: (206) 685-0668
e-mail: kengel@u.washington.edu

Calendar of REECAS-Related Events

All Events at the University of Washington Seattle campus unless otherwise noted.

January 1998

Thursday, January 22: *Language Situation in the Central Asian Republics Since their Independence* (Session 1 of 2-session roundtable discussion with scholars and students from Central Asia. Second session to be held the following day). 12:30-2:00 pm., Denny Hall 215A. Directed by Kagan Arik, Ph.D.C., Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Program in Near and Middle Eastern Studies.

Friday, January 23: *Language Situation in the Central Asian Republics Since their Independence.* (Session 2). 12:30-2:00 pm., Denny Hall 215A.

Saturday, January 24: *Religion and Identity: Russia into the 21st Century* (Annual Workshop for Teachers). 9:00 am - 3:30 pm, Thomson Hall 311. Presenters: Bruce Kochis, Senior Lecturer, Liberal Studies Dept., Glenn Young, Assistant Prof., Dept. of History and the Jackson School, Kurt Engelmann, Associate Director, REECAS Center. Sponsor: Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies Center. Open to all educators, pre-registration required. Registration: Marion Cook, (206) 543-4852. Information: Kurt Engelmann, (206) 543-6938.

Thursday, January 29: *Latest News on Kazakhstan's Economy.* 12:30-1:20 pm., Denny Hall 215. Speaker to be announced. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Friday, January 30: *Influence of Jadidism Among the Uyghurs of Xinjiang.* 12:30-1:30 pm., Denny Hall 215. Speaker: Hamit Zakir, Ph.D.C., Asian L & L. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Saturday, January 31: Deadline for REECAS Conference submissions (see page 16).

February 1998

Thursday, February 5: *Kazakh & Kirghiz Animal Stories: A Reflection of the Life of Central Asian Nomads.* 12:30-1:20 pm., Denny Hall 215. Speaker: Ilse D. Cirtautas, NELC. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Friday, February 6: *Uzbek Historical Sources for the Recent History of the Region: Translation Project Summer 1998.* 12:30-1:20 pm., Denny Hall 215. Speaker: Ilse D. Cirtautas, NELC. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Saturday, February 7: Nomadism MOSAIC. All-day workshop for K-9 teachers, 101 Thomson Hall. (See page 7 for details).

Monday, February 9: *Nationalism, Populism, & Other Threats to Liberal Values in Post-Communist Europe.* 3:30-4:30pm, 317 Thomson Hall. Speaker: Vladimir Tismaneanu, University of Maryland. Information: (206) 543-4852.

Thursday, February 12: *Russia's Policy Towards Kazakhstan.* 12:30-1:30 pm, Denny Hall 215. Speaker: Maria Kozhevnikova, Graduate Student, Russian/East European/Central Asian Program, JSIS. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Friday, February 13: *Student Life in Tashkent and at the UW.* 12:30-1:20 pm., Denny Hall 215. Speaker: Dilbar Akhmedova, NELC, Exchange Student from Tashkent State University. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Monday, February 16: *Nihil Obstat: Religion, Politics, and Social Change in East-Central Europe and Russia* (book reading). 7:30 pm, Elliott Bay Bookstore, 1st South & South Main Street, Seattle. Presentation by the book's author: Professor Sabrina Ramet, Jackson School of International Studies. Information: (206) 624-6600.

Thursday, February 19: *The Kirghiz Refugee Community in Turkey.* 12:30-1:20 pm., Denny Hall 215. Speaker: Irisbubu Beybutova, Fulbright Scholar from Kirghizstan. Information: (206) 543-9963.

Tuesday, February 24: *Politics of Language and Identity in Ukraine.* 7:00 pm., Russia House, 2104 NE 45th. Speaker: Laada Bilanivk, linguistic anthropologist. Information: Shosh Westen, (206) 543-6848.

Thursday, February 26: *The Citizen Behind the Veil: Bulgarian National Imperatives & the Re-dressing of Muslim Women in Modern Bulgaria.* 3:30 pm, room to be announced. Speaker: Mary Neuburger, University of Texas at Austin. Information: (206) 543-8291.

Spring 1998

Saturday, April 11: Fourth Annual REECAS Conference. Portland State University, Portland, Oregon. (Papers and Session Proposals now being accepted). See page 16.

Saturday, April 24: *Canvassing Gender: Contemporary Russian Women's Art.* 3:30-5:00 pm, room to be announced. Speaker: Helena Gosciolo, University of Pittsburg. Information: 543-4852.

Friday- Sunday, May 8-10: Seventh Annual FASL (Formal Approaches to Slavic Linguistics) Conference. Information: fasl7@u.washington.edu.

REECAS NEWSLETTER

203 Thomson Hall, Box 353650
Jackson School of International Studies
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3650

Address Correction Requested

Non-profit
Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Seattle, WA
Permit No. 62

ANNUAL WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS

RELIGION AND IDENTITY: RUSSIA INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

*sponsored by the Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies Center
Thomson Hall 317*

*University of Washington
Seattle, Washington*

Saturday, January 24, 1997

9:00am - 3:30 pm

POSTPONED

Presenters:

Bruce Kochis, Senior Lecturer, Liberal Studies Department, University of Washington, Bothell.
Glennys Young, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Jackson School of International Studies,
University of Washington
Kurt Engelmann, Associate Director, REECAS Center, University of Washington

The workshop is open to all educators. There is no charge, **but pre-registration is required.** To register, call Marion Cook at the REECAS Center (206) 543-4852 or email: marionc@u.washington.edu.

For more information, contact Kurt Engelmann at (206) 543-6938, fax (206) 685-0668, email: kengel@u.washington.edu.