

Professor Donald Treadgold

Professor Donald Warren Treadgold, long-time professor of Russian History at the University of Washington, died unexpectedly from acute leukemia on December 13, 1994. He was born 72 years ago in Silverton, Oregon, and he had a long, illustrious career as a great scholar and teacher. He earned his B.A. degree in 1943 at the University of Oregon. His studies were interrupted by military service between 1943 and 1946 in Europe where he rose to the rank of captain in the military intelligence. In 1947 he earned his Master's degree at Harvard and his Doctor of Philosophy three years later at Oxford. In 1949 he joined the University of Washington from which he retired at the end of June 1993.

To his colleagues, Professor Treadgold was best known as a superb and prolific scholar. He produced literally hundreds of articles, monographs, book reviews, and other publications, including such seminal monographs as Lenin and His Rivals (1955), The Great Siberian Migration (1957), The West in Russia and China (1973), A History of Christianity (1979), and Twentieth Century Russia (1959), the eighth edition of which will be published posthumously by Westview Press. He co-edited numerous other publications, such as Gorbachev and the Soviet Future (1988, with Larry Lerner), seven volumes of A History of East-Central Europe (with me), and his last editorial accomplishment Render unto Caesar: Religion and World Politics (forthcoming, with Sabrina Ramet).

Donald Treadgold was also instrumental in the success of *Slavic Review*, the well-known journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS). He was managing editor of the journal from 1961 (when its name was changed from *The American Slavic and East European Review*) to 1965, and under his management it became a first rate scholarly periodical. The journal's success was the result in no small part to his thoroughness as editor -- he is the only editor I ever knew who would not approve an article for publication until he checked every footnote to make certain they were absolutely correct! That this took much time did not matter to him; he had to do what he considered to be the proper and required job. When the publication ran into some difficulties again, it was Professor Treadgold who was asked to resume the job of Managing Editor for a second time, from 1968 to 1975, although he had to add this burden to the already time-

consuming position of Chairperson of the History Department. This was typical of Donald Treadgold, who never refused to step in when help was needed by an organization or a friend.

To do things properly and correctly was part of Donald Treadgold's characteristics and values. Added to this was a certain noblesse oblige, which made him accept assignments from university departments and scholarly organizations. The services he rendered is too long to list, as is the major awards and honors he received.

Professor Treadgold was an exceptional teacher of both graduates and undergraduates while upholding the highest academic standards and values of scholarly research. His interest in his students went way beyond the class room. Every day, when the University was in session, he appeared at 9:30 in the cafeteria of the Student Union where any student could join him and discuss academic, nation, world and private problems with him. The number of foreign students who found out what Thanksgiving is by joining the Treadgolds is large. His students became attached to him for life. At every AAASS meeting members of The Gang, as these ex-students call themselves, had a reunion dinner with their master and friend. Not only the students of the University of Washington profited from Professor Treadgold's ability to share his knowledge.

He gave lectures at some fifty other institutions and served as visiting professor/scholar at the National University at Taipei, the University of Hawaii, the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, and the Toyo Bunko in Tokyo.

Students were not the only ones benefited from Professor Treadgold's interest in their well being and from his friendship. So did numerous colleagues including myself. As I wrote elsewhere: "Don was a man who fostered not only his own but many other careers with his encouragement and suggestions. He had his own vision of things, but he was able and willing to listen to those of others..." He not only listened, but helped when he could. In a letter which I received from a respected colleague after Professor Treadgold's death I read: "...when I wrote something for publication I usually had Don in mind as my main reader. I wanted what I wrote to be something that he would approve..." The number of colleagues who thought this way and were helped by both, criticism and approval they

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received from Donald Treadgold is numerous indeed.

We lost a great scholar and teacher, but those of us who knew him - and this includes a great number of friends all over the world - lost an exemplary human being. I already wrote about his helpfulness, his belief that things must always be done well as one's ability permits, but if I have to list his main characteristics, I must begin with loyalty. This belonged, first, foremost and always to his family for whom he always had time even in the midst of the most hectic circumstances. His love for them was boundless and unconditional. He was more proud of them than of anything else in life. Next came his friends. Even if they disappointed him on occasion, they remained his friends and their weaknesses were overlooked.

Donald Treadgold loved travel, good food, fine wines. He loved classical music, especially opera

and relaxed in the swimming pool and on the had ball court. This much everybody knew who had more than a passing acquaintance with him. What most people did not realize was that he had a magnificent sense of humor and appreciated a good joke, even a practical one at his expense. This issomething those of us who had lunch with him regularly will miss together with everything else which he represented. Their feeling of loss is shared by the many colleagues and friends, in and out of academia, all over the world who profited from Professor Treadgold's help and advice, enjoyed his company and loved him. I am certain that Professor Treadgold had his weaknesses and faults like all human beings, but well and closely as I knew him, I cannot think of anything that would have bothered me in his case.

Peter F. Sugar
Professor Emeritus of History

The battle for SLAVIC L&L

On November 30, 1994, University of Washington President Gerberding called a press conference to announce that six departments were targeted for elimination for the next biennium's budget. The Slavic Languages and Literature Department was named among them. Since that day, the department has carried forth an active campaign to ensure its survival. The efforts have ranged from rallies and letter writing to arranging press conferences for the local media and contacting former alumni for support. Most vocal among the faculty members organizing the effort has been Galya Diment, an associate professor in the department. Her lively correspondence has been included in the Daily and the Seattle Times.

The battle to save the department has entered the electronic age. A listproc (an automated electronic discussion group) has been established to allow interested parties to express their opinions as well as facilitate the distribution of information. Members of the group include people from City University of New York, Ohio State University, Bloomington, Indiana, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and Radio Prague.

TELEMENTORING, CONT.

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- Overlake students effectively used their mentor connections to develop and narrow relevant topics of study.
- REECAS mentors have gained positive insight on working with high school students.
- In the process of "teaching" high school students, some REECAS mentors discovered or rediscovered source material which was helpful in their own university-based research.
- Overlake students have gained basic e-mail and Internet skills and are directly applying them to task-oriented research. Several students have now purchased their own private accounts.

Most students access e-mail via a single account through 3 modems at school. Several students have their own access at home. Students and mentors send all correspondence copied to the teacher (Howard Levin), which provides him the opportunity to add support and advice when needed. Additional "keypals" are being established with students in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The goal is to establish some 3-way correspondence: Overlake student-UW student-overseas student. At Overlake both history and English teachers are involved in the project. Development of more advanced Internet historical research skills is planned in the future.

(SEE RELATED ARTICLE ON PAGE 4)

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The Mentor's Mentor: An Interview with Howard Levin

Howard Levin, of Overlake School in Redmond, Washington, is a pioneer. He and his class of sixteen 15/16 year old Honors World History students are taking part in a "telementoring" project with thirteen UW graduate students.

Although the high school and graduate students met over bagels at the start of the program, their main communication now is via e-mail. In the 5th week of the project, we interviewed Levin (via e-mail, of course) to hear his thoughts on the project.

Newsletter: Why did you want to get involved in this kind of project?

Several reasons. First, I've been looking for a simple, yet powerful way to use technology to enhance the learning of my students. A lot of the Internet projects available appear to be time consuming and are not accomplishing much more than pen-pals arrangements. This project provides authentic learning via REECAS mentors who have knowledge about a geographic area that I, quite frankly, am weak on. I was also intrigued about the possibility of these e-mail partners to actually meet. This, I think is one of the more powerful and unusual components. And also, I have to admit that I am just thrilled with getting my students to value the technology!

Newsletter: Were the students enthusiastic about it?

I predicted that they would be thrilled. It turns out that their initial response was somewhat cool. They were not thrilled with the new limitations placed on their research papers, i.e., that they had to choose historical topics in the REECAS area. These attitudes changed as they exchanged their first messages. The meeting at the Jackson School and at Suzzallo Library really energized all these students.

Newsletter: What were some of the worries the students had going in to this kind of project?

Well, 15 year olds by nature are not real open with their fears and worries. They tend to couch them with complaints. But it was clear to me that most were self-conscious about their lack of knowledge when faced with graduate students. Most were "worried" about their topics, having little clue of what to research. Several want to have it all figured out before sharing questions with their mentors.

Newsletter: What were some of the worries you had going in to this project?

I was concerned initially that we would find grad students willing to stick with the project. I was concerned that university students would lack the insight to know how to deal with 15/16 year olds. I was not concerned about the technology, I knew that this would be a breeze for most, but I wasn't sure they would be willing to stick with the correspondence.

Newsletter: How do you feel the project is going, so far?

Once the letters of introduction were exchanged I was thrilled with the effect the subtle pressure of this new person had on the students' efforts. The face-to-face meetings played a very significant

role for most students. One of the strongest results, which was not intended at the beginning, was the confidence gained from the library visit to Suzzallo. Although on the surface it might seem that this was a "no-tech" component, much of the follow-up correspondence between student and mentor has been about sources. In fact, a group of these students actually arranged to go back to Suzzallo for a day during their mid-winter break! I've never seen that happen in the eight years of teaching research paper writing. They are simply taking the task more seriously due to the on-line connection with the grad students.

Newsletter: Would you like to repeat it with a different group of students?

Absolutely. I have several ideas on how to enhance the experience next year. In particular I want to be able to devote more teaching time to getting the kids to learn Internet basics and UW library skills. I'd also like to see us move from one-on-one pairings to a more team researching approach. Also, I do not think it farfetched that high school students could be assisting the grad students on their research. I'd like to see the collaborative benefit move in both directions. The key to success is that the student work must be authentic. They should not be writing papers for their teachers, rather they should be writing papers for a broader audience. Perhaps college professors could be doing the same!!

Newsletter: What advice would you give anyone wanting to start this kind of project at their school?

Some of the above comments apply here. Avoid requiring a set amount of e-mail correspondence. Strive to keep the contact between student and mentor authentic. Definitely look for a situation where the students can actually meet their mentors.

Interviewed by Alysha Webb.



Pam Morris, UW student, confers with Overlake student Jessica Gigot (left).

***ECONOMIC TRANSITIONS AND REFORM:
RESEARCH ON THE BALTICS***

One of the most significant transformations now occurring in the former Soviet republics is the transition to a market economy. The Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are proceeding well along this path, despite the not unexpected bumps in the road along the way. For those who are interested in finding out where these countries came from, where they are now, and recommendations and projects for the future, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are a valuable resource. As member countries in these two organizations and recipients of funding, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have been visited by various commissions that have studied and reported on their economies. These reports can be a useful resource for individuals seeking information on the economic transformation in the Baltic states.

In 1992, commissions from the World Bank visited Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to determine the status of their economies and what issues they would be facing as they converted to a market economy, and to make recommendations for needed reforms. These reports, published in 1993, provide an excellent summary of the state of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian economies as they began this transition. The report contains specific information on various sectors of the economy which provide a great deal of information. Some of the sectors studied were Industry; Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry;

Energy; Transportation; Telecommunications; Health; Housing & Municipal Services; and Education, Training & Research. Each section contains a summary of the state of that sector in 1992, statistics, and recommendations for reform. The report gives a similar analysis of other economic issues such as international trade, fiscal policy, employment and the labor market, the social safety net, and the reform agenda.

For yearly statistics on how the Baltic states are progressing in their economic transformation, one can look to the International Monetary Fund's economic reviews for each of these countries. Reviews have been published for 1992, 1993, and 1994. These reports contain a great number of statistics on employment, price and wages, public finance, banking and currency, trade policies and trade balances, and foreign debt and investment. Unfortunately, they do not provide statistics on the broad range of economic sectors that are analyzed in the World Bank report. However, the information in these reports does give an indication of how these countries are progressing in their economic transformations and valuable statistics on the economic sectors and issues covered.

Amanda Floan
MA International Studies, REECAS

World Bank Country Studies:

- Estonia: The Transition to a Market Economy (1992)
- Latvia: The Transition to a Market Economy (1992)
- Lithuania: The Transition to a Market Economy (1992)

International Monetary Fund Economic Reviews:

- Estonia (1992, 1993, 1994)
- Latvia (1992, 1993, 1994)
- Lithuania (1992, 1993, 1994)

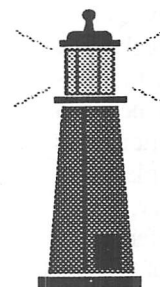
The above documents are available in the Government Documents section of the University of Washington Suzzallo/Allen Library or can be ordered from the organizations.

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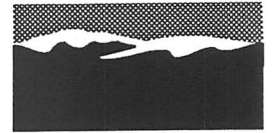
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Amanda personally used the World Bank report in 1992 while writing a paper on the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania for an economics course. She was able to experience Lithuania's current economic transition first-hand while spending the 1994-1995 academic year in Kaunas, Lithuania on a Fulbright fellowship.

* * *

Letter from Slovakia



Bratislava

In the course of the changes starting in Prague in 1989 and sweeping throughout the entire country of Czechoslovakia, the divergent tendencies of the Slovak part went largely unnoticed. However, by 1992, the rift growing between the Czech and Slovak parts of the country had become irreparable. Tension culminated in the official break-up of Czechoslovakia on Jan. 1, 1993. My research project on the political parties within Slovakia took me to Bratislava in January of this year to collect material from the political parties. The main focus of my investigation is the activity of the political parties representing the Hungarian minority concentrated along the southern border of the country. This has become one of the most controversial issues in the Slovak political scene.

Czechs, referring to the "Velvet Divorce" which officially split Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and Slovak republic on Jan. 1, 1993, like to point out that their country was divided up by a basketball player and a boxer. They are talking about the well-known personal divisions between Václav Klaus, representing the Czechs, and Vladimír Mečiar, representing the Slovaks. The personal animosity between these two very different politicians is perhaps the most common explanation for the break-up of the country, which was accomplished without a referendum and probably against the will of the majority of people in both the Czech and Slovak sides.

More formal explanations for the split take into account such factors as the differences between the political orientations of electorates in the Czech and Slovak parts of the country as well as the differences in their respective economic situations. One view compares the timing of national awakening, industrial development, and communism. The Czech Lands were historically one of the most developed parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is then not surpris-

ing that before the Second World War, the per capita income in the Czech part of Czechoslovakia was even higher than that of Italy. Therefore, Czechs generally view communism as unfavorable to economic development and look favorably upon the First Republic, which is generally regarded as the most democratic of the governments in East Central Europe during the inter-war period. Slovakia, on the other hand, witnessed most of its industrial growth after the Second World War during the period of communist rule. Slovaks then see less contradiction between leftist economic policies and economic prosperity. The economic reforms proposed by Klaus perhaps aggravated this tendency as they had more detrimental effects in Slovakia than in the Czech Republic.

"The next day's agenda included visits to those parties with more pro-Slovak nationalistic programs, the most notorious of which is the Slovak National Party."

Since I only had several days to collect material on this, my first, trip to Bratislava, I had to get to work immediately. The first day I decided to collect information from all parties in the political opposition. My first stop was the Christian Democratic Movement, located in a building near the train station. Since I could not locate any sort of press or public information bureau, I asked a passer-by where I might find a secretary who might be able to help me. Due, I think, to slight differences in pronunciation between Czech and Slovak, the man understood me to be asking directions to the secretariat. Thirty sec-

onds later, I found myself shaking hands with Jan Carnogursky, chairperson of the entire party and one-time head of the Slovak government. Although he was, understandably, quite busy, he arranged for me to meet Mikuláš Dzurinda, the party's assistant economic advisor and a member of parliament. Mr. Dzurinda was quite helpful, and gave me everything that I asked for.

My next stop was to the three Hungarian political parties, two of which were conveniently located on the same floor of the same building as the Christian Democratic Movement. The first one I went to, the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, is the second largest of the three both in parliament and in terms of its number of seats in local government. They also were very receptive, giving me electoral materials and information on their party. After hearing me utter a few words in broken Hungarian, they actually offered to mail me a copy of their party's history once they received it from the printer. The Hungarian Civic Party, the newest, smallest, and most liberal of the three Hungarian parties, was equally receptive, showering me with books and other materials including a short pamphlet on the systemic changes in Slovakia. This was written by the party's campaign manager.

I got an even more enthusiastic reception at Coexistence, by far the largest and most vocal of the Hungarian parties. The party headquarters were again difficult to find since they are located in a dilapidated building next to a major thoroughfare which leads out of town. On the facade of the building are no indications that the Coexistence headquarters are inside. In the front office of the party, the reaction to hearing some Hungarian was a familiar one. Not only did they give me information on the party, they even offered to give me several books on the subject. One of these was authored by Miklós Duraj, the party chairperson and a well-known dissident.

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Letter from Slovakia, cont.

This was quite surprising, since I had just purchased that book earlier the same day, and was aware of its high price tag, especially by Slovak standards.

The Party of the Democratic Left occupies an entire building of four stories. On the way in I was stopped by a gruff-looking man at the reception desk who demanded that I explain my purpose in the building before he would let me pass. His manner and appearance somehow reminded me of the party's communist orientation. Upon hearing my explanation, he grudgingly directed me to the third floor, where I got the electoral program without any further trouble. Although the party is now in opposition, rumors have been circulating in Bratislava that a pro-Meciar wing of the party has been threatening to split off. Despite its schizophrenic tendencies, the party seems to be holding together for the time being under the leadership of Peter Weiss, who once worked as a researcher at Bratislava's Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

The next day's agenda included visits to those parties with more pro-Slovak nationalistic programs, the most notorious of which is the Slovak National Party. I had some difficulty finding the party headquarters, since they were no longer located at the address listed in the telephone directory. I asked a woman walking by if she happened to know where the Slovak National Party was. By chance, she was a party member on her way to a meeting. Since her appointment was at the party headquarters, she offered to escort me. On the way she asked me about myself, my project, and my impressions of Bratislava. We entered the building, and, while walking upstairs, we passed by a room with its door ajar. A rather large man in a bright orange suit came out. Although he recognized my companion, he asked what my business was with the Slovak National Party. Before I could answer, my companion said, "He's a journalist, or something." That introduction fell like an egg on a cold grill. The man asked me to leave, and said that perhaps I could meet with someone the next day.

My stop at Vladimir Meciar's Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, the largest party in the Slovak parliament, was disappointingly uneventful. A friendly functionary gave me the lengthy party electoral program with the slogan "Slovakia, do toho!" ("Go for it, Slovakia!"). On the inside cover it featured a full-page portrait of Mr. Meciar.

The following day I was surprised by the warm reception I received at the Slovak National Party. Upon my appearance, the man in the familiar orange suit greeted me and immediately led me upstairs. There I spoke at length with a party functionary. She not only gave me materials, but arranged for me to meet with the Minister of Education, a fellow party member. Although the meeting at the ministry did not amount to much, I was nevertheless impressed by the overall degree of accessibility that researchers of Slovak politics apparently enjoy.

Going back to Prague later that day on the evening train, I could not help but feel a bit charmed by Bratislava, the underdog of Central European capital cities. Reflecting upon my research project, however, I began to have some second thoughts about the theme I had cho-

sen. Does the West really need to understand Slovakian politics? Can we not count on the citizens of Slovakia to find fair and peaceful solutions to their own problems, including that of the Hungarian minority?

Just then, I overheard the comments of a lady walking by the conductor. She said, "I'm moving, I don't want to sit in there with all those Gypsies."

The conductor replied, "But those aren't Gypsies, those are Hungarians."

"Whatever," answered the lady on her way to a different coach.

I felt reassured.

David Lucas is the REECAS Master's program and is currently on exchange for the year with the Charles University in Prague, in the Czech Republic.



"INTERNATIONAL UPDATES"

Lecture Dinner Series

On Wednesday, April 19th, 5:30-8:00pm, Herbert J. Ellison, Professor of History and the Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies Program, University of Washington will be speaking on "**The Russian Federation: Reintegration or Disintegration?**" in the Walker-Ames Room, 2nd Floor, Kane Hall, University of Washington campus. The event is sponsored by the Jackson School Outreach Centers, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington. An authentic ethnic dinner is included in the program for a modest fee. University of Washington extension credit is available for an additional charge. Washington State clock hours are available for NO additional charge.

For more information on this and SEVERAL OTHER international update dinner/lectures, call Maureen Haley Terada at (206) 543-4800 or FAX her at (206) 685-0668.

Autumn in Kiev

Ukraine isn't Russia, but it's definitely the former Soviet Union. This became clear to me early on during my three month stay in Kiev. It was evident immediately that the West has moved in and exerted an influence. What wasn't so immediately apparent was that under Ukraine's tangible economic turmoil lies a more ethereal sense of demoralization. People seem uncertain what to believe about the West and about themselves. They are hesitant to say which influences have been good and which bad, or which changes are more than cosmetic.

Kiev's Borispol airport was both the beginning and the end of my exposure to Ukraine's new enigmas. The crumbling terminal, small enough to fit in the Husky stadium, didn't look like it had moved much beyond the Brezhnev era. The concrete pillars, walls and floor were positively uninspirational, and the glamorously made-up washroom attendants looked painfully bored as they folded squares of toilet paper. A gruff attendant barked at me from behind the stained, mustard-colored curtains of the information booth, "We only have one phone here and it doesn't work." This left me stranded without a way to call my only contact in the city to get her address. I managed to shout and haggle my way into a free phone call through an enterprising taxi driver in exchange for a \$30 ride to the city. Once I'd found out where to go, I was whisked away from the decaying airport terminal in a slick black BMW with fuzzy seats, a fancy cassette deck and, of course, a cellular phone. Aha. This was the phone for foreigners and those who can afford pricey cab fares, I realized, and the one back in the airport was for locals.

The city itself was picturesque, dominated by hilly tree-

lined avenues covered with autumn-leaves. During my initial strolls around Kiev, I noticed indicators that this place had moved beyond some of the oddities I had come to associate with the former Soviet Union. For one thing, there were sparkling blue and gold signs on most of the buildings, telling passers-by they no longer had to guess at what was happening inside. The raggedly dressed people that populated the memories of my last two trips to the FSU were now clad in sharp business suits or flashy Italian mini-skirts and pumps. The sputtering Ladas and Moskviches were clearly outnumbered by Fords, Volvos and various European luxury cars. And sure enough, store windows displayed not only loaves of bread and cartons of milk, but microwaves, shampoo and CD's. Gourmet pizza and beer was even readily available at several downtown haunts.

"People seem uncertain what to believe about the West and about themselves. They are hesitant to say which influences have been good and which bad, or which changes are more than cosmetic."

The appearance of prosperity didn't fool me for long, however, as I realized that the only people who could afford to take part in it were foreigners and mafiosi. Much to my disappointment, most of the foreigners chomping pizza were ones who held positions of relative responsibility but who had little or no interest in Ukraine beyond its ability to provide them with an intriguing

lifestyle. I searched high and low for fellow graduate students, and found only a cluster of Ph.D. candidates who'd all jumped ship in exchange for more lucrative positions with Western companies. Let it be known, it's frighteningly easy to get a job in Kiev, as long as you're not Ukrainian.

I thought I might find other grad students at the university where I planned to study Ukrainian. Instead, I found a homespun version of "Let's Make a Deal." I fell into the role of game show contestant when I found myself negotiating tuition fees and playing one school off the other. I ended up with a package that included six hours a week at Kiev State University along with a German writer, a German lawyer and a French diplomat. None of them, I later learned, had entered into negotiations, and all of them were paying considerably more than I.

It was in that class that I learned one of the keys to the Ukrainians' decidedly non-Russian disposition -- the *narodna pisna* (otherwise known as the folk song). Ukrainians sing a lot, which may be the reason they smile more than Russians. You can catch people not only smiling, but occasionally actually laughing on the street. In fact, everything in Kiev seemed a little more upbeat than the Russian penchant for drama would allow. Ukrainians discovered purple and yellow long before Western products brought those colors to drab Russian shelves. The food went far beyond basic meat and potatoes (thankfully, for this vegetarian), exploring the realm of wildly colorful salads and dishes made burning hot with garlic. And, of course, there was borscht, like wine is to the French, with every lunch and dinner. In Ukraine, borscht isn't just a first course, it's a nationalist philosophy.

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AUTUMN IN KIEV, CONT.

(Continued from page 8)

Any Ukrainian will be quick to tell you that borshcht comes in a variety of colors and flavors, and it absolutely, positively, without a doubt is NOT Russian.

On the streets, especially during holidays, it becomes clear that Ukrainian history is absolutely not Russian either. During the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Kiev from the Nazis, old soldiers from the Soviet front clashed with old nationalists that had deserted in order to fight against the USSR. When it came time to celebrate the October Revolution, thousands of people old and young, nationalist and not, but all Ukrainian, marched the main street holding images of starving people on painted signs. "Famine," they read. "Never again." Just outside the city is the site of Babyn Yar, where half a million Ukrainian Jews were massacred. In Kiev, Jewish art and theatre self-consciously flourishes, fed by an acute public awareness of Ukraine's legacy of anti-Semitism. All these things provoked in me a feeling I never got in Russia, the feeling of a country perpetually caught between the powers of its neighbors, wondering about the limits of its ambition.

I became convinced that Ukrainians are some of the strongest people around -- or at least their resilience in the face of lawless confusion never ceased to amaze me. Rampant crime, unforgiving inflation rates of several percent a day and the complete absence of a systemic infrastructure have thrown society into a tizzy. Amidst a constant pressure to be better and an uncertainty about what that means, the Ukrainian identity crisis is apparent and demoralizing. No one seems to know what they find good about Ukraine and what they find bad, what to take with them into the fu-

ture and what to leave behind, what's right about the West's guidance and what's wrong. All they know is that the once-plump babushkas have thinned with their dwindling pensions and there is little in the way of law and order to keep people from plundering each other.

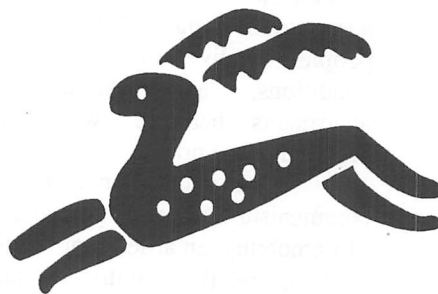
Yet, in this whirlpool of anarchy, I still found most people to be more concerned with their families than themselves, to always have an open door, an outstretched hand and a sincere desire to be kind. It was a reaffirmation of human nature, in a place where there's no financial benefit to being a good person, and survival economics have forced everyone to focus on money.

When it came time to leave, I was ushered out with evidence that some of Ukraine's apparent improvements are only skin deep. Borispol airport, which I recalled so fondly in all its Soviet glory, had been transformed in my absence. I swore upon entering that I was in a different place than I was when I'd arrived. Not only were the floors clean, the walls were painted, the new baggage signs lit. A fast-food cafe atmosphere — complete with McDonald's-like tables in blue and yellow — had taken over. A cheery reception area and relatively fast-moving customs lines made me wonder just what country

I was in. Upstairs, beyond the check-in counters, a duty-free shop overlooked the sparkling new glass ceiling of the lower level, and passengers above could wave to the people they were leaving behind. The place was done in cool greens and blues and the bathrooms were well-stocked with self-serve toilet paper.

I was fooled into expecting the rest of the departure process to resemble a Western air travel experience as well. But when I approached the sliding glass doors that led to Borispol's six gates (an expansion from the previous two), they wouldn't open. A guard told me I had to wait, despite the fact that my plane was to take off in about ten minutes. It turned out that none of the departing passengers were allowed to board until all six planes were there. After that, they called out one plane at a time, loaded it up and sent it off before collecting people for the next one. This didn't function like a Western airport at all, it only looked like one. And I was sort of relieved, knowing I'd be really disappointed if everything about Ukraine that had Westernized outside had Westernized inside as well.

For three hours in the airport I thought about the plentiful hard currency grocery stores and the fine cars and clothing on the streets. I recalled dinners with friends, drunken renditions of the Soviet national anthem, and the crowds of pensioners buying suitcases of bread before prices tripled the next day. When my KLM 737 finally took off, I watched the cupolas of Kiev disappear, wondering whether I was glad to be leaving and just where it was that I had been.



Robin Marks is a third-year REECAS grad student and a reporter for KUOW radio. She was studying fall quarter in Kiev on a Fritz fellowship from the UW graduate school.

Book and Film Reviews



Slavenka Drakulic. *How We Survived Communism and Even Laughed.* (W. W. Norton & Company, 1991).

"This was how the communists lost: when the first free elections came, in May 1990, the entire younger generation voted against Golub, against shortages, deprivation, double standards, and false promises."

Slavenka Drakulic has successfully produced a picture of life under communism in Yugoslavia, including a very human reason for why it failed, in her first non-fiction book published in English entitled, *How We Survived Communism and Even Laughed*. Drakulic is one of the foremost feminist writers to emerge in Eastern Europe, and she has a keen ability to convey emotions with her writing and to make her readers understand what it was like to live in a communist society. Her book focusses on the relationship between the political authority of the government and the activities of daily life, and how it affected the experiences of women. Her material is derived from her own experiences, as well as those of her female friends throughout Eastern Europe.

Drakulic has the ability to show the political significance of events which take place in one's everyday life, and to show how even the most basic of human needs and desires were affected by communism. For example, one chapter of her book is dedicated to such issues as make-up, clothing, hair dye, cosmetics, and sanitary napkins. Often these products were unavailable, or at best, hard to find. If they were available, there was only one choice, so every woman was

forced to use the same kind; thus the state created fashion by lack of products or choices. The shortage of these products was often demoralizing to many women, especially the lack of sanitary products. Indeed, as Drakulic pointed out, while holding a box of Tampax at a lecture at CUNY, "This I hold as one of the proofs that communism failed, because in the seventy years of its existence it couldn't fulfill the basic needs of half the population."

Another issue that is central to Drakulic's book is the impact of Western influence on women in Yugoslavia. Coke, fur coats, washing machines, magazines, even plastic bags from Western department stores became status symbols. To be wealthy was the exception, but any fashionable item one could afford would prove that she had a high wage and a high social status.

"Drakulic has the ability to show the political significance of events which take place in one's everyday life..."

Furthermore, communism failed to provide freedom of expression and speech, and often forced people to become paranoid and distrustful. Censorship was commonplace, and the possibility of future change almost nonexistent. It also failed to provide adequate housing and food, causing people to live in very crowded conditions, and sharing small apartments between two families, providing little privacy.

Drakulic concludes that communism instilled in people a sense of immobility, an absence of future and dreams, and the inability to imagine their lives differently. The system neglected human need, and it is for this very reason that it did not succeed. There was a time in the post-war era

that Yugoslavs lived well, but shortages, a deteriorating standard of living, and even the reemergence of the rough, paper-like Golub toilet paper, made one constantly aware that communism could not meet the most basic human demands. *How We Survived Communism* is a highly recommended book for those who wish to understand how the politics of communism affected daily lives.

Pamela Morris is in her second year in the REECAS Masters program, doing research on nationalism and ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslavia.



Messengers from Moscow
Daniel Wolf, writer, director, and executive producer
Eugene Shirley, executive producer
Herbert J. Ellison, chief consultant

The extraordinary collapse of communism in the Soviet Union has been accompanied by a related phenomenon - the possibility of gaining access to documents and government officials previously off-limits to historians. For the first time, it is possible for historians to access archives containing correspondence and minutes of meetings of the Soviet leadership. Additionally, high-ranking officials in the Soviet government, army, and intelligence services are able to speak openly about their experiences in Europe and Asia. Consequently, we are able to analyze the activities and motives of the Soviet government, Communist party, and Comintern with a clarity that was previously unthinkable.

Messengers from Moscow, a

Book reviews, cont.

(Continued from page 10)

four-part documentary which aired recently on PBS, is one very positive result of the new ability to examine the actions of the Soviet government during the Cold War. Written by Daniel Wolf of the BBC in consultation with Professor Herbert Ellison of the University of Washington's Jackson School, it details Soviet activities in foreign conflicts from the end of World War Two until the collapse of the communist regime several years ago. The documentary, which was originally conceived by Professor Ellison before Gorbachev even came to power, consists of a series of interviews with communist officials from the former Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and Eastern Europe, along with film footage and quotes from important documents from Soviet archives. The narration is by E. G. Marshall. The evidence presented clearly shows that the Soviets initiated the Cold War with their attempts to dominate Europe after World War Two. Furthermore, Soviet intrigue was behind virtually every conflict between the communist and capitalist worlds between 1945 and 1989.

The series begins with footage of Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's Minister of Foreign Affairs, taken by Molotov's biographer and confidant, Felix Chuyev. Chuyev's home movies show Molotov strolling through the woods near his dacha long after he had been removed from power. Felix Chuyev relates the words of Molotov, who said that he considered it his primary duty "to expand the limits of our Motherland as far as possible. And it seems that Stalin and I didn't do so badly in this." The drive to expand Soviet dominance over Europe is confirmed by interviews with prominent European Communists. Part One of *Messengers from Moscow* includes extensive interviews with Wolfgang Leonhard, a German who was trained in Moscow to establish a communist government in East Germany after the Second World War, and Auguste Lecoœur, a French communist who explains the Soviet aim of eliminating

the French Socialists. In Lecoœur's opinion, Stalin was "a terrific guy," and "a wonderful fellow with a nice sense of humor." Part Two cites correspondence which shows Stalin's complicity with Mao in the decision to support North Korea in its invasion of South Korea in 1950. A letter of October, 1950 from Stalin to Mao reads, "Should we fear this [involvement in Korea]? I think not, because together we shall be stronger than America, England, and the other capitalist states. Without Germany, which cannot now aid the USA, they do not represent a serious military power."

"In light of the evidence presented in the series, the conclusion of the so-called revisionists that the Soviet Union presented no real threat to American interests...will be difficult to support."

Such revelations are not the only extraordinary aspect of the film, however. Also extremely valuable is the successful attempt to show the human side of the figures involved in the historical events. For example, Mikhail Kapitsa, a chief Soviet advisor for decades on the Far East, recalls with a shudder Stalin's decision to give Mao the names of Soviet spies in the Chinese Communist Party. Kapitsa states, "I knew these people. I worked with them. Many of them were my friends. It was horrible." On a more frivolous, but no less memorable note, Part Three of *Messengers from Moscow* includes footage of Nikita Khrushchev and Fidel Castro wrestling in the snow at a winter party in the Russian countryside.

For students of Soviet and world history, the evidence presented and the conclusions drawn in *Messengers from Moscow* should add renewed vigor to the debate about numerous is-

issues related to the Cold War. In particular, in light of the evidence presented in the series, the conclusion of the so-called revisionist historians that the Soviet Union presented no real threat to American interests or that the communist drive to expand declined after the reign of Stalin will be difficult to support. Given the documentary's conclusions, it should come as no surprise that the political and academic right seems to have taken the most notice of the film, as their views about the hostile, repressive, and expansionist Soviet state are confirmed. Yet *Messengers from Moscow* should not be dismissed as Republican propaganda. The evidence from the interviews and documents provides a compelling case that the Soviets began and were primarily responsible for the Cold War right up until the 1980s. This evidence cannot be ignored in the exciting and important efforts to understand a period of history so poorly understood until now.

The series will be of great interest to secondary school students of Russian history, Russian language, and 20th century world history in general. Classes studying the Cold War will find the evidence presented in *Messengers from Moscow* invaluable. In addition to documenting the activities of the Soviet government, the film also gives an outstanding sense of the personal characteristics of the decision makers and their feelings about Soviet goals in the waning days of communism. Russian language students will also find this information interesting. Moreover, Russian language is prominent in the film. On numerous occasions, the editors chose not simply to dub English over the Russian, but to allow the viewer to hear the Russian first, before adding the English translation. The numerous Soviet propaganda films included in the documentary are subtitled, not dubbed. There are many images of life on the streets in Russia at various times over the past

(Continued on page 14)

Resources and Opportunities



1995 Yale Hopkins Summer Seminar

"Teaching about Russia: The Peoples of Russia and the CIS" is the topic of the 14th annual Yale-Hopkins Summer Seminar, to be held in New Haven, CT, July 17-28. Yale professors and YHSS master teachers will provide lectures and workshops on the rapidly changing cultural, political and economic worlds of the newly independent peoples of the former USSR. For a complete syllabus, applications, and information on this, other Yale workshops, and the July 30-August 12 **Yale-Hopkins Educators Tour of Russia and Ukraine** contact Brian Carter, Yale Russian Studies, Box 208206, New Haven, CT 06520-8206, (203) 432-3424.

The Donald W. Treadgold Papers *In Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies*

The following issues of the series are now available through the REECAS office, (206) 543-4852.

#101: Law in Russia
Four papers from a legal conference held at the University of Washington, Feb. 3, 1993.

* The Russian Legal Tradition
by Theodore Taranovski

* Overcoming Legal Obstacles to Doing Business in Russia
by Peter B. Maggs

* Prospects for Legal Development in Post-Soviet Russia: Reflections on a Case Study
by Kathryn Hendley

* Russian Business and Rule of Law: Problems and Prospects
by Steven A. Crown, Esq.

#102: Religion in Imperial Russia
Two papers taken from a conference on religion held at the University of Washington, May 8, 1993.

* Church and State in Imperial Russia
by Robert L. Nichols

* The Cross and the Star: Uneasy Neighbors- Jews and Christians in Imperial Russia
by Henry R. Huttenbach

#103: The Fate of Russian Orthodox Monasteries and Convents Since 1917
by Charles Timberlake (available in April)

To order please send a check or money order (\$4.00 per issue) payable in US dollars to the REECAS office, made out to the University of Washington. For international orders, please include \$1 extra per issue for postage. Please be sure to include paper title, number requested, and your full mailing address.

For those who would like to receive e-mail announcements of forthcoming papers, please send a request to: <cfhalley@u.washington.edu>.

Thank you for your interest!

Colleen F. Halley
Managing Editor

UW Summer Intensive Language Programs

Slavic Languages

The Department of Slavic Languages and Literature will be offering Intensive Introductory Czech and first through fourth year Russian during the 1995 summer quarter. The intensive program enables the student to earn a year's worth of credits in 9 weeks. For more information, contact Charlotte Wallace at the UW Slavic Department at (206) 543-6848, or by e-mail to <charlo@u.washington.edu>.

Central Asian Languages

The Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization will offer intensive courses of first and second year Uzbek, first and second year Kazakh, first year Kirghiz and first year Tajik. Fellowships may be available. For more information contact Prof. Ilse Cirtautas at the NELC office, DH-20, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; (206) 685-3800.

Baltic Studies Summer Institute

The Summer Institute will offer this year Intensive first-year Lithuanian. In addition, the Summer Institute offers the courses **Baltic History, Scandinavia in World Affairs, Introduction to Folklore Studies, and Baltic Culture** (funding pending for this course). A program of guest lecturers and films is also planned. Contact the UW Scandinavian Department at (206) 543-0645.

The battle to save the department has also extended to the state government. The Washington State House and Senate are currently considering Senate Bill 5109, which mandates the Committee on Higher Education to "Review, evaluate, and approve or deny an institutional decision to close a program if the program slated for closure is the only such program at a public or private institution of higher education in the state." The bill, introduced by Senator Quigley in response to the plight of the department of Slavic Languages and Literature, is still pending passage by the legislators in Olympia.

On March 1, the review committee released its preliminary report, which called for the preservation of the department of Slavic Languages and Literature. According to the report, the department stands poised to become one of the top five of its kind in the nation. The administration is supposed to respond to the report by April 7.

B. Amarilis Lugo Pagan is in her first year in the REECAS Master's program.

UWTV has been airing a new series on Channel 27, called "Nation, Identities, Cultures: An International Seminar." It ran during Winter quarter and is currently running again through Spring quarter. The series was sponsored by and through Duke University. All programs are one to one and a half hours in length, and run Thursdays at 5pm and repeat Sundays at 9:30pm. The following programs may be of REECAS interest.

•"Ethnicization of Nations"
Thomas Lahusen, Duke University

"Nationalism"
Conor Cruise O'Brien, Dublin

•"Civil Society: From Utopia to Management, From Marxism to Anti-Marxism"

Dominique Colas, University of Paris

"Imagining Lebanon"
Miriam Cooke, Duke University

•"The Insurmountable Contradictions of Liberalism: Human Rights and the Rights of Peoples in the Geoculture of the Modern World-System"

Immanuel Wallerstein, Binghamton University

"Exile as Locus of Discourse"

Aliko Songolo, University of Wisconsin, Madison

•"From Communism to Liberalism: Is there a third day for Communism?"

Emmanuel Terray, EHESS, Paris

"Utopia and Postmodernity"

Fredric Jameson, Duke University

"Conclusions"

V.Y. Mudimbe, Duke University

For more further titles and exact dates contact **Susan Brandt** at:

Public Information & Programming
UWTV
University of Washington DG-10
Seattle, WA 98195
206-685-9137

New Materials at REECAS Center

Teaching Plans

- *Teacher's Guide to Eastern Europe
- *Teaching about the Soviet Successor States: A Teacher's Guide and Resource
- *Realm of Russian Bear Teaching Plans. Available for each segment of the PBS series.
- *The Russian Village, 1862-1941. High school teaching units.
- *Central Asia, Past and Present. High school teaching plan.

Embassy Materials

These have been sent to the Center by various embassies. They include cultural, historical, political, geographical, economic and foreign relations information and include the following countries:

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Armenia | Azerbaijan | Belarus | Croatia |
| Estonia | Czech Republic | Hungary | Latvia |
| Slovakia | Slovenia | Lithuania (limited info) | |
| Romania | Ukraine, (limited info). | | |

Video and Computer

- "Realm of the Russian Bear" Award-winning PBS series on the physical environment of the former Soviet Union (six tapes). Teaching plan also available.
- "Computerized Tour of Latvia: The Art, History and Architecture of the Holy Trinity Saint Sergius Monastery. Available in Russian and English. (5 1/4 disc)

Books

Then and Now Series -- an excellent series from Lerner Publishing. Each book has text, color photos and tables and graphs. Topics covered include historical, cultural, economic and geographic subjects. In stock:

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Uzbekistan | Estonia |
| Lithuania | Turkmenistan |

On order:

| | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Armenia | Azerbaijan | Belarus | Georgia |
| Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Latvia | Moldova |
| Russia | Tajikistan | Ukraine | |

Visual Geography Series--also from Lerner, pictorial geography. On order: "Hungary in Pictures"

"Bulgaria in Pictures"

Any questions or suggestions? Please contact Alysha Webb, at: <alywebb@u.washington.edu>

PRODUCTIONS

The University of Washington School of Drama is presenting a trio of plays by writers whose innovations in realism and symbolism helped to put the Moscow Art Theatre (1898-1936) at the center of Russian theatrical development. Each of these productions is receiving a new treatment of varying degrees. *The Lower Depths* by Maxim Gorky was produced in March, and two more are coming in April and May.



Leonid Andreyev's provocative and disturbing *The One Who Gets Slapped* was translated and rewritten by Seattle Weekly theater writer Roger Downey and directed by international stage director Jonus Jurasas. It will show April 19-30. It will be followed by *Shaggy Dog: A Vaudeville*, freely adapted from the novella *Heart of a Dog* by Mikhail Bulgakhov and directed by Master of Fine Arts candidate Stepan Simek. Roger Downey worked on this play as well, which is intermittently slapstick and quite grim. Downey and Simek have expanded the number of characters, and their version is "more action oriented," said Simek. Showing dates are May 10-14.

Tickets can be obtained through the UW Arts Ticket Office, JK-10, 4001 University Way NE, Seattle, WA 98195, for \$7 Sunday-Thursday and \$8 Friday and Saturday.

A couple of movies to keep an eye out for at local theaters are the quirky and original *Window to Paris*, about the encounter of a group of Russian workmen with the streets of Paris via a magic balcony window, and the powerful and beautiful *Before the Rain*, set in present-day Macedonia.

(Continued from page 11)

50 years. Class discussions should also include the importance and potential drawbacks of oral history of a period about which we know relatively little.

Messengers from Moscow will be available soon in the REECAS office. For those interested in viewing the film immediately, copies are available from Pachem Distributors, Int., 506 South Beverly Drive, Suite 130, Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Pachem's phone number is (213) 852-4912.

Bruce Acker is a second-year REECAS graduate student in Russian history. He has taught Russian and various other subjects at K-12 schools in Seattle and New York. He is now working at the National Bureau of Asian Research, which organizes conferences in Russia, Central Asia, Washington, DC. and the Far East.

ENVIRONMENTAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE BALTIC SEA AREA:

The REECAS Center is co-sponsoring a one-day workshop on environmental problems of the Baltic Sea region to be held in room 106B of the Husky Union Building (HUB) at the University of Washington campus on Friday, May 5 of this year. The conference seeks to bring together experts with various viewpoints and areas of expertise to discuss: 1) the ecological situation of the region, and 2) international and domestic policies that will affect future environmental conditions.

Topics will cover different types of environmental degradation, such as air and water pollution, and problems of international cooperation, as indicated by recent inter-governmental agreements. They will include examinations of the post-Soviet legacy (ie. chemical munitions and industrial pollution), the effect of

the transfer of forest technology between states in the region, and international efforts to mitigate the serious ecological problems of the region. The Baltic Sea is considered by many to be the most polluted sea in the world, and this forum will present different approaches taken towards a serious ecological situation. Some of the leading experts on environmental problems of the Baltic Sea area will speak at the workshop:

Valdas Adamkus, Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator in Chicago, who has been the United State's expert representative to the Baltic republics on environmental problems since 1972.

Kyle Olson, Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute, Alexandria, VA, whose organization studies the

environmental effects of chemical and biological arms disposal. Olson recently chaired a panel on chemical-munitions dumping in the Baltic Sea and elsewhere as part of a NATO-sponsored symposium on chemical weapons destruction.

Stephen Lintner, Principal Environmental Specialist, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine Resources Management Division, World Bank. Since 1988 Lintner has coordinated the World Bank's participation in the Baltic Sea Environmental Programme.

For more information, contact Kurt Engelmann, at 543-4852 or via e-mail at <kengel@u.washington.edu>.

REECAS News & Calendar of Events

April

International Update Wednesday, 19th

Adinner/evening presentation to community members by Herb Ellison, Professor of History and Int'l Studies (see notice on page 7.)

"New Europe" Conference Saturday, 22nd

A full-day outreach event for high school teachers sponsored by the Center for West European Studies. Session topics are "Cities and Cultures" and "Dilemmas of Diversity". For more information contact Katherine Kittel at (206) 543-1675.

May

Baltic Environmental Symposium Friday, 5th (see related article on page 14)

First annual Regional REECAS Conference. Saturday, 6th (see insert)

June

Univeristy of Washington 1995 Graduation Saturday, 10th

UZBEK AMBASSADOR VISITS UW

On March 9th the UW community welcomed the visit of H. E. Fatikh Teshabayev, Ambassador of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United States. He met with administrators, faculty and students as well as leading and gave a lecture on the current issues of Uzbekistan and Central Asia. Dr. Fatikh Teshabayev is a distinguished scholar and diplomat. From 1989-1991 he served as the Foreign Advisor to President Islam Karimov. In September 1991, after Uzbekistan's declaration of independence, he was appointed Deputy Foreign Minister. Since October 1993 he has been Uzbekistan's Anbassador to the United States and the United Nations. Prior to 1990, Dr. Teshabayev served for many years as Chair of the Uzbek Friendship society, the "Unofficial Foreign Office" of Uzbekistan during the Soviet period. He was accompanied on this visit by his son, Behzod, who is a student at Georgetown University in Washington, DC.

* * *

Congratulations to Prof. Peter Sugar who received the 1994 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Slavic Studies from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. He follows Marc Szeftel and Donald Treadgold in receiving this award, making this department the first to have three such recipients.

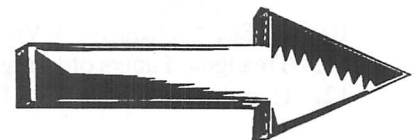
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This is a site under construction. It will be updated and changing periodically. If you see something that needs to be changed, or something that should be added or deleted, please send a note to koochay@u.washington.edu.

1. More Information on the REECAS program.
2. Upcoming events in the Pacific Northwest.
3. Fellowships, Grants, other funding opportunities for students
4. REECAS Center Office Resources
5. K-12 Resources and Projects
6. Internet Resources
7. REECAS Newsletter
8. REECAS working paper series
9. Faculty CVs
10. REECAS graduates' CVs/resumes
11. Treadgold Papers ordering information
12. Curriculum for REECAS Internet Class

The Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies Center at the University of Washington's Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies now has a home page on the World Wide Web. The menu consists of:

REECAS joins the World Wide Web

REECAS Newsletter

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

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To visit the REECAS site, using Lynx:

- ⇒ at the UNIX prompt %, type: lynx
- ⇒ at the Lynx Home Page, type: g
- ⇒ at the URL prompt (at the bottom of the screen) type the URL below:

<http://ftp.u.washington.edu/public/reecas/reecashm.html>

This URL will be changing soon, but there will be a marker placed at the old site to take you to its new location.