

---

---

# REECAS NEWSLETTER

---

---

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

Spring, 1998

---

---

## Opening to the East: Enlargement Perspectives of the European Union

by Peter Hobbing

### *End of the Cold War*

Soon after the end of the Cold War, the one-time members of COMECON and former "satellites" of the USSR turned their eyes westward: the countries of eastern Europe became not only the target of a "European Marshall Plan" (the so-called PHARE program) to upgrade their economic and democratic infrastructure but also expressed their immediate interest to join the European Union.

Originally the European Commission just served as a coordinator of Western aid given to Poland and Hungary on the basis of a mandate obtained from the 1989 G-7 summit in Paris. The aid was to come from a group of 24 countries (the G-24) consisting of the then EC and EFTA states plus Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Turkey and the US. Then in December 1989, the European

Council decided to launch the PHARE-program ("Poland-Hungary-Assistance-for-Reconstruction") which was soon extended and eventually covered all central and eastern European countries including Albania, the Baltic states and Slovenia. The funds provided were considerable: they rose from \$640 million given in 1990 to an annual amount of \$1.3 billion in 1996. But the beneficiary countries wanted more than just financial aid. They also claimed closer contractual ties. The EU responded to this claim by concluding a number of "Europe-Agreements," i.e. association agreements in the sense of Article 238 of the Rome Treaty (TEC): Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in 1991, Bulgaria and Romania in 1993, the Baltic states in 1995, and finally Slovenia in 1996. Formal applications for full EU-membership were submitted by all preceding countries between April '95 and June '96.

*Continued on page 2*

## Journey to Bulgar and Beyond

by Kagan Arik

The old woman faced South, immobile save for slight movements of the head. She was kneeling in the grass, hands open and outstretched to the East and the West. We stood some twenty steps behind her, surprised by this incongruous sight on a calm, dazzlingly sunny afternoon in early summer. The sound of her voice faded in and out with the changing breeze, punctuated by the soft sound of mourning doves, the distant chime of bells, and the occasional cawing of crows overhead.

She did not turn around, but adjusted her flowing white headscarf as she sensed us gazing at her, and continued her quiet dialogue with the wind, the

*Continued on page 12*

Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies and  
the Center for International Business Education and Research,  
School of Business Administration, University of Washington,  
present

**International Updates: Trends and Transitions in Your World**  
Wednesday, April 15:

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

5:30-8:00 pm, Walker-Ames Room, Kane Hall

**Speaker: George Wright,**  
Associate Professor, Department of Family Practice,  
UW School of Medicine

(see page 3 for details)

### *Inside This Issue*

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>International Updates</b>            | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>K-12 News &amp; Resources</b>        |              |
| Teachers' Workshop                      | 4            |
| Summer Institute                        | 5            |
| <b>4th Annual REECAS Conference</b>     | <b>6</b>     |
| <b>New Publications &amp; Resources</b> | <b>9</b>     |
| <b>Notes from Tashkent</b>              | <b>15</b>    |
| <b>Visiting Faculty</b>                 | <b>15</b>    |
| <b>Summer Language Programs</b>         | <b>16-17</b> |
| <b>Calendar of Events</b>               | <b>19</b>    |

*Continued from page 1*

### ***Dealing with the applications for EU-membership***

How does the EU deal with these applications for membership? Article F of the Maastricht Treaty (TEU) stipulates that any acceding country must have a system of government founded on the **principles of democracy**. Furthermore, Article 3a (1) of the TEC provides that new members adopt an economic policy which is conducted in accordance with the principle of an **open market economy** based on free competition. The Copenhagen Council of June 1993 which first treated the question of new members from Eastern Europe clearly recalled these accession conditions and set out a concrete check list for the candidates. The following five criteria must be fulfilled: stability of democracy and its institutions (the rule of law, a multi-party system, respect for human rights, protection of minorities, pluralism); a functioning market economy to cope with the competitive pressure within the Single Market; the ability to assume the rights and obligations arising from the EU law; adherence to the aims of the political union and the economic and monetary union; and finally the capacity to be absorbed by the EU without the latter losing the momentum of integration. The Madrid Council of De-

cember 1995 further specified that the Commission should continuously monitor the developments made by the applicant countries and establish a final report on each country by mid-1997. Accession negotiations with the qualified countries should start during the course of 1998.

Besides looking at the qualities of the accession candidates, the **EU also needs to review its own procedures**. Taking into account that most of the candidates have a predominantly agricultural infrastructure, fundamental reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) must be envisaged. Already in 1994, about half of the EU budget was spent on agricultural subsidies: adding further members with a basically agricultural orientation would clearly go beyond the limits of what the EU can afford in budgetary terms. The strategy paper "Agenda 2000" established by the European Commission in 1997, on the basis of the new Amsterdam Treaty, therefore addresses a number of reforms in the agricultural system as well as regional funds needed before the accession of new members may take place. Other urgent reforms are mentioned by the Amsterdam Treaty itself. This concerns the streamlining of European institutions: the EU cannot afford a number of Commissioners greater than 20, the members of the European Parliament (MEP) must be lim-

ited to 700, and finally there is the question of the linguistic procedures: up to now there are 11 official languages (whereby one third of the EU-staff by now consists of translators and interpreters). Further languages would trigger off an explosion of costs far beyond the budgetary resources available.

### ***Why consider enlarging the Union?***

Taking into account that some of the potential members will have problems reaching the benchmark of 75% of the EU average per capita income within 15 years, the question is often asked as to whether it really pays off to consider the general inclusion of Eastern Europe into the EU. The answer is not an easy one. Certainly sacrifices will have to be made and considerable funds put into the accession area to make it fit for full EU-membership. But there is the threat of what the preamble of the Amsterdam Treaty refers to as "migratory pressure". If the living conditions in the eastern neighbor countries are not considerably upgraded, immigrants from the poor neighbors will continue to knock on the doors of what they consider to be the "Golden West". Border controls, even if reinforced, can do something about this phenomenon, but they cannot eliminate it. The tragic incidents recently leading to the killing of two German customs agents at the German-Polish border underline this fact. Also there is the assumption that an impoverished Eastern Europe will provide for a permanent threat to peace in the European region. What better solution thus than improving the living standards at origin -- and what better means to achieve this objective than including the target countries directly into the EU economic and political system?

### ***Evaluation of the candidate countries through the "Opinions" delivered by the Commission***

In compliance with the decisions of the European Council of Copenhagen and

## **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: colmstea@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/~reecast/reecashm.html>

*Continued on page 10*

Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies and the Center for International Business Education and Research,  
School of Business Administration, University of Washington, present

## International Updates: Trends and Transitions in Your World

Wednesday, April 15:

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

5:30-8:00 pm, Walker-Ames Room, Kane Hall

**Speaker: George Wright,  
Associate Professor, Dept. of Family Practice,  
School of Medicine**

Cost (includes dinner): \$20  
Registration & Information: (206) 543-4852.

---

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:

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

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

May 13th: Southeast Asia, "The Overseas Chinese and the Integration of Asian Economies," Gary Hamilton, Professor, Sociology and Acting Director, Southeast Asia Center

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. DEAD-LINE for registration is one week prior to the session you plan to attend. Please mail this registration form and seminar fees 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

---

---

**ANNUAL WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS AND INSTRUCTORS****RELIGION AND IDENTITY:  
RUSSIA AND ISRAEL INTO THE 21ST CENTURY**

sponsored by  
the Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies (REECAS) Center  
and Jewish Studies Center

317 Thomson Hall  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington

**Saturday, May 16, 1998**

Schedule:

**8:45-9:00** Gather, coffee, informal introductions

**9:00-9:15** *Stating the Problem*, Glennys Young, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, Seattle

**9:15-10:30** *Seminar on Identity through Literature*, Bruce Kochis, Liberal Studies Program, University of Washington, Bothell

**10:30-10:45** Break

**10:45-12:00** *Lecture and Discussion on Religion and Identity in Post-Soviet Russia*, Glennys Young, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, Seattle

**12:00-1:15** Lunch (non-hosted)

**1:15-2:30** *Seminar on Religious vs. Ethnic Identity in Israel*, Hillel Kieval, Professor, Department of History and Jackson School of International Studies, Seattle

**2:30-3:30** *Curriculum and Critical Resources*, Bruce Kochis and Kurt Engelmann, Associate Director, REECAS Center, University of Washington, Seattle

**3:30-3:45** Announcements, next steps, and good-bye's

The workshop is open to all educators. There is no charge, but **pre-registration is required by Monday, May 4**. Space is limited to the first 30 registrants. To register, call Marion Cook at the REECAS Center (206) 543-4852, fax 543-3113, or email: [marionc@u.washington.edu](mailto:marionc@u.washington.edu). Provide name, institution, and contact information.

---

The Outreach Centers of the Jackson School at the University of Washington  
present

# Human Migration in the Twentieth Century

---

A Summer Institute for Educators Grades 6-20  
June 22-26, 1998, University of Washington, Seattle

---

*Presenters include:*

Peter Hobbing, Visiting Scholar, W. European Studies

Claudia Olmstead, College of Education, UW

Nancy Bacon, World Affairs Council, Seattle

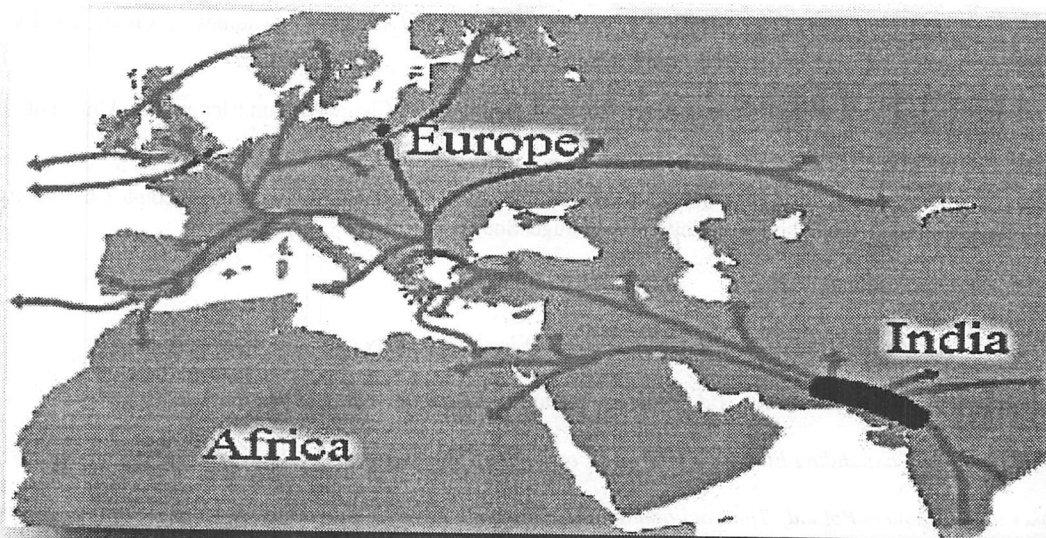
Morrie Schneider, Overlake School

Jon Garfunkel, Tibet Education Network

Rachel Silvey, Women Studies Dept., UW

Naseem Hines, Asian Languages and Literature, UW

• \$160 Meals & Materials Fee, Credit Additional • Limited Scholarship Assistance Available •  
For further information, contact Katherine Kittel, West Europe Outreach Coordinator, at (206) 543-1675,  
email: cwes@u.washington.edu



# Fourth Annual Regional REECAS Conference

Saturday, April 11, 1998

Portland State University, Portland, Oregon  
Smith Memorial Center, Rooms 327 - 329

Schedule:

8:15-8:45am Coffee and registration (no fee)

8:45-9:00am Welcoming remarks

Kurt Engelmann, University of Washington;  
Aaron Cohen, Portland State University

9:00-10:30am Session 1: *Economic Transitions in Russia*. Chair: Alan Kimball, University of Oregon

*Russia & Natural Gas in a New Era of International Commerce*, Alan Kimball, University of Oregon

*The Development of Private Farms in Russia: A Report from Orel Province*, Leonard Rolfes, Rural Development Institute

*Suppressed Unemployment in Russia and Ukraine: Comparing Two Industrial Oblasti*, Mary I. Dakin, University of Puget Sound

10:45-12:15pm Session 2a: *Historical Issues*. Chair: Patrick O'Neil, University of Puget Sound

*Public Mobilization and the Problem of Patriotism During the First World War in Russia 1914-1917*, Aaron Cohen, Portland State University

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

*The Destruction of Samarskaya Luka: A History and an Environmental Assessment*, Thomas B. Rainey, The Evergreen State College

10:45-12:15pm Session 2b: *Curriculum Development in Pskov: A Roundtable*. Chair: William Richardson, University of Washington-Tacoma.

Panelists: Daniel Erickson, Foss High School; Cynthia Kennedy, Sandy Plann, Mel Urschel, Tacoma Community College; Valerie Navarro, Foss High School and University of Puget Sound

12:15-1:15pm Lunch (non-hosted)

1:15-3:15pm Session 3: *Political Developments*. Chair: Patrick O'Neil, University of Puget Sound

*Human Rights in Russia: Prospects and Problems*, Vladimir Raskin, University of Washington

*Russian Regions in Expanding Europe: The Pskov Connection*, Mikhail Alexseev, University of Washington

*Frankenstein Conquers Poland: The Coalitional Base of Polish Parties, 1997-98*, William Hughes & Magdalena Staniek, Southern Oregon University

*Higher Education and Nation-Building in Turkmenistan*, Zaher Wahab, Lewis and Clark College

3:30-5:30pm Session 4a: *Teaching Environmentalism: A Roundtable*. Chair: B. Howard Dean, University of Washington.

Panelists: Kurt Engelmann, University of Washington;  
Thomas B. Rainey, The Evergreen State College;  
Craig ZumBrunnen, University of Washington

3:30-5:30pm Session 4b: *Culture and Cultural Interaction*. Chair: Brigit Farley, Washington State University, Tri-Cities

*Aspects of Dance Anthropology Research in Bulgaria*, Elizabeth Wartluft-Murphy, University of Oregon

*Slavic Circuit Riders: Russian Orthodox Missionaries in the Western U.S., 1890- 1914*, Brigit Farley, Washington State University, Tri-Cities

*Shadowboxing: Conflicting Expectations in Cooperative Efforts in Poland and Romania* (with William Ames), E. Jane Cater, American Cultural Exchange

*Gender and Higher Education in Uzbekistan: Changes, Possibilities, and Pitfalls*, Diana Pearce, University of Washington

Admission to the conference is **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. There is **NO** registration fee associated with the conference. We welcome students and faculty from other institutions of higher learning as well as the general public.

The regional conference will be co-located with the Working Group Meeting and Seminar on Russian History and Culture.

\* NOTE: It has been suggested that we hold a reception following the conference. This would be a no-host event, enabling interested persons to unwind a bit after the sessions and before the trip home. Please RSVP to Claudia Olmstead at <colmstea@u.washington.edu> if interested.

#### Directions to Portland State University and to Smith Memorial Center:

\*\*\*A map of PSU can be found at: <http://www.adm.pdx.edu/bldgs/psumap.htm>. (See next page.)

##### >From the NORTH:

Traveling south on Interstate 5, take Interstate 405 South across the Fremont Bridge. Continue south on I-405 to the 6th Ave Exit (#1C). At the top of the ramp, turn left onto 6th Avenue. From 6th, turn left on SW Jackson. Continue on for one block; you will come to a guest and meter parking area just west of Broadway. Smith Memorial Center is 3 blocks north of the parking area, on Broadway between SW Harrison and SW Montgomery. (The campus is bound on the south by SW Jackson, the north by SW Market, the east by 4th avenue and the west by 12th avenue.)

##### >From the SOUTH:

Proceed north on Interstate 5, take the City Center/Beaverton Exit (#299B) to Interstate 405. The campus lies off I-405 between 4th and 12th avenues. You may exit I-405 at 4th, 6th and 12 avenues. For easiest access to parking and Smith Memorial Center, use the SW 6th exit; go north. On SW Jackson, go left and continue for one block. Just past Broadway, there is a guest and meter parking area. Three blocks north on Broadway (between SW Harrison and SW Montgomery) you will find Smith Memorial Center.

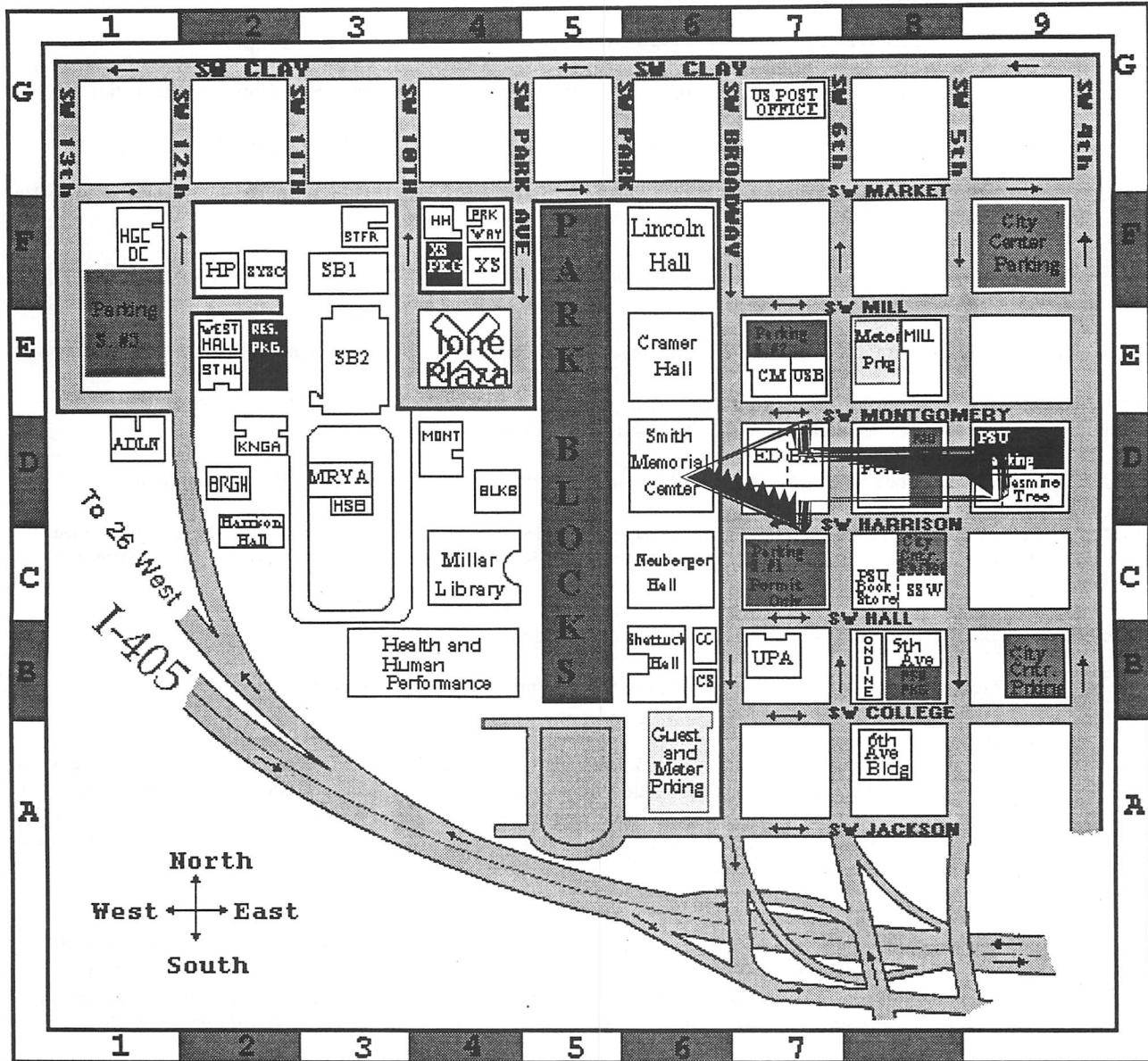
##### >From the EAST:

Proceed west on Interstate 84, also know as the Banfield Freeway, to Interstate 5 South. Continue south on I-5, crossing the Marquam Bridge, to Interstate 405. The campus lies just off I-405 between 4th and 12th avenues. You may exit I-405 at 4th, 6th and 12th avenues. For easiest access to parking and Smith Memorial Center, use the SW 6th exit; go north. On SW Jackson, go left and continue for one block. Just past Broadway, there is a guest and meter parking area. Three blocks north on Broadway (between SW Harrison and SW Montgomery) you will find Smith Memorial Center.

##### >From the WEST:

Proceed east on Highway 26 to Portland. Take the Market St. Exit. The campus lies to the right of SW Market St. starting at 12th Avenue. (The campus is bound on the north by SW Market, the south by SW Jackson, the west by 12th avenue and east by 4th avenue.) Continue on SW Market St. until you come to Broadway; go right (south). Continue south for 5-6 blocks; you will arrive at a guest and meter parking area. Three blocks north on Broadway, between SW Montgomery and SW Harrison, is Smith Memorial Center.

# PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY



**UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS**

- 5TH AVE CINEMA (5TH AVE) B8
- 6TH AVE BUILDING A8
- BOOK STORE C8
- CAMPUS MINISTRY (CM) E7
- CAMPUS SECURITY (CS) B6
- HARDER HOUSE (HH) F4
- HARRISON ST BUILDING (HSB) D3
- HELEN GORDEN CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (HGDC) F1
- SYSTEM SCIENCE (STSC) F2
- UNIVERSITY HONORS PROGRAM (HP) F2
- UNIVERSITY SERVICES (USB) E7

**NON-UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS**

- IONE PLAZA E4
- U.S. POST OFFICE G7
- JASMINE TREE RESTAURANT D9

**ACADEMIC BUILDINGS**

- COMPUTER CENTER (CC) B6
- CRAMER HALL E6
- EXTENDED STUDIES (ES) F4
- HARRISON HALL C2
- HEALTH & HUMAN PERFORMANCE B4
- LINCOLN HALL F6
- MILL ST BUILDING E8
- NEUBERGER HALL C6
- PTLD CNTR FOR ADV TECH (PCAT) D8
- SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (ED, BA) D7
- SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK (SSW) C8
- SCHOOL OF URBAN AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS (UPA) B7
- SCIENCE BUILDING 1 (SB1) F3
- SCIENCE BUILDING 2 (SB2) E3
- SHATTUCK HALL B6
- SMITH MEMORIAL CENTER D6

**COLLEGE HOUSING NORTHWEST**

- ADELINE (ADLN) D1
- BIRMINGHAM (BRGH) D2
- BLACKSTONE (BLKS) D4
- KING ALBERT (KNGA) D2
- MARYANNE (MRYA) D3
- MONTGOMERY (MONT) D4
- ONDINE B8
- PARKWAY (PRKWY) F4
- ST. HELEN (ST HL) E2
- STRATFORD (STFR) F3
- WEST HALL E2

**PARKING**

- PERMIT ONLY
- PARKING STRUCTURE 1 (PARKING S.81) C7
- PARKING STRUCTURE 2 (PARKING S.82) E7
- PARKING STRUCTURE 3 (PARKING S.83) E1
- RESTRICTED
- PSU PARKING D9
- CARPPOOL ONLY UNTIL 9:00AM
- PERMIT PARKING AFTER 9:00 AM
- ES PARKING (ES PKG) F4
- WEST HALL HOUSING E2
- GUEST & METER PARKING A6, E8
- PUBLIC PARKING B9, F9, C8

## New Publications & Resources

Jeffrey C. Lumpkin, *Investing in Kazakhstan's Energy Sector: The Geopolitical Environment* (NBR *Executive Insight*, No. 10, February 1998), Seattle: The National Bureau of Asian Research, 1998. x + 35 pp.

Provides a brief but up-to-date overview of political situation in Kazakhstan and details about specific legislation and other matters that may affect foreign investment in the energy sector. The author is an independent consultant <jlumpkin@siteconnect.com> and an alumnus of the University of Washington REECAS program.

For information about obtaining this publication, please contact: The National Bureau of Asian Research, 4518 University Way NE, Suite 300, Seattle, Wa. 98105, USA. Tel.: (206) 632-7370, fax: (206) 632-7487, e-mail: nbr@nbr.org <http://www.nbr.org>.

*The Labor Market, Wages, Income, and Expenditures of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan*. Alexander Agafonoff, Dilnara Isamiddinova and Galina Saldova, editors.

The Donald W. Treadgold Papers in Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies, No. 15 (Dec., 1997), 82 pages.

This issue brings together in one volume a comprehensive collection of data and information on the labor and income situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1991-95.

The editor is Dilnara Isamiddinova, a Senior Researcher in the U.N. Development Policy and Training Project. She teaches at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. An excerpt from the monograph, as well as a complete list of available and forthcoming papers in the Donald W. Treadgold series, can be found online at: <http://>

[weber.u.washington.edu/~reecasf/TREADGOL/EXCERPT/excerpt15.htm](http://weber.u.washington.edu/~reecasf/TREADGOL/EXCERPT/excerpt15.htm).

See page 18 for information on ordering as well as a comprehensive list of previous titles.

Michael G. Kort, *The Handbook of the Former Soviet Union*. The Millbrook Press, 1997.

[from jacket]: *The Handbook of the Former Soviet Union* is the first place to look for the answers to questions about the history of the Soviet Union and the future of Russia and the newly independent states. This easy-to-use, cross-referenced volume includes a wide range of completely up-to-date information. Includes:

--Full-color maps showing past and present borders, topograph, and historic landmarks, such as the Silk Route.  
--An encyclopedia section illustrated with current pictures of personalities and places.

--An illustrated history of the land and its people, and a look to the future for Russia and the other newly independent states.

*Uncaptive Minds* is a quarterly journal of information and analysis on Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, published by the Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe. The journal focuses on political, economic, cultural, and social affairs related to the transition from communism to democracy and a market economy. Issues include democratic, political, and social movements and their programs for bringing about change in the region; legislative and political battles in bringing about change; the rebuilding of civil society; independent and state-owned media; economic reforms and their effects; decommunization and lustration; analysis of postcommunist and new-fascist parties; minorities and minority rights in the region; the development of a consciousness of human rights; analysis of the legacy of communism and the phenomenon of postcommunism.

For information regarding subscriptions and article submissions, contact: Circulation Manager, Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

### *Slavic Review* Call for Papers

#### Special Issue to Commemorate the 200th Anniversary of Pushkin's Birth

Articles are invited for a special Pushkin issue of *Slavic Review* to be published in 1999. Preliminary inquiries and other questions may be addressed to Stephanie Sandler, guest editor for the special issue (Russian Department, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002-5000; [ssandler@amherst.edu](mailto:ssandler@amherst.edu)), but essays should be sent directly to *Slavic Review*, where they will be subject to the journal's usual reviewprocess. The deadline for receipt of essays is 1 August 1998.

#### Special Issue on "Ten Years after 1989: What Have We Learned?"

A special issue of *Slavic Review* in 1999 will be dedicated to exploring the theme, "Ten Years After 1989: What Have We Learned?" Inquiries concerning this project may be addressed to the guest editor: Philip G. Roeder, Department of Political Science, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0521; (619) 534-6000; [proeder@ucsd.edu](mailto:proeder@ucsd.edu). Manuscripts should be submitted to *Slavic Review*, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 57 East Armory Avenue, Champaign, IL 61820.

The deadline for manuscript submission is 1 November 1998.

*Slavic Review*, Diane P. Koenker, Editor, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 57 East Armory, Champaign, IL 61820, phone (217) 333-3621, fax (217) 333-3872, email: [slavrev@uiuc.edu](mailto:slavrev@uiuc.edu), <http://www.econ.uiuc.edu/~slavrev>.

*Continued from page 2*

then Madrid, the Commission thus elaborated a detailed document, the so-called "Opinions," which was published in July 1997 as part of Agenda 2000. The document scrupulously evaluates the progress made by the candidate countries and their capacity to be members in good standing of the EU. Often the "Opinions" are referred to as a teacher's report card given to more or less qualified students, something that would not appear in compliance with courteous behavior on the international level. Nevertheless, the "report cards" are now out in public, the candidates, despite some criticism, have accepted the grading and are furthermore comforted by the assurance that no one is ruled out, but membership negotiations are just postponed.

#### **The detailed "grading" for each applicant**

The following grading was given to the candidate countries:

##### **- Bulgaria: not qualified for immediate negotiations**

Although Bulgaria now possesses stable democratic institutions and provides for sufficient integration of minorities (except the Roma), its economic achievements are considered not at all satisfactory. In fact, it is seen only at the beginning of the process of structural transformation. There are the problems of negative growth (-10.9% in 1996), worsening public deficits, a situation of hyper-inflation (311% in 1996), and depreciation of currency. The per capita GDP is at only 24% of the EU average. Regarding its capacity to take on the obligations of membership, Bulgaria implemented only a small part of the *acquis* of fundamental elements of the Single Market, with specific deficiencies in the telecommunications, agricultural sectors as well as other areas.

Therefore, Bulgaria can be considered for accession negotiations only when substantial further progress is made.

##### **- Czech Republic: qualified for negotiations**

The Czech Republic, presenting the characteristics of a stable democracy and a functioning market economy, as well as having sufficiently implemented the Union *acquis*, is considered qualified for negotiations to begin in 1998. There is continuous economic growth (4.0% in 1996), a reduced inflation rate of now 8.8% and the per capita GDP is considerable (55% of the EU-average). Efforts still have to be made in the areas of agriculture, environment and energy. All other requirements are well met.

##### **- Estonia: qualified for negotiations**

Estonia, just like the Czech Republic, complies with the three-fold accession criteria and therefore qualifies for immediate negotiations in 1998. There was a continuous economic growth (4.0% in 1996), decreasing inflation rates (still at 23.1% in 1996), and the per capita GDP is at 23% of the EU average. Additional efforts will still have to be made in the field of administrative infrastructure, environment, and justice and home affairs.

##### **- Hungary: qualified for negotiations**

Hungary, like the Czech Republic and Estonia, complies with the three-fold accession criteria and therefore qualifies for immediate negotiations. There is continuous economic growth (1.5% in 1995, 1% in 1996), a stabilized inflation rate is now at 19.8%, and the per capita GDP is at 37% of the EU-average. Efforts still have to be made in the areas of environment, consumer protection, and customs controls. All other requirements are well met.

##### **- Latvia: not qualified for immediate negotiations**

Latvia complies with the democracy criteria, but not with the requirements of a functioning market economy and the capacity to take on the obligations of membership. In the first three years of

independence its output declined by 50%. In 1996, the growth turned positive again (2.8%), but there is a high trade deficit. GDP per capita is at only 18% of EU average. The weakness of its public administration affects the pace of approximation of legislation as well as the quality of its implementation and enforcement. Particular difficulties exist with regard to the naturalization of the Russian-speaking non-citizens as well as the areas of environment and agriculture.

##### **- Lithuania: not qualified for immediate negotiations**

Lithuania complies with the democracy criteria, but not with the requirements of a functioning market economy and the capacity to take on the obligations of membership. In the first three years of its independence there was a serious decline of output. In 1996, the growth turned positive again (3.6%), and the inflation rate is now down to 24.6%. GDP per capita is at 24% of EU average. Particular difficulties, including investment, exist with regard to the areas of environment, energy and agriculture.

##### **- Poland: qualified for negotiations**

Poland, just like the other qualified candidates, is considered to comply with the three-fold accession criteria and therefore qualifies for immediate negotiations. There is continuous economic growth (6.0% in 1996), a stabilized inflation rate of now 19.9%, and the per capita GDP is at 31% of the EU-average. Efforts still have to be made in the areas of agriculture, environment, consumer protection and transport as well as the procedures for compensating those whose property was seized by the Nazis or Communists. All other requirements are well met.

##### **- Romania: not qualified for immediate negotiations**

Romania complies with the democracy criteria, although a fuller respect of the

*Continued on next page*

*Continued from previous page*

rule of law at all levels of government, especially fundamental rights, must still be established. Romania does not yet comply with the requirements of a functioning market economy and the capacity to take on the obligations of membership. There is a diminishing rate of growth (1995: 7.1%, 1996: 4.1%), and an accelerating inflation (1996: 56.9%). The GDP per capita is at 24% of EU average. Particular efforts are still needed in the areas of environment, energy, transport, social affairs, justice and home affairs as well as agriculture.

*- Slovakia: not qualified for immediate negotiations*

**Slovakia** is the only candidate country which **does not comply with the democracy criteria**: the Commission, in particular, points to the instability of Slovakia's institutions, their lack of rootedness in political life, and shortcomings in the functioning of its democracy. The report asserts that the "government does not sufficiently respect the powers devolved by the constitution to other bodies and too often disregards the rights of the opposition". There is a permanent tension between the government and the President of the Republic. Equally, the government repeatedly ignored decisions of the Constitutional Court. A number of recommendations by the European Union, also regarding the treatment of the Hungarian and Roma minorities, have been ignored.

This circumstance is all the more regrettable as Slovakia meets the economic criteria in quite a convincing manner. Slovakia has achieved high levels of growth (1995: 6.8%, 1996: 6.9%), while inflation has been drastically reduced (1996: 5.4%). Its GDP per capita is at 41% of the EU average. Also Slovakia is seen as firmly committed to take on the EU acquis, in particular concerning the internal market.

*- Slovenia: qualified for negotiations*

Slovenia, just like the other qualified candidates, is considered to comply with the three-fold accession criteria and therefore qualifies for immediate negotiations. There is continuous economic growth (3.1% in 1996), a falling inflation rate, now 9.1%, and the per capita GDP is at 59% of EU-average. Efforts still have to be made in the areas of environment, employment, energy and social affairs. All other requirements are well met.

#### **The relationship between EU- and NATO-enlargement**

The question is often asked to what extent EU and NATO enlargement will have to be synchronized. With the objectives of both organizations being different, there is certainly no automatic parallelism "neither in the timing nor in the choice of candidates", as recently confirmed Hans van den Broek, EU Commissioner responsible for Central and Eastern Europe. The EU aiming for a more complete economic and political integration quite naturally feels that it has to proceed in a more selective manner than the military alliance. Negotiations for NATO-membership may be expected "a lot shorter" than those for the EU, as stressed US-Ambassador to NATO, Robert Hunter. Nevertheless, with the EU since Maastricht also focusing "on the security of the Union, including the eventual framing of a common defense policy," the differences may not be so great after all. This is confirmed by the fact that three out of five primary EU candidates are also found on the top candidate list as established by NATO at its July 1997 summit in Madrid, namely Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland. Furthermore, both organizations pragmatically coincide in offering the secondary candidates some consolation in form of the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) initiative on the one, and the Europe-Conference on the other side.

#### **The further road to enlargement**

The further road remains largely in the dark. What we know by now is that the first negotiations are to start within the first months of this year -- but when will they be completed? Agenda 2000, the strategy paper of the Commission, mentions 2001 as possible moment for the first completed accessions, but admits that 2002 or 2003 may be more realistic. The further convergence of the candidates with the EU accession criteria will continue to be closely monitored all through the negotiation process, and it is unlikely that any accession will occur without full satisfaction of the acquisition requirements. There is no deadline nor fixed order of procedure -- and as high-ranking EU-officials have pointed out, those that come later to the accession process may be among the first to complete it.

It may be reasonable to believe that history books of the future will refer to the period between 1994 and 2014 when speaking of the EU eastern enlargement. This makes sense all the more as Europe's last frontier is not reached yet with the eastern border of Poland: Ukraine, Belarus and Moldavia might equally decide to join -- and who would categorically exclude a membership application lodged by Russia?

*Peter Hobbing is a senior official at the European Commission in Brussels, with specialisation in recent years on enlargement issues, notably in the field of justice and internal security. During the 1997/98 academic year, he is teaching European Studies at the University of Washington. He received his J.D. (Dr.iur.) in comparative criminal law from Freiburg University in 1982.*



*Continued from page 1*

ancient stones, and perhaps something else, invisible to us. The remnants of four walls and four towers surrounded us, defining a large, square field overgrown with grass and wildflowers. Here and there, large, flat stones were embedded in the earth, imprinted with the outlines of footsteps, suggesting walkways between the aisles of this sleeping temple. A lone column of stone stood head-high to her left, its intricate friezes still visible under the red and green lichens adorning it.

Just a few days earlier, I had stood on the walls of the Coliseum in Old Rome, observing ersatz Praetorian Guards having their pictures taken with throngs of "barbarian" tourists from the four corners of the world. Where Goths, Gauls, Gepids, Celts, Huns, Seresians and others once gathered to pay homage to Caesar, huge tour buses now disgorged camera-toting Germans, French, English, Japanese and Chinese in shorts and floppy sun hats. Were their polyglot guides not the grandchildren of that cosmopolitan assembly of two thousand years ago? Thin Bosnian and Albanian children sold postcards to ruddy, tanktop-clad Russians, who marveled at the sun, the clear blue sky, and the beauty of this jewel of a city, which no barbarian invasion, and no amount of twentieth century commercialism could ever mar.

Here, in Bolgar, Russia, the picture was quite different. Who had built this once-imposing structure, now in ruins, in the middle of the cow pastures and green farmlands of this sleepy hamlet by the Volga? Where had they gone now, and who was this old woman kneeling among the even older stones, talking to the wind? There were no tour guides to answer our questions, not even any passers-by. We stood alone, piecing together the story from the sparse clues left after untold cataclysms in time, and from what we had read in history books.

I had not even expected to find myself here. A short plane ride from Rome to Petersburg had brought me to the door

of Russia, and I was on my way to Kazakstan. Powered by delicious Georgian food and potent Baltika beer, I had left the cafes by the Neva and ridden overnight to Moscow to register my visa for the Russian Republic. A short taxi ride from the train station afforded me the acquaintance of a blond, blue-eyed cab driver with a miniature *sura* from the Quran dangling from the rear-view mirror of his Lada. My travel companion, whose Russian is excellent, questioned the driver on my behalf as to the reason for this decoration. He turned out to be Tatar, gave me a discount on the fare, and bade me welcome in his own language, as soon as he understood that I would understand.

Later, we survived the incredible din of the eastbound train station, elbowing our way through throngs of Russians, Central Asians and Siberians to finally alight in our spotless, serene compartment in the green "Tatarstan" Express to Kazan. Tired as we were, we just had to stay up to enjoy the generously packaged picnics of *kolbasa*, bread, butter and cheese, biscuits, excellent tea and potent beer offered by the railway service. As we chatted in Russian and Tatar with fellow passengers and personnel, we stopped at a number of small towns where locals were selling dried fish, batteries, razors, fruit and vegetables in the wee hours of the night. Somewhere, late, I fell asleep to the surreal vision of locals carrying huge crystal chandeliers and other cumbersome glassware for sale on the platform. Later, I was told that some factories paid their workers with shares of what they produced. It was apparently up to them to sell or barter these goods for cash or other items.

The dawn glowed on the misty woodlands by the Volga. Farmlands and factories, then *dachas* and garden plots rolled by. Passengers exchanged morning greetings as they stood in line to shave, wash and change. All had donned sweatsuits and slippers shortly after boarding the train in Moscow, and now went back, in unison once again,

to suits, ties, pressed shirts and well-polished shoes. We descended onto a weather-beaten platform where crowds of friends and relatives whisked off their well-loaded kith and kin with smiles and hugs. Was something subtly different here? The flagpost above the station flew the red and green flag of the Volga Tatars, and the bilingual sign on the platform read "Kazan—Qazan". We were still in the Russian Federation, but also in the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Another cab ride, without discount this time, brought us to the high-rise complex where our friends were waiting. As we drove through tree-lined, windy cobblestone streets, I noticed the low, antique, pastel-colored buildings with red tile roofs. Something here was incredibly familiar, more reminiscent of Bishkek, Almaty or perhaps a small city in Turkey, than of the Baltic elegance of Petersburg or the busy urban hubbub of bustling Moscow. Bilingual signs were everywhere on storefronts, administrative buildings, street corners and the like. During the next few days, I was able to shop and sightsee without the help of my Russophone travel companion, as I found out that my approximation of Tatar was often better understood than my broken Russian, at least by the bilingual Tatars who made up half of the city's population.

Our stay in Kazan coincided with *Sabantuy*, the traditional Tatar celebration that marks the beginning of summer. In the central park of the city, we witnessed Tatar music and dances, bought Tatar books and feasted on Tatar specialties. These included *balish* (a baked meat and potato pie), *manti* (steamed meat dumplings), *palaw* (a rice dish), *shashlik* (shish kebabs), *kumis* (fermented mares milk), and an equine dry sausage closer to Turkish *sujuk* than to Central Asian *qazy*. At Lenin's alma mater, the State University of Kazan, we delved into a rich library and read Tatar newspapers from the teens and twenties of this century. We

*Continued on next page*

*Continued from previous page*

explored the monuments of the old Kazan Khanate and witnessed the restoration activities taking place on the Qul Sharif and Suyumbike mosques, fortifications, and other buildings which had borne the traces of time and the conquest by Tsar Ivan the Terrible. At the municipal *banya* (spa), we shared the relief of a classic Roman-Turkish-Russian bath with Russians and Tatars alike. The *banya* served tea, *piroshki*, and of course, the strongest beer on earth.

Elsewhere in the world, national holidays may sometimes become occasions for displays of ethnic separatism, to the joy of some observers from abroad. Sabantuy in Qazan, however, appeared to be a quietly festive, positive event, in which Tatars, ethnic Russians and others participated with apparently equal enthusiasm. Whether we asked for *khleb* or for *ikmek*, we still got bread, and a smile.

It was during the week of *Sabantuy* that we decided to set out for an excursion to the town of Bolgar, where lay the ruins of the ancient city that had once been the capital of the Bulgar Khanate. The Turkic Bulgars had been an important presence in the Volga region, roughly from the 10th to the 14th centuries AD. The Bulgars had converted to Islam early on and ruled a sedentary agrarian state active in international trade, notably with Byzantium and the Muslim lands to the South and East, but also with Scandinavia, the Baltic area, and the fledgling Slavic principalities to the West and North. The Bulgars were eventually to become a part of the predominantly Turkic confederated state known to Western historians as the Empire of the Golden Horde, and the city of Bolgar ceded its primacy to Saray (and later, Kazan). However, Bolgar remained a commercial and political center until the demise of Golden Horde in the 16th Century.

After a four-hour riverboat ride from Kazan, we landed on a quiet, provincial

dock at the edge of a pine forest on the banks of the mighty Idel (ee-dell), better known elsewhere as the Volga. The great city was nowhere in sight, and as we stood around searching for a clue, a bright red Lada and its burly blond driver pulled alongside our group of four conspicuously disoriented tourists and helpfully offered a ride to "the site". A few kilometers of windy forest roads brought us to a small town amid fields and green pastures, and finally we stopped at an iron fence with a turnstile entrance. "It is here," announced our driver above the roar of his apocalyptic car stereo, and sped off after collecting an almost reasonable fee.

At first, we saw nothing but tall green grass, a few trees, and a spotless blue sky. Then, someone exclaimed "Aha!" and pointed. There, not too far away, was a tri-level stone building, with a square first and second levels and an octagonal third level, topped with a domed roof. It reminded me of an early Ottoman mausoleum. A plate on the wall indicated in Tatar, Russian, Arabic and English, that this was the Black Mausoleum (*Qara Kumbat*), fourteenth century. Inside, ogive-style windows opened to the eight directions. Some of the geometric wall engravings were still clearly visible. A crescent moon, a symmetrical cross, a six-pointed star made of two interlaced triangles, and a perfect circle were illuminated by the sunlight streaming in.

There was no one else in sight, at all, anywhere. No tourists, no cameras, no concession stands, no postcards, nothing. We followed some crows, and practically stumbled upon another building, which seemed older. An interestingly asymmetrical but geometric floor plan, some walls, some very short turrets, no roof. This one had perhaps not been fully excavated yet, and its purpose was not clear to us at the time. A basement-level network of stone masonry channels possibly suggested underground heating, plumbing, storage, or perhaps a sewer system, but none of us were archeologically competent enough to

interpret what we saw. As I stooped in the erstwhile entrance to a chamber, I felt that its original occupants were probably not much taller than I, unless they enjoyed bowing in like *bushi* entering a tea room in medieval Japan. There was another feeling too, which I had not experienced since Chichen Itza, years ago. The invisible occupants were here, observing, somewhat amused at my antics perhaps, but letting me know that this was still their home in subtle, mysterious ways.

Time flowed differently now. We found ourselves facing another building, labeled as the Mausoleum of the Khan (*Xan Torbesi*), also from the 14th Century. This one was closed, except for its minaret, which again reminded me of early Ottoman architecture. A short but steep spiral staircase climb led us to a splendid view of the surroundings, and that is when we saw our next destination: ruins of what appeared to be a large mosque, in the shadow of a graceful, white Orthodox church, not far from the banks of the Volga.

The church turned out to be a museum now, containing artifacts from various periods of settlement of the city of Bolgar: an array of delicate porcelains and ceramics, beautifully crafted polished iron tools (including an excellent pair of scissors), austere but elegant jewelry, textile fragments, and many other items of daily life, some over one thousand years old. A huge painting dominated one wall, depicting Peter the Great as he stood majestically facing West, surrounded by a crowd of colorfully dressed "easterners" who looked upon him in admiration and awe... On the ground was a room-sized model of what Bolgar once looked like, while its buildings still stood. Next to it was a glass case, about six feet long, out of which a skeleton lay quietly staring, perhaps at the painting.

We chatted with the few museum employees in Tatar, and bought books, postcards, a Tatar felt hat, and some lapel pins that would benefit the "Bolgar

*Continued on next page*

*Continued from previous page*

Fund” for the restoration of the monuments. Someone asked us if we had yet figured out the provenance of the stones with which the church had been built. Next to the museum, another old mausoleum-like building housed several dozen gravestones, all decorated with a solar symbol and each inscribed in two styles of Arabic script. A sign in Russian informed us that the Kufic-style inscriptions were in the language of the Bulgars, while the cursive inscriptions were in Turkic. A much longer Tatar version of the same sign at the other end of the room informed us, however, that the Kufic inscriptions were in Bulgar Turkic, while the cursive ones were in Kipchak Turkic, both written by “our ancestors”.

It was now late in the afternoon. The old woman, whom we had seen earlier that day in the ruins of the great mosque, was still there, kneeling and praying. We went to a tea garden by the river and had our picnic lunch, and she came and sat down a few tables away. The bravest among us volunteered to go offer her a cup of tea, and perhaps ask her a few questions. We watched the old Tatar woman talk to our friend as she drank the tea. She was from Ulyanovsk, and had come here to pray for the souls of the deceased. The dead spoke to her, asking her to pray for them. They were apparently those who had been killed and thrown into the Volga by their conquerors. She mentioned the name of Ivan the Terrible, who had attacked Kazan in 1552. She gave directions to a spot in the pine forest where a princess had been killed, as if she had been there herself when it happened. She had the clear eyes (they were blue) and serene dignity of someone who spends a great deal of time in solitary devotion. Her clothes were spotless, and her hair was braided under her white headscarf.

After our picnic, we proceeded back on foot to the dock, exhausted and ready to return to Kazan. Our return boat was at six, as was marked on our tickets. No

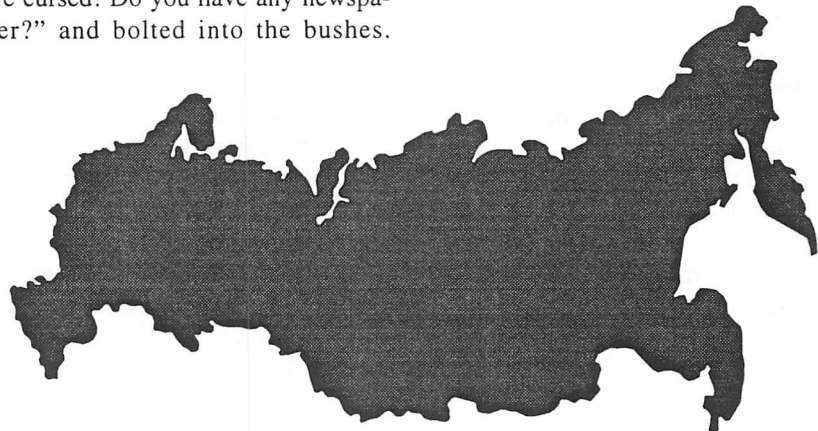
boat came for a long time. Finally, around eight, a boat appeared, and we boarded it. Curiously, there were only two other passengers. Why so few going to Kazan? Our morning boat had been packed. The boat stopped a few minutes later at an even smaller dock, marked “Tetyush”. The two others got off, and the captain urged us out. “But we’re going to Kazan!” we protested. “No boats to Kazan!” he barked back. “But see here, our tickets are round-trip, Kazan to Bolgar, and the return boat is at six!” He stared at us as if we were demented. “What were you doing in Bolgar, collecting mushrooms in the woods or something? Six o’clock is TOMORROW MORNING, you idiots!” he growled in gutter Russian and then laughed derisively as we stood there blanching in horror.

He was rude, but he was right. We had been thinking like Americans, and had booked a return for six, imagining that this meant six PM. This was not America: here, a six PM ticket would have read “18:00”, rather than “6:00”, on the face of the tickets. He was nice enough to return us to Bolgar, where we spent a rather interesting night and most of the following bleary day. The next morning, we found out with sinking hearts that the six AM boat, as luck would have it, had been reserved for young men going to the military. Someone in our group, violently ill from drinking water from the wrong fountain (I told him that that one was for the cows!), moaned: “We will be stuck in Bolgar forever! We are cursed! Do you have any newspaper?” and bolted into the bushes.

Bolgar was not done with us yet, and we had to go back and suffer a little in order to gain a better appreciation for the place and its inhabitants, living and dead. What happened that night and the next morning is quite a tale. Ask me about it sometime!

\*“Bulgar” is the spelling one encounters in “Western” history books, when referring to the historical Khanate of Bulgar and to its people, the Bulgars. The Russian spelling also uses the Cyrillic “y” (=Latin “u”), even when referring to the modern city. By contrast, the modern Tatar spelling, in Tatar Cyrillic as well as Tatar Latin, uses “o”. This conforms with the sound change of Common Turkic “u” into Tatar-Bashkir “o”. The older Arabic-script spelling in Tatar uses the Arabic letter “waw”, which can be transliterated as “o” OR “u” equally (when used as a vowel). I used both spellings in order to differentiate the historical Bulgar from the modern town of Bolgar.

*Kagan Arik is a Ph.D. Candidate in the Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program in Near and Middle Eastern Studies, specializing in Central Asian Turkic & Turkish Studies. He has spent time in Kazakstan, Kirghizstan and Xinjiang doing research on Turkic Oral Literature and shamanist practices for his dissertation. The travel narrative featured in this issue pertains to his experiences in the Russian Federation on the way to his last field trip to Kazakstan.*



## Notes from Tashkent: Researching the Uzbek National Revival

by Ken Petersen

Throughout the academic year of 1996-97, I had the opportunity to conduct research in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Funded by a grant from ACTR/ACCELS, I spent nine months working on my Uzbek and researching the writings and activities of the early Twentieth-Century reformers who called themselves the Jadids. The majority of my work took place in the Navoi State Library and at the Institute of History at the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.

Although I encountered my share of bureaucratic hassles, I was pleased to find the open reception that I received from the scholars with whom I worked. In choosing to study the Jadids, I had become involved with a hot topic in the Uzbek scholarly community. After the formation of the Soviet Union, many of the prominent Jadid reformers had been liquidated in Stalin's purges and vilified by Soviet historiographers. Following independence, they have joined the ranks of Central Asian historical figures such as Amir Timur in serving as symbols for Uzbek national revival. The appearance of an aspiring scholar who was interested in examining Jadid writings was warmly welcomed by many of

those involved with the process.

Tashkent was my first experience living in the former Soviet Union. I came to the field of Central Asian Studies after having spent several years living and working in South Asia and the Middle East. Consequently, what struck me the most about life in Uzbekistan was the distinctly "Soviet" quality that seemed to dominate public life. There is little on the streets of Tashkent to indicate that, prior to this century, this region had been deeply integrated with its Southern neighbors. To witness how great the cultural rift has become between the Central Asian Republics and the rest of the Turco-Iranian world, one has simply to cross the Amu Darya into Northern Afghanistan. The last stop before the border is Termez, which looks largely like a very small version of Tashkent. From Termez, it is a short trip to the Friendship Bridge and the gateway to Afghanistan. Some three or four kilometers beyond the bridge, the traveler arrives in the town of Khairaton where he (or she, if she is very adventurous) finds himself in an entirely different world — gone are the ubiquitous

poured-concrete square buildings and wide boulevards. Vodka is conspicuously absent from the shelves of stores. The men who mill in the dusty, ill-kept roads wear baggy *shalwar kameez* and bright turbans instead of Western clothing and *dopis*, the traditional Uzbek skull cap (and there isn't a gold tooth for miles). Women are virtually not to be seen — those that do appear in the streets wear heavy, concealing *burqas*. In general, life is ruled by an earthy, non-linearity that stands in stark contrast to the cold, square modernity on the other side of the Oxus.

The effects of the Russian/Soviet experience in Central Asia are visible in almost every facet of life. The Soviet road to modernity brought higher levels of education, improved health care and countless other benefits. At the same time, it separated the people from many elements of their own past and culture. As leaders in Uzbekistan struggle to forge an independent modernity, they are looking to their pre-Soviet past to retake some of their lost heritage.

*Ken Petersen is a Graduate Student in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, University of Washington.*

## Visiting Faculty

**Dr. Askar Kusainov**  
**Fulbright Scholar**  
**School of Business Administration**  
**University of Washington**

Askar M. Kusainov is from Almaty, Kazakhstan. He graduated from the Physics Department of Moscow University (Russia) in 1984 and received a Ph.D. in Theoretical Physics in 1989 (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow University).

After the collapse of the USSR and the crucial changes in the economic systems of the former Soviet Republics, he

changed his field of interest to business management science. Now at the University of Washington as a Fulbright scholar, he is doing research on new trends in American management science, like using Internet-based technologies in business, business processes reengineering (BPR), and knowledge management. He finds that these subjects are very interesting from both academic and business points of view, and he believes that information systems development and BPR will be very useful in post-Soviet reforming and developing economies.

Dr. Kusainov gave a presentation at UW in January and will be giving another in May at the Kazak-Kirghiz studies seminar on "The Modern Situation in Kazakhstan and International Business Opportunities". He will also present similar information at a variety of other Universities this spring and summer.

Anyone interested in learning or talking about Kazakhstan is encouraged to visit Dr. Kusainov's website at [weber.u.washington.edu/~askar](http://weber.u.washington.edu/~askar) or contact him via e-mail: [askar@u.washington.edu](mailto:askar@u.washington.edu).

# 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

---

**Indiana University  
Fifth Annual Baltic Studies Summer Institute (BALSSI)**

**June 19 - August 14, 1998, Bloomington, Indiana**

Intensive first-year instruction will be offered in Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian languages. Complementary courses will be taught in English about Baltic Cultures and Baltic History.

Pending funding, scholarships will be awarded to outstanding students enrolled in the intensive language courses.

Indiana University information and application materials for the program are available on-line at: <http://www.indiana.edu/~iuslavic/swseel.html>. For other information about the 1998 BALSSI program, contact:

Professor Toivo Raun  
Department of Central Eurasian Studies  
Indiana University  
Goodbody Hall 157  
Bloomington IN 47405  
tel. (812) 855-4907  
fax (812) 855-7500  
e-mail raunt@indiana.edu

BALSSI was founded in 1994, and is funded by a consortium of six American universities: Indiana University, University of Illinois-Urbana, University of Illinois-Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Texas, and University of Washington. For information about the BALSSI consortium, please write to Professor James D. West, Director, Title VI Russian, East European and Central Asian Center, University of Washington, Box 353580, Seattle WA 98195-3580; e-mail jdwest@u.washington.edu.

## 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*
- No. 15: **The Labor Market, Wages, Income, and Expenditures of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan** - *Dilnara Isamiddinova, Editor*

### Coming soon:

\* **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.*

# Calendar of REECAS-Related Events

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

## April 1998

**Saturday, April 4:** Festival MOSAIC. Exact time and location to be announced. All-day workshop for K-9 teachers. MOSAICs feature sessions by international studies experts and experienced teachers, and include resource displays, hands-on activities, demonstrations of multi-purpose and interdisciplinary lessons, and lots of hand-outs. Sponsors: JSIS, the Washington State Council for the Social Studies, and the Seattle International Children's Festival. Cost and Registration Information: Mary Hammond Bernson, (206) 543-1921.

**Saturday, April 11:** Fourth Annual REECAS Conference. Portland State University, Portland, Oregon. Sponsor: Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies Center. Information: (206) 543-4852. (See pages 6-8.)

ACTR (American Council of Teachers of Russian) Olympiada of Spoken Russian. Sponsor: Department of Slavic Languages and Literature. Winner of this competition will receive the Nora Holdsworth Scholarship. Information: <slavicll@u.washington.edu> or (206) 543-6848.

**Tuesday, April 14:** The Henry M. Jackson Memorial Lecture: *The Nature of the Russian Transformation*. 7:30 pm, Kane Hall 130. Speaker: Dr. James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress. Sponsors: The Henry M. Jackson Foundation and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Information: 682-8565.

**Tuesday-Wednesday, April 14-15:** Russian-American Conference: Conference of the US West Coast - Russian Far East Ad Hoc Working Group of the Business Development Committee, Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission - Subcommittee Combined Meeting. Location: Tacoma, WA, Port of Tacoma. Information: (253) 383-5841.

**Wednesday, April 15:** *Post-Soviet Pains: Welfare and Health Care Reform in Central Asia*, 5:30-8:00 pm, Walker-Ames Room, Kane Hall. Speaker: George Wright, Associate Professor, Department of Family Practice, School of Medicine. Sponsors: Jackson School Outreach Centers, JSIS, and CIBER. Cost (includes dinner): \$20. Registration & Information: (206) 543-4852. (See page 3.)

**Saturday, April 18:** Euro Dance; sponsor: Slavic Club. University of Washington South Campus Center, room 316, 8pm - 12am. Information: <slavicll@u.washington.edu> or (206) 543-6848.

**Monday, April 27:** Professor Helena Goscilo of the University of Pittsburgh will give a talk on "Contemporary Russian Women's Art" from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m. in Smith Hall, Room 211.

**Tuesday, April 28:** A Summer in Pskov: Scenes from a Changing Russia. 7:00 pm, Russian House, 2104 NE 45th. Speaker: Professor William Richardson, Liberal Studies, UW Tacoma. Sponsor: Slavic Salon Series, Slavic Languages & Literatures. Information: (206) 543-6848.

**Thursday, April 30:** *Popular Orthodoxy and Cultural Politics in Soviet Russia*, 3:30 to 5:00 p.m. Thomson Hall, Room 135. Glennys Young, Assistant Professor of History & International Studies, UW. Presented by the Colloquium for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism, International Studies Center, Jackson School of International Studies. Information: call Charles Keyes, 206-685-1577 or e-mail <keyes@u.washington.edu>.

## May 1998

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

**Tuesday, May 12:** *Creating a Nation in Exile: Jewish Cultural Autonomy in Interwar Poland*. 7:00 pm, Russian House, 2104 NE 45th. Speaker: Adam Rubin, JSIS. Sponsor: Slavic Salon Series, Slavic Languages & Literatures. Information: (206) 543-6848.

**Saturday, May 16:** Annual Workshop for Teachers and Instructors: *Religion and Identity: Russia and Israel Into the 21st Century*. Thomson Hall 317. Sponsor: REECAS Center. Preregistration is required. (See page 4).

## June 1998

**Monday-Friday, June 22-26:** Human Migration (Third Annual Summer Teacher's Institute). The Institute is intended for educators of grades 6-12 and includes talks by experts in their fields, with ample time for question & answer sessions. Also included are materials for classroom use, hands-on activities, a session on using the internet to teach this topic, and a field trip. This year's theme, "Human Migration", will cover topics ranging from the arrival of humans in North America to migrations of laborers and other international workers around the world today. Registration is limited. Info: (206) 543-1675. (See page 5.)

# REECAS NEWSLETTER

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

Change Service Requested

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

## ANNUAL WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS

### RELIGION AND IDENTITY: RUSSIA INTO THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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

*Thomson Hall 317*

*University of Washington*

*Seattle, Washington*

*Saturday, May 16, 1998*

*8:45am - 3:45pm*

**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

Hillel Kieval, Professor, Department of History and Jackson School of International Studies, 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. (See page 4).

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