



CREECA News

April 2002

University of Wisconsin-Madison

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From the UW-Madison Medical School

Health Care on Wheels: American Doctors in Central Asia

While the increased national interest in Central Asia seems to be a phenomenon resulting from the build-up of political and military tensions in the area during recent months, two UW-Madison doctors have been focusing their time and efforts in this region of the world for over a decade now. **John Doyle, D.D.S.**, professor and chief of dental services for the Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at the UW-Madison Medical School and **John Stephenson, M.D.**, professor emeritus of pediatrics at the University of Wisconsin Children’s Hospital, along with other colleagues from UW-Madison and volunteers from the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, are participants in a humanitarian program that provides primary medical and dental care to the rural villages of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan by way of mobile clinics.

According to Doyle, the program was initiated by a grant from the Schwann Foundation and the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod. The project began in Ukraine during the late 1980s when mobile clinics were funded to provide health care to the victims of Chernobyl. Currently, the work of Doyle and Stephenson is focused in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan where the program funds fully-equipped mobile clinics, two 53 foot trailers with two complete medical units and two dental units that offer primary medical and dental care. The trailers are staffed by health professionals from the area who also receive training from short-term visiting doctors

and nurses from the United States. The trailers go out into the Central Asian countryside at the invitation of small villages, and for a two- to four-week period, they take care of all the children’s dental situations and give every child a physical examination. This program treats between 14,000 and 15,000 people each year.

“If you go over there full of enthusiasm and think you’re going to change the world, you will fail every time, unless you dig in and persist. . .”

While Doyle started work in the program about ten years ago with the Medical/Dental Clinic on Wheels for Victims of Chernobyl, Stephenson, who was in the department of pediatrics, working with teens and young adults in the adolescent program, became involved in the mid-1990s. At this point, a threat of an epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases, particularly syphilis, had been identified among not only adults, but mothers and children. Stephenson explains,

“Syphilis [in Kazakhstan] was basically non-existent, believe it or not. It was a closed country with a rocket range, atomic testing grounds...nobody came and went. And so suddenly, perestroika. And because of the natural resources, people are coming in, there’s low unemployment, prostitution is up and suddenly, wham....”

As a result of her background as a nurse at Planned Parenthood, Stephenson’s wife Ellen became involved in the program in an effort to help uncover some of the issues that are associated with the social aspects of this disease and to help the local health professionals to become more sensitive in its treatment. “John’s wife has been very important,” remarks Doyle, “She and John go out on our trailer, and Ellen has really become kind of a role model to a lot of people that are treated out there and that work for us. And so it’s been a real asset to have his wife as part of it; she’s been as important as anybody in the development of the program.”

Once a need for the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases was identified, Dr. Rjurik Golubjatnikov, emeritus assistant professor, Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene, was contacted to set up a laboratory for diagnosing the STDs. According to Doyle, it is the only laboratory of its kind in all of Central Asia. “The people who have seen it have all said that it’s as good as anything you’ll find in the United States. The quality control that he’s established is just outstanding.”

In addition to providing equipment and laboratory support, the program helps to train local health professionals, giving them technical assistance and resources to deal with the medical needs of the rural countryside. What’s obvious to both doctors is that the breakup of the Soviet Union has left a void in the health care infrastructure of the region and has revealed a real need for upgrading the old system. Doyle explains, “The problem with a lot of Russian medicine that’s left over from the old days is that it’s so highly specialized, so if you take your baby just for a ‘well baby’ check, you may see ten different practitioners. What John has done is to set up a program to cross-train the pediatricians that we have working for us so that they can

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Spring Calendar

April

Lecture

April 8, Monday
7:00 pm
Union South (see TITU)
"Beavis, Butthead, and Mother Russia: Contemporary Russian Popular Culture"
Tatiana Smorodinskaya
Middlebury College

Lecture Series

Four Lectures by **Andreas Andrianopoulos**, former member of Greek parliament (1974-94), author of "In the Heart of Islam: From the Steppes of Central Asia"

Sponsored by the University Seminars Program of The Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA)

April 8, Monday
3:30pm
Ingraham Hall, Room 206
"Southeastern Europe and EU Enlargement: How Necessary Is It? A Greek Perspective"

April 9, Tuesday
4:00pm
Ingraham Hall, Room 336
"Religion, Politics, and Oil in Central Asia and Transcaucasia"

April 10, Wednesday
3:30pm
Ingraham Hall, Room 206
"Caspian Oil and Its Influence in Central Asia, Transcaucasia, and the Middle East"

April 11, Thursday
3:30pm
Ingraham Hall, Room 336
"Islam, Irredentism, and the Prospects for Stability in the Balkans"

Event for High School Students

April 11, Thursday
8:30 am - 12:30 pm
Union South

Russia Day

UW-Madison students are welcome to attend!

Lecture

April 16, Friday
12:00 noon
Ingraham Hall, Room 206
"Armageddon Averted: The Soviet Collapse, 1970-2000"
Stephen Kotkin
Princeton University

Lecture

April 18, Thursday
3:30 pm
Ingraham Hall, Room 336
"Travels and Experiences of Two American Doctors in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan"
John Doyle and John Stevenson
UW-Medical School

Lecture

April 18, Thursday
7:30 pm
Location TBA
"Contemporary Russian Cinema: Presentation and Analysis of Pavel Loungine's 'The Wedding'"
Galina Aksenova
Grinnell College

Lecture

April 19, Friday
1:20 pm
1641 Humanities
"Post-1945 Russian Cinema," a lecture held in conjunction with the 253 Interdisciplinary Course on Russia
Galina Aksenova
Grinnell College

Lecture

April 19, Friday
12:00 noon
Ingraham Hall, Room 336
"The Making of the Turks: Some Thoughts on Turk Origins and the Formation of the Turkic Peoples"
Peter Golden
Rutgers University

Lecture

April 22, Monday
12:00 noon
Ingraham Hall, Room 336
"Institutional Change and Firm Creation in East-Central Europe: An Embedded Politics Approach"

Gerald McDermott

The Wharton School

Lecture

April 22, Monday
4:00pm
Ingraham Hall, Room 206
"New Religious Movements in Contemporary Russia"
Aleksandr Pantchenko
Visiting Fulbright Scholar

Lecture

April 25, Thursday
Time and place TBA
"Roma / Gypsies in Eastern Europe"
Zoltan Barany
University of Texas, Austin

May

Lecture

May 3, Friday
12:00 noon
Ingraham Hall, Room 336
"Water, Chocolate and Plastic Bags: Is Latvia Ready for EU Accession?"
Mary Schranz
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Central & Inner Asia Film Series continues through May 2!

April 18, Thursday
5:30 pm
Room 254, Van Hise Hall
"Revolt of the Daughter-in-law"
An Uzbek film with English Subtitles

April 25, Thursday
5:30 pm
Room 254, Van Hise Hall
"Waiting for Uighurstan"

May 2, Thursday
5:30 pm
Room 254, Van Hise Hall
"Lady, Zhibek"
A Kazak film with English Subtitles

For more information please contact Talant Mawkanuli at Tmawkanuli@facstaff.wisc.edu. All are welcome, hope to see there!

Faculty News

Mark Beissinger (Political Science) has recently published *Beyond State Crisis? Postcolonial Africa and Post-Soviet Eurasia Compared* [jointly edited with Crawford Young] (Washington, DC and Baltimore, MD: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Press and Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002).

B. Dean Bowles (Emeritus Professor, Educational Administration) taught a 2-credit course in “American Government” at Vidzeme University College in Valmiera, Latvia in January and early February. Professor Bowles also gave a public lecture on “Governance and Politics of American Higher Education” and facilitated a 2.5-hour professional development program on “How to Teach with Video-Conferencing Technology” offered by Dr. Rosemary Lehman, UWEX/Pyle Center and Professor Colleen Capper, Educational Administration for faculty at Vidzeme University College. Professor Bowles’ work in Latvia is funded by a Fulbright Alumni Initiative Grant.

Ben Rifkin (Slavic Languages and Literatures) gave a presentation on the proficiency guidelines as a curricular framework for foreign language learning and teaching at a colloquium on the OPI sponsored by the Berkeley Language Center at the University of California-Berkeley in February 2002. He also led a workshop on proficiency oriented instruction for teachers of Russian at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey. Professor Rifkin will be going back to Monterey to give the keynote lecture on immersion instruction for the Defense Language Institute Faculty Professional Development Day.

Mary Schranz, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Economics, spent two weeks at Vidzeme University College in Valmiera, Latvia teaching a short course in Introductory Corporate Finance. The visit was funded by a Fulbright Alumni Initiative grant administered by Dean Bowles, Emeritus Professor of Educational Administration. Dr. Schranz will share her observations of the Latvian economy and some of the difficulties that the country faces as it seeks to join the European Union at a future brown bag luncheon lecture.

Andy Spencer is the new Academic Librarian/ Slavic, East European and Central Asian Bibliographer in Memorial Library. Spencer received an M.L.S. from Indiana University in 1999. In addition to his extensive experience as a Slavic/ Central Asian librarian, he has submitted a proposal to the Library of Congress / ALA for a national level transliteration scheme for the Kazakh language as written in the Chinese province of Xinjiang. Spencer also serves as co-editor of the International Directory of Librarians and Library Specialists in the Slavic and East European Field,

an internet resource. He can be found in room 212F Memorial Library or call him at 262-0343. His email is aspencer@library.wisc.edu. Please give him a warm welcome.

Zigurds L. Zile (Emeritus Professor of Law) has recently published “Pamattiesību aizsardzība Satversmes tiesas izpratnē: Spriedums Mentzen lieta [Protection of Basic Rights as Understood by the Constitutional Court]”, *Likums un Tiesības* [Riga] 4(2002) 27-30; “Likumdevejs, tiesa un sodu politika [The legislature, Courts and Penal Policy]”, *Diena* [Riga], 03.22.02; “Visu varu Satversmes tiesai? [All Power to the Constitutional Court?]”, *Diena*, 03.27.02. The Soros Fund Latvia portal <www.politika.lv> has posted his reviews of a draft Constitution of Latvia prepared within the Latvian Social-Democratic Workers’ Party (“Draft of the Constitution—Pitiful Form, Pernicious Substance”) and a concept of court administration put out by the Ministry of Justice of Latvia (“Tieslietu ministrija glabjas [Ministry of Justice in Distress]”).

Student News

Anke Ziolkowska, a graduate student in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, has received the Xenia Gasiorowska Fellowship for the spring semester 2002 to do research for her dissertation on Polish and Russian women writers.

The Xenia Gasiorowska Fellowship was established by the first woman professor in the Slavic Department at the UW-Madison, who was also a pioneering scholar in the field of Slavic Women’s Studies. Professor Gasiorowska completed her Ph.D. at the University of California in Berkeley in 1949. She taught at Wisconsin from 1949 until her retirement in 1981. In 1958-59, she was a visiting professor at Wellesley College. She died in 1989.

For the latest schedule and information for CREECA events, visit our on-line calendar at:
<http://www.wisc.edu/creeca>

Foreign Direct Investment in Central Asia

by Narzullo Oblomuradov

Narzullo Oblomuradov (Uzbekistan) is a visiting researcher at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This is a brief version of his research paper.

The history of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is relatively short for the formerly planned-economies of Central Asia, which opened up to capital inflows only with the collapse of socialism at the beginning of the nineties. Absolute values of FDI inflows have been growing since then; however, compared with its economic potential, the region's share in total world FDI stock is still significantly low. Cumulative FDI inflows into the five Central Asian economies during the period of 1989-2000 reached \$10.787 billion, which represents 35% of the total FDI inflows to the transition economies of the CIS.

Importance of FDI in the region

Analysis of the total FDI stock measured as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicates that foreign equity capital starts to play a more important role in the economies of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Kazakhstan's ratio of FDI stock to GDP equalled 52% in 1999 and that of Kyrgyzstan, 23%. The importance of foreign capital inflows may also be deduced from the proportion of total investment financed through external equity funds. In the first half of the nineties, net FDI inflows accounted for 16.3% of gross fixed capital formation in Kazakhstan and 20.2% in Kyrgyzstan. During the second half of the nineties, this proportion has increased in Kazakhstan (43% in 1999); however, it has fallen in Kyrgyzstan (17.7%).

Distribution of FDI in the region

The distribution of FDI among the five Central Asian countries is very uneven. At the end of 2000, FDI stocks stood at \$8.6 billion in Kazakhstan (about 80% of the total five Central Asian economies), \$913 million in Turkmenistan (8%), \$697 million in Uzbekistan (6%), \$440 million in Kyrgyzstan (4%) and \$144 million in

Tajikistan (1%).

The sectoral distribution of FDI in the region depends on the privatisation process or on the countries' endowments of natural and other production resources. Manufacturing companies are usually the first targets of privatisation, so in the early stages this sector's share is dominant in total FDI. The privatisation of services usually comes second, with the sale of state-owned companies in telecommunications, financial services and retail trade. Export-oriented investors attracted by the labor force – and, in some cases, by generous incentives – have in some cases undertaken greenfield investments in the vehicles and electronic industries. However, the most successful sector in attracting FDI in Central Asia has been the primary sector. In Kazakhstan,

“While openness to foreign investment is a stated priority for almost all the Central Asian countries' governments, there have been difficulties in creating a stable, attractive investment climate.”

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, the primary sector of the economy, such as oil, gas, gold and other minerals, has absorbed the major share of FDI to date. Among the Central Asian countries, only Uzbekistan has attracted most of the FDI to date into its non-primary sector.

In Uzbekistan, manufacturing is the most favourable sector for foreign investors. The Uzbek government has been encouraging foreign investments in the export-oriented and import-substitution industries such as automobile production, textiles and tobacco sectors. Thanks to this policy, foreign investment in Uzbekistan has already effectively created several branches of industry that did not exist before independence. Daewoo (South Korea) and the Uzbekistan government have joined efforts to build an automobile plant at Asaka for \$658 million. Output totalled 25,300 cars in 1996, the plant's first year of production, rising to 80,000 in 1998. Daewoo is also involved in television and digital switching

production and in the construction of a \$60 million textile plant. In addition, Daewoo recently bought an 8.5% stake in the Uzmetkombinat steel plant. Other major investors in Uzbekistan include Mercedes-Benz (Germany), Bakrie Group (Indonesia), Koc Holdings (Turkey) and British American Tobacco. Light industry received the most investment in 1998 (34.2%), followed by telecommunications (17.7%) and the food industry (15%).

What limits FDI inflows to the region?

Despite abundant raw materials, huge energy resources, and a low-cost labor force, the region has not yet succeeded to prove attractive for FDI in the export-oriented sectors, such as manufacturing and agriculture. This can be explained by the following factors.

Countries in the region have low per capita income levels, resulting in limited internal markets for domestically produced goods. As the countries of the region begin to diversify their economies, they are seeking new export and import markets. The existing transport routes in the region were designed to link the former Soviet Union internally and were routed through Russia. Central Asian countries are landlocked and located far from potential export markets. These conditions make transportation costs a major obstacle for export-oriented production in the region. Therefore, transport infrastructure development has grown in importance in recent years since transport links to external markets are vital in developing new trading relations within and outside the region.

While openness to foreign investment is a stated priority for almost all the Central Asian countries' governments, there have been difficulties in creating a stable, attractive investment climate. Foreign investors' concerns about the legal system, corruption, and taxation are key factors affecting foreign direct investment, rather than explicit government restrictions. The lack of a transparent and stable legal structure has been a serious impediment to foreign direct investment. Bureaucratic obstacles to licensing and registration should be removed, and

continued on next page

the tax system should ensure equitable treatment of foreign investors. The weak business practices of many domestic enterprises (e.g., inadequate accounting procedures, insufficient marketing and strategic planning capabilities) may make foreign investors reluctant to take on enterprise restructuring.

In most Central Asian countries privatisation has occurred at a slower speed compared to the European transition economies, and therefore, many countries in the region have not yet pursued the final stage of privatisation involving the sale of large enterprises. Many countries are expected to privatise large enterprises more slowly due to the complexity of the companies to be privatised, using a case-by-case method. Accordingly, FDI inflows to the region related to the privatisation process are likely to increase in the forthcoming years.

In order to materialise the huge potential for attracting large amounts of FDI, which is based on strong endowments in human capital and natural resources, the countries of the region should undertake radical improvements in their transport and telecommunications infrastructure, in their investment and business climate, and sustain macroeconomic and political stability.

Research for this article was supported in part by the Regional Scholar Exchange Program, which is funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Department of State (ECA), under authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961 as amended, and administered by the American Council for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS. The opinions expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily express the views of either ECA or the American Councils.



“Health Care,” continued from page 1

do a series of things, like the STD checks and the obstetrics, so that the pediatricians that work for us have become almost family practitioners and have a much broader base now than most people that were trained in the Soviet Union, which is not to say that they weren't well-trained in what they were doing, but it was so narrow.”

Both Doyle and Stephenson attest to the fact that the economic situation in the rural villages of the region is quite severe, yet they agree that the local people seem to survive by helping each other. “It's just abject poverty,” observes Doyle, “[But] you don't see people starving, because they have the collective farms, and the people take care of each other.” Stephenson relates his own experience with the region's poverty. “They've got food, and they've got a social fabric....One day the electricity in the village went out, just at a crucial moment, so all these kids who'd been bussed twenty mile couldn't get their dental care. When we sent word that the electricity had been turned off, the village leader came over and apologized for this and told us, ‘If we could pay them in cows, there'd be no problem. We have no cash flow.’ That was a good lesson for me.”

The UW-Madison Hospital and the Medical School have been excellent sources of continued support, according to both doctors. Doyle points out, “The different divisions and departments in the hospital and the medical school have been very, very helpful in training people, and we've sent about 35-40 people from here over. They've been very good about giving us medical supplies that are either surplus or supplies that aren't being used. They've really been very nice to us, very supportive.” Stephenson adds that for the local people, there is a real appreciation for the equipment that had been deemed as no longer usable here, but still in very good shape.

Moreover, they are very appreciative of the support provided by the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod. Doyle explains, “The Lutheran Church has been very generous with us, and one of the things that we wanted when we started this was a five year commitment, and they gave it to us....There's no sense in doing all that work if you're not going to have some kind of long-term program. And you can't just turn over your trailers or whatever to the country because there's no way they can afford to maintain them. So the Church has been very good to us as far as

monetary support, and even though it's a very conservative religion, it's been open to funding this laboratory for sexually transmitted diseases.”

Both Doyle and Stephenson agree that the strengths of the mobile clinics program have been its ability to maintain a specific focus and the consistent high quality of its staff, the local health care givers, the dentists, the physicians, the administrators. Stephenson notes, “If you go over there full of enthusiasm and think you're going to change the world, you will fail every time, unless you dig in and persist. In this case, all the emphasis has been on one program, and though there's been a lot of attempts to go beyond that, the focus of this program remains these trailers.”

Enthusiasm, however, is evident in both Doyle and Stephenson as they discuss their experiences with the local people and health care professionals in these seemingly forgotten areas of the former Soviet Republics, and their efforts to build long-term relationships in the region suggest that they are interested in more than just “cranking out” medical care to those in need. As Stephenson suggests, “It's as much a social story as one about hard-core medicine.”

Faculty Profile: Sarah Atis, Professor of Turkish Literature and Folklore

by Kaitlin Bellerose

It all started with an interest in Byzantine art and architecture.

Sarah Atis, then in the employ of a New York art dealer, traveled to Turkey to see firsthand the objects of her curiosity. She was instantly smitten with Turkey and its culture.

With a B.A. in art history from Bryn Mawr behind her, Atis entered the Turkish literature program at the University of Michigan with an aim to study Islamic art history. In 1975, she earned a Ph.D. in Turkish literature. She began teaching in Department of South Asian Studies at UW-Madison in 1976.

When the Department of South Asian Studies was reconstituted as the Department of the Languages and Cultures of Asia (LCA) in 1998, new teaching opportunities opened up for Atis. "The restructuring of the department has been beneficial for everyone including me," said Atis. According to Atis, there is a "more efficient exploitation of faculty." After the formation of LCA, Atis received funding for a teaching assistant. With the hiring of Zekeriya Baskal as her T.A., Atis has been able to expand her course offerings in the field of Turkish literature and culture.

"I'm excited about being liberated to teach more courses," said Atis. This summer she will teach "Women in Turkish Society," a course that will offer "an interdisciplinary analysis of women's issues in Turkish society from the imperial harem of the Ottoman era to Islamist feminist movements in the secular Republic of Turkey."

Atis has also been able to teach courses that coincide with her research interests. In the fall, her "Seminar in Turkish Oral Narrative & Poetry" will allow her to work with students on *destan* and *hikaye* (heroic and romance tales) of the *ashik* (minstrel) tradition. "Students have been very excited about working on a living oral tradition which has a long and rich history," said Atis. "And it's about love."

"[Oral narrative] is important in the field," said Atis. "Not a lot of work has been done on the topic. The tradition is being valued with the assumption that it is not continuing, but in fact it is."

Her current class, "Fiction and Ethnography in Turkey," allows her to flesh out ideas for her book-in-progress, *Framing the Folk: Fiction and Ethnography in Turkey*, which she hopes will be completed by 2004. "It traces the evolution of social realism in Turkey as a dynamic cultural force calling for change but, paradoxically, serving to maintain the status quo by reinforcing the eurocentric assumptions underlying a westernized elite's sense of legitimacy," explained Atis.

New course! Women in Turkish Society: From the Imperial Harem to Islamist Feminist Movements

Summer, 8-week DHH session, June 17 to August 11
LangAsia 300, 3 credits
MTWRF 10:20 to 11:20 a.m.
Room 479 Van Hise
Instructor: Prof. Sarah Atis



The UW Russian Folk Orchestra will be performing its annual concert on

Sunday, April 28
at 3:00 pm
at Music Hall

For information, contact
Victor Gorodinsky
262-3529
vgorodinsky@library.wisc.edu
or go to:

http://members.tripod.com/~ferrat_2/RFO/RFO.html





CREECA M.A. Students

The charter class of the M.A. Program for Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies approaches the end of their first year in good cheer. Pictured standing from left are Caroline Savage, Kaitlin Bellerose, Carl Holtman, and John Riordan; seated from left are John Toomey, Keri Pieczyski, Brian Minier, and Tracy Rouu.

From 210 Ingraham

Summer Workshop for Teachers

Looking East, Looking West:

Education and Society in Contemporary Europe

June 24-June 28, 2002

Memorial Union, University of Wisconsin-Madison

For teachers of grades K-12

Sponsored by CREECA, The European Studies Alliance, the Center for European Studies, and the UW Department of Education Administration

Organizers of CREECA's 4th Annual Summer Workshop for Teachers---including **Steven Duke** and **David Weber** (CREECA), **Crister Garrett** (ESA), and **Dean Bowles**, Emeritus Professor of Educational Administration--- have been busy putting together this year's outreach event, *Looking East, Looking West: Education and Society in Contemporary Europe*. The workshop will explore the dynamics of change in educational systems from the former Soviet bloc countries to the shores of the Atlantic. Participants in the workshop will explore the ways in which an examination of Russian, East European, and West European educational systems can be used to enrich library instruction, the teaching of core curriculum subjects, including reading, geography, history, and social studies, and in broadening students' and teachers' understanding of different cultures through a comparative study of

education in European countries. Throughout the week participants will have time to work with lead teachers, other educators, and professors to transform ideas and materials into lesson plans. For more information, visit www.wisc.edu/creeca.

New and Improved CREECA Website from Brady Potts, CREECA Website/Technology Specialist

As you may have noticed, CREECA's home on the web has a new look. If you haven't visited the CREECA website lately, point your browser to <http://www.wisc.edu/creeca/> and check out the changes we've made.

The new site is organized with an eye to providing a personalized browsing experience; there are special menus for graduate students, undergraduates, and prospective students as well as for UW faculty and k-12 faculty. You can even browse the site by regional interest. The new site also offers weekly CREECA event updates and reminders on the front page, as well as easy access to the most popular parts of our web site, including online lectures and our lending library.

The new web site, which uses frames, also offers a no-frames option for older browsers, and while the new site makes more extensive use of graphics it still loads quickly on regular modem lines. The redesign, including the non-frames version, is in compliance with the new UW standards for disability access.

CREECA faculty at UW-Madison also have the option of having their own course webpages on the CREECA. Interested faculty should email cpotts@ssc.wisc.edu.

Surfer's Corner

*Some Key Resources/Networks
Sponsored or Hosted by the Harvard
Forum for Central Asian Studies*

Membership Organization:

Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS)
CESS information/on-line publications:
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/cess>

Announcement List (via listserver):

<CentralAsia-L>

Contact:

owner-CentralAsia-L@fas.harvard.edu

On-Line Directories:

"Central Asia Experts Directory"
**To access the Directory or submit your
information, visit:**
[http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww/
CASWW_Expert.html](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww/CASWW_Expert.html)

"Dissertations in Central Asian Studies"
**To access the listing or submit information,
visit:**

[http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww/
CASWW_Diss.html](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww/CASWW_Diss.html)

Reference on Worldwide Scholars:

"Guide to Scholars of Central Asia"

**For more information, pre-orders,
and to submit your data:**

[http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww/
Guide_to_Scholars.html](http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww/Guide_to_Scholars.html)

Comprehensive Regional Studies Website:

"Central Asian Studies World Wide"

For more information:

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/casww>

Other Resources

Central Eurasia Project Website:

<http://www.eurasianet.org>

Interactive Central Asia Resource Project:

<http://www.icarp.org>

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Please Recycle

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