

and reopened in Taldykurgan district, in Mankent settlement of Sairam district (Chimkent region). Demand for new places of worship is due to the fact that "the number of believers is growing rapidly because of the high birth-rate."

#### SOVIET MUSLIM DELEGATIONS ABROAD IN 1983

o August 1983, Mufti Shamsuddin Babakhanov led a large delegation to Jordan. The delegation included Sheikh Abdullah Kalanov Qazi of Tajikistan, Sheikh Timur Urunbaiev, Qazi of Kirghizia and Usman Ishaq, secretary of the Religious Board for European Russia and Siberia, and was invited by the Supreme Judge of Jordan, Sheikh Ibragim al-Qattan. The delegates met the Minister of Waqf, the Dean of Amman University and many other academic and religious figures and were received by Crown Prince Hasan and the Prime Minister, Muzar Badran. The delegation participated in ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary since diplomatic relations were reestablished between the USSR and Jordan. The visit is said to have been widely publicised with interviews of Mufti Babakhanov of the front pages of newspapers in Arabic and English and radio and television coverage. The delegation then went on to visit Syria. (Muslims of the Soviet East, 1984, No 1).

o October 1983, Mufti Mahmud Gekkiev, Chairman of the Religious Board for the North Caucasus, led the first Soviet Muslim delegation to Kuwait. The delegation included Sadiq Kamal, imam-khatib of the jami mosque of Osh, and Zahid Abdul Qadir, a professor at the Islamic institution Imam al-Bukhari. The delegates were received by Crown Prince Saad Abdullah as-Sabah, and the Soviet ambassador, P. Akopov gave a reception in their honour. Their arrival was broadcast on Kuwait television. (Muslims of the Soviet East, 1984, No 1).

o Sheikh Abdulgani Abdullaev, deputy chairman of the Religious Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, led the first Muslim Uzbek delegation to Mozambique on the invitation of the Secretary General of Mozambique Islamic Council, Sheikh Abu Bakr al-Haj Musa Ismail. (Muslims of the Soviet East, 1984, No 1).

#### FOREIGN MUSLIM DELEGATION IN 1983

o A delegation of the Islamic Council of Algeria visited the USSR on the invitation of the Religious Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The delegation also included university professors and newspaper editors.

o K.K. Mohieddin, Secretary General of the Islamic Society of India visited Uzbekistan and Tajikistan on the invitation of the Religious Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

o Mahmud Tarabelsi of the Ministry of Construction of Tunisia, a guest of the Soviet Ministry for Irrigation, paid a visit to Mufti Babakhanov. (Muslims of the Soviet East, 1984, No 1).

#### CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY

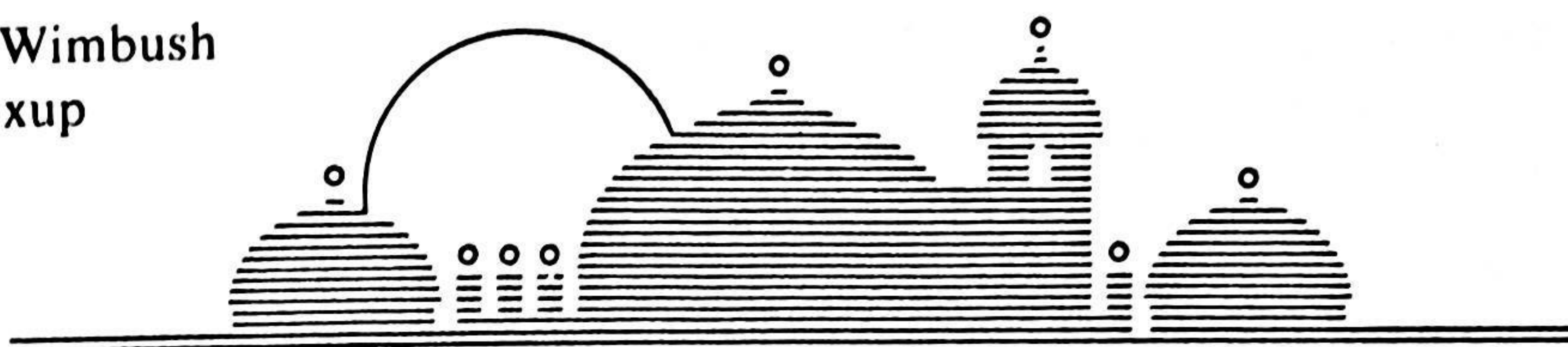
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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Olivier Roy, "Islam in the Afghan Resistance", Religion in Communist Lands, Vol 12, No 1, Spring 1984, pp 55-68.

Javed Heyat, "Regression of Azeri Language and Literature under the Oppressive Period of the Pahlavi and its Renaissance after the Islamic Revolution". Paper prepared for participants of the First International Conference of Turkic Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington, May 1983, p 19.

Amin Saikal, "The Pakistan Unrest and the Afghanistan Problem", The World Today, Chatham House, London, Vol 40, No 3, 1984, pp 102-107.

Aryeh Yodfat, The Soviet Union and Revolutionary Iran, London, Croom Helm, 1984, 176 p.

Thomas T. Hammond, Red Flag Over Afghanistan. The Communist Coup, the Soviet Invasion and the Consequences, Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1984, 262 p.

Marcy Agmon, "Defending the Upper Gulf. Turkey's Forgotten Partnership", European American Institute for Security Research (EAI) The EAI Papers, No 6, Summer 1983, 47 p.

"Soviet Tatars", Arabia, No 28, December 1983.

"Hope for Islam as Soviet News Blackout Fails", Arabia, No 33, May 1984.

"Afghanistan: The Lonely Jihad Continues", Arabia, No 33, May 1984.

Mohammad al Sharafi, "Moscow in two Minds about Islam", Arabia, No 31, March 1984.

"Long-range War on the Education Front", Arabia, No 31, March 1984 (Education in Kabul).

Michael Rywkin, "First Muslim or First Soviet?" Journal Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 3, No 2, Winter 1981, pp 277-279.

Mark V. Kauppi and Craig R. Nation, The Soviet Union and the Middle East in the 1980s, Lexington, Heath & Co, 1983, 292 p.

Transcaucasia. Nationalism and Social Change. Essays in the History of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, Edited by Ronald Grigor Suny, Ann Arbor, 1983.

Contents: Part 1, Caucasian Civilisation and the Russian Impact;

Part 2, Nationalism and Social Change under Tsarist Rule;

Part 3, Revolution and Social Transformation;

Part 4, Transcaucasia Today:

Assessment. Authors include Nina G. Garsoian, R.W. Thompson, Peter B. Golden, George A. Bournoutian, L. H. Rhineland, Ronald Grigor Suny, Anahide Ter Minassian, Gerard J. Libaridian, Gertrude E. Schroeder, Brian D Silver, Charles H. Fairbanks Jr, Stephen Blank, Artin H. Arslanian, Richard G. Hovannisian, Tadeusz Swietochowski, and Audrey Alstadt-Mirhadi.

## Pakistani Publications

Central Asia, Journal of the Area Study Centre (Central Asia) of the University of Peshawar, Winter 1982, contents include:

o Mohammad Anwar Khan, "The Third Afghan Constitution. Political Parties and Newspapers of 1968", pp 1-20.

o M.S. Sarir, M. Sherin, Sultan Rizvi, "The Nature of Salt Affected Soils in

Central Asia and Adjoining Regions", pp 51-58.

o Abdul Jabbar Sabit, "Laws of Afghanistan", pp 107-134.

o Aalim Makhdoom Haji, "Tarikh-e Turkistan", translated by Syed Abdullah Tora, pp 169-196.

o Abdullah Jan Khalil, "Events in Afghanistan", pp 197-244.

Summer 1983, contents include:

o Azam Gul, "Agriculture Situation in Afghanistan, 1978-1982", pp 17-58.

o Abdul Jabar Sabit, "Judiciary in Afghanistan from 1747 to 1982", pp 67-90.

o Mohammad Sabir, "Turk Races and their Language", pp 91-120.

o Jimullah Yusufzai, "Influence of Durrani-Ghalji Rivalry on Afghan Politics", Regional Studies (Journal of the Institute of Regional Studies, Islamabad), Vol 1, No 4, pp 42-68.

Syed Rifaat Hussain, "Soviet Intervention Case of Strategic Surprise or US Inaction in Afghanistan?" Regional Studies, Vol 2, No 1, pp 28-33.

#### Radio Liberty Research Bulletins

Ann Sheehy, "Andropov and Nationalities Policy," RL 412/83, 28 October 1983.

Bess Brown, "New Party Chief Elected in Uzbekistan", RL 419/83, 3 November 1983.

Manael Brumas, "The Soviet Forces in Afghanistan", RL 459/83, 6 December 1983.

Robert Rand, "Afghans in America: A Life of Involuntary Exile", RL 460/83, 6 December 1983.

Charles Carlson, "Kazak Scholars Discuss the History of the Turkic Writing System", RL 473/83, 14 December 1983.

Elizabeth Fuller, "More Personnel Changes in Azerbaijan", RL 8/84, 2 January 1984.

Bess Brown, "New First Secretary in East Kazakstan Obiast", RL 9/84, 27 December 1983.

Ann Sheehy, "Yet Another Rewrite of the History of the Caucasian War?", RL 39/84, 30 January 1984.

Peter Kruzhin "Health Alert in Soviet Armed Forces", RL 41/84, 25 January 1984.

Charles Carlson, "Mismanagement of Book Trade in Kazakstan", RL 48/84, 31 January 1984.

Bess Brown, "Party Personnel Changes in Uzbekistan", RL 52/84, 2 February 1984.

Allan Kroncher, "Azerbaijan Economy Becomes Shaky", RL 73/84, 13 February 1984.

Peter Kruzhin, "Severe Punishment for Military Offenses", RL 86/84, 21 February 1984.

Timur Kocaoglu, "Uzbek Scholar Criticizes Indifference Towards National Culture", RL 85/84, 24 February 1984.

Bess Brown "Personnel Changes in Tajikistan", RL 94/84, 28 February 1984.

Fatima Salkazanova, "A Soviet Soldier Opts out in Afghanistan", RL 121/84, 19 March 1984.

#### NEW NEWSLETTERS

o The Voice of Turkestan Vol 1, No 1, (January/February 1984): Address, Cagatay Kocar, Kolner Platz 2, 8000 Munchen 40, West Germany. This newsletter is published six times a year in Turkish. English abstracts of its contents will be added beginning with the second issue. Voice of Turkestan contains news of Turkestan community leaders, social news, news of Turkestan organisations around the world, and poetry. The editors describe the newsletter in the following way:

"This newsletter is intended to facilitate solidarity and communications among the Turkestanis, who have been dispersed to the four corners of the Earth for various reasons as well as conveying the news of Turkestanis to the world at large. The historical, geographical and national name of Central Asia is Turkestan. This publication will adhere to the principle of undivided homeland of the Turkestanis, embracing: Kazakh, Kirghiz, Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmen SSRs and Karakalpak ASSR, in addition to Sinkiang

and environs. This publication will only survive with the aid and support of the Turkestanis. We await your comments, news, articles and poems."

o The Voice of the Union of Turkestan  
Published by the Turkestani/American Association, 2302 West 13th Street/Avenue, W Brooklyn, New York, USA 11223. "In this publication we have taken into consideration the dialectical and grammatical diversity of our readers and thereby based the language of our bulletin on middle Chaghatay." This newsletter makes the following points:

--The Turkestani/American Association is establishing a student fund. The primary purpose of the fund is to support students of Turkestani origin and to aid them in their studies of Turkology.

--It has been decided to join the proposal of the Union of Muslims in America in order to join the founding committee to establish a mosque and a Muslim cemetery.

--It has been unanimously agreed to invite Dr Bay Mirza Hayit to conduct a seminar, for the benefit of the Turkestani youth living in America, on the history and national culture of Turkestan.

--Keeping in mind the increase in our population and the size of the building in which the Association is residing, it has been decided to seek a property on which a new centre is to be built, incorporating a sanctuary, school, reading room, and guest quarters.

#### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

##### o KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA

There has been a new development in the press of Soviet Tajikistan lately: the appearance of articles glorifying the border-guards (similar to those one reads in the Turkmen press), and the new importance given to Afghanistan (until recently there was practically no reference

to Afghanistan in the Tajik press). The emphasis of these articles (usually signed by correspondants from TASS or ANP) differs from those published up to now in the Soviet press: one does not find the usual references to the activities or speeches of the Afghan Communist leaders - the stress is rather on the "crimes" of the Mujahidin.

4 December 1983. V. Volkodav, "Istoriia Postavila Nashi Strany Riadom" (History Put Our Countries Next to Each Other). The article quoting Shah Mohammad Dost (Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs), accuses the Mujahidin of having destroyed half of the country's schools and hospitals, 14 per cent of the transport system and 75 per cent of all the lines of communication. It claims, however, that there has been a change in the attitude of the people, due especially to "the successful organisation by the [Afghan] Government of the national armed forces... [the peasants] are asking for rifles to be able to defend themselves against the attacks of the bandits and for the help of Party activists to promote a normal way of life."

21 January 1984, A. Sukhoparov, "Chernye Dela 'Bortsov za Veru'" (The Black Deeds of the 'Religious Fighters') Attack on two Afghan Mujahidin political leaders: Gulbuddin Hekmatyar (Hezb-e Islami) and Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani (Janiat-e Islami). Both are accused of being the main supplier of heroin and opium to the Middle East, Europe and America. Hekmatyar is said to own two underground laboratories in Peshawar. An unnamed hotel in Islamabad is said to be their joint headquarters for their international drug export deals. They are also accused of diverting international aid for the refugees to their own bank accounts in Switzerland and of gambling and drunkenness.

26 January 1984. Article by Suleiman Laeq (Minister of Nationalities) giving a very positive image of the progress of the revolutionary government in Afghanistan: subsidies and bank credits are offered to peasants and nomads, there are medical and veterinary centres, artesian wells, secondary schools throughout the country and even a new university in Ningrahar. Uzbek, Baluch and Turkmen are now

recognised as official languages together with Dari and Pashto.

5 February 1984. V. Gladilov, "Bratskaia Pomoshch" (Brotherly Help). The article describes how a Soviet company arrives in an Afghan village totally destroyed by the dushman ("enemies" in Persian--name given to the Mujahidin by the Soviet soldiers). On the request of the local peasants the Soviet soldiers help them rebuild their mosque and (on the Soviet officer's suggestion) their school. "...Having helped, the company withdrew. In the restored mosque, praise was being offered to the Soviet soldiers." The rest of the article describes how Afghan peasants are invited to Soviet "soldiers clubs" to be shown slides of Soviet Central Asian cities boasting large concrete avenues and buildings, cottages and orchards. These shows are followed by talks by political workers. The location is not given but it is set among the Turkmens. Most of the Soviet non-commissioned officers mentioned in the article have Muslim names.

22 February 1984. TASS quoting BAKHTAR News Agency - Attack on a BBC interview with three French doctors from "Aide Medicale Internationale." The article also refers to the "confession" of Dr Augoyard.

1 March 1984. "Zlobnye Izmyshlenie" (Malicious Inventions). Report of a press conference in Kabul accusing Jamiat-e Fajlami of working for Western intelligence services.

16 March 1984. Kh. Gadoev, "Razvitie Natsional'nykh Otnoshenii i Bor'ba Idei" (Development of National Relationships and Fight of Ideas). Long article on the razsvet and sblizhenie of Soviet nations (no reference is made to sliyanie.) Also attacks Richard Pipes, Vincent Monteil, Alexandre Bennigsen, Enders Wimbush and Raymond Aron.

17 March 1984. "S Pomoshch'iu Nazhima i Lzhivoi Propagandy" (With the Help of Pressure and False Propaganda). The article refers to a letter from Afghan refugees in Pakistan and claims that since the April revolution of 1978, Pakistan has closed its border with Afghanistan so that Afghan nomads are unable to return to Afghanistan and are forced into refugee camps. These camps, claim the article,

have been training centres for terrorists trained by American, Pakistani and Egyptian military experts. The camps are now being turned into prisons where those Afghans who refuse to conform are killed and tortured. The article finished by quoting the Afghan government offer of amnesty to returning refugees and an offer of help for finding them jobs.

#### o SOVETSKAIA KIRGIZIIA

10 December 1983, "Prestupnaia Deiatel'nost' Basmachei" (Criminal Activity of the Basmachi). Another article accusing the Afghan resistance of controlling the narcotics trade from Pakistan.

23 December 1983, T. Usulbaliev, "Ideologicheskaiia Rabota - Vozhneishee Sredstvo Ukrepleniia Sviazi Partii i Massami" (Ideological Work - Most Important Means of Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the Masses). Long policy article on two pages describing the Party ideological work to mobilise the population in Kirghizia. Following points are stressed:

o Lecturing and oral propoganda is considered very important. Nearly 600 lectures are given daily reaching more than 20,000 people.

o In the oblast' of Osh special "lecturing weeks" are organised to reach remote districts.

o Special "agitavtopoezd" (trains of agitators), including lecturers from the Party committees and members of the "Znanie" (Knowledge) Society, doctors etc, are sent to the nomadic areas. Since June 1983, these "trains" made more than 200 expeditions, giving 1,850 lectures for 100,000 cattle breeders.

o "House of Agitators" (first one was established in Pri-Issykkul), aimed at achieving closer ties with the local population. The head of such a house is chosen among respected, usually elderly, members of the community. The house which is meant to have a family type atmosphere is used as a back-up for other institutions of political agitation.