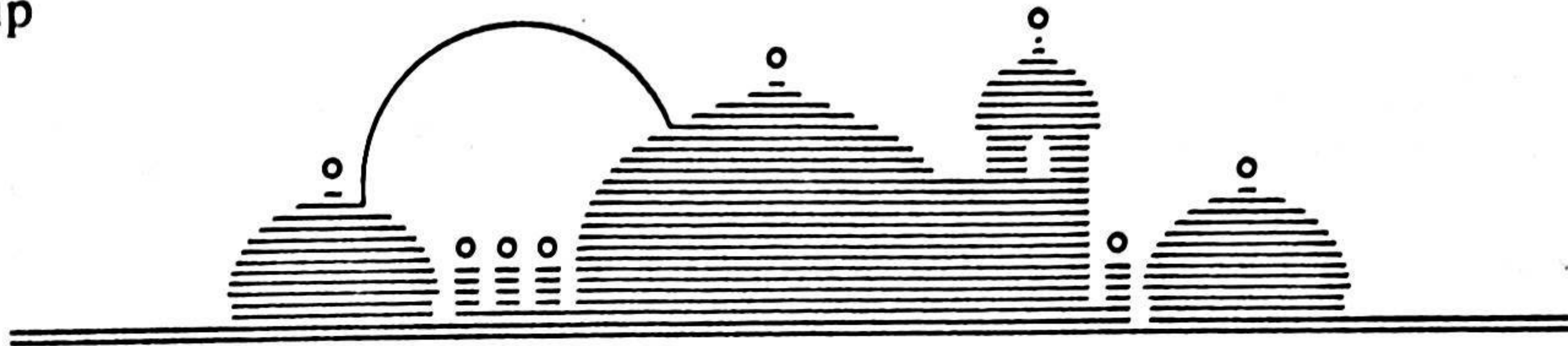


# THE CENTRAL ASIAN NEWSLETTER

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Anthony Hyman, "War in Afghanistan," Islamic World Defence, Volume 3, No. 1, January-March 1984.

Ann Sheehy, "Olzhas Suleimenov Elected First Secretary of Writers' Union of Kazakhstan," Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, RL 114/84, March 20, 1984.

"A Soviet Soldier Opts out in Afghanistan," Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, RL 121/84, March 19, 1984.

Sallie Wise, "Aliiev's Visit to Syria Linked to Crisis in Lebanon," Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, RL 112/84, March 12, 1984.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan, Institute of Soviet and East European Studies: Bibliography No. 2, Carleton University, January 1984, 461 titles, 42pp., \$5.00.

Edward Bohm and Sybille Reymann, Das wirtschaftliche Engagement der Sowjetunion in Asien: Afghanistan, Indien, Iran, Pakistan und Turkei, Hamburg, Verlag Weltarchiv, 1983 (Everoffentlichungen des HWWA - Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung).

Emel, March-April 1983. This issue of the journal includes the following articles;

Mustecib Ulkusal, "The 200th Anniversary of the Russian Annexation of Crimea"

Oktay Aslanapa, "A Short History of the Crimea. Turkish Monuments in the Crimea."

Halil Inalcik, "The Khan and the Tribal Aristocracy: The Crimean Khanate under Sahib Giray I."

Mehmet Kaplan, "About Two Poems of Bora Gazi Giray, Poet and Hero."

Mehmet Saray, "The Man who Awoke the Turkic World: Ismail Bey Gaspirali."

Feridun M. Emecen, "The Problem Concerning the last Khan of the Crimea Sahin Giray taking refuge in the Ottoman Empire and his Execution."

Osman Akcokrakli, "The tanga (seals) of the Crimean Tatars."

Muzaffer Urekli, "The Ancestors of Haci Giray Khan."

Aziz Bozgoz, "The Crimea under Russian Domination."

Nadir Devlet, "The 25th Year of the Newspaper 'The Flag of Lenin', and the actual situation of the Crimean Turkish Culture."

Tekin Erer, "Longing for the Crimea."

Cemal Kutay, "About the Crimea."

M. Alac, "A Brief Summary of the Struggles for Human and National Rights."

Eyup Musa Demiroglu, "Reminiscences from the Crimean Front During World War II."

Mehmet V. Yurtsever, "About Crimeans in Dobruca on the Occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the Annexation of the Crimean by the Russians./"

Central Asian Survey, Volume 2, Number 1. This issue, which is devoted to the theme, "The Russian and Soviet Experience with Muslim Guerilla Warfare," contains the

following articles;

Paul B. Henze, "Fire and Sword in the Caucasus: The 19th Century Resistance of the North Caucasian Mountaineers"

Alexandre Bennigsen, "Muslim Guerilla Warfare in the Caucasus (1918-1928)"

Marie Broxup, "The Basmachi"

Edward Girardet, "Russia's War in Afghanistan"

Hans Braker, "The Implications of the Islamic Question for Soviet Domestic and Foreign Policy"

Central Asian Survey, Volume 2, Number 2. This number contains the following articles:

Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone, "Islam and Nationalism: Central Asia and Kazakhstan Under Soviet Rule"

Cosroe Chaqueri, "The Baku Congress"

Gregory Gleason, "The Pakhta Programme: The Politics of Sowing Cotton in Uzbekistan"

Charles F. Carlson and Hasan Oraltay, "Kul Tegin: Advice for the Future"

Marie Broxup, "Afghanistan Update"

Simon Crisp, "Non-Russian Education in Daghestan: A Bibliographical Note"

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

Javad 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, 19 p.

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, 1984m, 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.

#### CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

o The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Middle East Studies Association will be held November 28 to December 1, 1984 at the Sheraton-Palace in San Francisco, California. The deadline for abstracts is April 16. Forms for the submission of papers may be obtained from the MESA Secretariat, at the following address: Middle East Studies Association, Department of Oriental Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

o The American Academy of Religion/Northeast held a meeting on "Muslim Minorities Under Communist Rule and in the West." Prof. John O. Voll presented a paper entitled "Alternatives for Muslim Minorities: Lessons for China and the Soviet Union."

o The Institut Francais de Polemologie held a conference on Afghanistan on 5-6 April 1984. Papers were presented by Major Joseph Collins, Bernard Dupaigne, Jean-Jose Puig, Olivier Roy, and Marie Broxup.

#### NEW JOURNAL

Studia Kurdica. Published by the Centre de Recherches de l'Institut Kurde, 106 Rue de La Fayette, 75010 Paris.

#### NEW NEWSLETTER

Soviet Nationality Survey is published 10 times annually by Suchasnist Publishers, 15 Sherringham Ave., London N17 9RS. The immediate goal of this bulletin is to serve as a newsletter providing concise and

opical information about the "other Russia" - its peoples, its problems and its relationship to Russians. The price of a one year subscription is 20 pounds sterling or \$30 US.

#### NEW ORGANIZATION

The American Society for the Study of Peoples of Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia (ASSEENCA) is concerned with the study, criticism and research of the languages, literatures and cultures of those constituent ethnic groups that are non-Slavic in origin and are considered numerically and culturally significant.

The geographic area that ASSEENCA encompasses includes more than 100 distinct, ethnic cultures and nationalities, such as Armenians, Azerbaidzanians, Estonians, Georgians, Jews, Kazakhs, Kirgizians, Latvians,

Lithuanians, Moldavians, Mongolians, Tadzhiks, Tatars, Turkmens, and Uzbeks - peoples with a rich culture and heritage worthy of special study. The immediate aims of the Society are: (1) to bring together scholars and educators interested in these areas, (2) to make their contributions known to educational communities in the United States and Canada, (3) to organize meetings and forums for the presentation of scholarly papers and discussion of pertinent issues, (4) to publish a scholarly journal to advance and promote studies in this area. For further information, contact Alice Assatourian, President, ASSEENCA, 410 East 20th Street, 3-A, New York, NY 10009.

#### NEW COMMITTEE

The Turkeli Committee was founded in Munich, West Germany, on March 1st, 1984. The founders are below the age of thirty, have diverse occupations, and have parents who emigrated from Turkistan. The Committee was established for the first time in 1950 in Munich, and it published a journal in two languages, Russian and Turkic dialects....The newly established Turkeli Committee is a continuation of the

ideological path and objectives of the earlier committee. Its goal is to serve Turkestan. In accordance with this, it will explain to the younger generation its national cause, remind them of their cultural and ethnical heritage, celebrate with them national and religious holidays, and teach the the foundations of their history and religion. Individuals, organizations, and institutions researching the Turkestani cause are welcome to contact the organizers. Turkeli Society, Postfach 380245, 80000 Munich 38, West Germany.

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

Les Nouvelles d'Afghanistan, March/April 1984, reports an attack on 18 January 1984 by Afghan Mujahidin on the Torghundi border post on the Afghan - Turkmen SSR frontier.

#### 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.

o 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 percent of the transport system and 75 percent of all the lines of communications. 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...They [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."

24 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 (Jamiat-e Islami). Both are accused of being the main suppliers 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 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 rosy 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 pep talks by political workers. The location is not given but it is set among the Turkmens. Most of the Soviet NCO's 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 Islami 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 raztsvet ("flowering") and sblizhenie ("coming closer together") of Soviet nations (no reference is made to sliyanie—"merging"). 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, claims 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 finishes by quoting the Afghan government offer of amnesty to returning refugees and an offer of help for finding them jobs.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWSLETTER - SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The Newsletter is available for 8 pounds (or \$16 US) for individuals and 16 pounds (or \$32 US) from P.O. Box 131, Oxford, UK OX1 2NJ. Publication is irregular, usually 8-10 issues per year.