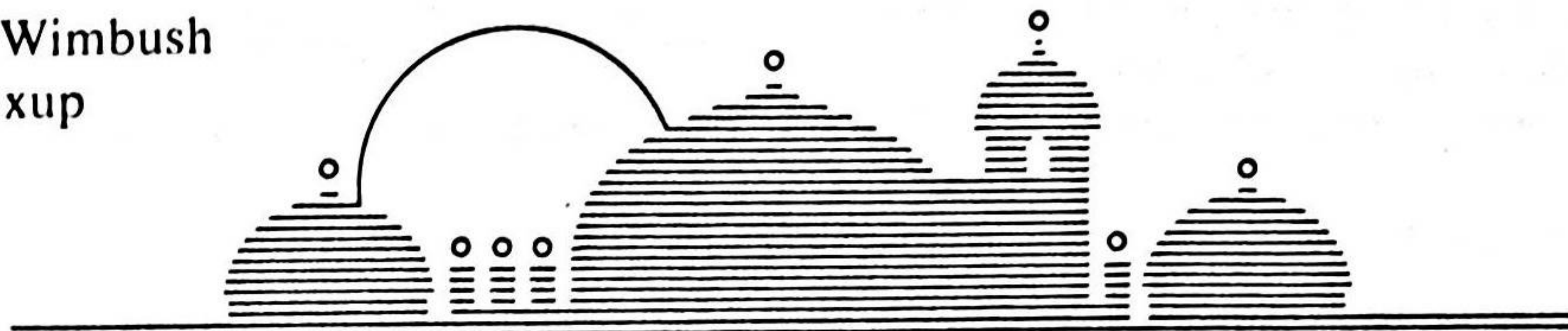


# THE CENTRAL ASIAN NEWSLETTER

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## FROM THE EDITORS

Subscription forms for the Newsletter were included in the last issue, as they are in this one. Some subscriptions have already begun to arrive at our office, for which we are grateful. After this issue, however, only subscribing members will receive the Newsletter. Therefore, we urge those of you who wish to continue to receive it and are prepared to pay the modest subscription fee to remit without delay.

The first issue of Central Asian Survey, the quarterly journal of the Society for Central Asian Studies, which also publishes the Newsletter, is off the press and is in the mail to those of you who have subscribed. Volume 1, No. 1 contains the following contributions:

- o Azade-Ayse Rorlich, "Islam Under Communism: Volga-Ural Muslims"
- o Chantal Lemercier-Quelquejay, "The USSR and the Middle East"
- o Richard S. Newell, "The Government of Muhammad Moussa Shafiq: The Last Chapter of Afghan Liberalism"
- o Alexandre Bennigsen, "Soviet Islam Since the Invasion of Afghanistan"
- o "B.M.", "The Present Situation in Hazarajat"
- o George Chowdharay-Best, "Sir Olaf Caroe (1892-1981)"
- o Geng Shimin, "Recent Chinese Research in Turkic Studies"
- o Isabelle Kriendler, "Non-Russian Education in Central Asia: An Annotated Bibliography"
- o David Morison, "From the Turkmen Press"
- o Anthony Hyman, "Crisis in Afghanistan: A Review Article"

Volume 1, Nos. 2/3 will contain the following contributions:

- o June Teufel Dreyer, "The Islamic Community of China"
- o Mehmet Saray, "The Russian Conquest of Central Asia in the 18th and 19th Centuries"

- o Edward J. Lazzerini, "Ethnicity and the Uses of History: The Case of the Volga Tatars and Jadidism."
- o Edward Allworth, "A Document About the Cultural Life of Soviet Uzbeks Outside Their SSR"
- o Audrey Shalinsky, "Islam and Ethnicity: The Northern Afghanistan Perspective"
- o Remy Dor, "Breve information sur les refugies Kirghiz"
- o "Canibek". "Kazakh Language Publications of the Peoples Republic of China"
- o "M.E. Uighur", "Serki Turkistan Evazi (The Voice of Eastern Turkistan)"
- o Guy Imart, "Review and Commentary on Les Milieu des Empires"

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- o Alexander M. Haig, Jr., "Chemical Warfare in South East Asia and Afghanistan", Special Report No. 98, Bureau of Public Affairs, US Department of State, Washington D.C., USA.
- o Paul B. Henze, "Turkey, the Alliance and the Middle East. Problems and Opportunities in Historical Perspective" Wilson Center, Working Paper No. 36, December, 1981.

- o Remy Dor, "Metel ou l'apprentissage du comportement. Le proverbe chez les Kirghiz du Pamir Afghan", Journal Asiatique, 1982, Tome CCLXX No 12, pp. 67-146.



o Bess Brown, "Training Program in RSFSR for young Tajiks declared a success", Radio Liberty Research Bulletin 216/82, June 1982.

o Anthony Hyman, "Afghan Intelligentsia 1978-81", Index on Censorship, No. 2 1982.

o Hans Braker, "Die Sowjetunion und der Mittlere Osten", Aus Politick und Zeitgeschichte, May 1982, BI718/82, pp. 45-62.

o Gerhard Simon, "Nationsbildung und Revolution von Oben. Zur neuen sowjetischen Nationalitätenpolitik der dreissiger Jahre," Nationalitätenprobleme in Osteuropa Geschichte und Gesellschaft 1982, No.2, Göttingen, pp.233-257.

Eden Naby, "Islam in Central Asia: a challenge to the Soviet Union", The Universal Message, September 1981, Vol.3, No.4.

o S. Orunuga, "Muslims of Russia", Orikan, Ibadan Journal of Religion, 1981, Vol.13, No.1.

o Guy Imart, Remy Dor, Le Chardon Dechiquete (Etre Kirghiz au 20eme siecle), publication de l'Universite d'Aix en Provence. Lafitte, Marseille, 294 pp.

o I. Zinchenko, "Natsional'nyi sostav naseleniia v SSSR", Vestnik Statistiki Moscow, 1982, No.6, pp.23-29.

o L.F. Monogarova, Struktura sovremennoi gorodskoi sem'i tadzhikov (po materialom rodov Ura-Tiude i Isfary), Sovetskaia Ethnografiia, Moscow, May-june 1982, No.3, pp13-26. Survey conducted among Tadzhik families living in the old quarters of Ura-Tiude and Isfary to establish the type of family structure prevailing among them (the extended patriarchal family still accounts for roughly 20% of all families surveyed). Interesting statistical data on ethnicity, fertility and mixed marriages, including also other cities of Tadzhikistan.

o M. Shapirov, "Pochemu idut k sviatym mestam," Nauka i Religii, No. 6, 1982.

o Central Asian Survey, Volume 1 No. 1, (July 1982). See From the Editors, p. 1 of this Newsletter.

#### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

##### o KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA

--13 February 1982; N. Dzhonbabaev, "Zhurnal Niva o Pamire". This short piece quotes an article, "On the Way to the Pamirs", from the St. Petersburg journal Niva (1885). The authors recall the numerous trips their ancestors made to Tashkent and Ferghana to demand that they should be allowed to become Russian citizens. Dzhonbabaev, making an implicit analogy with Afghanistan today, notes that the article in Niva describes the extreme poverty of the mountain peoples and their illiteracy.

--18 February 1982; A. Emelianova, "Boi v ushel'e". Interview with two veteran fighters against the Basmachi, describing how a Red Army convoy was ambushed on the way to Ura-Tiude from Khodzhen. The commissar, the hero of the piece, flies on horseback for assistance. He succeeds, the Basmachi are caught, and many of them even admit that they were blackmailed into joining the marauders.

--23 February 1982; "Yazyk Velikogo Bratstva. Respublikanskāa Nauchno-prakticheskaia konferentsiia". The article of 4000 words makes the following points; the Russian language is the most powerful instrument for the future collaboration and unification of Soviet nationalities; a good knowledge of Russian will contribute to the political, economic, and spiritual consolidation of the Soviet people; Russian is taught in almost all secondary schools and higher educational establishments; Children in preparatory schools and kindergartens are being taught to become familiar with "the language of Lenin"; all mass media, film-makers, artists, writers, and propagandists are called upon to promote the advantages that accompany fluency in Russian; Russian gives non-Russian speakers access to a world culture of which they otherwise would remain unaware. Perhaps the most interesting revelation is that 3-month Russian language courses for young men of military conscription age are to be organized in the rural areas of Tadzhikistan.



--27 February 1982; "Professiiia-Zaschshitnik Rodiny"; Interview with Generals M. Makerychev and Gorlinskii during their recent visit to Tadzhikistan. The generals note with satisfaction that one of four school-leavers [in Dushanbe?] was preparing to enter a military school.

--13 March 1982; T. Khetagurova, "Reshili Aksakaly". Describes a Tadzhik wedding with all the national trimmings in a "house of culture" but, much to the author's relief, without the payment of a kalym (bride price). An aksakal (elder) is quoted as saying that more and more people reject the practice of kalym, which means that families can now save up to 7000-8000 roubles per marriage.

--21 March 1982; M. Murrakhimov, "Proidia Veka". The author describes Nauruz as a feast of working people, which, after the Arab conquest of Central Asia, was forbidden by Islam for more than a century. However, Muslim clergy eventually relented, but it is only since 1927 that Nauruz became the national feast of Tadzhikistan.

o PRAVDA VOSTOKA

--9 February 1982; V. Medvedev, "Budet Sovkhoz Tashkentsii". The author notes the construction of an Uzbek managed sovkhov 13 kilometers from Novgorod. This sovkhov is supposed to produce 30,000 tons of vegetables, 3500 tons of milk, and hundreds of tons of meat for the cities of Leningrad and Novgorod.

--10 February 1982; Z. Muhitdinova, "Svet protiv t'my--Ne dolzhno byt' mesta sueveriiam". The author calls for better coordination of atheistic propaganda in Uzbekistan noting that there are many new and inexperienced atheistic workers. Muhitdinova is a strong supporter of the "prophylactic" method of fighting religion. This method, she claims (although further details are not supplied), was employed successfully against wandering unregistered Muslim clerics in the Syr Daria Oblast. She also notes the positive effects of the journal Yangi Khaet, which published 160 articles on this subject in the last three years. The author also advocates atheistic clubs and touring lecturers, who will work on an individual basis, "like Ergash Bakaev, who often meets young people to talk on such themes as the origins and harmful character of holy places and places of

pilgrimage...the critical analysis of the Koran", etc. Parents as well as school children must be educated the author insists.

o SOVETSKAIA KIRGIZIIA

--7 February 1982; V. Il'inskii, "Pod Maskoi Khodataev". Violent attack on anti-Soviet "bourgeois" propaganda including most Western broadcasting establishments: Radio Vatican, Monte Carlo, BBC, Voice of America, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, etc. "Trying to disinform public opinion, to nurture in believers a distrust of the historical experience of the USSR, to push them the way of political opposition to the Soviet system, the clerics of anti-communism are distorting the policy of the Communist Party toward religion and the church." Of course, the authors assert, the majority of Soviet people, including believers, can see through these "poisonous concoctions". However, "one can still find some leaders and preachers of non-registered religious cults who fall under the influence of ideological diversion... their actions they go well beyond the realm of religious duty and create conflictiong situations with local party organizations." The article goes on to ennumerate the misdeeds of various illegal Christain sects, but the introduction and general tone of the criticism can be seen as applying to parallel [underground] Islam in the USSR.

--14 February 1982; E. Ozmitel', "Dvizhushchaia Estetika". Ozmitel' is a critic of literary critics. Quoting an article in Literaturnyi Kirgizistan (No. 1, 1981), "Obraz Kommunist v Sovremennoi Literature", the author complains that not enough has been written about the "shining image of the communist" in the last 10 years and that literary critics have failed to point this out. Ozmitel' also complains that industrial themes are lacking in Kirghiz literature and writes that



"particularly nowadays in a period of intensified ideological fighting, Kirghiz literary critics have no right to avoid fighting against bourgeois ideology". He notes that looking through the Kirghiz periodical press for the last 5 years one finds only 3 or 4 articles criticizing Western sovietologists. Ozmitel' advises literary critics in Kirghizia to take as an model Uzbekistan, whose critics are very good in this field.

--27 February 1982; Dzh. Tursunov (Chairman of the Union of Journalists of Kirghizia), "Istina protiv lzhi". This is primarily an attack on China, but "bourgeois ideologists" also come in for some criticism. The author claims that the success of Central Asia is such that bourgeois ideologists cannot ignore or deny it anymore. Therefore, they have resorted to "so-called scientific objective research", using statistics. Western experts are attacked for claiming that Soviet policy in Central Asia is simply a continuation of Tsarist policy and for trying to pit natives against Russians. China is attacked for her "anti-Sovietism" and "hegemonism". The author quotes the Kirghiz national epic, "Manas", to show that hegemonism and the "glorification of foreign conquests" have deep historical roots for the Chinese. Specifically attacked are the authors of Historical materials on the Uighurs (Chen Shoyu, Fan Tsishiu, and Mu Gaunvian [?]) for trying to justify the Chin Dynasty emperor, "who in 1754 led his armies into East Turkestan and forcibly joined it as a colony to China, giving it the Chinese name 'Sinkiang'". Other historians are accused of using archeological finds to falsify history and promote their chauvinist claims. The author concludes: "Talking about the efficiency of our fight against anti-communist ideology, we must admit that we still have a few problems to solve." The author's current information is a bit suspect as well: He notes that Richard Pipes of the U.S. National Security Council was an advisor to President Carter.

o TURKMENSKAIA ISKRA

--24 February 1982; A. Khasamaddinov, "Razvenchannye Legendy". The author, a teacher, regrets that the mausoleum of Fahreddin Razi [Fakhr al-Din al-Razi, a theologian (d. 1210); author of "Keys to the Mystery"] in the village of Soviet-Iab, Kunia-Urgench raion, is venerated not just for its architectural merits but as a holy place. He complains that because a school is built next to the mausoleum, children become especially susceptible to being attracted by the tales and legends spread by pilgrims [who come from the surrounding districts to pray].

CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY

The Editor wishes to receive good manuscripts on the history, politics, economics, and cultures of Central Asia and the Caucasus for possible publication in the new journal. Interested parties are invited to submit manuscripts to Box 131, Oxford OX1 2NJ, United Kingdom.

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