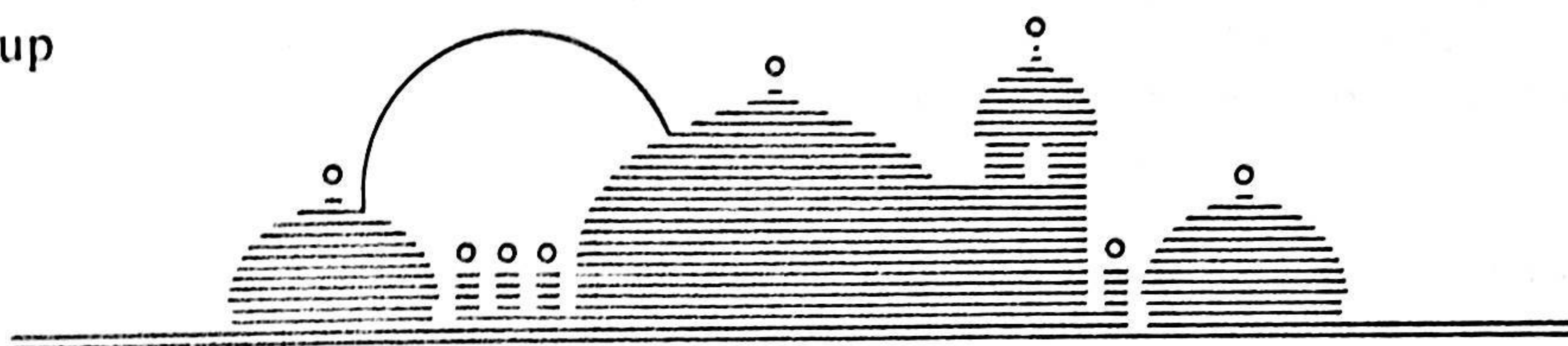


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Editor: Marie Broxup



P.O.Box 131
Oxford
OX1 2NJ
U.K.

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RECENT SOVIET PUBLICATIONS

T.S. Saidbaev, Islam i obshchestvo (Islam and Society), 2nd edition, Moscow, Nauka, 1984, 302p., 8900 copies, bibliography of 595 titles.

S.Ts. Umarov, M.Sh. Shamilova, Muridizm pered sudom vremeni (Muridism Before the Judgement of Time), Grozny, Chech.-Ing. Kn. Izd., 1984, 48p., 3000 copies.

Voprosy arkhologii i etnografii severnoi osetii (Problems of Archeology and Ethnography of Northern Ossetia), collected articles, editor V.A. Kuznetsov, Ordzhonikidze, SONIN, 1984, 181p., 6000 copies.

O.B. Bazarov, Osnovy nauchnogo ateizma (Bases of Scientific Atheism), Tashkent, Ukituvchi, 1984, 231p., 10,000 copies, in Uzbek. Manual for secondary specialised schools. Other contributors: N. Saidov, B. Shermukhamedov.

I.R. Khumamurov, Sotsialisticheskii obraz zhizni i ateisticheskoe vospitanie (Socialist Way of Life and Atheist Education), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1984, 23p., 6731 copies.

L. Temirkhanov, Vostochnye Pushtuny v novoe vremia (Eastern Pushtuns in Modern Times), Moscow, Nauka, 1984, 88p., 1250 copies, (Social and ethnographic study, Institute of Orientalism of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR).

R.K. Urazmanova, Sovremennye obriady tatarskogo naroda (Contemporary Rituals of the Tatar People), Kazan,

Tatar Kn. Izd., 1984, 145p., 17,000 copies.

T.I. Grekova, Bolezn'i smert' - Zlo ili blago? Vzgliad nauki i religii (Illness and Death - Evil or Good? The Point of View of Science and Religion), Frunze, Kirgizstan, 1984, 97p., 2000 copies, Kirghiz translation of Russian original.

A.R. Podopriogora, Mirazhi "potustaronnego" mira (Mirages of the Other World), Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1984, 59p., 20,500 copies, (discussions of scholars with believers).

Issledovaniia po istorii krest'ianstva tatarii dooktiabr'skogo perioda (Studies in the History of the Tatar Peasantry in the Pre-Revolutionary Period), Kazan, 1984, 154p., 500 copies, (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Kazan branch, collected articles).

Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoe razvitie Uzbekistana za gody sovetskoi vlasti (Social and Economic Development of Uzbekistan under Soviet Rule), editor I. Iskanderov, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1984, 208p., 2000 copies.

Iu.I. Rybkin, Sud'ba dekhkanina (The Fate of the Peasant), Moscow, Novosti, 1982, (distributed in 1984) 96p., 10,000 copies, in Pashto.

B.V. Marbanov, TsRU, NTS i afganskaya kontrrevoliutsiia (The CIA, NTS and the Afghan Counterrevolution), Voenizdat, 1985, 65,000 copies.

N.A. Khal'fin, Zarya svobody nad Kabulom (The Dawn of Freedom over Kabul),

Moscow, Nauka, 1985, 15,000 copies. Historical "tales" of the Afghan people's struggle for freedom against the British.

B.S. Mannanov, Yu.A. Ponomarev, D.V. Valieva, Fal'sifikatory istorii (kritika burzhuaznoi istoriografii Srednei Azii i zarubezhnogo vostoka) (Falsifiers of History - A Critique of the Bourgeois Historiography of Central Asia and the East), Tashkent, Fan, 1985, 1,000 copies.

B. Aminov, Iz istorii formirovaniia naseleniia Golodnoi stepi (istoriko-etnograficheskiy ocherk) (From the History of the Formation of the Golodnoe Steppe's Population--An Historical - Ethnographic Study), Tashkent, Fan, 1985, 1,000 copies.

B.A. Akhmedov, Istoriko-geograficheskaya literatura Srednei Azii XVI-XVIII vv (Historical-Geographical Literature from Central Asia in the 16th-18th Centuries), Tashkent, Fan, 1985, 1,000 copies. More than 50 documents in Persian and Turkic languages, as well as documents by Russian ambassadors and travellers, analysed on the basis of "Marxist-Leninist methodology."

P.G. Bulgakov, I.G. Nizamutdinov, G.A. Pugechenkova, Iz istorii kul'turnykh svyazei narodov Srednei Azii i Indii (From the History of Cultural Contacts among the Peoples of Central Asia and India), Tashkent, Fan, 1985, 1,000 copies. Diverse materials on cultural contacts from ancient times to the present, with special emphasis on manuscripts housed in the archives of the Institute of the East of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

S. Sh., Gadzhieva, Sem'ya i brak u narodov Dagestan v XIX - nachale XX v (The Family and Marriage among the Peoples of Dagestan in the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Centuries), Nauka, 1985.

D.K. Kshibekov, Kochevoe obshchestvo: genesis, razvitie, ypadok (The Nomadic Society: Genesis, Development, Decline), Alma Ata: Nauka, 1984, 233p., 1,700 copies.

S.A. Abdyl'daev, Religiya i novaya zhizn' (Religion and a New Life), Frunze, Kyrgyzstan, 1984, 56p., 2000 copies.

N.Ashirov, Kh.I. Ismailov, Kritika antisovetskoi fal'sifikatsii polozheniia islama i musul'man v SSSR (A Critique of the Anti-Soviet Falsification of the Situation of Islam and Muslims in the USSR) (translated from the Russian), Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1984, 64p., 4500 copies, in Kazakh.

I.B. Masse, Islam, translated by V.V. Naumkin, Dushanbe, Irfon, 1984, 240p., 5000 copies, in Tadjik. This is the classic work by the French specialist Henri Masse.

L.Kh. Akaba, Istoricheskie korni arkhaiskikh ritualov abkhazov (Historical Roots of Archaic Rituals of the Abkhaz) Sukhumi, Alashara, 1984, 123p., 1000 copies.

G.B. Smyr, Nekotorye problemy ateisticheskogo vospitaniia nasseleniia Abkhazskoi ASSR (Some Problems of the Atheist Education of the Population of the Abkhaz ASSR), Sukhumi, Alashara, 1984, 75p., 500 copies, in Abkhaz.

Kazachestvo v Oktiabr'skoi revoliutsii i grazhdanskoi voine (The Cossacks in the October Revolution and the Civil War), edited by I.I. Mints, Cherkessk, Karachaevo-Cherkess. NIIIFE, 1984, 277p., 1000 copies. Materials from an all-union conference held in Cherkessk, 12-13 November, 1980 on the history of the October socialist revolution sponsored by the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Rostov University, the North Caucasus scientific centre for high schools and the Karachaevo-Cherkess scientific research institute of history, philosophy and economics.

D.I. Dulatova, Istoriografiia dorevoliutsionnogo Kazakhstana (1861-1917 gg) (The Historiography of Pre-Revolutionary Kazakhstan, 1861-1917), Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1984, 272p., 3300 copies.

M.A. Altynov, Tvorcheskoe razvitie nauchnogo ateizma (The Creative

Development of Scientific Atheism), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 44 pages, 8462 copies, in Uzbek. From the Znanie Society of Uzbekistan.

V.I. Abylgaziev, Krakh politicheskogo banditizma (Na materialakh Kirgizii) (The Failure of Political Banditry--Based on Materials from Kirghizia), Frunze, Kyrgyzstan, 1984, 97p., 4000 copies.

WORLD PRESS NOTES

NEW MOSQUES IN TURKESTAN

Beijing Review, organ of the Chinese government, provides some information about mosques newly built or repaired after the destructive years of the Cultural Revolution in Eastern Turkestan. Total number of mosques (large and small) built or repaired in Eastern Turkestan is given as 12,000, with a further 1,300 in Ningxia Hui (Chinese Muslim) autonomous region. The total number of Muslims (of all "nationalities") in Eastern Turkestan is stated to be 6 million (impartial estimates put this figure at 20 million) and total Muslims in the whole of China 13 million (also grossly underestimated). The news item says also that 38 students have been sent (to Peking, Mecca or Cairo) to study as imams, and that a total of 60 young imams are now working. (Beijing Review, 13 June 1983, ref Voice of Eastern Turkestan, Vol 2, No 5, May 1985, p. 97).

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN EAST TURKESTAN

Xinhua, the official Chinese news agency, broadcast that construction of a seminary to train Muslim clergymen was started in Urumchi. This will be a complex covering 15,000 square meters and will include a bath-house and a mosque. The main building will have floorspace of 4,500 square meters, it was announced (from a BBC broadcast, 7 December 1984, ref Voice of Eastern Turkestan, Vol 2, No 5, May 1985, p. 99).

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN PRESS

Official Islam in Kabul

The Afghan Information Centre's monthly Bulletin, No 49, April 1985, carries an article entitled, "The Kabul Marxist Regime and its New

Offensive on the Political and Religious Fronts." The following are extracts from the article.

"The Soviet occupation forces and their forcefully imposed regime in Kabul were, until recently, mainly concerned with military operations, propaganda and subversive activities. While propaganda and subversion are still going on and military operations are stepped up, recently the regime has initiated some significant political and religious moves. The aim is to weaken the resistance in its basic strength: religious and popular tradition."

"In its programme of 9 April at 8.00 pm Kabul Radio announced that the Directorate for Islamic Affairs was promoted to the rank of ministry and Abdul Wali Hujjat, the director of the same department, appointed as minister. Hujjat is not a known religious or political personality. After inquiry it was found out that the man is a Tajik from the Farkhar District in Takhar Province. He is 60 years old. He studied in the Islamic-Arabic School in Kabul. In 1941 he spent one year in jail for corruption and anti-Islamic behaviour. Till 1972 he served as mullah in a mosque and taught in a private madrassa; the same year he obtained an appointment in the Ministry of Justice in Kabul. After the communist coup of 1978 he was appointed as the president of the provincial court in Herat. One year later he was called back to Kabul and was nominated as member of the 'revolutionary court.' In 1983 he became the director of the Department for Islamic Affairs. His background and his impressive physical appearance with well-kept beard, clean turban, and so on, is typical of a representative of Islam in the Soviet style.

"The official announcement of the Marxist-Leninist regime of Kabul began with: 'In the Name of Allah, the most Merciful and Compassionate.' Then a long verse from the Holy Quran followed.

"Here are extracts from the official communist announcement:

"On the basis of a firm belief in the holy scripture recited by the high council of religious and spiritual scholars, of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan backed by all the religious

circles and Muslim people of Afghanistan, having become aware of their responsibilities vis-a-vis Almighty Allah, His true messenger Mohammad (Peace be upon him) and His Book the Holy Quran...makes the following declaration...', 'The proclamation starts with a strong attack on Iran for its 'reactionary and anti-Islamic' support to the mujahideen. It states that during the whole history of Afghanistan, Islam had never enjoyed such a prominent position as under the present 'revolutionary regime.' The usual reference to 'the working people of Afghanistan' has become 'the working Muslim people.' The respect, practice and preservation of Islamic teaching are said to be included in the basic principles of the DRA. The Taraki-Amin regime (1978-1979) in referring to religion only mentioned 'respect for Islam', no more. The Karmal regime announces further that some 851 million Afs. have been spent on mosques and substantial privileges given to mullahs and religious scholars. It says that the further consolidation of Islam is the goal of the Marxist regime."

Afghans Sent to Soviet Bloc for "Training"

From Afghan Realities, No 34, 1 June 1985

"Between July 1980 and December 1984, a total of 52946 Afghans were sent for training and indoctrination to the Soviet Union and her satellite countries. Of the total figure, 46772 Afghans were sent to the USSR, while 6174 were sent to East Germany, Bulgaria and Cuba.

"These statistics were obtained by mujahideen sources through their contacts in the Karmal government. The breakdown of the total figure is as follows:

"1) From the Party and Organisations Affiliated with it:

- a) Youth Organisation: 177 persons.
- b) Party members for recreation: 400.
- c) Party members for special training and explosives: 11800.
- d) Relatives of Party members killed in fighting: 824.
- e) From the provincial Party organisations: 2000.
- f) Secretaries of committees: 24.
- g) Special information: 740.

TOTAL: 15965

2) Armed Forces:

- a) Officers: 440.
- b) Retired officers (in explosives): 7000.

TOTAL: 7440

3) Police Force:

- a) Police: 1080.
- b) Special crime police: 300

TOTAL: 1380

4) Workers and government employees:

- a) Government employees (professional): 20.
- b) Workers: 900.

- c) Musicians and employees of Radio-Television Directorate: 173.

TOTAL: 1093.

5) Students: 2332

6) Children between the ages of four and fourteen:

- a) Vanguards (mostly between the ages of 8 and 14): 1478.
- b) Children (mostly between the ages of 4 and 8): 19920.

TOTAL: 21398

7) Tribes, nationalities and elders:

- a) From tribes and nationalities: 569.
- b) Mullahs, elders and those from Islamic Affairs: 669.

TOTAL: 1238

- 8) A further of 2100 people were also sent to the Soviet Union but their profession or course of training not known.

"The above figures exclude the number of Afghans sent by KHAD to the Soviet Union. According to captain Hamim Gul, a KHAD defector, who was interviewed by AIDC (Issue no. 33 of Afghan Realities) in 1984 alone a total number of 3600 people were sent by KHAD, while before 1984, 1800 people were sent every year to the Soviet Union for special training."

"Sima-ye Mujahid" ("Visage of the Mujahid") mentions a new resistance publication in Dari and Pashto published by the "Mujahideen of Kunduz Province", first issue appearing in January 1985. This issue contains articles by Mr Rahimi on the economic

situation in Kunduz Province. (ref Bulletin of the Afghan Information Centre, no 47, February 1985, p 13).

Another resistance journal, "Behsarat" ("The Good News"), has appeared in Dari, published by the Herat Resistance Front. This bulletin seems to have been in existence since 1980, since the December 1984 issue is numbered 83. It was received by the Afghan Information Centre, ref. Bulletin of the Afghan Information Centre, no 47, February 1985, p 8.

"Mujahid Olas" of June 1985 carried an article entitled "Afghanistan and the Issue of the Liberation of Bukhara", Afghan Realities, no 35, June 1985, pp 6-7.

ATHEIST CONFERENCE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Keston News Service, 18 April 1985

On 24 March 1985, Pravda Vostoka reported on a special scientific conference in Namangan, in the Uzbek Central Asian republic, dedicated to an analysis of the results of atheist educational work since the June 1983 Plenary Session of the Soviet Communist Party. It seems that religious observance among the Soviet Union's Muslim population is still increasing despite the raising of the level and "quality" of atheist work. The paper's special correspondent, V. Vorokhov, noted that the conference discussed the "increasing expenditure of religious organisations" and the fact that "the present circumstances show that communists and Party leaders have a very relaxed and conciliatory attitude towards religious rites. On occasion, they themselves have openly participated in religious activities. Young people have had their marriages officially registered and then have a religious service too." The author of the article draws attention to the opening of an unofficial prayer house in Turakurgan "through the assistance of wandering mullahs" and states that "by the efforts of cult officials a mosque has been restored (presumably as a functioning establishment)." In Uichinsky region, the mullahs had organised the construction of a prayer house in a cemetery and in Zadarynsky

region had built "cult objects", which the paper described as "an act of honouring national traditions." The conference agreed on the necessity of improving the methods of atheist propaganda still further. Keston College comments that the introduction of new rites and the general raising of the level of atheist education seem to have achieved few concrete results so far and, if anything, seem to encourage people to look to their religious traditions in everyday life.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Native Elites and the Distribution of Power, Authority and Income in Central Asia. The University of Wisconsin at Madison shall hold its second international conference on Central Asia on 10-12 October, 1985, at the J.F. Friederich Centre on campus. For participants paying their own expenses, room and meals will be available for approximately \$40 per day. For more information, write to: Dr Kemal Karpat; c/o Audrey Altstadt-Mirhadi; 4116 Humanities Bldg, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706 USA, (Phone: 608 263 1800).

A conference was held on 19-20 August, 1985, in Munich on the topic "Central Asia: The Decades Ahead", sponsored by Radio Liberty. Six panels convened on a variety of subjects: ethnic and demographic changes (paper presented by Nancy Lubin, Office of Technology Assessment, US Congress); economic development (paper presented by Boris Rumer, Harvard University); political evolution: the Party and government (paper presented by Michael Rywkin, City College of New York); social change and the younger generation (paper presented by William Fierman, University of Tennessee); new trends in culture and media (paper presented by Edward Allworth, Columbia University); and Islam, religion and nationalism (paper presented by Hans Braker, Bundesinstitut fur ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien, Cologne).

The Second Conference on the Cultures of the Caucasus was held on 18 May 1985 in Chicago Centre for Balkan and Slavic Studies and the Department of

Linguistics. Papers read of particular interest were "The Intellectual Foundations of Azerbaijani Nationalism" by Audrey Altstadt-Mirhadi, University of Wisconsin, Madison; "Literary Language and the Issue of National Identity in Russian Azerbaijan," by Tadeusz Swietochowski, Monmouth College; and "Arabic Language Writing in Daghestan: A Survey of Research and Conservation, 1960-1985" by Sergei Shuiskii, Library of Congress.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Georgetown University has published The George C. McGhe Library - A Catalogue of Books on Asia Minor and the Turkish Ottoman Empire. The 125 page catalogue of holdings serves as a bibliography of important books published over a three hundred year period on the Turkish Ottoman Empire, including many rare books from the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries. It is arranged by author with full subject title indices, providing easy access to 1450 titles. The catalogue is available at \$14.95 for hardback and \$9.75 for paperback. The catalogue can be ordered from: Georgetown University Library, PO Box 37445, Washington DC 20013, USA.

The Four 'R's of Afghanistan, by Ijaz S. Gilani, Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion, PO Box 1055, Islamabad, 1985. A study of Pak-Afghan relations and their impact on foreign policy attitudes in Pakistan, originally prepared for the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, and also delivered as a paper at the University of California Berkeley in December 1984.

Timur Kocaoglu, "An 'Unofficial' Mullah Sentenced in Uzbekistan," Keston News Service, No 229, 11 July 1985, pp 16-17.

Dr Baymirza Hayit, "Afghanistan: Occupied Country, Non-capitulated Nation", Anayurt, No 10, 1984, pp. 24-31.

"Bulgarian Ethnic Turks and Islam: Claims and Counter-Claims", Keston News Service, No 223, 18 April 1985,

p 16.

"Les Sovietiques en Afghanistan" un dossier du journal L'Alternative, no 31, janvier-fevrier 1985: L'armee sovietique en Afghanistan, par Bernard Dupaigne; les limites de la pacification sovietique, par Olivier Roy; l'impact des evenements d'Afghanistan et d'Iran sur l'Islam sovietique, par Alexandre Bennigsen et Chantal Lemerancier-Quellejay.

"Alerte a la Famine en Afghanistan", dossier de presse redige par AFRANE, Aide Medicale Internationale, Guilde Europeenne du Raid, Medecins du Monde, Medecins Sans Frontieres.

Available from CEREDAF, 17 rue Pascal, Paris 5e, contre une somme de 15F.

L'Afghanistan, cinq ans apres l'intervention sovietique, dossier no 499 de la Documentation francaise (44 p. 15 F). Recueil, chronologie et carte presentee par P. Gentelle.

Les droits de l'homme en Afghanistan, rapport sur les personnes deplacees, etabli par la Commission internationale d'enquete humanitaire, presidee par T. Van Boven, ancien directeur de la Division des droits de l'homme de l'ONU. Commandes: B.I.A., 24 rue de Chaligny, 75012 Paris. 35 F.

Debra Denker, "Along Afghanistan's War-torn Frontier", National Geographic Vol 167, No 6, June 1985, pp 772-797.

Albert A. Stahel, Herrliberg und Paul Bucherer, Liestal, Afghanistan, 5 Jahre Widerstand und Kleinkrieg, summary of events since Soviet invasion of Afghanistan including excellent graphics and maps. May be ordered through Stiftung - Foundation, Bibliotheca Afghanica, Schweizerisches Afghanistan-Archiv, Benzburweg 5 / CH-4410 Liestal.

Ahmad Nadeem, "Remember the Mujahideen?", Inquiry, vol 2, no 6, June 1985, p 13.