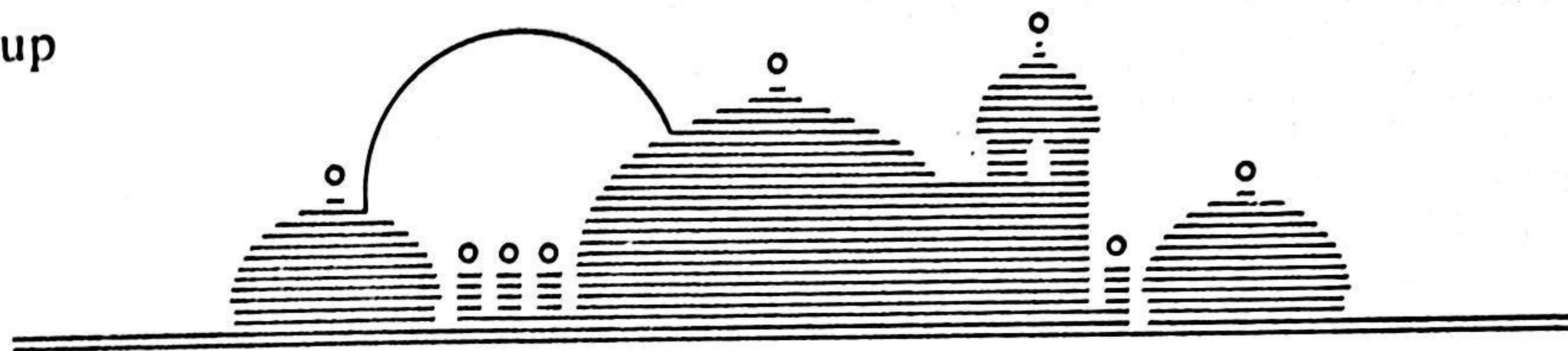


# THE CENTRAL ASIAN NEWSLETTER

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Nancy Lubin, Labour and Nationality in Soviet Central Asia. An Uneasy Compromise, Oxford, Macmillan, 1984, 305 p.

Nake Kamrany and Leon B. Poullada, The Potential of Afghanistan's Society to Resist Soviet Penetration and Domination, Los Angeles, University of Southern California, January 1985, 168 p., available also from Fundamental Books, 238 Bicknell Street, CA 90406.

C.D.S. Drace-Frances, "Irano-Soviet Economic Relations", Asian Affairs, February 1985, pp 54-68.

Halit Mollahuseyin, "Muslims in Bulgaria: A Status Report", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, vol 5, no 1, 1983/1984, pp 136-144.

Timur Kocaoglu, "Islam in the Soviet Union: Atheistic Propaganda and 'Unofficial' Religious Activities", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 1, 1983/1984, pp 145-152.

Hajji Yusuf Chang, "Chinese Muslim Mobility in Sung-Chin Period", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 1, 1983/1984, pp 153-166.

Barbara L.K. Pillsbury, "Muslim Population in China According to the 1982 Census", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 1, 1983/1984, pp 231-233.

Hajji Yusuf Chang, "Muslim Encounter with the Mongols and its Varied Consequences for Muslims in West Asia

and China", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 2, July 1984, pp 269-293.

Roostam Sadri, "The Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkestan: A Commemorative Review", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 2, July 1984, pp 294-320.

Shams-Ud-Din, "Russian Policy towards Islam and Muslims: An Overview", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 2, July 1984, pp 321-335.

Nadir Devlet, "Islam in Tatarstan", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 2, July 1984, pp 336-344.

Lucyna Antonowicz-Bauer, "The Tatars in Poland", Journal, Institute of Muslim Minority Affairs, Vol 5, No 2, July 1984, pp 345-359.

Hisao Komatsu, "The Ishans of Tashkent", The World of Islam, No 23-24, 1984.

M.A. Shabab, "Caucasia: An Ancient Islamic Homeland", Al-Islam, Vol 8, No 3, September 1984, pp 18-20.

Ewa A. Chylinski (editor), Soviet Central Asia: Continuity and Change, (Papers from the conference at Oksbol, Denmark, February 16-17, 1984), Sydjysk Universitetsforlag, 150 p.

Olivier Roy, L'Afghanistan, Islam et Modernite Politique, Paris, Editions du Seuil, 1985, 324 p.

Tadeusz Swietochowski, Russian



Azerbaijan, 1905-1920. The Shaping of National Identity in a Muslim Community, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

David Dyker, "Soviet Aid to Afghanistan - And Afghan Aid to the Soviet Union", Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, RFE-RL 122/85.

Focus on Ukraine (Digest of the Soviet Press), Vol 1, No 2, February 1985, publishes excerpts of Russian and Ukrainian press articles on Afghanistan: under the following titles, "Russian - the Language of Afghanistan's Friends", "Soviet Chemical Weapons Use in Afghanistan Denied", "'Days of Afghanistan' Literary Evening in Kiev", "Afghani 'Kulaks' Cited as Counter-Revolutionaries", "Soviets Send Independence Day Greetings to Afghanistan", "Soviets Accuse US and CIA of Waging Undeclared War in Afghanistan."

Afghanistan Refugees: Five Years Later US Committee for Refugees, 1985, 24 p.

Religion in Communist Lands, Keston College, Vol 13, No 1, Spring 1985, analyses "Muslims of the Soviet East", No 1-2, 1984, on p 75 of its "Sources" section.

#### RECENT SOVIET PUBLICATIONS

A. Gasanov, Bor'ba Azerbaidzhanskikh Prosvetitelei Protiv Islama (Vtoraia Polovina XIXv - Nach. XX v.) (The Fight of the Azeri Educators Against Islam - Second Half of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century), Baku, 1983, 224 p., 4000 copies, in Azeri.

L. Emin, Musul'mane v SSSR (Muslims in USSR), Moscow, Novosti, 1984, 61 p., in Dari: 30.000 copies, in Russian: 15.000 copies, in Pashto: 17.000 copies.

R.I. Andriashvili, Perezhitki Islama v Gruzii (Survivals of Islam in Georgia), Tbilissi, 1984, 141 p., 2000 copies, in Georgian.

Muhammad ibn Abd al-Karim Shahrastani Kniga o Religiiakh i Sektakh (Book of Religions and Sects), Moscow, Nauka,

1984, publication of the Department of History of the Institute of Orientalism of the Academy of Sciences - Part 1: "Islam", translated from Arabic and commented by S.M. Prozorova, 1984, 270 p., 5000 copies, extensive bibliography and index.

D. Iakhshilikov, Tekhnicheskii Progress i Ateisticheskoe Vospitanie (Technical Progress and Atheistic Education), Tashkent, Uzbekistan/Znanie, 30 p., 8412 copies in Uzbek.

I. Il'iasov, Dogmaty Islama i Deistvitel'nost' (The Dogmas of Islam and Reality), Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1983, 32 p., 700 copies, in Uyghur.

N.Kh. Kolemasova, Vospityvat' Ateisticheskuiu Ubezhdennost' (To foster an Atheistic Conviction), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1984, 32 p., 8412 copies (Znanie Society).

Sh. Tashliev, Grazhdanskaia Voina i Angliiskaia Voennaia Interventsiia v Turkmenistane (Civil War and British Military Intervention in Turkmenistan), Ashkhabad, Ylym, Vol 2, 1984, 359 p., 2000 copies, in Turkmen.

Sh.Sh. Burkhanov, V.I. Gusarov, Sovetskaia Vlast' i Islam (Soviet Power and Islam), Moscow, Novosti, 66 p., 15.000 copies, in Pashto.

Istoriia Kirgizkoi SSR: S Drevneishikh Vremen do Nashikh Dnei (History of the Kirghiz SSR: From the Earliest Times to our Days), in 5 volumes, editor A.K. Karypkulov, Frunze, Kyrgyzstan, vol 1: S Drevneishikh Vremen do Serediny XIXv. (From the Earliest Times to the Middle of the 19th Century), 1984, 798 p., 10.000 copies, bibliography pp 736-795.

A. Khasanov, Novye Obriady i Ateisticheskoe Vospitanie (New Rites and Atheistic Education), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1984, 104 p., 15.000 copies, in Uzbek.

G.N. Aimova, Ateisticheskoe Vospitanie Molodezhi (Atheistic Education of the Young), Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1984, 128 p., 11.000 copies.

N.A. Alekseev, Shamanizm Tiurkoiazychnykh Narodov Sibiri



(Shamanism among the Pagan Turkic People of Siberia), Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1984, 233 p., 5400 copies, (Siberian department of the Academy of Sciences of USSR).

R.K. Karaev, Probuzhdenie: Iz Istorii Obshchestv. Org. Khorezma v 1920-1924 gg. (Awakening: History of the Social Organisations of Khwarezm in 1920-1924), Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan, 1983, 228 p., 5000 copies, in Turkmen.

V.A. Kuroedov, Religiia v Sovetskom Godudarstve (Religion in the Soviet State), Moscow, Progress, 1984, 165 p., 5105 copies, in Arabic translation.

I.A. Makatov, Islam i Natsional'nye Traditsii (Islam and National Traditions), Mahach Qala, 74 p., 2000 copies.

M. Umarov, Iavljaetsia li Koran Sviashchennoi Knigoi? (Is the Qoran a Holy Book?), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1984, 101 p., 15.000 copies, in Uzbek.

K.Z. Shiravov, O Morali Kommunisticheskoi i Religioznoi (Of Communist and Religious Morals), Mahach Qala, Dag. Kn. Izd., 1984, 60 p 2000 copies.

M. Annanesevov, Makhtumkuli i ego Vremia (Mahtum-Quli and his Time), Ashkhabad, Ylym, 1984, 104 p., 1500 copies.

Istoriia Uzbekistana v Istochnikakh (History of Uzbekistan According to Sources), Tashkent, Fan, 1984, 224 p., 1920 copies. Institute of History of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences (the book contains extracts from various texts).

A. Artykov, Sovetskaia Intelligentsiia i Ateisticheskoe Vospitanie (Soviet Intelligentsia and Atheistic Education), Tashkent, Uzbekistn, 1984, 31 p., 8412 copies (Society Znanie), in Uzbek.

Kh.G. Karamyshev, Ateisticheskoe Vospitanie: Opyt, Problemy (Atheistic Education: Experience, Problems), Ufa, Bashk. Kn. Izd., 1984, 113 p., 2000 copies, in Bashkir.

I. Karachaily, Voprosy Atheisticheskoi Raboty i Bor'by s Perezhitkami (Problems of Atheistic Work and Struggle Against Survivals), Cherkesk, Stavrop. Kn. Izd., 1984, 174 p., 5000 copies (collected articles).

#### CONFERENCES

Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales held a round table on the Naqshbandis, in Paris, 2-4 May 1985. Among others, the following papers were presented:

Hamid Algar (Berkeley University): "Aspects Politiques de l'Histoire de la Naqshbandiya."

Fateh Muhammad Malik (University of Heidelberg): "Naqshbandiya and the Ideology of Muslim Nationalism in India."

Alexandre Bennigsen (EHESS): "Les Naqshbandis en URSS Depuis la Deuxieme Guerre Mondiale."

Olivier Roy (INALCO): "Les Naqshbandis dans la Resistance Afghane."

Chantal Lemerrier-Quelquejay (EHESS): "La Naqshbandiya au Caucase et ses Rapports avec la Qadiriya."

Francoise Aubin (CNRS): "En Islam Chinois: quels Naqshbandis?"

Raphael Israeli (Harvard University): "The Naqshbandiya and Factionalism in Chinese Islam."

Masami Hamada (University of Tokyo): "De l'Autorite Religieuse au Pouvoir Politique: la Revolte des Tungan-Ugghar et Khoja Rashidin."

The first Joseph Fletcher Memorial Symposium, "Islamic Revival from Arabia to China" has taken place in Harvard Yenching Institute, on 12 April 1985. The programme included among others the following talks:

Annemarie Schimmel (Harvard University): "The Sufi Tradition in Central Asia."

Morris Rossabi (Case Western Reserve University): "The Rediscovery of Islam in Seventeenth-Century China."

Jonathan N. Lipman (Mount Holyoke College): "Yi-he-wa-ni (Ikhwan): The Transmission and Transformation of the Muslim Brotherhood in Modern China, 1880-1984."

The Annual Meeting of the American Council for the Study of Islamic Societies was held on 30-31 May 1985,



at the Connelly Center, Villanova University. A panel was devoted to "Aspects of Muslim Culture in Central Asia Today." The following papers were presented:

Eden Naby (Harvard University): "National Expression in Uighur Literature of Xinjiang."

Araz Mirhadi (University of Wisconsin): "National and Spiritual Elements in the Painting of Azerbaijan."

Elena Kornetchuk: "Studio Art in the Southern Soviet Republics."

William Hannaway (University of Pennsylvania): "The Role of Poetry in Contemporary Tajik Culture."

#### AFGHANISTAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Committee, based in Peshawar, Pakistan, aims to establish primary schools in Afghanistan. 43 schools have been established already in Ningrahar, Paktia, Kunar, Qandahar, Wardak, Logar, Mazar-i Sharif, Jowzjan and Kunduz provinces. A booklet Presentation of Afghanistan Education Committee - A Project for Primary Schools Inside Afghanistan is available from PO Box 796, Peshawar, Pakistan and from the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan in Peshawar (PO Box 689).

#### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

##### KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA

20 January 1985, Sh. Ibragimov, "Devushka iz Legendy" (A Legendary Girl). Short biography of Zainab Usmanova, one of the first female Komsomol members in Uzbekistan who was caught and allegedly tortured by the Basmachis.

23 January 1985, "Vmeshatel'stvo Islamabada v Dela Pushtunskikh Plemen" (Interference of Islamabad in the Affairs of the Pushtun Tribes). TASS from Kabul reporting on a worsening situation among the Afridi tribes of Pakistan and on a jirgah held in January 1985 by eight important clans. According to the article, tribal leaders and leading religious figures complained to the jirgah about Pakistan's interference in their internal tribal affairs and about

discrimination in favour of Afghan "bandits", particularly those of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's party. According to the article, the tribal leaders ordered their tribesmen to disarm the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

23 January 1985, "Prigovor Banditam" (Verdict on Bandits). Trial of three unnamed Mujahidin in Shibergan (Samangan province). Two were condemned to death, one to 13 years in jail.

3 February 1985, "Protest MID DRA Kitaiu" (Protest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the D.R. of Afghanistan to China). TASS from Kabul quoting BAKHTAR. China is accused of providing weapons to the Mujahidin, including ground to air rockets; of sending military instructors to Afghan camps in Pakistan; of mounting a massive propaganda campaign against Afghanistan; of cooperating directly with the USA, their Western allies and Pakistan in escalating armed aggression against Afghanistan from Pakistan territory. It also claims that some Afghan camps have been disbanded and transferred from Pakistan to China for practical and theoretical military training.

10 February 1985, M. Shukurov and A. Qadyrov, "Menia ne kto ne Prinuzhdal" (I was not Compeled by Anyone). On the political activist Karimjan Husain-Zade killed by the Basmachis in 1929 in Tajikistan.

12 February 1985, "Vmeshatel'stvo Prodolzhaetsia" (Interference Continues). TASS from Kabul commenting on the new US \$280 million aid programme to the Afghan resistance. It is claimed that Mujahidin picked from the camps of Pakistan now receive training in the USA. The Pentagon is said to study means of forwarding weapons directly to the resistance.

15 February 1985, "Sud nad Banditami" (Judgement on Bandits). Trial of 4 Mujahidin in Mazar-i Sharif. Three were condemned to death, one to 20 years in jail. It is claimed that more than one thousand people were present at the trial and welcomed the verdict of the revolutionary tribunal.



21 February 1985, A. Sekretov and D. Goifman, "Geroi Grazhdanskoi i Otechestvennoi" (Hero of the Civil and Patriotic Wars). Biography of Timofei Shapkin who commanded the 7th Turkestan Cavalry Brigade since 1926 and fought against the Basmachi leader Fuzail Maksim.

22 February 1985, "Pomoshch Banditam" (Help to the Bandits). TASS from Kabul. Press conference in Kabul chaired by the vice-president of BAKHTAR, D. Kavian, to show Chinese involvement and help to the Afghan resistance: Chinese rockets have been fired by the Mujahidin on Kabul; together with the USA, China is now training Afghan guerillas in Singkiang. Letters allegedly exchanged by Hezb-i Islami Afghanistan and Ittihad-i Islami-yi Afghanistan and the Chinese were shown to journalists. The letters were thanking the Chinese for weapons and referred to meetings inside Afghanistan with Chinese instructors.

#### PRAVDA VOSTOKA

11 January 1985, "Vospityvat' Ateisticheskiiu Ubezhdennost'" (To Foster Atheistic Conviction). Front page editorial. "The Party attributes great importance to the scientific-materialistic world view and atheistic conviction of the people. This means not only overcoming religious prejudices. They do not exist in isolation from other survivals of the past as was stressed by the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The fight against religious survivals is part of a general effort to overcome all negative manifestations in society. It must be conducted not only by means specific to atheistic work, but by the entire arsenal of ideological education of the new man. It is particularly important in the present conditions of ideological struggle on the international scene, of intensified religious and clerico-bourgeois propaganda from abroad and activation of operations by various religious fanatics and extremists" Znanie Society is praised for its

aggressive spirit in sponsoring propaganda activity in factories in Tashkent, Andijan and Ferghana. Great attention is paid to implementing "new professional and working rites", to special days of "atheistic knowledge", evenings of "questions and answers", and individual work in people's homes. Singled out for praise is the People's University of Scientific Atheism operating in the Fayzullah Khojaev raion of Bukhara for the last 12 years. Thanks to its activity, especially individual talks with believers and "hesitants", the number of people going to mosques, fasting and observing other religious rituals has diminished. Concerning new rites Pravda Vostoka writes:

"Because they do not have any 'direct' atheistic content, it is easier through them to overcome the psychological barrier of the believers' prejudice against atheism. The problem is to achieve a more effective emotional impact in order to satisfy the spirit of our time and the cultural aspirations of the people. In particular this is the main requirement of atheistic work among the young. From time to time among them fashion flares up for elements of religious cult, in some cases they are affected by mistaken ideas about religion." To combat this is the duty of the Komsomol organisations. However, "not everywhere does this work receive due attention. Some Party, Komsomol and soviet organisations leave aside altogether the question of developing among the people an atheistic conception of life. Because of such indifference, religious groups and sects, houses of prayers, self-styled mullahs, quacks and various charlatans have intensified their activity. Soviet organs overlook cases of violation of the legislation on religious cults. Such facts have taken place in Namangan oblast' and in several raions of the Republic." The "houses of scientific atheism" have a special role to play in atheistic propaganda, however, "unfortunately many of them have not reajusted their work to contemporary requirements."

19 February 1985, V. Busheva, "I Znaniia i Praktika" (Knowledge and Practice). Sub-title "Ateisticheskomu



Vospitaniu - Deistvennost'." A "university" of scientific atheism has been operating in Katakurgan medical school (Samarkand oblast') since 1973. Medical students who have graduated from the "university" give lectures on subjects such as "the role of the family and the school in the atheistic education of the young", "medicine and atheistic education of the young", "religious rituals and the health of the child", "art and religion", and so on.

The director of the medical school claims that all students actively participate in new rites - "this has a positive influence on the learning process, it develops in the students such qualities as initiative, independence." The author notes that there are some "unsolved problems" in involving the population of the area because of a lack of material in Uzbek in the local library.

19 February 1985, A. Chamkin, "Dumai o Sele Sotsiolog - Vnimanie - Problema!" (Sociologist! Think About the Village - Attention - There is a Problem). Interesting article by the dean of sociological research of the Institute of Philosophy and Law "I.M. Miminova" of Uzbekistan, dealing with the problems created by excess unqualified labour in rural Central Asia, and by the demographic boom of the native rural population and its unwillingness to migrate to the cities.

Unfortunately, none of the problems are identified explicitly. The author advocates that time is ripe for the republican leadership to involve itself in "directing the social development of the village" in order to cope with this "complicated social-economic situation."

#### SOVETSKAIA KIRGIZIIA

3 February 1985, "Voenno-Patrioticheskoe Vospitanie - Na Uroven' Sovremennykh Trebovanii" (Military-Patriotic Education on the Level of contemporary Demands). Long article on two pages reporting on a meeting on 2 February of the Komsomol organisations of Kirghizia. The need for a good command of Russian to enter military schools, and for a successful

service in the armed forces is stressed by 1st secretary Usulbaev. In his address, Usulbaev also promises that families of those in active service or studying in military schools will be taken care of (presumably a reference to families of soldiers serving in Afghanistan). One speaker, O. Abdykalykov, mentions concern for "shortcomings in the ideological and political hardening of some young people."

8 February 1985, A. Brudnyi, "Druzhiba Narodov i Zhizn' Iazyka" (Friendship of Nations and the Life of a Language). Another article on the Russian and Kirghiz languages, with references to a newly published book: Russkoe Slovo v Iazykovoii Zhizni Kirgizii (Russian Vocabulary in the Linguistic Life of Kirghizia), editors A.O. Oruabaev and L.A. Sheiman, Frunze, Mektep, 1984. This book analyses the following topics: "the role of the Russian language as a source of development of spiritual culture", "Russian-Kirghiz linguistic contacts", "social and linguistic analysis of the function of the Kirghiz language in modern times." Brudnyi mentions a noticeable increase in the number of native writers writing directly in Russian and gives the example of Chingiz Aitmatov's Burannyi Polustanok.

All newspapers featured lengthy articles in January and February on General Frunze to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth.

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