Settling the past: Soviet oriental projects in Leningrad and Alma-Ata

Bustanov, A.K.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
# Table of Contents

Acknowledgments ................................................. 6
Map ..................................................................... 7
Notes on transliteration ....................................... 8
Introduction ......................................................... 9

## Chapter I: The Leningrad Connection:
Oriental Projects of Source Editions

1.1. Classical Oriental Studies and Soviet Politics ........ 35
1.2. Towards the New Scholarship: Planning and Collective Work ... 37
1.3. The First Attempts: Political Actuality of Classical Texts .... 48
1.4. Islamic Scholars and Classical Orientology .............. 56
1.5. Dividing Sources into National Pieces: the Turkmen Project 61
1.6. Semen Volin: Bartol’d’s Unacknowledged Successor ....... 66
1.7. Evgenii Bertel’s and the Crown of Source Edition: Jami‘ at-tawārīkh 71
1.8. The Kirgiz Group in Leningrad .............................. 89
1.9. The Kazakh Project: Completion of the Program .......... 92
1.10. Conclusion ................................................ 104

## Chapter II: Nationalism and Regionalism:
Dividing and Integrating
Soviet Central Asia in Meta-Histories

2.1. Regional and National Perspectives of History Writing 107
2.2. An Early Soviet Discourse on Nomads ...................... 110
2.3. The Impact of National Delimitation and Sedentarization 112
2.4. Sandzhar Asfendiiarov: The Nomadic Concept of Kazakh History (1920s-30s) 124
2.5. Mikhail Viatkin on the Kazakh Ethnogenesis ............. 132
2.6. Aleksandr Iakubovskii and the Soviet Concept of Ethnogenesis in Central Asia 137
2.7. Anna Pankratova and the Official Kazakh History of the 1940s 141
2.8. Discussions around the Kazakh History: the late 1940s-50s 146
2.10. The Rehabilitation of ‘Bourgeois’ Orientalists: Bartol’d Re-Emerging in the 1950s-70s 166
2.11. A Great Provocation? A Tentative Switch to the Regional Concept of History in the USSR 174
2.12. Conclusion 183

Chapter III: The Establishment of Kazakh Orientology

3.1. The Institute of History and its Structure 186
3.2. The Nusupbekov – Dakhshleiger Tandem 187
3.3. Reincarnations of Orientology in Kazakhstan 192
3.4. Sapor Ibragimov: between Alma-Ata and Leningrad 208
3.5. Veniamin Iudin: an Oppressed Orientalist 211
3.6. Klavdia Pishchulina: Continuity of Kazakh Statehood 217
3.7. Sergei Kliashtornyi: Orientalists in the State Service 221
3.8. The Team of Young Orientalists in Alma-Ata 230
3.9. In Search of Shajara: Genealogical Narratives of the Kazakh Tribes, 1970-80 239
3.10. Conclusion 249

Chapter IV: Soviet Oriental Archeology: ‘Sedentarization of the Past’

4.1. The Soviet Oriental Archeology 252
4.2. Culture History and Ethnicity in the Past 256
4.3. The Tsarist Archeology in Transition: Early Expeditions in Kazakhstan, 1867-1918 258
4.4. Iranian Roots of Central Asian Cities, the 1920s 261
4.5. Awqāf, Irrigation Systems, and Archeology, 1935-1936 268
4.6. The GAIMK Central Asian Committee and the 1936 Plenum 272
4.7. The Establishment of Archeological Expeditions in Kazakhstan 276
4.8. The Institutionalization of Kazakh Archeology in the 1940s-50s  
4.9. Kimal’ Akishev and the ‘Otrar Catastrophe’  
4.10. Kazakh Urban Civilization: Crystallization of the Concept  
4.11. The Fate of Islamic Architecture: the Yasawi Shrine  
4.12. Conclusion  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.8. The Institutionalization of Kazakh Archeology in the 1940s-50s</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9. Kimal’ Akishev and the ‘Otrar Catastrophe’</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10. Kazakh Urban Civilization: Crystallization of the Concept</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11. The Fate of Islamic Architecture: the Yasawi Shrine</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12. Conclusion</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Conclusion**  

**Appendixes**  

Appendix 1: The Main Personalities  
Appendix 2: Networks of Soviet Orientalists: The Teacher-Student Relations  
Appendix 3: Networks of Soviet Orientalists: Relations with Islamic Scholars  
Appendix 4: Discourse Development  
Appendix 5: Institution Building  
List of Interviews  
List of Archival Sources  
Bibliography  
List of Abbreviations  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1: The Main Personalities</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2: Networks of Soviet Orientalists: The Teacher-Student Relations</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3: Networks of Soviet Orientalists: Relations with Islamic Scholars</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4: Discourse Development</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 5: Institution Building</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Interviews</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Archival Sources</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Abbreviations</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary in English  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary in English</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samenvatting</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>