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SOME NOTES ON SOVIET ORIENT

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Contemporary Soviet Orientology, ranging from A may be accepted as a family of coordinated studies emb of topics. About half a century ago, books in Russian, cl fic, were not generally read: «*Rossica non leguntur.*» now emanating from the Soviet Union are widely mented upon, whether accepted or not. A whole body up separate fields and consequently there is less and the vicissitudes in the lifes of individuals. New fields, no they may initially look, are cultivated.

However, the roots of Orientology in that country in the first milestones the Russian scholars had erected should be accepted, in all fairness, that the pre-revolution tists have made a considerable contribution to the stud Soviet scholars carried on and developed the best tra Russian Oriental studies. Hence this research will

Whether it is Turkey or Japan, much reference is made in this paper to the language studies in the related fields. The author considers knowledge of the various languages an important factor for area studies. The scientific value of this approach is obvious for it enables the scholar to utilize first-hand materials. Of the Aramaic dialectology, Gordlevski's grammar, Konrad's linguistic capabilities or Barthold's maps, to mention a few, have enabled these researchers to do creative work. Therefore, language studies have a great value as part of area studies.

The material presented is, of course, not exhaustive due to limitation by considerations of space. A much more detailed work require a separate volume, apart from the cooperation of many. Nevertheless, this summary, done in a leading Western country, of work at the Institute of the Peoples of Asia and Africa, and visits to similar centers in Leningrad, Baku or Tbilisi, may serve as a general reference to the researchers in any other country.

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In the Soviet Union, area studies are being carried out by the Institute of the Peoples of Asia and Africa (formerly, the Institute of the Peoples of the East) of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the relevant departments of the Moscow State University, the Moscow State Institute of Oriental Studies, the Oriental Department of Leningrad State University, the Institute of History, the Institute of World Economy and

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Otdeleniya Ruskovo Arheologicheskovo Obshestva, Zapiski i
Ruskovo Arheologicheskovo Obshestva, Semitskiye Yaziki
Sbornik, Vestnik Drevney İstorii and similar publications
there are periodicals of general interest where articles pertain
tology may be found. Some of them are: *Vestnik İstorii Mate*
Voprosi Yazikoznaniya, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Sovyetsko
as well as the *Vestnik* of various universities and several b
Academy of Sciences. And of course, the related headings in
Sovyetskaya Entsiklopediya (55 vols.) and the *Vsemirnaya Ist*
may also be consulted.

In respect to the individual fields of study, one may sta
presentation of the Ancient Near East.

I. The Ancient Near East

A. General :

The first scholar in Russia to work on Assyriology was V
who wrote on cuneiform texts in the 1890's. Of course, the
invented cuneiform writing, which was later adapted to Aka
Hurrian, Hittite and Urartian. Hence, cuneiform archives inc
philological, literary, historical, economic, administrative, re
matical, medical and astronomical texts. P.K. Kokovsov h
teaching of Akadian at the St. Petersburg University befo

In 1933, A.P. Riftin (1900-1945), a pupil of I.M. Dunajevskaya, founded a chair of Semito-Hamitic studies at the University of Moscow. His monograph *Staro-Babilonskiye yuridicheskiye dokumenty f sobraniyah SSSR* were cuneiform tablets and inscriptions, translation and commentary. Riftin's publications showed the role of communal self-government in Mesopotamia.

The Second World War naturally halted work on Akadian. I.M. Dunajevskaya excepted, who had studied Akadian or during the siege. Even during the war, Nikolskiy (while with the guerillas in the Byelorussian forests) wrote some articles. After the war, Lipin prepared the first textbook for reader and a dictionary) for students of the Akadian grammar in Russian and articles on Akadian texts. The work to be centered not only at the University, but also at the museums which possessed certain tablets. A number of young scholars were there as well.

In the 1950's, Struve's idea that the Ancient Mesopotamian slave society was generally accepted. The results of the excavations were summarized in the appropriate sections of the book. I). Perhaps more important was A.I. Tiumenev's book *Gosudarstvennoye hazyaystva drevneva Sumera*, analyzing the Sumerian temple and royal archaic society was based on slavery. He emphasized, however,

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the latter did not own the means of production. Their status was that of the slaves. He also maintained that the family community was preserved in the Ancient Oriental society for some time. Soviet scholars have also accepted N.B. Jankowska's interpretation of the great fires. They arose, believes Jankowska, to force an exchange of goods between the developed areas and the under-developed ones possessing rich resources on account of scarce commodities in the market.

In his *Nyekatariye voprosy agrarnih atnasheniy f Ugarit*, *deleniye svobodnih sloyeb nasileniya f Ugari*, *Selskaya obshchestvennaya zemlevladieniya f drevnem Ugarite*, *Hramovoye zemlevladieniye Ugarite* and *Noviye problemy istorii Ugarita*, M.L. Heltzer wrote about the economy and the communal organization of Ugarit. V.A. Jakubovskiy made new conclusions regarding the Old Babylonian and the New Assyrian periods in *Sotsialnaya struktura novoassiriyskava tsarstva*, *Problemy ekonomiki i pravovoye novoassiriyskava perioda* and *Pravovoye i imushchestvennoye ustoye «redum» vremeni I Babilonskoy dinastii*. Y.B. Yusifov dealt with the legal affairs of the community members in Elam: *Ter min dilya Elame i Persii seredini I tisyachelyetiya do n.e.*

Sumero-Vavilonskaya matematika by A.A. Vaiman is the only monograph in Russian on the mathematical ideas of the Babylonians. Translated into English in London, it includes calculation tables and techniques of solving problems of arithmetical, geometrical and algebraic problems and the

It can be gathered from what has been said so far that

B. Urartology :

Russian studies of Urartology started earlier because northern Urartu fell within the borders of the old Urartan monuments presented themselves to them. Therefore, it was no wonder that the first Urartian inscriptions were published in Russian as early as the 1860's. A. A. Zimin (Armenia) and *Khambawaber Rusio* of Moscow, *l'Académie impériale des sciences de St. Pétersbourg* may be looked into for these early publications.

The 1890's saw a more intimate study of Urartology. Not only M.V. Nikolsky was drawn into Urartology but also A.A. Ivanovsky, A.A. Bobrinsky, A.A. Florensky, Shakhovsky and some others gathered mass material from them. Among them Nikolsky published a book on Urartian inscriptions in the Caucasus. This publication included photographs, transcriptions and translations, from an expedition in 1893. Golenischev also worked on Urartian epigraphy, the most important of which was King Rusa II of Urartu.

The Russian Archeological Society sponsored these studies. A group working under I.A. Orbeli found a chronicle. The growth of Russian interest in Urartology was also due to the successes of scientists in Germany. F. Schultz

were Gamkrelidze's monograph and Ivanov's essay. The latter author also published in 1965 a fundamental work on the common traits of the European, primitive Slavic and the Anatolian languages, wherein traits common to the Slavic and Anatolian languages are pointed out.

The Hittites as a historical entity as such has been little studied, as one would expect. Menabde's several papers, however, on the social and economic history of that society, stand out. Also, it may be said of G.I. Dvighalo's analyses of Hittite history. Giorgadze's papers on Hittite struggle for the control of the Near East are also noteworthy.

D. Semitics :

The Semitic languages (Assyrian, Aramaic, Hebrew, and Ethiopian) have, of course, played an outstanding role in the development of civilization. Since Assyrian studies have been covered to and Arabic will be taken up later, this section will dwell on the Sabaean and Abyssinian as well as the Ethiopian languages.

The first name to be mentioned is deservedly F. L. B. Tourayev who had acknowledged mastery of Arabic, Hebrew, and Ethiopian. The next person, B. Tourayev (1868-1920) was first of all a linguist, studies and later of Phoenician language. From 1890 he began to collect the Ethiopian collections in the museums. He also published the Ethiopian literature (*Efiopskaya literatura*), history (*Efiopskiy vremennik*), art (*Abissinskaya politicheskaya kulturnaya istoriya*) and language (*Efiopskiy yazik in Entsiklopediya*).

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During the past twenty years most of the work seen in linguistic studies. B. Grande, I. Vinnikov and M. Zander deal with Hebrew. K. Tsereteli deals with Syriac. The latter publishes Urmian dialects, Van and Aramaic dialects of Salamas (Tbilisi) is studying the Aramaic dialects of Jews. Interest is again rising: I. Krachkovsky's *Efiopskaya filologiya* was published. V. Starinin, K. Kalinovskaya and E. Tikov have all written on grammatical and lexical problems. K. Starkova devoted her investigations to the study of manuscripts. L. Vilsker and M. Sislin concentrated on the study of dialectal thinking.

As it is known, the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls gave rise to papyrology, a new field of Semitics. The study of the Dead Sea Scrolls was rather late in the Soviet Union. Starkova's paper, which was published on that subject, was ten years late. Later, I. Amusin also published on scrolls and devoted several papers to it.

The Aramaic tablets found at ancient Nisa (Turkmenistan) were studied closely in the Soviet Union. M. and I. Dyakonova published fragments found on them. M. Bogolyubov published fragments found in Baku, R. Huseynov is studying the Turkic nations using the fragments. In Erevan, Kh. Melkonyan is doing the same in respect to the fragments.

Literary studies have been taken up only recently. A. A. Ginsky, and G. Gluskina study literature in Hebrew, G. Tyshchenko studies E. Gankin Ethiopian literature. There is a growing trend

mastery of Greek and Latin. Hence, he could deal with various cultures. It is generally acknowledged that he was a man of his *i yevo vremya*. Apart from such studies on Hellenism, he also paid some attention to Egyptian mathematics. His work, now at the Pushkin Museum, is *Mathematische Geschichte des Museum der schönen Künste in Moskau* (Berlin,

Struve has also concerned himself with the history of Ancient Egypt. The analysis of such a problem involves socio-philosophical views on the historical process in the region of the Ancient Middle East in particular. He established that slavery played considerable role in the Ancient Oriental social phenomenon. It was already known, however, that slavery existed in Egypt. Struve, on the other hand, not only set forth the existence of feudal relations there at that time, but also he classified it as one of the «antique» type, nearly identical to the first type of «C» type, deprived of all rights, and the second type of «C» type, somebody's private property but not so deprived of rights as the first «antique» type. He called this relationship «early slavery» and the Ancient Orient in general, had not yet attained the stage of development that would necessitate slave ownership as it was in Greece or Rome. Struve's ideas on this have then caused controversy and are still not subsided.

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II. Byzantium

Byzantium is being studied in many Soviet centers, the most important of which is undoubtedly the Sector of Byzantine Studies of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which publishes the journal *Vremennik*. The Leningrad scholars work at different institutions: in Moscow around the Chair of Universal History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Sverdlovsk group around the Chair of Universal History of the Ural State University, in Tbilisi at the Institute of Oriental Studies and in Leningrad at the Institute of History.

Two major themes of Soviet Byzantology are the economic and social problems and the cultural legacy of that civilization. The former concentrates on the development of the society, with its institutions and the latter on art, archeology and manuscripts. These two themes are not actually separate and do meet at certain points, however.

Those who have worked on agrarian relations and the development of the peasantry have dwelt on the problems of feudalism in Byzantium, the replacement of the slave-owning system by feudalism. Examples of illustrations may be M.V. Levchenko's *Materialy dlya izucheniya razvitiya vostochnoy rimskoy imperii V-VI vv.* (in the *Vizantiyskiy sbornik*), E. Lipshits' *Vizantiyskoye krestyanstvo i slavyanskaya kolonizatsiya*, and life and urban-rural relations complete this trilogy. Examples of illustrations may be Kurbatov's *Rannivizantiyskiy gorod* and A.P. Kajdan's *Deiustva i zhizn' Vizantii IX-X vv.*, respectively. They all show the characteristic relations in the early period, the free peasants and the colonies.

tiyskava obshestva i kulturi and M. Ya. Syuzyunov, *Obshestva f Vizantii in Ucheniye zapiski Sverdlovskoy universiteti* (1948). Paulinism, the largest of the anti-feudal heresies, is studied through Armenian as well as Greek sources. See also K.N. Yuzbashyan's *Povestvovaniye Aristakesa Lastivertsi*.

The last centuries of Byzantium is also covered by works dealing with the Latin and Nicaean Empires (F.I. Uspenskiy, *Trapezundskoy imperii*; A.A. Vasilyev, *Latinskoy imperii*; K.N. Yuzbashyan, *Klassovaya barba f Vizantii f krestoviy pahod.*), the Palaeologus era (A.A. Vasilyev, *Boevaya struggle against the Turks by different classes (Borba raznykh sloy zilotov f Vizantii*; Z.V. Udaltsova, *Barba partii f krestovoy yetskava zavoyevaniya po dahhim vizantiyskava istoricheskoy veka*, 1951; Z.V. Udaltsova, *Barba vizantiyskoy krestovoy pobore i rol Vissariona Nikeyskava f zaklyucheniya*), and the role of Genoa and Venice in dividing Byzantium (B.T. Goryanov, *Obrazovaniye Venetsianskoy kolonialnoy imperii*; Z.V. Udaltsova, *Genueztst f Konstantinopole f XIV v. in Viz. vre.*).

Late Byzantine feudalism, the complex agrarian system of the period, including the immunity of the appandages, the fiefs and large estates as well as the causes of the fall of the empire is the subject of many works, such as B.T. Goryanov, *Feodalizm*, A.P. Kajdan's *Agrarniye atnasheniya*, and B.T. Goryanov, *Krupnoye feodalnoye zemlivladieniye*.

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tine documents on socio-economic subjects (*Sbornik dokumentov no-ekonomicheskoy istorii Vizantii*), and a general history (Levchenko, *Istoriya Vizantii*).

The Soviet scientists have unearthed vast amount of material from the remains of the old Byzantine cities from the northern Black Sea shore. The Section of Archeology and Byzantine Art was set up in the 1920's, and excavations begun. Research in Tiritaka, Mirmekii and Ilurat shows cities had a revival in the Middle Ages after the Hun invasion and Eski Keremen offer laboratory studies of Medieval Kale at Bahchesaray and Inkerman at Sebastopol have also

Substantial contribution has been made to the study of art. D.V. Aynalov is perhaps the first name after 1917. Several to centers like Istanbul and Trebizond, later publishing their mention should be made of T. Schmit's monograph: *Die Kunst von Nikaia* (Berlin-Leipzig, 1927). The Soviet scholars have attention to the inter-relation between the art of Byzantium and neighboring countries, primarily Russia. Byzantine art has connected Russian, Balkan, Caucasian and Turkish art (mostly More important, however, is the birth and development of schools of art in the periphery of Byzantium. One can see interaction, Crimea or in Egypt.

A glance at the catalogue of Greek astrological manuscripts the student of Byzantology an idea of the valuable

also many Turkic-speaking peoples became part of Soviet Russia. Ancient contacts with the Turks influenced the language of the Russians, the Ukrainians and others, so that the study of Turkic languages was initiated in the 19th century. Therefore, in the course of two-hundred years, many names came to the fore: V.V. Barthold, I.N. Berezin, V.V. Vasil'evskiy, V.A. Bogoroditsky, V.A. Gordlevski, V.V. Rastvorov, P. Desmuisons, P.M. Melioransky, V.V. Rastvorov, P. Krinsky, E.K. Pekarsky, A.N. Samoilovich, N. V.V. Veliaminov-Zernov.

All these names had attained fame during the 19th century. After the revolution tried to preserve and carry over the traditions of the old Russian school. The Turkic languages were not only to the Slavic tongues. The Turkic languages were studied in the republics (the Azerbaijan, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tatar, Turkmen, Uzbek, and six autonomous republics (the Bashkir, Chuvash, Dagestan, Ingush, Kabardian and Yakut Autonomous republics) and two autonomous regions (Gorno-Altai and Khakass Autonomous Region). In addition, many people speak Turkic tongues in several republics and regions: the Nogai in Daghestan, the Gagauz in Moldavia, the Crimean Tatars and the like.

After 1917, new educational and research centers were established to carry out new tasks. In 1918 Orientalist institutes were opened in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities. In 1924 the Institute of Oriental Studies was established in Moscow.

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(mostly Persian influence), Turkmen, Uzbek, Tatar, Bashkir. Institutes are functioning wherever these republics, autonomous regions or regions are located. Apart from Moscow, Leningrad, the Turkic languages are taught in Tashkent, Samarkand, Alma-Ata, Frunze, Baku, Kazan, Yakutsk and other eastern cities.

For a considerable period in the past, scholars tackled problems of developing the alphabets and rules of the languages, wrote books for educational purposes. In the last twenty years, however, and grammar of the modern Turkic tongues, lexicography, dialectography and dialectology, history of the formation of national tongues, the ancient Turkic records, the «Altaic» Turkic manuscripts and history of Turkic philology are also being studied.

The study of sound structure goes back to Bogoroditskiy in Kazan of the first experimental phonetics laboratory in 1869. The last important link in that chain is G.P. Melnikov, who applied methods of mathematical logic to the problems of Turkic linguistics. Ashmarin, Budagov, Pekarsky, Radlov and Verbitsky can be found at the origin of the lexicographical tradition. The history of Turkic dictionaries is a very long one. Turkic dialectology was founded in 1860 by Radlov and developed by Katanov, Pekarsky and others. In all the research institutes of all related regions have sections specialising in dialectology. Turkic written records have been published. There has been wide research on Ali Sher Nevai.

Similarly, the literature of Turkey may be covered here. Many Soviet Turcologues have covered Turkey (Turkey possesses the most developed literature in Africa). Due attention has been given to the literature as well as individual novelists, short story writers. With more emphasis on the modern names, Turkey is covered from Namık Kemâl, Tevfik Fikret on to the very contemporary ones, excluding almost none. Occasional studies on the old writers such as Resat Halit (dissertation) or Halit Ziya (Alkayeva's dissertation) and the younger generation. Nazım Hikmet is, of course, and much has been written on him. Among a few commentators and translators, Ekber Babayef, who is a poetical and dramatic art, a number of books have been from bearing the responsibility of editing the literature in Turkish, is doubtless in the foreground of all. From the classical novel *Devlet Ana* to Aziz Nesin's humour, comedy is well reflected in Russian translations.

B. The History, Economy and Geography of Turkey

The pre-revolutionary Turcology was mainly concerned with some works on Turkish history may be found. The works of the travellers M.P. Vronchenko, I.N. Berezin, and others are important beginnings. V.D. Smirnov's study of modern

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tern imperialism, friendly relations developed. In the same year the Soviet commander and statesman M.V. Frunze visited Turkey on a special mission. His travel notes and reports are very interesting and may be found now in his *Sobraniye sochineniy*. Equally interesting is Pavlovich's (M. Weltman) book *Revolutsionnaya Turtsiya*. Shakhov's *Ot sultanata k demokraticeskoy Turtsii*. V. Gurko-Kriakorov's name known along with the Turkish national liberation movement. From his articles, one may see his *Istoriya revolyutsii f Turtsii*. Irandust's *Dvijushchiye sili kemalistskoy revolyutsii* is an attempt to review the course of the Kemalist revolution. The purpose of A. Miller (later publications are signed as A.F. Miller) in his *Respublikanizm v Turtsii: yeyo istoricheskoye proshloye i nastayshchiye* and his review Ottoman history. A.M. Shamsaddinov has written much on the *Natsionalno-osvoboditelnaya barba f Turtsii : 1919-1923*.

Although the initial Soviet interest in Kemalist Turkey was due to Turkey's anti-imperialistic policies and her successful war of national liberation, Soviet scholars later dwelt on every phase of Turkish history. A. Gordlevski was a specialist on Turkish medieval history. Among his works, perhaps *Gosudartsva Seldjukov Maloy Azii* is the most important. A.M. Valuiski's *Feodalnyy stroy Turtsii f XV-XVI vv.* is still a valuable work. Tveritinova's *Sosstaniye Kara Yazıcı Deli Hasana f Turtsii* contains interesting comments. Her *Vtoroy trektat Kochibeya* may also be read. The 1953 edition of the *Vizantiiski Vremennik* was issued in connection with the 500th anniversary of the conquest of Istanbul by the Otto-

There are of course a number of general histories, notably by Miller, Shamsaddinov and Novichev. Among the primary publications in the field of history, the most important is the *Razdel Aziatskoy Turtsii : Po sekretnim dokladam inostrannih dyel* and the Russian translation (in form of Kemâl's *Nutuk*). In many Soviet works on Turkey, there are references to *Put' novoy Turtsii*, as the *Nutuk* is known in Russian.

The economy of Turkey was discussed as early as 1919 and later by I. Butayev. The first work on Turkish economy was by S.L. Zashuk (1924). Melnik and B.M. Dronov wrote on economy and geography. P.M. Jukovsky's *Zemledelcheskoye amonumental'noye issledovanie* (908 pp.) on Turkish agriculture is a monumental work. This research was continued by 29 colleagues whose names appear in the later publications on physical geography starting with *Turtsia : Aziatskaya Chast*. A comparatively new work on geography is Ludshuweit's *Turtsiya*. The economy of modern Turkey is discussed by Danzig, Moiseev, Novichev, Rozaliev, R.P. Kiselev, I.V. Alibekov and V.P. Smirnov.

IV. Arabic Studies

A. Arabic Philology :

Perhaps the greatest authority in this field is Ibn Khaldun. About 250 of his works are devoted to this subject. His most important work is *Risalat el-Melaike* by Abu'l-'Alâ el-Ma'arri, as well as *al-'adab* and *Fusul at tamathil fi tabashir as surur* by

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(F.F. Nesterov), el-Ma'arri (S.G. Shiroyan), el-Ghazali (C) and the like.

The Leningrad branch of Oriental studies houses 12,000 cripts. There are more than that in Tashkent. Scholars ha published quite a few of them. Some interesting ones are description of his voyage up the Volga; the charts of Ibn M pilot of Vasco da Gama); *Risale* of Abu Dulaf; a treatise o Abu Bakr ar-Râzî, etc.

The language itself is widely studied in the academic cir «Arabic Reader» (by Ode-Vasilyeva) came out in 1926. T N.V. Yushmanov brought out a grammar. Kh. K. Baranov's dictionary was finished during the war. Several Arab dialect beginning with the 1930's. There is also a very small Arab mi Central Asia, whose dialect has been studied by G.V. Tse Vinnikov. K.S. Kashtaleva attempted to establish the chr ferent parts of the *Koran* by investigating the terms phil textbooks of Arabic were printed lately. N.S. Kamensky's peared in 1952. A.A. Kovalyov and G. Sh. Sharbatov's can V.S. Segal wrote his own in 1962. Specimens of modern A appeared one after another (Vasilyeva, Pisarevski). They by grammar tables (B.M. Grande, A.S. Lekiashevili). A.D. M lished his own Arabic grammar in Baku. A group of Azerî A de, Efendiyev, Aslanov, Dzhahani, Shams Yusufi) have p textbooks for the elementary and secondary schools. In Tashl

After the October Revolution, Soviet scholars continued to study contemporary national liberation movements. The Association of Orientalists had been created in 1917. M.L. Pavlovich (Weltman), who wrote the journal's head until 1927, the year of his death. He had a strong opinion on imperialist policy in the Middle East. V.A. Gurbanov also followed imperialist policy in that region. Kitaigorodski (most, *Aljir, Tunis, Marokko f borbe za nizavisimost i Angliya*) followed the same course. K.A. Gerasimov (*mennyi Egipet*, over-estimated the level of capitalism in Egypt and under-estimated the role of the national bourgeoisie).

Bartold, who enjoyed world fame at the time of his death, continued his works until death. Although he was interested in the cultural phenomena and seemed less interested in economic and social relations, his knowledge of Eastern languages as a researcher made his finished works valuable. V.I. Arsenov and A.U. Yakubovski also continued to work for the Association.

After the 1930's, the economic and political situation in the Middle East countries were taken up. With the approaching of the Second World War, they were pushed to the background and Great Powers' policies were analysed. Two meetings of the Arabists took place in 1938: *Trudi pervoy sessii arabistov* and *Trudi storoy sessii arabistov*. They may be consulted in this connection. Yakubovski

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It is natural that lately more people concentrated on problems, mainly the class structure of the Arab society. Here are: M.F. Gataullin's work on agrarian relations in Syria, analysis of Egyptian peasantry before the 1952 land reforms, book on agriculture in Iraq, F.M. Atsamba's research on the ruling class and L.A. Friedman's monograph regarding capitalism in Egypt. Today, research and publication embrace particularly the state sector in an individual Arab country or the problem of over-population. There are books on Kuwait, Yemen or the national liberation movement is of course well studied. L.M. Goldobin on the 1920 national liberation revolt in Iraq, A.M. Goldobin on the Egyptian revolution of 1919, V.B. Lutski on Syria (1925-1927), on Jordan's struggle for independence, V.I. Kiselev on Sudan and R.G. Landa on Algerian independence.

E.A. Belyayev's *Arabi, Islam i Arabskiy Halifat* is a result of many years of scientific research. Of course, not all the conclusions will be convincing for many. L.I. Nadirzade, for instance, has a different interpretation in *K voprosy o rabstve f Arabii VII v.* regarding the slave system at the birth of Islam. M.V. Churakov and N.A. Ibragimov on North Africa, L.A. Semyonova and S.B. Pevzner published a book on Egypt.

Translations of important Arab sources have also come out. *Med el-Hamavi, et-Tarih el-Mansuri; Ftaraya zapiska Aby al-Faraj anonim XI v.* and *Arabskiye istochniki VII-X vv.* are exam-

Persian began to be taught in Moscow University, later at Kazan (A.K. Kazım Bek, I.N. Berezin, B.A. Dorn) and in the Richelieu Lyceum in Odessa. Moscow became the center of Iranian studies. Petersburg University, the Institute of the Foreign Ministry, the Asiatic Museum of the Academy of Sciences, the eastern branch of the Russian Archaeological Institute, the Public Library (now *imeni M.E. Saltykova-Shchadina*) and the Public Library (now *imeni M.E. Saltykova-Shchadina*) were the centers of Iranian studies. Several tongues and dialects in Iran were studied: Ossetic by A. Shegrin; Tati, Talishi by I.N. Berezin, B.A. Dorn, G.V. Melgunov and D.L. Ivanov, K.G. Salemann; Tadjik by V.V. Gerasimov, B.A. Dorn and Kurdish by P.I. Lerkh. Russian Iranian studies were on a solid basis before 1917.

After the October Revolution, new centers of Iranian studies (Dushanbe, Leninabad, Kulab, Baku, Erevan, Tiflis, Takhinvali) opened. Instead of individual workers, scientific centers came into existence. In the initial post-revolutionary period, Moscow was still the center of scientific Iranian studies. The Institute of the Foreign Ministry had brought up several students: E.E. Bertels, V.I. Maskevich, F.A. Rosenberg, Yu. N. Marr, and others.

In the 1920's and 1930's, two methods of Iranian studies were represented by Freiman, who concentrated on the study of Iranian languages as a whole. He seemed to be a pioneer in historical comparative grammar and an etymologist.

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With the transfer of the Oriental Institute to Moscow came to be centered around the capital. All Iranian languages are taught here. The basis of Iranian studies was laid in Central Asia. The Oriental Faculty in Tashkent is rather well-known not only for the Society for the Study of Tadjikistan and Iranian peoples but also for its own *Izvestiya* (since 1928). Persian, Tadjik and Kurdish are studied at Samarkant State University. Tadjik studies are naturally concentrated in the Tadjikistan Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences and at Samarkant State University. Work is done in the modern Tadjik languages (D. I. Edelman, M. Ismatullayev, B.N. Niyazmammedov and D.T. Tadjik), Old Tadjik dialects (A.N. Boldyrev, O.D. Djalalov, A.L. Khromov, B.N. Niyazmammedov and L.V. Uspenskaya), the history of the Iranian languages (V.A. Livshitz, I.M. Oranski, A.A. Semenov and D.I. Edelman), Yaghnobi (M.N. Bogulyubov, L.A. Ketagurov, A.K. Pisarenko), Parthian and Tohar (V.A. Livshits) and Old Persian (D.I. Edelman). In Baku Persian, in Erevan Persian and Kurdish are studied. Persian and Ossetic are studied.

Ossetic studies are mainly carried in the North Ossetian Autonomous SSR and the South Ossetian Autonomous Region of the Georgian SSR in the Caucasus. Research is mainly carried in Ordjonikidze City. *Osetinskiy Nauchno-Isslyedovatel'skiy Institut Krayevedeniya* or *Osetinskiy Institut*, which publish *Izvestiya Severo-Osetinskoy Akademii Nauk*, *Issledovatel'skaya Instituta* and *Ucheniye Zapiski Severo-Osetinskoy Akademii Nauk*. In Georgia, Ossetic is studied in Takhinyali, where *Izvestiya Yugo-Osetinskoy Akademii Nauk*

Freiman had been studying what is called before the revolution. Bogulyubov, Rastorgyeva Sokolov studied and taught Middle Persian. Excavations (unearthing the remains of Old and New Nica) provided a lot of *Parthian* writing. (Nica was of course the ancient city of the Arsacid kings.) The language of these documents caused a great interest. I.N. Vinnikov, M.M. Dyakanov, M.E. Masson participated. Salemann had started work on *Sogdian* and continued it. The articles found near the Mug River were original Sogdian documents, which were described by Freiman, Smirnova, Bogolyubov and Livshits. Tolstov and Livshits worked on the available Sogdian writing. Inscriptions in *Bactrian* were also found on the same site. Work on the *Saka* language was started by V.S. Vassier and continued by L.G. Herzenberg. *Scythian-Alan* dialects were studied by V.F. Miller and Abayev. The last two paragraphs contain notes on the situation of work done in relation to the Persian languages.

As to New (or Early New) Persian language, work was done on Nizamî (Yu. N. Marr), Sa'adi (R.S. Sultanzade), *Sistan* (L.P. Smirnova), the *Ferhengs* (A.K. Arensburg, Kapranov, B. Kulieyev, Kh. Raupov) and the *Shahnameh* (Kozlov). Regarding Modern Persian, the first step was the writing of textbooks, grammars and dictionaries were taken from Bertels, R. Galunov, A.M. Kasayev, Puturidze, A.

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Russian dictionaries were published. The Tadjik dialects Bukhara, Gissar, Baisun, Goron, Karadagh, Samarkand, Shartuz are separately studied. There is material on Afghanistan as well.

Work on modern Afghani (or *Pashto*) will be more under «Afghan studies». *Ossetic* studies were first carried on account of Freiman and Tomashevski. Freiman had collected his Ossetic-Russian-German dictionary which finally had a hundred signatures and consisted mainly of the *Ironi* dialect. Most of Abayev's scientific publications, which, according to his sixtieth birthday (1960), consists of 135 titles, are known. Others known in the same field are the Georgian G.S. Alborov, G.A. Dzagurov and their pupils (Bagayev, B. Kasayev and Kulayev).

Kurdish had been studied before 1917. A. Kazarov and A. Shamlov had suggested a Kurdish alphabet written later on Latin script. I.A. Orbeli started teaching Kurdish at the University in 1931. There I.I. Tsukerman defended his thesis on the declension of nouns in Kurdish, Yu. Yu. Avaliani on K.K. Kurdoyev on the formation of compound verbs. Kurdish-Russian and Russian-Kurdish dictionaries were published. It is also conducted in Armenia, where S. Movsesyan and others published on grammar. There is also an Armenian-Kurdish

Finally, the scale of the Iranian studies in the U by the fact that All-Union Conferences on Irania almost once every two years.

B. The History of Iran :

Before 1917, philology and history were no Moreover, the Iranists were interested —apart from political, religious and at best cultural life of that who was not a Marxist, dealt with social antagonis day, there is general periodization of the history of I is laid on the policies of the European powers tow

It has been shown that Iran experienced a slav VIth B.C., the early feudal society being formed Vth centuries A.D., developed feudalism to be esta tury. A.D. Struve had concluded in *Problema zaroj jeniya rabovladelcheskava obshestva Drevneva Vos Ocherki sotsialno-ekonomicheskoy istorii Dr. Vost Iran was based on the slave-owning formation with free communities. The characteristics of that form upon by I.M. Dyakonov, U.B. Yusupov and A. (Arenda podatey f gosudartsve Ahemenidov) and pri pervih Ahemenidah) have written on the Achae zoroastrizma). Tolztoy and Trever accepted Khy*

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of her monographs is published in Paris as: *Les cités au temps Arsacide et Sassanide* (1963). The author of many Russian, she has established that the transition to feudalism was completed in Iran in the III-VIIth centuries. She has utilized Greek, Latin, Persian, Middle Persian, Arabic and Syrian (for example: *Sil'kiye*) sources in defense of her assertions. She has analyzed the role of Sassanid Iran and Byzantium in caravan trade (*Vizantiya i targovliya shelkom f V-VII vv.*; *Vizantiya na putyah f Iran*). I. B. Trever published on the material culture of the Sassanid period (*metall*) and E.A. Pakhomov on Sassanid monuments in Azerbaijan (*leviyskiye nadpisi Derbenda*; *K istolkovaniyu pehleviyskikh nadpisей*; *Krupneyshiy pamyatniki sasanidskaya stroitelstva f Zakavkaz'ye*).

The special characteristics of feudalism in Iran were studied by V.V. Bartold, who wrote *Iran-istoricheskiy abzor*, *Myesta prikladnoy f istorii musulmanskaya mira* and *K voprosy o feodalizme v Iran*. His earliest research on that topic. His celebrated pupil A.U. Khodzhaev's *Feodalnoye obshchestvo Sredney Azii* is a good work on feudalism in Central Asia with topics touching Iran as well. He takes the *metayer* system as the basic form of exploitation and explains how the *ikta* turned into a feudal estate from an Oriental sort of beneficiary. V.N. Zaitsev's *Zemelnaya vastochnavaya srednivekovaya*, pp. 70-81, 86-96, 113-123; *Hozyaevskiy gosudarstva seljukov*), A.A. Alizade (*Zemelnaya vastochnavaya f Azerbayjane*; *K voprosy ob institute ikta f Azerbayjane pri illuziyakh ekonomicheskaya i politicheskaya istoriya Azerbayjana XI-XIII vv.*).

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hidaddin's *Djami' at-Tevarih* has been published, Nizam *name* and Baihaki's *Tarih-i Mas'udî* have been translated. Nizam has published *Tarih-i Badahshan* as well as the memoirs of Miklukho-Maklay has brought out Muhammed Kasim's *Nadirî*. This is the only existing Persian manuscript on Nadir published in full fascimile form. Miklukho-Maklay has also considers Iranian geographical works. Yu. E. Borschchevski published med ibn Hadjib Bekran's *Djahan-name*. A.A. Rakhmani brought *Alam aray-i Abbasî* while Petrov and Arunova presented Petrushevski published several articles bringing works of and Seyfi to our attention. Pturidze in Tbilisi and A.D. Pavlovich issued two collections each containing *firman*s and other documents. There are also two more volumes (Tbilisi) pertaining to Persian relations only.

There is much research done about Iran in the last two years. We may put aside the pioneering but older works of Pavlovich and G.V. Shitov. M.S. Ivanov has written on the 1905-1911 revolution (1939) and the 1905-1911 revolution (1957). The latter book is successful in describing the class compositions of those who were for constitution and those who were against it. The attitude of Tsarist Russia are also well illuminated. This work is much better than British Edward G. Brown's version of the same topic. Based on judgements on the official reports of Colonel Lyakov that were in the archives (filed as Nos. 1022, 1025, 1031 and 1033), Ivanov a

by the same title comprised of several articles by Vavilov and D.D. Bukinich went to that country. *Zemdelcheskiy Afganistan*, which was on the border of that neighboring country. It was reprinted in the collection of the selected works of Vavilov. In 1926, M.S. Gerasimov visited Afghanistan and published *Po etnologii Afganistana*.

Soviet researchers interested themselves in Afghanistan. *Sinyaya kniga*, published in 1918, concerning the relations between India and Afghanistan shedding light on Anglo-Russian friction. I. Reisner's *Anglo-ruskaya konventsia 1907g. i ee posledstviya* in 1925, exposes the imperialistic policies of British in connection with the 1907 Convention. His two articles in 1928, further analyze British position and policy.

The domestic scene of later years naturally attracted the researchers. The earliest works are by A.A. Gerasimov and G. Ilynski. G. Ilynski studied the newly-launched reforms in Afghanistan. Investigators later interpreted the fall of Amanullah Khan as the reaction of the reactionary Bacha-i Sakaî. For a long list of references, one may consult *Bibliografiya Afganistana* (pp. 163-164).

As to the general descriptions of the country, the first book *Nezavisimiy Afganistan* and *Afganistan*. The study of the language also began in these years. The famous Bertels studied the Kandahar dialect of Pashtu and later wrote on the history of Pashtu in general. Individual researchers drew

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in Tashkent University. Recently, several Afghan dialects were studied. V.A. Efimov wrote on the Yakaulang dialect. D. I. Edelman studied the Waigali, Ashkoon Dameli and Prasoon, which are known as the Baluchi dialects. V.A. Frolova studied the Baluchi in her *Baluchiskiy yazyk*. Dorofeyeva investigated the Dari language in her *Yazyk Dari*. Sokolova wrote on Shugnan-Rushan group and A.Z. Rosenfeld wrote on the Wakhan and Yaghnaz dialects.

Since the end of the 1940's interest in Ancient and Medieval Afghanistan has grown. Several *firman*s, old manuscripts such as Nadir Shah's *Chahar Maqalat* and memoirs of Afghanis were translated. Several books on the history of Timurid Herat. Bibliography on this topic may be found in the Soviet Encyclopedia (Vol. II, Part 2). Semenov and Miklukho-Golovskiy wrote on the Timurid Khorasan. Aslanov described the Roshaniya movement as a progressive event, in contradiction to Western interpretation of its social content. Reisner's monograph on the development of Afghanistan is an important book explaining the formation of the modern state.

Research encompasses the last few hundred years as well. Gankovskiy's *Imperiya Durrani* is an account of the administration of the Durranis. Making use of the Russian archives, Gankovskiy published new material on the political and trade relations between Russia and Afghanistan in the XVIIIth Century. Likewise, many wrote on the struggle of the Afghanis. L.R. Gordon-Polonskaya published articles on that topic. M.A. Badahojayev's book entitled *Barba Agha* is centered around the events of 1838-1842 while

February 28, 1921. Relations have been good e of the domestic scene remains, however, objective Golovin's *Gosudarstvennyy kapitalizm f Aghanista po agrarnomy voprosy f Afganistane* and N.I. Ch *pramishlennosti i palajeniye rabocheva klassa Af* this approach. N.M. Gurevich mainly wrote o that country. A.D. Davudov discussed the deve tions in agriculture in his *Razvitiye kapitalistichesk Afganistana*. For other sources, one may see pp. 174-192.

One can find some publications concerni Afghanistan. A.A. Guber, A.G. Gafferberg and hed on the tribes between the Soviet Union and N There is some information on the Pamirs, the Hazaras, the Djamshids, the Nuristanees, the U tan), the Turkmens (North-Western Afghanistan

Sovremannyi Afganistan is a general referenc from natural conditions to government. *Afganista* for practical use. The two-volume *Istoriya Afg* and B.A. Romodin is a recent and detailed acc

VII. Central Asian Studies

A. Archeology :

Russian historians had visited Central Asi

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of this epoch. Tolstov called it the communal-slave formation. Excavations took place at Djanbas Kale (at Khorezm) and Termez (in Uzbekistan). Medieval Dandenakan was investigated, the site of Sir Derya was tackled. Toprak Kale and Koy Krylgan Kales were red. Consequently, an archaeological map of Kazakhstan has been published. Apparently, there was a pictographic writing system in the third millennium B.C. The sites of towns have been found and ancient trade routes traced. The excavations at Pendzhikent are a laboratory for investigating the early Medieval period. Many of these expeditions have been published. What is missing is a series of monographs summarizing these findings. There are individual summarizing works, of course. B.G. Gafurov's *Istoriya tadzhikskogo naroda* is an example. Soviet archeology is a method to elucidate the development of the economy, the social relations based on it, the origin of certain ethnic peculiarities of peoples. What has been done in Central Asia can better be evaluated when one considers for a moment what has been done along these lines in the neighboring countries.

B. The History of Central Asia and Kazakhstan :

Soviet studies were based on Marxist historiography in writing the political and economic history of this region. Lenin's thesis that Central Asia in the past had been as a colony of Tsarist Russia was the basis. The Turkestan Oriental Institute in Tashkent was founded in 1919. The Turkestan State University in 1920. Thus, Tashkent became the center of Oriental studies. In 1926, a state repository of Oriental

Yakubovski mainly dwelt on the feudal epoch of the conquest to the onslaught of the Uzbek tribes under the XVIth Century. The significance of *soyurgal*, the system of feudal dependence was already referred to about the end of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand in the XVI - XVIII centuries. Comprehensive attempts at a Marxist interpretation of the modern times.

Local scholars have contributed many works on the history of irrigation (Ya. G. Gulyamov, O.M. Dzhurayev), studies based on *vakifnames* (R.G. Mukminova), the rebellion of Negmatov, S.G. Khmelnitski), the rebellion of Shakhmatov), the formation and the disintegration of communities in Kazakhstan (V.F. Shakhmatov), the Ishtar community (Iskandarov), popular movements in Tadzhikistan (A. Djivanmerdiyev), water relations in Ferghana (A. Djivanmerdiyev), the relations of the Kazakhs (S.Z. Zimanov), the Kirghiz uprising (K. Usanbayev), land-rent and tax in former Bu

An important event in the lives of the Central Asian peoples was the course their conquest by the Russians during the XIX century. Condemning the Tsarist period as imperialistic, the Soviet historians to use the term «incorporation» (*korporatsiya*, *korporatsionizm*) rather than «conquest» (*zaboyevaniye*, *pakareniye*, *podrob*). The position that they offer is as follows: the population in Soviet Central Asia was so severely under the exploitation of the local

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There are some subjects that have caused wide discussion of feudalism among nomadic nations and the character of Asian «Jadidism» are the outstanding two. Regarding the first, the discussion centered on whether the ownership of land (grazing land) or the ownership of cattle was decisive for the feudal order of things. The debate started at the 1954 Tashkent session in connection with the reports and Ilyasov's reports and continued on the pages of *Istoriya SSSR*. Regarding the latter, the discussion started in 1953 and summed up by I.S. Braginski in *Istoriya SSSR* (No. 6, 1954).

Many original historical sources have been republished. G.I. Savitski published his reports of Graeco-Roman antiquities in Asia. I have already referred to Kovalevski's translation of a journey based on a manuscript found in Meshed in 1923. The author published several papers on the Turkic nations according to the reports of Ishak el-Hussein. The Historico-Archeographic Institute published *posolski prikaz* on the economic relations of Muscovy with the Asian khanates. The Institute of Oriental Studies brought out a book on the history of the Karakalpaks in *Zapiski Instituta* (VII, 1935). The official Khivan archives and the economic conditions of big feudals were discovered and published. The Institute of Oriental Studies later printed materials on the history of the Turkmens. The history of Kokand is reflected in a manuscript found by Gulyamov.

The history of Central Asia has been aided by several new publications. *Kashf al Mahjub* by Ali b. Uthman b. Saif al-Din al-Buhārī, translated by A. N. Yul'yanov, published by the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow, 1954.

Mayakovski's address to Pushkin as «ya lyublyu yu» is perhaps also appropriate for Aynî. Auezov is similar in respect to the Kazakh literature and compared with various other histories for the literature of several countries. A list of works on the individual writers would be useful. The same is true of the critical writings on the

VIII. Indian Studies

A. Indian Philology :

The Indian classics *Bhagavadgita* and *Chakrasam* were known to the Russian as early as the XVIIIth Century. Nevertheless, the study of Indian languages from the European languages. More serious studies began in the next century, was connected with the following scholars: Lenz, S.F. Oldenburg, I.P. Minayev and F.I. Ilyash. A dictionary was published in two editions. (Its reprinting shows that it was a rather important work that did not lose its value). The study of Sanskrit and Vedic was taken up in St. Petersburg, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa and Yuriev. I.P. Minayev's Sanskrit language was translated into French in 1874 and in 1875. The study of Buddhism was another topic which was taken up. Oldenburg had organized the study of Northern Buddhism. The *Bibliotheca Buddhica* series in 1897. By the end of the century, then, there were two basic trends: Sankritology

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The study of the New Indo-Aryan languages was started by Minayev. In 1921, M.I. Tubianski introduced Bengali at the University. A few years later, A.P. Barannikov started teaching Urdu. Until the 1930's, grammars and readers of Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Marathi were published. An Urdu-Russian dictionary, however, was published in 1935 (it was prepared before the war.) Interest in modern writings had increased since the 1940's. But after the 1950's, publication activity grew fast. A list of language books would give an idea: Hindi (T.E. Katenina), Bengali (Ye. M. Bikova), Assamese (V.D. Babitskiy), Gujarati (T. Ye. Katenina), Gujarati (L.V. Savelieva), Punjabi (L.V. Savelieva), Kannada (M.S. Andronov), Malayalam (Eh. Sekhar, Y. V. V. V.), Tamil (M.S. Andronov), Oriya (B.M. Karpushkin), Sindhi (Ye. M. Bikova) and Telugu (Z.N. Petrunicheva).

Articles on the Indian languages are necessarily diverse. They cover the category of mood in Hindi, the verb conjugation system in Urdu, the infinitive in Urdu, the noun cases in Marathi, the compound sentences in Punjabi, etc. There is at least one dictionary for every one of these languages. The considerable progress in Indian lexicography is particularly evident in V.M. Beskrovni, a great authority on the New Indo-Aryan languages. There is little, however, on the Indian dialects. Andronov writes on the Parya dialects and Oranski on the Parya.

There is of course similar interest in writers who use these languages. Studies have been made on the Hindi (Prem Chand, J. K. Puri, J. Prasad, Yashpal), Urdu (K. Chandar, M. Iqbal, S.H. M. M. M.),

One must add that the modern computing has opened up new horizons in the study of Indian philology. Indologists under Yu. V. Knorozov cooperated with the Scientific and Technical Information of the Academy of Sciences to decipher Proto-Indian texts by the use of machines. The first book was published in 1965 as *Predvaritelnoye saabshcheniye ab issledovaniye tekstov*.

B. The History, Economy and Culture of the

The earliest works are the treatise of Russian merchants who described their impressions of India. These contain notes of sympathy for the peoples of this sub-continent. Russian writers such as Novikov, Radischev, Chernyshevsky and Belinski. As well-known, Marx and Engels had a contribution to the colonial problem in India. In Lenin's works there are references to the Indian national liberation movement.

The Russian translations of the most important works enabled the Soviet generation of researchers to work on the subject. The large amount of material that accumulated there enabled the Indologists to formulate their own scientific views on the historical process in India from the Ancient Times to the present. The volumes: *Noveyshaya Istoriya Indii*, *Novaya Istoriya Indii* and *Srednevekovaya Istoriya Indii*.

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Reisner, however, supported in 1932 the opinion that India was feudal. Likewise, A.M. Osipov, in his *Kratkii ocherk istorii Indii*, concluded that early feudal relations were predominant in Indian society in India. He also noted that slavery was ever-present in India. Indologists date the beginning of feudal relations from the 10th century and assert that it was more or less firmly established in the 12th century. Osipov, Antonova and Medvedev generally concur with this view.

Ownership of land is of primary importance for the study of this problem. For some time, Soviet scholarship has held that land ownership was universal in India during the Middle Ages. This is stated in *Novaya istoriya kolonialnikh i zavisimikh stran* that the process started to become prevalent with the XVIIIth century. V.I. Semenov and N.I. Semyenova's investigation of the same problem in the Punjab respectively confirmed Reisner's views. The study of land ownership of land, but also the forms of exploitation on private property changed. Popular movements on the part of the peasantry have been studied. Reisner's *Narodniye dvizheniya v Indii f XVIII-XIX vv.* set up the role of popular movements in the pre-colonial period.

Modern times is of course studied in diversity. The study of the national liberation movement was first outlined by V.I. Semenov in his *Ocherki klassovoy barby f Indii*. Two different opinions have been put forward as to the level of development at the time of British rule. The school asserted that state ownership and the caste system retarded development and prevented accumulation necessary for the development. K.A. Antonova's *Ocherki istorii Indii* also touches upon this problem.

The Soviet Indologists have also studied the nature of the movement. The events of 1857-1859 stand out as important. Was the uprising a reactionary feudal mutiny, as some scholars seem to review it? *Narodnoye vostaniye f Indii*, a collection of essays published in 1957, on the 100th Anniversary of the uprising, reviews various aspects of the question, including the mutiny of the «Sepoy» rebellion. Further, Osipov's *Velikoye boss* (Great Boss) gg. analyzes the social composition of the participants in the struggle for freedom necessarily needs a deep analysis of the attitude of different classes and their role in political movements.

The condition of the Indian working class is studied by L.A. Gordon's *Iz istorii rabocheva klassa Indii* is a book on the workers of Bombay. V.V. Balabushev's studies between 1926 and 1954 give a general outline of the Indian labor movement. I. Hakimov and L. Shapashnikova's *K istorii f Indii* is a compact single study. A.M. Dyakov's *Narodna ya barba narodov Indii i rabochiye dvijeniye na pervykh etapakh kapitalizma* is a combination of the national liberation movements. Soviet research shows a close connection between the struggle against colonial oppression and the struggle for workers' rights.

The agrarian-peasant problem occupied a large place in the bibliography. The early writings of Reisner, B. Seifert, and others show that feudalism was being continually un-

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lov's book on the formation of the Indian capital
G.K. Shiroskov's *Sovremennaya indiiskaya bourzh*
kov's *Natsionalniy vapros i angliiskiy imperializm f*
vapros f sovremennoy Indii may especially be noted

The leading economic problems are the econ
India, the relationship between the state and priva
large scale industrial production and the role of for
kovski's *Asobennosti razvitiya kapitalizma f Indii* expo
capital in colonial times and explains the reasons for
nial rule, thereby necessitating a state sector. Pavlov
US economic expansion in that area. S.M. Melman
foreign monopolistic capital in the economy of India
on the struggle between the national and foreign cap

Work on Indian ideology and culture is still cor
remennoy Indii (by eleven authors) summarizes the id
pendent India. Some materials on the history of In
published by A.M. Pyatigorski in 1962. Three years
brought out a study showing the struggle between mat
tic thought. The heritage of Roy, Ghosh, Ehatopac
Gandhi and others is studied individually or collective

Studies on *Pakistan* is naturally a new phenomena
non-existent before 1947. Hence, it was taken up as
India. It was in 1957

authors and Gordon-Polonskaya dwelt on agrarian and two essays. Gankovski and Polonskaya together wrote *Pakistana*. Books on government, political parties, and the people of the country were written by the researchers. For instance, T. Ruziyev's *Rabochiy* the working class (1966). In the same year, the first book on Pakistan was published.

There are six books on *Nepal* and two on *Ceylon* cover the history, government, economy, population of the country. The first book on Ceylon is a collection of essays is on Buddhism in Ancient and Medieval Ceylon.

IX. South-East Asian Studies

A. Philology :

The study of the South-east Asian languages began in the 1950's. The first all-union conference on the subject was held at Leningrad State University in 1964. These studies cover Thai, Laotian, Burmese, Khmer, some Malaya-Polynesian (as Indonesian, Javanese, Tagal), the Thai and Chinese languages spoken in China and Vietnam (Tibetan, Chuang

There had been of course some work on Vietnamese

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wrote on the category of the predicative. D.I. Yelkovkov's work is on word formation. N.V. Omelianovich's dissertation deals with the questions of Burmese syntax. Yu. A. Gorgoniyev's *Himerskiy* is an important publication on the Khmer language. D.I. Yelovkov has also written on the same subject. L.N. Morev's *Osnovi sin-taksisa yazika* is on the Thai language. So are several writings of U.L. Blagonravova, V.K. Vasilieva and others. The first two are dissertations on some aspect of Thai.

There is a host of publications as comparative studies of the general system or classification. Examples are: Vietnamese and Chinese (V.M. Solntsev); Chinese and Thai (Yu. A. Gorgoniyev); Chinese and Khmer (D.I. Yelovkov); Vietnamese, Laotian and Thai (D.I. Yelovkov) etc. The problem of the classification of the South-East Asian languages is not yet settled. The boundaries of Austronesian group, Tibeto-Chinese and the Malayo-Polynesian languages and the position of Vietnamese still pose controversial questions. There are also grammars for Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai and Khmer.

I have noted above that the Austronesian languages were not the main attention of some Soviet scholars. E.D. Polivanov had turned to the study of a group of languages while studying Japanese. He postulated that they had Japanese roots. N.A. Nevski studied Tsu, one of the languages spoken on Taiwan. L.A. Mervart started teaching Bahasa Indonesia at the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies. The first important work on that was by N.D. Andronov, A.G. Ter-Minasyan and M.F.

Miklukho-Maklai, V.M. Arnoldi and A.N. Krasovskiy. The islands of the Far East. P.I. Pashino, I.P. Minayev. The Russian Consul for Burma. The Russian Consul at Djakarta wrote a report summarizing his five-year residence on Java. In addition to mostly travel notes.

The post-Revolutionary period naturally emphasized the role of the Great Powers in that area, the national liberation movements as social and economic problems. But interest was also shown in the individual. It was A.A. Guber, who first dealt with the individual. He published two books on Indonesia in 1932 and two on the Netherlands. In *Indoneziya : Sotsialno-ekonomicheskiye ocherki* he describes the social system before the advent of the Dutch, the Dutch colonial exploitation, the agrarian characteristics, the state and the native bourgeoisie. He naturally summarizes the Indonesian movement as it existed at that time and even attention to the workers and peasants. In *Hoze Rizal*, he describes the role of this man's ideas in the awakening of the national consciousness. The authors have also dwelt on Rizal's philosophical and political ideas. His study *sovetizatsionnaya koveniya gollandtsev f Indoneziyu* embraces Dutch colonialism of the East India Company.

Around the 1940's, there appeared more interest in the Far East countries. B.M. Dantsig published his *Indokita*, which attracted attention to Japanese expansion in the

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porary problems of these countries. The Institute of World International Relations, the Institute of Ethnography, the Moscow School of International Relations, the Chair of History of the Commonwealth of Far East and South-East Asia at the Moscow University and the Far Eastern Federal University also deal with this area either as a special field of study or as a part of their general studies. College and university textbooks and monographs, chapters on the history of South-East Asia.

Soviet scholarship at present draws on the original sources (even during the Soviet times) French, English, German, Dutch, etc. This material was used, though critically. Now, there are historians and sociologists who read the original documents in the local languages and dialects of South-East Asia. Many Vietnamese, Burmese, etc. documents have been translated and published in Russian. There are also publications from the old Russian foreign policy archives. The most important releases, namely *Politika yevropeyskih derjav f yuzhnoy Azii* and *Politika kapitalisticheskikh derjav i natsionalno-osvobodivshiesya Yugo-Bastochnoy Azii : 1891-1917*, are important. There are also reports by Russian diplomats on Indonesia, the Philippines, etc. These were published in 1962.

The interest to study the Ancient and Medieval history of South-East Asia was aroused after the 1950's. Certainly, there was some information about these periods in the earlier works. But they were only general surveys. Deopik and A.I. Mukhlinov, for instance, devoted their work to the political system in Ancient and Medieval Vietnam. Such works are

history of Vietnam. V.F. Mordvinov's *Natsionalno vo Vyetname* is one. A.G. Budanov, A.G. Mazanik, I.M. Schedrov's works are all on Vietnam. Books by Malov, A.P. Uzianov and V.F. Vasilieva are on the state system and independence movement. A monograph is on recent Indonesian history. G.I. Rudnev's book is on the Philippines from 1941 to 1957. V.S. Rudnev's book is on independent Malaya. The same author's *Ocherki istorii Malayi* is a compilation of essays devoted to the political and economic development of Malaya from 1918 and 1957. N.V. Reprikova's serious study is the first broad historical survey of Siam. Laotian history is by V.V. Pavlovski, G.P. Popov, V.A. Kozhevnikov. G.A. Levinson's book on the Philippines treats the political and economic development. Vasiliev's *Ocherki istorii Birmy* is a collection of essays on the history of Burma from 1885 to 1947. There are several monographs on the Japanese occupation of South-East Asia.

The working class movement in this area is treated by V.V. Pavlovski, G.P. Popov, V.A. Kozhevnikov, G.A. Levinson in the Philippines and A.I. Ionova in Indonesia. A book is on the same topic in three South-East Asian countries: Malaya and Indonesia. There are also a host of publications on the place of the working class movement in the anti-colonial struggle.

There are also publications on the admitt

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va's *Yugo-Vostochnaya Aziya posli Vtoroy Miravoy Vayny* is a study of the economy of these countries after the Second World War.

There have been many publications on the specific situation in South-East Asia. M.A. Andreyev's *Likvidatsiya ekonomicheskikh pozitsiy imperializma v Indonezii* is on the economic retreat of the imperialist powers in Indonesia. Arkhipov's *Indoneziya v borbu za ekonomicheskuyu samostoyatel'stvo* is on the struggle for economic independence, L.P. Pakhomova's *Natsionalizm i ekonomika Indonezii* on the role of national capital and the national bourgeoisie. O.N. Kulikov's *Finansy i banki Indonezii* on the financial system in Indonesia. Similarly, I.V. Vasiliev wrote on state capitalism in Burma and I.P. Azovski on the state sector in Burmese capitalism. Barushnikova's book is devoted to the national bourgeoisie in the struggle for independent foreign trade.

Some important South-East Asian source material has been rendered into Russian. The writings of Ho Chi Min, Sukarno, Aung Mye Thwin must be cited here. Several books on Indonesia, Vietnam and other South-East Asian countries by local authors have also been rendered into Russian and put at the disposal of Soviet readers. Moreover, the British historian D.G.E. Hall's *South-East Asia* and the French historian J. Chesneaux's book on the history of the Vietnamese people have also been translated.

As it can be seen from the summary above, Soviet studies of South-East Asia have attained at least a modest start in the study of South-East Asia.

A.D. Kallinikov's *Revalyutsiyonnaya Mongoliya* (1926), which, however, contained errors. The author purports to explain the downfall of the nomadic empires of the nomads moved from one pasture to another. He interprets mass migrations from the Oğuz Turks in the XVIIth Century—including the vast Mongolian Empire. The author pushed aside the class character of the society and of many vital productions in a nomadic society and the ruling aristocracy. Nevertheless, he was the first to discuss movements in his other book *Natsionalno-revolutsionnaya Mongolii* (1926).

G.E. Grumm-Grzhimailo was the third important author. In 1926 a huge (893 pp.) compendium on the history of *padnaya Mongoliya i Uryanhayskiy kray*. The author collected all available data. His footnotes is almost a complete bibliography of the history of that country from the earliest times. It contains an idealistic interpretation of events. His periodization is based on the exaltation of the individual's role and several other factors. His discussion. He divides the span of time by dynasties and epochs. It becomes, in his pen, mere isolated facts. He exaggerates the role of leaders such as Djenghis Khan. He even harbors a belief in innate qualities of certain races or nationalities.

1934 saw the appearance of B. Ya. Vladimirsky's *hestvennyy stroy mongolov* on the social system of

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the general social system. Chapter II (pp. 123-187) deals with its flourishing period, during which smaller vassals became feudal seniors. The establishment of the hierarchy in the Mongolian society falls into the XVth-XVIIth centuries. The last chapter is an analysis to the XIXth century. *Obshchestvennyy stroi mongolov* is as a contribution not only to Mongolian history, but also to the history of nomadic tribes.

Just a little before the Second World War the publication of Mongolian chronicles started. *Letopisi barguzinskih buryat* was offered in 1935. Other publications of the same Buryat chronicles grew up. In 1941 appeared the so-called «Secret History», a chronicle from the XIIIth century. Experts assert that S.A. Kozin's translation of this chronicle contains numerous errors. Ts. Djamtsarano published five Buryat manuscripts, also translated into English. In 1957 the manuscripts of the Oriental Institute were described in a special publication. L.S. Puchkovski published an XVIIIth Century chronicle by Ts. Djamtsarano. The translation of a XVIIth Century chronicle by L. Danzan appeared. In 1965 *Halha Djirum*, an XVIIIth Century feudal code appeared. Old Russian archive material was selected and published by V. Vladimirtsov. Russian translations of some Chinese sources on the Mongols have been published.

Lately, great deal has been done in terms of studying Mongolian history. After Vladimirtsov's important book, B.D. Grekov and V. Kubovskii's *Zolotaya orda* is the most outstanding work on the history of the Golden Horde.

and traders came into existence around the palace. Big cities like the capital Karakurum appeared around the military administration. The results of the series were put together in *Drevnemongolskiye goroda* by five authors.

After the war, many studies appeared on the history of the Mongols and the contemporary history of the régime. The first was Zlatkin's *Mongolskaya narodnaya respublika*, translated into Chinese. Another publication with the same title is a *sbornik statey*. S.K. Roshchin's book is on the history of the Mongols.

B. Language and Literature :

In the first fifteen years of research and publication, the name is connected with the language and the literature. Between 1920 and 1929, he published an outline of the language and some literary texts, mostly epics. G.D. Sanzhukov's epic poem on Khan Karangui. Kozin made some studies on the Jangar epic. G.I. Mihailov's *Ocherk istorii sovremennoi mongol'skoi literatury* is on the modern fiction and poetry of socialism. A. I. Movich's book of later print brings the topic to the present.

In language studies as well, Vladimirtsov again played a leading role. Among his studies of grammar, only his *Grammatika mongol'skogo yazyka* is published. His pupils studied the Mongolian dialects. G.D. Sanzheyev's comparative grammar that appeared in 1934 is a valuable work.

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The outstanding problem of the period immediately after the Revolution was the task of creating alphabets for languages with no written form. In China as well, there was a trend to reform the Chinese character. Chinese scholars and Soviet Sinologists prepared a new Latin alphabet around 1931. A.A. Dragunov, as head of the committee to create an alphabet for the Dungans of Central Asia, wrote on the problem of Latinization. E.D. Polivanov, V.M. Alekseyev and V.S. Kolokolov worked on the phonetics of the language. Perhaps Polivanov, at that time, knew more Sinology more than his co-workers, with his *Kratkaya foneticheskaya i grammaticheskaya kharakteristika kitayskava yazika* (1927). Dragunov continued to work on the phonetical system of the XIIth - XVIth Century Chinese. Kolokolov already brought out a Chinese-Russian dictionary (1935).

After 1940, individual problems were tackled in the form of monographs. Several textbooks on grammar and new dictionaries appeared. It was in this period that the first Russian-Chinese dictionary was published. Also, the Soviet readers became acquainted with the studies of Chinese scholars. Russian translation of certain fundamental Chinese works appeared. Recently, comparative studies and work on individual Chinese dialects have begun.

As to Soviet publications on Chinese literature, the amount has increased not only to China itself (and perhaps Japan). V.P. Vasiliyev has translated in 1880 an outline history of Chinese literature. Alekseyev brought out a survey on the same topic in 1920, and two years later he published two volumes, the translations from Pu Sung-ling. Y.K. Shutskii

studied the Ch'ü Yüan poetry. L.Z. Aidlin translated the poetry of Tu Fu. Cherkasski evaluated the humanistic views of T. Ch'ü Yüan in the light of the limitations of circumstances. Alekseyev did translate the poetry of Tu Fu (nasty odes).

As to the poetry of the Tang dynasty, Alekseyev's works acquainted the Soviet readers with the life and works of Chinese writers such as Li Po, Tu Fu, Po Chü-i, etc. Several academic dissertations were submitted on the life and works of Tu Fu. O.L. Fishman's later publication on the life and works of Tu Fu, Tao tendency of reclusion as a form of protest against the social situation. rebriyakov's work on Tu Fu is also a social and political analysis of the situation in China at that time. The author explained the feudal system and the protest against it.

There are also publications on the poets of the Tang dynasty (including the Tang Dynasty). Alekseyev translated Wang Wei's poetry. L.Z. Aidlin studied Lu Yü and M. Basmanov rendered into Russian the poetry of Ch'i-chi.

Contemporary Chinese poetry is rich and varied. It is being studied from Soviet sources. The first important name at the present time is perhaps Huang Tsun-hsien, on whom N. P. Alekseyev has written. V.T. Sukhorukov published many articles on contemporary Chinese poetry. N.F. Matkov has written a book about Yin Fu and the development of Chinese folk poetry during the war of national

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Semanov has written a book on the Chinese novel of the last two centuries. M.E. Shchneyder specialized on Ch'u Ch'iu-pai, one of the earliest Chinese literary critics in China. Mao Tun, Lao Sheh and Pa Chin are among the frequently translated Chinese novelists.

S.V. Obraztsov's book on Chinese theatre acquaints the reader with the Chinese methods of stage production, comparing them with the European and the Stanislavski systems. Among the plays, the most dramatic are the Yuan dramas.

B. The History of China :

Chinese history has been a subject of study in Russia for many years. The previously-referred Bichurin published four books on China. N.M. Spafariy described this country for the first time. Guergievski wrote on ancient Chinese history. The universities of St. Petersburg, Kazan and Vladivostok had Sinological departments. A generation of Sinologists, who reached their prime after 1917, carried on its own activities. There was, then, prior to 1917, a basis on which a study of China could be built.

Right from the beginning Lenin had attached tremendous importance to that country. The Civil War and the Foreign Intervention brought almost to a halt the activities at St. Petersburg and Moscow. But in Moscow V.S. Kolokolov, A.I. Ivanov and I.M. Oshanin continued teaching. Soon, the All-Union Scientific Association of Oriental

centrated on Japanese imperialism and the struggle against it. Hence, essays on guerilla war, the Kantong Campaign of the Chinese Revolution were printed. Some went back to the T'ai p'ings revolution, others like K. P. Przewalski before the 1911 events. Again in the 1930's, M.I. K. Przewalski on the economic geography of China, while A.Y. Kantorovich on the economic and U.S. interest in that country.

It was during this time that a great methodological debate developed among the Soviet scholars as to the agrarian structure of China. It reached the climax with the discussion of the «Asian mode of production». Debates continued about the agrarian structure of Ancient China (E.S. Iolk, L.I. Madyar and M.P. Zhakov added to the controversy). There was much intolerance and biased accusations. But it undoubtedly helped the Soviet Sinologists to

The people's movements continued to attract the attention of researchers. Z.I. Gorbatcheva wrote on the insurrection of L.V. Simonoskaya on the Li Tsu-ch'eng uprising in Sinkiang, the Duncan insurrection and D.I. Tikhonov on the uprising of 1864 (1944). Large monographs during this period follow: V.Y. Avarin on imperialism in Manchuria, the history of the Chinese Revolution, L.I. Dooma on the Chinese in Sinkiang towards the end of the XVIIth Century.

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in the next seven years, another 557 being added in the 5 years.

The history of the Chinese working class, revolutionary relations and several community problems continued to attract the Soviet researcher. These fundamental topics were examined from the historical perspective. The structure of the Chou and Han dynasties were thoroughly studied. The role of slavery, state, family and agriculture have been the leading topics examined. V.A. Rubin investigated the meetings in the Chou China. Regarding the Middle Ages, many monographs published on the taxation terms, class struggle and rebellions and insurrections.

Soviet historiography considers «modern Chinese history» beginning with the XVII-XXth Centuries. Many have taken up the study of the (A.I. Chekhootov, A.N. Khokhlov), the genesis of capitalism (V.I. Pomnina), shop organization (E.P. Stoozhina), the U.S. market (A.A. Fursenko, R.M. Brodski), foreign policy of China (V.I. Mov) and the like. Contemporary history is naturally dealt with in greater detail. There are new contemporary histories of China. There are books and monographs on the particular phases of recent Chinese history. There are still new works on the history of the working class. New works are published.

Chinese philosophy still fascinates the Sinologists. Zatulovski's book on Confucianism denounces this creed as a teaching. Sün-tai was translated into Russian. B...

Biblioteka Lenina has over 200,000. The Lenin Library of Oriental Studies owns 100,000. The Tungus Library has 12,000 storage units, the Tangkut fund

XII. Korean Studies

A. *The History of Korea :*

Russia was interested in Korea not only because that country was a buffer between herself and Japan. At times, however, Korea was studied in general, but more committed on account of hasty generalizations in special branches. On the other hand, almost after the October Revolution, V.D. Vilenski-Sibiryakov published a book on the Korean people (1919). There were two or three articles with scattered articles in the journals. The first was N. Kim's *Pod gnyotom yaponskava imperializma*.

Substantial progress was made only after the Japanese war in Korea itself naturally stimulated interest. In a matter of a few years, fundamental publications appeared. *Aggressiya amerikanskava imperializma f Koreyu* by E.A. Pigulevskaya, *Koreyskiy narod f barbarskaya* by F.I. Shabshina, *Narodnoye vosstaniye 1919 g. v Koreye*, *no-Demokraticheskaya Respublika*. The last two are close to 50 books and a few scientific art

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who published several articles on modern Korean history. No authority on the subject seems to be G.D. Tyagai who wrote *vosstaniye f Koreye 1893-1895 gg.* Popular movements in the XXth Centuries continue to attract attention: G.D. Tyagai, *niye f Koreye vo btoroy polovine XIX v.*; M. Han, *Osvoboditel'skaya revoliutsiya naroda f godu yaponskaya protektorata*; G.D. *novoy istorii Korei vo ftoroy polovine XIX v.*

Some thought was given to Japanese rule in Korea by political, economic and ideological means to subjugate and modification of the methods used in the process of history and of the various classes towards colonialism have been treated by V.I. Shipayev in *Kolonialnoye zakableniye Korei yaponskim imperiyu* and *Koreyskaya burjuaziya f natsionalno-osvoboditelnom dvizhenii*.

Y.V. Vanin's work is so far the only one on Korea's economic development in the XVIIth and the XVIIIth Centuries. There is yet no work on the XIXth Century.

Contemporary history of the Korean land encompasses a wide range of reas. Among numerous publications, the problem of the development of the Korean People's Democratic Republic is in the foreground. Kim and F.I. Shabshchina (Kulikova) are the two leading authors. *Rabochiy klass novoy Korei* and *Rabochiy klass Korei*, Prof. Kim, are devoted to the working class movement. Shabshchina wrote a survey of the history of the Korean working class and an analysis of socialist Korea. G.V. Gryaznov examined

Union as well as in some other foreign countries monographs on grammar began to be published. In these publications, L.B. Nikolski treated the link words and aspects of modern Korean. G.E. Rachkov is working on the subject of A.G. Vasilyev on the predicative forms and V. ... of voices.

Several dissertations were devoted to Korea. ... wrote on the Medieval Korean poets, A.F. Trotse ... in Medieval literature and A.N. Chon on content. Research on the rise of proletarian literature has ... dissertation is about the war-time changes in the ... in G. Yong Lee's novels.

There has been just a start in way of translating novels from the last century, an anthology of poems. G. Yong Lee's novel *The Earth* and some other ... rendered into Russian. What has been done so far ... steps.

XIII. Japanese Studies

A. The Language and Literature of Japan :

Japanese language studies had started in 17 ... matized in 1898 when Japan emerged as a Great P

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In the past few years, new trends in machine translation. Among the reports to the First Soviet Conference on Machine Translation (May 15-21, 1958) may be found A.A. Babintsev and M.B. ... papers pertaining to translations from Japanese. S.M. Shevenko and three brochures are on that topic. She describes how Japanese is automatically divided and recognized by correlation, how the alphabets Katakana and Hiragana are recognized and how the electronic computer works. Especially technical texts are now translated with success.

There are twenty-four Japanese-Russian and Russian-Japanese dictionaries published in the USSR. Feldman has published several works on lexicology. A.A. Pashkovski's dissertation on the word formation in Japanese is an important work of lexicology. O.P. Petrova wrote a number of articles on Japanese naval terminology. There are many works on Japanese grammar. Kolpakchi, Polivanov, Konrad Polivanov and others made significant contributions. The same have also written on the history of writing and several Japanese dialects.

In respect to Japanese literature, the first translations of Japanese literature into Russian were in several magazines dating from the middle of the XIXth Century. The first Russian translations of all narrations or adaptations through German or English. V. ... on Japanese literature was likewise based on Western sources. The first translations were mounted during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Translations included some popular authors (Bakins, Kyoka, Roka) and

Ioffe described the art of H. Ichiyo, XIXth Century studied critical realism. Studies were devoted to writers. G.D. Ivanova wrote on Kotoku Denjirō essays on the history of contemporary democracy more work on Wakizo and Takiji, two proletarian prepared three bio-bibliographical studies on Soyuz G.N. Maximova produced an article on N. Hito ratic writer of our time.

Translations were also stepped up after 1950 of Takiji, Sunao, Yuriko and Teru appeared. P into Russian. The short novels of H. Yoshio The short stories of I. Saikaku, the great Japan period, were published in the late 1950's. In 1954, appeared; three years later, another one on I. democratic Japanese poetry, came out. More tra the 1960's: a book on Japanese short stories; a se the progressive authoress; a novel by N. Yaeko, G. Junpei; stories by the progressive H. Fumik novels by N. Takako; a novel by N. Inoske, etc

B. The History of Japan :

There were some histories of Japan during t written by Russian travellers, university professor ce: V. Ya. Kostil'ev *Ocherk istorii Yaponii* (1888

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Japanese fascism had also to be dealt with: Tanin (Tarhaev), *Voyenno-fashistskoye dvijeniye f Yaponii* (1933). The mental article in the early editions of the *Balshaya Sovyetskaya Entsiklopediya* is important, too.

Soviet Japanology developed in the latter part of the 1930's, grew in Ancient and Medieval Japanese history. Konrad, *po drevney i sredney istorii*, summarized Soviet historiography on the subject. In the article entitled «Nadelnaya sistema Yaponii», he stated that transition to feudalism in Japan occurred immediately from the primitive-communal system, that society having by-passed slavery. According to him, slavery was never an economical form of development in Japan. However, late feudalism was included in the modern history of the country (1640-1868). (This inclusion of late feudalism in the modern history of Japan as the stage preparing for capitalism was first stated in accordance with the periodical division of the authors of the *mirnaya istoriya*.)

Again in the late 1930's, several works on the contemporary history appeared. Hayama (H.T. Eydus) analysed the work of the Japanese workers in *Rabocheye dvijeniye f Yaponii* (1937) and M.I. Lukyanova analysed the struggle of workers in *Kak baryutsa yaponskiye rabochiye*. Zhukov, too, in his *Istoriya Yaponii* (1939), maintained that the primitive-communal system existed in Japan until the VIIth Century AD, before being established there immediately. Zhukov stated that feudalism was dominant up to the 1868 bourgeois revolution.

nevmeshatelstva f yaponskaya agressiya f Kitaye. atnasheniya na Dalnem Vostoke, written collectively, became an important conclusive work on the foreign and after the Second World War. Some of the war situation in Japan, however, were deficient in everything black, underestimating the democratic

The first history of contemporary Japan is based on the political life in that country, with its new state monographs are on the American policy towards Japan on the Japanese socialist parties. The books of experts (Grade, Norman and others) were translated

Soviet Japanology was most productive after the Second World War. History of Japan was revived in this period. M.V. Kovaleva analyzed the ancient past of the Japanese people in *Drevniya i srednevekovaya Iaponiya*, analyzed the feudal city in *Feodalnyy gorod XVI-XVII vv.*, the origins of the «castle cities», the position of the city as well as municipal government at that time. Seven volumes of a modern history of Japan, which covered the years from the growth of capitalist relations at the beginning of the 19th century. Although this is a new opinion, they take the year 1868 as the stage of monopoly capitalism. Volumes VI and VII of the *istoriya* contain summaries of modern Japanese history.

There have been some new works on Russian-Japanese relations. Feinberg's monograph covers 1607-1875. H.M.

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monopoly capital. V.N. Khlinov analyzed the condition of the working class while Petrov's *Rabochiye i demokraticeskoye dvizheniye* is basically on the working class struggle. Topekha's book, published in 1964, deals with the trade union movement. V. A. Popov's two monographs deal on the agrarian question and the postwar Japanese peasant. V. A. Popov also analyzed the 1947 Constitution. Several new works appear on the development of social ideas before and after the war. Lastly, the volumes of *Bibliografiya Yaponii* ought to be mentioned. Published in 1962 and 1965, they contain a list of books, articles and documents from 1734 to 1958.

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It is evident that this bibliographical summary does not claim to have presented a comprehensive list pertaining to Soviet studies on the Orient. Nor is it a full evaluation of the cited sources. What was intended was to touch upon main trends and the leading works. It is possible that some important studies might have been omitted or needed attention. A complete list, however, regarding each Oriental country may be found in the printed bibliographies, which contain hundreds of titles. Hence, hundreds of books and articles had to be left out due to space limitations.

What has been included may, nevertheless, give a general impression of Soviet Orientology. It is typical of all Soviet studies to struggle against ethnocentrism. Many Western works on the Eastern countries reflect this tendency in a most pronounced manner. But the Soviet