

## Open Society Turkmenistan Project

### Bibliography of English Language Materials

Michael Denison

University of Leeds, UK

#### 1. HISTORY

Allworth, E. A., Ed. (1994). Central Asia: 130 Years of Russian Dominance - A Historical Overview. Durham, NC, Duke University Press.

Collected volume of contributions on many aspects of Central Asian history and culture

Bartold, V. V. (1962). A History of the Turkmen People. Four Studies on the History of Central Asia. Leiden, Brill: 73-170.

Valuable historical survey of origins and development of the Turkmen nation.

Bennigsen, A. A. and S. E. Wimbush (1979). Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union. Chicago, Chicago University Press.

Analysis of Muslim regions in Soviet Union. Largely superseded by more recent work.

Berdi, A. M. (1975). Turkmenistan and the Turkmen. Handbook of Major Soviet Nationalities. Z. Katz. New York, Free Press.

Historical and ethnographic account of Turkmen tribes and people.

Bregel, Y. E. (1981). "Nomadic and Sedentary Elements amongst the Turkmens." Central Asiatic Journal **25**(1-2): 5-37.

Analysis of interaction between nomadic and sedentary communities in pre-Soviet and Soviet Turkmenistan.

Bregel, Y. E. (2003). An Historical Atlas of Central Asia. Leiden, Brill.

Beautifully prepared volume of maps, with accompanying scholarly text, covering Central Asian history from earliest times to the present day. Contains several maps of migrations (permanent and seasonal) of Turkmen tribes from the eighteenth century onwards.

- Edgar, A. L. (2003). "Emancipation of the Unveiled: Turkmen Women under Soviet Rule, 1924-1929." Russian Review **62**(1): 132-149.  
Important article discussing Bolshevik attempts to re-engineer gender relations in Turkmenistan during the early Soviet period.
- Edgar, A. L. (2004). Tribal Nation: The Making of Soviet Turkmenistan. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press.  
Pioneering study of early Soviet Turkmenistan based on archival research and recent work on Soviet nationalities policy. Highly recommended.
- Ellis, C. H. (1963). The Transcaspian Episode: 1918-1919. London, Hutchinson.  
Eye-witness account of a former participant in the British Army's operations in southern Turkmenistan in the dying days of World War I aimed at protecting British interests in Persia and India.
- Geiss, P. G. (1999). "Turkman Tribalism." Central Asian Survey **18**(3): 347-57.  
Remarks on formation, distribution and interaction of tribal groups in pre-Soviet Turkmenistan.
- Geiss, P. G. (2003). Pre-Tsarist and Tsarist Central Asia: Communal Commitment and Political Order in Change. London, RoutledgeCurzon.  
Complex but invaluable study of tribal structures in nomadic and sedentary groups in nineteenth century Central Asia. Contains detailed case studies of the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva, and also on the Turkmen political order prior to, and after, the Russian conquest.
- Hirsch, F. (2000). "Towards an Empire of Nations: Border-Making and the Formation of Soviet National Identities." Russian Review **59**: 201-226.  
Important article based on new research in to the physical formation of the non-Russian republics of the USSR, and the more intangible process of nation-building.
- Irons, W. (1975). The Yomut Turkmen: A Study of Social Organisation among a Central Asian Turkic-Speaking Population. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press.  
Pioneering anthropological study of one of Turkmenistan's most important tribes. Conducted in the Soviet era and so provides important insight in to the Sovietisation of tribal society and also a marker as to the continuing importance of tribal identity in the post-Soviet era.

Keller, S. (2001). To Moscow, Not Mecca: The Soviet Campaign against Islam in Central Asia, 1917-1941. Westport., CT, Praeger.

Excellent and important analysis of early years of Bolshevik hegemony in Central Asia, based on newly opened archives in Moscow and Tashkent. Considers relationship between Imperial Russia and Islam, the changes wrought by Bolshevik anticlerical policies, and the patterns of resistance that emerged thereto.

Klevniuk, O. (1998). "Les mechanisms de la 'grande terreur' des annes 1937-1938 au Turkmenistan." Cahiers du monde russe **39**(January-June): 197-208.

Short study of techniques employed in, and the effects of, Stalin's Great Terror of 1937-8 in Turkmenistan.

Martin, T. (2001). The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923-1939. Ithaca, Cornell University Press.

Superb study of Soviet nationalities policy before World War II based on research in newly opened Soviet archives. Detailed reference is made to Central Asia, with passing mention of Bolshevik policy in Turkmenistan.

Massell, G. J. (1974). The Surrogate Proletariat: Moslem Women and Revolutionary strategies in Soviet Central Asia, 1919-1929. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press.

Pioneering study of Bolshevik strategies for reform of gender relations in early Soviet Central Asia, including Turkmenistan.

Northrop, D. (2004). Veiled Empire: Gender and Power in Stalinist Central Asia. Ithaca, Cornell University Press.

Major work of empirical and theoretical scholarship, using newly available archival sources in Tashkent and Moscow, on Soviet campaigns against polygyny, the veil and female seclusion in Central Asia, and the resistance this engendered. Although the principal focus is on Uzbekistan, there is valuable comparison with other Central Asian republics including Turkmenistan. Perceptive, erudite and superbly written, it is also illustrated with rare photographs from the period.

Roy, O. (2000). The New Central Asia: The Creation of Nations. London, I.B. Tauris. Concise but contentious short history of Central Asia from the early Soviet period to the present day. The conclusions on the basis of the Soviet delimitation of Central Asia's republican boundaries have been largely superseded by more recent archival research.

Saray, M. (1989). The Turkmens in the Age of Imperialism. Ankara, Turkish Historical Society.

Turkish account of Turkmen history with useful observations not found elsewhere.

Slezkine, Y. (1994). "The USSR as a Communal Apartment, or How a Socialist State promoted Ethnic Particularism." Slavic Review 53.

Seminal article on identity construction in the Soviet Union. Not specifically related to Turkmenistan but provides essential contextual background on Soviet nationalities policy.

Ullman, R. H. (1961). Intervention and the War: Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917-21. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press.

Account of the operations of the British Army in southern Turkmenistan (Transcaspia) at the end of World War I, when a detachment of around 900 men was sent to Ashgabat and Merv to prevent Axis designs on Persia and North West India.

## 2. TRAVELS

(1977). The Country of the Turkomans. London, Oguz Press and the Royal Geographical Society.

Excellent anthology of travellers' accounts and studies of Turkmen society in the pre-Tsarist era including extracts from Vambery, Rawlinson, and O'Donovan amongst others.

Baker, V. (1876). Clouds in the East: Travels and Adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier. London.

Great Game literature from a British adventurer.

Clammer, P. (2004). Lonely Planet Central Asia. London, Lonely Planet.

Slimmed down guide book to Central Asia. Covers Turkmenistan well with solid historical background and excellent guide to Merv. The best book of its type available.

Knobloch, E. (2001). Monuments of Central Asia: A Guide to the Archaeology, Art and Architecture of Turkestan. London, I.B. Tauris.

Important supplementary guide (to Lonely Planet) for tourists visiting Turkmenistan.

Marvin, C. (1880). The Russian Campaign against the Turkomans. London, W.H. Allen and Co.

Eye-witness account of General Ivan Lazarov's disastrous Russian campaign of 1879 against the Turkmen tribes, later avenged at Geok Deppe.

Marvin, C. (1881). Merv, The Queen of the World and the Scourge of the Man-Stealing Turkomans. London, W.H. Allen and Co.

Travels with, and descriptions of, Turkmen tribes from an astute Victorian observer.

O' Donovan, E. (1882). The Merv Oasis. London, Smith Elder and Co.

Account of a Victorian explorer's time in residence amongst the Turkmen Tekke tribe at Merv.

Perowne, J. T. W. (1898). Russian Hosts and English Guests in Central Asia. London, The Scientific Press.

Account of a late Victorian explorer's travels across Turkmenistan from Krasnovodsk to Merv and Bokhara.

Ruffin, M. H. and D. C. Waugh, Eds. (1999). Civil Society in Central Asia. Washington, University of Washington Press.

Excellent collection of essays on the emergence of non-governmental networks in Central Asia after the collapse of the USSR. No specific articles on Turkmenistan but references throughout. Useful directory of organisations also included.

Terzani, T. (1993). Goodnight, Mister Lenin: A Journey through the End of the Soviet Empire. London, Picador.

Amusing, perceptive and well-written account of travels in Central Asia, including Turkmenistan, during mid to late 1991 as the Soviet Union is collapsing. Illuminates the early origins of President Niyazov's personality cult.

Thubron, C. (1994). The Lost Heart of Asia. London, Penguin Books.

Depressing and somewhat patronising account of travels in Central Asia. Early chapters cover Turkmenistan. Very little feel for the people of the region. The prose seems rather affected and ornate.

Trotter, J. M. (1882). Western Turkistan. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing.

Victorian gazetteer of topography and tribes of Western Turkistan.

Vambery, A. (1864). Travels in Central Asia. London, John Murray.  
Classic account of Victorian explorer's encounters with Turkmen tribes in the Caspian region, including much detail on Turkmen tribal structures and customs.

Vambery, A. (1868). Sketches of Central Asia. London, W.H. Allen and Co.  
Second volume of the Victorian explorer's reminiscences and travels in Turkmenistan and Central Asia generally.

### 3. POLITICS

Cracks in the Marble: Turkmenistan's Failing Dictatorship. Asia Report N°44. 2003. Osh/Brussels, International Crisis Group.  
Seminal report based on in-country sources on the Niyazov regime. Essential reading.

Repression and Regression in Turkmenistan: A New International Strategy. Asia Report N°85. 2004. Osh/Brussels, International Crisis Group.  
Valuable report on current situation in Turkmenistan; should be read in conjunction with 'Cracks in the Marble'.

Akbarzadeh, S. (1999). "National Identity and Political Legitimacy in Turkmenistan." Nationalities Papers **27**(2): 271-90.  
Discussion of attempts of the post-Soviet regime's attempts to legitimise itself and to construct a sanctioned form of national identity.

Akbarzadeh, S. (2001). "Political Islam in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan." Central Asian Survey **20**(4): 451-465.  
Short comparative article covering Islamic culture and official religious policy in contemporary Turkmenistan.

Anderson, J. (1995). "Authoritarian Political Development in Central Asia: The Case of Turkmenistan." Central Asian Survey **14**(4): 509-27.  
Interesting and astute general survey of politics in post-Soviet Turkmenistan.

Anderson, J. (1997). The International Politics of Central Asia. Manchester, Manchester University Press.

Solid overview of Central Asian politics from before the 1917 Revolution to the mid 1990s. Decent primer on the region, including Turkmenistan, but now looking a little dated.

Babak, V., D. Vaisman, et al., Eds. (2004). Political Organization in Central Asia and Azerbaijan: Sources and Documents. Cummings Center Series. London, Frank Cass.  
Source documents from Turkmen political parties, including the Democratic Party of Turkmenistan and Turkmen Movement for Democratic Reform.

Bohr, A. (1996). Turkmenistan and the Turkmen. The Nationalities Question in the Post-Soviet States. G. Smith. London, Longman.  
Solid summary of political developments in Turkmenistan from the late Soviet period up the mid-1990s.

Bohr, A. (2003). Independent Turkmenistan: from post-communism to sultanism. Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia. S. N. Cummings. London, RoutledgeCurzon: 9-24.  
Concise, theoretically informed discussion of the Niyazov regime's descent into sultanism.

Burnashev, R. and I. Chernykh (2003). "Turkmenistan's Armed Forces: Problems and Development Prospects." Central Asia and the Caucasus **22**.  
Rare and valuable analysis of Turkmen armed forces' capabilities and need for fundamental reforms.

Cummings, S. N., Ed. (2003). Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia. London, Routledge.  
Collection of 20 short articles covering geopolitics, security, energy issues, the environment, politics and society, and also including a series of country surveys. Includes two specialist articles on Turkmenistan.

Cummings, S. N. and M. Ochs (2002). Turkmenistan: Saparmurat Niyazov's inglorious isolation. Power and Change in Central Asia. S. N. Cummings. London, Routledge: 115-129.  
Short discussion of the prospects of regime change or collapse in Turkmenistan.

Curtis, G. E. (1997). Area Handbook Series: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. L. o. C. F. R. Division, Claitor.  
Country survey including statistical data on the economy.

- Gleason, G. (2003). Markets and Politics in Central Asia. London, Routledge.  
Survey of political and economic transition in Central Asia since 1991, includes a chapter on Turkmenistan, focusing on the oil and gas sector.
- Hagheyeghi, M. (1996). Islam and Politics in Central Asia. New York, St. Martin's press.  
Good general survey of Islam and politics in Central Asia after the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- Hiro, D. (1995). Between Marx and Muhammad: The Changing Face of Central Asia. London, HarperCollins.  
Survey of Central Asia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Covers much the same ground as Rashid's 'The Resurgence of Central Asia'. One short but useful chapter is devoted to Turkmenistan, although stereotypes are not challenged.
- Kadyrov, S. (2003). Turkmenistan: The Political Elite in an Ethnic Society. Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia. S. N. Cummings. London, Routledge.  
Intriguing analysis of the ethnic origins of Turkmen political elites from the Soviet era to the present day, and their impact on policy.
- Landau, J. M. and B. Kellner-Heinkele (2001). Politics of Language in the Ex-Soviet Muslim States. London, Hurst and Co.  
A solid analysis of language policy and alphabet reform in Central Asia since 1991.
- Mandelbaum, M., Ed. (1994). Central Asia and the World: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. New York, Council on Foreign Relations Press.  
Although there are no specific chapters on Turkmenistan, this edited volume contains scattered references to political developments in the country after the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- Micklin, P. (1997). Managing Water in Central Asia. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs.  
Excellent monograph on the issues surrounding the vexed issue of water sharing between the Central Asian states. Includes information and analysis of Turkmen-Uzbek problems.

Nissman, D. (1994). "Turkmenistan (Un)transformed." Current History **93**(582): 183-186.

Brief survey of the political and economic dynamics of post-Soviet Turkmenistan.

Ochs, M. (1997). Turkmenistan: The Quest for Stability and Control. Conflict, Cleavage and Change in Central Asia and the Caucasus. K. Dawisha and B. Parrott. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 312-49.

Comprehensive and perceptive article covering the consolidation of Niyazov's regime in the early post-Soviet period and subsequent political developments.

Pomfret, R. (2001). "Turkmenistan: From Communism to Nationalism by Gradual Economic Reform." Most **11**(2): 165-176.

Brief and rather unsatisfactory survey of Turkmenistan's current economic profile and challenges.

Rashid, A. (1994). The Resurgence of Central Asia: Islam or Nationalism? Karachi, Oxford University Press.

Flawed and somewhat dated journalistic survey of the Central Asian scene after the collapse of the Soviet Union - includes a short chapter on Turkmenistan.

Roi, Y. A. (1989). "Central Asian Riots and Disturbances, 1989-1990: Causes and Context." Central Asian Survey **10**(2).

Discusses causes of nationalist riots in Central Asia in the late Soviet period, including mentions (without much detail) of the Ashgabat disturbances of 1988-1989.

Roi, Y. A. (2000). Islam in the Soviet Union. London, Hurst and Co.

Survey of Islam across the Soviet Union with reference to Turkmenistan.

Saparov, N. (2001). "The Turkmen Model of Democracy: Specific Features." Central Asia and the Caucasus **1**.

Discussion of formation of Turkmen political institutions and practices after 1991.

Smith, G., V. Law, et al. (1998). Nation-Building in the post-Soviet Borderlands: The Politics of National Identities. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Overview of the challenges and opportunities afforded to the former Soviet republics (including Turkmenistan) by the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Ugur, H. (1996). "Turkmenistan: Political, Economic, and International Developments in the wake of Soviet Imperialism." Journal of Third World Studies **13**(1): 15-24.

Short survey of broad political and economic developments since 1991.

Weinthal, E. (2002). State Making and Environmental Cooperation: Linking Domestic and International Politics in Central Asia. Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press.

Powerfully argued and theoretically informed analysis of the way in which Central Asian regimes have approached the enormous ecological and social challenges posed by the desiccation of the Aral Sea, through the creation of inter-state mechanisms of cooperation. Emphasises the important role of third party and non-state actors in promoting dialogue and collaboration.

#### **4. ECONOMICS, THE ENERGY SECTOR AND GEOPOLITICS**

Allison, R. and L. Jonson, Eds. (2001). Central Asian Security: The New International Context. London, The Brookings Institution.

Solid edited volume on regional security in Central Asia, although somewhat superseded by 9/11.

Aras, B. and M. P. Croissant, Eds. (1999). Oil and Geopolitics in the Caspian Sea Region. Westport CT, Praeger.

Decent collection of articles covering a wide spectrum of oil and gas related issues including pipelines, legal status of the Caspian Sea and environmental issues.

Auty, R. (1998). Sustainable Mineral-Driven Development in Turkmenistan. Sustainable Development in Central Asia. S. Akiner, S. Tideman and J. Hay. Richmond, Curzon.

Study of the possibility of Turkmenistan avoiding the resource "curse" apparently symptomatic of 'rentier' state economies.

Badykova, N. (2001). Turkmenistan's Quest for Economic Security. The Security of the Caspian Sea Region. G. Chufrin. Oxford, Oxford University Press for SIPRI.

Turkmen view of economic dilemmas and challenges faced by the Turkmen government.

Chufrin, G., Ed. (2001). The Security of the Caspian Sea Region. Oxford, Oxford University Press for SIPRI.

Superb volume of 19 essays covering geopolitics, energy reserves, security and military issues, regional conflicts, oil and gas pipelines and environmental concerns. The best book on the region in print. Includes two chapters specifically on Turkmenistan.

Croissant, C. M. and M. P. Croissant (1996-1997). "The Caspian Sea Status Dispute: Context and Implications." Eurasian Studies 3(4): 23-40.

Somewhat dated discussion on the impasse over the ownership and potential demarcation of the Caspian Sea.

Cummings, S. N., Ed. (2003). Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia. London, Routledge.

Collection of 20 short articles covering geopolitics, security, energy issues, the environment, politics and society, and also including a series of country surveys. Includes two specialist articles on Turkmenistan.

Curtis, G. E. (1997). Area Handbook Series: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. L. o. C. F. R. Division, Claitor.

Country survey including statistical data on the economy.

Dekmejian, R. H. and H. H. Somonian (2001). Troubled Waters: The Geopolitics of the Caspian Region. London, I.B. Tauris.

Patchy edited volume covering the intersection of geo/political and energy interests in the Caspian oil and gas sector.

Erol, M. S. (2002). The Foreign Policy and Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan. Turkish World. Ankara, Yeni Turkiye Research and Publishing Centre. 6.

Analysis of foreign policy position of neutrality and non-alignment developed by the Turkmen regime since independence.

Esenov, M. (2001). "Turkmenistan's Foreign Policy and Its Impact on the Regional Security System." Central Asia and the Caucasus 1.

Ex-Government official turned dissident's view of Turkmen foreign policy.

Esenov, M. (2001). Turkmenistan and Central Asian Regional Security. The Security of the Caspian Sea Region. G. Chufirin. Oxford, Oxford University Press for SIPRI.

Turkmen dissident's analysis of Turkmenistan's place in the regional security framework.

Freitag-Wirringhaus, R. (1997). Turkmenistan's Place in Central Asia and the World. Post-Soviet Central Asia. T. Atabaki and J. O'Kane. London, Macmillan.

Discussion of Turkmenistan's place in regional security complex and beyond.

Ginsburg, V. and M. Troschke (2003). "The Export of Turkmenistan's Energy Resources." Central Asia and the Caucasus 22.

Discussion of Turkmenistan's options for oil and gas exports.

Gleason, G. (2003). Markets and Politics in Central Asia. London, Routledge.  
Survey of political and economic transition in Central Asia since 1991, includes a chapter on Turkmenistan, focusing on the oil and gas sector.

Gokay, B., Ed. (2001). The Politics of Caspian Oil. Basingstoke, Palgrave.  
Passable edited volume on oil and gas politics. Not as comprehensive as Chufrin's collection.

Jaffe, A. and R. Manning (1998). "The Myth of the Caspian 'Great Game': The Real Geopolitics of Energy." Survival **40**(4): 112-131.  
Prominent energy specialists put Caspian oil reserves and the region's geopolitical importance in to perspective.

Kadyrov, S. (2003). Turkmenistan: The Political Elite in an Ethnic Society. Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia. S. N. Cummings. London, Routledge.  
Intriguing analysis of the ethnic origins of Turkmen political elites from the Soviet era to the present day, and their impact on policy.

Kamenev, S. (2001). "Turkmenistan's Fuel and Energy Complex: Present State and Development Prospects." Central Asia and the Caucasus **6**.  
Russian diplomat's view of the oil and gas sector.

Kamenev, S. (2002). "Turkmenistan's Economy Today." Central Asia and the Caucasus **15**.  
Russian diplomat's survey of the Turkmen economy.

Kamenev, S. (2002). "Turkmenistan's Foreign Policy." Central Asia and the Caucasus **4**.  
Russian diplomat's assessment of Turkmen foreign policy.

Kamenev, S. (2003). "Turkmenistan: Energy Policy and Energy Projects." Central Asia and the Caucasus **4**.  
Russian diplomat's updated survey of the energy scene and development prospects.

Kerven, C., Ed. (2003). Prospects for Pastoralism in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan: From State Farms to Private Flocks. London, RoutledgeCurzon.

Contains five technical papers on changes to pastoral farming since the collapse of the Soviet Union, based on extensive field research conducted in collaboration with Turkmen specialists, and funded by the UK Department for International Development.

Khaitov, A. (2003). "Missing the Big Picture: A View from Turkmenistan." Central Asia and the Caucasus 2.

Turkmen view of the regional impact of 9/11 and subsequent US military presence in Central Asia.

Kleveman, L. (2003). The New Great Game: Blood and Oil in Central Asia. London, Atlantic Books.

Shallow, sensationalist account centred on the competition for development of the Caspian oil sector. Poorly sourced, conspiratorial and factually inaccurate, a dangerous book for the mainstream market.

Mandelbaum, M., Ed. (1994). Central Asia and the World: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. New York, Council on Foreign Relations Press.

Although there are no specific chapters on Turkmenistan, this edited volume contains scattered references to political developments in the country after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Micklin, P. (1997). Managing Water in Central Asia. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Excellent monograph on the issues surrounding the vexed issue of water sharing between the Central Asian states. Includes information and analysis of Turkmen-Uzbek problems.

Miles, C. (1999). "The Caspian Pipeline Debate continues: why not Iran?" International Affairs 53(1): 325-350.

Prize winning essay which advocates the re-integration of Iran in to the Caspian energy nexus.

Nazari, M. M. (2003). "The Transboundary EIA Convention: two case studies from Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan." Environmental Impact Assessment Review 23(4): 441-452.

Analysis of the EIA Convention with reference to the involvement of private sector operations and international financial institutions.

O'Hara, S. (1997). "Agriculture and Land Reform in Turkmenistan since Independence." Post-Soviet Geography and Economics(38): 430-444.

Important and timely study of the Turkmen government's reforms in both the arable and pastoral sectors.

O'Hara, S. (1997). "Irrigation and Land Degradation: Implications for Agriculture in Turkmenistan, Central Asia." Journal of Arid Environments(37): 165-179.

Study of effects of Soviet and post-Soviet irrigation policies on agricultural sector.

O'Hara, S. (2004). "Great Game or Grubby Game? The Struggle for Control of the Caspian." Geopolitics 9(1): 138-160.

Analysis of the Caspian oil and gas scene. Penetrating and incisive.

Ochs, M. (1997). Turkmenistan: The Quest for Stability and Control. Conflict, Cleavage and Change in Central Asia and the Caucasus. K. Dawisha and B. Parrott. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: 312-49.

Comprehensive and perceptive article covering the consolidation of Niyazov's regime in the early post-Soviet period and subsequent political developments.

Olcott, M. B. (1998). "The Caspian's False Promise." Foreign Policy(111): 95-113.

The *doyenne* of Central Asian studies debunks myths surrounding the Caspian's oil reserves.

Pomfret, R. (2001). "Turkmenistan: From Communism to Nationalism by Gradual Economic Reform." Most 11(2): 165-176.

Brief and rather unsatisfactory survey of Turkmenistan's current economic profile and challenges.

Rashid, A. (1994). The Resurgence of Central Asia: Islam or Nationalism? Karachi, Oxford University Press.

Flawed and somewhat dated journalistic survey of the Central Asian scene after the collapse of the Soviet Union - includes a short chapter on Turkmenistan.

Roberts, J. (2001). Energy Reserves, Pipeline Routes and the Legal Regime in the Caspian Sea. The Security of the Caspian Sea Region. G. Chufrin. Oxford, Oxford University Press for SIPRI.

Top notch analysis of the Caspian energy scene. The best short survey of the region's oil and gas sector generally available.

Saprykin, V. (2004). "Gazprom of Russia in the Central Asian countries." Central Asia and the Caucasus 5.

Analysis of Gazprom's network of agreements with the Central Asian republics that have substantively increased the leverage of the company, and Russia, in the region since 2002.

Shah, B. (2003). "Revival of the Trans-Afghan Gas Pipeline Project." Strategic Studies 23(1): 143-166.

Discussion of plans to construct a gas pipeline from Turkmenistan to Pakistan (and India) that were revived after 9/11 and the removal of the Taliban.

Skagen, O. (1997). Caspian Gas. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Excellent short monograph setting out Turkmenistan's reserves, extraction capacity, potential export markets and pipeline routes.

Smirnov, S. (2003). "The Trans-Afghan Pipeline and its Prospects." Central Asia and the Caucasus(4 (22)).

A fresh look at the prospects for constructing TAP after the fall of the Taliban in Afghanistan.

Ugur, H. (1996). "Turkmenistan: Political, Economic, and International Developments in the wake of Soviet Imperialism." Journal of Third World Studies 13(1): 15-24.

Short survey of broad political and economic developments since 1991.

Weinthal, E. (2002). State Making and Environmental Cooperation: Linking Domestic and International Politics in Central Asia. Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press.

Powerfully argued and theoretically informed analysis of the way in which Central Asian regimes have approached the enormous ecological and social challenges posed by the desiccation of the Aral Sea, through the creation of inter-state mechanisms of cooperation. Emphasises the important role of third party and non-state actors in promoting dialogue and collaboration.

## **5. SOCIETY**

Ahmed, A. S. and D. M. Hart, Eds. (1984). Islam in Tribal Societies: From the Atlas to the Indus. London, Routledge.

Discussion of culture and tribal society in Central Asia.

Basilov, V. N. (1984). Honour Groups in Traditional Turkmenian Society. Islam in Tribal Societies: From the Atlas to the Indus. A. S. Ahmed and D. M. Hart. London, Routledge: 220-43.

Study of social formations in traditional Turkmen society

Bastug, S. and N. Hortascu (2000). The Price of Value: Kinship, Marriage and Meta-narratives of Gender in Turkmenistan. Gender and Identity Construction: Women of Central Asia, the Caucasus and Turkey. F. Acar and G.-A. Ayse. Leiden, Brill: 117-40.

Study of family and gender roles and relationships, 'bride-price' and traditional marriage practice in Turkmenistan.

Blackwell, C. (2001). Tradition and Society in Turkmenistan: Gender, Oral Culture and Song. Richmond, Surrey, Curzon.

A fascinating, superbly researched study of gender relations, relations between women, and between generations in contemporary Turkmenistan. Includes detailed analysis of traditional songs, stories, rituals and texts, and of marriage ceremonies and practices. Essential for those spending time in rural Turkmenistan.

Demidov, S. (2001). "Religion in Post-Soviet Turkmenistan." Central Asia and the Caucasus **10**.

Veteran researcher's analysis of trends in religious observance.

Findeison, E. (1960). "The Turkmen-Oghuz." East Turkic Review **3**: 68-81.

Ethnographical researches in to patterns of Turkmen tribal organisation.

Irons, W. (1974). "Nomadism as a political adaptation: The Case of the Yomut Turkmen." American Ethnologist **1**: 635-658.

Research findings from the foremost Western anthropological expert on Turkmen tribal structures and customs

Irons, W. (1975). The Yomut Turkmen: A Study of Social Organisation among a Central Asian Turkic-Speaking Population. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press.

Pioneering anthropological study of one of Turkmenistan's most important tribes. Conducted in the Soviet era and so provides important insight in to the Sovietisation of tribal society and also a marker as to the continuing importance of tribal identity in the post-Soviet era.

Kadyrov, S. (2003). Turkmenistan: The Political Elite in an Ethnic Society. Oil, Transition and Security in Central Asia. S. N. Cummings. London, Routledge.

Intriguing analysis of the ethnic origins of Turkmen political elites from the Soviet era to the present day, and their impact on policy.

Kerimi, N. (2000). "Opium Use in Turkmenistan: A Historical Perspective." Addiction **95**(9): 1319-1333.

Survey of changing patterns of opiate use in Turkmenistan, policies of government control and prohibition from the end of the nineteenth century onwards, and the social consequences of addiction.

Ruffin, M. H. and D. C. Waugh, Eds. (1999). Civil Society in Central Asia. Washington, University of Washington Press.

Excellent collection of essays on the emergence of non-governmental networks in Central Asia after the collapse of the USSR. No specific articles on Turkmenistan but references throughout. Useful directory of organisations also included.

## **6. CULTURE**

Ahmed, A. S. and D. M. Hart, Eds. (1984). Islam in Tribal Societies: From the Atlas to the Indus. London, Routledge.

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Study of family and gender roles and relationships, 'bride-price' and traditional marriage practice in Turkmenistan.

Blackwell, C. (2001). Tradition and Society in Turkmenistan: Gender, Oral Culture and Song. Richmond, Surrey, Curzon.

A fascinating, superbly researched study of gender relations, relations between women, and between generations in contemporary Turkmenistan. Includes detailed analysis of traditional songs, stories, rituals and texts, and of marriage ceremonies and practices. Essential for those spending time in rural Turkmenistan.

Feldman, W. (1992). Interpreting the Poetry of Makhtumquli. Muslims of Central Asia. J.-A. Gross. Durham, Duke University Press.  
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Irons, W. (1974). "Nomadism as a political adaptation: The Case of the Yomut Turkmen." American Ethnologist 1: 635-658.  
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Irons, W. (1975). The Yomut Turkmen: A Study of Social Organisation among a Central Asian Turkic-Speaking Population. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press.  
Pioneering anthropological study of one of Turkmenistan's most important tribes. Conducted in the Soviet era and so provides important insight in to the Sovietisation of tribal society and also a marker as to the continuing importance of tribal identity in the post-Soviet era.

Platonov, A. (2003). Soul. London, Harvill.  
The prominent Soviet novelist's story, set in Turkmenistan, of an ideological mission derailed by doubts and the struggle for personal happiness. Superb new English translation by the Chandlers, replete with a clear map and two introductory chapters covering Platonov's time in Central Asia, and the issues raised in the translation of *Soul*.

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